

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

Tammuz 27th, 5679

Issued every Friday at No. 87 Nassau street, New York, by William J. Solomon. Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum. Entered as second-class matter September 25, 1882, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LXXIV. NO. 4.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25TH, 1919.

10 CENTS PER COPY.



CROSSING THE CONTINENT

By Anna Goldman Abelson



"Old lady Mercuson has joined the temple! A new page in the history of Goldcity Jewry was being written, and the community fairly quivered with excitement. Mr. Noble, the secretary, took up new negotiations with the mason and roofer and the Ladies' Auxiliary sent out a committee to bring in estimates on church carpet.

Who were these Mercusons, whose very presence had the power to thrill a whole community into such pious action? Let us brush away a half century and peep into the starting point of their history.

The burning bush in the wilderness was less of a miracle than the beholding of it by Moses. That Elijah could rise to heaven on a chariot of fire was not so astounding to the angels as the fact that Israel was so high favored as to have another man of God witness this marvel. There are men and women in this world who, if you sat them on the throne of glory, would merely see wonder in its elegant and costly ornamentations. There are some beings who, were romance to conceal herself in their very bosoms, would take her for a malady and waste themselves in seeking remedies to be rid of her.

Herman Mercuson was a man to whom the very heaven of poetry had opened itself, and yet, in blindness, had built him a shrine to his own worldliness.

As the most elegant Reform Jews are actually the children and grandchildren of the most inelegant Orthodox Hebrews with sheitel and beard and Yiddish and prayers and Judaism; as the most prominent wealthy Western aristocrats who turn up their noses with true Western patriotism at the mention of a New York Jew are invariably those whose cradles have stood in some dingy corner of an East Side tenement; as most prosperous Hebrews in this country who, out of pure principle, build a cage of snobbery and priggishness about them to ward off the pest of Russian and Polish Jewish society are most positively Ghetto children, so, preposterous as it may seem, were the anointed Mercusons at one time New York Ghetto Jews.

At fifteen Herman Mercuson, an only son, was orphaned of his father. His kind uncles and aunts took it upon themselves to provide him with a future.

One, a tailor, proposed the sweatshop; the bakeress aunt opened to him a field in her basement bakery; one uncle, a butcher, was ready to initiate him into his profession, and so the length and breadth of uncle and auntdom.

But Mrs. Mercuson, a tall, slender woman of thirty-five, with a brow so

quite so vast a brow, threw away his book of "Pluck and Luck" stories and laughed. "Study? No, mother; I am going out West to dig gold. Will you go with me?"

"Go with you, child? Where?"
"O, West. We will start say in a week. Stop off in Chicago and then go on."

would have known what to do. How often we sat together and wove plans for your future. But now my imagination is bare, my heart is cracked, and I am only a woman, a widow, a ruin of a life, God, what shall I do?"

"But if it makes you so unhappy," he felt that she was strug-

to Chicago first. Why, Chicago and New York are like twin cities when it comes to Jews."

The mother felt from his voice how light his heart had suddenly become. She did not dare to say what was on her mind. But the boy watched her and knew that she felt unhappy. His own buoyant spirit fled. "You are sad, mother," he said, "we will not go."

"We will go," she rejoined, in a sorrowful, yet steady voice, "even if we die there of loneliness."

But the boy was right. When they came to Chicago, it was like moving from Pitt to Ridge street, in New York. The same Jewish people were there with the same great poverties and the same great charities. It took but a little while and the mother again made friends, and began to feel at home once more. But the young man grew more dejected and dissatisfied than ever. Just as Mrs. Mercuson had grown to like the place her boy, Herman, as if surcharged with the ammunition of discontent, burst on her calm with a plea that they pack and go further West. Chicago was not the kind of place he thought it was, he protested.

The poor woman's lips tightened with anguish. "There is something in you, my boy," she said forlornly, "that neither father nor I have given you. You have the wanderlust."

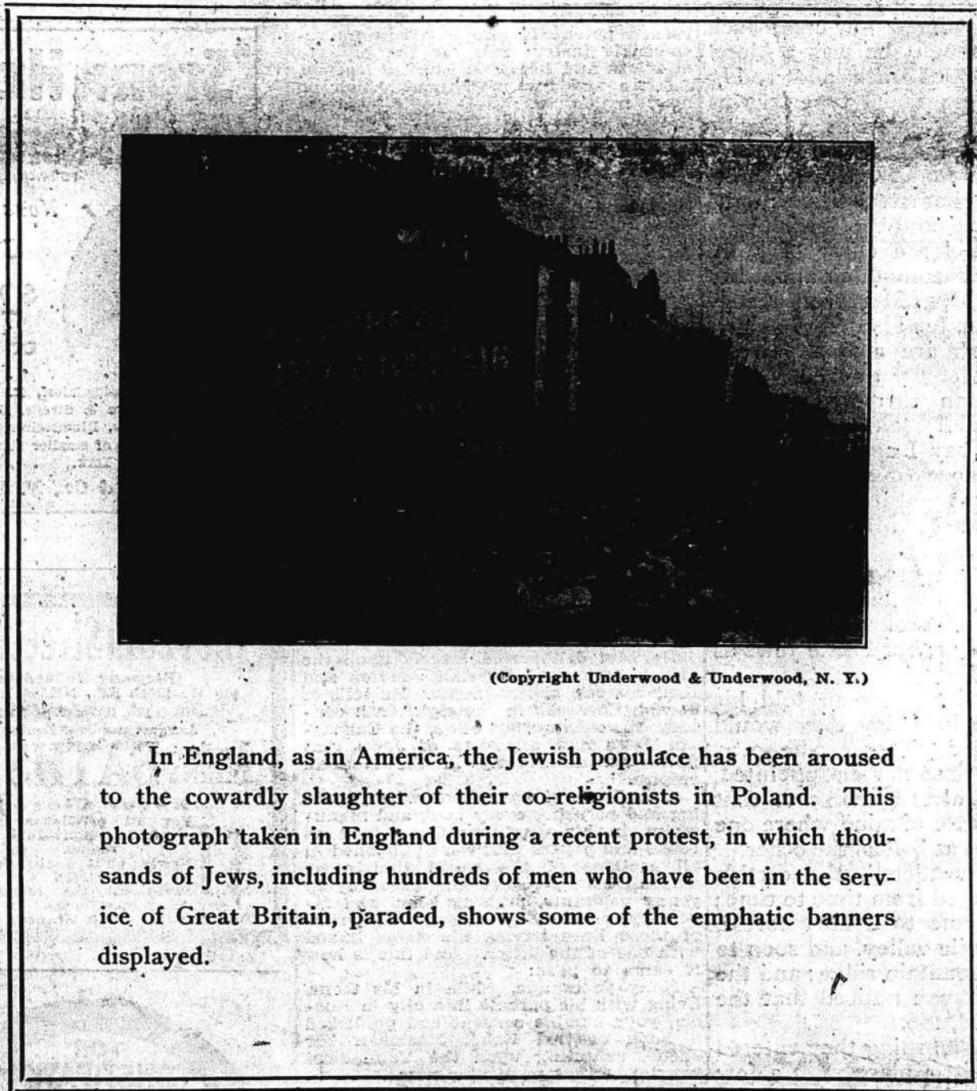
His laugh sounded as happy as a child's. "O, I'll be a somebody yet some day, see if I won't."

So, moving westward with the gold fever, with dreams and elation in the heart of the boy, and sorrow and misgiving in the mother's heart, in company of sinners and vagrants, they crossed the wide plains, resting at little stations where the Jewess would take no food that was unkosher.

Then on, on over the chalky desert, with murder and sin for companions, with gold-a-fevered criminals, in rickety stage-coaches, the old fashioned Jewess followed her son.

And often she reproached him. "You are going on a gentile's quest, my boy. The Jew was not destined for gold hunting. God's Torah alone should satisfy us."

But he laughed at her. "Ah, mother, I shall be a new Columbus," he cried, jubilantly, "I shall discover a golden America."



(Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

In England, as in America, the Jewish populace has been aroused to the cowardly slaughter of their co-religionists in Poland. This photograph taken in England during a recent protest, in which thousands of Jews, including hundreds of men who have been in the service of Great Britain, paraded, shows some of the emphatic banners displayed.

high and so wide that she did not know what to do with it in her narrow slum life, spurned all these offers. "Character, knowledge and wisdom are a man's true wealth," she told them. "Hermele must study." "Study?" Herman, a youthful counterpart of his mother, with not

She was silent.
"Well, mother?"
"O child, child, what can I say to you?" she cried out in helpless despair. "God has taken the light and wisdom out of our home. Your father—O God, how could you rob us of him—your father

gling with her tears, "I will stay."
"I will go with you," she said quietly.
"You will?" his voice was all joy.
"Yes—I suppose there are some Jews out there, no?"
"Jews in Chicago? We will go

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And with an aching heart the mother followed the boy. On they rode and trudged over the white, shining, human-bone littered road, waded across frozen streams on a shadowy quest.

"Do you really love gold so much?" the mother would ask him. And the boy crowed with delight. "Gold? No, it is the quest, the quest."

"God, there must be gentle blood in your veins," the mother gasped.

"I am the New America," he answered, with a ringing laugh. "I want to build me a fairyland of gold."

In North Dakota Herman hired himself out on a ranch for no other salary than their board. The pent-up bitterness in the woman's heart burst forth. "So this is your fortune?" she asked icily. "For this you have brought me here?"

The young man laughed loud and gleefully. "Fortune? Fortune is coming, mother dear. I am but apprenticing myself to experience, now."

Life on the ranch was primitive, rough and hard. No class, no law, no morality, no religion was there. As the wilds were vast and unfenced so was the family life. The people were either impulsively kind or savagely brutal. No one asked the strangers their belief, and the strangers never asked the ranchers theirs.

To expect kosher food in that place would have been ludicrous, but there was one thing the woman seldom failed to do, and that was to go out into the wilds on Saturday mornings with a Hebrew prayer book, find some rocky seat and pour out her aching heart to God. There the ranch woman found her one day and espied the book.

