

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

MONTHLY MAGAZINE SECTION

VOL. LXXI. NO. 5.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1918.

10 CENTS PER COPY.

Some Phases of Jewish Immigration Into The United States

By ALBERT M. FRIEDENBERG

Corresponding Secretary, American Jewish Historical Society; Corresponding Member, The Jewish Historical Society of England; Author of "A History of the Jews in America," etc., etc., etc.

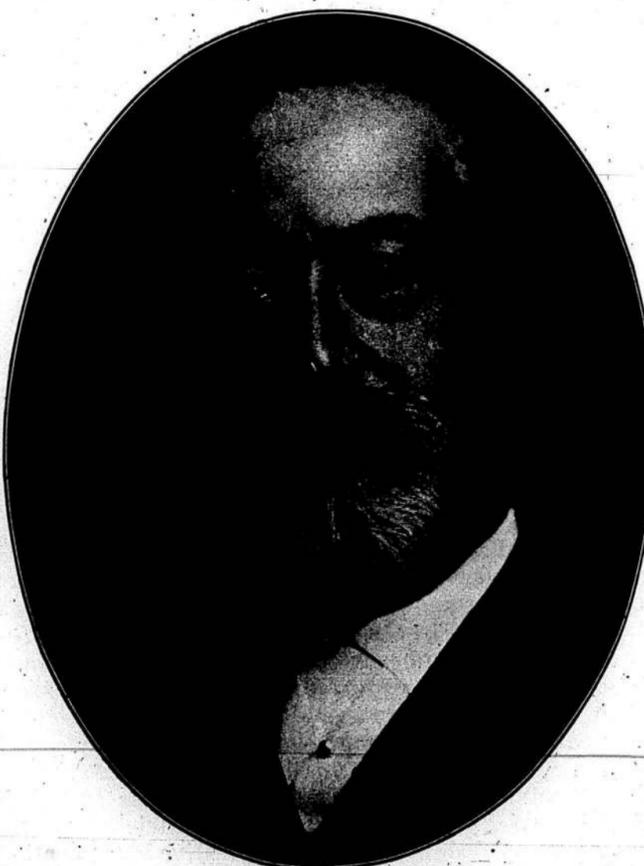
The immigration of Jews into the United States of America falls into three great divisions. The earliest, comprising the coming to this country of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, or *Sephardim*, extended from the period when Jews first began to settle in the Western hemisphere, in other words, shortly after its discovery by Christopher Columbus, to about the middle of the eighteenth century. The second representing the migration of Jews from England and Germany and the German-speaking lands of Europe, took its rise around the middle of that century but reached its greatest development in the years stretching from the third decade to the commencement of the last in the nineteenth century. The third, covering the movement of Jews from Russia, Poland, Galicia, Roumania, and the neighboring countries of Eastern Europe and the Hither Orient, started to take on the proportions of a great shifting of peoples with the early 'eighties of the last century, although its beginnings may be traced back to the late eighteenth or the early nineteenth century. The end of this wandering is not yet in sight; the steady character of this influx, however, accustomed as we were thereto for upwards of thirty years, has been arrested by the incidence of the great war. It may well be that this marvelous and notably cruel manifestation of human frailties will work a material change in the fortunes of the Jews in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor and thus put an end for the time being to their desire to establish new homes for themselves across the seas.

But these remarks are not concerned with the future of Jewish immigration into this country; they deal exclusively with its past. In this respect, then, it must be noted at the outset that the foregoing divisions of this migration should not be set up as hard and fast limitations. For, along with the later immigration into this country of the *Sephardim* especially around the middle of the eighteenth century, a number of German or English Jews, *Ashkenazim* came hither. And there were Polish Jews in this country, like the famous Haym Salomon, the stalwart aid and mainstay of Robert Morris in financing the American Revolution, a couple of years before that struggle actually began. The Russian Jews commenced to come here in scant numbers around the middle of the nineteenth century, as is proved by their then establishing religious congregations, and even in recent years, amid the thousands of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, an occasional German Jew or a *Sephardi* from the Levant and the isles of Greece may be discovered. Hence the note of warning as to the imperceptible dovetailing of these

various phases of Jewish immigration into each other is properly sounded; the great divisions just enumerated are adopted as much for convenience of the treatment of our subject in an orderly manner as for the added reason that each characterizes markedly the preponderant majority of the Jewish immigrants in the respective movements of members of this race.

may rightly be looked upon as their national home. Hence, their shifting about is strictly conditioned upon their treatment and happiness in the different lands of their residence. Palestine, of necessity, represents a place apart and makes a different appeal to the Jew, but for the purposes of the present discussion the Holy Land does not require consideration. As a matter of fact in recent times the United States has more strikingly influenced Palestine and the migration thither and settlement of Jews there, than Palestine has exerted any pressure upon the Jews of the United States save in an eleemosynary sense.

Appended logically to the previous question is this one, subsidiary to it: Why have the Jews come to America? The answer may be variously formed. It depends upon the way Jewish history is interpreted by the person making reply. If he regard Jewish history, including the history of the Jews in America, as capable of being interpreted economically, if, in other words, the facts of Jewish life here and elsewhere throughout the world are conditioned by the economic life, then the migration of Jews to this country, he will say, was due to economic causes. If, on the other hand, the theological conception of history is accepted as the correct one, a great moral force, if not the finger of the Almighty Himself, drove the Jews across the ocean to this blessed land of freedom where they could develop their innate love of liberty amid the appropriate surroundings and practice the rites of their undying faith unimpeded by the cruel edicts of bigoted potentates. As a matter of fact it is highly probable that the correct answer lies somewhere between these two extremes. Some of the Jews came to America to escape persecution, be this in the shape of an instrument like the Inquisition of Spain and Portugal or the pogroms of the Black Hundreds of Russia in recent, but happily, past days. Other Jews journeyed hither to improve their material position, favored as they were after their arrival and settlement here by free institutions, and, after the successful establishment of the Republic, by a liberal government guaranteeing religious and political equality to every inhabitant of the land. As a consequence, their material happiness was assured and their interest in the maintenance of Judaism awakened and deepened. When this broad motive for Jewish migration is considered, it should be remembered that it takes its rise from a number of manifestations of human wretchedness, often quite unrelated. Among these stand repressive and inhuman laws, especially such as control compulsory military service in times of



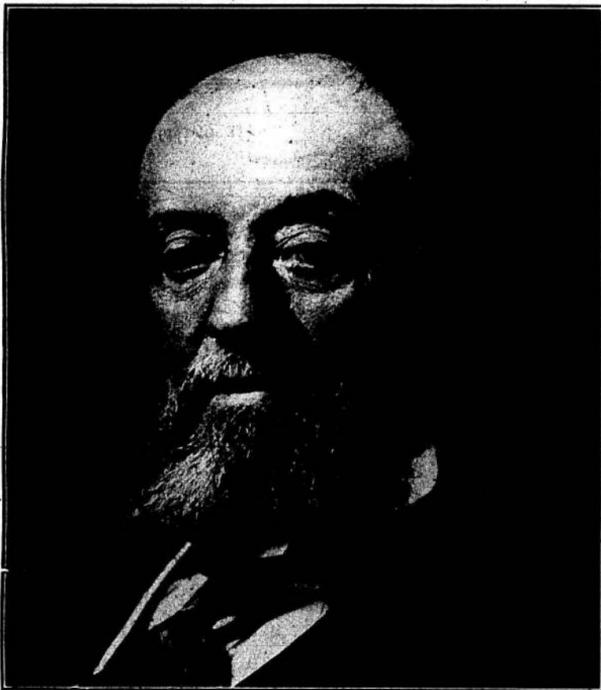
Copyright by Pach Bros.

HON. JACOB H. SCHIFF,
Leading Financier and Philanthropist.

Why do Jews wander up and down the face of the habitable earth? This question may well be put concerning any people; but in the case of our own it has a practical applicability; an added force derived from the sad annals of our history. Jews move about, go from one land to another, seek to improve their situation and condition, because since their national existence ended with the destruction of the Second Temple no country

pipings of peace, famines and bad crops, pestilence and the visitation of epidemics, and, frequently and unfortunately continuously, positive economic oppression of the Jews as weak elements in a population.

Particularly in the case of the Bavarian and other South German Jews of the early years of the nineteenth century may the diverse and complex nature of the factors compelling emigration be observed. There the laws governing marriage and controlling rigorously the number of Jewish marriages in a certain year aggravated Jewish economic misery. There, too, the number of Jews who might be admitted to the privileges of residence in a particular locality or community, which brought economic independence, perhaps, and spiritual



HON. NATHAN STRAUS,
Noted Merchant and Philanthropist.

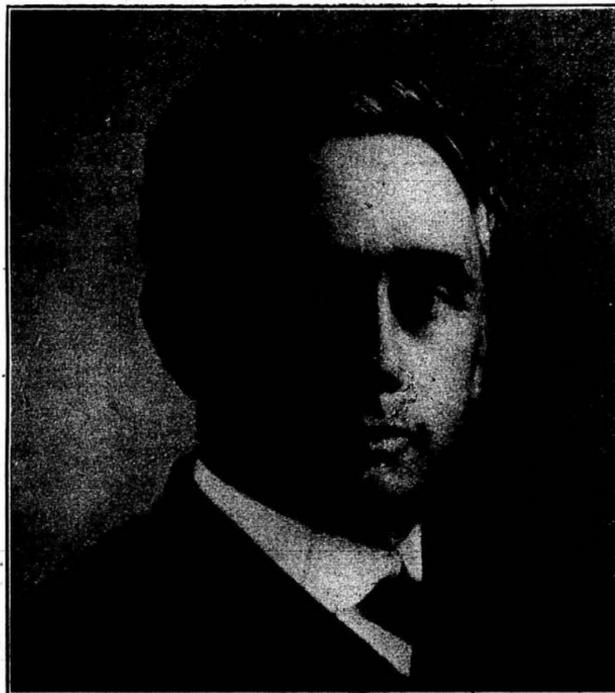
happiness in their train, was strictly limited. Under such severe, drastic laws and in such an untoward economic environment the Jews of those days could not possibly properly develop in any degree, and to them, then, a voyage to America and the establishment of homes and fortunes here meant religious and economic freedom and was the logical outcome of their situation in Southern Germany.

The earliest Jewish immigrants in point of time into this country were those of Spanish and Portuguese origin or such as had become inextricably identified with the *Sephardim* through religious or marital affiliation. They came from the Iberian peninsula itself, or from the lands—Holland, Italy, England, the Canaries and elsewhere—whither Jews from Spain and Portugal had fled to escape the terrors of the Inquisition and in obedience to the decrees of expulsion pronounced against them by their rulers. The route by which they arrived here lay by way of the West Indian islands and South America. They were impelled to journey Westward as much from motives of commercial advantage as from any other cause, for many of them remained at home under the degrading and cowardly and more or less perilous guise of *Marranos* or New Christians. Nor ought it be forgotten that these *Sephardim* were important forces in forwarding the mercantile importance of their abiding-places, East as well as West. Their mercantile activity was stupendous; they built up the sugar trade besides advancing the scientific cultivation of the cane and its reduction to the product of commerce, notably in Brazil. This occurred in the sixteenth, but especially in the seventeenth century, the industry being brought to its highest pitch of prosperity during the Dutch occupation of Pernambuco and the surrounding territory. This ended in 1654.

About the middle of the seventeenth century when the first of these *Sephardic* immigrants came to what is now the United States of America, one saw them arriving here poor in worldly goods. The first Jewish settlers of New Amsterdam, who fled from Brazil when the Portuguese succeeded in repossessing themselves of all of that country, were so abjectly impoverished as to be unable to pay for their passage hither and compelled to lose their slight wherewithal to cover this outlay. Asser Levy, perhaps the most noted Jewish burgher in the New York of that epoch, who, it may be noted parenthetically, was of German origin, was a poor man for the first ten or fifteen years of his resi-

dence in this locality and engaged in the humble occupation of a butcher. Of course, such of the *Sephardim* as had been *Marranos* until they took up residence in a land where they could with safety doff their humiliating mask of Christianity and openly and proudly avow their Judaism, controlled a measure of financial strength. In time, by reason of the monetary resources they controlled, they enrolled themselves among the important, affluent colonial merchants of the day, becoming active, not only for the weal of their own community but contributing to worthy causes furthered by non-Jews as well. For a long period, however, it was with some degree of difficulty that they could establish their unrestricted right to trade, and, at first, their communal happiness and development were irritatingly impeded.

Late in the eighteenth century, after the Republic had been permanently set up with safety, the Jewish immigrants to these shores began markedly to increase in numbers. At this date, too, when all repressions on their communal and commercial activity had been swept aside, the vast majority of the Jews came here with the deliberate intention of pursuing life, liberty and happiness vouchsafed to all mankind by the draftsman of the immortal Declaration of Independence, in other words, with the logical desire of building their fortunes here. This has been the underlying motive and condition of Jewish immigration to the present day. The Jews came here without any money, or with very little of this useful and important commodity; by their persistent application to their tasks, their forceful exertions to ob-



Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

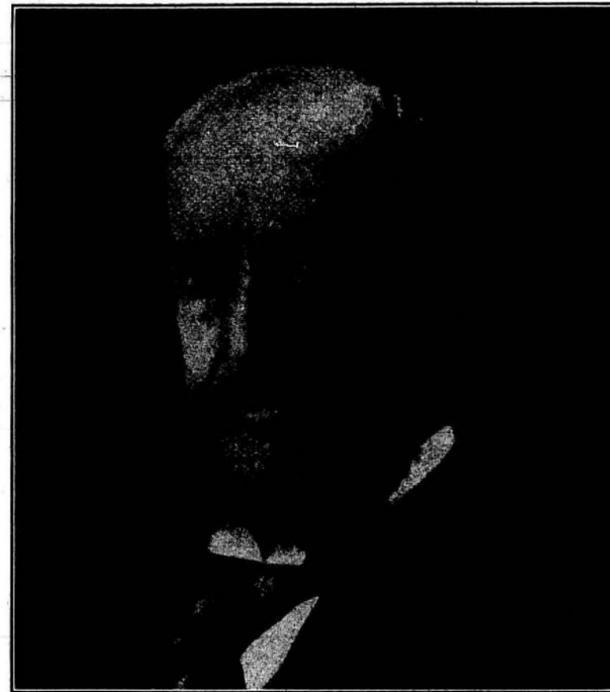
HON. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS,
Noted Jurist and Leader.

tain a competence, and their unremitting industry in their chosen vocations and endeavors, they raised themselves in due course of time to positions of respect in their own and the general community.

The great waves of Jewish immigration into the United States began with the early years of the nineteenth century. First was that of the German Jews who were impelled to leave their native homes in Central Europe because of the untoward conditions prevailing there, which have been described in outline heretofore. At home in Europe the Jews were subject to the caprices of the officials of the petty princelings into whose dominions they had been born. Their cultural and commercial development was quite restricted, if not altogether impeded, by cruel and repressive laws breathing a medieval intolerance, the purpose and the con- dign enforcement of which made it impossible for them to fill their place in the economy of human existence. In these respects the conditions prevailing in Russia and other Eastern European lands toward the end of the same century duplicated the situation just described. Liberal views were suspect in the Germany and Austria of the 'twenties and 'thirties of the nineteenth century, as they were in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Russia and Roumania, and the more cultivated members of the various Jewish communities, notably the rabbis, the religious leaders and teachers, and the scholars, found as little scope for the exercise of their talents as the castaway on a desert island. Hence, the representatives of every section in the different communities gathered their meagre physical belongings to-

gether and wandered to the Westward, America being, to quote the apt language of Ralph Waldo Emerson, our mid-nineteenth century seer, in their case in truth but another name for opportunity.

For, at every stage in the history of Jewish immigration to the United States, these newcomers represented all sorts and conditions of Jews. Rabbis and scholars stand at one end of the scale; artisans, traders and husbandmen at the other. In very recent times when Jewish culture has appropriately developed under the free sky of America and the fostering nurture of the representatives here of the great Jewries of Russia, the number of men, scholars in different fields, who lived by the exercise of a gainful occupation based upon their in-



HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Diplomat and Author.

tellectual capacities, not by means of the work of their hands alone, has been considerable. In the case of the Jews of America this condition obtains as far back as almost the beginnings of their settlement in this country. Even where the first generation of Jewish immigrants has had no opportunity properly to develop its inherent intellectual equipment,—for we have the right thus to characterize this expression of Jewish pluck and persistency in the face of obstacles, remembering the facts of Jewish history in this and all other countries at the present and all earlier epochs of our development,—the second generation of American Jews, who are the first to have been born on this soil, has contributed its due, occasionally above its proportionate, share of so-called professional men, of representatives of the various learned professions, to our life.

We return, however, to the immigrant Jews of the middle and later nineteenth century. They were all moved to come here, then, by the natural wish to improve their position in all its aspects; out of this ambition they decided on the journey across the waters; an undertaking which was attended by great hardships and privations in the days of the sailing-vessels and which was not without its dangers and difficulties even at a time when sail had been replaced by steam and the slow-going boats of a past age by the swift ocean greyhounds of our own. In Europe they did not possess the elementary rights of residence, movement, education and trade. They could not marry whom, when, and where they pleased. While the Almighty snapped their life-threads quite independent of the wishes of their earthly rulers, these were not above ordaining in what manner and under what circumstances the lifeless remains of their Jewish subjects might be consigned to Mother Earth. The countries of their residence in Europe had been Providentially scourged; famine was followed by pestilence and both by the cruel enactments, if not the positive incitement to riot and murder, of their unspeakably tyrannical rulers. What wonder, then, that to them America was Eldorado? What wonder, then, that arriving here without worldly wealth they, by the aid of natural talents, unremitting industry and faithfulness to the trust reposed in them, were able in a comparatively brief interval to achieve success? The equal opportunities afforded all men under the laws obtaining here at all times from the foundation of the Republic to the present day rendered this result possible. All who came here as Jewish immigrants were

pioneers, seeking to establish their homes and fortunes here, desirous at the same instant of developing themselves as loyal Jews in hearty accord with the traditions of Jewry and the spirit of American institutions.

Whether Jews came here because around the middle of the last century gold was discovered on the Pacific extremity of our country, or from the 'eighties by reason of the promulgation of the hated May laws by Alexander III with their dire consequences for Russian Jewry, in the United States the Jews were able to pursue life, liberty and happiness, without regard to their origin or previous worldly condition. Here, then, they successfully established themselves. Here, then, they became ornaments of the communities, both Jewish



HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU,
Diplomat and Financier.

and general, among whom they resided. Here, then, they entered upon mercantile, later professional and of recent times even agricultural pursuits; they advanced Jewish cultural life in all its phases; they fertilized the soil from which sprang a new academy of scholars, rabbis, teachers and educators, writers, poets and playwrights, merchants and manufacturers, lawyers, doctors of medicine and dentists, public officials, leaders and social workers, philanthropists and upbuilders of eleemosynary causes, in short, a new Jewry. This has grown to vast proportions in our own days, and because of this very fact it maintains a vital connection with all the Jewries of the past and of the present in other countries, if, indeed, because of very recent conditions and the latest turn of world-affairs, it has not assumed a position of leadership among them.

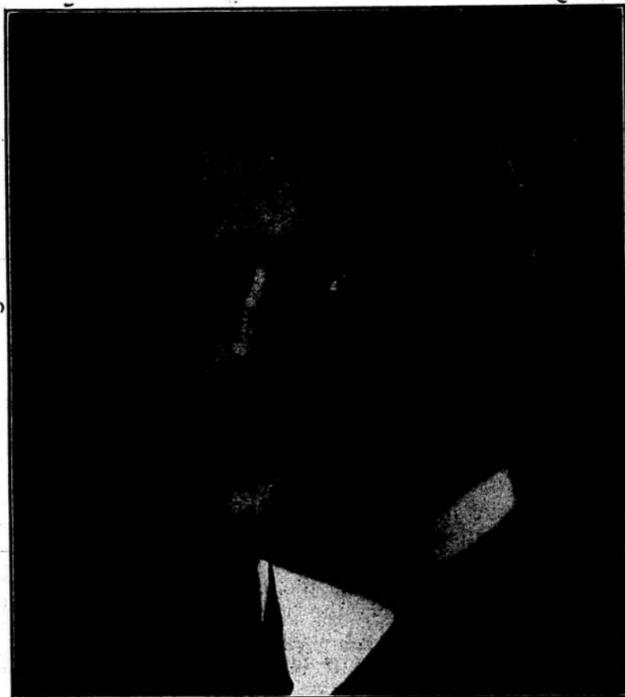
Names need not be mentioned to illustrate these thoughts. Yet men like the founders of the international banking house of Seligman, the father, Lazarus Straus, of the three brothers, Isidor, Nathan and Oscar Solomon Straus, who have adorned so many different fields touched by them in their multifarious activities, Henry Morgenthau, Kasriel H. Sarasohn, and a host of others, not to forget Jacob H. Schiff, who in some respects may worthily stand as the leader of American Jewry, must be listed here, for they were all pioneers, all came here without worldly wealth and by dint of their own purposeful striving acquired competences, built up many different forms of social and economic activity, and augmented the spiritual and charitable powers of this American Jewry. They came here under the early conditions and environments prevailing in Europe, just described. Their cases are duplicated by the men and women who have come here in much more recent days.

These form the final wave of Jewish immigrants to this country. They were impelled to come hither from the same motives of self-improvement and self-advancement. They had, diabolically enough, as the best supporters of their wandering westward the Romanoffs on the throne of Russia. From this they have since been happily removed. They thus were the live means to make American Jewry rich and powerful intensively as well as extensively, and thereby repeated the performance of the rulers of Spain in ejecting the best elements from their country and condemning it to gradual and persistent decay: Famine and anti-Jewish riots harried Russia in the late '60s of the nineteenth century; in consequence, numbers of Russian Jews emigrated. They were welcomed here, although

they were poor and bereft of means on their arrival. Famine and anti-Jewish riots on a slightly larger scale again harried Russia in the '70s; again the Russian Jew in considerable force left that country and came to America. In the last two decades of the nineteenth and the first decade of the present century, the anti-Jewish excesses in Russia outdistanced all previous possibilities. As a result the Russian Jews came here *en masse*, and enriched Jewish life here.

Nor should Roumania be forgotten as a place from which Jews have emigrated in large numbers. The inducing cause of their wandering was the circumstance that they were hampered in Roumania by cruel and repressive legislation, in flagrant violation of treaty rights, whereby the Jews of Roumania were in theory placed upon a position of equality with all the other residents of that country before the law. Moreover, the economic situation of the Jews in Roumania left much to be desired, so that in their case, too, they came here as pioneers, as men who could not dispose overworldly wealth and who enriched American Jewry by the force of their personalities. One has but to recall the form and figure, and the life-work as well, of the late Solomon Schechter, who accomplished so much for the scholarly upbuilding of historical Judaism in this country, to understand how great a part of American Jewry is made up out of these Roumanian pioneers, of whom he was one.

It may be considered by some that the Jewish immigrant differed in no whit from other immigrants, that all were pioneers who came here minus the outward



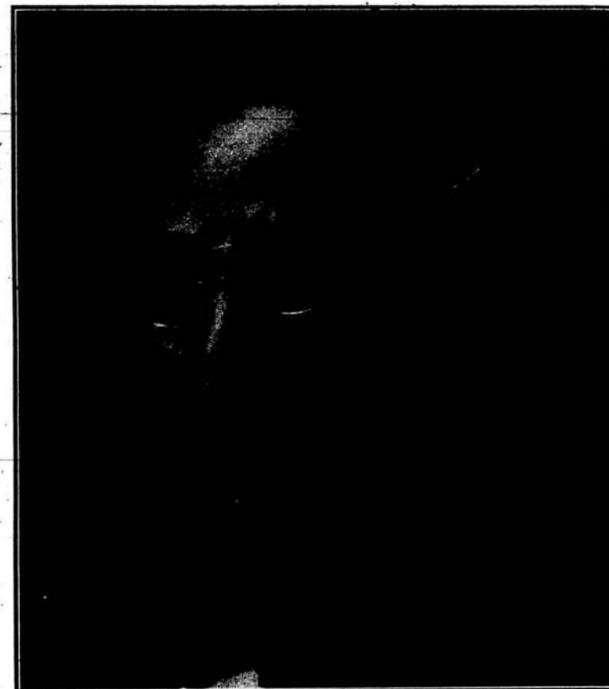
HON. FELIX M. WARBURG,
Leader in Philanthropy and Head of New York Jewish Charities Federation.

trappings of fortune. This objection will be seen on reflection to be entirely without merit. The Jewish immigrant, certainly since the great waves of the migration of those of his race and faith to this country started their rolling from the other side of the deep, on his arrival here was not only without financial capacity, but also without that familiarity with the language and the customs of his new-found home which facilitates the ready assimilation of the newcomer. He was, then, in every sense of the word, a pioneer, of a different quality, perhaps, from the Spanish *conquistadores* of the trackless Southwest or the hardy woodsmen of the wild fastnesses of the Middle West, although he is even not without his representatives among these builders of empire, for he began with nothing and achieved something by steady and purposeful exertion.

In the countries of the Old World the accidents of birth are altogether controlling in the shaping of men's careers. There ancestry and descent outweigh every other consideration. In the New World, in America, a better and fairer criterion of worth obtains. Here every man, be he rich or poor, be he advanced or sunken in the social scale, starts life with the same chances for success and eminence; all of us here are like the soldiers of Napoleon, each of whom was said to have carried the *baton* of a marshal of France in his knapsack. We, too, bear within us the key that will unlock for each of us the cabinet of the prizes of life's existence.

A democratic country like our own, where the people rule undisputedly over their own household, must in course of time inevitably produce an aristocracy. Not an aristocracy in the European sense of this much misused word, but an aristocracy of leadership, of intellect, of worthiness. America, which as a republic has now gloriously existed for over one hundred forty years, has evoked such leaders from among the best and wisest of its citizens. But American Jewry has done likewise, in this respect duplicating the experiences of the older Jewries on the other side of the Atlantic.

Now, Jewry is essentially democratic in principle and practice. Yet Jewry has called forth within its own economy those who are entitled by the qualities of their



HON. LOUIS MARSHALL,
Expert in Constitutional Law.

heads and hearts, by their outstanding service to their co-religionists, if not to the world at large, to stand forth as its leaders. For many decades the other Jewries were fortunate to possess such men to whom the eyes of all Jews everywhere turned with reverence for guidance and direction. American Jewry as a product of brief fruition was for a long time without *many* such leaders; but now, our Jewry having grown numerically to a respectable proportion, we have the good fortune to count among us many who are rightfully to be regarded as belonging to the class just described.

Since the leaders of American Jewry are those who stand at the head of their particular fields of industry, of scholarship, of professional work and the like, and since these are the men who form the new aristocracy of Israel in the Western world, it follows necessarily that they, the former pioneers who built their fortune through their own unaided exertions, are worthy to stand by the side of the older Jewish leaders in Europe. A bridge has thus been erected to connect the Jewries of the West, where all is pulsating with young, purposeful energy, where the hegemony of world-Jewry is bound to rest, if, indeed, under the circumstances produced by the great war, it has not already found its shelter here, with those of the East, in which life has assumed the ordered form produced by generations of workers of intensive and well-directed forcefulness.

Hence, if we would speak of our right to be honored by the non-Jewish world for the men of light and leading we have produced, we must be in a position to point out upon what grounds we base our claim. Of necessity this resides in the experiences and careers of many individuals, who go to make up a multitude, and whose total, or it may be whose average, experiences and careers afford the best and most satisfactory proof that we may adduce.

So the pioneer Jewish immigrant, whose origin and first difficulties on reaching these shores have been set forth in outline at the outset of these remarks, has achievements of no mean measure to his credit. These cover the different avenues of human endeavor, whether of commerce, communal work, science and industry, politics and public life, or of scholarship and education in its multitudinous forms. In succeeding issues we will relate more fully the part played by our co-religionists in the development of America.

Argentine Republic

The most interesting and by far the most important of the Jewish communities in the Southern Hemisphere are those of the Argentine Republic. The highly developed character of that country, its favorable geographic location, its enlightened and progressive government, and its rapidly acquired prosperity, stamp it as one of the greatest and richest countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina is situated almost entirely in the temperate zone. The climate varies from very warm in the north to cold in the south, and here Europeans of all nations can pursue the lives they are accustomed to without risk to health or comfort. The country's chief exports are wheat, Indian corn, linseed, wool, hides, frozen meats, dye and tanning woods, and live stock. With only one-tenth of its arable land under cultivation, it is already one of the world's great granaries.

Argentina is the melting-pot of South America. Its immigrant population, composed chiefly of Italians and Spaniards, has blended and amalgamated with the native stock, and has produced a new type known as the "Argentino." Up to 1913 there was also a considerable influx of Russians, French, Austrians, Syrians, English, Germans, Swiss, and Portuguese, but since that year the bulk of the foreign immigration has been mainly Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Turkish. Thus it is essentially a "white" country.

Rich and resourceful though it is, Argentina is still in the infancy of its development. The second largest country of Latin America, in territorial extent it is a little larger than the entire section of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River. The country has a population of nearly 9,000,000, but as a matter of fact it could easily sustain in prosperity 75,000,000. Being thinly populated, immigration is encouraged. While the individual is welcomed, the principal means adopted to people the soil is the establishment of colonies, hundreds of which in prosperous condition can be found throughout the Republic.

Buenos Aires, the capital, ranks after New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, as the fourth American city in size, and the second largest Latin city, following Paris. It has a population of a million and a half, and this number is increasing faster than in any large city in the United States, excepting perhaps New York or Chicago. Its avenues, parks, public buildings, docks, and steamship facilities compare most favorably with those of the great centers in the United States and Europe. It has many sumptuous clubs, has newspapers published in nearly every modern language, including Yiddish and Russian, and cosmopolitan city that it is, contains special colonies or districts of Jews, Italians, Germans, etc., etc.

In this remarkable country of wonderful opportunities there are estimated to be one hundred and ten thousand (110,000) Jewish inhabitants. Of this total, sixty-five thousand (65,000), or nearly sixty per cent. (60%), live in the capital, Buenos Aires; the remainder is distributed over the agricultural colonies such as those established by the Jewish Colonization Association, by private groups, or those to be found near the other large cities and towns.

It is a most striking fact that ninety per cent. (90%) of the Jewish population in Argentina is Russian; the other ten per cent. (10%) includes Jews from Roumania, Turkey, France, Italy, England and

Our Jewish Brethren in Latin America

By HARRY O. SANDBERG

Germany. Of the Jewish population in Buenos Aires, fifty per cent. (50%) are engaged in commerce and trade; thirty per cent. (30%) in agriculture and stock raising; and twenty per cent. (20%) in the arts and trades, banking, and liberal professions. Among the artisans and tradesmen there are numbered tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, cap-makers, mattress-makers, furniture-makers, and bakers. It is, moreover, of interest to observe that the tendency of the younger men of these Russian and Roumanian Jewish immigrants is to rise above the station of their parents. As a result, the colleges and universities of Argentina include in their student body many of the children of these immigrants, and the Jewish lawyers, physicians, dentists and engineers are largely recruited from their ranks.

The presence of such a large Jewish population in Buenos Aires is not a matter of great surprise. Situated on the banks of the River Plata, the gateway of the Atlantic and otherwise favored by nature, Buenos Aires has, from its earliest days, enjoyed those elements which make for an important commercial center, and during the past few decades has exhibited an extraordinary growth. With this there have come into existence corresponding opportunities, so that the same factors which are responsible for the large number of Jews in the commercial and industrial cities of the United States and Europe have also attracted the current of Jewish immigration toward Argentina.

Participation by Jews in politics is not very marked in Buenos Aires, but in the provinces, and especially where the agricultural colonies exist, it is more pronounced. There is one Jewish deputy in the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress and another in the Chamber of Deputies of the Province of Buenos Aires.

In the export of cereals, one of the most important sources of the nation's wealth, the Jews are especially influential, and some of the largest and most powerful cereal exporting concerns are owned by them. This fact is of especial interest and significance as revealing the possibilities which may develop in Russia in the light of its recent liberation.

At the present time the social status of the Jews is quite modest. In business dealings they are, of course, thrown into close contact with their non-Jewish friends, but socially their intermingling is limited much in the same way as it is in this country. While the older generation keeps aloof, the younger, easily assimilated and readily assuming the nationality of their new home, mingles much more freely and even takes a keen interest in political parties and activities. The Jews have their own societies and organizations, charitable, social, religious, educational and nationalistic. They own their cemeteries, and although there is but one synagogue in Buenos Aires, there are numerous chapels and houses for prayer. The synagogue was constructed some seventeen years ago, and is the home of a Jewish congregation which has officially existed as an organized body for fifty years, and is the oldest Jewish society in the country. The rabbi is Samuel Halphon, who received his education and training at the Paris

Seminary. The colonies also had a rabbi, a graduate of the Berlin Seminary, but he died several years ago and a successor has not as yet been named.

The colonies, which are distinctly Jewish in character, observe the Sabbath day, but this is not the case in the capital or in other large cities. In the Provinces Saturday is recognized officially as the Jewish day of rest, and the authorities permit our people to work on Sunday instead. The high holy days are observed by the Jews in all parts of the country with appropriate ceremony and solemnity.

Because of the favorable conditions of land, climate, and peoples, there are the usual number of women and children commonly recognized in statistical calculations. Under the auspices of the Jewish Colonization Association there was inaugurated about five years ago a school movement, called the Jewish Religious Classes of the Argentine Republic, for the purpose of "promoting and propagating moral and religious teaching and instruction" among the children. This movement now includes more than thirty schools distributed through the capital city and the provinces, and is under the direction of the rabbi of the congregation. The expenses of this school work are defrayed by the Jewish Colonization Association and by the parents of the children attending. The same society, moreover, has established some 70 schools in the colonies, where the children receive both religious and secular instruction, the latter in accordance with the official program in force in the public schools of the State. This group of colony schools is maintained almost entirely at the expense of the Jewish Colonization Association.

A Jewish event worthy of special mention is that relating to the hospital which is being erected in Buenos Aires by the Ezrah Charitable Society, the cornerstone of which was laid about a year ago. This hospital, now almost completed, forms a link in the chain of public institutions which the several foreign colonies presented to the government as permanent memorials of their Century of Independence. The hospital contains 60 beds, splendidly equipped surgical and operating rooms, an out-patient department, and numerous other modern features. The execution of the general plans was under the supervision of a Jewish engineer architect. He was assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of prominent Jewish citizens, including an eminent Jewish physician who gave special attention to the technical details. The architect, Jacques Braguinsky, and the members of the Advisory Committee all gave their services without compensation.

Exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of this institution were most elaborate and impressive. They took place on a Sunday afternoon in the presence of several thousand Jewish men and women. Appropriate speeches in Spanish were made by leaders of the community, including Dr. Alejandro Zabolinsky, president of the Ezrah Society, and Dr. Halphon, the rabbi. An address in Yiddish was delivered by Salomon Liebeschütz, the second vice-president. Among the distinguished guests present were Col. Martinez Urquiza, Aide-de-Camp and personal representative of the President of the Republic, the Gov-

ernor of the Province of Entre Rios, the large Jewish colony center; numerous public officials and representatives from all Jewish societies of the capital and interior provinces. Adding color and splendor to the occasion were the flags and banners of the Argentine Republic, whose folds of azure blue and white were gracefully entwined around the inspiring Zionist colors of deep blue and white. And when the martial strains of the Argentine national hymn, followed by the sad and appealing notes of Hatikvah, floated through the cool, crisp air of that beautiful afternoon, the crowd burst forth into vigorous applause and cheering.

It was, indeed, a fitting climax to a noble contribution on the part of the Jews of Argentina—they who were erecting the first Jewish hospital in all of South America.

The Agricultural Colonies of Argentina.

Having discussed the condition of our people in Buenos Aires, the capital, and in the other cities of Argentina, let us now turn for a moment to the remarkable colonies in the agricultural districts. There we shall find an altogether different style of life. In Buenos Aires we found the condition of the Jew about the same as it is in the large cities of other lands. But in the colonies the mode of life is chiefly communal, and the colonies, as such, live very much apart from their immediate neighbors. The colonists usually migrate with their families and relatives and form a group by themselves.

There are about 23,000 Jews in the colonies that have been established by the Jewish Colonization Association. These settlements are located in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Santiago del Estero and the Pampa Central. In addition to these 23,000 there are about 22,000 more Jews, who are distributed over the cities of Rosario, Mendoza, Bahia Blanca, Tucuman, Carlos Casares, Cordoba, La Plata and Parana. About forty per cent. of them are engaged in agriculture, either independently or in privately organized colonies; fifty per cent. in commerce and trade, and the remaining ten per cent. in the professions. As in the capital, over ninety per cent. of the Jews in the colonies and other points are Russians. As already suggested, the Argentine-born sons of the immigrant Jew do not remain on the soil, but, choosing the liberal professions, settle in the larger centers adjacent to the colonies of their parents, and enter into the broader life of the country. Many of them may be found holding public office and receiving other civic or political preferments.

In these communities there are very few wealthy members and very few poor ones. They are regarded quite well socially. They have their own societies and organizations, which are either for mutual aid or for charitable purposes. At Moisesville, province of Santa Fe, with a population of 3,693 colonists and 1,957 non-colonists, there is a synagogue. In Rosario, also in that province, there is a Jewish community building where are centered the civic, religious and social activities of the 5,000 Jewish inhabitants. Santa Fe, in the province of that name, has a Jewish population of about 1,000. Other important colonies, with their populations, are: Mauricio, Pampa Central, colonists, 1,696; non-colon-

ists, 1,309; total, 3,005. Clara and San Antonio, province of Entre Rios, colonists, 5,559; non-colonists, 2,140; total, 7,699. Lucienville, same province, colonists, 1,848; non-colonists, 1,147; total, 2,995. Santa Isabel, same province, colonists, 972; non-colonists, 95; total, 1,067. Baron Hirsch, province of Buenos Aires, colonists, 1,466; non-colonists, 544; total, 2,010. Narcisse-Leven, same province, colonists, 1,824; non-colonists, 461; total, 2,285.

In the colonies the Sabbath is strictly observed, and, where there are no synagogues or chapels, services are held either in rented halls or in private homes. The children receive adequate Jewish training in the schools mentioned in the previous article. Instruction in Hebrew obtains throughout the colonies; prayer books translated into Spanish and Jewish, historical and moral booklets are generously distributed to colonists and non-colonists.

The immigrants, who settle in these rural districts, are industrious and law-abiding. They come mainly from Southern Russia, and although they know very little or nothing about farming when they arrive here, they have proved themselves worthy of the help granted them by the Jewish Colonization Association and by the government. Cattle raising and dairying are now being developed by them to a considerable extent.

The following observation appeared in a recent publication in London anent the Russo-Jewish immigration in Argentina:

"The current of Russian immigration is continuing without interruption and promises to become a feature of the demography of Argentina, although it can not be said that it is likely to become a dominant or leading factor in the progress of the republic toward a high position among the nations of the world."

Without any desire to enter into a controversy over this expression of opinion, yet I cannot restrain the impulse to observe that the author of those lines did not give full credit to the value of this immigration.