"So you are a Jew," she said with a sneer.

Mrs. Mercuson's first impres-

sion of this woman now, came back to her. Though she was a blond with a freckled face and ruddy arms and as a racial type, was as far from the Hebraic as a Swede, yet Mrs. Mercuson thought that she looked like a Jewess. Beauty has no race characteristics, as ugliness has none, and the Jewish people come in for a share of both. Yet there was something about her that made Mrs. Mercuson recognize her as a Jewess.

"Then you are also a Jewess, no?" Mrs. Mercuson asked. The woman shrugged her fat shoulders and said, "Yes, I'm ashamed to say I am."

"Is it because your husband is a Christian that you feel ashamed of your religion?" Mrs. Mercuson asked.

"What's that got to do with it? He don't care two bits what I am. Nobody cares around here what anybody else is; but I hate Jews as I love pork."

That evening Herman told his mother that in a day they would move further West. She was neither surprised nor disappointed, for she had already come to that indifferent state of mind where one thing seemed as bad as the other.

As they wandered, the earth's scenery changed from time to time; now they came to a hilly forest, now to a fertile valley, and soon to a majestic mountain ridge; and the silent sad woman noticed that the skies changed, too.

One frosty morning they entered a nameless little place with a few gold mounds here and there, and huge giant mountains on every side.

A sudden light leaped into the sad woman's countenance. "See, see, the glorious heavens here," she whispered in rapture to her son, they are so near, I can touch them with my hands. God must be with us, we are so near Him here." It was Goldcity in embryo.

A. A. HARKAVI DEAD.

By REV. DR. NACHMAN HELLER. European exchanges brought the news recently of the demise at Petrograd of the great scholar, thinker and linguist, Dr. A. A. Harkavi, at the age of eighty.

Harkavi was born at Novihordok, Province of Minsk, Lithuania, of pious and wealthy parents. His father gave him an excellent education in Jewish history, religion, the Scriptures, Talmud and cognate objects. Domestic instruction and home training proving inadequate for young Harkavi's abundant perception, he was sent to Woloshin, the Jewish Cambridge in those days, where he studied rabbinic literature diligently. Willing and studious, Harkavi, becoming proficient in both degree, secretly studying at the same time the Russian, German and French tongues, becoming proficient in both secular and Jewish learning.

His thirst for wisdom and desire for knowledge could neither be quenched nor satisfied by limited instruction and stray lessons. Harkavi, therefore, went to Wilno, the Lithuanian metropolis, and became a student of the then existing Rabbinical Seminary. After a short stay at that institution, Harkavi, at the age of twenty, left Wilno and journeyed to St. Petersburg, where he matriculated at the university, adopting Oriental languages as his particular studies. Graduating with honors from the latter institution, he was sent by the Russian Government to Germany for additional study, and at the age of thirty-three he was awarded the title of doctor of philosophy. Returning home fully equipped and properly qualified for a professorial position at the capital university, for obvious reasons the Holy Synod and Russian clergy would not permit a Jew to instruct at the university, and he became thereupon the librarian of the Imperial Bibliotheca, which position Harkavi held until his death, a period of almost forty years.

Had Harkavi undergone the process of ablation and the ordeal of baptism, he would have undoubtedly risen to distinction and fame in the Russian upper crust, the clergy and laity recognizing his usefulness, and, considering Harkavi's acumen, but, stiff-necked as he was, Harkavi remained loyal to ancestral inheritance and true to parental religion, governmental disapproval and clerical dissatisfaction notwithstanding. The Jewish genius rose, blossomed and expanded all the same, defying inimical vigilance and in spite of antagonistic agitation. Harkavi delved deeply in the various volumes that he found in the library, made startling discoveries and drew comparisons for scientific research and Slavic manifestations. His keen perception and marvelous memory turned potent factors and became responsible instruments for the hitherto oblivious and forgotten Russian legends, folklore and fiction, without which no race, nation or people could ever be introduced into the family of nations. Although debarred from a professorship for his Jewish stiff-neckedness and his religious steadfastness, Harkavi was highly considered by the Russian Government, which bestowed distinctions upon him and honors every now and then, acknowledging in this way his splendid achievements in the fields of Slavic research.

In addition to his secular and governmental work, Harkavi delved deeply in the hoary manuscripts and ancient writings and brought forth news and tidings concerning kinsmen and co-religionists, adding this wise chapters and sections to Jewish history, details and particulars of which were entirely overlooked by Heinrich Graetz and other German historians for lack of Slavic and Russian information. Zichron L'Rishonim, Measeph Nidochim and letters in the Hebrew periodicals and papers, the Hashahar, Hacarmel and Hamelitz extended and expanded far and wide the history of the Jews in the Slavic countries, Harkavi having furnished this valuable information, which enabled Dubnow to produce his monumental work known as the History of the Jews in Russia.

Harkavi deliberated largely upon the various types of Russian Jewries and their historic achievements. He tells of Jewish Cossacks in the eighteenth century, the montaneous Jews, the Caucasian Jews and all sorts of Jews that flourished abundantly in the Russian empire.

A. A. Harkavi was a book worm, reading and perusing every book and manuscript in his department, as well as books and papers that were published in all sections of the world that came within his jurisdiction, encouraging young aspirants, praising some and favorably mentioning others, the writer of these lines having his name linked with one of the latter. And this is how it came to pass:

Many years ago, while in his teens, living with his parents in a city in Russia, your humble servant had published a book entitled Rabbi Nachman bar Jacob, reflecting upon the Talmudical worthy of that particular name. There existed in those days some kind of a trust who had a monopoly on Hebrew in general and Hebraic poetry in particular, whose henchmen came out in the press, both Russian and Hebrew, with wild attacks and atrocious onslaughts on Rabbi Nachman bar Jacob and its young author, crushing his poetical talents, shattering his literary ambitions and destroying his genial aspiration. But there arose Dr. Harkavi and addressed a testimonial letter of praise and laudation to your correspondent, which, indeed, turned a friend in need! May the memory of the righteous be blessed!

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD)

Enormously Successful Day of Protest and Mourning by Jews Throughout the United Kingdom—Widespread Cessation of Work—London Polish Committeemen's Annoyance—Important British Labor Conference Denounces Pogroms—Dr. Herzl's Play Produced in London—Yiddish Players' Successful Visit to Manchester—France and Palestine.

London, June 27, 1919.
The day of mourning and protest in reference to the massacres of Jews in Poland held by the Jewish community of Great Britain and Ireland on June 26 secured widespread observance throughout the community and was also brought eventually before the attention of all the other people in the country. The Polish Committee in London evidently foresaw that the matter would secure great attention and they endeavored, therefore, to rather diminish its importance beforehand by official letters in the leading newspapers here. Some of these begged the Jews to reconsider their proposal, as it was said it would simply add to the bitterness already engendered; and, furthermore, the usual array of pro-Polish arguments were advanced. The only newspaper, however, of any importance which gave them special space and publicity was the anti-Semitic Morning Post.

The actual call to mourning was printed in the daily newspapers of the 26th inst., in the following words:

"The Chief Rabbi and Beth-Din request that the full 'Yom Kippur Katon' service be held in the synagogues this afternoon at 1.30. Wherever this cannot possibly be held the 'Selichoth' of the Fifth Fast are to be introduced into the morning service of that day.

"Our brethren throughout the United Kingdom are expected to refrain from business and work this afternoon, and such as are willing and able will keep today as a fast, at least till after the 'Yom Kippur Katon' service."

The pogrom protest demonstrations were wonderfully successful, and cessation from work was universal among Jews. Synagogues, friendly societies, trade unions, all joined together in evidencing Jewish solidarity. In the Jewish quarters there were no Jewish shops open. The People's Palace, a great assembly hall in Mile End Road, a little further east than Whitechapel, was crowded at 8 o'clock in the morning. At 11 there were surging masses waiting admission. Crowds also thronged the Whitechapel Pavilion Theatre to hear Zangwill and other speakers. These, by the way, included Commander Kenworthy, a British Member of Parliament. Although not a Jew, he has taken special interest in Jewish and Russian questions, and is a great friend to the oppressed everywhere.

At mid-day a long procession, headed by a body of ex-service Jews, left Mile End for Queen's Hall, Langham place. The Jewish national colors were draped in black and banners were borne representing hosts of societies, even the young "Children of Zion." Large numbers of the demonstrators and members of the audience wore black rosettes, some even black armlets.

The climax of the day was reached at Queen's Hall, a great assembly hall in the West End of London, from which thousands had to be turned away, to their keen disappointment. Though technically the service was a memorial for the fallen, there was an exciting moment in the Chief Rabbi's forcible address when the pent-up feelings of the people could no longer be restrained. At the words: "The Allies resurrected Poland; it is for them to say 'Stop!'" the whole audience rose to a man, and with waving of hats burst into prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann arrived towards the end and, probably inspired by his presence, the whole audience again rose and sang the Jewish national anthem.

The British Labor party convention is meeting this week, and the Jewish

National Labor Council dispatched a fraternal message to that convention prior to the day of mourning, describing what the day of mourning was about and asking the Labor party conference representing British organized labor to show its solidarity and good will to the Jewish nation by passing a resolution condemning the Jew-baiting, pillage and murder now taking place in Poland as in old barbarous times. The manifesto went on to say that the Jewish working classes all over the world are for a free and independent Poland, but these callous atrocities are a stain on the Polish nation and on humanity, and it is the duty of every lover of freedom to protest against them.

This request was accepted by the members of the convention of the Labor party, and they passed a resolution denouncing the atrocities and calling on the Big Four to compel the Polish Government to stop this form of plunder and murder. The Labor party represents now over 3,000,000 organized work-people in this country, and is the political side of the labor movement, as the Trade Unions Congress is the purely industrial side.

The protest and mourning meetings were held throughout the country, especially important ones taking place in Glasgow and Manchester, where Jewish shops, business places and workshops closed for the day. There was a practical strike also of Jewish workmen in industries for the day throughout the country.

On June 23 there was produced at the Pavilion Theater, Mile End, London, Dr. Herzl's Zionist play, "The New Ghetto." This play was produced, I understand, twenty years ago in Vienna, where it created a considerable sensation, but today in London it does not appear to have the same effect. In the past twenty years circumstances have changed a good deal in the relationship of the Jews and the Gentiles, whilst from the point of view of most of the critics Dr. Herzl seems to have lacked the dramatic technique required to lend absorbing interest to his play. The play is propaganda, although possibly not pre-eminently so, and we have learned from George Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and Granville Barker to look for great skill in the wrapping up of propaganda, whether it be in the lesser or greater category.

The translation, as I have already indicated, is by M. J. Landa, the Jewish writer, and he also played the part in the piece of Wasserstein, a poor agent who becomes a millionaire stockbroker. This was a very clever character study. It was the part of Wasserstein that contributed the vein of humor in the piece, also. Landa has received a letter of congratulation on the translation and his acting from Hans Herzl, a son of the late Dr. Herzl, who was present at the first performance on Monday. It was rather unfortunate that on the occasion of the first performance somebody rushed in with the rumor that peace had been signed. This was taken to be a cry of "Fire," always a disquieting thing for a theater audience, and something of an uproar arose which, however, was speedily subdued when the conductor of the orchestra played the Hatikvah. "The New Ghetto" is the first production this headquarters of the Jewish drama has given in English.

Maurice Moscovitch, the Russian-Jewish actor, with his company, has gone to Manchester, where a two weeks' season is being given in the New Queen's Theater. "A Mother's Heart," "The Power of Nature," "The Great Question," and other Yiddish plays are being presented. Most of these pieces are being described as melodrama. They lay out their subject broadly and sparsely, with a sufficiently strong undercurrent of comedy running on quite approved lines. Moscovitch has built up a big reputation here in this way, and his company is certainly a most competent one.

M. Pichon has refused to tell the French Chamber anything about the French mission in Palestine and French aims there, because the treaty with Turkey is still under negotiation. The facts are understood to be these: M. Pichon has a difference with this country about the northern frontier of Palestine, and with the Arabs about Damascus, Aleppo and Alexandretta. Relying upon the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916, the French have established an administration in Northern Galilee. Such a frontier would mutilate Palestine, would deprive Palestine of control of its natural and indispensable water supplies, and would constitute an open door on the north involving serious military burdens for its defence. A Jewish Palestine is not concerned in the French dispute with the Arabs; why, then, should it be made a victim? In the end it is quite certain that the French claim to mutilate Palestine will have to be dropped, but by putting it forward and persisting in it the French government are exposing themselves to the danger of conflict with the dearest wish of the Jewish people throughout the world. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that the Allies will dispose quickly of this dispute and of the whole Turkish settlement, so that the East may know what is before it, and the liberated and revived nations may get to work in rebuilding their homes.

Potash and Perlmutter Debate "Movies" and Aid to War Sufferers.

By MONTAGUE GLASS.
(This story is contributed by the author to the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, No. 15 East Fortlieh street, New York.)

"Yes, Mawruss," Abe Potash said, "there is some of our people which seemingly has got the idea that if they show any sympathy for them poor Jehudim in the old country the United States Secret Service will be after them for carrying a concealed hyphen or something, and have them interred in a Southern prison camp for the duration of the Peace Conference, although such soft hearts they've got it, Mawruss, that they cry like babies every time William S. Hart gets misunderstood on a moving picture fillum."

"And yet, Abe, there ain't one of our people alive today which don't owe it to the fact that some time or another, in Russia or in Spain or even way back in Mitsroyim Hooretz, his folks was helped out from starvation or slaughter by other folks, both Jewish and non-Jewish, with hearts of mercy, Abe," Morris Perlmutter declared, "which if them good-hearted people which had mercy on our brothers in olden times would have considered that they had done enough to show how good-hearted they were by getting all broke up over the sufferings of moving picture stars, Abe, where would most of us Jehudim be today? Am I right or wrong?"

"Still, Mawruss, I think that those of us which is moving picture fans appreciates just as much as those of us who ain't, y'understand, that the food, the protection and the money which our friends gave in olden times wasn't gifts outright. Us Jews hold all them benefits on consignment and on memorandum, Mawruss. We've got to account for them now, Mawruss, and when the American Jewish Relief Committee comes to us and says they want to raise thirty-five million dollars for our starving brothers in Europe they ain't asking us for our money, Mawruss. This money don't belong to us. We are only taking care of it until the time comes when other Jews needs it to keep themselves alive, the way it was given to our forefathers to keep themselves alive. With us Jews it ain't a question of being merciful about that money; it's a question of being honest."

"Furthermore, Abe, there is money coming into the American Jewish Relief Committee from good-hearted people which ain't Jews," Morris said. "Their money is their own and they could do with it what they please, and with the large amounts they have given to the American Jewish Relief Committee instead of going to moving pictures they could have broken their hearts crying over Galli-Curci in the last act of 'Travvy-ayter,' supposing the Metropolitan Opera House ever put on such a high-priced double-header, Abe. But they would sooner give it to them poor Jehudim in Europe, Abe—people which ain't related to us in blood or religion, Abe—and deny themselves the pleasures which that same money would buy."

"Then all the more reason why us Jews should show our non-Jewish friends that the money which they give will be re-given by them Jehudim which they give it to, whenever it is necessary for other unfortunates—Jewish or non-Jewish—to have it, Mawruss," Abe declared, "and also, Mawruss, let us Jews profit by the example these Tzadeekim of non-Jews have given us, y'understand; that if you give your money to prove your sympathy for human beings which is suffering in Europe, instead of moving pictures actors which is suffering on fillums, Mawruss, not only would you show that you've got a heart of mercy, Mawruss, but also you wouldn't got to pay no amusement tax. Am I right or wrong?"

Glucksman Succeeds Teller as Executive Director of Welfare Board.

Harry L. Glucksman, assistant executive director of the Jewish Welfare Board since its inception two years ago, has been promoted to the position of executive director following the resignation of Chester J. Teller, who was executive director during that period.

In addition to his experience with the Jewish Welfare Board Mr. Glucksman has been a leader in Young Men's Hebrew Association work. He has been associated with the Manhattan Y. M. H. A., the Y. M. H. A. of New Orleans and is at present actively connected with the Metropolitan League of the Y. M. H. A.'s of New York, Brooklyn, Bronx and Westchester County.

Under Mr. Glucksman's direction the Jewish Welfare Board will continue its extensive program of demobilization work in the army camps, naval bases and convalescent hospitals in this country.

Declares it is Impossible to Give Palestine to Jews.

William T. Ellis, special correspondent to the New York Herald, writing from Damascus under date of June 25, cables that the world will one day awake to the existence of a grave situation there, a situation that is more serious than that in the Adriatic and which, in certain respects, is not unlike that in Fiume. This is according to a statement made by an American official who has recently returned from Paris.

"The peace conference is entirely unaware of the situation in this country," he said. "It is moving calmly on its way, apportioning territory among the old and new powers without reckoning on militant local sentiment."

"Nobody in Paris with whom I talked had any conception of the unanimity of the opposition of the foreigners and natives in Syria and Palestine to the political Zionists. It is simply impossible to turn Palestine over to the Jews without precipitating a great massacre."

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ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD

Mr. Alfred D. Lind has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of Masons for the Second New York Masonic District.

A chapter of the Alliance of Israel has been formed at Jersey City, N. J., with an enrollment of over fifty members the first week.

Rabbi Bernard Cantor has assumed the pulpit of the Flushing (L. I.) Free Synagogue. He intends inaugurating a campaign for a building fund.

A Young Folks' Auxiliary has been formed to aid the proposed erection of a synagogue by the Congregation Sons of Israel, Jersey City, N. J.

An addition to the Jewish Seaside Home at Ventnor, N. J., will be dedicated next Sunday afternoon. It will be known as the Simon and Theresa Abraham Isolation Pavilion.

Zionists of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island attended a convention on July 20 at Revere Beach, Mass. There were 200 delegates present, representing sixty cities.

Rabbi Samuel M. Gup, who until recently was rabbi of Congregation Bene Israel, of Natchez, Miss., has received a call from Congregation Sons of Israel and David, of Providence, R. I.

There are now 13 Talmud Torahs in Philadelphia, Pa., under the auspices of the Federation of Jewish Charities. A principals' organization has been formed and a teachers' registry will soon be entered.

The practice of catching Jews in the streets of Vilna and drafting them into "forced labor" battalions has been renewed. Many tragic scenes were witnessed in connection with these maneuvers on the part of the authorities.

Lewis Strauss, who has been secretary to Herbert Hoover in the latter's work as director of American Relief Administration in Europe, has been made a chevalier of the Civil Order of Leopold by the Belgian government.

Mrs. Ben Loewenstein, of Cincinnati, was appointed temporary chairman at the conventions of the Women's Association of Commerce of the United States and the National Women's Business Committee, recently in session at St. Louis.

Moses Denenberg, one of the founders and for the last twenty years president of the Montreal (Canada) Hebrew Free School, died suddenly last week in his sixtieth year. He was a governor of the General Hospital and a large contributor to charities.

Rev. S. J. Roco has just celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as hazan of the Bevis Marks Congregation (Sephardic), London, England. Rev. Roco, who is 75 years of age, came from Amsterdam to London after having seen service in the Dutch army.

A terrible slaughter of Jews took place at Bobruisk, province of Minsk, when 1,200 Jewish refugees returned from Lithuania, where they escaped from the horrors of war. The Bolsheviks shot at the mass of Jewish refugees and twenty Jews fell dead immediately.

A Hebrew school and community center building will be erected by the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, of Cleveland, Ohio, on its new site prior to the erection of a new synagogue. A committee is now engaged in the task of selecting a site and as soon as it is purchased plans will be completed for the new school building.