Those of us who are intimately familiar with Argentina realize beyond a question that the Jewish immigration from Southern Russia compares more than favorably with the heavy Italian, Turkish and Spanish influx of the past decade. Given a generation or two of opportunity and prosperity, and there is every reason to believe that both the Jewish immigrant and his children will prove worthy citizens, adding to the vigor and wealth as well as to the intellectual and commercial development of that nation.

In this connection it may not be amiss to summarize briefly some of the salient facts which appeared in the latest report of the Central Administration of the Jewish Colonization Association.

First, in addition to the immigrants who come to settle in the colonies, there are others (including some of the colonists themselves) who continue to purchase lands in the villages adjoining the colonies. They are erecting residences and places of business in the hope of developing new centers of population where they can do business and build up little industries. They plan to make them attractive, so as to draw upon the native population of outlying and interior districts. As examples of this activity may be cited the village of Basavilbaso, near the Jewish colony of Lucienville, Domingues and La Capilla, near Clara, Cazes at San Antonio, and Moisesville Center, near the colony of that name. Another interesting fact is that during recent agricultural fairs and cattle expositions, the exhibits from the Jewish colonies

brought forth expressions of praise, and the press of the country paid high tribute to the colonists for the progress they had made, as well as for the improvements in their methods and products.

According to this report, there were 26,648 Jewish inhabitants in the colonies at the close of the year in question. Of this number 18,900 were colonists and the remainder were engaged in other pursuits. This total represents an increase of more than 2,600 over the preceding year. Moisesville, one of the colonies which suffer least from the fluctuations due to climate or locusts, enjoyed a reasonable increase. The colonies of Entre Rios, however, suffered a slight decrease, due to a failure of crops during the past three years. Altogether there are 126,551 head of live stock in the colonies, including 24,482 milch cows. In the province of Entre Rios there are a dozen creameries, which supply their product to the River Plate Dairy Company, while the manufacture of cheese has reached an important stage in the colony of Clara. Each colony has its co-operative society for the purpose of purchasing supplies and selling its produce to best advantage, and also for the discussion of common problems in connection with its farms. Within the past year two young Americans, graduates of the National Farm School, Bucks County, Pa., one of them a soil expert, the other a dairy specialist, have gone to Argentina to assist the colonists in scientific farming and husbandry.

There were registered at the port of Buenos Aires alone during the year under consideration 10,049 Jewish immigrants. Five years prior there were 8,557. These figures do not represent the total Jewish immigration into all parts of Argentina, but merely at the capital port.

Since preparing this material on the Jews in the Argentine Republic, there has come to my attention an article which recently appeared in the Bulletin of the Social Museum of Argentina. This publication is printed in Spanish and represents the leading contemporaneous thought of the country. In the quality of its articles and the standing of its contributors, it corresponds to the Yale Review or the Columbia University Quarterly. The article appears under the title La Inmigración Israelita (The Israelitish Immigration) and is from the pen of M. Bronstein. It is an able treatise setting forth in convincing fashion the salient characteristics of the Jewish immigration into Argentina, and develops the conclusion that our people who have gone into Argentina possess those qualities which are generally considered necessary for a desirable immigrant class.

M. Bronstein lays stress on the Jew's diligence, application and aptitude for work; his high moral standards, particularly that of the female members of the family, and the sweetness of the home life; his obedience to the laws of the country of his choice; and to the physical fitness of the people due to the purity of the Jewish race. He concludes with the thought that any people must possess these characteristics in order to make a desirable addition to a country's population, and since the Jew in Argentina has evidenced all of the above, he, ergo, is a valuable asset to the Argentine melting pot. In support of his contention, the writer quotes from high Argentine officials commending the Jewish agricultural colonies and their schools, the standing of Jewish children in the public schools, the fine military bearing of the Jewish youth in the Argentine army, and other praiseworthy features of their life. These points he emphasizes in refu-

tation of the charge that the Jew lives in isolation and does not properly assimilate in that country. The article is carefully thought out and well written, and will doubtless go a long way toward counteracting any prevailing sentiment that the Jew does not possess the proper qualities for a desirable Argentine immigrant.

Bolivia.

Bolivia, the next country under consideration, is the only one in South America without a coast line of its own. It is an interior mountainous land and famous for producing one-fourth of the tin supply of the world. In many ways it is perhaps the most picturesque and its population is largely Indian. It is the fourth republic in size in Latin America. Within its limits could be included the combined areas of the States of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, and Washington — or even the combined territory of Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

Bolivia lies mostly in the tropics, but much of it is high in elevation and has a temperate climate. The heat is excessive during the summer (our winter), and much snow falls in the opposite season. Electrical phenomena are frequent, with hurricanes, detonations and cracklings in the air, strangely colored atmosphere and mirages. There is a population of over 2,500,000, but of this nearly 80 per cent. is Indian, mixed and negro. The upper class is very cosmopolitan. The country is distinctly mining in character, and, as already observed, supplies 25 per cent. of the world's tin. Its other exports include silver, copper, bismuth, wolfram (tungsten), rubber, hides, coca, from which cocaine is extracted, Peruvian bark and other medicinal plants.

The number of Jews in Bolivia is about twenty-five, a rather insignificant proportion, but the majority of these reside at La Paz, the capital. This city, it is interesting to note, is located at an altitude of 12,300 feet above sea level, making it the highest capital in the world. It is the center of the mining district, the terminus of the railroads and the chief business and commercial center. Hence the presence of the major part of the Jewish inhabitants of Bolivia. French, German, and Russians make up these two dozen people. There are but three Jewish women and one child among them, the latter being educated at the American Institute of La Paz. One-half of the resident Jews are owners of business establishments, the other half being employed by them. They rank well financially, and a few move in the highest social circles. They mingle freely with the natives, but there is only one case of intermarriage on record. Most of the men are bachelors.

The oldest Jewish family has been in the country but a dozen years, as it is only lately that Jews have begun to arrive here. Of the older residents two are men of standing and education, are highly esteemed, and possess flourishing business establishments. The later arrivals are men of little or no education, and conduct small dry goods stores and money loan and exchange shops. While their business interests seem to be developing rapidly, an improvement in their methods would be quite desirable to the older and better esteemed Jewish residents.

There appears to be no observance of either the Sabbath or high holidays in this country, so strange in its peoples' customs, and so far removed from currents of Jewish thought or activity. There are no organizations, synagogues or other Jewish activities to be found in this country.

Chile.

The study of our people in this country has been a matter of disappointment to me. Knowing Chile as well as I do, and familiar with Chileans of all classes, I was baffled here, as in one or two other countries, in my investigations. The reason why our people have appeared reluctant to discuss their community or their interests I could only infer from the history of the Jew in Chile. But I am anticipating.

Chile is one of the most independent and progressive countries of the Southern hemisphere. In size, it is as large as the States of California, Oregon and Washington combined, and has a population of 3,250,000, with a climate ranging from cold winter at the Strait of Magellan to torrid heat at the Peruvian boundary line. There is a greater array of important towns in this country than is customary in the Latin-American republics, and it has also a number of well developed local industries. The principal exports from that land include silver, copper, sulphur, vegetable products, wines, liquors, and, most important of all, nitrate. The revenue from its nitrate fields is annually sufficient to meet the expenses of administration of the national government. Santiago, the capital, has a population of nearly 400,000, and is often called the Paris of the Andes. Valparaiso, the principal port, is constructing wharves and docks and working on other extensive harbor improvements which will make it one of the finest ports on the Pacific Ocean.

The early history of our people in that country is not a pleasant one to contemplate. Persecution and auto-de-fes long darkened their existence, nor did their guise as Maranos or Cryptos ward off the cruel intolerance of the times. Perhaps the memories and the traces of these may have kept our peoples from immigrating there in large numbers, or it may be that if substantial numbers of our people are there the recollection of the past restrains them from combining into strong Jewish communities and openly professing their faith. Yet Chile today is one of the most enlightened countries, and its people have gained the sobriquet "Yanquis" of South America, because of their energy and industry. Climatic and living conditions are favorable to Europeans, and I have always felt that there must be a large number of Jews there. Yet I have never been able to satisfy myself as to the accuracy of my estimate, namely, 500. Who knows but that scattered throughout that large country and its 2,500 miles of coast line and seaport towns there may be hundreds of others quietly engaged in their own lines of business.

Santiago, the attractive capital, contains nearly 350 of this number. They come mainly from the central European countries, the majority from Germany, and may be found scattered among the very cosmopolitan foreign colonies. The largest and most attractive jewelry shops, money exchange offices and retail stores are of Jewish ownership, as also are some of the important private banking interests. The prosperous Jewish members of the community are received in the finest societies. There are no central or organized activities; it appears that the Jewish people here make no positive effort to reveal or profess their Judaic entity. Although there is no synagogue or temple, during the high holidays they assemble in worship at the home of some member of the community.

A quite recent class of Jewish immigrant into Chile as well as into other parts of South America is the

so-called Oriental Jew, from the Balkans, Turkey and Syria. These wander from place to place, peddling their assorted stock of goods and trinkets. They live in the humbler sections of the cities and have little to do with the Ashkenazic brethren.

Peru.

Peru, the close neighbor of Chile, is one of the richest countries, historically, in all of Latin America. Its wonderful highlands, its monuments of ancient civilization long forgotten, its romantic traditions of the Incas, and its University of San Carlos, which gloried in a century of existence before John Harvard founded the college which now bears his name, all these combine to make this land one of the most interesting on the American continent. The country is rich in rubber, guano, alpaca, wool, mutton, petroleum, sugar and hides, as well as mineral products.

The early history of our people in Peru is similar to the story of their career in Chile. The countries being contiguous and on the same coastline, the persecutions of the one land quickly spread to the other. Today, however, there is little trace left of old conditions. Notwithstanding this, the present Jewish population is small and of no especial interest. Altogether, there are about one hundred and fifty Jews, half of whom reside at Lima, the capital. This number is decidedly heterogeneous in its make-up, and includes our brethren from Russia, France, England, Turkey, Egypt, Germany and the Balkans. Business enterprises small shops, jewelry stores and money-lending offices are the principal lines of activity. One Russian merchant employs a number of his countrymen as his agents in various interior points. Of professional men there are also a few, including two dentists, one druggist

and one civil and one mining engineer.

Up to about a decade ago there was a number of wealthy and prominent Jews living in Peru. For some reason or other these have mainly disappeared, having returned to parts of Europe. In their place have come the present population already referred to. These mingle freely with the natives, and it may be said to the credit of the land that there appears to be no inimical feeling or sentiment against them, despite the fact that they are mostly poor and enjoy no great social prestige.

In Peru, as in other lands, the high holy days are appropriately observed, with services held at the Masonic Temple, at which one of the community officiates. There is also a benevolent society, which was originally organized for the purpose of circumventing a public law which made it impossible for private individuals to own a cemetery of their own. The organizing of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Lima overcame this difficulty and the Jews of the country were enabled to secure and maintain their own burying grounds.

Of the better known Jews in Peru mention may be made of the two Jacoby brothers, Max and Julio, owners of a large sugar estate; Levi Bliss Gilchrist, apparently of English birth, the assistant manager of the Lima office of W. R. Grace & Co. and Messrs. Kahn & Haaker, two Alsations, prominent merchants at the capital.

Ecuador.

A large portion of this Equatorial republic is high in elevation, so that it has a temperate as well as a tropical climate. In extent it is equal to the combined areas of Missouri and Arkansas, and has a popu-

More Than A Restaurant A Broadway Institution—

National in fame and popularity, Churchill's holds as remarkable a position in the esteem of discriminating visitors as it does in the hearts of New York's smartest people.

In cuisine, entertainment, appointments and atmosphere Churchill's fully meets the anticipations naturally created by its world-wide fame as New York's premier restaurant.

CHURCHILL'S

Broadway, at 49th Street

40,000 Three-Minute Interviews

with New York City men of brains and capital are being arranged for the purpose of presenting a VERY GRAVE REASON why a policy should be taken in THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

5 MEN WITH GOOD SALESMANSHIP ABILITY,

best references and perfect records, are wanted to aid in carrying out this plan. No life insurance experience necessary, as there is practically no competition. Purely a commission basis. No salaries paid or advances made.

Address:

JNO. I. D. BRISTOL, General Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, Metropolitan Building, New York City.
Or 'phone for interview: Gramercy 2676.

(This advertisement NOT at the expense of policyholders.)



*Pineapple Mold

FOR those who delight in serving tempting dishes and yet wish to economize in these days of food conservation, Cox's Instant Powdered Gelatine proves a valuable help in cooking. Small quantities of fruits, vegetables, meats—left over—can be made into nourishing, appetizing additions to the daily menu by the use of this pure and wholesome gelatine.

Your soups, salads, desserts, are better when you use

Cox's

Instant Powdered

GELATINE

*One of the delicious desserts, the recipe for which is given in Cox's Manual of Gelatine Cookery, by Marion Harris Neil. Write for a free copy today.

Always in the red, white and blue checkerboard box. There has been no increase in the price of Cox's.

THE COX GELATINE CO.
Dept. C. 100 Hudson St., New York City
Sole Agents in U. S. A. for J. & G. Cox, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland



lation of a million and a half. The white population bears a relative proportion of 40 per cent. Indians, in a primitive and subject state, constitute the other 60 per cent.

Guayaquil, the most important city and principal port of the country, is located upon one of the finest harbors on the Pacific. It has a population of 75,000, which makes it the most populous port, after Valparaiso, Chile, on the west coast. Quito, the capital, has a population of 80,000, and is an ancient city of great historic interest. The principal products of the land are cacao, ivory nuts, from which buttons are made; the famous Jipi-Japi hats, commercially known as Panama hats; rubber, coffee, cattle, and hides. When the much needed sanitary improvements are completed and health conditions are improved, Ecuador is sure to enjoy a more rapid social and economic development.

It is in Guayaquil that the interesting little body of fourteen Jews is found. It is quite a cosmopolitan Jewry. Two of them are English, two German, four American, one Belgian, four Algerian-French, and one a British subject from Gibraltar. There are but few women or children. If there are other Jews they do not profess themselves as such, and are unknown to their co-religionists.

The Jews are all engaged in commerce and trade, are well to do financially, but limit their social life to their own circle and a few native families. Some have married into native families, and in these cases the children have not followed the faith of their fathers. The little community assembles for worship during the high holidays at the home of one of their number.

Of interest in connection with this colony are the four American Jewish residents, comprising the firm of Levi Brothers, retailers and wholesalers of dry goods and furnishings. There are three brothers, one of whom was recently married to a Jewish young miss from Rochester. These young men began business there some five or six years ago with a small capital and have built up an establishment that conducts an annual business of over a quarter of a million dollars, a large volume for these smaller countries. The Lewis are socially received

by the prominent foreign and native families.

The British Jews are engaged in the jewelry and money-exchange business and own the largest jewelry shops in the city. One of them is married to a native woman and has six children, four of whom are baptized Catholics, the two youngest not having been christened at all. The other British Jew is also married to a Ecuadorean lady, the daughter of an Austrian father and an Ecuadorean mother.

The sole Jew from Gibraltar is located in the city of Riobama, and is the proprietor of the best hotel in the entire Republic. He also keeps a restaurant at Guayaquil, and is now planning the erection of a very much needed hotel along modern lines. One of the German Jews is a commission merchant, and is the Consul of the Dominican Republic accredited to that country. He is married to a native woman. The other German is the municipal chemist of Guayaquil. The Algerian-French Jews are in the dry goods business, conducting their shops on a small scale. The Belgian is also a dry goods merchant, located at Quito, the capital, some 300 miles inland.

Columbia and Venezuela.

Columbia and Venezuela, the northernmost countries of South America, offer interesting contrasts in the character of their Jewry. Although these are neighboring countries and have drawn more or less upon the same class of Jewish immigrants, the one country, Venezuela, has retained a considerable number of its Jews and has even developed the "native" Jew. Colombia, on the other hand, has lost its large Jewish population and today harbors less than a hundred. The Venezuelan community, as we shall presently see, is an unusually prosperous Jewish group, but that of Colombia has shared in the intellectual and social honors of the land, and affords an interesting study.

Colombia borders on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Within its limits could be placed the States of Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana—that is, it has twice the area of the German Empire. Its principal products are coffee, cattle, hides, rubber, tobacco, ivory nuts, gold, platinum, and emeralds. The

coast region has seasons resembling those of the tropics along the Caribbean, but in the interior there are four seasons, two wet and two dry. It has a population of over 5,000,000.

In this country there are 80 Jews, 55 of whom are at Barranquilla, the principal port, and the remaining 25 scattered throughout the rest of the country. Nearly all of them are engaged in commerce and trade. Several own private banking institutions; a few have come as agents for foreign commercial houses; others are agents of insurance companies; and two or three are devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, including stock raising. There are also a Jewish dentist and a Jewish optician. As a class they rank well financially, mingle with the natives, and have intermarried considerably. When appealed to they give freely to charitable causes, and during the present war have contributed to the Jewish relief through the Alliance Israelite Universelle. They have no synagogue, but possess a cemetery. But mainly of Sephardic tendencies, a number of them observe the Sabbath day, keeping their places of business closed on Saturdays. The high holidays are likewise strictly observed, services being conducted at the home of one of their number. Some of the old families have been in the country for sixty years. The children receive a Jewish training at home, and for their secular education are usually sent abroad.

Colombia is noted especially for its culture and literary men, and it is not surprising to find that the Jews have contributed their proportionate quota of writers and poets. One of the finest contributions to Spanish literature is a novel entitled "Maria," from the pen of Jorge Isaacs, a Jewish writer who renounced his faith to marry a lady from Jamaica. This novel, written in 1867, has been translated into seven different languages. It is now in its ninth edition, and is regarded as one of the classics of American literature. There are several descendants of the Isaacs family still living in Colombia.

Barranquilla, where the bulk of the Jewish population is centered, is an important seaport town, conducting more than half the foreign trade of the country. Here the greatest industrial development has also taken place. The majority of the resident Jews are from the island of Curacao; over a dozen are native-born, one Russian, and the rest immigrants from Syria. In the community there are about twenty-five women and seven children. At this port the consul for The Netherlands is Samuel de Sola, descendant of a family whose members have figured conspicuously in the history of Colombia and Venezuela, and who has furnished the following interesting information of the Jewish community in his city: Upon his arrival in Barranquilla in 1878, Mr. de Sola found "many Jewish families; the elder people and also the younger ones were established, respectable merchants, and the young men and youths were their clerks. The first settler was Jacob A. Correa, in 1840. Then followed, from 1842 to 1850, Jacob Isaac Senior, David Pardo Cadet, D. H. Dovale and Abraham Isaac Senior. Others came later, from 1851 to 1872. Although not constituted into an organized community, these co-religionists, following the well-known alliance feeling among Israelites, considered themselves as such, and consequently observed our high holidays and our religious ceremonies concerning births, marriages and deaths. Mr. Rafael N. Curiel acted as Chazen (reader) for eighteen years, up to 1880, when he left the place. Since then Mr. de Sola has officiated.

"They have always lent a protecting hand, not only to our brethren who now and then came this way in search of help to proceed on their voyage, but likewise to foreigners in general who knocked at their doors. Mr. Senior was known as a philanthropist, and he generally presided at all charitable institutions. He had a large family, as had also Mr. Correa. Both were much beloved in this place, and in time of civil war their roofs sheltered many natives who sought refuge.

"In 1853 the community succeeded in getting from the local government permission to have its own cemetery, and a piece of land 40 square yards in area was granted to them. On March 5, 1874, at the invitation of Mr. Senior, they met and constituted themselves into a community called "Comunidad Israelita," of which fact, according to the laws of the country, notice was given the following day to the government. Later a large cemetery, called "Cementerio Universal," was built by a society named "Hermandad de la Caridad" (Brothers of Charity), quite distant from the centre, and the Jews, having contributed to that purpose, where apportioned a section as their share. That part assigned to them is separated by walls from the Catholic part, which occupies the whole center. The other side belongs to the Protestants, also contributors.

"A great many of our community have occupied consular posts, viz., David H. Dovale, vice-consul of the Netherlands, as also his successor after his departure from the place, David Pardo Cadet. Andres Heilbron was consul of Belgium until his death; David Lopez Penha, Jr., was consul of Chile, consul of Spain, and also vice-consul of The Netherlands. Later, in August, 1884, he was appointed consul-general of The Netherlands, which posts he held until his demise in 1893. David de Sola, consular agent of Peru, also acted on several occasions during Mr. Penha's absence as acting consul-general of The Netherlands, and continued as such after Mr. Penha's death up to 1895, when he resigned the post.

The Netherlands government having at that time appointed a diplomatic minister, with residence in Caracas, as its representative in Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, the consulate-general was suppressed and replaced by a consulate, which post, since October, 1895, Mr. de Sola has had the honor of occupying. Benjamin T. Senior was Mr. Penha's successor as consul of Chile, and at Mr. Senior's departure for Havana in 1904, where he died a few years later, this consulate was assigned to his brother, Jacob Senior, who, having gone to Santo Domingo a couple of years ago, left Moses S. de Sola, a son of the informant, as acting consul. Isaac Jacob Senior, Jr., a native of Curacao, holds the consulate of the Dominican republic.

Lopez Penha was a learned man and an able writer. Once, in April, 1875, when Judaism, owing to fanaticism, was hurt, his pen delayed not to combat in triumph the article of the unlooked for aggressor, a Colombian master writer, Dr. Jose Maria Samper. All, according to their ability, watch that Judaism be not attacked, and when an attack is made, quite exceptionally, it must be added, we come forward to its defense. Fanaticism in this country has given way somewhat, particularly in Barranquilla, where the natives come more in contact with foreigners possessing free notions of religion.

"The Jews in this city were and are generally leading men in many enterprises. They contributed to starting of the water works in 1877, a most important and useful work

Pure Wheat Flour

We wish to make very clear to you that

HECKERS' FLOUR

is a strictly pure wheat flour.

Positively no cornmeal, corn flour or other foreign product is mixed with it.

The Food Administration regulations do not require us to mix other products—they do permit us to make pure wheat flour and you may be absolutely certain when you buy HECKERS' that you are getting a pure wheat flour.

At the same time we know that you can make a good, wholesome bread by mixing cornmeal, rye flour, etc., with HECKERS' FLOUR, and we would very strongly urge you to do so.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.

40 Corlears Street

New York City

for this whole city and its surroundings. Also to the starting of the Barranquilla Bank, which was of great help to our commerce. Augustin Senior had been president of the water works for a number of years until his death in 1886, when David de Sola took his place until 1904, when he, too, passed away. This enterprise has continued to progress.

"With the liquidation of the Barranquilla Bank there was organized the Commercial Bank of Barranquilla, with many Jewish shareholders. It is enjoying a prosperous business, and for some years its manager was a co-religionist, Clodomiro Salas. In fact, in every work of progress, of charity, or the like, the Jews were and are always found ready to contribute with their knowledge and their means."

This country may be the last of the Latin-American Republics according to the alphabet, but it is far from being the last in point of area, resources, and the number of its Jewish community. Its broad expanse is nearly twice that of Texas and Louisiana combined; the country contains a mixed population of over 2,500,000. Its principal products are coffee, cacao, balata gum rubber, hides, skins, cattle and asphalt.

In this country there are between four hundred and fifty and five hundred Jewish residents, yet despite this rather substantial number there is a marked absence of any unusual attainments. On account of the proximity of the Island of Curacao, only fifty miles distant, a number of Jews from that island have settled here and established branch business places. Others have come from Surinam, Gibraltar, and Morocco.

Venezuela divides itself into three zones, viz., agricultural, pastoral and forest, and since one-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture, about 60 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants have scattered themselves over the rural districts, individually or in groups of from two to ten, and are engaged in supplying the wants of those people either as shopkeepers or as peddlers. The majority of the Jews, it will thus be noted, is engaged in commerce and trade. A few own large stock farms in the interior.

In Venezuela, as elsewhere, the older families, those who have been in the country from thirty to forty years, are well off financially, mingle in the best society, and occasionally intermarry with non-Jews. This last occurrence is responsible for a considerable number of apostasized or otherwise lost Jews. The largest number of Jews at any one point is the community at Caracas, the capital, situated in an attractive location 3,000 feet above sea level. Here there are about one hundred and seventy-five, including the principal merchants, exporters and importers of the city. There are also a few doctors and dentists among them. The government has conferred upon several the Order of Bolivar for meritorious services of a commercial or civic nature. There is no synagogue in Venezuela, but negotiations are now in progress for the establishment of a house of worship and also a cemetery. During the more important holidays our people come into the capital for services, and many of the older homes are thrown open for ceremonial celebrations. Last year the Moroccan colony collected about \$400 at the conclusion of the Yom Kippur services and contributed the sum to the French Red Cross.

THE ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES.

The West Indies constitute a chain of islands varying in size from Cuba, larger than the State of Pennsylvania, to small islets of only a few acres in area. They stretch in a curve from Florida to the northern coast of South America, beginning at the northwest with the Bahamas and terminating at the south with Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. Considered as a whole, the climate of these islands is decidedly healthful; indeed, in many parts it is very favorable to the weak and enervated. The rainy season sets in about June and lasts through November or December, with a break in August and September. But the days when the sun does not shine at all are very rare, and it is nearly always possible to predict when the rain is coming. The nights are transcendently beautiful, while the natural scenery, picturesque reefs, and the brilliant blue waters of transparent clearness make this region a favorite mecca for tourists and those seeking quiet rest and recreation.

A study of the present-day status of the Jews in these islands reveals several interesting features. Each of the islands at one time numbered Jewish people among its early settlers, the numbers growing into flourishing communities and becoming important factors in the material development of the different regions. During the past half century, however, these numbers have begun to dwindle so that today only a few of the islands can claim a Jewish community of any size or importance.

This change may be attributed to a number of reasons, namely, unfavorable political conditions, occasional earthquakes and volcanic eruptions carrying wreck and ruin in their wake, or perhaps the desire of the younger men to leave the narrow confines of their own homes in order to seek independent fortunes in adjacent countries. As a result of these tendencies, in the charming Island of Curacao, which at one time had a thriving Jewish settlement of nearly two thousand people, rich in historic tradition, there is today less than eight hundred. Jamaica fifteen years ago had a Jewish population of nearly twenty-five hundred; today there are about fifteen hundred Jews there. Barbados, too, has experienced a decrease, dwindling down from several hundred to a meager handful. The other islands have suffered correspondingly.

For convenience we shall consider the islands in two groups, the Greater Antilles, including Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti, and Jamaica, and the Lesser Antilles, composed of the British, French and Dutch West Indies.

Cuba.

Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles, with an area equal to that of the State of Pennsylvania, with 600 square miles to spare, has a Jewish population of about one thousand. This island is of unusual historic interest, for it was here that Luis de Torres, who accompanied Columbus in 1492, settled and died. It is also stated that Jewish girls and women, forcibly baptized, were among the early settlers, having been transported to the island by the Spanish Government. On account of the Spanish influence which prevailed over the West Indies in the early sixteenth century, Jewish men and women suffered the same persecutions as did their co-religionists in the mother country; many a noble and prosperous Cuban Jew died a martyr to his faith. As a result of the inquisition and *auto-de-fe* there sprang up a considerable colony of

Marranos and Crypto-Jewish families, but even they did not escape the cruelties of the persecutor.

Not until 1881—only 35 years ago—were our people legally permitted to reside on the island; and it was only toward the close of the Spanish-American War that public religious services other than the Roman Catholic were tolerated. It may also be of interest to observe that during the Cuban War of Independence, Lewis Fine, a Jewish resident of Key West, Fla., rendered valuable services to Jose Marti, the George Washington of Cuba. Mr. Fine organized a patriotic society among the Cuban population of Key West, supplying the revolutionists with money, provisions and munitions.

After the war, while the island was still under the protection of the United States Government, one of its important officials was an American of the Jewish faith. When the reins of authority were turned over to the Cubans, this man resigned his official connection with the American Government and assisted in organizing the railway system of the island. He was, moreover, largely instrumental in introducing modern improvements into the capital. Today he is president of the United Railways of Havana and is highly esteemed by all.

While there are estimated to be about 1,000 Jews on the island, there are many indications that there is a number equally as great who either do not profess their Judaic extraction or have become lost in the native population through intermarriage or indifference. Here, as in many of the neighboring islands, the natives are strongly Semitic in appearance, manners, intonations of speech, and even in gestures. These characteristics may have been inherited through the Spanish, who from earliest times have been there.

About half of the known Jewish population resides at Havana, and the other half is distributed over Santiago and other cities. About 10 per cent. comes from Central Europe and the United States. The remaining 90 per cent. hail from Roumania and other Balkan States, Greece, Turkey and Syria. There are approximately 150 women and 60 children included in this Jewish population.

Our people are credited with having developed the two great national industries, sugar and tobacco, and their present activities are centered around retail stores and peddling. The larger dry goods and haberdashery shops, tobacco exporters, and wholesale grocers are members of the Jewish faith. The largest department stores are also owned by Jews, the principal one belonging to Charles Berkowitz. The first to introduce the moving picture into Cuba was a Jew, Mauricio Soriano, of Smyrna, Turkey, the representative of the Pathe Freres. There is also a large Jewish fruit grower on the island.

The Jews are fairly well off financially, mingle freely with the native Cubans and intermarry with them. With but few exceptions, however, their social life is limited to their own circles. The community has three Jewish organizations, viz., the United Hebrew Congregation, the Chevit Ahim Congregation, and a Y. M. H. A., each with headquarters in Havana. The first of these, of which Jacob D. Barker is the president, is composed mainly of American and Central European brethren. It has its own cemetery, permission to establish the burial ground having been secured through the influence of President Roosevelt. The Chevit Ahim Congregation is the larger and more representative

"MORIMURA" CHINA

*has achieved recognition as a
standard production and has
become a popular name
with the public.*

MORIMURA BROS.

Japanese Products Exclusively

53-55-57 W. 23RD ST.

NEW YORK

Hanan & Son

Fine Shoes

for

Men and Women

516 Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St. 1095 Broadway, at 23rd St.
411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St. Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
Broadway, cor. 31st St. 297 Broadway, at Duane St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St. 35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty St.
In Brooklyn, at 390 Fulton St.

LIPTON'S TEAS ARE KNOWN
ALL OVER THE WORLD

THOMAS J. LIPTON, Inc.

149-151 Franklin Street
NEW YORK CITY

TEA, COFFEE
and COCOA
PLANTERS

Efficiency and Economy

FORD CARS FOR ALL PURPOSES

Our bodies are guaranteed as to Material and Workmanship.



Painted Stock Colors of Maroon or Green.

Estimate on Special Work Gladly Furnished.
Distinctive Commercial Bodies for All Demands.

Sold by

HETZER BROS. 2008 BROADWAY
At 68th Street
ALBERT HIRST, Inc., Suc. NEW YORK CITY

of the two, and is made up of the Oriental or Sephardic Jews. This group holds weekly services in a modest one-room synagogue. Fifteen years ago there were but a very few of these Oriental Jews on the island. Prospering in an atmosphere of religious and civic freedom, they have encouraged their friends and relatives to join them in the new land of liberty, so that their numbers have increased considerably. Chev'it Ahim owes its existence to the initiative of Victor Atim, of Grecian parentage. Though the congregation is not a rich one, it has given freely to Jewish charities at home and abroad.

The third and youngest of the societies is the Y. M. H. A. This was organized at the instance of David Bliss, a gentleman of means and culture, fired with the hope of bringing about a better feeling and a closer relationship between the Eastern and Western Jews, the traditions and customs of these two groups having kept them apart socially. Under the benevolent and unifying ideals of the Y. M. H. A. it was hoped to foster a more cordial friendship. To this end the officers were selected from the more prominent members of both congregations. While the association is still young, the signs are encouraging and promising for a successful realization of its object. Active in the organization was George Weinberger, a young graduate of New York University, who was temporarily associated with a commercial concern at Havana.

Despite the considerable Jewish population and the increasing number of women and children, there is little religious activity in Cuba. Whenever the services of a rabbi are required, such an official is invited to the island, usually from Florida.

An interesting incident is related concerning the kosher meat problem in Cuba. A year or two ago an official decree prohibited the slaughter of certain kinds of cattle. While not aimed at the Jews either directly

or indirectly, it so happened that the ban affected the class of cattle that our people slaughtered for their consumption. An appeal was made to Washington. Mr. Bryan was then Secretary of State. He consulted with Dr. Abram Simon, the able and highly regarded rabbi of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, at the capital city. The rabbi proceeded to acquaint the secretary with the intricacies and mysteries of the "Shechita." The secretary proved interested as well as an apt pupil, and as a result a cable was dispatched to Cuba which brought about a modification of the decree so as not to interfere with the Jewish source of meat supply.

Dominican Republic and Haiti

Dominican Republic and Haiti, two republics near to Cuba, offer little of interest for the study of the Jewish people. In the former country there are hardly more than thirty-five persons of the Jewish faith. In most cases they have married native women, and their offspring are brought up as Catholics. At one time there is said to have been a considerable Jewish colony in that country which came over from the Danish West Indies, now the Virgin Islands of the United States. They were, however, unfavorably impressed with local conditions and soon left. The few Jews who are on the island are settled at the capital, Santo Domingo, and at Puerto Plata, an important seaport. They are all engaged in mercantile pursuits, and appear to be of good financial responsibility. The Dominican Republic is a characteristic tropical country, with sugar and tobacco raising as its principal source of revenue. In political history this country will be remembered as the place where our erstwhile Secretary of State Bryan sought positions for "deserving democrats." While it has theoretically an independent form of republican government, actually it is under the "protection" of Uncle Sam, who supervises its revenues and expenditures through a financial officer known as a receiver-general.

Haiti occupies the western half of the island, which it divides with the Dominican Republic. Although hav-

ing an area of only 10,200 square miles it could hold both New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and has a population of nearly 2,000,000. This makes it one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Coffee, logwood, cacao and cotton seed are its principal products. This country, it will be recalled, is a negro republic, its government officials and population being of that race. Its political history makes rather interesting reading. Hardly a single president of that country ever succeeded in completing a term of office, being either forced to abdicate or dying a violent death. Here, too, Uncle Sam has been forced to step in and establish a form of "protectorate."

In Haiti there are about fifty Jews, of which there are 10 Egyptians and 40 Syrians, all naturalized English, French, American or Italian citizens. Included in the community are about half a dozen women and eight children. They rank well financially, but socially keep mainly to themselves. There is no synagogue in the place, but the colony observes the high holidays, one of their number, Albert Bigio, officiating at all religious ceremonies. Being of Sephardic tendencies and of a pious bent, they see to it that the children receive some sort of Jewish training in their homes. The oldest residents have been in that community nearly twenty-five years. They reside at the capital, Port-au-Prince.

In some other parts of the island there are a number of Jews whose origin and history are unknown. They do not openly profess their faith, they intermarry with non-Jews, and seem disposed to conceal their racial identity. During the past year an American Jew, accompanied by his wife, toured the island exhibiting moving pictures.

Of historic interest is the fact that a considerable portion of the native population of Jeremie is of Jewish descent. This little town of 35,000 was the birthplace of Alexandre Dumas, the elder. A colony of Polish Jews is said to have settled there many years ago. The features of many of the residents are pronouncedly Semitic, but they do not profess nor practice any Jewish rites.

Continued in March No.

What Membership Means

A PRIVILEGE—NOT A HARDSHIP.
A COMFORT—NOT A BURDEN.
A SAVING—NOT AN EXPENSE.

NOT DEATH INSURANCE BUT LIFE INSURANCE, which is absolutely necessary and promotes the comfort of provident men.

TRUST FUND PROVISIONS guaranteeing principal and interest, forestalling waste or diversion of funds, and avoiding the necessity of investing large sums in advance.

MONTHLY INCOME provisions for a stipulated number of years, also for life. OLD-AGE PENSIONS covering two lives (insured and beneficiary).

CORPORATION, co-partnership and business protection.

ANY ONE OF THESE and other vital features may be secured under the same contract, based upon scientific calculations involving the laws of mortality and compound interest.

CONSERVES EARNING POWER OF MEN—the most vital of all values, social or commercial—the most uncertain and the greatest of hazards for the individual, but absolutely assured by organized membership.

ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH SMALL REGULAR DEPOSITS, the FIRST of which puts the contract in full force.

WON'T YOU GET UNDER COVER?
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION address, giving date of birth.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
S. D. JONES, General Agent

1250 Woolworth Building

New York City

THERMOID

HYDRAULIC COMPRESSED
BRAKE LINING — 100%

MANUFACTURED BY

THERMOID RUBBER COMPANY
FACTORIES and MAIN OFFICES, TRENTON, N. J.

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH

BOSTON
DETROIT
INDIANAPOLIS
LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN

A Christian's Confession

By REV. GEORGE KENT

Pastor First Unitarian Church, New Orleans, La.

I would speak my word to you, at this welcome opportunity, my word of confession and thanksgiving and prayer, because I am a man.

It becomes the particular confession and thanksgiving and prayer that it is because I am a Christian.

But the bursting heart, the irrepresible will to speak it, are because I am a man.

When a man is born to a feud which he knows to have begun in misconception of the facts—when he inherits hatreds based upon fears and superstitions that he has totally outgrown—when he is expected to keep antipathies that every experience of his own rebukes—and when his own fanatics are shrieking calumnies and inflaming passions that he knows to be false, cruel and useless—there is something in the manhood of him that makes him speak his straightforward word, unwelcome to his own as it may be; and yet I can't believe that in this broad land of ours at least there's any one, a Christian and a man, who

would not take this opportunity, which happily is mine today, to tell a great audience of his Jewish fellow countrymen what he believes is due to their race and their religion.

The whole world has been stirred so recently by the dastardly attempt of a despotic government to lay the guilt of vile enormity upon its Jewish people, that a man can't resist the impulse to tell the truth as he believes it. I rejoice to do it. To acknowledge with a gratitude more deeply felt than I can express in words, my own and the world's indebtedness to the moral and spiritual genius of Israel.

I confess, with shame, a payment of that debt in cruelties and crimes beyond description. And I ask of my wronged and suffering brethren their forgiving patience until the waning night of bigotries and lies and persecutions shall end at last.

Let me, to begin with, name those priceless and imperishable benefactions for which a world-debt is owing to the Jew, especially from those who bear the name of Chris-

tian. We Christians have received from the Jew his ideal of the One-in-all, his inspired vision of the Deity, and we have welcomed it, clung to it, as God-revealed to us. We Christians have received the Jew's Ten Laws of Conduct, and we have cherished and confessed them as our code of duty toward God and man.

We Christians have accepted the Jew's Hymnal as our sacred book of Psalms, the Jew's Synagogue as our sacred place of worship, and the Jew's Sabbath to sanctify the rest and religious uplift of our Sunday.

We Christians have taken what the Jew has given forth, out of his prophetic mind, and mighty heart and passionately-felt experience, the Jew's religious literature, and we have found it so spiritually true, so inspired and inspiring that we have held it and defended it as the very word of God! Yes, our Christian Holy Scriptures, in Old Testament and New, is, every line of it, the life and light and out-pouring soul of Jews and none but Jews.

We Christians have received a Jew—a holiest and noblest son of Israel, and have made him the Master of our lives, the Saviour of our souls—yes, Christians have exalted him and worshipped him as very God!

But oh, the return for these inestimable gifts!

What has it been? I shrink with very shame from telling it.