M. J. Karpf, for the past eight months director of the Jewish Welfare Board's activities in Cincinnati, has accepted the position of superintendent of Jewish Relief societies of Chicago. He had resided in Chicago, where he had been a high school teacher and voluntary social worker for ten years before coming to Cincinnati.

The rabbi of Sandez and many Jewish workers having sons in the Hungarian Red Army were among the Jews arrested in Budapest at the order of the Bolshevik government. It is charged that the arrests were made at the instigation of the Polish Council as a direct result of the latter's friendship with the Bolshevik Commissar of Agoston.

In reply to inquiries made in Parliament, the English Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cecil B. Harmsworth, stated that it is true that many Jews lost their lives in the operations between the Russian Bolsheviks and the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik armies under General Gregorov. This General Gregorov, Harmsworth admitted, is reported to be very anti-Semitic.

Mrs. Simon Selling, an ardent worker in all civic and philanthropic causes in Portland, Ore., died at her late residence last week. Mrs. Selling was born in Lafayette, Ind., and came West in the '90s with her father, Mr. Jacobs, afterwards mayor of Corvallis. She was a graduate of Oregon Agricultural College, and had been president of the local section, Council Jewish Women.

Maurice B. Hexter, superintendent of the United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati since October, 1916, has accepted a call from the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston and has assumed his duties as executive director. He succeeds Dr. Morris D. Waldman, who has returned to his former position as head of the United Hebrew Charities of New York.

Irvin Bettmann has been appointed a member of the St. Louis (Mo.) Board of Invitation is extended to all young men and women possessing good voices to enroll. Rehearsals are held at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, every Tuesday evening at 8.15, when applications for membership may be made.

At a conference of Rabbis and communal workers, held at the office of the Federated Jewish Charities, last week, representatives of the three Boston Yeshivas agreed to amalgamate and to place the united Yeshivas under the control of a duly elected body. They are the Yeshivath Rabbi David Karliner; the Yeshivath Rabbi Meier Simche; and the Yeshivath Rabbi Hyam Erisker.

The committee, appointed by Mayor Peters to establish fitting memorials for the fallen Boston heroes who had rendered exceptional service to their country, is considering naming one of the main squares in East Boston after Ensign David Hoffman, lost in the torpedoing of the U. S. S. "Tampa," September 26, 1918, off the coast of Spain, during the last week of submarine warfare.

The Jewish Women's League of Philadelphia, Pa., declares it has won a partial victory as a result of its boycott of kosher butchers. The movement among Jewish women to abstain from meat and buy other food products instead has resulted in the butchers making a big reduction, they say. Jewish women reported they could buy this week at twenty-eight cents the same class of meat for which they paid forty cents last week.

The Polish Minister of Ways and Communications has categorically refused to order his subordinates to co-operate in putting a stop to attacks on Jews in trains and at the railway stations. The minister, in a letter to M. Priutzky, stated that his department could not deal with such complaints from Jews, and that it was a matter for the Minister for War to take the necessary action and to stop the anti-Jewish excesses.

David Pinski's dramas from the Yiddish which were recently published here under the title of "Three Plays," are to be brought out shortly in England, with an introduction by Zangwill. Isaac Sheftel," one of the plays recently produced at the Vienna (Austria) Comedy Theatre with such success that another of Pinski's plays, "The Treasure," was soon after produced, with Rudolph Schildkraut in the leading role. It met with equal success.

A gang of women and soldiers attacked the rabbi of Novo-Minsk in one of the streets of Warsaw, pulled his beard, and beat him. They then brought a charge against him of stopping and insulting women in the street. The respected rabbi was dragged to the police station, cross-examined, and detained. The intervention of Deputy Rabbi Perlmutter (who on learning of the occurrence hurried to the police station) was needed to secure his release.

A new wing of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, of Long Branch, N. J., was dedicated last week. The wing, which cost \$150,000, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wimpfheimer, of New York, in memory of their nineteen-year-old son, Private Jacques Wimpfheimer, who died in service in a Hoboken hospital a year ago last winter. The new wing doubles the present capacity of the hospital in the number of beds, besides adding operating rooms.

By the death of Mr. Myer Baker, which took place last week, the community in Liverpool, England, has lost a prominent worker, one who, during his life, gave the full benefit and advantage of his excellent abilities to every communal cause. The deceased took a warm interest in all Jewish affairs, and a leading part in the executive councils of nearly every communal organization in the city. He was one of the founders, upwards of a quarter of a century ago, of the charity now known as the Jewish Shelter and Home for Aged and Needy Jews, and has been a member of the Executive Committee of that institution up to the time of his demise.



A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst.

At the gymnasium for boys (bearing the name of Ray) in Warsaw, the restrictions on the admission of Jewish pupils ("per cent. norm.") have again been introduced, if not officially, at least quite openly. Jewish parents who ask that their children should be received in the school must first of all give information as to the religion which they profess. Thereupon they receive the reply that for Jews a "per cent. norm." exists and that this "norm." has already been exceeded.

The Polish soldiers in Lodz converted the Jewish cemetery there into a camp. They keep their horses among the graves and desecrate practically all of the bodies buried there. In addition to that, they attack all participants in Jewish funerals taking place there. Conditions have reached the stage where the employees of the Jewish undertakers refuse to perform funerals for fear of attacks. The relatives of the dead are compelled to bury the bodies. The Jewish inhabitants of Lodz petitioned the Minister of the Interior to alleviate conditions.

Alfred Patek, a widely-known newspaper man, died at Denver, Colo., last week, where he had been in poor health for many months before his death. After graduating from college he took up journalism and later on was editor of the St. Louis Star. He joined the staff of the New York World, and subsequently became a feature writer for the Hearst Syndicate. In 1900 he came to Denver and was managing editor of the Post and the Times. For a short time he was private secretary to Governor Adams, who later appointed him State Immigration Commissioner. At one time he was field secretary and director of publicity for the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

At the elections for town council, which took place recently throughout the Czechoslovak Republic, seventy-six Jews were returned.

Rabbi Meir, chief rabbi of Salonika, has decided, in view of advanced age, to resign his post and to pass the remaining years of his life in Jerusalem, his native town. His decision has created a painful impression in Salonika, and at the solicitation of the leading members of the community he has postponed his departure for a few weeks until his successor is appointed.

Major Julius A. Adler, 306th Infantry, Seventy-seventh Division, a member of the staff of the New York Times, was decorated again this week for gallantry in action when Col. A. Sapelli, Italian Colonial Troops, representing King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, pinned the coveted Italian War Cross upon his coat. Major Adler wears the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action in reconnoitering alone in advance of his company in taking St. Juvin, October 14, 1918.

Rabbi Nathan Gerstein of the Congregation Agudas Achim, of San Antonio, Texas, died last week at Tulsa, Okla. Rabbi Gerstein was enroute to New York when stricken with spinal meningitis and taken to a hospital at Tulsa. Rabbi Gerstein was 32 years old. He was born at Minsk, Russia, and was educated at school at Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. After arriving in the United States he was Rabbi of a synagogue in Atlantic City, from whence he came to Texas. He spent several years in Fort Worth, coming to San Antonio in 1915.

The Jewish Press Bureau at Stockholm says that M. Noah Prilutzky, leader of the Jewish People's party in Poland, whose mandate to the Diet has been cancelled, also has been condemned by an extraordinary commission to fourteen days' imprisonment for not registering under the alien registration act. The bureau says Prilutzky declares that as a one-time member of the Warsaw City Council, the Imperial Council and a member of Parliament, and having been a lawyer living in Poland for more than twenty years, he does not consider himself an alien.

The Polish Press has opened a campaign against the clauses in the Peace Treaty which give the Great Powers jurisdiction in controlling the rights of minorities in the new States and in Greater Rumania. The Liberum Veto advised the Polish delegation to reject the clauses, in order to avoid placing Poland under the control of international Jewry. The Courier Warszawsky made an appeal to the Assimilation Party to bend its leaders to Paris to destroy the clauses "which meant for Poland a kind of Turkish Capitulations." The newspaper declared that the clauses of the treaty could not solve the Jewish problem, but that they were only calculated to make Poland seek ways and means of compelling the Jews to emigrate, instead of attracting them towards the main population of the country.

New Haven Congregation Institutes Department.

John Fiske was one of the first to point out the ethical significance of the prolonged period of infancy in the biological development of the race. By analogy, then, it is indeed a splendid sign of the times when the religious education of children has been and is being extended far beyond the age which was customary a generation or even a decade ago. There was a time when it was difficult to keep children to the age of confirmation. That is now taken for granted. And most congregations are now able to keep the children in the religious school at least a year or two after confirmation.

One of the finest and most inspiring examples of what can be done has been the complete and unqualified success of the four years' religious high school course in connection with Congregation Mishkan Israel of New Haven, Conn., under the leadership of Rabbi Louis L. Mann. The high school department of the religious school begins after confirmation, the age of the children being about fifteen in the first year. Four years ago twelve children were confirmed; this year twelve young men and women about 19 years of age graduated from the high school department. The young men are students of Yale University, some of them juniors—and all of the graduates have been attending religious school regularly and conscientiously since the age of 6. From 6 to 19 years of age.

To know Judaism is to love Judaism! These young men and women have so enjoyed their work that they want to continue. How incredible this would have sounded even a decade ago! Beginning in September a normal school course will be in operation to meet their request. The normal school will have two instructors, one of them Rabbi Mann and the other, one of the professors of the Biblical department of Yale University. Mishkan Israel will in the future call to its teaching force only those who are graduates both of the high school and normal school of the congregation. The normal school will hold the young men and women from the age of 19 to 21. The course has now been so arranged that there is a carefully graded curriculum for Jews and Jewesses from the age of 6 to 21.

Legionnaires to Make Homes in Palestine.

Hundreds of American youths who enlisted in the British Expeditionary Force and fought as Jewish Legionnaires in Palestine will make their permanent homes in the Holy Land, it was announced today by the American Red Magon David upon receipt of a telegram from the Palestinian Red Magon David. The cable urged that the Legionnaires Emergency Fund Campaign, now being conducted by the Red Magon David be successfully completed, and that funds be forthcoming to assist the discharged soldiers to settle in Palestine, and to unite them with their families.

The cable also requested that winter garments be forwarded to Palestine immediately and that an ambulance, equipped by the American organization for emergency service be sent at once. Fifty cases of winter clothing have been packed and will be shipped within two weeks from the local headquarters. The Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Magon David has already equipped an ambulance, and other branches are preparing to follow suit.



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ENGAGEMENTS.

FLAXMAN-WOLFF—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wolff, of 1135 Vyse avenue, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter Frieda to Mr. Harry Flaxman of New York.

FRIEDENTHAL-DAVIS—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Davis of 1056 Bryant avenue announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam to J. L. Friedenthal.

IVRY-MORRIS—Mrs. E. Morris, of No. 109 West 129th street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Anna, to Mr. Ephraim Ivry.

LEVY-HAMBERGER—Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Hamburger of 1 East 106th street announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Samuel B. Levy of Monticello, N. Y.

LEVY-SCHOEN—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Schoen of No. 124 Audubon avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Loretta Ruth to Mr. Joseph Levy.

LOWY-GERSON—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gerson of 600 West 150th street, New York, announce the betrothal of their daughter Madeline to Louis Lowy.

ROSENBLUM-SCHIFF—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac O. Schiff of No. 2 West 88th street announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth E., to Lieut. Herman G. Rosenblum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rosenblum, of Flint, Mich., recently returned from overseas duty in France.

SALOMON-GOLDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Goldman of 101 West 126th street desire to announce the engagement of their daughter Juliette to Saul Salomon.

WINSTON-LIPKIN—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Winston of 873 Whitlock avenue, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter Jennie to Mr. Harry Lipkin.

WOLFF-COHN—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cohn of 605 West 115th street announce the engagement of their daughter Esther H. to Richard A. Wolff.

MARRIAGES.

KLEIN-RUBIN—Mr. and Mrs. Rubin announce the marriage of their daughters, Rose, to Mr. Arthur L. Klein, and Sarah, to Mr. Benjamin D. Mendelsohn, on Saturday, July 8, 1919. Rev. S. Seidman performed the ceremony.

MALTON-JOSEPHSON—Mr. Frank Malton to Miss Irma Josephson on Sunday, July 13, 1919. Rev. S. Seidman officiated.

MINTON-WERNER—Dr. Harry Minton to Miss Martha Werner, July 16, 1919, at Pennsylvania Hotel, by Rabbi M. Krauskopf.

ROSEN-REICHGOTT—Mr. and Mrs. J. Reichgott announce the marriage of their daughter Helen to Mr. Morris Rosen on July 16, 1919.

BIRTHS.

BIBER—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Biber (nee Harriet Levy), of 92 Hamilton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., announce the birth of a son on July 16.

FRANK—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Frank (nee Elsie Meyer), of 650 West 171st street, announce the birth of a son on July 19 at the Lenox Hill Hospital.

LOWENSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lowenstein (nee Levy), of 485 Central Park West, announce the birth

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of a son, Alfred Seymour Lowenstein, on July 16.

IN MEMORIAM.

HAMMERSTEIN—In loving memory of my husband, Lieut. Harry Hammerstein, who died July 28, 1914. Son of Oscar Hammerstein and father of Theodore J. Hammerstein. His wife, AUGUSTA G. HAMMERSTEIN.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. I. Fischman and family, of No. 102 West 119th street, are registered at the Ocean Plaza, No. 22 Beach 68th street, Arverne, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gutman, of No. 1186 Madison avenue, are at Carlton and Pinson avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y., where they will remain until October 1.

Mrs. M. L. Siff, of No. 1855 Seventh avenue, is at the Hotel Amigo, Dickerson avenue, Edgemere, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Blumenthal of No. 981 Park avenue are occupying their cottage at 48 124th street, Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Mr. Harry Lang and family of No. 2035 Seventh avenue are at the Emerson Hotel Beach 64th street, Arverne, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Mendel E. Cohen and daughter, of No. 601 West 149th street, have taken up their residence at the Strand Hotel, Edgemere, L. I., for the summer.

The engagement of Miss May Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown, of 239 Echo place, Bronx, to Mr. Frank Gerstein has just been announced. No date for a reception has been set.

Mr. Ben Altheimer is convalescing at Woodmere, L. I., after having undergone a severe operation and being confined to the Mt. Sinai Hospital for the past seven weeks.

Recent New York registrations at the Breakers, Atlantic City, N. J., include Mr. and Mrs. E. Sidney Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. Max I. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Biederman, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bodenheimer, Mrs. I. S. Guggenheimer and Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Green.

Among those registered at the Hotel Takanasee, Long Branch, N. J., last week were: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Field, Peter Korn and family, Julius Bacharach, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Friedenthal, Morris Mendel, Julius Bacharach, S. C. Hildburgh, J. S. Joseph, Robert Arkush and family, Mrs. S. Steiner and Mrs. G. Nachman.

Mrs. Hulda Levison, of 930 West End avenue, celebrated her 70th Birthday on July 13. She was surrounded by her family and friends, many of whom came in from their country places to do her honor. She is an ex-president of Jael Lodge, U. O. T. S., and a member of the Grand Lodge. Both these organizations presented her with handsome presents accompanied with words of love and praise. Mrs. Levison is a poet of great ability, and on every occasion her verse helps to make it enjoyable. Her thoughts and sentiments are always young, delightful and full of humor.

"Happiness."

By REV. EZEKIEL JACOBSON.

It is not how much we have, but how much we enjoy that makes happiness.—Spurgeon.

Happiness is like manna; it is to be gathered in grains and enjoyed every day. It will not keep; it cannot be accumulated; nor have we got to go out ourselves, or into remote places to gather it, since it has rained down from Heaven, at our very doors, trample not underfoot then the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path while in eager search after some great and exciting joy.

If the soul be happily disposed everything becomes capable of affording entertainment, and distress will almost want a name. The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who seeks happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the grief which he purposes to remove.

Man is, in all respects, constituted to be happy. Hence it is that he sees goodness around him in proportion to the goodness that is within him; and it is also for this reason when he calls the evil that is within him outside of him it also appears so. If a man therefore chooses that which does not seem to him good he can in a measure enjoy it. One of the most evident differences between the enjoyment of what is good and true and that which is false and evil is that the first leaves something to be re-enjoyed in memory and after life, while the latter leaves regret, disappointment and suffering. A great part of the infelicity of man arises not so much from their pride vanity and ambitious expectations. In order to be happy these dispositions must be subdued; we must always keep before our eyes such views of the world as shall prevent our expecting more from it than it is designed to afford.

We destroy our joys by devouring them beforehand with too eager expectation.

We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high. Menemdemus being told one day that it was a great felicity to have whatever we desire, "Yes," said he, "but it was much greater to desire nothing but what we have." The idea has been transmitted from generation to genera-

tion that happiness is one large and beautiful stone—a single gem, so rare that all search after it is all vain effort, for it is fruitless and hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a mosaic, composed of many smaller stones; each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole, a costly jewel. We talk of wealth, fame and power as undeniable sources of enjoyment, and limited fortune, obscurity and insignificance as incompatible with felicity. It is thus that there is a remarkable distinction between acquisitions, theoretically considered, and practically proved. However brilliant in speculations, wealth, fame and power are found in possession impotent to confer felicity. However desired in prospect, limited fortunes, obscurity, insignificance, are by experience proved most friendly to human happiness. Health, peace and competence is a popular definition of happiness. Yet thousands and tens of thousands possess these great blessings and are not happy, nay, will not allow that they have the means to be happy. Madame de Stael, in her "Delphine," defines happiness to consist in the absence of misery. How many human beings are without one single real evil, and yet complain of their fate. There is so little real happiness on earth because we seek it not aright—we seek it where it is not, in outward circumstance and external good, and neglect to seek it, where alone it dwells, in the close chambers of the bosom. We would have a happiness in time, independent of eternity; we would have it independent of the Being whose it is to be given; and so we go forth, each one, as best we may to seek out the rich possession for ourselves. But disappointment attends every step in the pursuit of happiness, until we seek it where alone it can be found.

The true felicity of life is to be free from anxieties and perturbations; to understand and to do our duties to God and man and to enjoy the present without any serious dependence on the future.—Seneca.

Rabbi Levi Chief Rabbi of France. Owing to continued ill-health Rev. Alfred Levy has resigned as Grand Rabbi of France, and M. Israel Levi has been appointed his successor.

Rabbi Levi was born in Paris on July 7, 1856. He received the degree of rabbi from the Paris Seminary in 1879, and was appointed assistant rabbi to the Grand Rabbi of Paris in 1882. Ten years later he was appointed Professor of Jewish History at the Rabbinical Seminary, and in 1896 he received the appointment of Lecturer on Talmudic and Rabbinic Literature at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris. M. Levi is one of the foremost Jewish scholars of the day. He actively identified himself with the organization of the Societe des Etudes Juives. On its foundation in 1880 he was elected secretary and general manager of the Revue des Etudes Juives, and in 1892 he took charge of its biographical section. He has contributed to the Revue papers on the Haggadah, the Talmudic and Midrashic legends, Jewish folk lore, the religious controversies between Jews and Christians, and on the history of the Jews in France. He is the author of several important works, some of them dealing with Alexander, as also of "L'Ecclesiastique, ou la Sagesse de Jesus Fils de Sira," giving the original Hebrew text with notes and translations (the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres awarded to this work, in 1902, one-half of the Prix Delalande), and "Ecclesiasticus," a classroom edition of the Hebrew text, with English notes and English-Hebrew vocabulary, in the "Semitic Studies Series," edited by Drs. Richard Gottheil and Jastrow.