The base ingratitude, the barbarous injustice, the colossal stupidity and superstition of it have so disgraced my Christian ancestry that if I could blot it from history with my tears I would.

Let me try to make one poor atonement. Let me confess the senseless and wicked wrong of it. And let me pay the tribute of my reverence and admiration to the heroic constancy with which these wrongs have been overborne.

I realize that for fifteen Christian centuries nothing that ignorance or malice could accept was too vile to be believed against the Jew. My Christian fathers believed his very blood was black and putrid!

In the plagues that decimated Christendom they believed it was he

that poisoned the wells and perpetrated the thousandfold assassination! In times of famine they believed it was allowing him to live that enraged God into sending such calamities!

No Christian child was ever missing but was counted the murdered victim of the Jews.

Nothing was too insulting or infamous to be charged against the Jew. No law was too barbarous or outrageous to be imposed upon him. He had no rights that a Christian needed to respect.

And thus, for centuries, I know it to have been the token of a Christian country that in it Jews were hated and hounded. Singled out to bear the burden of excessive taxes.

Herded into the most miserable corners of the towns admitting them, and held in ceaseless dread of robbery without redress, of violence without protection, of outrage upon their persons, their honor, and their religion without the hope of justice!

For the church of my fathers I have nothing to say, but to plead guilty to this indictment!

But for you, beneath it all, I come to believe that there is nothing more sublime in human history than the unconquerable manhood with which the Jew has borne this age-long martyrdom!

There would be something wrong with my own manhood if I did not feel the greatness and glory in the heroism of it!

Christian that I am, I thank God at seeing how utterly unable to crush the Jew these centuries of our cruelty have been.

I thank God for his unbroken body. I believe there isn't a finer, hardier physique on earth today, not one more resistant to disease, than is the Jew's. I understand that he outlives the average man ten years, and we Christians well may shrink from the challenge to show among us any such freedom from drunkenness and dissoluteness as the Jews can show.

I thank God that in mind he has been neither crushed nor crippled by his long repression. As one by one the bans are lifted upon his learning anything, or making himself anything, I rejoice to see how splendidly the light of his unquenchable intellect has shone again, and how he wins among men the honors of literature and law and statesmanship.

And out of my own experience I can testify that in the night schools and the university settlements of our Northern cities none of those who come to us from the old world, unable to speak our tongue, and with their very bread to win, are so ready to toil and sacrifice for learning as the Jewish boys and girls, or show such magnificent ability to get it!

Above all do I thank God that the soul and spirit of the Jew has not been soured or enslaved.

All the man in me rejoices that behind those dreary Ghetto walls he has been able to nourish a domestic affection and fidelity that have sweetened his nature beyond the power of persecution to embitter it.

Robbed and abused himself, he has learned a pity, a tenderness for the sick and poor and sorrowing that have saved his heart from being hardened into stone.

In his synagogue, amid all his woes, he has found the indomitable faith and cheer sufficient to his exceeding need. An outlook beyond his prison walls. A glimpse of home in lands of exile. A sense of God's unchanging Fatherhood where every man denied him brotherhood!

And now, thank God, the long night seems drawing to an end. In England and America nothing of the night remains but the shadows of an ignorant prejudice and the fogs of a stagnant conservatism, which

Jew and Christian must both bring in the sunshine to drive away. And elsewhere? I venture the belief that everywhere the darkness lifts.

Let me add to my own thanksgiving for all this my Christian prayer. It is not to God. I recall the word of the prophet, that if my brother hath aught against me, let me leave what I have for God before the altar, and first seek reconciliation with my brother. My prayer is to you. It begs you to forgive, and to be patient yet a little while.

And that you may forgive I beg you to understand.

It has not been the religion of your noble son of Israel, your Jewish Jesus, that has instigated your remorseless persecution all these weary years. So far as his religion has had a part in Christian history it has inspired a trust in the same God and Father as your own. It has stood for the same mercy and good will as you have made the summing up of the Law and the Prophets. His religion has no more made a religious ritual of persecution and murder than you have done.

It has been an alien religion about Jesus that has bred these fifteen hundred years of intolerance and cruel wrong.

Look at it and you will see the reason why! Its first assumption

MAURICE E. GOULDEN

Telephone, 4625 Cortlandt

J. A. GOULDEN & SON

General Agents

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

180 Broadway, New York City

A Business Career Covering the Past 37 Years Should Be Sufficient Attestation of Our Worth and How We Serve Our Clients.

More NET Profits

can no doubt be extracted from your business. We have made this friendly challenge to many firms in many lines—and have shown how improved accounting methods, a more adequate cost system, better arrangement of factory, etc., will reduce expenses and increase business.

Let us prove it to you. This puts you under no obligation.

W. G. Archer & Associates
Accountants—Industrial Engineers

320 Broadway

New York

THIS SPACE RESERVED

FOR

3-in-One Oil

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.

165 Broadway, New York

"America's Leading Furriers"

JAECKEL & SONS INC.
16-18-20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET
(Their Only Address)

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

Adds to the assets of your business by giving you the moral value of quiet.

It aids clear and close thinking.

It removes a cause of perpetual irritation.

It suggests quiet strength.

Ask for a demonstration at your office.

The Noiseless Typewriter Company

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Telephone Barclay 7442

The HAT



for MEN AND WOMEN

KNOX HAT COMPANY
Incorporated

452 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street
196 Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street
161 Broadway—Singer Building

Agents throughout the United States and Canada

THIS SPACE RESERVED

FOR

THE E Z GARTER

Manufactured by

THE THOS. P. TAYLOR CO.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Ever-Ready Safety Razor Standard Dollar Outfit

Millions use the Ever-Ready and millions more ought to be self-shavers—men, who should encourage economy and comfort.



For quick, efficient service you can't beat the Ever-Ready. Five minutes spent with the Ever-Ready means a clean, smooth shave. Handsomely made—compact and sturdy—Frame guaranteed ten years, and the Ever-Ready Radio Blades are Marvels.

On Sale Everywhere

American Safety Razor Co.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

was the ruin of God's glorious creation. It set down all the race of men as lost and cursed and doomed. And in that awful fear and superstition it saw no remedy but in the slaying of God himself.

And thus we got a Christianity that, with this awful fear and superstition upon it, and this desperate and fierce sincerity impelling it, was driven to every violence, that believers might be saved and disbelievers be crushed into silence or consent.

I ask you to bear in mind that not alone you Jews, but every soul that ever dared dispute its diagnosis or its remedy—thinker, or scholar, or scientist, or humblest believer in a God too good to damn the innocent and helpless—each and all alike have been pursued with its relentless persecutions.

And I plead with you to realize that under its panic and desperate fear for such a shipwrecked and sinking world it had no way, but to force men to its life-boat and to choke off Jews and heretics as best it could. You cannot think of how this fearful superstition has weighed upon the soul of Christendom and warped its reason and humanity, without a pitying and forgiving charity toward the frenzies of rage and cruelty it has inflamed in men.

But let us rejoice and give thanks together that this darkness of the ages is nearly done.

And all the panic, terror and coward trampling and mad uprising of the brute in men from which you have suffered so unspeakably are to vanish with that darkness.

The light of day already breaks. Men are fast discovering that this is no such ruined and accursed creation; man is no such botched and broken work of God; his highest welfare calls for no such desperate saving schemes, as have twisted our Christianity so out of all resemblance to what Jesus taught.

Men are finding out that true religion is as natural and divine a development among men as any other element in the vast creative evolution of our universe.

And in that development, thank God, the part that Israel has had—in its early battles against idolatries and impurities until it rose to the righteous service of a righteous God—in its passion for the ideal and the spiritual that gave the world its prophets and psalmists—in its group of Galilean villagers, with their vision and illustration of God's Kingdom to come of human love and faithfulness—and then in its long, long martyrdom at Christian hands, yet undestroyed, yet holding fast its lofty and unconquerable faith in God and in its destiny to bless the world—all this rich and sad and splendid part that Israel has had in the planting and harrowing and ripening of real religion among men is going to be acknowledged.

And the payment, long denied, of penitence and thanks and blessing and honor will be rendered to the Jew by an unlightened and righteous humankind.

God keep you worthy of that great recognition as your fathers have sought to be, while waiting for the day of it to come!

NON-JEWS WHO HAVE INFLUENCED JEWISH LIFE

By HERMAN JACOBSON

Oliver Cromwell.

(Copyright by Herman Jacobson, 1917.)

Democracy will forever be associated with the name of Oliver Cromwell. Three-quarters of a century before Voltaire and Rousseau sharpened a pen against despotism and intolerance, Cromwell shouldered a gun in defense of the rights of the man in the street. Only a century and a quarter after Luther had pointed an accusing finger at arrogant papacy, Cromwell put down his foot on the neck of power-drunk royalty. It was the serious, careworn, plain-spoken, iron-willed Puritan who delivered the death blow to the divine right of kings, which for centuries had held the race of man in a state of gibbering and fawning servility. Even the best men had become mere beribboned, bepowdered and bewigged flunkies forever on their knees to somebody. The august Cromwell, nurtured on the democratic simplicity of the Old Testament, grabbed man by the collar—albeit rather rudely—and jerked him to his feet, and restored him to his rightful dignity.

Let the defenders of outworn institutions and the worshippers of the putrid husks of pomp say what they will, Cromwell was far ahead of his day. In his day creed oppressed creed, sect persecuted sect. Each man felt that he would stand accused before his Maker and be flung into the deepest hell on the Day of Judgment if he allowed his neighbor to believe otherwise than he himself believed. Cromwell was perhaps the only man of his day to possess the conviction and the courage to say: "I had rather that Mohammedans were permitted amongst us than that one of God's children should be persecuted." No wonder, then, that when the Jewish question came to his attention he exclaimed: "Great is my sympathy with this poor people, whom God chose, and to whom He gave His Law."

With the exception of Turkey and Holland, the Jew was then an outcast on the face of the earth; branded, mocked, jeered, hounded, stoned, and burned at the stake. In England no Jew ventured to found a home since the terrible days of the York tragedy, when a town-full of Jews was burned alive while hiding in their synagogues from a monk-infuriated mob. The Jew's aimless wandering now could have wrung tears from the heart of a stone; and the Jew turned his face to the East and prayed as he had never prayed before for a Messiah to gather him from all lands and return him to Zion. The dispersion and punishment foretold by the prophets of old had come to pass; why should not the promised triumphant return?

Not only the Jew was awary of the world. All Europe was torn with strife. The Thirty Years War, the religious struggles, the birthpangs of monarchies, the uneasy breathing of the sleeping giant—democracy—had cut deep into the heart and brain of man. It was impossible that the world would go on as it was. The millennium had to come. In England a party of religious men had begun preparing for the Fifth Monarchy spoken of in the Book of Daniel. The four, the Babylonian, Persian, Greek, and the Roman, had taken place; why not the fifth?—when God's saints would reign for a thousand years.

But before that could come to

pass the children of Israel had to be gathered together from all lands, according to the prophecy: and how could they be gathered from all lands when there was one land—Britain—not yet inhabited by them?

To this mystic reason why Israel should be readmitted to England Cromwell and the Jews each secretly entertained another—a material one. Most of the Jews in Holland and the Marranos in Spain and Portugal were industrious merchants doing a big business in diamonds, indigo, cochineal, oil, wine; bankers promoting industrial and merchant marine undertakings by loaning out money at 5 per cent. interest; importers, scholars, philosophers, artisans—all of whom newly awakened England had sore need of. The Jews, on their side, wandering over the face of the earth, had been casting about for a home ever since the expulsion from Spain.

The most renowned rabbi of that day, Manasseh ben Israel of Amsterdam, addressed himself to the Protector in behalf of his co-religionists. After considerable correspondence he received a passport to come to London to lay his petition before the Council. He came before that dignified body and requested in behalf of European Jewry permission to erect synagogues in England, to have disputes among Jews settled by their own rabbis, to exercise the Jewish religion freely, to take the oath of fidelity to the state. If the Council would grant them these privileges and revoke the ancient terrible laws against them, the Jews would be glad to return.

Cromwell appointed a committee to consider the request. The committee was composed of members representing the army, law, clergy, and the trading interests. He chose men whom he thought friendly to the cause of toleration. They were to decide two points—whether there was a legal statute prohibiting Jews to reside in England; and upon what terms "the Jews deserving it may be admitted into this nation to trade and traffic among us as Providence may give occasion." He kept a watchful eye on the doings of the committee, which went to Whitehall to deliberate.

The first question was soon over with. Cromwell's lawyers decided that the expulsion by Edward I, in 1290, had been illegal, to start with, since it had not been sanctioned by Parliament. Therefore, there was no law forbidding Jews to reside in England.

When they took up the second question the committee struck a snag. The clergy and the trading classes were against re-admission.

While the session was going on Cromwell's enemies got busy outside among the crowd. Right or wrong, Cromwell's plans had to be frustrated. They spread rumors that a delegation had come from Asia and Prague to investigate whether the Protector was the Jewish Messiah; that Saint Paul's was to be turned into a synagogue; that the Jews would upset the country, make slaves of the natives and then choose a Jewish king to replace the king just beheaded. The mob was further worked up to a pitch of dangerous excitement by cock-and-bull tales about Jews killing Christian children for the Easter holidays, well-poisoning, coin-clipping, and plague-spreading, till it stormed Whitehall

and dispersed the committee in the middle of its third session.

Cromwell called a fourth meeting and took the chair himself, adding a few more divines from whom he could expect a favorable vote. However, the moment the question of re-admission was touched upon, then the wrangling started anew, with more briskness. The trading interests predicted dire calamity; Jews would usurp all trade, sponge up all wealth, and bring down misfortune and ultimate ruin upon the native trading classes. The clergy prophesied sore Heavenly visitations and afflictions: The Jew had been in the hands of the Evil One so long that he would now refuse to embrace Christianity even if admitted and made to listen to the sermons of the true preachers of the true gospel. A thankless task. He would never make a Christian.

For a time Cromwell sat still. His boiling rage was checked only by his iron will. At last he rose and addressed himself to the clergy: "I have no obligations to the Jews beyond those imposed by the Scriptures. Since there was a promise of their conversion, means must be used to that end, which was the preaching of the Gospel, and that could not be done unless they were admitted where the Gospel was preached." Then he turned half way about to face the trading classes: "You say that they are the meanest and most despised of all people. But in that case what becomes of your fears? Can you really be afraid that this contemptible and despised people should be able to prevail in trade and credit over the merchants of England, the noblest and most esteemed merchants in the world?" Then he addressed the whole assembly: "I shall use my own judgment and act in this case, as in all things, for the glory of God and the good of the nation."

He forthwith left the chair and closed proceedings. As a token of appreciation he bestowed an annuity of one hundred pounds on Manasseh ben Israel. The rabbi left with the feeling that his task had not been accomplished, and died broken-hearted while on his way home.

Much, indeed, was accomplished. The laws forbidding Jews to reside in England had thus been repudiated, and Israel began to find a refuge there from continental persecutions.

It was fortunate that Cromwell had done nothing positive for Jews. This inaction proved a blessing in disguise. Had he passed any legislation favorable to the Jew, the leaders of the Restoration would have repealed it out of spite to the shamed remains of the great man, and would have banished the Jew.

THE WORTH OF THE JEW.

By John W. Mead, ex-Governor of Vermont.

There is no special reason why you should adopt my hobby, my pet study, but I do not mind saying that a number of years ago I took up the study of the Jewish people. I have found it not only interesting but profitable. We can learn a lot from the Jews.

It was Jewish bankers who brought the Peace of Portsmouth, between the Russians and Japanese. I do not minimize the part played by Theodore Roosevelt in that peace compact, but President Roosevelt merely provided the opportunity. It was Jewish bankers who said that the war must stop, and who declared that there was no more money and there would be none to continue the struggle. The Jew even in America con-

trols every line of commercial endeavor that he has taken up. Jews dominate the ready-made clothing business, for, instance, the men's furnishing business, the theatrical business. The Lewisohn brothers command the copper of the world. The Guggenheims make the price on lead, and so on.

Are they not a remarkable people? They have no country of their own, and yet they rise to the top in every country. At one and the same time the world saw members of the despised race in command of the affairs of Germany, France and England. I refer to Lasker, the recognized leader of the German Reichstag, Gambetta, Premier of France, and Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

And you want to remember, when you grumble because the Jew is everything in the trade of the world, that the Jew was not a natural trader.

Originally, the Jew had no special love for trading. He was a herdsman, a tiller of the soil, a handicraftsman of the simple sort. But not a single Christian nation has kept itself clear of the reproach of inhumanity towards the Jew. Prejudice forbade the Jew the ownership of land. So commerce became, in time, his only resource. He practiced trading, and, as we have seen, his dexterity increased until he became the world's greatest trader.

Where has he not gone on the face of the earth? Go to China and you find the Jew there, pushing his business, accumulating wealth, a factor in the commercial life of the new republic. The Jew in the depths of India, on the steppes of Tartary, at the trading posts of inner Africa, in every market and capital of Europe and America. Alike among the Christians, the Moslems and the heathens, as some one has said, "the Jew has been an outcast and the subject of persecution. And that he has thus been exposed to suffering has been due not entirely to the bigotry of the races among whom he has been cast, but largely owing to his own exclusiveness and his proud assertion of superiority."

And yet I would not have you study the Jew in order that you may improve as a trader. That is not at all what I have in mind.

Learn from the Jew charity; learn from him brotherly love.

It is my firm opinion that the Jew comes much nearer than the Christian to living the Golden Rule.

See for yourself, in every community where there is any considerable number of Jews. Is there not an orphan asylum, a home for the aged, a hospital? You may be sure there is. Show me anywhere a burial place better kept than the Jewish cemetery. Tell me of a Jewish beggar.

I know of no race of people so charitable as the Jews.

I love to talk with them. I never miss an opportunity, in business, in the office, on railroad trains, in the big hotels of the cities, to talk with representatives of this remarkable people. I recall once a chat with a Jewish traveling man on a train coming to New York from Chicago. He was a man of middle age. We lunched together.

We talked of a number of things, of the political situation—whatever it may have been at that time—of trade conditions, the crops, and so on. But what I brought away from my casual acquaintance was a new proof of the charity of the Jew. This man, a traveling man, was a regular subscriber to no less than four charitable organizations in New York. He did not tell me of it boastfully. I am not sure that he knew he was telling me about it at all.

B'NAI B'RITH WORK DURING THE WAR.

By ADOLF KRAUS.

President of B'nai B'rith.

During the first year of the war, when something of the horror of it and the suffering caused by it became known, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith raised a large sum of money and sent it to the countries of the allied nations, and also to those of the central powers, for the relief of the fleeing, destitute victims who, unhappily placed near the borderlands of the war, were the first to feel the devastating tread of the invading armies of first one belligerent and then another.

Now, since our own country is at war, it is bending its energies to make the lives of our own soldiers happier and to protect them against evil influences by establishing headquarters for them near the cantonments and camps, where they have the comforts of home, and by inviting them to the homes of the members of the fraternity, where they may have temporary relief from the hardships of camp and occasional touch with the refinements of home. This work has been fully approved by the War Department of our government.

Three years ago in my message to our organization, in convention assembled, I said:

"My conception of the object and purposes of our great organization is that, where our people most suffer, there lies our first duty. From our standpoint the suffering of our co-religionists anywhere in the world is not a foreign affair. The cause of Israel knows no such distinction. The breath of life to our order is service—service to others. If the time ever comes that the necessity of service to others shall have passed, well may that time also witness, not with sorrow, but with joy and love, the passing into history of an organization whose energies and labors were devoted to that end.

"But the fulfilling of Isaiah's prophecy is not yet at hand, when 'The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard lie down with the kid.'"

"Before that blissful time is reached there is much to do. The hammer of destiny striking the anvil of time is slowly fashioning the form and tempering the quality of human justice, as God willed it to be. The Children of Israel have suffered long from the world's injustice. Perhaps behind it all the purpose lay to teach the world justice.

"But the dawn is breaking. The struggle has not been in vain. Hope sees in the far distance a glimmer of light. Gather together, all you strong men of Israel! Hold fast to the heights you have attained! Onward under the banner of service and justice, and the victory is ours! Not victory midst the roar of artillery and the crash of battle. Not victory upon a field strewn with the fallen shapes, and red with the blood of our fellow men; but victory through lifting up the lowly, victory through raising the fallen, victory through administering to the wounded and afflicted, victory through centuries of patient suffering for justice's sake, victory through the overcoming of hatred—the victory of an ideal!"

Since then great changes have taken place. It is not Israel alone who suffers, but all the world. This suffering cannot now be cured merely by lifting up the lowly, raising the fallen, administering to the wounded and afflicted, nor by patient suffering. A sterner duty now confronts us midst the roar of artillery and the crash of battle.

The greatest sacrifice which any people can make, the surrender of our children to the cruel fate of war,

(Continued on page 14)

Window Shades

Shades manufactured according to standardized specifications—insuring shades that are perfect in all details.

Our name and the identification number appear on every shade sold by us.

Ordinator Co.

101 PARK AVENUE

(40th Street)

Telephone Vanderbilt 3250



Why not enhance good wine and whiskey with the finest Mineral Water? Why be content with any but the best Ginger Ale?



Insist upon the brand that has been

Standard Since 1862

A postal at NIGHT brings wagon in MORNING

CARL H. SCHULTZ, Inc.

430 to 444 First Avenue, New York

Send for copy of decision

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

vs.

CARL H. SCHULTZ (Inc.)

Read this sweeping decision regarding our Artificial Vichy



The Standard Oil Cloth Company

INCORPORATED

320 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

THREE elements are present in every purchase---
GOODS, PRICE, SERVICE.

To ensure satisfied purchasers, each of the three should measure up to the best business standards.

The Goods should be of indisputable merit.

The Price should be fair--the lowest at which such goods can be sold.

The Service should include stores conveniently located and well-appointed, comfort in shopping, courteous and attentive sales-people, and efficient deliveries.

You will find these elements at their best in the Park & Telford stores.

Nearly eighty years of devotion to the highest business ideals stand back of every sale.

We offer at all times the best goods, the best price, the best service.



TO THE CZAR— A PROPHECY

By the LATE MRS. ISIDOR STRAUS.

(Published anonymously in the New York Times of September 11, 1910.)

*How canst thou face thy Maker, how canst thou ever dare
With all the guilt upon thy head to turn to Him in prayer?
Thou rearest thy religion to cloak thy evil deeds;
The tortures thou inflicted on those of other creeds,
The exilings, the pogroms, the persecutions all,
Thou plannest with thy minions, within thy palace wall.*

*To thy corrupt officialdom thou givest a free rein
To murder, pillage, harass thy subjects for its gain.
With olden-time barbarity, with cruelty unsurpassed,
Whose rulest o'er an Empire, so wonderful, so vast,
Whose boundless wealth lies buried for ages, 'neath the soil,
Whose undeveloped resources wait but for honest toil,
While sore distress and famine go stalking in the land
All enterprise, initiative, stayed by a tyrant's hand.*

*Bright shines the torch of progress in every land but thine,
Illumining every pathway that leads to Freedom's shrine;
In thy realm superstition and ignorance hold sway,
Grim allies of oppression that darken every way;
That foster crime and vices of all the vilest sort
And make of human beings a beastly dangerous horde.
Thou art a shame, a byword among the nations all,
Thy subjects' execrations hang o'er thee like a pall!*

*How long wilt thou, O Russia, thy cruel burdens bear?
How long wilt thou meekly succumb to dull despair?
Rise up, throw off thy shackles, strike for the right to live!
For freedom, justice, tolerance, thy people's wrongs retrieve!
And thou wilt surely triumph, for tyrants cowards are,
They shrink beneath the radiance of Liberty's bright star.
For thee will dawn an era of brighter, happier days,
And all thy lamentations will change to songs of praise;
The present chaos, misrule, which now so hopeless seem,
Will then be but a memory, a nightmare in a dream,
Once more among the nations thou wilt then take thy place,
And with their march toward progress and culture keep apace.
Thy people will be blessed o'er all thy broad domain,
When Law and Order shall prevail, and Peace supreme shall reign!*

ZION SONNETS

THE LIVING MIRACLE.

The Nadir depth of sorrow did we know,
The Zenith height of joy we now behold;
A heaven new to human eyes unrolled,
What new beautitudes to us now flow!

Half our life was lost in warfare's woe,
The whole of life all purified like gold
With Zion won is ours with joys untold,
And all mankind a dream and legend grow.

If but no blood were shed, how glad were we,
Seeing the city of God in human hand,
And holiness again at liberty.
Joy-dazed like Isaac and Rebecca grand,
When Ivanhoe their life and soul made free,
So we like living miracles now stand!

GOD'S KINGS, NOT CLOWNS.

Mother of magnanimity and woe,
The reverence of the world and ruin grand—
Jerusalem, O age-long widowed land,
God's court, where heaven's royal state did glow,

And God and angels, the meanest slaves did know,
Behold, thy royal brede, thy orphan band,
All Israel that bleeds on every strand,
Weeping and singing again to thee they go.

They now would change their crown of thorns and thine
For diadems of heavenly bliss, and crown
Godhood with triumph, holiness with renown;
Make Zion joyous as she is divine.
We shed our motley; long, so long God's clown—
And in God's court as kings of God would shine.

ARCHITECTS OF FAITH.

But as Bezalel architects devise
A pattern of the structures they conceived,
Then rear the fanes where Gods their glories sheave,
Even so our dream and holyland will rise.

Built as a model by architects of skies;
Divine Bezalel who earth's prizes leave
To build the holy of holies, they believe,
And give the world a Godlier surprise.

As they who did a Zion new divine,
The pilgrims who have reared this shrine of hope,
This land of liberty for all who grope,
Till from each sod, God speaks as from a shrine.
A holy God to serve in holiest way,
Our love and dream round Holyland entwine.

ALTER ABELSON.

FURS IN ALL THE PREVAILING STYLES, also Remodeling and Repairing at Moderate Prices.
SAUER & SCHAEFER, Furriers, 4 West 37th St., N. Y.
 PHONE GREELEY 2748

Smart Styles for **T OUT WOMEN**
 designed by *Lane Bryant*
 Not just garments cut in large sizes, but specially designed apparel with the right lines and style to it and become the **STOUT** and **EXTRA SIZE FIGURE**.
Ready-to-Wear
 Everything that women wear in sizes up to 56 bust.
CLEARANCE SALE
 Now in Progress
 affords the stout woman an unequalled opportunity to purchase Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Underwear, at **Extraordinarily Low Prices**
 Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

No Theories But Facts
KREM BEREZA shows results on wrinkles commencing with first application, 2-oz. Jar \$3.50.
BEREZA ASTINGENT is essential for flabby necks and sagging muscles, 3/2-oz. bottle \$1.50.
ONOMIA whitens and bleaches the skin. Good before powder, 2-oz. Jar \$1.00.
 You will be delighted to use our Products, Face powder, kerosene perfumed Hair Tonic, etc.
NATURAL FLOWER PERFUMERY CO.
 500 Fifth Ave., New York City
 Retail at Stern Brothers, West 42d Street.

FURS M. TEPPER 120 W. 44th St. New York City
 ALL REPAIRING is done under my personal supervision and at the lowest possible rates. Why not bring your old fur and let me suggest the new styles.
MARGARET GRISWOLD'S School for Models
 REDUCING CORSETS, BROSSIERS
 353 FIFTH AVENUE, Entrance on 34th Street

BORDEN'S Malted Milk
 THE SQUARE PACKAGE
 HAS NO EQUAL
 Borden's Condensed Milk Co. NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Nursing Mothers
 If you want to increase your supply of breast milk, try a glass of **BORDEN'S Malted Milk**
 IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE
 If you drink it between meals and at meal time, it will nourish and invigorate your body—and by so doing will stimulate the increase of your milk, in quantity and quality.
 Take Home a Package Today
 For sale at all druggists
 Fill out this coupon, and mail it to
 Malted Milk Dept.,
 Borden's Condensed Milk Co.,
 New York.
 With 10c in stamps, and receive our recipe book and an individual sample—enough for a trial.
 Name
 Address

and tried to open it, the howling of a strange dog was heard and Ivan, the drunkard of the village, appeared.
 "What are you doing here," I asked him.
 "This is my vineyard," he answered.
 I thought it must be one of his jokes. "Come, come!" I said, "since when have you become the owner of a vineyard?" And I tried to push my way past him, at which he became very angry and picked up a heavy stick and chased us away.
 We reached home breathless and excited.
 "Why have you been running?" mother asked.
 My sister then told of our adventure. I saw my father smile sorrowfully.
 "Is it true?" I asked him.
 He nodded. But when he saw my eyes fill with tears, he said:
 "It is hard for a Jew to keep a vineyard in Gofus. You see, the land doesn't belong to us. But some day, when we are back in our own land, Palestine, we will have vineyards which no one will take away from us."

B'nai Brith Work During the War

Continued from Page 11
 must now be made in order that liberty may not be drawn from the world, and that peace and happiness among men be securely established on the face of the earth, not only for this generation, but for the generations to come. To this end no sacrifice is too great. This terrible war may be God's will, working to the fulfillment of Micah's prophecy:
 "And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords in plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.
 "But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."

Established 1876 None Better Made
Charles Hauptner
 Custom Shirt Maker
 489 FIFTH AVENUE
 Depew Building, Room 402 NEW YORK

New and Second Hand
ELECTRIC MOTORS
 EITHER WAY
 Buy - Sell - Exchange
 LARGEST STOCKS IN AMERICA
NATHAN KLEIN & CO.
 199 Centre Street, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Trust Rumania.
 Editor HEBREW STANDARD:
 Rumania of today is not that of yesterday; nor will the future Rumania follow the policies of the past. A people suffering all the tribulations of a long and barbarous war; a country which is being mercilessly bled by the Huns; a nation which fights for its existence; a race which strives for the solidification of its nationality and whose aspirations run high will feel for all the unfortunate and oppressed. The government of such a people will of necessity keep abreast of the spirit of the times and conform to the doctrine of modern democracy.
 Of all the Balkan peoples Rumania was accepted as a civilized country. So much so that Bucharest was nicknamed the Little Paris of the Balkans. The Rumanians have striven (and have succeeded to a certain extent) to raise the standard of their civilization. At the same time they had many problems of their own which they had to overcome.
 Two very serious questions occupied their minds for over half a century—the agrarian and the Jewish questions. The former, Dr. Angelescu, the newly arrived Rumanian Minister to the United States, told us, has already been solved, and as to the latter he gives his assurance that it is also virtually solved. Only one more step is necessary to be taken to make that a fact. That will be done.
 It is historically known that many of the Rumanian statesmen advocated the emancipation of the Jews in that country. It is also generally conceded that the people—the common people—of Rumania always were, and still are, friendly to their neighbors, the Jews. Rumania always was a haven for Russian refugees who sought to escape the tyranny of the Muscovite. Whenever the Jews sought a place of safety they found it as readily in Rumania as in the United States today. Jews lived, worked and prospered in Rumania, and at one time exercised considerable influence there, as they do in many civilized countries. But the German hysteria of anti-Semitism, that greedy and ferocious octopus, stretched out its claws and injected the poison of anti-Semitism into the body politic of Rumania. As a result the Rumanian Jew was thrown into convulsions. German hatred—the same vicious hatred which so manifested itself against humanity in the present conflict, that same hatred (made in Germany) was practiced against the Jews to the extreme. And while that German hatred appeared in Rumania under one form or another, the Rumanian himself—the common people—also smarted under the iron heel of Hohenzollern oppression. But they have both survived. The latter has already been placed in possession of a homestead. Over 4,000,000 hectares of land held by the nobility was distributed among the landless peasants. The Rumanian peasant in both the occupied and the unoccupied territory is already tilling his own land. So far for the emancipation of the peasants. Now as to the Jews.
 The element which opposed the enfranchisement of the Jews had dwindled away. The Hohenzollern spirit in Rumania is dead, and with it also was buried its influence. The present catastrophe not only caused anti-Semitism to die out there; not only has it proved how devoted and how loyal are the Jews to their country (Rumania), but it also tended to convince enlightened Rumania how valuable an asset the Jews are to that country. There was, and there may be still, an element which would oppose any move in favor of the Jews; but its virus is gone. They can no more hurt. What is more, they know now that the Jews in Rumania, once enfranchised, will greatly benefit that country, just as Jews in other countries have. They have shown it in France; England acknowledged it, and the United States of America has so proclaimed it.
 The Jews in Rumania will be free. Tache Ionescu said so; Premier Bratian so declared in Parliament; the King only recently promised it, and now comes Dr. Angelescu, the first Rumanian Minister to the United States, and gives his assurance in writing to the committee of the American Union of Rumanian Jews. This promise, over his own signature, I have seen.
 It must be remembered that King Ferdinand of Rumania is a constitutional monarch. His power is not absolute. As much as he may desire to enfranchise his Jewish subjects, he must await the action of a constitutional convention. With two thirds of his country in the hands of the enemy, a constitutional convention is hardly possible.
 Let us consider another point: King Ferdinand is a close relative of the German ruler. But, in the cause of democracy, he joined hands with the most enlightened nations of the world. Democracy rules every one of his allies. At the table where the belligerent nations, through their Ambassadors, will sit in conference to remap Europe and to settle the destinies of small nationalities, the Rumanian representative will also voice the sentiments of his colleagues that the Jews in Rumania shall be placed on an equal basis with their fellow-citizens—and they will. In this hour of trial, when she is bleeding, when our kin, our flesh and blood, are fighting on the battlefields under the Rumanian flag for life or death, it is but manly—aye, human (if not divine)—to forget and forgive. As citizens of an enlightened nation; as men, as Americans, we wish her to emerge from the present struggle a greater and happier Rumania, in which all her citizens will enjoy the blessings of liberty and equality. Trust Rumania!
 DR. ENO HUSLESCU.

Citation from Dr. Deutsch.
 Editor HEBREW STANDARD:
 Owing to my absence from the city your editorial remark in your issue of January 4 came into my hands but a few days ago.
 You ask me to produce proof for my statement that an orthodox Jew ought to be married. Here it is:
 Shulhan Aruk, Eben Ha-Ezer, chapter 1, says:
 "Every man is under the legal obligation to take a wife in order to fulfill the divine command, 'Be fruitful and multiply' (Gen. 1:28), and he who does not fulfill this commandment is like a murderer, and does not live up to be in the image of God and causes the Shekinah to withdraw from Israel."
 This is based on numerous passages in the Talmud, the most important of which are found in Lebamot, 63a, and say, among others, that one who is not married lives without bliss, etc.
 In oriental countries the Bet Din would cite a young man of eighteen who was not married, and order him, under penalty of excommunication, to take a wife.
 You call me "the stoutest defender of the Teutonic." One who nicknames his neighbor will, according to the Talmud (Baba Mezia, 58b), land in a place where no coal famine will ever affect him. Unfortunately, this is not the time to discuss such a delicate topic. Let me, therefore, assure you that my supposed defense of Teutonism is merely my belief that the teachings of the prophets which we proclaim in our liturgy every Sabbath as "truth and righteousness in every word" are to be taken seriously. Therefore, the second chapter of Isaiah is not the utopia of a dreamer, but a revelation of divine truth.
 GOTTHARD DEUTSCH.
 Cincinnati, Jan. 23, 1918.

Open the Synagogues on Tuesday Nights.
 Editor HEBREW STANDARD:
 Inclosed please find a copy of letter which was sent to the Board of Jewish Ministers. Will you kindly publish same. With the hope that the idea may be taken up by the different Jewish communities?
 HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN.

"Rev. Isaac S. Moses, President of the Board of Jewish Ministers, 219 West Eighty-first Street, New York City.
 "My Dear Dr. Moses: A member of the Board of Directors of the Institutional Synagogue, Mr. Abraham J. Engelman, came to me with the suggestion that the Jewish ministers take advantage of the fact that all places of amusement will be closed on Tuesday nights for the coming nine weeks. Instead of taking this matter up alone, I hereby ask that the Board of Jewish Ministers, of which you are the president, issue a proclamation asking that all synagogues be opened for special lectures on Jewish subjects for these Tuesday evenings, and that a committee be appointed to arrange all details, including interchange of pulpits, etc.
 "I sincerely hope that the rabbinate of the city will take advantage of this providential opportunity of reaching the multitude of the unsynagogued.
 "Awaiting an immediate reply, I am,
 "Fraternally yours,
 "(Signed) HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN."

Mrs. Zangwill Not a Jewess.
 Editor HEBREW STANDARD:
 One of your correspondents stated in a recent issue of your paper that Mrs. Israel Zangwill is a Jewess and had a Jewish mother. This is not correct, according to my understanding.
 I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Zangwill some time in October, 1913, and learned that she was the daughter of Professor Ayrie (I probably am spelling the name incorrectly); by his first wife, who was not a Jewess, but his second wife, a Miss Marks, was.
 I may add, however, that Mrs. Zangwill is interested in and in sympathy with her husband's activities in behalf of the Jewish people. Had I not known that she was not a Jewess I would have taken her to be a spirituelle daughter of Israel.
 BEN ALTHEIMER.
 Jan. 29, 1918.

New Jewish Monthly Publication.
 The Jewish Forum, a monthly magazine in English, will make its appearance on February 1st. It is under the editorship of Dr. Solomon T. H. Hurwitz, formerly associate professor of Semitics at Columbia University, and Mr. I. L. Brill.
 The purpose of the new magazine, according to the prospectus issued by the editors, is "the dissemination of Jewish ideals, the inculcation of the principles of traditional Judaism, and the cultivation of a taste for Jewish learning. Among the contributors to the first issue are: Prof. Richard Gottheil, Prof. Israel Friedlander, Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Dr. Henry Keller and Mr. Bernard G. Richards.

Welfare Board Engages Sexologist.
 The Jewish Board for Welfare Work has secured the services of Dr. Irving David Steinhart, of New York City, author of the well-known sex hygiene books, "Ten Sex Talks to Girls" and "Ten Sex Talks to Boys," to train the camp workers of this organization in the teaching of sex hygiene. This instruction will be given by lectures and by "quizzes" on the contents of Dr. Steinhart's books for boys and men.

Governor Whitman to Dedicate Institutional Synagogue Service Flag.
 The service flag of the Institutional Synagogue, bearing sixty-four stars, will be unfurled Sunday morning, February 3, at the Mount Morris Theatre, 116th street and Fifth avenue, at 10:30 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Governor Charles S. Whitman

BUY THE MERROW OVERSEAM SEWING MACHINES
 For Finishing
In One Operation
 SHIRTSWAISTS, KIMONAS AND POCKETS
MERROW MACHINE CO. OF NEW YORK
 467 Broadway New York

Lucile, Ltd. GOWNS and WRAPS
 37 West 67th Street
 NEW YORK
 (New York and Paris)

BROADWAY ORDER SHIRT CO.
CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS
 HARRIDGE BUILDING, 47 W. 34th St. at E'way-Room 597
 Phone Greeley 2595 Shirts made up of your own material. Will call upon request for measurement

I AM OFFERING AS A SPECIALTY A LOT OF FINE
French Violins
 at \$15.00 & \$20.00 good until Jan. 31st only
 SPLENDID VALUES
SOL. PFEIFFER, 145 W. 44th Street
 Telephone Bryant 3213

Tel. 400 Morningside
RALPH WAYSSE
 INSURANCE
 217 WEST 125th STREET
 NEW YORK

PROF. A. SADOW, Naturopath. MME. S. SADOW, Graduate Expert Masseuse.
 Phone—Morningside 9020.
Prof. A. SADOW
 NATUROPATH Licensed
 Electro-Masso and Hydropathic Institute
 Also National Training School of Massage, Inc.
 Treatments given for Pimples, Wrinkles, Blackheads, Freckles, Tan Skin, City Skin, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts and Obesity. All these facial blemishes removed, corrected and cured permanently without drugs, and painless.
 204 W. 118th St., NEW YORK,
 Bet. St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
 Hours: 9 to 8 p. m.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the
Hebrew Technical Institute
 will be held at the Institute Building, Stuyvesant and Ninth Street, New York City, on Sunday, February 3, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A.M. Only formal business as prescribed in the By-Laws will be transacted.
 MOISE L. ERSTEIN,
 Secretary.