M. Levi married a daughter of the late Grand Rabbi of France, M. Zadoc Kahn.

A Jewish Art Theatre for New York.

New York is to have another Jewish Theatre. This new amusement enterprise will be known as the Jewish Art Theatre and will be located in the former Garden Theatre, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Emanuel Reicher, for over thirty years one of the leading actors on the European stage, is to be the art director, and the following able Yiddish artists will be associated with Mr. Reicher in the enterprise: Binah Abramowitz, Celia Adler, Anna Appel, Ben-Ami, Yechiel Goldsmith, Lazar Fried, Hyman Mysell, Gershon Rubin, Emanuel Reicher, Joseph Schoengold and Henrietta Schnitzer.

This new home of Yiddish drama will be devoted exclusively to the better plays. The works of Peretz Hirschbein, who became nationally famous during last season; David Pinsky, whose plays received a Reinhardt production in Germany; Ossip Dymov, whose "Nju" was also produced by Reinhardt; Leon Kobrin, Sholem Ash, and other well-known Yiddish dramatists, as well as plays from the foremost European writers.

Samuel S. Grossman, general manager of the Jewish Art Theatre, announces that three plays have already been put in rehearsal; namely, "Die Puste Kretchme," by Peretz Hirschbein; "Der Shturm Mesheech," by David Pinsky, and "Der Bieber Peltz," by Gerhard Hauptman. The rehearsals are personally supervised by Mr. Emanuel Reicher.

This new Jewish theatre will absolutely break away from the old traditions of the Jewish stage. One of the innovations is the abolition of the star system. Another and much more important innovation applies to staging and scenery. This phase of the theatre will be under the personal supervision of two of the foremost Jewish painters. While it will be the policy of this playhouse to conduct its business along the most modern methods, artistically it will follow the

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Paris Reception to Justice Brandeis.

On his way to Palestine, Mr. Justice Brandeis was the guest at an informal reception by the Zionists of Paris. The principal speaker was Mr. Nahum Sokolow, who met Mr. Brandeis some years ago in America.

In responding to the various addresses which were delivered at this reception, Mr. Brandeis said that the Zionist political situation was very satisfactory, and laid stress upon the grand opportunity which was now offering itself, closing with an expression of his confidence that because the Jews had suffered for two thousand years, and struggled for two thousand years that they would know how to suffer and work, and in the end gain vastly from the opportunity which now lies before them in Palestine.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. Jacob deHaas, Professor Zimmern, of the University of Wales, who are accompanying Mr. Brandeis to Palestine; Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Dr. Nahum Syrkin, Mr. Bernard G. Richards, Albert M. Hyamson, Roger Levy, Andre Spire, and Dr. Depasmanick.

Bolsheviki Accused of Anti-Semitism.

A charge of anti-Semitism against the Bolshevik government was published in an article which appeared in the Bolshevik organ Vecherniya Izvestia, written by a certain Ivanichikov.

The writer states that in the districts where there are many Jews they are treated by the Bolshevik authorities worse than they ever were under the Czarist regime. At Kazivitch according to the writer the Bolshevik government compelled the poor Jewish population to pay a contribution of 5,000,000 roubles, while the rich peasants in the same districts had to pay only 90,000 roubles.

At Klimowitch and Mogilov the Bolsheviks divided the population into classes not according to social position, that is—rich and poor, but according to nationality. The Jews, both the capitalists and the proletariats, were classified together and were mistreated in the same manner.

\$312,000 for United Building Fund Campaign.

Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, chairman of the United Building Fund Campaign of

Federated Jewish Institutions, has announced pledges totaling \$312,000 from a group of members of the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital. These men had originally pledged \$70,000, but increased their subscriptions three hundred and fifty per cent. when they learned of the urgent needs of the twenty-one Jewish institutions which are now conducting a joint campaign for more than \$8,000,000. Beth Israel Hospital is one of the institutions to be benefited by the campaign. The campaign among directors of institutions is the first phase of the drive and is under the direction of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

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THE SITUATION OF THE JEWS IN POLAND.

By DR. GOTTHARD DEUTSCH.

Historic Aspect.

The Jews who form approximately 16% of the total population of the former kingdom of Poland, rising in the cities to 40% (Warsaw), and in some instances even 80% (Berdycezew), have been living in these territories since they were opened to civilization. Legend speaks of a Jew, Abraham Prochnovnik, who was elected king of Poland in 840 but declined, nominating Piast who became the founder of the dynasty ruling Poland for several centuries (840-1370). Another legend reports that Duke Leszek formally invited the Jews who were persecuted in western Europe to settle in his land, 905.

While these stories can not be accepted as real facts, it is certain that individual Jews did live in Poland in these early days, and undisputed evidence proves them to have had organized congregations in the 13th century, as the contemporary rabbinic author, Eliezer of Bohemia, reports, and as is evident from the charter issued by the king Boleslaus IV. in 1264, confirmed and amplified in 1334 by his successors, Casimir III (1337-1370), whom Polish historians call the Great, and Casimir IV (1447-1492) in the first year of his reign. The Jews are given autonomy in internal affairs, and the legislation shows throughout their importance in the economic life of the country.

The Jews, therefore, are no new-comers in Poland. Their actual existence dates back over a thousand years, and their historic importance as a factor in the economic development of the country is proven by undisputed evidence for the last 700 years. When western Europe either expelled the Jews (England, 1290; France, 1394; Spain, 1492; Portugal, 1496; various German states and numerous cities, especially the free cities, in the course of the 15th century), the Jews migrated in large numbers to Poland, where they furnished the missing middle class. The Poles, then being a primitive people, had only peasants and nobles. The Jews furnished the mechanics, merchants and financiers, replacing the Germans, who up to that time furnished the bourgeois elements in the primitive beginning of urban life. So it is still today, as can be seen by the numerous Jewish tailors, shoemakers, locksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, house painters, barbers, etc., who come from Poland and have settled in this country.

This is not the time to speak of the selfishness of the nobles and the fanaticism of the Jesuits who brought the country to ruin, when the activity of the Jews tended to make it economically independent of its western neighbors, but we may point to the unsuspected testimony of an Italian priest, Scipione Pattoli, the adviser of the last king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus Potiatowski, 1764-1795, who suggested to the king as one of the ways in which Poland's independence could be protected from the greed of her neighbors to grant to the Jews greater freedom.

Patriotism of the Polish Jews.

When the Poles tried to win back their independence with the aid of Napoleon, their great patriot Kosciuszko called upon the Jews for assistance. Among those who responded to this call was the Jew, Berek Josilovitch, who equipped a regiment of Jews at the head of which he was killed in action near Kotzk, May 5, 1809. A Polish noble placed a monument on the spot where he fell, and in Lemberg a monument was erected in his honor on the centenary of his death. Berek's son, Joseph Berkovitch, followed in the footsteps of his father and in 1831 organized a Jewish legion in the renewed futile attempt to resuscitate the kingdom of Poland. When in 1846 again an attempt was made to regain Poland's independence, the first insurgent battalion in Cracow counted 40 Jews, several of whom fell on the barricades fighting for their fatherland. Czysnki, the Polish patriot, believes that the failure of the revolution was due to Catholic fanaticism. The Jewish poet, Moritz Hartmann (1821-1872) and the Jewish publicist and politician, Moritz Veit (1806-1884), advocated the cause of Poland, and the German poet, Heinrich Laube (1876-1884), who, living in the German-Polish border province of Silesia, was certainly familiar with the conditions, presents in his novel "Die Krieger" the figure of a Jew who is an ardent Polish patriot. In the last attempt of the Poles to regain their national independence by an armed uprising, in 1861, the Jews took an active part in the movement from the start. The chief rabbi of Warsaw, Berish Meisels (1800-1870), appealed to his community to take part in the liberation of Poland, and he as well, as the preacher of the liberal congregation, Marcus Jastrow (1829-1903), the father of professors Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin and Morris Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, were arrested by the Russian Government as traitors. Jastrow, who was a native of Prussian Poland, was exiled, and so great was the confidence in his Polish patriotism that a Polish district in Prussian Poland offered him the nomination as representative in the Prussian diet. Another proof of the sympathy of the Jews with the Polish cause is seen in the attempt of the Russian government to win them over by the repeal of the law which prohibited the acquisition of real estate by Jews, May 24, 1861, which was followed by a similar law, issued by the Polish national government, June 5. This government recognized the loyalty of the Jews in a manifesto issued in 1863 shortly before the collapse of the revolution.

We have proof for the loyalty of the Jews from two independent sources during the latest period. The Jewish publicist, W. Kaplun-Kogan, in a pamphlet "Der Krieg eine Schicksalsstunde des Juedischen Volkes," published in 1914, pleads for the reconstruction of an independent Poland, and the English publicist, Stephen Graham, who is strongly prejudiced against the Jews, wrote in the London Times, Oct. 29, 1914: "Jews and Poles have been fellow sufferers from and are united in common hatred against Russian autocracy." In order to appreciate the value of these testimonies one must remember that in 1914 the resurrection of Poland was high treason in Germany as well as in Russia, and that the then existing treaty between England and Russia had promised to the czar the annexation of both Austrian and Prussian Poland. In the latter sections of the ancient kingdom the Jews possessed full equality, yet they sided with the just aspirations of their fellow-citizens who had often displayed marked hostility to them.

Polish Voices on the Jews.

While the Polish government from the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century did not treat the Jews justly, we find that their leading men and women recognized that Poland can not be free unless it granted freedom to her own oppressed. Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) perhaps the leading poet of Poland gives us in his novel "Pan Tadeusz" 1834, the sympathetic character of the patriotic Jew Jenkel. Countess Orzeska (1842-1910) shows in her historic novels, especially in "Eli Makower," 1875 and in "Meier Ezofowicz," 1878, the Jews as a helpful friend of the Polish cause. Joachim Lelewel (1788-1861) pleads in his "Jewish Question," 1859, for justice to the Jews. One may say without fear of contradiction by actual facts that the vast majority of the Jews in Poland in spite of what they suffered in the past from economic hostility and religious fanaticism wish to have their country, the country where their forefathers found a refuge, and for which they fought, as records show even in the 17th century, free from foreign rule. It would be the fault of the Poles themselves, if, blinded by national chauvinism, they should drive the Jews into the arms of their opponents.