Aid Us Build
 These figures indicate our growth for the past eleven years.
HOSPITAL FOR DEFORMITIES AND JOINT DISEASES.

Year.	New cases.	Gain.	Treatments.	Gain.
1st, 1907	1,212		9,471	
2d, 1908	1,423	17%	15,963	68%
3d, 1909	1,609	13%	16,979	6%
4th, 1910	2,075	29%	25,290	48%
5th, 1911	2,436	12%	29,322	16%
6th, 1912	3,414	40%	33,968	16%
7th, 1913	4,023	18%	40,869	20%
8th, 1914	4,505	12%	45,633	12%
9th, 1915	6,612	47%	53,143	16%
10th, 1916	8,473	28%	81,284	53%
11th, 1917	10,882	28%	117,628	44%

Make checks payable to Louis F. Rothschild, Treasurer, 1919 Madison Avenue, New York City.

D. K. UTTAL
 Optician—Optometrist
 263 W. 34th St. 15 W. 116th St.

FOR CONSTIPATION TRY
EX-LAX
 THE SWEET CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
 AT ALL DRUG STORES
 10, 25 & 50c.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD)

Russian Jewish Test Case Results in Applicant Being Handed Over to the Army Authorities—Further Appeal May Be Heard—Hundreds of Similar Cases Will Be Governed by This Decision—Lloyd George's Firm Pronouncement on Palestine Shows British Government to Be Unanimous on the Question—Attempts to Heal Disunion on Palestine Among British Jews—That Precious Rabbi Again—Jewish Colonization of Palestine—Jewish War Millionaires, Will They Be of Service to the Community?

London, Jan. 4, 1918.

The test case with regard to Russian Jews and military service, to which I drew attention a week or two ago, has advanced a stage further. Boris Gelner, aged twenty-five, a bank clerk, was summoned, it will be remembered, for having, on December 12 (he being then a member of the army reserve, owing to the convention between this country and Russia) failed to comply with a notice calling him up on permanent service. The magistrate listened to all the fresh arguments this time, and finally ordered Gelner to be handed over to the military authorities, imposing, however, instead of the usual heavy fine, a nominal one of 25 cents only, and at the same time agreeing to state a case for the High Court of Justice, but declining to release Gelner on bail pending the hearing of this appeal.

H. S. Q. Henriques, counsel for the defense, in the course of the hearing of this case, raised several technical questions regarding the status of the defendant and the validity of the convention between this country and Russia under the military service act, 1917 (convention with allied states). He submitted that Russia was no longer an allied government, carrying on war within the meaning of the act, and that, in fact, there was now no government in Russia competent to make a convention, or, at all events, to make it binding on those who had left Russia; or, alternatively, on those who, like the defendant, were only temporarily resident in this country.

The defendant, in evidence, said that he came to England in March, 1914. His intention at that time was to proceed to Argentina, but waited for some time for his mother to join him. She was prevented from doing so, and, when he decided to proceed, he could not get a passport from the Russian Consul, who told him he had had no right to leave Russia, and that he could not recognize him as a Russian subject.

Replying to Sir A. Bodkin, counsel for the government, the witness admitted that he had registered himself with the police as a Russian subject and had applied for an identity book as such.

Mr. Garrett, the magistrate, in summing up the case and imposing the fine, etc., above mentioned, said that he had no doubt that the defendant was a Russian subject within the meaning of the convention between the British Government and what was at the time the actual government of Russia, and that, having neglected to return to Russia in accordance with the conditions of the convention, he became liable to military service in this country.

Premier Lloyd George has declared that no matter what may happen Palestine must never return to the Turk. This unbending attitude is very pleasing to the general community here and is regarded as being fully on a par with the clear intimation of the ultimate disposition of the country as contained in the memorable declaration of the British Government. It is clear, however, that all this has also the sympathy of the Allies of Great Britain and no neutral power has expressed disagreement with it. Enemy states may or may not be embarrassed by it, but they apparently raise no opposition to the principles of a Jewish national home in Palestine. The future of Palestine seems settled, therefore, so far as general agreement is concerned and the only thing wanting appears to be, according to some of our Jewish publicists, that Jews themselves should eliminate disunion on the matter from their own body and that those who are not yet reconciled to the idea of a Jewish Palestine should reconsider their views. Anti-Zionists we have in this country and many of them put their opinions forward in an extremely able fashion. It is hoped that a national convention will be arranged here, at which all these views and opinions might be ventilated with the idea of seeing whether agreement on broad essentials, cannot be secured.

The chief rabbi has made a move in connection with that precious alleged rabbi, Dr. Jacob Salkind, whose peculiar case I have mentioned once or twice in these columns. Dr. Hertz declares that Dr. Salkind is no rabbi, he never having received the necessary Rabbinical diploma for that title; neither has he been a minister of any recognized Jewish congregation since the sudden termination of his engagement with the Cardiff (Wales) Hebrew congregation nine years ago. Salkind claims to be connected with the West Central-London Synagogue. This is no regular congregation, but a mere prayer

meeting and does not possess the right of performing marriages. Yet he claims to be its rabbi and as such is securing exemption from military service, although at the same time admitting distinct looseness of moral character.

At a meeting called by the Jewish National Fund Commission for England at the Jewish Board of Guardians office, a scheme of colonization of Palestine was outlined by J. Ettinger. For some years past, it was stated, extensive experiments had been carried out on farms and in communities in Palestine, but, in view of the charter granted by British statesmanship, it was necessary to embark on a scheme on a far-seeing and comprehensive scale. All that this generation could do was to lay the foundation of the community, but the commission had in view a settlement of two million Jews, with 800 or 1,000 cities, garden cities and towns. A certain minimum of settlers would be sent out each year, and they looked for 3,000 agricultural workers. Afforestation would be carried out, and inducements would be given to artisans, traders, teachers and other professions. The land, it was suggested, would be national property, and the system of settlement communal. N. Sokolow mentioned that the commission had received congratulations from Jews in enemy countries.

The long continuance of the war has meant a great extension of business in certain branches of industry. In many of these Jews have taken a prominent part, and it can be said that although poverty has attacked some portions of the community as a result of the war, there is at the same time a larger number of rich men in British Jewry than there has ever been before. The coming of these new plutocrats, as a writer in the Jewish press calls them, brings thoughts in certain directions as to whether these men will be a help to the community or a hindrance. The older type of wealthy Jew shirked no expense or labor in the field of communal work. His intentions were good and his energy undeniable, although at times perhaps the results of his activities may have provoked controversy. Still he was a worker for the community. Will it turn out to be the case that these new well-to-do Jews will be equally vigorous workers in the community? There are certain signs that they will not be, but it is perhaps too early yet to voice this regrettable conclusion.

Funds Guaranteed for Continuation of Relief Work Campaign.

Jacob Billikopf, who led the great national \$10,000,000 drive of the American Jewish Relief Committee for the Jewish war sufferers, and who also directed the \$5,000,000 New York City campaign, of which Jacob H. Schiff was the leader for this same cause and for the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, left last week for Kansas City, which is his home, for a brief visit. He will return to New York in about 10 days, to take up the problem of raising relief funds during this year for the Jewish war sufferers, and which, it is expected, will be undertaken on a scale which will make last year's effort of American Jewry pale into insignificance.

It is understood that a Jewish millionaire, a non-resident of New York, has offered to pay the entire expense of the forthcoming campaign, so far as the cost of office administration, propaganda, and publicity is concerned, up to and not to exceed \$80,000. This millionaire has communicated his offer to Mr. Billikopf, expressing the trust that he will consent to continue his leadership of the effort to bring American relief to the European sufferers through the war, and in so doing, has expressed the conviction that the Jewish public will respond with even greater alacrity than last year, when informed that every cent collected is to be devoted only to the purposes of relief and rehabilitation.

Just before going, Mr. Billikopf left this message for New York Jewry: "The great appeal during the past year, to the spirit of Jewish humanity, and the well nigh universal response of American Jewry, representing all sections of the country, and all classes of Jews, have obliterated over night many long-standing differences and prejudices between groups and classes of Jews, that had seemed so deep-seated as never to be overcome in this generation. Every class of Jew now find themselves working together for the same cause."

The Harlem Forum.

On Sunday morning, February 3, 1918, at 10.45 o'clock, at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th street, Dr. L. I. Harris, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, will address the Harlem Forum on "The Feasibility of a Five-Day Labor Week." The musical program will be given by Miss Frances Glass, cellist, and Miss Esther Berliner, pianist.

Phone Harlem 849-4088
MEYERS & CO. DIRECTORS
228 Lenox Avenue, New York
CHAS. ROSENTHAL
Sexton West End Synagogue, West 82nd Street

Service Flag at Beth Elohim.

A very impressive service which marked the consecration of a service flag with 15 stars upon it and the raising and dedication of a new American flag was held on January 18th before a very large gathering of the congregation. Both flags, which are the patriotic contributions of the children of the Sabbath school, are hand-made, silk-fashioned, large-sized banners and are now displayed beside the holy ark of the Temple.

Rabbi Louis J. Goetz opened the proceedings with a very touching prayer, followed by a stirring address on "Religion and Patriotism." There was scarcely a dry eye in that large audience during the Rabbi's solemn supplication on behalf of the brave soldier boys, the flag, the nation, the citizens and the President of the United States.

"Each of the five-pointed stars upon the flags points to a noble principle worth living, fighting and dying for," said Rabbi Goetz in his address. "They are: Faith, Morality, Education, Law, Freedom. These are the principles upon which the Pilgrim Fathers reared our mighty Republic. Their staunch faith in a moral, righteous God made the existence of our nation possible. Let there be a revival of faith in God within our borders such as the Pilgrims had, and the Red, White and Blue will continue to wave over a free, independent, God-loving people, and will prove to be the emblem of the best and greatest nation ever known in the history of man."

The singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America," the reading of a letter from the White House by Rabbi Goetz, followed by the parting benediction, closed the proceedings.

The Emanu-El Brotherhood.

The Emanu-El Auxiliary No. 306 of the American Red Cross, under the leadership of Mrs. Arthur S. Zinn, meets regularly every Thursday evening. During the seven weeks of work over 1,000 surgical dressings and bandages were made and forwarded to the Red Cross warehouse. On the remaining workless Mondays the members will devote their afternoon to this work in addition to their regular evening.

The children of the Hebrew and Sunday School classes have decided to raise a fund for the poor children of Palestine, and the amount raised during January was \$11. Besides, the Sunshine Fund, which is contributed to weekly by the children, is used for various other worthy causes, particularly at Passover time.

In connection with the membership drive of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, fifteen clubs of the Brotherhood joined as members.

The Athletic Association will hold a rally meeting on Saturday evening, February 2, on which occasion the new athletic director of the Brotherhood will be introduced to the members.

Montefiore Congregation Activities.

In accordance with the traditional observance of Chamisho Osar B'Shvat a service was held on Monday afternoon at the Montefiore Hebrew School. The Mincha service, which was participated in by the entire school, was conducted under the auspices of the Junior Montefiore Congregation. In a brief but inspiring address delivered to the children Rabbi Basel outlined the significance of the festival and expressed the hope that a speedy peace, with victory for our allies, would hasten the re-establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. After the services, figs, etc.—the characteristic symbol of the Jewish arbor day—were distributed among the children.

Rabbi Basel announced last Saturday morning that a service flag would be unfurled at the Montefiore Temple on Lincoln's Birthday, and urged that residents of the neighborhood bring a record of the names of their relatives and friends in any branch of services of the United States.

Junior Congregation of Institutional Synagogue.

The Junior League of the Institutional Synagogue will hold services this (Friday) evening at 4.45 o'clock. Saturday morning services will begin at 8.30 o'clock and after the reading of the "Law" Mr. Aaronson of the Theological Seminary of America will deliver an address. Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock there will be a class in Shulchan Aruch, conducted by Mr. Rabinowitz, of the Central Jewish Institute. All boys over the Bar Mitzvah age are cordially invited.

Temple Peni-El Sisterhood.

A regular meeting of the Sisterhood will be held on Monday afternoon, February 4, at 2.30 o'clock, in the temple.

The musicale given by the Sisterhood for the benefit of the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 221 was held last Sunday evening in the temple. The edifice was crowded to capacity. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman welcomed the gathering, and an interesting program was given.

Yorkville Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The last meeting of the society was held at the home of Mrs. J. Lunitz, who proved to be a most cordial hostess to the fifty members present. It was reported that immediate relief was extended to twelve respectable families during the week. Some of these had also been given coal and clothing by individual members. Three men received substantial loans to help them in their business, and for one deserving family the society decided to establish a bread store. The acting chair-lady, Mrs. I. Ivry, reported of the greater demands for aid made on the society owing to the severe winter and the increasing prices.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 5, at the home of Mrs. B. Gottesman, 40 East Eighty-third street.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

NEW STYLES That Capture School Girl's Fancy SPECIAL VALUES That Mothers Esteem

A NEW SPRING DRESS—particularly stunning and entirely youthful—a dress of tan, navy, or white wool Jersey, with broad crushed belt and smart bone buttons.

14-16-18 yrs. \$35.00

A TUB SILK SPORT-FROCK—of charming grace for the miss in her teens, combining broad collar, cuffs and belt with broad deep pockets and deep tucks in the skirt. Light colorful striped silks of serviceability.

14-16-18 yrs. \$32.50

FANCY SPORT SKIRTS—A fine heavy quality of pongee silk, allows the skirt to hang in the richest, most graceful folds possible. A variety of charming colorings.

Misses' Lengths \$12.75

NEW SPORT SKIRTS FOR EVERY DAY—particularly satisfying is this grey wool mixture, which may be depended upon to resist the dust, and hold up in shape regardless of pressing.

Misses' Lengths \$5.75

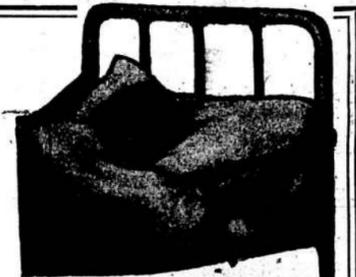
"KEEPWARM KLIP"

MOTHERS need no longer worry about the children kicking the covers off—"KEEPWARM KLIP" holds them in place.

One klip for bedposts is covered with felt. One for bed-clothes is covered with rubber to prevent tearing. These are connected with elastic webbing adjustable to any length, allowing freedom of movement.

\$1.00 A PAIR.

Manufactured by B. O. Wright & Co., 91-93 5th Ave., New York



For Sale in New York at Best & Co., B. Altman & Co., and other leading stores. If your dealer cannot supply order direct.

The Breakers

ON THE OCEAN FRONT ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIRE-PROOF HOTEL.

Offers unusual attractions during Autumn and Winter seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Illustrated literature and terms mailed. Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.



New WOLPIN'S, Inc. HOW TO LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS Now WOLPIN'S, Inc.

By DR. FRANK CRANE (The New York Globe)

Keep clean. Bathe regularly. Sweat often. If you cannot afford Turkish baths, get a bath cabinet of your own, or make one, and perspire freely at least once a week. Thorough perspiration is the salvation of the kidneys.

The best way to work up a real good efficient sweat is at a Turkish Bath, and there is no better service than

EVERARD'S TURKISH RUSSIAN BATHS

28 WEST 28th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY

For MEN ONLY. Open Day and Night. Hotel accommodations. You'll enjoy every minute of our service. You'll be rejuvenated. Our charge for Turkish or Russian Baths is \$1.

Your Doctor will tell you that Dr. Frank Crane knows what he is talking about.

WHEN YOU THINK OF MATZOTHS THINK OF

GOODMAN'S

BAKING THEM FOR 53 YEARS

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD

NOTICE TO READER.

When you finish reading this issue, place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front.
NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS.
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

A B'nai B'rith Lodge is in process of organization at Miami, Fla.

The State Department at Albany, N. Y., has granted a charter to the Aleppo Jewish Relief Committee of Manhattan.

A section of the Council of Jewish Women has lately been organized in Columbus, Ohio. This brings the number of sections in Ohio up to six.

Temple Israel Congregation, of Cleveland, O., has sold the property on East 40th street and has purchased a site for a new synagogue on East 105th street.

Among the ten immortals who were voted on by the French Academy at the beginning of this year is included also the name of the famous philosopher, Henri Bergson.

The annual report of the United Hebrew Relief Association of Pittsburg, Pa., just made public, shows that in 1917 the association aided 708 families disbursing \$24,000.

The Ukrainian Rada has appointed a special commission to investigate the pogrom in Coneswe, province of Kiev. A representative of the Jewish Ministry will be on the committee.

Rev. Asher Winokur, for sometime past cantor at Synagogue B'nai Halberstam, has been recently elected cantor of Temple Beth El (Rothschild Memorial), in West Philadelphia, Pa.

A Jewish Communal Council has been formed in Boston, Mass. Mr. Max Mitchell, one of the organizers, promised to raise the sum of \$10,000 for the expenses of Supervisors in session last week.

Dr. Jessica Peixotto, of the University of California, has assumed her new position as secretary of the department of child welfare under the woman's committee, Councils of National Defense.

Louis H. Levin, of Baltimore, has just completed a tour of national army cantonments for the government. Mr. Levin's object in making this tour was to explain to the selected men the government's new war risk insurance.

Rabbi Julius Frank, of Reading, Pa., has accepted the newly created municipal position of kindling wood administrator. He will see to it that those in dire need of fuel are first supplied, and will personally supervise deliveries.

For the first time in Hungarian history a Jew, Wilhelm Varzsonyi, is in a cabinet. The formation of the cabinet is more remarkable because usually in Hungary, as in England, the ministry represents the dominant political party.

Louis E. Kirstein has been selected to be general director of a Greater Boston campaign to raise \$333,333 for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers and for the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States army and navy.

A gift of \$250,000, made to the City of San Francisco in the will of Ignatz Steinhart, a philanthropist, for an aquarium in Golden Gate Park, was formally accepted by the newly-organized Board of Supervisors in session last week.

Israel H. Peres, one of the leading members of the Memphis, (Tenn.) bar was appointed chancellor of the Second division of the chancery court of Shelby County by Governor Rye, last month. Mr. Peres has been a practicing attorney in Memphis for over 26 years.

Orders have been issued from army headquarters that for the nine days of Passover, March 27 to April 4, Jewish soldiers are to be supplied each day with one pound of matzos. In order that all may be served a census of Jewish soldiers is being taken in all the camps.

Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim, of Sioux City, has been named as one of nine educators and scholars to represent Iowa on the National Institute of Moral Instruction. This committee is engaged in research work for the purpose of aiding in forming a code of morals for the institute.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Young Men's Christian Association announces the receipt of a check of \$25,000 from Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, Ill., to be used toward constructing a Y. M. C. A. home for negroes. Within the last ten years Mr. Rosenwald has given over \$200,000 for this work.

The Ukraine Rada (the council which controls the affairs of the Ukraine provinces) has resolved to frame a new law on Jewish communal organization in conformity with the interests of Jews in that region. The Ukraine executive has opened a department designated to deal with Jewish educational problems.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is serving during the war as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been presented with a medal by the National Institute of Social Science, in recognition of his services in developing closer intellectual relations with the republics of Central and South America.

A memorial to the late Morr's Wiedenthal will be placed in one of Cleveland's public buildings. It consists of a bronze bas-relief portrait of the late editor of The Jewish Independent that has just been completed by Sculptor Max Kalish. Funds for the work were raised by a special committee of Cleveland Lodge, B'nai B'rith.

Rabbi Jacob Abn Fromer, head of the Orthodox Jewish community at New Haven, Conn., died there last week. He was born in Riga, Courland, Russia, in 1852. He came to this country in 1889, establishing his residence in Cleveland, where he served as rabbi for seven years. He had been rabbi of the Bikur Cholim congregation of New Haven, Conn., for 23 years.

The Lithuanian Central Council has received a memorial in which the history of the relations of the Jews and Lithuanians is set out, and which appeals for the friendly co-operation of the two nationalities for the welfare of the future autonomous Lithuania on the basis of the recognition of the national rights of the Jewish minority, especially in the domain of culture.

The authorities at Copenhagen prohibited a demonstration arranged by the Zionists to celebrate the official British declaration. They argued that Denmark, in view of its neutrality, could not allow such a meeting to be held. It is considered probable, however, that the demonstration will be permitted when the speeches to be delivered have been submitted to the police for approval.

Despite zero weather, several thousand people assembled in Hill Auditorium, Ann Arbor, Mich., on Sunday evening, January 20, to participate in the fourth annual service held under the auspices of the Jewish Student Congregation. As in former years, on this occasion, all churches in the city of Ann Arbor closed their doors in order that all might participate in the Jewish service.

The Society for the Protection of Health of the Jewish population was to have had an all-Russian conference at Petrograd, but on account of the crippled railroad transportation, it was found impossible to hold such a conference. It was therefore decided to hold a number of conferences in various districts. These will be held in Wetebsk, Khaternaslav or Kharkow, Odessa, Kiev.

The American Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League of the I. O. B. B. has now fully equipped seven clubroom headquarters for the soldiers at the following places: Rockford, Ill.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Worth, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; and Alexandria, La. Deming, N. Mex., and Fort Riley, Kan., are now being surveyed for the purpose of establishing recreation clubrooms there.

The Hague bureau of the Jewish National Fund has received a report from Alexandria, Egypt, that all Palestinian Jewish workmen who had been compelled on account of the war to leave Palestine, and had escaped to Alexandria and other cities, are now returning to Palestine. A call has been issued to all the Palestinian workmen who are now distributed all over the world, to return as soon as possible to their land and to their work.

Subsequent to the British declaration, Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, granted an audience to Dr. Arthur Hantke, member of the Zionist Action Committee, during which the question of a Jewish Palestine was discussed at great length. At the end of the audience Dr. Hantke was authorized to make the statement that the Austrian Government was prepared to use its best offices with Turkey in behalf of the Zionist movement.

Dr. J. Feuerlicht has been appointed superintendent of the Montefiore Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Feuerlicht was superintendent of the Chicago Home for Jewish Friendless, and has been in social welfare work since 1903. Prior to his appointment to the position of superintendent of the Home for Jewish Friendless he was in charge of the Old People's Home in Chicago, and was superintendent of that institution for five years.

Mr. Morris D. Waldman, who some time ago resigned as the head of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, Mass., to devote his time to Red Cross work, has withdrawn from the latter, and will in future give his time to bringing the organization of the local federation to a successful conclusion.

Contributions to the Jewish National Fund in the month of October amounted to 132,029 frs. This sum was made up as follows: Russia 66.96 rubl.; Austria, 4,008 kr.; (including 569 kr. from Poland); Germany, 20,493 mks. (including 2,040 mks. from Poland); North America, 2,708 dollars; Canada \$39 dollars; South Africa, 139.13.2£; Egypt, 12,539 piastres; Hungary, 2,792 kr.; Holland, 1,130 fl.; England, 53.11.5£; Australia, 50.16.7£; Bulgaria, 1,236 levas; Greece, 35.0.0£; France, 561 frs.; South Slav Lands, 561 kr., and Norway 85 kr.

Orthodox Jewish Ministers Association Organized.

There has recently been organized the Jewish Ministers Association of America (Agudath Harabonim Hamafetim). Many of our prominent Orthodox rabbis are on the Executive Committee, the personnel of which is as follows: Rabbis M. Hyamson, B. Drachman, S. Buehler, M. A. Kaplan, B. Pearl, S. L. Hurwitz, S. Abeles, I. J. Esterson, H. Orliansky, B. Cohen, H. Masliansky, J. Newlander, S. Grossbein, M. Hecht, of New York; and Rabbis A. A. Yudolovitch, of Boston; B. Fleisher, of Paterson, N. J.; Z. Golubowsky, of Worcester, Mass.; H. Yood, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; H. Brodsky, of Newark, N. J.; B. Z. Margolin, of Bayonne, N. J.; A. P. Hirms, of Long Branch, N. J.; and M. Zaiman, of Syracuse, N. Y.

An effort is being made to obtain additional members, and the following letter has been sent to congregations inviting them to participate.

"You are well aware of the unhealthy conditions that prevail in American Jewry today, owing to the abuse of that religious freedom and liberty which we enjoy and appreciate all over the U. S. A. A case in point is the erection of temporary synagogues in places of questionable character during our High Holidays, thus depriving our permanent houses of worship of a substantial part of their annual income and rendering them incapable of meeting their twofold, moral and material obligations. With the aid of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America, this state of congregational weakness can be ameliorated and the standard of our holy religion elevated.

"Your Congregation is urgently requested to aid the movement by appointing three delegates to the convention of these United Orthodox Synagogues of America to take place in the near future, at a date to suit the convenience of the delegates which will devise measures to promote harmony and unity for a cause which is near and dear to the heart of every Jew who believes in a living Judaism. We shall certainly appreciate it highly if you will kindly send us at your earliest convenience the names and addresses of your delegates, so that we can enter into further correspondence with them.

"We are soliciting no dues. Our aims are purely spiritual. The maintenance of the Jewish religion is our object. Rabbi S. L. Hurwitz, chairman, 66 West 118th street, New York.

Emil Wolff Leaves \$2,000,000 for Charity.

Emil Wolff, treasurer of the Einstein-Wolff Company, who died January 9 last, at the age of seventy years, at his home, 171 West Seventy-first street, left almost his entire estate of about \$2,000,000 to thirty-seven religious, educational and charitable institutions in New York and to three in his birthplace, Berleberg, Westphalia, Germany. The German institutions are the Westphalia Hospital, \$10,000; the Anner Kasse of Berleberg, and the Jewish Congregation for the improvement of the poor of Berleberg, \$5,000 each. Mr. Wolff was a bachelor, and the only bequest to a relative was the income of \$50,000 to his sister, Joanna Wolff, of Berleberg.

Mr. Wolff's bequests to the New York institutions, chiefly Jewish organizations, consisted of stock in the Einstein-Wolff Company, having a par value of \$385,000 and a book value of many times that sum. The largest bequest is 1,000 shares of the stock, par value \$100,000, to Mount Sinai Hospital. The United Hebrew Charities and the Montefiore Home get 250 shares each. Gifts of 100 shares each are given to the following: Society for Ethical Culture, Polyclinic Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, German Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Hebrew Technical Institute, Hebrew Technical Institute for Girls, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York Institution for the Blind, National Jewish Hospital, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Denver; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital and Sydenham Hospital.

The following received fifty shares of the stock: Educational Alliance, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Chamber of Commerce, Emanuel-El Brotherhood, Emanuel-El Sisterhood, Hudson Guild, Guild for the Crippled Children of the Poor and People's Symphony Concerts. Gifts of twenty-five shares each were made to the Society for Blind Babies, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, American Geographical Society, Newsboys' Home, New York Botanical Gardens and the New York Zoological Society.

The will directs that the residue of the estate be divided in the proportion of the gifts of stock to the institutions named.

WASHINGTON NOTES

By H. N. SHRAGAN

(Copyrighted by The Jewish Correspondent)

If anything comes close to being the staff of life, it is undoubtedly bread. Certainly to the western world, bread is the heart of the food problem. The Bread Division of the United States Food Administration, it is interesting to note, was headed for many months by a Jew, and was the only division of which a Jew was chief. Mr. Alfred I. Esberg during the important months when the baking industry was put under license, and when rules were drawn up for bread-bakers, cracker manufacturers, etc., was the responsible head of this division, in which probably more people are interested than in any other. Future rules for bread, cakes, pies, and other bakery products may undoubtedly be said to have been planned largely by him.

Mr. Esberg, like many others on the staff of the Food Administration, comes from California. Until about five years ago, he was a resident of San Francisco, where he was one of the leading citizens, being on some of the most important committees of the San Francisco exposition. He was largely responsible for the growth of the General Cigar Co., having been previously active in the business of the M. A. Gunst concern, whose branches are all over the country. When asked, in the summer to give the Food Administration the benefit of his business training, he resigned from his private business and came to Washington as a volunteer to devote all his time to the service of the government.

In early life he had wished to become an engineer, and he has always retained an unusual capacity for mastering groups of figures which would bewilder the ordinary man. To his grasp of detail he adds a tremendous amount of energy. The baking division demanded much time, and he made it one of the busiest of the department's offices.

He has had, in addition to familiarizing himself with statistics of a very complicated nature, to secure and retain the confidence of all the branches of the great baking industry. Delegations from all all over the country have come to Washington to explain to Mr. Esberg the peculiar problems that confront them, and he has succeeded in impressing them with the necessary requirements of our own country, and our associates, and in obtaining their voluntary co-operation in all the steps which the Food Administration has asked them to take.

In the numerous investigations and experiments which were necessary before regulations could be made, Mr. Esberg has had the assistance of Mr. Benjamin R. Jacobs of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Jacobs, who is president of the American Society of Milling Chemists, has directed the technical experiments necessary to the work and has brought to the assistance of the Baking Division his wide theoretical knowledge and scientific ability.

An announcement sure to be interesting to countless young men who may come to Washington from all over the country is that the Young Men's Hebrew Association is shortly to move to larger and more commodious quarters. The building at Pennsylvania Avenue and 11th Street is now undergoing extensive repairs and thoroughgoing alterations. In addition to the conveniences offered by the old building, a gymnasium and shower baths are being installed, and a comfortable dance hall arranged. Special rooms are set aside for such organizations as the Collegiate Club, which draws its members from the Alumni of most of the country's colleges now resident in Washington. It is expected to continue the system by which soldiers from the nearby camps who wish to spend the night in Washington may find accommodations at the Y. M. H. A., as they have been able to do in the past.

The Y. M. H. A. is one of the most active organizations of its kind in the country and is one instance of the Washington Jewish community's having arisen to an opportunity. The Federated Jewish Organizations, of which Judge Milton Strausburger is president, has been constant in its interest and support. To meet the needs of the soldiers and civilian strangers, every Jewish society in the city has appointed delegates to the Federation. This is thus the representative and authoritative Kehillah of the Nation's capital, and the patriotic and philanthropic motives which brought it into being may perhaps prolong its existence and make of it an important factor in the city's life, when the special reasons which now keep it alive have been removed in the passage of time. The Washington Jews, like the Jews everywhere, reflect the faults of their neighbors, and there is much to criticize in their general apathy. But some indications exist that a change for the better is coming, and one of these is the Federation of Jewish Organizations. Many of the young folks of Orthodox descent have in a similar way banded themselves together in clubs of a social character, which nevertheless were founded for philanthropic purposes. Of such nature are the Social Club of the Hebrew Home

for the Aged, which contributes to the support of that institution, the Junior League, which is an auxiliary of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, and the Willing Helpers, which contributes to local charities. These are composed of young folks, most of them under 21, and one cannot help feeling proud that in their social activities they should remember their less fortunate brethren.

As everyone knows, the rooming and housing problem in Washington is one of the most serious which the city has to contend with. Congressional investigations are constantly threatened, and the local papers are full of letters on the subject. The sudden invasion of sixty thousand newcomers has certainly introduced complications. It is therefore to be recorded as important that the Y. M. H. A., in co-operation with the local community has been able to take care of all the young men who have used its facilities for directing strangers to homes where they may be quartered during their stay in the city. Hundreds have thus been assisted in the last few months by the Y. M. H. A. secretary, Mr. Benjamin Levinson. Mr. Levinson, a graduate of Yale University and of the Yale Law School has recently retired, after a very successful period of accomplishment, to accept a position as assistant counsel in the War Risk Insurance Bureau. In the continued work of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Soldiers and Sailors Recreation centre, his place will be taken by three salaried workers.

Patriotic services are being planned by a committee appointed by President Moe Offenber of the Association, for the dedication of its service flag. At the present writing, fifty-six former members are serving with the colors, and the letters and postal cards they send back from abroad bear witness to the impression made on them by their hosts in Washington.

The Third Zionist Convention in Warsaw.

Details have just been received of the third Zionist Conference, held in Warsaw on October 28, and which was attended by more than 360 delegates from the entire empire, representing 40,000 shekel payers.

The conference was held in one of the largest halls of the city, and was surrounded by a number of very attractive features. One was a series of Jewish art exhibitions. The *Hanezifah* was published daily during the conference. The particular questions that came up for discussion were: "The Problems of the Zionists in Poland," "The Position of the Zionists Within Polish Jewry," "Culture and Educational Work in Palestine," "The Zionist Duty Toward Palestine" and "The Economic Tasks of the Zionist Organization."

Almost simultaneously with the Zionist conference of the general Zionist organization of Poland, the Poale Zion held its fifth conference, which was attended by forty-four delegates representing twenty-six towns. Travel difficulty prevented a larger representation.

The Poale Zion conference dealt with the question of international Socialism and the national demands of the Jewish workers. The conference gave proof that, notwithstanding all of the difficulties with which the party in Poland is laboring, it has, nevertheless, made excellent progress. In 1915 the Polish Poale Zion consisted of 500 members, divided into four societies. Its membership at the present time is 8,046 district groups.

Pogroms in Province of Podolia.

Itin (province of Podolia.) A group of soldiers stationed here assembled one evening at a small Jewish store and demanded that the store-keeper sell them cheap tobacco and cigarettes. The store-keeper complied with the request and sold out his entire stock of tobacco and cigarettes. The soldiers, however, were not satisfied and began to make an "investigation," to see whether the Jew had not concealed more stock. Representatives of the Soldiers' Council intervened and after lengthy negotiations it was decided to delegate several soldiers to make the investigation. The soldiers found nothing, and the mob was dispersed.

The following day soldiers, peasants and pogrom-makers in general attacked the Jewish quarter and looted the Jewish stores. Many of the rioters came provided with sacks and boxes. An attempt was made to call out the militia but the telephone officers perverted the call for help reporting that the city was perfectly quiet. With great difficulty the help of the militia was at last obtained and the rioters were dispersed.

Jewish Family Murdered

Ekaterinaslaw.—Soldiers entered the house of the Jewish family Romanowsky, on a Friday evening and demanded money. When the Jew answered that he had none, the soldiers seized his three year old child and murdered it before the eyes of the entire family. They then repeated their request for money, but when the Jew could not satisfy their wishes they murdered the entire family one by one. Altogether eight persons.

Four of the murderers were caught. One of them tried to make his escape while being arrested and he was killed on the spot.



FIDO
A BULLY DRINK

Sold Everywhere
FIDELIO BREWING CO., New York

the Bar Mitzvah of their eldest son, Nathaniel Oliver, on Saturday, February 9, at 10 a. m., at Synagogue Kehilath Jesurun, 121 East Eighty-fifth street.

ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Rosenberg announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Milton on Saturday morning, February 2, 1918, 9 o'clock, at Synagogue Zichron Ephraim, 161 East Sixty-seventh street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

New Yorkers registered at the Breakers, Atlantic City, N. J., are: Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sobel, Joseph Steiner, Dr. C. H. Hochman, Abe M. Mendelson, S. A. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Surut, Miss Frieda Surut, Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Franklin, Nathan Sobel, Mrs. H. I. Gordon, Mrs. L. Schallang and daughter and Edw. Halbert.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. Pozner, of 225 West 110th street, gathered at their home on Sunday evening, January 27, and spent a jolly and enjoyable evening, the occasion being the celebration of Mrs. Pozner's birthday. Some of those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Haft, Mr. and Mrs. Max Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gislis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hershman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kottler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wanaver, Mr. and Mrs. Max Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. Sig. Epstein, Mrs. Phil Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wienstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Josephson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sheeradzky, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bernard and Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolf.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

ADATH ISRAEL (Bronx).—Rev. Nathan Blechman will speak this evening.

AGUDATH JESHORIM (117 E. 86th street).—This evening Rabbi G. Lipkoff preaches. Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

ANSCHÉ CHESED (114th street and Seventh avenue).—Rev. Jacob Kohn lectures this evening on "The Hope of Judaism." Sabbath morning, Rabbi Kohn preaches on the weekly portion.

BETH ISRAEL (5th avenue and 76th street).—Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman preaches Sabbath morning at 10.30.

BETH ELOHIM (961 Southern boulevard).—Rabbi Louis J. Goetz will preach this evening and on Sabbath morning.

BETH ISRAEL (262 W. 99th street).—Services this evening at 8.15. Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann will speak on "The Ten Commandments." Sabbath morning Rabbi Hausmann preaches on the portion of the week.

BETH JEHUDA (904 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn).—Sabbath morning Rabbi Samuel Buchler will preach on the portion of the week.

B'NAI ISRAEL (535 W. 148th street).—Rev. Dr. Isidor Reichert will preach this evening on "Religion and Science." Sabbath morning, "Rejoicing With Others."

B'NAI ISRAEL (Bedford avenue and Hewes street, Brooklyn).—Rabbi Jacob A. Dolgencs preaches this evening on "Israel's Gift to Mankind." Sabbath morning Rabbi Dolgencs preaches on the weekly portion.

BOROUGH PARK TEMPLE (14th avenue and 49th street, Brooklyn).—This evening at 8.30 Dr. David Levine will lecture. Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE (55th street and Lexington avenue).—Rabbi Nathan Krass preaches Sabbath morning.

EMANU-EL (Fifth avenue and 43d street).—Saturday 10.30. Dr. Silverman preaches on "Shall We Surrender Our Judaism?" Sunday 11.15. Dr. M. H. Harris lectures on "The New Jerusalem."

EMANU-EL BROTHERHOOD (15th street and Second avenue).—Dr. Paul Abelson lectures this evening at 8.15.

EZ CHAIM (107 E. 92d street).—Dr. David Davidson preaches Sabbath morning on "The Real Terms for Lasting Peace."

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Carnegie Hall).—Sunday morning at 10.30 Dr. Wise will preach on "How to Reform Reformers."

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Bronx Branch, 163d street and Southern Boulevard).—Mr. Louis I. Newman will speak tonight.

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Downtown Branch, 155 Clinton street).—Dr. Stephen S. Wise will deliver an address this evening.

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Washington Heights Branch, Broadway and 157th street).—This evening Dr. Bernard Cantor will lecture.

GATE OF HOPE OF FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (1409 St. Nicholas avenue).—Rev. H. L. Martin preaches this evening and on Sabbath morning.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE (112 W. 116th street).—This Friday at 8.30 Mr. Harry G. Fromberg will lecture on "Sacrifice." Sabbath morning Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein will preach on "Tradition and Experience." Sunday morning at the Mt. Morris Theatre, 116th street and Fifth avenue, Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York State, will deliver an address.

ISAIAH (127 West 89th street).—Rabbi Samuel Greenfield lectures this evening. Sabbath morning on the portion of the Law.

JEWISH CENTER (133 W. 86th street).—Prof. M. M. Kaplan preaches Sabbath morning on "The Spiritual and the Practical."

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (531 W. 123d street).—Sabbath morning Mr. Louis Finkelstein will preach.

JUDAH HALEVI (166th street and Morris avenue).—Rabbi Jesse L. Blennfeld lectures this evening. Sabbath morning on the portion of the Law.

MONTEFIORE (Hewitt and Macy places, Bronx).—Rabbi Alexander Basel preaches Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

MOUNT SINAI ANSHE EMETH (600 West 181st street).—Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler will preach this evening on "Judaism at Last United." Sabbath morning, "Judaism Knows of Our Prejudice."

MT. ZION (45 West 119th street).—Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Moses lectures this evening. Sabbath morning Rabbi Nathan Blechman preaches.

ORACH CHAIM (95th street and Lexington avenue).—Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson will preach at Camp Upton on Sabbath morning.

PENI EL (525 West 147th street).—Rabbi Aaron Eiseman will preach this evening on "Ideal Childhood." Sabbath morning on "Humanity with and Without the Ten Commandments."

PETACH TIKVAH (Rochester avenue and Lincoln place, Brooklyn).—Rev. Dr. Israel H. Levinthal lectures tonight. Sabbath morning on the weekly portion.

PINCUS ELIJAH (118 West 95th street).—This evening at 8 o'clock Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Minkin will lecture. Sabbath morning Rabbi Minkin preaches on the portion of the Law.

RODEPH SHOLOM (63d street and Lexington avenue).—Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman preaches Sabbath morning.

SHAARI ZEDEK (Putnam avenue, Brooklyn).—Dr. Max Raisin will preach this evening on "The Real Mission of the Jew." Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

SINAI (Stebbins avenue and 163d street).—This evening Rabbi Max Reichler will speak on "Does God Speak Today?" Saturday morning, "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother."

SINAI Mt. Vernon.—Dr. Joseph I. Gorfinkle lectures this evening and on Sabbath morning.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE (SHEARITH ISRAEL), (70th street and Central Park West).—The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool will speak on Saturday morning.

TEMPLE OF THE COVENANT (552 West 181st street).—Services this evening at 8.20. Rabbi Frederick Braun lectures.

TIFERETH ISRAEL (Kensington, Brooklyn).—Rabbi Jacob Katz will speak tonight on "Democracy in History." Sabbath morning on the Sedrah.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS HEBREW CONGREGATION (510 West 161st street).—Rabbi Moses Rosenthal will preach Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (31 West 110th street).—Friday evening services at 8.15. Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith will speak. Sabbath morning, Mr. Mortimer J. Cohen will speak on the Sedrah of the week.

ZICHRON EPHRAIM (165 East 67th street).—Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman preaches Sabbath morning on "Ancient Advice for Modern Needs."

Federation Drive a Success.

The campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies for 50,000 members passed its goal, according to reports made last Sunday night at the annual meeting of the federation, held in the Manhattan Opera House. With complete reports from many workers yet to come and exclusive of 10,500 members promised by Jewish fraternal orders, the total announced was 51,567.

The financial report for the year was read by Harry Sachs, treasurer of the federation. Mr. Sachs said that the income from Jewish philanthropies in New York City had increased steadily from \$1,550,000 in 1915 to \$1,600,000 in 1916 and \$2,100,000 in 1917. The full sum pledged by the 50,000 new members had not yet been computed, he said. Dr. Julius Goldman, first vice-president of the federation, gave a detailed account of how the funds collected were expended and how control over them was exercised.

H. A. Guinzburg, leader of one of the teams in the drive, presented on behalf of all the leaders a set of engrossed resolutions to Mr. Warburg. "We who have had the honor of serving under you," said Mr. Guinzburg, "desire to present this token of our deep appreciation of what you have done for federation. You made federation a possibility and a success. Federation has been democratized through your efforts."

The drive for increased membership was conducted by an army of 2,500 workers. The names of the colonels and the number of new members reported by them Sunday night are:

Mrs. Sidney C. Borg and Mrs. Emil Baerwald, 2,915; Mrs. S. De Lee, 1,647; Mrs. J. J. Dukas, 1,273; Mrs. William Einstein, 909; Mrs. S. Elkeles, 537; William Fox, 14,891; William Goldman, 2,088; H. A. Guinzburg, 1,380; Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Mrs. Leopold Stern, 1,559; Mrs. Max Levenson, 792; Mrs. A. J. Marcuse, 481; L. J. Robertson, 1,060; H. B. Rosen, 8,011; S. G. Rosenbaum, J. Sperber and R. Sadowsky, 6,576; Arthur Sachs and Ludwig Vogelstein, 1,504; H. F. Samstg, 1,861; Mrs. I. Unterberg, 2,507; and Jacob Wertheim, 830.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Felix M. Warburg, president; Dr. Julius Goldman, first vice-president; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, second vice-president; Lee K. Frankel, secretary; Harry Sachs, treasurer; Harriet B. Lowenstein, controller; and auditor: I. Edwin Goldwasser, executive director.

HUGUENOT TRUST CO.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 4% 32 NORTH AVENUE

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HALL. ENTIRELY RENOVATED FOR THIS SEASON. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SMALL AND LARGE AFFAIRS. CUISINE STRICTLY KOSHER, UNDER SUPERVISION OF RABBI DR. PH. KLEIN. ESTIMATES UPON APPLICATION.

"THE VIENNA"
131-133 East 58th St.
B. TURKEL, Proprietor
Also Proprietor Klamesha Inn, Klamesha, N. Y.

COHAN, GOLDSTEIN & CO.
113-113 1/2 BOWERY, NEW YORK
Phone Orchard 452-8822. Established 1888

FINE FURNITURE and RUGS

Our low rent is your saving. The most complete and largest line of FURNITURE and RUGS to suit everybody and for every purpose. Furniture such as is only shown in high class furniture shops, in high rent districts, can be selected at our spacious showrooms at a saving of 50 per cent. Be your own salesman; goods marked in plain figures. We invite your inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

For Good FURNITURE go to

FRANK E. ROSEN & CO.
315-317 Grand Street :: New York

You are cordially invited to inspect our seven-story building stocked with high grade and Grand Rapids dining, bedroom and library furniture.

SAVE HALF THE PRICE FURNISHING A HOME

BROWN'S
BRYANT 432 148 W. 44
AUTOS for HIRE
Special Rates for Weddings, etc.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

ALEXANDER BROS.
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.
107-109 & 111 Bowery, N. Y.
Call attention to their entirely NEW LINE OF ARTISTIC, WELL-MADE FURNITURE
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO NEWLY MARRIED COUPLES IN FURNISHING THEIR HOMES

USEFUL GIFTS For FURNITURE
GLASS TOPS Also MIRRORS
MYERS PLATE GLASS CO.
181 Lafayette St. Tel. 8109 Spring

The 46th STREET SHIRT HOSPITAL
Tel. Bryant 5250 226 W. 46th St., n'r B'way
We make old shirts look like new

CHIROPODIST Dr. M. M. Dresdner
BILLINGS COURT, Opposite Altman's
S. E. Cor. 34th Street and 5th Avenue, New York

John H. Menton GROCER
Tel. 1306 Columbus
217 COLUMBUS AVE., 1 door South of 70th St., NEW YORK

Davis & Schegg Co. 2124 Broadway
SHEET METAL WORK OF ALL KINDS
Furnaces, Ranges and Flues Cleaned and Repaired.
Roofs, Gutters, Leaders and Skylights Repaired and Painted. Telephone 4750 Columbus

IN MEMORIAM.

LEVY, CARRIE.—Perhaps, dear friends, you who have endurance, foresight and skill. Can help us as only One above us will. For earth has no sorrow that heav'n cannot heal. Help us, who were taken from nature's blooming field; Obliterate us from the oppression of this terrible war. And make your memory sacred evermore. In sad and everlasting memory of Carrie Levy, who departed this life for eternal repose February 3, 1911. Thoughts of you will always be with me.
FRIEDA MORITZ.

Hutkoff Memorial Meeting.
A meeting in memory of the late Nathan Hutkoff, founder and for many years president and honorary president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, was held in the Auditorium of the home of the society, 229 East Broadway, Sunday, January 27, 1918. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, and addresses were delivered by John L. Bernstein, the president of the society, Harry Fischel, Leon Sanders, Nathan Roggen and Rabbi B. Siegel. Mr. Harry Fischel, for the Board of Directors of the society, presented the family with a set of resolutions, reviewing the many years of service which Mr. Hutkoff had rendered to the persecuted and oppressed who came to our shores and expressing the appreciation of his colleague for his work and untiring efforts.

Established 1887.

D. JONES
62 ORCHARD STREET
Near Grand St., New York City
Calls attention to his HIGH GRADE AND ARTISTIC LINE OF FINEST MADE FURNITURE at reduced prices. SPECIAL OFFER TO NEWLYWEDS. Prices to suit all, even the most economically inclined.
Phone Orchard 6671.

LUXURIOUS BEDDING
BUY OF MANUFACTURER; SAVE RETAIL PROFITS.
SOMELASTIQUE
BEDDING CO., MAKERS
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, BEDSTEADS
Factory: 301 to 307 East 22nd Street
Show Rooms: 348 Madison Ave., near 44th St.
NEW YORK CITY
You don't know what comfort is unless you are sleeping on Somelastique Bedding! More than a factory! A Bedding Studio!

BRIDAL OUTFITS a Specialty
High Grade Silk Underwear & Tea Gowns
AT REASONABLE PRICES
128 WEST 116th St., bet. Lenox & 7th Aves. Phone Morningside 8984

Baby Carriage Shop
FULL LINE OF BLOCH CARRIAGES. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
S. KATZ 209 LENOX AVE. Near 120th St. Phone Morningside 6387

WAISTS Latest Creations, New Fall Models, New Store, Popular Prices, Lillianette Blouses.
54 LENOX AVENUE
NEW YORK

GLASS TOPS FOR ALL FURNITURE
Direct from manufacturer at wholesale prices. Also Glass Shelves and Mirrors. **NATHAN LYONS**
129 W. 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 790

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, COSMOPOLITAN, 231 West 50th St.
Reputable 8 years established school. Rates moderate. Thorough practical method. Ford course. Ladies' class. Call, write or phone. Booklet. Circle—1754.

"Manchester" Beauty Parlor
Carl Eberth 2804 BROADWAY, near 108th St. Phone Academy 135
Experts Employed in Hair Dressing

E. G. ZELNER Formerly with GIMBEL BROS. General Repair Shop
2415 BROADWAY, S. W. cor. 89th Street
Expert Repairing of Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, Bric-a-brac Baby Carriages, Re-tired, Painted, Locksmith, Elect. Work

ANNA J. RYAN HUMAN HAIR GOODS and TOILET PREPARATIONS
Formerly with L. SHAW of Fifth Ave.
2896 Broadway near 113th St. Tel. Morningside 5566
Hairdressing, Shampooing, Massage, Manicuring, Chiropody, Curls, Pompadours, Switches, Transformations, Wigs

DANCING Taught by CHALIF
Louis H. CHALIF
Interpretive, Classic, National and Ball-room dancing, to adults and children of society. Normal classes. Luxurious salons for rent in our own new building at
163-5 WEST 57th STREET, N. Y.
Telephone, Columbus 4167.

ENGAGEMENTS.

BLOOM-SIMON.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Simon, of 1350 Madison avenue, announce the betrothal of their daughter Fannie to Mr. Jack Bloom. At home February 3, 1918, 3 to 5 p. m.

HOFFMAN-AARONS.—Mr. Harry S. Aarons, 315 West Ninety-eighth street, announces the engagement of his daughter Hortense Beatrice to Mr. Louis Hoffman. At home February 4 and 18 at 8.30 p. m.

KATZ-MANE.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Mane, of 270 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their daughter Alyce to Mr. Leonard S. Katz.

LEVY-MICHAELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Michaels, of 836 Whitlock avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Estelle to Mr. Max A. Levy.

MAINTHOW-GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Louise Goldberg, of 1971 Seventh avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Estelle Mettie to Mr. Albert Mainthow.

MEYER-SILBERSTEIN.—Mr. J. L. Silberstein, of 568 East 166th street, Bronx, announces the betrothal of his daughter Anita Sara to Mr. Isaac Meyer, of Brooklyn.

PASSMAN-GOTTLIEB.—Mr. Samuel Gottlieb, of 1013 Faile street, announces the engagement of his daughter Ethel to Mr. Matthew Passman.

ROSENTHAL-LOWY.—Mrs. Charlotte Lowy, of 870 West 180th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Hattie to Mr. Harry Rosenthal.

SCHNEIDER-GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodman announce the engagement of their daughter Sophie to Mr. Ernest H. Schneider.

WALLACE-WEISS-GREENBERG-WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiss, 154 West Sixty-fourth street, announce the engagement of their daughters—Madaline to Private Joseph Wallace, now serving the colors, and Ethel to Mr. Bernard Greenberg.

MARRIAGES.

ISAACS-ZIMMERMAN.—On Sunday evening, January 27, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Mortimer Isaacs, of Atlantic City, and Miss Carrie Zimmerman, of 618 East Fifteenth street, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Max Raisin performed the ceremony.

BIRTHS.

COMERANTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Comerantz (nee Kate Colinsky) announce the arrival of a daughter on Saturday, January 19, 1918.

ENGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Engel (nee Hannah Nadel), 72 Pinehurst avenue, announce the birth of a daughter on January 15.

EVANS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Evans announce the birth of a son on January 22, 1918. Mrs. Evans is at present at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hershman, 6 High street, New Haven, Conn.

LEVENBERG.—On January 22, at 1469 Lexington avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney E. Levenberg (nee Bessie B. Mendelsohn), a daughter.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Abner C. Levy (nee Dorothy Stone) announce the birth of a son on January 26, 1918, at 566 West 159th street.

PLANICK.—To Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Planick (nee Anna Thorn), a son, on January 22, at 634 West 135th street.

STOLLER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stoller announce the birth of a daughter on January 25, 1918.

BAR MITZVAH.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Levy, of 628 East 163d street, Bronx, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Samuel on Saturday morning, February 2, 1918, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th street.

PLATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Platt, of 884 Riverside Drive, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Laurence R., on Saturday, February 2, 1918, at Temple Shaari Zedek, 118th street, between Fifth and Lenox avenues. Reception Sunday evening. At home after 8 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney R. Robbins, of 1 West 101st street, announce

FOR THE BRIDE-TO-BE

Before placing your order for wedding invitations or announcements, why not consult the engraver direct? Our prices will mean a great saving.
WOLFF BROS., Engravers,
165-167 William Street,
Samples on request. Tel. 3049 Beekman.

Leaders in Their Respective Lines

Who have always catered to and valued most highly the patronage of the readers of this publication
TO OUR READERS IN BEHALF OF OUR ADVERTISERS

THE HEBREW STANDARD unhesitatingly endorses every advertisement appearing under this heading. Every advertisement is thoroughly investigated and accepted only when found to be unquestionable in every manner, shape and form.

HOTEL McALPIN || **HOTEL CLARIDGE**
 Broadway and 34th Street || Broadway and 44th Street

Management
L. M. BOOMER

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL
RESTAURANT Broadway 36th to 37th Sts.

under the personal supervision of
A M R O N
 The Hotel With the Quiet Touch of Dignity.
 Rooms \$1.00 Per Day and Upward
 New York's Most Successful Popular Price Restaurant Manager.
 Best Table d'Hote Dinner in the City 85c. A la Carte at Popular Prices
AMRON'S RESTAURANT, Broadway & 48th St.

SIDE & CO. OLD ESTABLISHED FUR HOUSE

Large Variety of Smart Fur Coats, Capes and Sets
 Alterations. PRICES MODERATE. Remodeling
 PHONE BRYANT 1403 807 SIXTH AVE., Bet. 45th & 46th Sts.

The STEINWAY

Is Everywhere Recognized As

THE STANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD

STEINWAY & SONS

LONDON NEW YORK HAMBURG

Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company

INGLIS MOORE UPPERCU, President

1881 Broadway, New York.

BRANCHES

WHITE PLAINS
 NEW ROCHELLE

BROOKLYN
 NEWARK

BRIDGEPORT
 POUGHKEEPSIE

CIGARETTES, CIGARS HUMIDORS
 and Smokers' Articles de Luxe



Benson & Hedges

435 FIFTH AVENUE

London NEW YORK Montreal

SOHMER

A Standard for piano quality--no premium charged for reputation

Booklet on "Piano Construction" may be had for the asking.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-Second Street

HOTEL BON RAY
 MADISON AVENUE & NINETY-SECOND ST.

MORRIS NEWGOLD, Proprietor.

Magnificently equipped as a Family Apartment Hotel for permanent and transient guests. Situated on Carnegie Hill, near Central Park.
 BANQUET HALLS FOR WEDDINGS AND ALL SOCIAL AFFAIRS
 SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR STRICTLY KOSHER CATERING.

The Mizrahi Conference.

A conference of the representatives of the Mizrahi societies all over the country, as well as the representatives of the synagogues of Greater New York, was held on January 27, 1918, at Vienna Hall, 133 East Fifty-eighth street, New York City. There were about two hundred participants at the conference.

Dr. J. Bluestone, honorary secretary of the organization, opened the session with appropriate remarks and recited a prayer in Hebrew. The session then proceeded to business under the chairmanship of Rabbi Meyer Berlin, president of the Mizrahi, with Dr. Meyer Waxman, New York, and Mr. A. Levine of Cleveland acting as secretaries.

Rabbi Berlin, in his address, spoke of the importance of the moment and emphasized that Palestine is not only to be a place of refuge for the Jews, but primarily a home for the traditional Jewish spirit. He added: "We will come into Palestine with the same Torah which we carried with us on the day we left." He then made an appeal for contributions to the Palestine Restoration Fund and also for the special Mizrahi Palestine Fund (Keren Erez Yisrael).

In response to the appeal \$55,000 was raised in cash and pledges, the largest part of the money going to the Restoration Fund. Of the important contributions and pledges are the following: Mr. Agoos of Boston, \$10,000; S. Stern of Boston, \$2,000; the Mizrahi Council of New York, \$5,000; Rabbi Silver, in the name of the Chicago Mizrahi, \$5,000; Rabbi B. Grossman of Washington, D. C., \$2,000; Minneapolis Mizrahi, \$2,000; Mr. Moses Ginsburg, Brooklyn, \$1,000; Samuel Rotenberg, Brooklyn, \$1,000; Mr. Lippman, St. Louis, \$1,000; Manishevitz Bros. of Cincinnati, \$1,000; Israel Rokeach, Brooklyn, \$1,000; Montreal Mizrahi, \$1,000; Mr. Broide, St. Louis, \$1,000; Mr. Roseman, Brooklyn, \$500. A committee of leading Brooklynites, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Ginsburg, has pledged to raise \$10,000.

The first session was adjourned and the delegates attended a dinner at the hall. At 3.15 the second session opened and the following set of resolutions offered by Rabbi W. Gold of Brooklyn, chairman of the Resolution Committee, was adopted:

1. The Mizrahi delegates, in conference assembled, express in their name and on behalf of the orthodox Jewish masses their deepest gratitude to the English Government for the declaration in favor of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
2. The conference in session expresses its thanks and confidence to all leaders of the general Zionist organization through whose influence and activity the English declaration was obtained.
3. The conference expresses its sincere conviction that all activities in Palestine, whether economic or cultural, must be in accordance with the spirit of our tradition and Torah, and it therefore calls upon every individual orthodox Jew or orthodox organization to unite and organize under the flag of the Mizrahi and with united forces carry on the work of the restoration of our land and the revival of our nation in accordance with the spirit of our Torah and tradition.
4. The conference, considering the importance of the present moment, recognizes that it is the duty of every loyal traditional Jew to help raise the necessary money for the Restoration Fund, a call for which has been issued by the Zionist organization, but it also realizes

J. RAJINES & CO.
 2353 BROADWAY
 AT 86TH ST., NEW YORK

 CUSTOM SHIRTS
 Authorized Dealer for The Royal Tailors
The Rex Haberdasher

LONDON Telephone Bryant 1965

Goodman Shirt Waists
 Shirt Waists - Shirt Suits - Skirts
 10 WEST 46th STREET - NEW YORK CITY
 TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

Tatie
 HAT SHOP
 MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES
 High Class Millinery
 AT HALF THE STORE PRICES
 47 WEST 42nd ST., Near 6th Ave.
 FLEISCHMAN BUILDING, Suite 301. [Take Elevator]

L. H. BAGLEY
 Victrolas and Records
 Open Evenings 2110 BROADWAY
 Tel. Columbus 99. Near 73rd St., New York City

ITS UP TO YOU
Rumble Health Food Co.
 864 SIXTH AVENUE
 Near 49th Street NEW YORK
 EAT WHERE THE BEST FOOD IS PROPERLY PREPARED
 SERVICE A LA CARTE

William Moller
 Automobile Bronx Agent Barron
 1852 Concourse

that in order to increase its religious and traditional influence in the national work, it is the moral duty of representatives of orthodox synagogues and orthodox organizations in every city to send the collected money to the Mizrahi organization. However, in places where this is impossible, through local conditions, they are urged to request the general treasury to credit the money collected through them to the Mizrahi.

5.- The conference also decides that, besides raising money for the Restoration Fund, it is the duty of all those who are loyal to our Torah and tradition to help the Mizrahi in its work for its own Palestine Fund (Keren Erez Israel) so that the Mizrahi should be able to carry on its own particular religious and educational work in Palestine.

6. It is the sense of the conference that, in order to exert religious national influence of all phases of the work of the rehabilitation of Palestine, it is the duty of the Mizrahi as an organization to participate in an expedition to Palestine, the purpose of which will be to investigate conditions and lay plans for immediate constructive work.

7. The conference selects two committees: (1) The financial committee to raise the necessary money for the above-mentioned funds; (2) an expedition committee consisting of five members to arrange about the participation of the Mizrahi in the Palestine expedition.

8. The conference urges the Mizrahi Palestine bureau to organize all those who are either members of the Mizrahi or sympathizers, and who intend to settle in Palestine in the near future into a pioneer group.

At the close of the conference, a number of speakers delivered short addresses, among them Rabbi J. L. Fishman, Rabbi A. M. Aeshinsky of Pittsburgh, Mr. E. Kaplan and Mr. Reuben Brainer.

Rabbi Berlin then delivered a very spirited closing address and the conference adjourned to the strains of Hatikvah. In the evening, five mass meetings were held in different parts of the city, at which prominent rabbis and laymen spoke.

The Pogrom in Soroki, Bessarabia.
 The pogrom in Soroki, province of Bessarabia differs from the many other pogroms which are now taking place in Russia, in that it was incited by, purely anti-Semitic agitation. People here are not suffering for want of food. There is plenty of food here, and prices are not too dear but the Black Hundreds conducted a spirited agitation for a pogrom and accomplished their end.

Two nights in succession small groups of soldiers made attempts to gain entrance into the government brewery, but they were very easily driven away by the watchmen. Angered by this, a band of forty or fifty Cossacks, soldiers and hooligans, gathered about one o'clock at night and amid yelling and shouting they attacked the jewelry stores and later other Jewish stores. The hooligans were not hindered in the work, although an army of soldiers was near by.

About five o'clock in the morning the pogrom ended of itself. The administration which is almost the same as prior to the revolution, had not found it necessary even to arrest the pogrom makers, and to recover the stolen property.

Dobbs & Co
Hatters
 244 Fifth Ave.
 between 27th & 28th Sts.
 Dobbs & Co. offer the variety of hats necessary to properly complete a gentleman's wardrobe.
 Knapp-Felt Hats \$4
 Dobbs & Co's. Fifth Ave. Hats \$8
 Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats \$6

A. JAECKEL & CO.
FURRIERS AND IMPORTERS
 384 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 36th St. NEW YORK
 Telephone Greeley 2044
 ALL the desirable furs fashioned into short and long coats, muffs and neckpieces.
 Imported models and models of our own design.
 We have always catered to the patronage of the readers of this publication and would appreciate a continuance.

We recommend the following Garages and Dealers in Automobile Accessories who have always valued and appreciated your patronage.

John S. Smith AUTHORIZED AGENCY  **PLEASURE & COMMERCIAL CARS**
Office & Salesroom, 399 LEXINGTON AVE., Phone Murray Hill-3934 Service Station, 231 EAST 47th ST., Tel. Vanderbilt 5239

TIRES 40 to 50% Discount from List **NEWMAN TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.**
EVERY TIRE A 5,000-MILE TIRE Dealers & Jobbers in AUTO TIRES & TUBES
1775 B'WAY, bet. 57th & 58th Sts. Branch: 1693 Broadway

Cruice & Finnerty GARAGE **FOR A TAXI AT LEGAL RATES**
141 E. 23rd STREET. Phone 971 Gramercy SOCONY GASOLINE, VACUUM OILS, TIRES, ACCESSORIES Storage by Day, Week and Month
Hoffman Taxicab Co., Inc. 135 E. 23rd St. Room 5 Storage, Repairs Tel. 4111-4112 Gramercy

NORWALK TIRES **HARNETT'S GARAGE**
PHONE 2286 CIRCLE Sole Distributor Regal Rubber Tire Works 106 West 52nd St. New York
CHAS. G. KNIES, Prop. Linoleums and Touring Cars for hire by Day, Week or Month 15 E. 30th STREET, Tel. 896-887 Madison Square

Astor Garage Corporation
267-269 WEST 87th ST. NEW YORK Management Century Garage Corp. West 100th Street

I. Jaffess Tires, Tubes and Accessories
1319 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th St. Tel. Harlem 6613 241 W. 54th Street, near B'way. Tel. Circle 6011

PACIFIC MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE CO.
New and Used Autos, Bodies and Parts. Pleasure and Commercial Cars. Repairing, Rebuilding and Painting. No matter what make of Car, we have the parts.
221-223 W. 53rd St. Near Broadway 210 W. 54th St

S. J. GRAYSON, Inc. Tires and ACCESSORIES
305 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 74th & 75th St.

RYAN'S "Socony" Gasoline & "Mobile" Oil
Quality and Measure Guaranteed. Open Day & Night
Filling Stations { 218-220 WEST 51st STREET } One door West { 142-144 WEST 68th STREET } of B'way, N.Y.

Alhambra Garage Company
65-67 WEST 118th STREET Bet. Fifth and Lenox Aves. NEW YORK CAPACITY 200 CARS

TIRES AND TUBES
Expert Tire and Tube Repairing
CHARLES LEWIS 278 AMSTERDAM AVE. corner 73rd St. New York Repair Work Guaranteed Tel. Columbus 9318

Concourse Service Station
Always Open Mobiloils, Socony Gasoline and Greases. Carbon Removal.
2173-5 Grand Concourse bet. 181st & 182nd Sts. Tel. Fordham 3298

IT PAYS To equip your Car with a Standard Make of Tire
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc. STANDARD MAKES OF AUTO TIRES
835 7th Avenue, New York

Savoy Service Station PORTABLE GARAGES & Automobile Accessories
222 to 230 WEST 83rd ST., NEW YORK CITY, Tel. 8907 Schuyler

GINSBERG & BERKOWITZ, Inc. Dealers in all makes of NEW AND USED Auto Tires & Tubes
Double Tread Tires a Specialty. 236 WEST 48th ST., NEW YORK

DUPLEX DURABLE DUPLEX TIRE CO., Inc.
106 West 52nd St., New York Telephone Circle 2968

BROADWAY TAXI CAB CO. Limousines, Touring Cars and Taxi Cabs to hire at all hours.
209 WEST 96th STREET, Tel. Miver 266-285 and 286

Riverside Taxi Service Co. 100th St. & B'way
Telephone 9100-9101 Riverside 103rd St. & B'way

Socony Gasoline Mobiloils 135th STREET GARAGE CORPORATION
AT BROADWAY Finest, Lightest and Most Fire-proof in New York City
Phone Morningside 8900-8901 JOHNSON MARTIN, Mgr.

Service Tire & Rubber Co. John C. Schmidt
General Automobile Supplies 2322 BROADWAY, cor. 84th St., N.Y. Phone Schuyler 3972

Philip J. Shough Quality AUTO ACCESSORIES
2480 BROADWAY, At 92nd Street, NEW YORK

Nathan Straus—An Appreciation on His Seventieth Birthday.
By REV. DR. BERNARD DRACHMAN.
In Nathan Straus his brethren in faith and the community generally recognize one of the "grand old men" of Jewry. His great warm heart that beats sympathetically for all that are in sorrow and distress, his sincere participation in the national hopes and aspirations of his dispersed and persecuted brethren and his love for the Holy Land, that did not need the proclamation of a great empire to be roused into activity, his reverence for the time-honored tenets and practices of the Jewish faith and the keenness and soundness of his judgment on questions of public importance all give him the stamp of the wise and loving patriarchs in Israel. He is loved and revered by countless multitudes for his innumerable deeds of charity and benevolence, so generously, graciously and lovingly done, and all sincerely hope and pray, on this occasion when he has completed the ordinary span of human existence, that he may be preserved for many more years of blessed and useful life for his own happiness, the glory of Israel and the benefit of all mankind.

An Open Letter to the Hon. Nathan Straus on His Seventieth Birthday.
Dear Mr. Straus:
The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War feels it its duty and privilege to express to you, your beloved wife and family its warmest appreciation of the Divine Mercy that has spared you to your people till this day, upon which you reach the patriarchal age of three score years and ten.
Filled as your life has been by deeds of benevolence; self-sacrifice; rich in acts of loving kindness for your fellow-men; actuated solely by the desire to ameliorate the lot of those who needed your aid, you have become remarkable even among the greatest of philanthropists for your generosity, self-denial and all-embracing benefactions.
This committee may not go outside of its own sphere of activity to record your devotion to your high ideals. It is therefore, our privilege only to pay tribute to you for the generous aid, whole-hearted support and valuable cooperation, both as a contributor to our funds and as an example to others to contribute, for the relief of our brethren in the war zones and in Palestine.
In your honor we have inaugurated a Week of Mercy from January 27 to February 3. The date of the commencement of this Week of Mercy recalls the epoch-making proclamation of that date in the year 1916, the day upon which our nation was invited to give of its wealth and its sympathy for our brethren in the war zones by the wise, benevolent, honored President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson thus indorsed our views when this committee led the way in America in collecting funds from Jews with the special aim of relieving the distress of the Jews caused by the war. Their distress was and is we still regret to have to assert, greater than that of all those who have suffered through the war. They suffer as Jews from all the horrors of the war, besides suffering through prejudice, bigotry and ignorant fanaticism.
The Central Committee has been, is doing and will continue to do its share to aid them, and it is therefore of happy augury that your seventieth anniversary falls during the week we have brought to the attention of the Jews of America by reason of it including the anniversary of Jewish Relief Day as proclaimed by President Wilson.
We expect that the Jews of America will fittingly and generously respond to our appeal for funds in your honor.
May your life be prolonged. May your health and happiness be complete. May the shadow of sorrow be far off. And may the Almighty in His mercy show His divine mercy to you and yours in reward for the mercy which you and they so munificently have showered upon your fellow-men.
We are taking the liberty to give this letter to the press in order that our sentiments may enjoy the widest publicity.
For the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War,
LEON KAMAIKY, Chairman.

Commissioner Coler Addresses Infant Society.
The eighteenth annual meeting of the Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge road and University avenue, the Bronx, was held on Sunday.
Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, in addressing the meeting, promised the cooperation of Mayor Hylan and himself in continuing the work done by the institution.
Speaking of the system of providing for adoptions of infants from the various children's homes, Mr. Coler said he did not know why the authorities had not yet recognized the Jewish societies of this nature, and declared that in the future there would be no discrimination in the matter of legalizing such adoptions. He said Mayor Hylan's administration stood ready to aid any worthy charity.
Thomas W. Haynes, supervisor of charitable institutions of the Department of Finance, also promised the aid and cooperation of his office.
A report of the activities of the home was read showing that in the last year more than five hundred babies, all under five years of age, had been cared for and that homes had been found for nearly half that number. The year was declared to have been freer from serious ailments than any other in the history of the institution, due to the improvement of sanitary conditions and the introduction of new materials and equipment.

Trouble Card
LARRY-WEIL Co., Inc. FORD SERVICE
103 W. 57th St., 318 W. 48th St., NEW YORK
A telephone call will bring one of our service cars to your assistance anywhere, any time, day or night
Phones, Columbus 4188-4189
Service that is Service at Ford Prices CARRY WITH LICENSE CARD

Ford's Tire Works
COMPLETE LINE OF AUTO SUPPLIES
STEAM VULCANIZING
Work Guaranteed. New and Used Tires Bought, Sold, Repaired and Exchanged
Tel. Morningside 9571, 7th Ave. and 130th St., N.Y.
Ford Supplies Our Specialty

Tire Specialty Co. Expert Tire Repairing
757 SEVENTH AVE., bet. 49th & 50th Sts. Phone Circle 528
Write for Our Service Proposition

CONSTABLE TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.
M. C. POWERS, Mgr. Tel. Circle 1976
Wholesale and Retail Standard Type Tires and Inner Tubes
1695 BROADWAY, bet. 53rd & 54th Sts., N.Y. OPEN EVENINGS

Yorkville Garage
113 EAST 77th STREET Phone 7188
NATBERGMAN, Prop

M. F. HEYMAN Estimates Furnished
Liberty Auto Radiator Co.
Mfg. & Repairers RADIATORS FENDERS HOODS, GASOLINE TANKS AND ALL METAL PARTS. Estimates Furnished
Work Called For and Delivered
Tel. 1242 Circle 123 WEST 51st ST. N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

An Exceptionally Fine Opportunity
for investing your capital is by purchasing building lots at a price which will pay colossal cash returns on your investments. We have
122 LOTS On PRATT and RHODES STREETS and STEPHENSON BOULEVARD
which will be sold in BULK and situated in the best building part in New Rochelle. This particular district is growing in leaps and bounds, and is convenient to depots, water, schools, etc.
Come and inspect the property and judge for yourself.
FANEUIL REALTY CORPORATION
JAMES PECKINHAM, Agent
21 RHODES STREET, Phone 3937 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MUELLER'S RESTAURANT 17 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
CONRAD MUELLER, Prop.
PURE FOOD QUALITY—POPULAR PRICES

NEW YORK TAILORS and FURRIERS Fine Custom Tailoring
I. LEAF, Prop. 242 Main St. NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED
Telephone 2355

Grove, Warren and Crescent Aves.  New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 2575

SYNDICATE MOTOR CAR CO. STUNDERBAKER CARS
172 Main Street NEW ROCHELLE Phone 4079
44 Broad Street NEW ROCHELLE Phone 1-1

MAIN ST. GASOLINE SUPPLY STATION
MOBILOILS AND GREASES STANDARD GASOLINE
Free Air Thos. Kellord, Prop. Vulcanizing 515 MAIN STREET cor. Kings Highway

Wm. M. Bantel Telephone 3760
AGENT FOR CHEVROLET MOTOR CARS
Salesroom: 163 HUGUENOT ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

W. B. Kershaw AUTOMOBILES and CARRIAGES
All kinds of Iron Works. Special attention given to ESTABLISHED 1858 Repairing and Painting. 2931 LAWTON ST., New Rochelle. Tel. 2543

Roeben's Scarsdale Garage, Inc.
Auto Storing and Supplies. Machine Shop. General Overhauling Repair Work. Open Day and Night
N. Y. Post Office Road and Lucas Ave. Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 373

Centre Ave. Garage & Supply Co. Inc.
STORAGE - SUPPLIES TIRES, TUBES and VULCANIZING
14-16 Centre Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 3776

Auto Repair Shop
C. H. DAWSON 10 LAWTON ST. Telephone 2781

Harnett's GARAGE AND REPAIR SHOP
Car Store. Taxi Service Station
Tel. 3827 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

G. LATMAN'S DELICATESSEN Phone 3730
29 Mechanic St., New Rochelle

CIGARS Imported, Domestic & Porto Rico
Stationery, Toys and Sporting Goods Newspapers & Magazines Del. at Res.
N. Marcus, 296 North Ave. cor. Coligni Ave. Phone 2995

N. GOLDNER GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
High-Grade DELICATESSEN
66 HORTON AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Telephone 2832

David Lazmar Upholstering and Decorating
Cabinet Work - Refinishing
Mattresses, Cushions and Shades made to order. Rugs Renovated
205 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2231

MELTZER'S BOEHMISH and RYE BREADS
Also ROLLS and WHITE BREADS
Bakery, 28 Hudson Street. STORE, 25 Mechanic Street. Phone 635-W NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

M. Golub LADIES' & GENT'S Tailor and Furrier
Altering, Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing
56 North Ave., Phone 245-W New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE SANITARY Cleaners and Dyers
9 ROSE STREET Tel. 3636 New Rochelle

GEORGE T. MANSFIELD Manufacturer of...
Hand Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, Typewriters. Umbrellas Covered and Repaired. Repairs on Baby Carriages and Wheels Retired
4 & 5 Mechanic St. Opp. City Hall, New Rochelle. Phone 2533

BERDICK'S PHARMACY
Cor. North Ave. & Huguenot St. Tel. 101

N. J. Patterson PHARMACIST
192 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Carson's JEWELER, OPTICIAN & STATIONER
GREETING CARDS
Hurd's Stationery - Birthday Cards
229 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BENJ. I. BRAHMS, D.D.S.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

AUGUST SUNDBERG, R. A. ARCHITECT
Telephone 2759-J, 78 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

J. H. Troy Landscape Contractor
Telephone 339 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WM. H. DOTY Plumbing & Heating Contractor
30 BANKST., New Rochelle N. Y. Tel. 2548

PLUMBING and HEATING
Jobbing Promptly Attended To
Geo. F. Pressmar 12 GARDEN ST. Telephone 41

RICE MUSIC CO. PIANOS
176 Main St., New Rochelle Telephone 486
Sheet Music, Sundries, Musical Instruments, Phonographs & Records

PRAVDER'S PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS
...and Musical Instruments...
8 DIVISION ST., near Main, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2457
Pianos Tuned and Repaired. Music Rolls Columbia Grafanola. Salophone. The Latest Records

GAETANO RAPISARDA
250 MAIN ST. New Rochelle Piano Instructor
TELEPHONE 550

SIEGMUND GROSSKOPF
Violinist and Conductor
STUDIOS: 134 Carnegie Hall, New York
250 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

DERBY BILLIARD HALL
E. HORTON, Prop.
178 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2322

REX SIGN CO.
Successor to W. H. Blackstone, formerly 236 Huguenot St.
Tierny Building, East Main St. Phone 762 N. S. DiPalma, Mgr

WM. EMMERT CO. Decorative, Painting & Paperhanging
Office 34 Rose St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. Conn.

J. WALLER Paints and Painters' Supplies
TOOLS OF ALL KINDS Wholesale and Retail. Tel. 3410
155 UNION AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Corner First Street

Kallenberg & Schlutter Co. UPHOLSTERY, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, FINE WALL COVERINGS, WINDOW SHADES
9 Banks St. & 181 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 232

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

Edited by J. P. Solomon, 1892-1909.

הגידו בניינים והשיעור וישא נס.

"Declare ye among the nations, publish and set up a standard."