The Modern Situation.

The attitude of the Poles to the Jews had been unfriendly for years, even in Russia, where as Stephen Graham in the above quoted article said, common interest should have dictated a better understanding in resisting Russian tyranny. The situation became acute in 1912 when in a Warsaw election for the Duma the Jews possessed the balance of power. They might have elected a candidate of their own, but out of sense of fairness and as a matter of policy they were willing to vote for the candidate of the Polish National Party. The latter as a studied insult nominated an avowed anti-Semite, and the Jews voted for the socialist, also a Pole. The Poles

answered with an economic boycott for the purpose of which a cheap daily paper Dwa Grosza, was published which was liberally backed by Paderewski, then on a concert tour in the United States. The excitement ran so high that the Jewish publicist Nahum Sokolow was not allowed to make a public address in Lemberg. One instance shall illustrate the cruelty of the agitation. Polish nobles still possess the feudal right of a perpetual leasehold on whole towns. Jews have lived on these grounds for centuries, but they still have to pay rent for the ground to the Polish nobles. In the town of Ribniza, Podolia, a fire had destroyed the Jewish quarter. The Jewish owners of the houses had rebuilt their homes under great difficulty, but after they had finished them, the landlords brought proceedings to evict them.

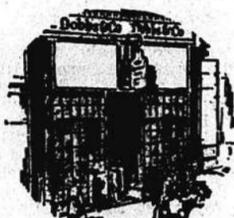
The Beginning of the World War.

The first sufferers from the war were the Jews, for the area where hostilities began, namely, Galicia and Russian Poland, have a large Jewish population. In Russian Poland the Jews were charged with treason on the slightest and most flimsy ground and as suspects on general principle. Grand Duke Nicholas, who was commander-in-chief of the western army, ordered three Jews in Radom to be executed on the ground that by allowing their horses to be requisitioned by the German army, they had given aid to the enemy. Among the victims was a rabbi who lived the life of a recluse, and the grand duke said to his wife who pleaded for mercy: "Be grateful that your husband has the privilege of being hanged, for if I had not taken such a measure my Cossacks would have dispatched every Jew in town." The charges of espionage were often preferred by Russian officers who in this way expected to cover their own treachery. A notable case was that of Miassojedoff, colonel of the gendarmes, subsequently hanged as a traitor in the pay of the Germans, who covered his own crimes by throwing the blame on the Jews. His exposure did not alter conditions. With the further defeat of the Russian army the charges were repeated and the Jews of a section threatened by an enemy invasion or about to be evacuated were ordered to leave on short notice. A typical case was that of Pumnian, government of Kovno, where the Jews were ordered to leave the town within six hours without being furnished conveyances or any other direction beyond the order to get out of the neighborhood. The Polish leaders, with a few notable exceptions, instead of protecting the victims of Russian tyranny from which they also suffered, poured oil into the fire. Gazeta Warszawska published a venomous article headed "the people of spies and traitors," May 1, 1918, and Andrew Niemojewski wrote various pamphlets in the same tone. Even the independence of Poland when declared by Germany—for the Russian section, of course—was denounced in the Polish churches on the ground that an independent Poland, backed by Germany would only benefit the Jews. Indeed, General von Beseler, the German governor of Poland, had to stop a political organization which under the guise of a charitable object carried on their old boycott game. In some instances the agitation came out quite boldly. The trade guilds at the celebration of their centenary in 1916 demanded the restitution of their ancient privileges among which is the exclusion of the Jews. The city council of Warsaw made a beginning with this system by excluding all Jewish mechanics from the committees formed for the sake of devising ways and means for improving the conditions of their trades. So were Jewish students of the University of Warsaw excluded from representation in the students' body. The abdication of the czar and the almost simultaneous entrance of America into the war with its critical effect on Germany made the independence of Poland a certainty, and in the summer of 1918 conditions became so grave that a Jewish committee called on the bishop of Warsaw, asking him to issue a statement on the relation of the church to the Jews. The bishop declared that a free Poland must establish conditions which would allow all inhabitants to live in peace together. (Press Dispatch, Aug. 2, 1918.)

The Pogrom Era.

When the complete rout of the German army and the second revolution in Russia liberated Galicia, and gave full scope to the disintegrating forces in the former Russian empire, Jews became the victims both of the general chaotic conditions and of national chauvinism, pent up during centuries of oppression. This chauvinism is illustrated by the fact, established in the course of a debate in the French chamber, when the minister of war had to admit that a Polish legion fighting under French colors, and commanded by French generals, excluded Jews from its ranks. Dec., 1918. Reports of grave danger, threatening the Jews of Poland, reached America, and Mr. Louis Marshall, accompanied by Judge Mack, called at the Department of State to ask for protection. Nov. 11, 1918. A press dispatch of Nov. 16, 1918, informed us of a note issued by the British ministry of foreign affairs to the Poles who were warned that they would lose the sympathy of the allies were they to continue the persecution of the Jews. Paderewski, before sailing for Europe, Nov. 23, 1918, told the reporters that the Polish republic would grant full equality to the Jews. We can not blame Paderewski for the fact that at that time 3,000 Jews who, under the German administration had been employed by the railroad management, were discharged. Nor could he be held responsible for what happened on the very day when he gave this promise.

(To be continued.)



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CORRESPONDENCE.

Orthodox Judaism in England.

Editor Hebrew Standard:
 It would undoubtedly be difficult to find a country where orthodox Judaism is in such a bad state as in England. In spite of the many orthodox and semi-orthodox congregations, Anglo-Jewry is in a state of decay, and were it not for the existence of several virile movements, one would despair as to the future of Jewish life there. There are, of course, the usual Talmud Torahs and other societies whose duty it should be to promote traditional Judaism here, there is even a Waad Harabonim in London composed of several prominent London rabbis, but all to no purpose for all are inactive. Not only is orthodox here a negative force, but liberal Judaism is actively engaged in spreading its net throughout London, and it has come so far that the West End synagogues have each taken a district of East London which they are going to "civilize" according to their adulterated ideas of Judaism. I do not think there has ever been held a conference such as that which recently took place in London which was convened for the purpose of considering "Is Judaism a Failure?" It was interesting, and would have been humorous were it not for the tragedy being enacted, to see these people solemnly debating the question.

But recently a conference of quite a different description was held here, and it is of this, the renaissance of traditional Jewry in this country, that I wish to write.

Those who have the Torah at heart and who believe that only in orthodox Judaism can Jewry live, understood that the time had come for action and it was in the first year of war that the Sinal League, a non-political and independent organization to promote and preserve traditional Judaism amongst the Jewish youth, was formed. A small branch was opened in the heart of East London, and the initial membership was fifteen. No ceremonies or demonstrations marked this unpretentious commencement. Fifteen young men came together and decided to learn and to meet together socially, to combine Torah and Derech Eretz. Three years have elapsed since then. Three years of strife and bloodshed, and six months after armistice had been signed the Sinal League held a conference to take stock and to look around. Since those fifteen young men first met twenty-eight branches had been formed of which several were compelled to close during the war, so that today only fifteen survive with a total active membership of 800 young men and young women. The conference was attended by delegates from all over London and from many provincial towns, including Manchester, Leeds, Gateshead, Glasgow, Dublin and Darlington. It was interesting to watch these young men and young women, earnest in their Judaism, come together and deliberate on the future of their organization. Enthusiasm prevailed throughout the conference which lasted two days, and every subject touching on the life of Jewry was debated. It was laid down as an unalterable principle that the Torah Hakdosha should guide the movement. No deviation from the principles as laid down therein would be tolerated, for it was seen how great was the danger which confronted Anglo-Jewry: half-measures would have endangered the whole life of the movement, and even if the organization lost by it, a rule was laid down that officers and committee of the organization and its branches must be orthodox in practice as in principle.

The final session was a demonstration for traditional Judaism such as has never been seen in this country. The spiritual leaders of every section of the community were present and addressed the meeting. The chief rabbi, the Hahm Dr. Gaster, Rabbi Dr. M. Jung, president of the Sinal League and Chief Minister of the Federation of Synagogues, and Rabbi Dr. Schonfeld, all spoke in sincere support of the activities of the organization. "Never in the history of Anglo-Jewry has traditional Judaism here been in such great danger as today," was a statement made at this meeting. "The Sinal League deserves and must obtain the support of every true Jew, for it will influence the life of Anglo-Jewry of tomorrow," exclaimed the chief rabbi.

That is the one hope of Anglo-Jewry, and it is fortunate for Anglo-Jewry that it has a youth which is a living, virile force. As Rabbi Dr. M.

Jung, in his opening address, said: "We do not work for the grown-ups, as their influence can only be for a limited period, but our youth—if we gain them for us—will carry on the spirit of the Lord for ever."

HARRY A. GOODMAN.
 London, Eng., July 4, 1919.

Jews and Summer Resorts.
 Editor Hebrew Standard:

Some time ago a man prominent in Jewish affairs visited a favorite summer resort and witnessed conditions that distressed him. A very unwelcome contrast between the conduct of the Jews and the Christians at the resort forced itself upon him. The Christians, while availing themselves of the many opportunities for relaxation, observed a certain restraint. They found time and inclination to hold regular religious exercises despite the manifold distractions incidental to vacation. The Jews, however, deliriously pursued an unceasing round of pleasures. They had apparently forgotten temporarily the institution of the Sabbath. They seemed to be under the impression that Judaism was entitled to a rest over the summer. The visitor could not help feeling that the behavior of the Jews at the resort was hardly calculated to win them respect or disabuse unfriendly minds of an ingrained prejudice.