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR, INVARIABLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
 Issued Every Friday at 87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
 By WILLIAM J. SOLOMON.
 Telephone 890 Cortlandt.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Friday, February 1st, 1918 : : Shebat 19th, 5678

Sabbath begins 5.05 P. M.

י"ח

In answer to numerous inquiries on the part of our subscribers, we wish to state that the Hebrew Standard goes to press as usual on Wednesday noon and is deposited in the postoffice on Thursday evenings. Under normal conditions our subscribers should receive their copy early on Friday morning and the late date of delivery prevailing in recent weeks is due to no fault of the publishers. Unfortunately the postoffice is badly handicapped through a shortage of help, etc., and we would ask the indulgence of our subscribers until conditions improve.

One of our Western contemporaries which has always manfully opposed the claims of the Zionists, thinks that, if the Jewish state in Palestine be re-established, all of us throughout the world will have to pay our *shekels* as a tribute in the nature of the Catholic "Peter's pence" for the upkeep of our national and spiritual centre. What of this? Such a contingency would by no means be an unmixed evil. If Judaism and Jewry were to become as stabilized as is Catholicism as an organization, the result might be beneficial.

We rejoice that the great "drive" of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City has been crowned with deserved success. The cause, the institutions constituting the central organization, and the officers themselves of that central organization are entitled to the best and highest within the gift of this community. At the same time we cannot forbear uttering a note of warning to the leaders of Federation. Many new members for Federation have been secured. Ways and means must be contrived not merely to have these new members redeem their solemn pledges, but to maintain their places in years to come as supporters of Federation. If they, these new members, are mere birds of passage, members now and not to-morrow, all the machinery of the "drive" will have to be started again, and perennially.

A London weekly, *The Nation*, thinks that the future autonomous Jewish state of Palestine must exist under the joint suzerainty or *condominium* of Great Britain, France and Russia. This by reason of the existence of so-called "secret treaties" which make this outcome inevitable. Under such an arrangement the future Zionist state will be worse off than if never erected, for there is no doubt that, thereby, this state will be a football of international politics and subject to the changing notions of the chancelleries of London, Paris and Petrograd. With the existing situation in Russia, indeed, the Jewish state becomes even more unworkable and unmanageable than otherwise. We beg our readers to observe that all this discussion occurs before the British declaration has been in any wise amplified, before it is even brought within the range of practicability. No wonder that many Jews, ourselves among them, prefer to await the outcome of present tendencies before waxing enthusiastic with the Zionists over Mr. Balfour's startlingly splendid pronouncement.

We are not surprised to find Louis Baron, the well-known English Hebrew-Christian, which may stand as a euphemism for *mashummad*, explaining the non-Jew's prejudice against the Jew on the score of the latter's religion. The Rev. Mr. Baron makes this interesting suggestion in a recent issue of *The Sunday School Times*, our Philadelphia contemporary, which is taking so fervid an interest in our people and which, editorially, endorses his remark. We think it will be found on reflection that Mr. Baron could not have offered any other explanation and that *The Sunday School Times*, as a Christian religious weekly, was bound to adopt his opinion. If the suggestion be true Mr. Baron should not feel or suffer from any anti-Semitic prejudice, for he has compounded with the religious zeal of Christians by accepting their creed and its theology. As a matter of fact we do not doubt that this "knightly" *mashummad* is made to feel his "Jewishness" from Christians who have forsaken the way of the church or who, just because the anti-Jewish prejudice is racial, is anything but religious, look askance at him. We remember the comment of Heine, the poet, shortly after his "baptism"—he was a "Jew" among Christians and a "Christian" among Jews. The Rev. Mr. Baron has not provided us with the explanation we so much would like to have.

ZIONISM AND JUDAISM

WE rejoice to find *The American Jewish Chronicle*, while respecting our opposition on religious grounds to modern political Zionism, taking up so frank an attitude on the subject of this great and important movement as to admit that Zionism "is not a religious proposition," and that the cause subserves national and political ends alone and does not intermeddle with the problems of Judaism as a religion. On the face of this statement we need scarcely add another word, for, the gulf between Zionism and Judaism recognized, the opposition of those Jews who oppose Zionism on purely religious grounds, as does this journal, is equally entitled to recognition.

But the editor of *The American Jewish Chronicle* thinks we shall be hard put to it to reconcile the adoption of Zionism as a cause commending their allegiance by famous rabbis and lights of rabbinical Judaism—like Mohilever, Kalisher and Reines with our position. To our regret in view of thus disappointing our *confreres* this problem is not so terrifying. These gentlemen probably came to the support of the Zionist program for a number of conflicting and psychological reasons, chief of which may have been that the movement, a relief from persecution if realized, is invested with a traditional Jewish character because of Palestine and of the century-old hopes of our people in respect of Jerusalem Delivered. That they should in consequence seek to prove the compatibility of Zionism and religion in general or of orthodox Judaism in particular follows as a matter of course. Their position as religious leaders made such an attempt logical, even necessary.

Equally for the benefit of our *confreres* we wish to point out that the rabbis of Reform Judaism in America are anti-Zionists, by and large, because of American patriotic, even chauvinistic, considerations and not by reason of their religious (?) scruples. These Reform rabbis oppose Zionism because, forsooth, it is quite incompatible with their Americanism, and not with their Judaism. The fact is that Zionism, a political proposition as our contemporary with engaging frankness dubs it, must collide with other and differing formulations of views of the nature of the state and the relations of its citizens thereto. Americanism is one form of the latter and Zionism another, and were this not the case a Reform preacher could not lead the Zionists and, at the same time, preach his sermons.

We express our heartiest congratulations to Nathan Straus who, on yesterday, reached the Biblical age. We hope he will be spared by the Holy One, blessed be He, for many years, to continue unabated his epochmaking service for the uplift of human kind in general and for his own community in particular. Nathan Straus' personality and work, Jewish and general, are so well known as to require no encomium from us. *Tov meod!*

There is no doubt that under the rule of the Bolsheviki, despite or because of their Jewish foreign secretary, the situation of the Jews in Russia is not so favorable as it was when Kerensky was at the helm of the Russian ship of state. The Bolsheviki appear to have evoked a conflict of diverse passions among the population of Russia, and the Jews, strongly individualistic, are unable to see eye to eye with the internationalists. Yet the Bolsheviki have maintained themselves in power much longer than careful observers of Russian conditions and students of Russian affairs were inclined at the outset to indicate. The reason for this it is not within our province to discuss, but we may point out that, when all is said and done, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist leader, is one of the men in the world to-day who must be reckoned with when its leaders are listed. This youthful novice in the affairs of state, regardless of his personal attributes, has made our enemy, patriotically speaking, make a pretense of negotiating with him. What the outcome or the cause of this situation may be, we cannot say. But Trotzky "has done this little trick."

What pranks the whirligig of time plays with the nationality of Jews is disclosed in the New Year's Honor List just published in London. Major-General John Monash happened to be born in Melbourne, Australia—the son of German parents—The father of General Monash was a son of a Hebrew bookseller at Krotoschin, Prussia; and his—the father's—sister was married to Dr. H. Graetz, of Breslau, the famous Jewish historian. Now, in addition to previous honors, the general is made a Knight of the Order of the Bath. Rise, Sir John Monash, K. C. B. How many of the Graetz and Monash families have fallen and are still fighting on the other side of the trenches in France? Another Jew in the Australian contingent fighting with the British in France, Lieut.-Colonel Harold Edward Cohen, has received the D. S. O. General Monash studied engineering at the Melbourne University and holds the degrees of B. A. and M. S. Lieutenant-Colonel Cohen is a lawyer, like his father, Mr. Montague Cohen. The colonel's maternal grandfather was the Hon. Edward Cohen, for many years Victorian Minister of Customs in the Francis Administration.

GOD-RULE AND FOLK-RULE

ואתה תחזה מכל האם אנשי חיל יראי אלקים שנהי בצע:

"Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens." (Ex. xviii, 21.)

THIS is the classic text of democracy. From these words the believers in Folk-rule, through the machinery of representative government, derive their inspiration. Here is the germ of all later development of popular freedom. The people through their chosen representatives, and under the sanction of God, must rule. Here the twin-ideal of Folk-rule and God-rule, nay, God-rule through Folk-rule, is fitly expressed.

An American professor only lately wrote with superlative contempt of "the nasty American habit of expressing political thought in moral terms;" but whether the habit is nasty or not, here, in this verse, is the first origin of this glorified "nastiness." Certainly the question of government is one that concerns both man and God.

But we must first arrive at a definition of government which is neither purely biological, nor purely political, before we can appreciate the ethical, nay, religious, view of government. Biologically, there is a certain kind—and a very perfect kind it is—of government, instinctive and unerring, among bees, beavers and ants. The Book of Proverbs referred to this long before modern science did, when it sent man for his lessons on government to the ant. Politically, government tends to become its own end and not a means to an end. The state becomes a mere machinery crushing the souls of its subjects, and institutions make men instead of men making institutions. But government ethically and spiritually regarded yields a different conception and different practical results.

My starting point is this: The great art, it has been said, is the art of living. A greater art, let it be borne in mind, is the art of living together. The greatest art, however, is the art of living together under God!

Now, every art has its materials, its tools, its product. What are the materials for this art of living together under God? Just common human beings, made of flesh and blood, with the usual human failings and shortcomings. Rather unyielding stuff, when you come to think of it, though rich in texture, varied in color, and full of possibilities. The conflicting desires, the clashing interests, the violent impulses and aspirations of men and women: these are to be built into harmony and perfection; these are to be transfigured into beauty and light.

And the product? The finished master-piece? It is the perfect society. A society redeemed from all wrong and oppression, from all discord and conflict. A society built not on gain, but on service. A Utopia made real. But the perfection of this society yet-to-be is not to be sought merely in the Whole, as though a vast canvas were to be filled in with sketchy figures which in their ensemble are yet to exhibit the harmony of artistic design; but also in the perfection of the individual: all men and women living rich lives of self-development and self-determination. There shall be no stunting of individual growth by reason of the intense self-insistence of the mass, the group. There shall be no abolition or even suppression of the natural human differences which make for diversity of living. Yet, with the preservation of individualities, there shall yet be perfect co-ordination and co-operation: all men working together for the common end. And this common end is to be—to produce the highest type of manhood, the unfolding of the human soul to the last possibility of strength and grace. To this end hearts shall be linked to hearts and brains to brains; to this end hands shall clasp across the seas: that this world may become a home, a home affording all the warmth and sweetness of the fireside, for souls—ay, not for bodies, but for immortal souls!

A perfect society making possible the perfect individual is one in which the group and the unit are perfectly balanced. In which there can be perfect adjustment without effacement of the noble egotisms of living men. Here should be law yet liberty, obedience yet freedom; duties yet rights. And all this to produce the perfect man.

Granted that such is the object and such are the materials of our art, what shall be its tools? Here is the answer the Bible makes: the best tool for the art of living together under God is the democratic form of government. That is the meaning of our text. In other words, they who are to live together are best fitted to decide the conditions under which living together shall become the high consummation of human happiness. The people must rule. For through Folk-rule, God-rule is, in the end, most likely to burst into light. We do not say that the people cannot err, but erring and stumbling they are in the end more likely than tyrants to stumble onto the right. The rule of the tyrant is diametrically opposed to the rule of God, the rule of the people is the surest way of leading to the rule of God. God is king—none other!

The overthrow of tyranny is the essential task of civilization. The next business of civilization is to place the people in the stead of the tyrant, that it may determine its own destiny. The highest business of civilization is to enthrone God. But God is enshrined in the heart of the people. Where the people rule there God rules, where God rules there the people rule. Our times show us how far we are from the goal; how deficient we are in the art of living together under God. The conflict rages unabated, and our only consolation is that it will lead to the victory of God and goodness. The Hymn of Peace will yet sing out: to God the invisible King, and to Man, God's vicegerent, His visible representative beneath a new heaven and on a new earth. JOEL BLAU.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Model "Four Ninety" \$635 CHEVROLET... AGENTS and SERVICE STATION VERNON HEIGHTS GARAGE, Inc.

HOBBY'S RESTAURANT FOR LADIES' & GENT'S

WE beg to announce to our friends and patrons that on and after February 1st we will be located at our new quarters

Exide Battery Service. Battery Repairs and Charging

Maxwell Automobiles. WM. H. GALE DISTRIBUTOR

Tires Accessories Tubes. Mt. Vernon Vulcanizing Co.

Circle Tire & Repair Co. TIRES : TUBES SUPPLIES

WEBER HOUSE. The MOST FAMOUS RESTAURANT IN TOWN

PIANOS & PLAYER PIANOS. Brodbeck & Co.

THE LANGDON GARAGE, Inc. REPAIRS

THE BAUST BAKERY. Birthday and Wedding Cakes a Specialty

"O. X. O." BAKERY & LUNCH ROOM

HENNING'S AUTO GARAGE. EXCLUSIVE AGENT BUICK CARS

ODELL & WATT. MEN'S FURNISHERS

Automobile Repairing. EDWIN T. BAUDIN

House of Flowers. PROCTOR BUILDING. Phone 116. Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

LOUIS STEPLINGER CUSTOM TAILOR

DECORATOR. JOHN D. G. L'PAGE

J.P. McCORMACK Electrical Contractor

Mount Vernon Charging Station. WILLARD BATTERY

H. W. BROWN CO. Manufacturers and Dealers in GAS and ELECTRIC FIXTURES

American & French Shop. THERESA D'AMBROSIO Prop.

Mrs. E. J. FRANKENBERG Millinery

Herman C. Weiss. Manufacturer of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, etc.

Diamond Jubilee Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, which was founded in New York City in 1843, will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary

The Independent Order B'nai B'rith has a membership of over 50,000. It is primarily a benevolent organization

The officers of District Grand Lodge No. 1 are: Joseph Rosenzweig, president; Maurice P. Davidson, first vice-president;

The committee of arrangements for the celebration consists of Mr. Chas. Hartman, member of the executive committee of the order;

Larchmont, N. Y. GASOLINE STATION

LARCHMONT GARAGE. Storage, Repairing and Supplies.

Portchester, N. Y. RICH'S DINING ROOM

Portchester, N. Y. RICH'S DINING ROOM

Portchester, N. Y. RICH'S DINING ROOM

Young Women's Hebrew Association. Flore Revalles, prima donna, gave a splendid concert to a very enthusiastic audience on Sunday, January 27.

The Late Joseph A. Goulden. Our coreligionists, and especially those residing in the Bronx District will forever cherish the memory of the late Joseph A. Goulden

He continued teaching until 1872 when he entered the life insurance business in 1872. Having shown marked ability in that field he was appointed superintendent of Eastern Agencies by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.



Mr. Goulden, deeply interested in civic betterment, formed taxpayers associations. He joined the Democrat's club of his district and in a few years there was hardly a political meeting at which he did not speak or over which he did not preside.

When in 1900 the Bronx became a separate congressional district by itself, the entire Democracy, as though one man turned to him and he was elected by a handsome majority of votes in a district with a larger population than any other congressional district in the United States.

When in 1900 the Bronx became a separate congressional district by itself, the entire Democracy, as though one man turned to him and he was elected by a handsome majority of votes in a district with a larger population than any other congressional district in the United States.

NOTICE OF SALE. We, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Room, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock

NOTICE OF SALE. We, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Room, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock

NOTICE OF SALE. We, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Room, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CEDAR CLIFF INN. FORMERLY PALAIS ROYAL. Now under management of "ALFRED" for twenty years manager of the famous Delmonico's Downtown.

GERMANIA HALL. AN EXCELLENT DINING ROOM. Prices Reasonable. A La Carte Service at All Hours.

Where to Dine LAFAYETTE HOTEL. Lunch, 35c Dinner, 50c

New Rochelle MOTOR EXPRESS. MAX GOLDSTEIN, Prop.

The J. A. MAHLSTEDT LUMBER & COAL CO. GUARANTEED PRODUCTS — Phone 55

COUTANT PHARMACY, Inc. LEADING PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY

Stewart's Auto Feed Store. Tires, Tubes, Oils, Greases and Gasoline

BOROUGH TAXI SERVICE. Touring Cars and Taxi Cabs to Hire.

"ROSIES" USED CAR EXCHANGE. Full line of AUTO SUPPLIES

ERICSON & CO. Painters & Decorators

Real Estate & Insurance. D. W. TIERNEY

THOMAS SMITH & SON BUILDERS

Bloom Tailoring Co. 315 North Ave. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Mamaroneck, N. Y. WESTCHESTER SUPPLY SHOP

Charles H. Coles. Ford Sale and Service Station

The Columbia Motor Co. 149 West Post Road, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Rye, N. Y. JAS. D. HALSTED RYE GARAGE

Rye, N. Y. RYE TIRE REPAIR CO.

Windsor Dairy Co. Pure Food SPECIALISTS

THE FRANKLIN MARKET. S. S. LYKKE

THE FRANKLIN MARKET. S. S. LYKKE

THE FRANKLIN MARKET. S. S. LYKKE

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE. NEW ROCHELLE. James D. McCann

PARQUET FLOORS LAID. All Floors Rescaped and Refinished

HOWES MODERN BAKERS. 153 South Fourth Ave. 267 Main Street

A. JACOB Baker. Rye, Corn, Pampemnickel and White Bread

Kollman's Pharmacies. Dispensers of Pure Drugs

Margaret C. Bond. Telephone 2257-W

Harriet Back MILLINER. New Rochelle's Leading

Ensinger Contracting Co. 294 North Avenue NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

SCHMUKLER'S CLEANING & DEYEING ESTABLISHMENT

Where Your Patronage Is Solicited and Appreciated

WHERE EPICURES FEAST
JACK'S FAMOUS FOR SEA FOOD etc.
 John Dunston and Son, Proprietors
 759-761-763 Sixth Ave New York City

MURRAY'S
 42nd STREET JUST WEST OF BROADWAY, TEL. 4535 Bryant
 Revolving Dance Floor **BEAUTIFUL ROMAN GARDEN** Dancing
 DELIGHTFUL MUSIC. *Cuisine and Service ALMOST PERFECT*
 SERVICE A LA CARTE. EXQUISITELY DECORATED BANQUET HALLS
 and Beefsteak Rooms Accommodating 4-400. PATRIC V. KYNE, Manager

Thomas Kealy's CRYSTAL Ice Rink
 Broadway at 95th Street
PUBLIC SKATING Thrilling Exhibitions Nightly by
 the World's Greatest Skaters.
 Admission 75c. Sunday A. M. \$1.
 Unique "Sunken Galleries" Restaurant
 BROADWAY AT 95th STREET
 EXQUISITE MUSIC. Special Plat du Jour Every Evening. DANCING

BURNHAM RESTAURANTS & GRILL Who Seeks HOME COMFORT—
 EXCELLENT FOOD GOOD SERVICE and QUALITY at
 REASONABLE PRICES. VISIT US
 2555 BROADWAY, Cor. 96th St.
 1941 BROADWAY, Cor. 65th St.

Cafe Boulevard 41st St. East
 Luncheon 60c. Dinner \$1.25. AFTER THEATRE SUPPER
 DANCING and CABARET

STRAND ROOF BROADWAY at 47th STREET
 New York's Most Modern Restaurant
HOH-MIA RESTAURANT, Inc.
 Elias Melowitz, Mgr. Phone Bryant 143
 Dancing - Music - Singing

MOCK'S HOTEL and ANNEX EIGHTH AVE. and 46th ST.
 Table d'Hote Luncheon served from 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. at 40c
 Table d'Hote Dinner served from 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. at 50c
 Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner served, 11 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. at 75c

(The Original)—Established 1892—(No Branches).
GUFFANTI'S
 No Connection with Any Other Place in the City
 270-272-274 SEVENTH AV. & 26TH ST. Tel. 2454-5339-7694—Chelsea.

HAVE YOU EATEN AT THE **NICHOLAS** GOOD
 FOOD MUSIC
 178th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
 OPEN ALL NIGHT BUSES PASS THE DOOR

WEST 8th STREET **GONFARONE** Lunch 50c, Dinner 70c
 Bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Every week day
 Tel. Spring 3031 Saturdays, Sundays and
 Best "Ladies' Trio." The Heart of New York's Quartier Latin
 Holidays 80c.

Only Original. **J. PECK RESTAURANT** No Branches
 FLEPHONE 140
 Cortlandt 4722 **FULTON STREET**
 D BERN & P. DUME FRENCH TABLE D'HOTE, BANQUET HALL From 15 to 150
 Served from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The St. George UPPER BROADWAY'S FAMILY RESTAURANT
 N. E. Corner 102d Street and Broadway
 Catering to a class of people who appreciate good HOME COOKING
 LUNCHEON 40c. Geo. L. Jacobi, Prop. DINNER 60c. and Up.

The Best in Town **MARSULLO'S** MUSIC
 Lunch 50c Formerly 24th Street
 131-133-135 WEST 49th STREET Private Dining Rooms
 TABLE D'HOTE Where Your Patronage Has Always Been Appreciated

Rosenberg's LITTLE HUNGARY Restaurant
 430 COLUMBUS AVENUE, Near 81st Street
 Table d'Hote DINNER 40c., SUNDAY'S 50c.—Best in Town—formerly The Washburn, Lenox Ave

Zur Kloster Glocke Telephone 8809-5996 Madison Square
 327 FOURTH AVENUE
 GEORGE DREYER, Wirt
 Breakfast :: Luncheon :: Dinners :: Suppers :: Catering

Stewart's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden
 Nos. 28-30 Park Place (formerly at 14-16 Park Place). A better quality of better cooked
 food than any other downtown restaurant. Luncheon begins at 11 A. M. This establish-
 ment has always catered to and appreciated your valued patronage.

DINE AT
HERBERT'S
 Formerly ENGLISH
 Unsurpassed 55c. Table D'Hote
 3958 BROADWAY, Audubon Theatre Bldg.

L. HOBERG'S WINTER GARDEN
 119 3rd Ave., nr. 14th St.
 TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 40c
 11:30 A. M. to 8.30 P. M.

144 West **The Henrietta** Bet. 7th
 118th St. Lenox Ave
PRIVATE DINING ROOM
 Best Homelike Cooked Lunch 40c. Dinner 50c.
 Sunday, fresh killed poultry Dinner 75c.
 Catering for all Social Occasions
 Phone 1741 Mornings. Mrs. M. STRAUS, Prop.

HOTEL CECIL RESTAURANT POPULAR PRICES
 210 W. 118th St.
 Table d'Hote Dinner 50c. Served from 5 till 9 p.m.
 Jewish-American Home Cooking. A la Carte at All Hours
 Special attention is called to catering for Weddings, and
 all social functions. Tel. 890 Morningside. B. Goodstein

S & L WENIG'S RESTAURANT
 146th 5th AVENUE and 150 WEST 45th ST.
 Phone Dryant 3885 Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
 Regular Dinner or Supper 40c. Homelike Cooking Our Specialty

L. & F. RESTAURANT
 7 WEST 31st ST., Near 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Madison Sq. 1344
 Table d'Hote 12-3.30 40c. Dinner 50 cts.

AMERICAN - HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT
 BRANCHES: 45 WEST 28th ST. GRUBBERS 259
 105 WEST 38th ST.
 302 COLUMBUS AVE.

GIULIO RESTAURANT
 269 W. 34th ST., One Flight Up.
 Real Italian Place to EAT
 French and Italian Table d'Hote. A la Carte at
 Moderate Prices. Close at 1 o'clock A. M.

The HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT
 DAVID RUBENFELD, Prop. Tel. 3499 Gramercy
 9 EAST 22nd ST., Near Broadway, NEW YORK
 The Best Dinner or Supper in the City 30c. and 35c.

The Elite Family Resort of the Upper West Side
Charles Heim Co.
 CAFE and RESTAURANT
 496 COLUMBUS AVENUE
 Cor. 84th Street NEW YORK

GOODMAN'S
 18 EAST RESTAURANT Bet. Madison
 31st ST. & Fifth Aves
 Lunch 30c Table d'hote 40c
 Catering for Parties and Weddings at reasonable rates a specialty

La Petite Bretonne
 French Table d'Hote
 317 WEST 55TH ST., N. Y.
 Phones 5421-9126 Columbus
 M. Cochard, Prop.
FRESH FISH EVERY DAY
 Special Lunch from 12-2, 40c.
 Dinner, 6-9, 70c. Sundays and
 Holidays, Special Dinner, 75c.
 Private Dining Rooms, Accommo-
 dating 15 to 50 diners.

THE GREEN WITCH
 IN GREENWICH VILLAGE
 RESTAURANT FRANCAIS
 Table d'hote
 A la carte
 49 E 10th St.
 Lunch 50c
 Dinner 65c
 Where Bohemians Meet

Bramhall, Deane Co.
 French Ranges—Steam Kettles
 Carving Tables—Coffee Urns
 Cooking Utensils
 For Restaurants, Hotels and Institutions
 261-265 WEST 36th ST., NEW YORK
 Telephone, 4254 Greeley

Archambault's
 Broadway at 102d St. N. Y.
 The Up-Town Restaurant De Luxe Where Your Patronage
 Has Always Been Appreciated.
 DANCING

Carlton Terrace Broadway at
 100th Street
 J. F. PIKE, Proprietor
 Ventilation Features A1 French Kitchen
 Dancing Extraordinary Reasonable Prices Cabaret

COLONIAL RESTAURANT 2332 Broadway
 near 85th Street
 Our Special Lunch 6 COURSES for 40c Unexcelled

The New Table d'Hote Restaurant of the Upper West Side
PETER'S
 163-165 WEST 97TH STREET, Near Amsterdam Ave.—Telephone, 4266—River.
 Table d'Hote Dinner 75c Generous Courses
 Cuisine and Service Perfect.
 MUSIC BY VENETIAN ORCHESTRA.
 PETER & VANNINI, Props., also Beau Rivage, Sheephead Bay.

LORBER'S BROADWAY, Between
 Thirty-ninth & Fortieth Sts.
 Opposite Metropolitan Opera House

NEWMAN'S Vienna Restaurant
 WHOLESOME FOOD. REASONABLE PRICES
 6 WEST 21st ST., Phone Chelsea 1452. 39 EAST 22nd ST., Phone Chelsea 4593

SCANDINAVIAN - AMERICAN RESTAURANT
 107-109 W. 38th Street Newly Remodeled
 bet. B'way & 6th Ave. **HUGO** Dinner 75c.
 Lunch, 35c DANCING—CABARET

BOUSQUET French Cuisine Exclusively
 TABLE D'HOTE
 157-159 WEST 44th STREET, New York. Bryant 1632 Music - Super a la Carte

A. Wolpin **WOLPIN'S** A. B. Wolpin
 RESTAURANT AND PARIISIENNE BAKERY
 1570 BROADWAY Pastry a Specialty Branch: 118 MARKET ST.
 (Cor. 47th Street) Newark, N. J.

BAKERY and LUNCHROOM REIS 250 Grand St.
 COR. CHRYSTIE STREET
 Under New Management of ISIDOR REIS
 A LA CARTE ALL HOURS DAY and NIGHT. Our Celebrated Cake and Pastry Delivered to Your Home

Luncheon 11.30 to 3 o'clock **KRUG'S** Table d'Hote
 40c Dinner 60c
 117-119 WEST 47th ST. OPEN SUNDAYS

432 LAFAYETTE ST. **CONTE** Lunch, 11.30 to 2 50c
 Astor Pl., Sub. P. M. 6 to 9 \$1.
 Music, Singing, Other Features Dinner, P. M. \$1.
 Only place of kind in city. A la Carte All Day Until A M
 Bohemian Atmosphere. Italian - French Cuisine
 PHONE SPRING 1745

THE YIDDISH DINER HOME COOKED MEALS
 DINNER 65c. LUNCH 50c.
 148 West 49th St., NEW YORK
 One Flight Up
 L. Hager & C. Weidernhorn, props. Tel. Bryant 1888

B. ZINN RESTAURANT 232 West
 58th St. Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c. Dinner 60c.
 Banquet Room Accommodating 10 to 200 Persons Phone COLUMBUS 7877. Closed Sundays. Formerly KRUG & ZINN

THE ANNEX RESTAURANT
 Telephone Gen't's Cafe 18 WEST 33rd STREET Ladies' Grill
 Madison Square 2783 An Eating Place for Connoisseurs Madison Square 2892

A. Silletti, Prop. Unexcelled Luncheon, 50c. A la Carte. Greenwich Village's newest, most novel and up-to-date Restaurant and Hotel. DANCING. 47 West 3d St., Bet. Wooster & W. B'way. Telephone Spring-5928. Surpassing Table d'hote Dinner, \$1.00. ENTERTAINMENT.

Karl Schaedler CAFE 2126 B'way
 Bet. 74th & 75th Sts. New York City
 Finest Home Cooking in New York
 Your patronage has always been appreciated most highly

WINTER RESORTS

THE ROSE VILLA 501 Monmouth Ave. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON 1917-1918

All modern conveniences for the comfort of guests. During the past season the Rose Villa has been remodeled and considerably enlarged. Hot and cold running water in every room. Rooms single and en suite, with or without bath. The superior cuisine is in strict conformance with the Jewish dietary regulations, under the personal supervision of Mrs. J. Prown.

Tel. Lakewood 62. J. PROWN, Prop. Also prop. Hotel Rudolph, Arverne, L. I.

Telephone 261 Lakewood

Shapiro's Britain Lodge

509 Madison Ave., Cor. Fifth Street LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

ROOMS SINGLE AND EN SUITE, WITH BATH, RUNNING WATER IN EVERY ROOM. DIETARY LAWS OBSERVED

SUMMER SEASON EDGEMERE, L. I.

THE RUDOLPH Clifton Ave. 5th Street LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Ideal location, high ground, home comforts, strict observance of the Jewish dietary regulations. The hotel has been enlarged, rebuilt and redecorated. Running hot and cold water in every room. Large reception parlors. Rooms single and en suite, with or without bath. Rates reasonable.

MRS. LOUIS SOLOMON, Prop.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The Mapleton Lodge Finest location. Newly furnished; large, airy rooms. Dietary laws strictly observed. Reasonable rates. I. MARKOWITZ, Prop. Summer season: The Maple Grove House, Fleischmann's, N. Y.

323 Fifth St., Lakewood, N. J.

Safran House Ideal location, large, airy rooms, very fine, new sun parlor. The house is entirely rebuilt, refurnished and redecorated. Strict observance of the Jewish dietary laws. Reasonable rates. Home comforts. MRS. T. SAFRAN, PROPRIETOR.

518 Monmouth Avenue LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Summer Season, Kiamasha House, Kiamasha Lake, N. Y.

Tel. Lakewood 356 **CRAILO INN** 216 MAIN STREET LAKEWOOD, N. J.

AMERICAN CUISINE Rooms Single & En Suite

HARRY B. SILVER, Manager **A HOMELIKE HOTEL** Summer Season CAMP CRAILO in the Berkshire

THE PINEHURST 112 Fourth Street LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Now located in the most exclusive section of Lakewood. All latest improvements installed. Hungarian cuisine. Dietary laws strictly observed. Terms, \$15 per week. Summer Season, Kanto Villa, Fleischmann's, N. Y. MRS. H. FISHER, Prop.

"The Fairmont Lodge" LAKEWOOD, N. J.

UNSURPASSED EQUIPMENT and ACCOMMODATIONS

Conveniences and Comforts of a Hotel with Privacy and Refinements of a Home. Newly-built Parlors and Porches.

S. JACOBSON, Prop.

Summer Season, Fairmont Hotel, Tannersville.

THE BABCHIN HOUSE 315-317 Clifton Ave. LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1917-1918

All modern improvements. Rooms single and en suite, with or without bath. Cold and hot running water in every room. Dietary laws strictly observed. Rates moderate. F. BABCHIN, Prop.

CLARENDON HOTEL LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Cor. Madison Ave. and 7th St. Finest location, large, airy rooms, with or without bath. Home comforts. Reasonable rates. This Hotel has been renovated, refurnished and redecorated; spacious grounds. Dietary laws strictly observed. Summer season A. LEWIN, Prop.

Clarendon Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

THE LENOX NOW OPEN FOR SEASON

Ideal location. Large, airy rooms, with or without bath. Running hot and cold water in every room. Largest sun parlor in Lakewood. Table unsurpassed. Rates reasonable. Summer season. The Pines, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. DANIEL SELIGMAN, Prop.

THE MID-WOOD HOUSE Finest location. Rooms airy and large, with or without baths. Homelike surroundings. Strictly Kosher table. Reasonable rates. Telephone 109-R. S. WEISS, Prop. Summer season, The Edgewood Hotel, Fleischmann's, N. Y.

418 7th STREET, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

MOHEL VILLA Phone 269-J K. B. MOHEL Prop.

502 PRINCETON AVENUE, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Every modern improvement. Ideal location. Rooms single and en suite. Newly built dining room. Home comforts. Strict observance of the Jewish dietary laws. Rates reasonable.

S. GLASER 110 Main Street, Lakewood, N. J. which will be conducted in observance of dietary laws. Large, airy rooms, homelike comforts. Reasonable rates. S. GLASER, Prop.

of ATLANTIC HOTEL **Maple Inn** has opened for the winter season.

STRAUSS VILLA 324 Seventh St. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Under the management of Mr. D. Strauss. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. All latest improvements. Hungarian cuisine. Jewish Dietary Laws strictly observed. Moderate rates. Phone 418-M Lakewood. D. STRAUSS, Prop. Summer Season, Sea Cliff Hotel, Bradley Beach, N. J.

PANCRAZI'S RESTAURANT & ROTISSERIE

Real Italian House where Taste and Comfort is Our Leading Feature. 486 COLUMBUS AVENUE Bet. 83d and 84th Sts. NEW YORK ALL SPECIALTIES IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH DISHES. We take orders for Roast Chicken and all kinds of specialties to take out.

An Historical Event.

On January 10, 1918, an historical event took place when the Lakewood hotel at Lakewood, N. J., was turned over to the War Department of the United States to be used as a hospital for our convalescent soldiers.

The history of the Lakewood Hotel is well known to every Jew in the United States. It was built by Mr. Nathan Straus, twenty-five years ago, as a hotel for the reception of Jews, the others in Lakewood up to that time having denied admittance to our coreligionists. For a decade the Lakewood Hotel was a most successful enterprise. But, as the owner had to rely on managers who changed with the season, the fate of that great hotel was sealed until its purchase by its most recent owners, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Jacobs, who for the past three years conducted this wonderful hotel so successfully that it became the winter rendezvous for Jews as well as for Gentiles, thousands of guests spending their winter vacation there, enjoying the pines of this famous winter resort and the hospitality of Mrs. Jacobs.



Mrs. Nathan Jacobs.

When the government was in search of a suitable place for sheltering our convalescent soldiers during the present war, it was Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs who conceived the idea of offering their hotel, which is in every way adapted to such a purpose. It is with well merited pride that Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs realize that they have been instrumental in relinquishing the Lakewood Hotel for the benefit of our country.

Mrs. Jacobs, the pioneer of the resort business, entered about twenty years ago on her first venture in this field. During this time she has interested herself in many enterprises in which her husband assisted in an advisory capacity. The success with which they have met during the past years is the result of their thorough knowledge of every phase of the hotel business. With the purchase of the Lakewood both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have reached the height of their ambition.

The leasing of the Lakewood Hotel to the government has caused them to retire from business temporarily, but plans are under way which during the coming summer season will again bring Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs in contact with their many friends and patrons.

Federation of Sisterhoods.

In order to give the recent federation campaign its fullest support and co-operation the Federation of Sisterhoods, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, president, postponed its annual meeting until some time in February.

Among the constituent organizations that will open their houses to the poor of the neighborhood on headless Mondays are the Ceres Sewing Circle, the A. C. Sisterhood, Temple Israel, Rodeph Sholem, Emanu-El and Beth-El Sisterhood houses.

These are strenuous days for the members, nearly all of whom are doing their bit for war service, and thousands of garments, sweaters, comfort kits, etc., have been made for the Red Cross. They are not alone working for the boys in camp and those "over there," but are keeping the home fires burning over here. Among the most active are Mesdames Benjamin Leerbunger, William Einstein, William C. Solomon, Simon Rossman, M. L. Levenson, A. Deiches, Leopold Plaut, Henry Bodenheimer, Edw. Goodman, Percival S. Menken, John Bergman, A. Lederer, Lazarus Kohns, Leon Kamalky, Albert Lucas, Moses Hyamson, Victor Levor, William Schauer, David E. Goldfarb, and Misses Carrie Wise, Elvira Solis and Carrie G. Tekulski.

Central Garage

SECOND ST., OPP. DEPOT W. H. HOLMAN, Prop. REASONABLE RATES GUARANTEED SERVICE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Telephone 177 Lakewood

Thompson's SERVICE TAXI, STAGE and BAGGAGE Tel. 166 Lakewood

WINTER RESORTS

THE MANHATTAN LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Rooms en suite with or without bath. Hot and cold running water in every room. A prominent feature is the theatre and elegant ballroom arranged for the entertainment of guests. The Ideal Family Hotel. CHAS. HECHT, Prop. Phone 135 Lakewood

BIEBER'S MAJESTIC HOTEL

Cor. Lexington Avenue and Fifth Street LAKEWOOD, N. J. Phone 77.

THE HOTEL MAJESTIC, just built, is the latest and most up-to-date hotel in Lakewood, every room equipped with telephone, hot and cold running water, etc. Rooms single or en suite. All rooms face the front and have Southern exposure. The MAJESTIC HOTEL combines the best features of hotel and home life. Large ballroom and beautiful sun parlors. Dietary laws strictly observed. Write for rates. Special Passover accommodations. Summer season, Tannersville. BIEBER & FELDBSTEIN, Props.

SHELBOURNE

316-318 SEVENTH ST., Bet. Clifton & Madison Aves., LAKEWOOD, N. J. Located in the best part of this renowned winter resort. THE SHELBOURNE has been thoroughly renovated, redecorated and refurnished. Reasonable rates. Dietary laws strictly observed. Running water, hot and cold, in every room. Rooms single and en suite, with private baths. F. SEIDEN, Prop.

THE BLYTHEWOOD Lakewood, N. J. Accommodates 100

The "BLYTHEWOOD," with all modern improvements and spacious sun parlors, is now open for the reception of guests for the current season. The hotel is conducted as a first-class Winter resort. The cuisine is unexcelled. For rates, address the BLYTHEWOOD HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

Hebrew Educational Society.

Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, superintendent of the Hebrew Educational Society, spoke at the eleventh anniversary meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Hebrew Association on Sunday evening, January 27. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Hebrew Educational Society orchestra and individual members of this organization.

Dr. Paul Abelson spoke at the Hebrew Educational Society in Yiddish on Saturday evening, January 26, on "American Ideals," explaining the democratic character of our government. The speaker Saturday evening, February 2, will be Dr. Nachman Syrkin. His subject will be "The World War and the Triumph of Democracy."

The Hebrew Educational Society's annual intermediate declamation contest will take place on Sunday afternoon, February 3.

Dr. Alexander Lyons will begin a series of talks to Sabbath school teachers and others interested on Wednesday evening, February 6. The subject is "How to Teach Bible History."

Beth Moses Hospital.

Ground will be broken for the erection of the new Beth Moses Koshers Hospital, at Stuyvesant avenue and Hart street, this week. When completed the new hospital will cost between \$150,000 and \$175,000. It will be in the form of the letter H. One-half of the structure, in the form of a T, will first be built. This is expected to be completed and ready for occupancy within one year.

"Over Here," an uproariously funny vehicle, will be produced at the Star Theatre next week by the Biff! Bing! Bang! Show. The excellent comedy possibilities are entrusted to Edgar Bixley, the chief comedian, who is assisted by a number of capable comedy workers. A chorus of more than ordinary beauty romps through a series of musical numbers and fascinating dances which enliven the whole production. There are also several specialties interspersed in the two acts. For the benefit of the wrestling fans promoter George Bothner will stage two good heavy-weight bouts on Thursday evening. The usual Sunday concerts will be given. Junior Congregation of Institutional

The Name Recommends!

HAUSDORFF'S

14 SO. CONNECTICUT AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Indorsed by the leading Rabbis of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, etc., as to Kashruth.

"A Particular Place for Particular People"

THE RAMAPO

OPEN ALL YEAR

Delightful home for quiet and rest. Amongst the Ramapo Hills. One hour from the city. Dietary laws strictly observed. We cater to week-end parties. MRS. G. LOEWY Mount Ivy, N. Y.

Phone 299-W. **Weisman's** 419 Fourth St. LAKEWOOD, N. J. Bet. Madison and Forest Ave. Most exclusive location, sunnyside, large airy rooms, with or without baths. Dietary laws strictly observed. Unexcelled cuisine. Home comforts. MRS. R. WEISMAN, Prop. Summer Season, Weisman's Inn, Arverne, L. I.

LATNER VILLA

130 FIFTH STREET LAKEWOOD, N. J.

IDEAL LOCATION, WARM, COZY, HOMELIKE Koshers taste Terms, \$15 and up

THE LIBERTY HOUSE

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. Open all the year. American and European plan. Baths. GEO. W. ROCKWELL, Prop.

GROSSMAN'S HOTEL

New Jersey Ave., Near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. STRICTLY KOSHER

Situated in the most fashionable section of this famous resort in the center of the amusement district. Open surroundings; completely equipped; courteous service; elevator to street level; rooms with running water or en suite with sea water baths; open throughout the year. For terms or other inquiries communicate with JOSEPH GROSSMAN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y

Post Road Garage 214 MAIN ST., cor. Stephenson Park Telephone New Rochelle 4304 STORAGE, REPAIRS, SUPPLIES, TOWING Emergency Work Any Time Day or Night

AUTO SUPPLIES TIRES, TUBES SHERMAN S. SELTZER, Inc. 57 NORTH AVENUE Telephone 3533

L. R. WHITE OAKLAND CARS and TIRES Representative for Southern Westchester County Telephone 2314. 57 NORTH AVENUE GAS ECONOMY. EASY TO DRIVE for MAN or WOMAN. SERVICE STATION

You want the best, of course; hence you should do your banking with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK MAIN AND LAWTON STREETS, NEW ROCHELLE Member of the Federal Reserve System and the Leading Financial Institution of the City. CONSERVATIVE, OBLIGING AND PROGRESSIVE.

Rabbi Fines THE LEADING FLORIST 202 Main Street, Telephone 1063 New Rochelle, N. Y. Ask us for FALL BULLETIN on Evergreen and Boxwood

M. SAMUELS' PHARMACY CARRY FULL LINE OF CANDIES ALL POPULAR BRANDS Successor to WM. H. LIVINGSTON Main Street cor. Franklin Ave. PHONE 467 NEW ROCHELLE

The Sterling Furniture House FURNITURE, RUGS, LINOLEUMS, BEDDING, Mattresses Baby Carriages and Go-Carts QUALITY-ECONOMY-CONVINCE Phone New Rochelle 3677. B. ABRAMS Prop. 19 MECHANIC ST., New Rochelle

ODIN Expert Photographer SPECIALTIES Children and Difficult Subjects Copying Old and New Photographs Telephone 4437. 84 NORTH AVE., New Rochelle

Augustine Smith 280 Main Street Job and Commercial Printer

"The Orchids" Phone 3746 FLORISTS 62 NORTH AVE., New Rochelle, N. Y.

L. H. GREEN LOCAL EXPRESS 89 Division St. New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 2437

George Watson CARPENTER & BUILDER Telephone 1016 P. O. Box 112 230 Huguenot St.

S. M. NIBLACK EAST MAIN STREET AUTOMATIC FILLING STATION Standard Gasoline and Oils Tires and Tubes NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Ice Co. 2-8 FIRST STREET "Hygeia Ice Exclusively" Phone 105

Martin Schauer Manufacturers of all kinds of CARBONATED WATERS Absolutely Spring Water Used LAFFAYETTE AVENUE & SECOND STREET

A. H. LANGFORD, Inc. Tires & Automobile Supplies TIRE REPAIRS 10 Division St., near Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone Connection

New York Market MEATS, VEGETABLES, Etc. L. SCHARER, Prop. Telephone 1146 95 Union Ave. Cor. Walnut St.

SALVADOR FANELLI Maker of SMART CLOTHES for Ladies & Gentlemen. Repairing Neatly Done. 185 MAIN ST., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 2097 Formerly with M. I. FOX, 5th Avenue, New York

HIGH CLASS PAINTING & DECORATING Arthur Bennett 26 DRAKE AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE Phone 2883 New Rochelle

DAVID W. SIMPSON The Jewelry Store of Quality 215 MAIN STREET, New Rochelle. Tel. 2379-W

G. E. SMITH "AT YOUR SERVICE" AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING... PAINTING AND WELDING 54-56 Harrison St. Shop 3724 New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone Res. 3054

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Office of the Grand Lodge of the United States and District Grand Lodge No. 1, 21 W. 124th St. Office of the District Grand Lodge No. 2, 30 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICERS: SOLON J. LIBESKIND, Grand Master; HENRY JACOBS, 1st Dep. Gr. Master; BEN H. WASSERMAN, 2d Dep. Gr. Master; ADOLPH PIKE, 3d Dep. Gr. Master; ABRAHAM HAFER, Gr. Secretary; BENJ. BLUMENTHAL, Gr. Treasurer; SAMUEL STURTZ, Chairman Death Benefit Committee. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: M. A. Elias, Jos. I. Hartenstein, Jacob A. Hirschman, Henry Lpsky, Benj. Nagelschmidt, Mayer D. Rosenbach, Henry V. Rothschild, Edward Schulhof, Henry E. Stern, Herman Stiefel, Emil Tausig, Morris A. Weinberg. REPRESENTATIVE FROM D. G. L. NO. 1: Henry J. Hyman. REPRESENTATIVE FROM D. G. L. NO. 2: Isaac A. Loeb. M. SAMUEL STERN, Past Grand Master; HENRY J. PICK, Chairman Finance Committee. District Grand Lodge No. 1. MAURICE FLEISCHMAN, Grand Master; ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary; ADOLPHUS E. KARELSEN, Grand Treasurer. District Grand Lodge No. 2. SOL. KAHN, Grand Master; Eli Brandt, Secretary.

Two Rabbis Appointed as Chaplains in United States Army.

The Adjutant-General's office of the War Department announced on January 23 the appointment of the following named as chaplains at large, in the United States army, with the rank of first lieutenant from January 18, 1918. The announcement further reads that "they will proceed to the camps herein specified and report to the commanding generals thereof for assignment to duty"—Harry S. Davidowitz, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Jacob B. Krohngold, Camp Pike Little Rock, Ark. These rabbis were recommended to the War Department by the committee on chaplains of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work. Rabbi Davidowitz is a master of arts of Columbia University and received his degree of rabbi from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in 1913. He has been, up to this time, rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Thirty-first and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Rabbi Davidowitz is a member of the United Synagogue of America. Rabbi Jacob B. Krohngold is a bachelor of arts of the University of Cincinnati and received his degree of rabbi from the Hebrew Union College. He has been rabbi of Congregation Adath Israel at Lexington, Ky., and is a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

WOODSIDE TIRE EXCHANGE 493 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Agents for all Standard Makes of Tires and Tubes Accessories. TRIMMINGS Phone 1019 New Rochelle SLIP COVERS LA ROCHELLE AUTO PAINTING J. LIESER LOUIS FRINS MAIN ST., Near Drake Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CAMPBELL'S AUTO STORES MAURICE CAMPBELL, Jr. Telephone 3082 83 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mayflower Grocery F. Schumacher, Prop. Phone 979 Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables NORTH AVENUE, Opposite Mayflower Ave.

W. E. LOVATT 64 Drake Avenue 148 Elm Street Residence Park Stables & Garage-Livery and Taxi Service Saddle Horses for Hire Tel. 3498

Confectionery Ice Cream, Water Ices, Chocolates and Bon-Bons. Cigarettes and Tobacco. Phone 600 N. E. S. GOLDBERG, Main & Cliff Sts., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Henry Keefer FISH and all kind of SEA FOOD etc 57 PELHAM ROAD, Cor. Leland Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE RUBBER CO. TIRES & TUBES Dealers in all STANDARD Tires & Tubes 116 MAIN ST., Opp. Harrison St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 3761. J. V. RUSSO, Prop. Agent for the Firestone Tires & Tubes

Leonard C. Ketchum Tels. 3600-3601 Sidney W. Goldsmith New Rochelle Agency, Inc. INSURANCE SERVICE Life, Accident and Health 208 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

R. GOLDMAN & G. HOHMANN ELECTRICIANS GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURES Electrical Contractors Telephone 2419-W 27 ROSE ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW Rochelle Roofing, Cornice and Skylight Works Sheet Metal Work. Gutters and Leaders Estimates Furnished. Telephone 1109 B. Davidson 50 HARRISON STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Modern Shoe Store Home of Emerson and Grand Gripper Shoes 249. MAIN STREET Next to Riker-Hegeman's Telephone 1041-J

NORTH AVENUE MARKET JULIUS JOSEPH, Prop. Telephone 2342. 16 NORTH AVENUE, New Rochelle, N. Y.

J. H. Raben Wall Paper & Painters' Supplies Painting and Decorating 240 Huguenot St. New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2771

FOR SALE COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

Residence of Mr. L. SACHS, PLOT 111 Straiton Ave. Arverne, L. I. 150x100

close to the Ocean and Railroad Station. All modern improvements, including heating apparatus for winter use. Large porch on three sides. With small expense house can be altered for hotel or boarding-house use.

Also 9 LOTS in rear on SIZE 180x95 Jerome Ave., Will sell the two parcels together or separately on easy terms, or may take something small in trade.

Further particulars H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 W. 21st St., N.Y. (or your own broker)

colorful and imbued with romance, and he is to return to us in a character—or, rather, characters, for he plays a dual role—in decided contrast with that poet and philosopher. In "The Masquerader," by John Hunter Booth, which Richard Walton Tully is to present at the Bronx Opera House for the week commencing Monday matinee, February 4, Mr. Post will be given an opportunity to show the very best of his great talent as an actor. Both play and players will come direct from their six months' triumph in Manhattan. Among the splendid players who will be seen in the support of Mr. Post will be found Thais Lawton, Lionel Belmore, Florence Malone, Clarence Handyside, Ruby Gordon, Ian Robertson, Olive Temple, Lurita Stone, Gerry Cornell, Georgia Fursman, H. B. Fitzgibbon, James Moore. From a scenic standpoint no detail has been neglected to make that environment in keeping with the high standards of the playing and the play. During this engagement four popular matinees will be given—Monday, February 4; Wednesday, February 6; Friday, February 8, and Saturday, February 9.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St. E. of 3rd Ave. PHONE MELROSE 3230 NIGHTS 25, 50, 75, 100 WED. & SAT. MATS. 25, 36 & 50 Monday, Matinee Feb. 4th GUY BATES POST in "The Masquerader" 4 MASQUERADER MATINEES MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8th SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th TURN TO THE RIGHT MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th WILLIAM GILLETTE A Successful Calamity

New Amsterdam THEATRE 42nd Street Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.15, Ev'gs. 8.15. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats \$2.00 Biggest Musical Hit in Years "GOING UP" LIBERTY West 42d St. Evg., 8.15 Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2.15. Greatest Musical Show on Earth COHAN & HARRIS, Present THE COHAN REVUE 1918

Alexis Kosloff Dancing Studio 145 WEST 43rd ST. NEW YORK LESSONS IN CLASSICAL and CHARACTER DANCING ALSO DIRECTOR OF STAGED NUMBERS AND PANTOMIMES. Dancing Director OF MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE PRODUCTIONS PRIVATE LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT. Phone Residence Bryant 1314-2075 Phone, Circle 1730

Want Column

WANTED—Managing Housekeeper for a hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. Address BOX M., care HEBREW STANDARD, stating references, age and salary expected.

LARGE and SMALL, light and airy ROOMS, all modern conveniences. High-class Kosher tableboard. Near "L" Station. Phone Morningside 4011.

A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN can secure a fine room with a private family in an elevator apartment house, Harlem, convenient to subway, elevated railway and surface cars at reasonable rent. Apply H. J., Box 70, care HEBREW STANDARD.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, several years' experience, high school graduate, desires responsible position. Sabbath observer. Box F, Hebrew Standard.

FOR SALE—BOARDING HOUSE; 45 rooms; one acre of land, facing state road. Address owner, M. A. Buckley, Liberty, N. Y.

BUSINESS MAN, with excellent references, DESIRES BOARD with Jewish family in high-class neighborhood south of 110th street, near Subway station; must be only boarder. Address BOX N., care HEBREW STANDARD.

REFINED middle aged WOMAN to act as COMPANION to lady. Must have first-class references. Apply between 7 and 9 p. m. Shapiro, 790 Riverside drive, Apartment 4B.

COUPLE, at present holding position as SUPERINTENDENT, MATRON and NURSE in a small institution, long experience in charge of children, desire similar position; have good reason for desiring a change. Address E. M., care HEBREW STANDARD.

SITUATION WANTED—Elderly man, age 60, temperate, wants good place to do light work, chores; be useful for home and pay. Address, D. Sugrue, care J. Schneider, 35 Henry street, New York City.

PATENTS 945,415, January 4, 1910; 943,619, December 4, 1909, Rail Joints, and 1,144,565, June 9, 1915, Hat Pin; for sale; reasonable. ISRAEL N. PRENOVICH, 908 Kelly street, New York, N. Y.

A GRADUATE TRAINED NURSE with best doctors' references, having nicely situated home with garden, has room for a few invalids or aged couples. Good care and home comforts. Strictly kosher. MRS. REBECCA KRAUTER, 147 Vyse ave. (Freeman St. Station) near 172d st.

The Hoffman House 22-24 West 120th St. Comfortable large and small rooms with board. Table supplied with best the market affords. STRICTLY KOSHER. Table guests.

KURZMAN, FERDINAND. — IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ferdinand Kurzman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Kurzman, Ottlinger & Frank, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next. Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1918. SEYMOUR P. KURZMAN, Executor. KURZMAN, OTTLINGER & FRANK, Attorneys for Executor, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, City.

Halls, Catering Establishments and Restaurants

PHONE, 8913 SCHUYLER.

The Leslie

H. LIPTIN, Manager

Catering for Weddings, Banquets and Receptions.

83D STREET AND BROADWAY

Strictly Kosher Catering under Supervision of Rabbi Wolf Margolies a specialty. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Telephone 2566 Orchard.

Beethoven Hall

J. GROSS, Prop. Strictly Kosher Catering for Weddings, Banquets, Balls, etc. under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Ph. Klein, and a Special Mashgiach, Rev. H. Klausner, a specialty. 210-214 Fifth Street. New York.

MRS. L. SHARLOT

DINING ROOM

Open Sundays 26 W. Houston St., New York

LENOX HALL

227 LENOX AVENUE Mrs D. Pollack & Son Strictly Kosher Catering under Supervision of Rev. Dr. Philip Klein.

LAUREL GARDEN

75-77 79 EAST 116TH STREET. Near Madison Avenue. Tel. 2768. FOR BALLS, BANQUETS, WEDDINGS, ENTERTAINMENTS, MEETING ROOMS. Strictly Kosher Catering, under the supervision of Rev. Ph. Klein. S. Edelstein, Prop.

Rev. L. BITTERMAN'S

Strictly Kosher Private Restaurant Best Table d'Hote Dinner in Harlem. 193 LENOX AVE., NEW YORK CITY Between 119th and 120th Streets.

THE REPUBLIC HALL

193 LENOX AVE., Near 120th St. Tel. Morningside 5811 Rev. L. Bitterman, Caterer and Prop. For Weddings, Banquets, Engagements and all other Social Functions CATERING STRICTLY KOSHER Under the Supervision of Rev. Dr. Philip Klein

Metchik's Restaurant

24 WEST 51st ST. Tel. B'way & 5th Ave. The only STRICTLY KOSHER RESTAURANT in the neighborhood recommended by Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi S. H. Gluck and Rabbi J. Lutz.

LOUIS COHN

Strictly Kosher MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET 46 West 117th St. Tel. Harlem 2638 Announces to his many friends and patrons that he has opened a branch store at 558 WEST 142d St. Phone Afd. 4083 where he is ready to serve you with the CHOICEST MEAT & BEST POULTRY at lowest prices. Any leading Rabbi in Harlem will vouch for me. Your patronage is requested and good service guaranteed.

First Y. M. H. A. in France.

The first Young Men's Hebrew Association has been definitely organized in France among the American troops of the 26th division. The president of the association, which has a membership of about fifty, is First Lieutenant Bernard Gorfinkle, of Boston. Lieutenant Gorfinkle will be remembered as the head of the Army and Navy Department of the New England Federation.

As Sergeant Gorfinkle he served on the Mexican border when the Massachusetts National Guard was sent there last year, and as Sergeant Gorfinkle also, he helped organize drilling squads in the various Y. M. H. A.'s throughout New England. The New England Federation, through the generosity of Mr. Henry Levenson, has forwarded the sum of fifty dollars to aid this first Y. M. H. A. among our troops abroad.

It is expected that the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, which is collecting funds to aid all such work as that accomplished by Lieutenant Gorfinkle, will help this Y. M. H. A. as it is to help other military Y. M. H. A.'s, particularly those in the Panama Canal zone and Fortress Monroe.

RUMANIA'S NEW PROMISE

By LEO WOLFSON.

(Copyrighted by the "Jewish Correspondent.") Once more we have an official declaration about the emancipation of the Jews in Rumania. This time it is made by His Excellency the new Rumanian Minister at Washington. As it is known, there arrived recently an official Rumanian Commission, headed by Dr. Constantine Angelesco, who is also the first accredited Rumanian Minister to the United States. Dr. Angelesco is a well-known physician, with an established European reputation. He has been a member of the Rumanian Parliament for over eighteen years, and has held at various times very important official positions, the last being Minister of Public Works in the present cabinet of Mr. Bratiano. The other members of the commission are Mr. George Danielopol, a director of the Rumanian National Bank; Mr. Zacharjade, general director of the Rumanian Railways; Professor Mrazek, of the University of Bucharest, a famous geologist, and Commandant Pantazi, of the Rumanian Navy, and several others. In addition to the commission there also came a complete staff for the Legation to be established in Washington. Mr. John Lahovary, coming from a distinguished Rumanian family, and Prince Bibesco are to be the secretaries; Major Teisanu is the military attache, and Mr. Alexandre Rubin, who for a number of years edited the most important Rumanian newspaper, "L'Independence Roumane," is to take charge of the publicity.

Dr. Angelesco received officially at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, about a week ago, a committee of the American Union of Rumanian Jews. I had the honor to be a member of the committee. After he listened to an address of welcome which a member of the committee made, and in which the question of the status and emancipation of the Jews in Rumania was raised, Dr. Angelesco made a replying address. He authorized me to make it public, and also promised to give me later a signed official statement. What he said is of the utmost importance, coming as it does from an authorized official Rumanian representative.

I will endeavor to give an almost literal translation of the most important part of his address, which he delivered in the Rumanian language.

"Coming to the question of the Jews in Rumania, and to our intentions with reference to them, in which you are most interested, I want to say to you that it is almost solved. His Majesty, the Rumanian King, in an address which he made some time ago to a committee of prominent Jews of Odessa, solemnly promised, in his own name as well as that of the country, that the Jews in Rumania will be completely emancipated and will be accorded full civil and political rights. The Rumanian Prime Minister, Mr. Bratiano, and the leader of the Conservative party, Mr. Take Jonesco, have made similar declarations before the Rumanian parliament. Our statesmen have come to realize that the Jewish question in Rumania must be solved, and that the only solution is that they be given full civil and political rights. Rumania faced for a number of years two important problems. The first one is what to do with her peasants—the agrarian problem; and the second, what to do with her Jews, the so-called Jewish question. The first one, we have solved. Rumanian land proprietors have shown a generous spirit towards the country, and placed at the disposal of the government over three million hectares of ground. The Rumanian constitution is now being amended by the present parliament, which was elected specially for that purpose, so as to make possible the division of the land amongst the peasants and to secure their rights to the same. The second problem, the Jewish question, we hope to be able to be in a position to solve very soon. You will no doubt justly ask me, why we do not solve it now? Why do we not emancipate our Jews immediately? Why do we postpone it? I want to say to you that we would gladly do it today, if it were possible. Unfortunately, it is impossible. We simply cannot do it. In order to emancipate our Jews, it is necessary that our constitution should be amended to that effect. Our constitution cannot be amended except by a constituent parliament elected specially for the purpose of amending the same. We would gladly call for elections for such a constituent parliament. Unfortunately, however, this cannot be done. Two-thirds of our country is now in the hands of the enemy, and we simply cannot hold an election for that purpose, as the entire population in the German occupied territory will not be able to participate in

the same. It is for this reason alone that the question must remain pending until we get back our territory or until the end of the war. I assure you, however, that the Jews in Rumania will be completely emancipated and that they will be accorded full civil and political rights. In fact it cannot be otherwise. We will have to do it. With the emancipation of the Jews in Russia, Rumania cannot remain the only country in the world where the Jews are deprived of equal rights. I want to tell you further that they have justly earned their emancipation. In this war, at Marasesti and at Oltuz and other war fronts, the Jews have gladly and willingly given their blood for the country. Together with our own soldiers, they have bravely and gallantly fought for it and the country will surely know how to appreciate their valuable services. There is another reason why we will practically have to emancipate our Jews. At the end of the war we hope to be able to realize our long cherished dream of uniting all Rumanian elements including those living in Transylvania, Banat and Crisan, and thus creating a great and united Rumania. Now, there are many Jews living in those Hungarian provinces who are now enjoying equal rights with the other inhabitants. Can you for an instant imagine that we will not give our own Jews the same rights that the other Jews have and enjoy. Gentlemen, once more I want to assure you that as soon as will be possible under the circumstances as I explained them to you, the Jews in Rumania will be completely emancipated, and will be accorded full civil and political rights. You have to that effect the promise of His Majesty, the King, that of the Prime Minister and mine. Personally, I will do everything possible to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem."

Dr. Angelesco then warmly appealed to the committee that the American Union of the Rumanian Jews shall aid him in his mission to gain the sympathy of the great American public for Rumania and her war aims.

I specifically put the question to Dr. Angelesco, if the emancipation of the Jews in Rumania depends upon Rumania's getting the Hungarian provinces or upon any other contingency, and he answered in the negative.

I also asked him what he thought about the "Balfour Declaration" about Palestine, and he responded enthusiastically, that he is in sympathy with the Zionist hopes of the Jewish people, and that a realization of the same will bring about much good.

Dr. Angelesco spoke very earnestly, and made us feel that he meant every word he said. He was thoroughly democratic, both in spirit and demeanor and made upon the committee a lasting impression.

He graciously consented to have a photograph taken of himself and several members of his staff with the committee, and accepted an invitation to have dinner with the committee at the Shoreham Hotel. When we entered the dining room of the hotel the orchestra played the Rumanian national hymn in his honor, and the usual brilliant fashionable gathering of the Shoreham dining room rose and heartily applauded.

It is true that this is not the first promise which Rumania has made, for the emancipation of her Jews. It is known that she has not kept such promises. This one, however, is very clear and concise. It is given by the official Rumanian representative to the United States, and it is practically made to the American public, because Dr. Angelesco knows that practically the same committee recently called upon President Wilson in the interests of the Jews in Rumania. The promise ought to be accepted and the assurances should be given credence. It will be necessary, however, that the work for the emancipation of the Jews should be continued, and that we should see to it that Rumania should keep her pledge. It shall be made impossible for her to get out of it, even should she attempt to do so. I feel that this time Rumania means what she says, and hope that the tragic conditions of the Jews in Rumania will soon come to an end.

The Jewish Soldier.

Preaching on a recent Sabbath, at the Central Synagogue, London, Eng., the Rev. Michael Adler (Senior Chaplain) spoke of his experiences at the front and his opinion of the conduct of the Jewish soldier. The spirit of bravery and cheerfulness and endurance exhibited by the Jew was equal to that of any other man in the army. His general conduct was such that in over three years the reports of not more than six court-martials for military offenses had reached the Senior Chaplain. Under all conditions the Jew proved himself to be animated by a high sense of duty, and by his fearlessness and contempt for danger had won for himself respect and admiration. He had, indeed, "made good," and thus brought considerable credit and distinction upon the whole community. The fact of his being dispersed among so many units of the army proved of the highest educational value, for he had been instrumental by his personal example in removing prejudices and in rolling away the reproach so often ignorantly attaching to the name of Jew. A spirit of true comradeship and friendship, based upon mutual esteem, learned in the face of deadly peril, had sprung up between Jew and non-Jew, which would produce the most beneficial results in their relations in the future. The golden opportunity afforded by the war of propagating a true understanding of the Jewish character had not been neglected by either officers

JEWISH CALENDAR.

- *Rosh Chodesh Adar.....Wednesday, Feb. 13
Purim.....Thursday, Feb. 26
Rosh Chodesh Nissan.....Thursday, March 14
First day Pessach.....Thursday, March 28
Seventh day Pessach.....Wednesday, April 3
Rosh Chodesh Iyar.....Saturday, April 13
Lag b'Omer.....Tuesday, April 30
Rosh Chodesh Sivan.....Sunday, May 12
First day Shabbath.....Friday, May 17
Rosh Chodesh Tamuz.....Tuesday, June 11
Fast of Tamuz.....Thursday, June 27
Rosh Chodesh Ab.....Wednesday, July 10
Fast of Ab.....Thursday, July 18
Rosh Chodesh Elul.....Friday, August 9

*Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

The CROWN PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

Willoughby Mansion
FOR WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, DANCES, BANQUETS, MUSICALS, EUCHRES AND OTHER SOCIAL FUNCTIONS
665-669 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
Bet. Sumner & Throop Aves., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Kosher catering under the supervision of REV. DR. L. SACHS, Meeting Rooms for all purposes.

Royal Palace
16-18 MANHATTAN AVE. BROOKLYN.
A beautiful hall for weddings, banquets, receptions and all other social functions. Strictly Kosher catering, under the supervision of Rabbi Resnick. Catered affairs a specialty. Also catering at your own home. Every necessity supplied. Tel. 4651 Stagg. S. NIMARK, Caterer.

KNAPP MANSION 550-52-54 BEDFORD AVENUE
MAURICE GOLDSCHMIDT, Caterer.
BOOKINGS FOR WEDDINGS, BANQUETS, RECEPTIONS, BALLS AND ALL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. Lodge and meeting rooms for rent. Outside catering a specialty. Estimates cheerfully given. STRICTLY KOSHER CATERING UNDER SUPERVISION OF A PROMINENT ORTHODOX RABBI.

or men—and, at the same time, the spirit of loyalty of the Jew to his faith had grown deeper and more convincing. The chaplains had always met with a ready response to any appeal to the spiritual side of the soldier, whose eagerness in attending the services which could be organized amidst the turmoil of life at the front, had been a most gratifying experience. No Jewish soldier will have suffered in his attachment to his faith by reason of his having lived in the un-Jewish atmosphere of his military surroundings. He will have learned to love his faith all the more, and to realize that whilst the ceremonial observances of Judaism must be sacrificed to the abnormal conditions of a great war and laid aside for the time being, the inner spirit and essence of the religion of his fathers remained unchanged and indestructible and commanded his absolute loyalty.

PARIS Rotisserie Restaurant
BROOKLYN'S LARGEST
562-564 State St. Cor. Flatbush Ave. MUSIC EVENINGS

Posner & Block MANUFACTURERS OF DOUBLE TIRES
New and Used Tires and Tubes. Vulcanizing on Premises
Tel. Bedford 1353 Tubes Repaired While You Wait. 1211 Bedford Avenue, near Fulton St., Brooklyn

MANISHEWITZ'S MATZOS
CINCINNATI
KOSHER AND WHOLESALE THIN MATZOS A SPECIALTY
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SPECIAL one pound, 5 pound and 10 pound cartons put up in dust and moisture-proof containers. No human hand touches these Matzos in their manufacture, and they reach you as fresh and clean as when they left our establishment, which is the largest Matzo Bakery in the world. To be had at all dealers, delicatessens and grocery stores and restaurants.
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR FOR NEW YORK and VICINITY.
RABBI JACOB REDELHEIM, 120 W. 112th St., N. Y.
Owing to transportation difficulties it is advisable that you place your orders immediately.

מַצָּה בַּשָּׂדֶה
Under the Supervision of Rabbis Philip Klein and M. S. Margolies.
BAKERY & OFFICE 369-71-73 E. 4th Street.
THE IMPROVED MATZOH BAKERY
Horowitz Bros. & Margaretten
369-371-373 EAST 4th ST., NEW YORK

Parkhill Woven Wash Fabrics
YOUR WASH Will Look Fresh, New and Dainty DRESSES as long as they last if they are made of Parkhill Gingham, the woven-in-fast-color wash fabrics that look like new each time they're laundered.

Beautiful in coloring and design, these fabrics have the soft, fine weave that marks superior gingham.

TOILE DU NORD
 has been the standard fancy gingham for over thirty years, because of its remarkable durability and pleasing designs and colors. You can't choose better material for the children's school frocks and your own wash dresses, if you want them lastingly attractive.

IMPERIAL CHAMBRAY
 with its permanent linen finish, and **PARKHILL FINE GINGHAM** are ideal for nice afternoon dresses. Write us for Free Samples, mentioning this paper. Ask for Parkhill Gingham at your regular store. A yellow thread along selvage identifies Parkhill fabrics.

PARKHILL MFG. COMPANY Fitchburg, Mass.



Metz
 The greatest car value for the price
\$695
 TOURING — ROADSTER
 Fully equipped including Gray & Davis electric starter and lights; one-man top, 24 miles to gallon of gasoline.

ROB'T. LURIE & CO.
 Eastern Distributors
 125 West 49th St., New York

Safety First
STORM HERO
UMBRELLA
 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Will withstand a severe Gale

A NEW FRAME IF THE WIND BREAKS IT.

\$1.50 AND UPWARD

For Sale Everywhere
 Miller Bros. & Co., Mfrs., 894 B'way, N.Y.

To the Public

The following Mohellim, having been instructed and examined theoretically and practically by a Board of Surgeons in the hygienic performance of Ritual Circumcision, after being passed by a Board of Orthodox Rabbis, the Milah Board of the Kehillah of New York announces that they have granted Certificates of Proficiency and earnestly commends them to the Jewish Community:

Rev. E. Bernstein, 77 Essex St.
 Rev. S. Binder, 1267 Fifth Ave.
 Rev. P. Buchalter, 36 Pike St.
 Rev. J. Chernevitzki, 98 Cook St., Bklyn.
 Rev. H. M. Cohen, 18 Rutgers Place, Rev. Victor Cohen,
 1981 Washington Ave., Bronx.
 Rev. Joseph Friedland, 279 Madison St.
 Rev. L. Gerber, 18 Norfolk St.
 Rev. S. Gerstenfeld, 61 Columbia St.
 Rev. Isaac Gordon, 314 Broome St.
 Rev. J. Gottlieb, 111 East 114th St.
 Rev. Isaac Greenberg,
 727 Trinity Ave., Bronx
 Rev. A. M. Groman, 522 West 146th St.
 Rev. Michael Hirsch, 59 East 117th St.
 Rev. Philip Jaches, 56 Lenox Ave.
 Rev. M. Jacobson, 64 East Ninetieth St.
 Rev. S. Kaplan, 166 Henry St.
 Rev. H. Kaufman, 179 Lewis St.
 Rev. A. M. Keesin, 106 Keap St., Bklyn.
 Rev. S. Landau, 800 East 160th St.
 Rev. Barnett Levine, 222 East 102d St.
 Rev. Hyman Levine,
 956 Leggett Ave., Bronx
 Rev. Ch. Lewinter, 160 Siegel St., Bklyn.
 Rev. Hyman Minkov, 613 East Sixth St.
 Rev. Raphael Minsky, 18 East 105th St.
 Rev. Alter Newman, 163 Suffolk St.
 Rev. E. A. Pessin, 139 Monroe St.
 Rev. H. Platin,
 126 No. Fourth St., Bklyn.
 Rev. Kopel Podvitz,
 456 East 171st St., Bronx
 Rev. Simon Raphaelowitz, 257 Henry St.
 Rev. Perez Rosen,
 136 Graham Ave., Bklyn.
 Rev. Zalel Rosen, 128 Rivington St.
 Rev. David Schechter, 100 Suffolk St.
 Rev. I. M. Schiller, 164 Suffolk St.
 Rev. I. Schutz,
 128 Second St.
 Rev. Benj. Shepler, 201 East 103d St.
 Rev. N. Tannenbaum, 306 East 100th St.
 Rev. Daniel Wilnin, 1051 Washington Ave.
 Rev. B. Wald, 8 Attorney St.
 Rev. Bernard Woolf,
 774 Prospect Ave., Bronx

Mohellim desirous of being certified by the Milah Board are to apply to
REV. DR. M. HYAMSON,
 Chairman
 356 SECOND AVE. CITY

CHILDREN'S PAGE

"ZAPHENATH-PANEACH."
 Dear Children:
 Pharaoh went still further in giving Joseph full authority; he said to him: "I am Pharaoh; and as such have the power to issue decrees to my subjects. I therefore decree that without thee shall no man lift up his hand or his foot—"his hand," says Rashi, in accordance with Onkelos, to carry arms, and his foot to mount a horse, in the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh called Joseph's name "Zaphenath paneach," which means "the revealer of secrets," and he gave him Assenath, the daughter of Potiphera, the priest of On, for wife. Rashi says this is his former master Potiphar. And the earth brought forth in the seven years of plenty by handfuls; "that heap upon heap and handful upon handful, they put away in the granaries, and he gathered up all the food of the seven years which were in the land of Egypt, and laid up the food in the cities, the food of the field of the city, which was round about it, laid he up in the same. He preserved the corn that he stored away from rotting by having the earth in which it grew put together with it, and Joseph heaped up corn as the sand of the sea, very much, until he left off numbering, for it was without number, the seven years of plenty were ended and the seven years of famine began to come, and when all the land of Egypt felt hunger because the corn they had put away had become rotten, with the exception of the corn that Joseph had stored up, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread, and Pharaoh said unto all the Egyptians: "Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do." They were told by Joseph to circumcise themselves and they told haraoh what he demanded of them. So Pharaoh said to them: "Why do you not store up your corn? Did he not warn you that the years of famine are coming?" They answered: "We stored up a great deal, but it became rotten." Thereupon he said to them: "If this is the case, what he saith to you do. You see, he has decreed great deal, but it became rotten." What if he should decree that we should die!" And the famine was over all the face of the earth. "The face of the earth" means the rich people. They also suffered from hunger, and Joseph opened all the storehouses, wherein corn was, and sold unto the Egyptians, and all the countries came into Egypt to buy corn of Joseph; because the famine was sore in all the countries. And when Jacob saw that there was "sheber," "corn" in Egypt. "How did he see?" asks Rashi. "He did not see, but he heard, as it is said later: "Behold I have heard that there is corn in Egypt." Then why does it say here "he saw"? It means that he saw in a sacred vision that he still had "sheber," "hope" in Egypt. But it was not an actual revelation to him that that was Joseph, and Jacob said unto his sons "lomo tithrahu." "Why do you appear to the children of Ishmael and Esau as if you have plenty of food?" for at that time they still had food. Or it may be expressed in this way: "Why should you make everyone look at you and wonder that you are not seeking

food before your present supply will become entirely exhausted?" "I have heard others explain "lomo tithrahu," says Rashi, "as meaning why shall you become thin from hunger." "Redu shama, 'get you down thither.' He did not say "lechu," because the word "redu" has a numerical value of 210 significant of the two hundred and ten years that the Jews were destined to be under the subjugation of the Egyptians. And ten brothers of Joseph went down to buy corn in Egypt. It is not written here "the sons of Jacob," in order to teach us that they regret that they sold him, and they made up their minds to act as brothers to him, and to ransom him at any price that would be asked for him. The Torah tells us the ten brothers of Joseph, which seems to be unnecessary (for we know there were ten), as it is written that Benjamin, Jacob did not send. But it teaches us that they were ten as far as their brotherly feeling for Joseph was concerned, as their feelings for him differed in each, but as regards buying corn they were all united with one thought. Jacob did not send Benjamin, for, he said, "lest mischief befall him." And in his house it is not possible that mischief befall him! Said Rabbi Eliezer len Jacob, hence we learn that Satan accuses in the time of danger. And the sons of Israel came to buy corn among those that came. They sought to hide their identity and went through different gates in accordance with their father's command in order to avert the evil eye, for they were all handsome and strong.

CONUNDRUMS.

What is the difference between a tube and a foolish Dutchman?
 One is a hollow cylinder and the other a silly Hollander.

What are they, which, though always drunk, are never intoxicated?
 Toasts.

Why is a vote in Congress like a cold?
 Because sometimes the eyes (eyes) have it, and sometimes the noes (nose).

TWILIGHT AND DAWN.
 Alas, the beautiful day is o'er,
 The sun shines no more.
 All the flow'rs close their pretty, beam-kissed eyes;
 And the mournful willow sighs
 All through the solemn night,
 While the stars above are shining bright.

Ah! the blessed morn has come
 To brighten earth's darkness.
 It beholds the shepherd lad
 Herding his gentle-eyed sheep
 On the dew-spangled dale,
 Whereon the mist is spread like a transparent veil;
 And the flowers open their pretty eyes
 To gaze, hopefully, into the bright azure of the skies.

ELIZABETH BERMAN.
 309 Jackson avenue, Jersey City, N. J., aged 10 years.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS
BOOKKEEPING
STENOGRAPHY
TYPEWRITING
 The following schools offer students courses in the above mentioned subjects.

WESTCHESTER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL 259-261 MAIN STREET New Rochelle, N. Y.
 STENOGRAPHY (Gregg, Pitman or Munsön) PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING TOUCH TYPEWRITING SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNTING PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP

Important Notice — Fuel Conservation
 Owing to the drastic orders of Fuel Administrator Garfield, with regard to the use of fuel, the Westchester Commercial School will be closed each Monday from January 21 to March 25. The School will be open as usual on the remaining days of the week, and the classes will be extended one hour and a quarter each day so that the number of hours will be the same as if the classes were held on Mondays. The classes meeting on Monday evenings will hereafter meet on Tuesday evenings at the usual time.
 Sessions will be held from now until the end of March as follows:
 Day Session Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8:30 A. M. to 2:45 P. M.
 Night Session—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.
WE TEACH YOU AT YOUR SEAT

MERRILL BUSINESS SCHOOL
 Our Graduates Recommend Us.
 Port Chester, Stamford So. Norwalk

BIRD'S BUSINESS INSTITUTE
 391 E. 194th St., A-Re-Co. Building. Also Webster Ave. and Fordham Road.

EUCLID SCHOOL
 1297 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Enter at any time

The South American Schools
 1556 BROADWAY of Languages NEW YORK CITY
 Spanish, French, German, English, Italian
 The necessities of Modern Life demand a practical knowledge of one or more foreign languages.
 Begin Today—our new courses are just forming. Trial lesson free. The school is open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

10 LESSONS \$5 FOR FORD AUTO SCHOOL
 210 West 50th Street
 FORD INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY FORD DEMONSTRATOR
 Special Classes for Ladies
 WRITE, CALL OR PHONE 5122 CIRCLE

AUTO INSTRUCTION \$15
 full course including self-starter; license guaranteed; day and evening classes.
 Telephone Stuyvesant 5910
NEW YORK AUTO SCHOOL
 302 EAST 14th STREET, NEW YORK
 Special Classes for Ladies

The Return of Israel Begins.
 When the historian of the Restoration begins assembling data for his "magnum opus" he will have to note that the first to return to the Land of Israel after the British Recognition and Liberat on were the Jews who went into Egyptian exile; who sat by the waters of the Nile and waited, with confidence, for the hoisting of the Union Jack over Jerusalem and Jaffa—those Jews, who rather than become Ottoman subjects fled to the protection of the British in Alexandria. They did not have long to wait, all things considered. It is just a little over three years ago, when shortly after the outbreak of the war, Turkey gave to those Jews in Palestine who hailed from Entente countries the choice of Ottomanizing or departing—and close to 10,000 took the latter course, reaching Alexandria with the aid of the U. S. S. cruiser Tennessee, after suffering many hardships in Jaffa. Now, a repatriation committee has been formed in Alexandria with Dr. Gluskin at its head, and with branches in Cairo and Port Said, and possibly by the time that this is published the repatriation will have begun.

The British military authorities at Alexandria took these harried refugees under their special care, and Hadassah assumed the responsibility of caring for the health of the camps in which they found shelter. It was in this work that Rose Kaplan spent the last days of her life, without regard to the fact that the work was actually killing her.

The advent in Egypt of such a large host of virile Jews, tingling with the inspiration that they gained from contact with Jewish soil, had a remarkably wholesome influence on Egyptian Jewry, which was fast succumbing to French rationalism and scepticism. This powerful Hebraic influence was most marked among the younger generation and penetrated to the local schools, resulting in a very perceptible revival of Hebrew.

"Few of the refugees are likely to stay in the land of refuge when once the gate to Palestine is opened. If they have not sat down by the waters of the Nile and wept, they have never let their hearts forget Jerusalem, and, with scarce an exception, they are eager to return," says the bulletin of the Copenhagen Zionist office. The administration is already putting aside, from the profits of their work, a fund to assist the repatriation, and the progress of the British arms in Southern Palestine has raised hopes of speedy resettlement. They will go back poor in worldly goods, but strong in love of the country and in the determination, as well as capacity, to rebuild their homes and take their part in the remaking of the nation.

PREPARE NOW
 The demand for well trained office assistants, accountants, stenographers and secretaries was never so great as now. Thousands of attractive positions (stepping stones to higher places) are opening every day for those who are qualified to fill them. Safeguard your future by starting to-day

AT THE
 school which has nearly sixty years of success behind it; the school which has graduated thousands of young men and women fully equipped and able to make their way in the business world. Commercial, stenographic, and secretarial courses; higher accounting, cost accounting, and auditing; commercial Spanish; day or evening; send for prospectus.

PACKARD
 COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
 Lexington Ave. & 35th Street

Pine Forest Military Academy
 Pine Forest, Wingdale, N. Y.
ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL COURSE
 Beautiful location. Land and Water Sports. Individual Supervision. High Standard of Scholarship. Scientific Physical Training. Religious Instruction. New School Building with up-to-date equipment.
 JOSEPH D. WEIL, Head Master

ARE YOU LOOKING AFTER YOUR SON'S EARLY TRAINING?
 Is He Getting the Proper Direction Physically Mentally Morally?
KOHUT SCHOOL
 THE COUNTRY in N. Y. CITY Limits
 Address School
 254th St. & Independence Avenue
 Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 HARRY J. KUGEL, Prin. Phone 367 Kingsbridge

MOELLER'S BOARDING SCHOOL
 5000 FIFTEENTH AVENUE
 Phone 695 Boro Park BROOKLYN, N. Y.
 The home of refinement and genuine parental attention. Separate School and Play House; finest grounds; tennis, basketball and hand ball courts; occupational training; accommodations to satisfy the most exacting. (European Pensionat System.)
Camp Delaware
 MARGARETVILLE, N. Y.
 Conducted by Moeller's Boarding School
 No finer equipped camp in the whole range of the Catskill Mountains.

32D SEASON OF THE WEINGART INSTITUTE Summer School for Boys
 HIGHMOUNT, N. Y.
 WILL OPEN ON JUNE 29, 1918.
 The oldest, best equipped and most successful institution of its kind in the country.
 For full information, address
MRS. S. WEINGART,
 141 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
 NEW YORK CITY
 Telephone Cathedral 8522

LOEB, LOUIS.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent. To Frederick L. Reis, Ferdinand L. Loeb, Arthur K. Kuhn, Frieda Reis and A. Mitchell Palmer, as Custodian of the property of alien enemies, heirs and next of kin of Louis Loeb, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Emil Loeb, who resides at 272 West Ninety-first street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louis Loeb, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased, the executor, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

DANIEL J. DOWNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. HOFFMAN, GESCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gesche Hoffman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Benjamin Eisler, No. 35 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of October, 1917. ALFRED FRANKENTHALER, Executor. BENJAMIN EISLER, Attorney for Executor, 35 Nassau street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. STIASSNY, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah M. Stiassny, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Isidore Hershefeld, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of January, 1918. RICHARD I. EPSTEIN, Executor. ISIDORE HERSHEFELD, Attorney for Executor, No. 99 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEIPZIGER, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry M. Leipziger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 22d day of December, 1917. SAMUEL GREENBAUM, PAULINE LEIPZIGER, NATHANIEL LEIPZIGER, Executors. GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST, Attorneys for Executors, Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COHN, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Cohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Bernheim & Loewenthal, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1918.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of December, 1917. MILTON COHN, BETSY COHN, D. EMIL KLEIN, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, Executors. BERNHEIM & LOEWENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HUTKOFF, NATHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Hutkoff, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, No. 40 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of June next.

Dated, New York, December 20th, 1917. HARRY FISCHEL, ISAAC HUTKOFF, SAMUEL HUTKOFF, BERTIE C. H. GOODMAN, Executors. LIND & PFEIFFER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUBINS, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rosa Rubins, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Leventritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 18th day of December, 1917. SARAI ROSENBERG, Executrix. JONAS LAZANSKY, NEUBURGER, Attorneys for Executrix, Office and Postoffice Address, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRIEDMANN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Friedmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 4th day of December, 1917. D. EMIL KLEIN and BENJAMIN FRIEDMANN, Executors. M. J. SNEUDARA, Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOSEPHSON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Josephson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 3570 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1918.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of October, 1917. ANNA JOSEPHSON, LUDWIG MERKLEIN, Administrators. SAYERS BROS., Attorneys for Administrators, 31 Nassau street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BURGER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Burger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz and Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June, next.

Dated, New York, the 7th day of November, 1917. ALICE BURGER, Executrix. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

ELETZ, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Eletz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Abraham H. Sarasohn, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of August, 1917. SOPHIE ELETZ, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SARASOHN, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, New York City.

FRANK, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Arthur G. Frank, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, or on before the first day of July next.

Dated, New York, the seventeenth day of December, 1917. JACOB FRANK, HANNAH FRANK, ISIDORE REINS, Executors. ARTHUR G. FRANK, Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

ROTH, MAX.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Roth, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Leon Laski, Esq., No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 2d day of October, 1917. ANNIE ROTH, LEON LASKI, Executors.

HECHT, NANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nannie Hecht, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Gilbert & Gilbert, No. 43 Exchange place, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 7th day of January, 1918. GUSTAVE LOWENSTEIN, SIGMUND B. SONNEBORN, Executors. GILBERT & GILBERT, Attorneys for Executors, 43 Exchange place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WEISBERGER, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ignatz Weisberger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Palmieri & Wechsler, No. 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 4th day of January, 1918. ALBERT REITMAN and BERNARD GREENBERGER, Executors. PALMIERI & WECHSLER, Attorneys for Executors, No. 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUBENSTEIN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martin Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fluegelman & Trosk, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, next.

Dated, New York, the 9th day of January, 1918. LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, Administrator. FLEUGELMAN & TROSK, Attorneys for Administrator, office and post office address, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALLACH, HANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hannah Wallach, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Leventritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of January, 1918. EDWARD DREYFUS, SAMUEL KRIDEL, ALFRED LIEBMAN, Executors. LEVENTRITT, COOK, NATHAN & LEHMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STEIN, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Stein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Leventritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of January, 1918. FRED M. STEIN, HATTIE S. BACHE, BIRDIE S. GANS, AMY S. HAMBURGER, Executors. LEVENTRITT, COOK, NATHAN & LEHMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WOLF, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Wolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Spellman, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 13th day of September, 1917. SAMUEL WOLF, Executor. BENJAMIN F. SPELLMAN, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

OPPENHEIM, MANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Manuel Oppenheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Maurice Hyman, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of October, 1917. JESSE OPPENHEIM, RENE O. ROSENBERG, JEROME ROSENBERG, Executors. MAURICE HYMAN, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, New York City.

BELLER, WOLF.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Wolf Beller, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Isadore Apfel, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 25th day of October, 1917. ABRAHAM J. BELLER, Executor; ANNIE FELDMAN, Executrix. ISADORE APFEL, Esq., Attorney, 299 Broadway, New York City.

HOENIGSBERGER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Hoenigsberger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward A. Alexander, No. 105 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of December, 1917. ROSITA F. HOENIGSBERGER, ANTON HOENIGSBERG and IGNATZ H. FREUND, Executors. EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Executors, No. 105 Broadway, New York City.

HYMAN, SAMUEL I.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel I. Hyman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 22nd day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of September, 1917. TILLIE E. HYMAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

HESSLEIN, ROSALIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rosalie Hesslein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kurzman, Frankenhimer & Gutman, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of August, 1917. CHARLES S. HIRSCH, BERNARD L. TIM, EDGAR J. HESSLEIN and GERTRUDE BL/CH, Executors. KURZMAN, FRANKENHEIMER & GUTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

ROTHSCHILD, JOSEPHINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Josephine Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Crawford & Tuska, No. 20 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 8th day of September, 1917. SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM, V. SYDNEY ROTHSCCHILD, CLARENCE G. ROTHSCCHILD, Executors. CRAWFORD & TUSKA, Attorneys for Executors, No. 20 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHLESINGER, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Florence Nightingale Schlesinger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lieberman & Tanzer, her attorneys, No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of June, 1917. JOEL WERTHEIM, Executor. LIEBMAN & TANZER, Attorneys for Executor, 233 Broadway, New York City.

LISSBERGER, MARKS.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Marks Lissberger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Balch Louis No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 29th day of December, 1917. MILTON L. LISSBERGER, Executor. BALCH LOUIS, Attorney for Executor, 85 Nassau Street, New York City.

SKLAREK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Albert Sklarek, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Brenner, their attorney, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of September, 1917. HEDWIG HEILBRON, HERMAN BLUMENAU, Executors. JACOB BRENNER, Attorney for Executors, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEFFLER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Leffler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max L. Schallek, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 14th day of November, 1917. BERTHA LEFFLER, ARTHUR B. LEFFLER, MOSES L. LEFFLER, Executors. MAX L. SCHALLEK, Attorney for Executors, 74 Broadway, New York City.

SHIMAN, NATIAN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Shiman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max L. Schallek, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 14th day of November, 1917. SALLYE SHIMAN and DAVID SHIMAN, Executors. MAX L. SCHALLEK, Attorney for Executors, 74 Broadway, New York City.

BERNHEIM, ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Aline Bernheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kurzman, Frankenhimer & Gutman, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of November, 1917. GEORGE B. BERNHEIM and ALFRED L. BERNHEIM, Executors. KURZMAN, FRANKENHEIMER & GUTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

PAPIRNICK, BARNET.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Barnet Papirnick, also known as Barnett Papirnick, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Friedlander, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of January, 1918. WILLIAM S. FRIEDLANDER and ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, Executors. ALBERT A. FRIEDLANDER, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

HYMAN, BEAUMONT.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Beaumont Hyman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 355 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, next.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of November, 1917. SAML. D. LASKY, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

ADELSON, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Philip Adelson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, at the office of Feiner & Maass, their attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 7th day of September, 1917. BENJAMIN F. FEINER and RICHARD SENTER, Executors.

BEHR, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Behr, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Elsmann, Levy, Corn & Lewine, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of August, 1917. ISAAC S. LONG, Executor. EISMANN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOEB, MAX.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Loeb, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Charles L. Hoffman and Henry A. Friedman, No. 31 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of October, 1917. CLARA LOEB, Administratrix. CHARLES L. HOFFMAN and HENRY A. FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

HAAS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Haas, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Dated, New York, October 15, 1917. DAVID HAAS, Executor. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARKWELL, NATHAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan M. Markwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at place of transacting business, at the office of Feiner & Maass, her attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 7th day of September, 1917. FANNIE P. MARKWELL, Executrix.

BLUMENTHAL, BEN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ben Blumenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, either personally or doing business under the name of the West End Storage Warehouse or West End Automobile Palace, at 202 to 212 West Eighty-ninth street, in the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenthal & Levy, No. 233 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 18th day of January, 1918. HANNAH BLUMENTHAL, Administratrix. BLUMENTHAL & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 233 Broadway, New York City.

CUNARD Established 1840 Regular Passenger and Cargo Services NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON NEW YORK—BRISTOL

Drafts—Money Orders. Mail or Cable Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland For further information apply, 21-24 State Street, New York Telephone 3300 Broad

JOHN J. CLARK'S BEST 6 CORD SPOOL COTTON It makes the strongest seam IT'S WORTH INVESTING ON. It's the Strongest, Smoothest and Guaranteed Full Measure

BE SURE AND ASK YOUR DEALER FOR JOHN J. CLARK'S BEST SIX CORD

MORNINGSIDE REGISTRY AGENCY WHEN in need of reliable, male or female NURSES Telephone:—Morningside 3851—3852 Open Day & Night. M. E. GAGE, Prop.

FURS E. Zornberg, 180 Lenox Ave. cor. 119th St. Specialist in all kinds of Furs. Old Furs remodeled and dyed. Estimates given. Phone Harlem 2312

Regina D. Paradis EUROPEAN GRADUATE 201 West 120th Street, New York Ladies Only Ramm's Medical Gymnastics Hot Air Apparatus Manual and Mechanical Hydrostatic Treatments Scientific Massage Beautifying in all its Branches Electric Light Baths Permanent Hair Removed by Electric Needle Permanently

RESSLER BROS. The Belnord FURRIERS R. RESSLER Furs Made to Order. Remodeling, Repairing and Dyeing a Specialty. Furs Stored During the Summer Months 545 Amsterdam Ave., near 86th St. Tel. Schuyler 7526

TEPPER Milliner 2241 Broadway Corner 80th St., New York

S. Hirschberg FURRIER MANUFACTURING 36 WEST 38th STREET, Between 5th & 6th Aves. Telephone Greeley 1448 High Grade Work Exclusively Repairing, Remodeling and Redyeing

INSURE YOUR HEALTH By covering your bald spot with a Toupee or Wig, it improves your appearance, prevents Oiditis, Catarrh, Neuritis, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. Call personally or write for more details. Open all day and evenings. Sundays 9 a. m. till 2 p. m. A. HASCHKA 104 East 116th Street, N. Y. Between Park & Lex. Aves.

The Faultless Hand Laundry All work guaranteed. Mending and Darning Free 512 COLUMBUS AVE., bet. 89-90 Sts. Tel. River 3281

Waldorf Laundry 313 Amsterdam Ave. near 75th St., N. Y. Positively All Hand Work. Delivery all over City Phone 3146 Schuyler.

Wright Laundry HAND SERVICE. 424 Columbus Avenue, Between 80th and 81st Sts., New York. Branch 2782 Broadway, near 107th St.

We recommend the following Tradesmen who have always valued and appreciated your patronage.

Maison S. Andre Inc. PATISSERIE and CONFISERIE
2613 BROADWAY, bet. 98th & 99th Sts., N. Y. Telephone Riverside 2546

SLAMA'S BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Under Supervision of Rev. M. S. MARGOLIES
MADISON AVE. and 86th STREET, NEW YORK Telephone Lenox 1992

HAUSMAN'S SHIRT HOSPITAL
FAMOUS FRENCH METHOD
Mending Shops for Waists, Dresses, etc.
All Repairs Inevitable
Heights Branch: Subway Building, Adjacent Ticket Agent
181st St. & St. Nicholas Ave. Tel. St. Nicholas 373
Harlem Branch: 306 LENOX AVE., N. E. Corner 125th St.
Telephone Harlem 325

Telephone Schuyler 4353
Fairbanks' Baking Company
473 COLUMBUS AVENUE
Near 93d Street
Branches:
267 Columbus Ave., Near 72d St.
688 Columbus Ave., Near 83d St.
885 Columbus Ave., Near 104th St.
4229 Broadway, Near 180th St.

TELEPHONE 1820 MAD. 80.
Swedish Massage and Baking Institute, Inc.
Nils W. Brodtkorb of the N. Y. Hospital,
Director of Treatment.
Swedish Massage, Medical Surgical Gymnastics,
and Baking Ovens. Obesity
scientifically treated by our own special
method without medicine or dieting.
Arteriosclerosis and infections can be sub-
mitted to 100 degrees dry heat with
safety in our baking ovens.
Prices very reasonable.
Ask for our Doctors' References.
50 E. 29TH STREET, COR. 4TH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 7363
WILLIAM H. LONG
Natural Flowers
412 COLUMBUS AVE., N. Y.

LONGO'S INSTANTANEOUS
Vegetal Hair Dye
For every shade. Does not con-
tain poisonous substance, such as
Silver, Lead, Copper, Arsenic,
etc. Use This Vegetal,
once a month. Will not fade
when shampooing or curling.
It does not stain the skin or
linen; \$1.25 trial bottle 50c (postage 16c).
Prof. M. Longo, 306 Broome St., N. Y.

Andrew Gillies
Furniture Fine Finishing - Repairing
& Upholstery 313 Columbus Ave.
Near 75th St. Phone 3837 Col.

The Cathedral Floral Co.
FLORISTS & DECORATORS Fresh Cut Flowers a
Specialty. Funeral Designs and Decorations a Specialty
301 W. 110th ST. cor. 8th Ave. Phone Cathedral 8096
2188 8th Avenue, bet. 116th and 118th Sts.

The Ewan Violin House
Makers and Repairers of
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
Sheet Music and Musical Supplies
Special Department for Jewish Music
173 EAST 116th ST., NEW YORK

"The Little Florist" Fresh Cut Flowers Daily
Floral Designs a specialty
S. E. Cor. Westchester & Prospect Aves., N. Y.

MAISON D'ART Phone Cathedral 9099
F. LESSER, Prop.
Dyeing & Cleansing
2080 Eighth Ave., bet. 112th and 113th Sts.
Mention the "Hebrew Standard."

Chris E. Zervakos
FLORAL ARTIST
1294 MADISON AVE., Cor. 92nd St.
Tel. Lenox 2827-2828. NEW YORK

The Vogue Hat Shop DRESS & SPORT HATS
Lingerie a Specialty
1967 Broadway, New York Telephone
Columbus 8268

Tel. Circle 1140 Established 1895
John T. Whitehead & Son
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
Supplies and Repairs a Specialty
1009 SIXTH AVE., near 57th St., New York

R. Sitzer Manufacturer of High Grade
BEADED BAGS
Phone
Riverside 3063 2486 Broadway N. Y.

Tel. 7670 Riverside 27 years with Maresi Co.
D. MONTI Pastry, Ice Cream
Confectionery
Prompt Delivery to any part of the city. 2696 Broadway, New York

L. Simon & Son Stationers & Engravers
CIGARS
Periodicals and Newspapers Delivered
2243 BROADWAY, at 110th St. 2876 BROADWAY, at 112th St.
Tel. Morningside 8042 Te. orangside 8297 & 5056

BENNY GREENBERG
MEAT and POULTRY MARKET
786 AMSTERDAM AVE.
bet. 98th & 99th Sts. N. Y.
Phone. Riverside 9026

F. M. SWEENEY ESTABLISHED 1890
DEALER BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS
752 9th Ave., bet. 50th-51st Sts. 2212 8th Ave. bet. 119-120th Sts

J. J. NOLAN Baker
751 COLUMBUS AVE., N. Y.
bet. 96th and 97th Sts.
Telephone 10081 RIVERSIDE

Cohen's BAKERY and DAIRY LUNCH
20 East 33rd Street bet. 5th & Madison Aves., N. Y.
Telephone 10226 Murray Hill

Telephone Schuyler 4685
T. Martin & Co. FRUITERS
FANCY JELLY and FRUIT BASKETS
534 COLUMBUS AVE. foot of 86th "L" Station

R. CARLSON CABINET MAKER
Store and Office Fixtures, Partitions, Railings. Carpenter
Work of all Descriptions. We Cater Especially for Your
Home Work. TEL. 2949 CIRCLE
122 W. 50th STREET, NEW YORK

Tel. 245 Riverside
WEST END MARKET Strictly כשר
Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Poultry, etc. All kinds of Beef,
Bologna, Sausages
75 W. 97th ST., Near Columbus Ave., N. Y.

Louis Bayer LICENSED Tel. Harlem 3506
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
GARAGE WIRING A SPECIALTY
121 East 116th St., Near Lexington Ave., N. Y.
Residence, 83 West 118th Street, Tel. 2253 Harlem

Phone 5273 5274 Columbus
Harry A. Flagge GROCER
307 Columbus Avenue bet. 74th & 75th
Streets, New York

BONNER MILLINERY
"The Little Hat Shop"
EXCLUSIVE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES
1929 1/2 B'WAY, Lincoln Sq. Court Bldg., bet. 64th-65th Sts

Telephone Lenox 876
C. KEIM UPHOLSTERER and CABINET MAKER
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.
0160 Lexington Ave. New York

Colonial Beauty Parlor
Margaret Griswold 353 FIFTH AVENUE
Entrance on 34th Street

C. A. SCHULTZE INTERIOR DECORATIONS
Fine Upholstering & Curtains
Wall Hanging, Paneling, Painting, Chinese Lacquer Work, Gild-
ing, Restoring of Antiques, French Polishing
1016 LEXINGTON AVE., bet. 72nd & 73rd Sts.
Formerly with W. Ludwig Schultz, 429 Fifth Avenue

Enoch's TABLE LUXURIES
Staple and Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
930 Madison Ave., New York
229 Columbus Ave., New York
West End, - New Jersey

Robert Hammond McLeod, Dental Surgeon,
is prepared to do dental work of every descrip-
tion. Modern painless methods are in vogue,
and terms are as reasonable as possible for
first-class work. Dr. McLeod's office is located
at 74 Coligni Avenue, New Rochelle. His office
hours are from 9 to 5, and appointments may be
made by phoning 4377.-Adv.

Phone 3320 Columbus
CHIROPODIST Dr. J. J. Reina
HOTEL ANSONIA, Broadway, 73rd & 74th Sts
New York. Will call at Residence

H. EDELSON 788 Amsterdam Avenue
bet. 98-99th. Phone Riv. 6957
UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE & CABINET MAKER
Orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed

William D. Eggers Men's Hatter & Furnisher
Shop of Style and Quality
2572 Broadway, Near 97th Street, New York

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY for
GREATER NEW YORK
AND NEWARK.

Red Cross Shoe

Ladies Red Cross Arch Support Shoes of fine
vici kid flexible soles and Orthopedic heels.

J. Blum & Sons ELEVEN BIG
BEST STORES
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

Red Cross Model 805 1/2

Booklet on Request

\$6.50

EAST SIDE STORES: 3d Av. and 124d St.
3d Av., 86th & 87th Sts.
3d Av., 150th & 151st Sts.
Bowery near Broome St.
Mail Order Dept., 2240 Third Ave.
Brooklyn 442-444 Fulton St., Opp. Bridge, near Hoyt St
Stores } Broadway, bet. Park and Ellery Sts.
Broadway, near Greene Ave.

WEST SIDE STORES: 222-224 W. 125th St.
6th Av. & 27th St.
8th Av., near 40th St.
2240 Third Ave.

NEWARK STORE
689 BROAD ST., OPPOSITE MILITARY PARK
Factory: 511-519 EAST 72nd STREET

LUST'S Genuine **GLUTEN BREAD**
AND DIABETIC FOODS

Gluten flour, Gluten grits, breakfast food, noodles, zwieback, saccharine, fully
in accord with professional prescriptions. Sold in all hospitals and sanitariums.

FOR SALE AT 150 AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

DOWNTOWN:
J. L. Callahan, 31-43 Vesey Street.
Wm. Neubert, 137 1st Avenue.
Mr. Kraemer, 343 Broome Street.
Gelsert's Bakery, 407 8th Avenue.
Messrs. Charles & Co., 43d Street and Madison Ave.
Lust's Pure Food Store, 110 E. 41st Street.

UPTOWN:
Bloomingdale Bros., 59th Street and 3d Avenue.
Giebelhaus Bakery, 1520 1st Avenue.
Lust's Bakery, 100 E. 105th Street.
Groh's Delicatessen, 134 Lenox Avenue. (116th Street.)
Nauss Bros., 124th-125th Sts. and 3d Ave.
Kullmann's Bakery, 2113 3d Avenue. (116th Street.)

BRONX:
1051 Westchester Avenue.
868 Tremont Avenue.
502 Tremont Avenue.
854 and 924 Longwood Avenue.
3311 3d Avenue.
159 St. Ann's Avenue,
Klug Bros., 2937 3d Avenue,
3495 3d Avenue.

LUST'S HEALTH FOOD BAKERY, 100 EAST 105TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

UNION EXCHANGE

FIFTH AVENUE & 21st STREET

THE PROGRESSIVE BANK

Capital & Surplus **2,100,000** In the **New Wholesale District** Deposits Over **\$15,000,000**

President **SYDNEY H. HERMAN**
Vice-President **LOUIS J. WEIL** Vice-Pres. & Cashier **DAVID NEVIUS**
Asst. Cashier **GEORGE B. CONNLEY**

NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK

Mountain Valley Water
Used in the Treatment of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETIS, CYSTITIS, GOUT and RHEUMATISM
We know it will cure, because it HAS cured.
MOUNTAIN VALLEY WATER CO., 247 WEST 86TH ST., NEW YORK
For sale by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrill & Condit Company. Send for valuable booklet.

TELEPHONE, COLUMBUS 2976

Safety Service Efficiency

The Columbia Storage Ware-Houses

67th Street and Columbus Avenue

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

GUCKENHEIMER-HESS, INC.
FINE PROVISIONS
83 Third Ave., New York All Goods Manufactured Under Government Inspection

RUG and CARPET CLEANSING **C. H. BROWN CO.**
209-211 East 37th St. Telephone 5891 Murray Hill

Dirt and Dust Eliminated not from surface only, but throughout the fabric.

BUYING from FREEDBERGER & KOSCH presents an outstanding advantage that of securing goods of very high character at very ordinary prices.
FREEDBERGER & KOSCH, 6 & 8 Avenue A, New York
Telephone Orchard 3176-3177
FURNITURE, RUGS, PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Mount Carmel Cemetery
Borough of Brooklyn
Cypress Hills
The most beautiful, attractive and desirable Jewish Cemetery in the country. We have spared no expense to develop our cemetery—such as roads, paths, receiving vaults, chapel and two entrances. PRIVATE PLOTS for sale at reasonable prices—situated in an exclusive and select location. Terms to suit.
BENJ. BLUMENTHAL, President,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone at N. Y. Office, 8575 Cortlandt.
Telephone at cemetery, 161 Cypress.

Central Carpet Cleaning Co.
Telephone Riverside 8235, 8949
STORAGE REPAIRING
Rug and Carpet Made Equal to New Estimates Furnished
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed Charges Reasonable
CLEANING VACUUM
409 CENTRAL PARK WEST, near 100th St.

THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.
Jos. Bauman & Son, Props.
Orchard 1236 61 E. 4th St.

Carpets - Cleaned - Clean
JORDAN'S
New York Carpet Cleaning Works, Inc
Office and Works, 437 & 439 W. 45th St
Established 1857. Phones: 4692-4693 Bryant
OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST MODERN

WHEN YOU FURNISH YOUR HOME YOU WANT THE BEST TO BE HAD AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES. THAT'S WHERE WE COME IN.

Jacobs & Mark
Furniture and Carpets
89 BOWERY, N. Y.
Tel Orchard 8074-8077.

CARPETS BY STEAM BY HAND BY COMPRESSED AIR or on THE FLOOR
CLEANED
CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.
Telephone 137 Murray Hill 219 & 431 EAST 85th ST. COZ & BRANDT, Inc. and 1508 BROOKLYN

Dr. H. W. GUILSHAN
DENTIST
271 West 125th Street
NEW YORK
Phone 1464 Morningside

Telephone 3022 4395 Harlem
Under supervision of Rabbi Benjamin Thoma-
shov, with Rabbi M. S. Margolies' approval,
under U. S. Government Inspection No. 490.

SAM GORDON
Manufacturer of
High Grade Strictly Kosher
MEAT PRODUCTS
62 East 110th Street
Main Retail Department
1594 Madison Avenue New York
Also branch stores
at
HARLEM
17 E. 114th st., nr.
1451 5th ave. bet.
117th and 118th sts.
Lexington ave. &
W. cor. 164th st.
BRONX
761 E. 152d st.
near Westchester
ave.
225 Intervale ave.,
nr. Kelly st.
187 E. 152d st., a
w. cor. Fox st.

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

Shebat 19th, 5678

VOL. LXXI. NO. 5.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st. 1918.

10 CENTS PER COPY.



MINE OWN VINEYARDS

By SAMUEL ROTH



Our Nustcha was only a mite of a village, of a little over a hundred dwelling houses, each with a garden and a well. But people in the neighborhood—Zloczow, Zoorow, Pidlipitz, spoke its name with a lingering fondness, as though it pleased them. And that was because Nustcha was so beautiful, so peaceful, so full. . . .

Before my father erected the square white inn at the crossing of the roads from Zloczow and Pidlipitz, his occupation was the caring of a vast stretch of land divided off into orchards of cherries, plums, nuts, and vineyards of grapes. I liked the cherries and the plums and the nuts, but the vineyards I liked most of all.

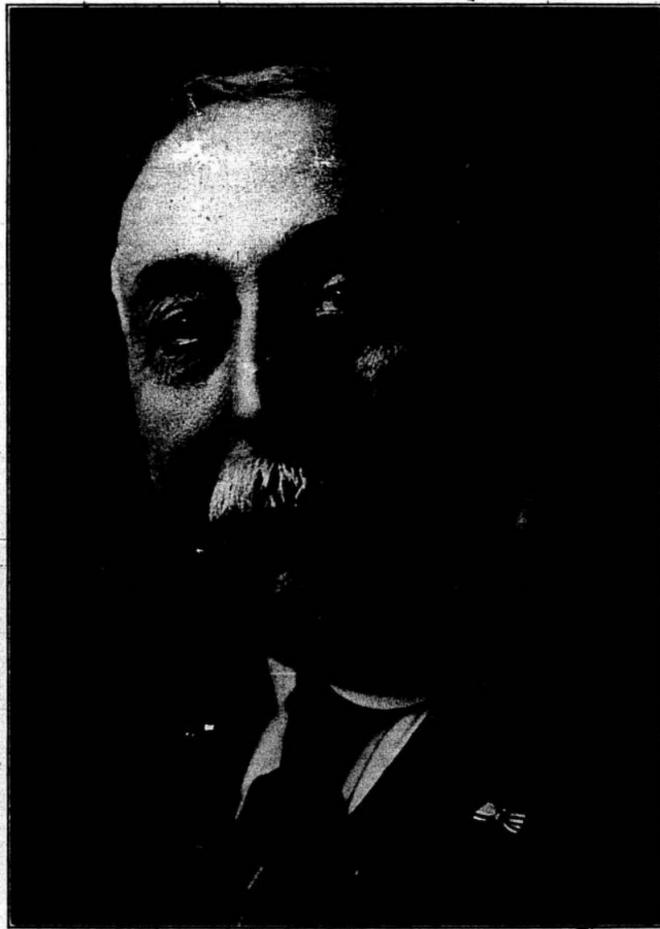
You see, when one lives in a place like Nustcha one naturally gets some queer notions. The very sky in Nustcha is so wide and familiar, as though one were living under one's own roof. It was the most peaceful thing in the world to enter the orchard on a warm, breathless afternoon, the plums with rich blue skins suspended without a tremor, and you had but to reach your hand and pluck one of them.

The vineyard was an adventure.

The vineyard lay at the extreme south end of the village. From the top of our house it could only be seen dimly. Even when I climbed the tall apple tree in the middle of our own garden I could just about glimpse the stretch of field, a brown spot in the midst which I knew was the crude little hut my father had constructed for the watch, and a dim line around it, which was the fence.

I still remember the first time I saw the vineyard. It was a very beautiful Sabbath morning in August. Father was a little indisposed and not hungry enough to eat. So he suggested a stroll and I, who was only three, was taken along. We passed through the various orchards, and oh, the thrill when I passed squarely under a tree laden with big ripe pears. It was powerful. And then we arrived at the vineyard.

I will say nothing about my joy of Jewish children are born into lit- very following week, in this manner- on passing through the vineyard. The cramped houses with dark stair- I was on the road arguing with Vas-



Joseph Yeska.

Mr. Yeska, who has been named as a member of the newly constituted Board of Education of New York City, is eminently qualified for that office. He has been particularly successful in his mercantile career, advancing step by step until today he is the largest manufacturer in his line. Mayor Hylan announced a business regime for New York City, and perhaps for that reason was largely influenced in appointing Mr. Yeska.

Mr. Yeska is 57 years of age and has been a resident of New York City for over 40 years.

peared behind the gate and beckoned to me: "You will go there with Sarah and stay over night. I'll be with you tomorrow morning," he said.

Sarah was my sister, two years older than I, and "There" was the vineyard.

II.

It was sundown when we arrived there. We had eaten an early supper. Besides, sister was tired and a little frightened; so we went to sleep. I awoke the following morning with the feeling of something soft on my cheek. My opening eyes beheld a huge light-brown dog, a St. Bernard I later learned, who had flopped down at my side and during the night had carelessly deposited one of his paws on my shoulder. I had never seen him before, but I immediately knew that he was one of us. We eventually had become firm friends.

A little later mother came with our breakfast. She came later in the day with dinner, and in the evening with supper. We were to remain in the vineyard, my sister and I, during the rest of that summer. We spent much of our time reading and telling stories. Occasionally father came around, and he would sit down between us and tell us about pious Jews who were lost in the woods and rescued by angels. But when father was not around, our favorite occupation was gathering grapes and eating them.

So that summer went by. In winter the rabbi came from Zloczow and he kept me busy most of the day throughout the entire winter. But every once in a while my sister and I would go aside and whisper together about what we would do when summer came. The vineyard was in our heads, of course.

III.

Spring came, and then summer. My sister and I, our hands clasped together, ran one morning with full speed in the direction of the vineyard. When we reached the gate

May a Jew even think of the joys of ways and dim skylights? The great event came to pass the sily, the son of a rich goy in the neighborhood, when my father ap-

MURAD



Everywhere Why?

S. Anargyros
A CORPORATION

*Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish
and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

PACKAGES
OF TENS AND
TWENTIES.



The Quality Phonograph

AFTER all, QUALITY is the chief thing you ought to consider in the selection of your phonograph:

Quality of tone, quality of mechanism, quality of records and quality of talent.

And that's just the quality combination offered you by the Pathe Phonograph and guaranteed by the Pathe trademark.

PLUS the exclusive Pathe features of convenience listed on this page.

—No matter what priced model of Pathe Phonograph you may select.

It is true of the elaborate Pathe Phonograph at \$225, and just as true of the smaller Pathe Phonograph at \$50.

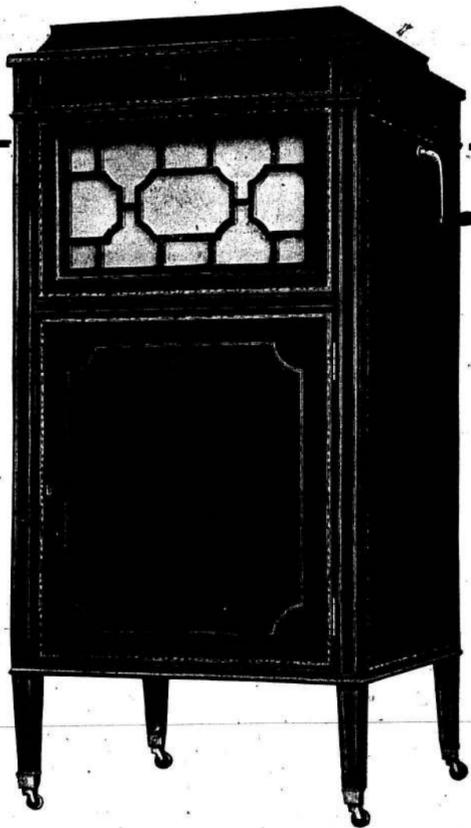
Muratore is a Pathé Artist

So also are Muzio, Didur, Thibaud, Ganz, Grace Hoffman, Rosa Raisa, Remini, Ober, Cavaliere, Bispham, Slezak, Urlus, Weil, Fitziu, Sammarco, Ruffo, DeCisneros, Journet, Chenal, Maguenat, and others. Most of them are exclusive Pathe artists.

In addition, Pathe popular artists are all that the word implies—they are the people's favorites. And phonograph owners watch for their monthly recordings with interest.

PATHE FRERES PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

20 GRAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Pathe Phonograph
Price, \$225

No Needles to Change

The Pathe Sapphire Ball takes the place of needles. It need not be changed.

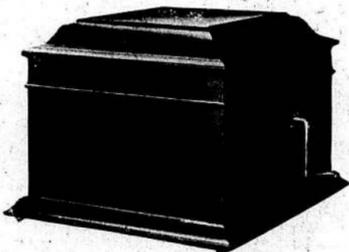
Records Don't Wear Out

We guarantee every Pathe Record to play at least one thousand times with the Pathe Sapphire Ball without impairing the unexcelled beauty of tone.

The Pathe Controla

With the Pathe Controla you may increase or decrease the tonal volume of the Pathe Phonograph at will.

Each Pathe Phonograph plays not only Pathe Records, but all other makes of records, and plays them perfectly.



Pathe Phonograph
Price, \$50