For several years the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has been endeavoring to establish summer services at the various localities where any considerable number of Jews pass their vacation. The plan is not easily carried out, but so far the results have been encouraging. A warm response has usually greeted the efforts of the Union; often laymen have displayed rare interest in organizing the improvised congregations and taking part in the service. The war proved something of an impediment to the successful conduct of summer services; nevertheless, even in 1918, when abnormal conditions were at a height, 129 services were held by thirty-nine rabbis and laymen in seventeen places. This is quite a good record, and speaks well for the energy of the officers of the Union and for the deeply Jewish spirit of the guests at the resorts. During the present summer, under the beneficent spell of peace and reconstruction, much greater activity is anticipated.

The Union's work in arranging for summer services may be described here. Rabbis who are spending the summer in the more frequented resorts are asked to officiate at services there. Rabbis within easy reach of resorts where no rabbi is stopping are urged to make the trips. When no rabbis are available, laymen take the leading role, often on their own initiative. Rabbis in transit also help out. No remuneration attaches to the services. Prayer books and hymnals are gladly supplied by the Union. No pains are spared to render the services at once attractive and inspiring.

We believe the efforts of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations to be of utmost importance and deserving of hearty co-operation on the part of all earnest Jews who have the good fortune to spend the hot months amid the exhilarating influences of a summer resort. Too long has a charge of sordidness, of spiritual atrophy, been lodged against our people. The manner of his leisure oft proclaims a person's character, and for Jews to exclude themselves during vacation from the refining agencies of life were to bring grist to the mill of

anti-Semitism. Summer services, on the contrary, tend to raise Jews in the estimation of sincerely religious Christians. Besides, we are among those who entertain the hope—not too sanguine, we trust—that in many cases a sense of devotion to the cause of Judaism, acquired when the mind is relieved of business cares, will survive the return to routine duties.

GEORGE ZEPIN,
 Director of Synagogue Extension.
 Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16, 1919.

Charles Darwin and Moses Hyamson.
 Editor Hebrew Standard:

In his "Origin of Species," Charles Darwin advances the theory of evolution, tracing, this wise, the origin of man to the monkey, which has been almost accepted by the civilized world as proof positive, without any doubt or hesitancy. The writer went still further and discovered a Midrashic passage purporting to precede Darwin and manifesting the very identical idea. Dwelling on the Scriptural expression of "And the man became a living creature" (Genesis ii, 7), creature being fathered by the Hebrew dictum of Hayoh, the latter denoting, likewise, animal, Rabbi Jehudah maintains that the first species that mankind sprang from was adorned with a tail like the animal (Genesis Magnum xiv, 10). So much for Darwin and his Midrashic prototype.

Now comes Dr. Moses Hyamson and renders a terrific blow to both Darwin and Rabbi Jehudah of the Midrash, saying as he did in The Hebrew Standard, dated the 5th of Chesvan, 5679: "It is to be noted that while in regard to the rest of creation, the will of the Almighty is expressed in the third person, let there be light, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, let the earth put forth grass, let there be lights in the firmaments of the heaven, let the waters bring forth living creatures abundantly, let the earth bring forth living creatures." The creation of man is announced in the first person. Let us make man in our image after our likeness. For man is unique in his personality. He is distinguished from all other creatures upon earth. He is a citizen of two worlds!

In view of these enlightenments Darwin's theory dwindles into insignificance. NACHMAN HELLER.
 New York, the Fasting Day of the seventeenth of Tamuz, 5679 A. M.

Intercollegiate Zionist Association Activity.

The Intercollegiate Zionist Association is making plans to conduct extensive Zionist propaganda among the many students that are taking courses in the various colleges and universities in New York city this summer. The plans include a course of lectures by prominent speakers, to be given at the various educational centers in the city. One of the social features will be receptions at the Student's House, 405 West 117th street, which has been leased as club rooms to the I. Z. A. for the summer, and is open every afternoon and evening for Jewish students. A boat ride excursion is being planned for August 10.

Recent speaker was Professor W. A. Montague, who spoke on Friday, July 11, at Columbia University, on "Divided Allegiance." After the lecture a Zionist society of students attending the summer session at Columbia was organized, with Mr. Leon Hoffman, of Newark, as president, and Miss Rebecca Sonnenberg, of Richmond, Va., as secretary. On Herzl memorial day, Friday, July 18, Mr. Emanuel Neumann addressed the College of the City of New York, and Rabbi Louis I. Newman addressed the students of Hunter College.

Chief Rabbi of Posen Arrested.

The aged Prof. Philip Bloch, the chief rabbi of Posen, was recently arrested. The charges against him have not been announced by the government. His arrest caused great sorrow among the tens of thousands who know, respect and love him.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Graduation exercises of the Commercial School of the Young Women's Hebrew Association will be held on Monday evening, July 28, at 8.30. All interested are invited to attend. A reception and dance will be held on the roof on Tuesday evening, July 29.

Of all cars recently introduced on the market, none has had such a phenomenal success as the Lexington. The Lexington is made at Connellsville, Ind., and is the co-operative product of a number of auto accessory and specialty makers, all of whom contribute their product, thus assuring only the best in the completed car. In addition, the Lexington has a number of features found only in cars selling for \$5,000 or over,

and a number confined exclusively to the Lexington, one of them the famous Moore exhaust, which reduces the consumption of gasoline and increases the mileage.

Lexington cars are scarce just now, but Mr. Benjamin F. F. Needham, the Westchester agent, has a number on hand at his salesroom, No. 327 Main street, New Rochelle. They are to be had in both open and closed models, and the intending purchaser is warned to act quickly. Mr. Needham is the only authorized Lexington dealer for New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon, the Pelhams, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Tuckahoe and Bronxville.

"Established in 1839" is a sign displayed over the Coutant Pharmacy, No. 280 Main street, New Rochelle, and it speaks volumes. The Coutant Pharmacy has lately come under new management, having been acquired by Mr. H. W. Miller, who will continue to give the same reliable service which has enabled this establishment to continue in business for a period of eighty years, beginning when New Rochelle was but a little country village on the Boston Post Road, reached only by stage coach from New York. Mr. Miller handles drugs and chemicals of the purest grade and Coutant quality is never hidden, but is always apparent at the first test. Prescriptions are accurately compounded and a full line of druggists' sundries and accessories are constantly on hand.

Among low priced cars the Chevrolet has rapidly forged to the front in recent years, and its best advertisers are Chevrolet owners. While these cars are a little higher in price than the famous Ford cars, at the same time they are sold fully equipped with self-starter, electric lights, etc., and when these are attached to a Ford the price is approximately the same. On the other hand, Chevrolet owners will tell you of a much higher mileage than with other low-priced cars, and not alone is your initial investment small, but the upkeep is low, and that is the principal thing in buying a car if your purse is a moderate one.

Bennet & Sigerson, Inc., are the New Rochelle agents for the Chevrolet, and a cordial invitation is extended to visit their recently opened salesrooms at No. 449-453 Main street. They have on hand at all times a complete line of Chevrolet parts, and operate a real service station.

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Edited by J. P. Solomon, 1893-1909.
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By WILLIAM J. SOLOMON.

Telephone 899 Cortlandt.

Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1892, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Friday, July 25th, 1919 : : Tammuz 27th, 5679

Sabbath begins 8.18 P. M.

שבת-חמשה

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch is disgusted with the sermons preached by many pulpit-orators in these days. He finds that current magazine literature and newspaper editorials are the sources which inspired many of these utterances, in consequence of which he appraises them as having little or no real worth. While Rabbi Hirsch does not write specifically of the "sins" of our Reform rabbis under this head, there is little doubt that these are largely responsible for his criticism. In this case we cannot sympathize very deeply with him, for his example has raised up many imitators in the Reform rabbinate.

News filters out of Russia very slowly in these times and it is, therefore, only now that we heard of the death some months since of Abraham Harkavy, the celebrated Russo-Jewish Orientalist, at the advanced age of eighty years. Harkavy was one of that famous group of Jewish historical-critical scholars who were led by Zunz and Steinschneider in Germany. His was an original mind and a positive creative talent in the field of scientific Jewish research. He was connected for many years with the Public Library of Petrograd, and his loss to Jewish letters will be felt for a long time to come.

We were not surprised to note that M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, declared in the course of a recent interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies that France was in favor of the securing of complete civil, political and religious rights for Jews in the countries of Eastern Europe. Such has been the traditional policy of the government of the French nation ever since the Revolution of 1789 and, to reverse it now, were entirely to change the course of public opinion in that land. At the same time, so many conflicting rumors of the cross-currents of modern French politics persist that the statement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs must be hailed with satisfaction.

A copy of the thirty-sixth annual catalogue of the Hebrew Technical Institute of this city has reached our desk. This record contains full details of the curriculum of this useful school and a complete list of its graduates in the various courses offered. We note that those students who passed through the evening course of the Institute have almost uniformly devoted themselves to technical or scientific branches for their life work, while many of the alumni of the regular day sessions have been swept into the maelstrom of ordinary commercial ventures. The Hebrew Technical Institute is secure in its great reputation and its newest educational directory is but another earnest of its splendid service to the community.

If Maximilian Harden become the first ambassador to the United States from the German Republic the former friendship between the two countries will be restored speedily. Harden is probably the greatest private individual in Germany today. His genius for political writing, his certain and logical outlook on national and world affairs, his steady pursuit of the right, even where it involved criticism of the former powers that were in German affairs, all commended him to the respectful notice of thinking men everywhere. Such a man is bound to succeed in an ambassadorial position. Of course, as is well known, Harden is of Jewish origin, and for this reason never had a chance in imperialistic Germany to display his talents in a public capacity.

Owing to labor conditions, poor postal service, etc., many of our subscribers have been getting the HEBREW STANDARD Saturday morning and later. In order to have our publication delivered on Friday morning we have decided to go to press a day earlier than heretofore, and in future our forms will close promptly at noon, Tuesday. Correspondents will please take note that matter received after that time will be too late for insertion in the current number.

JEWISH OPPOSITION IN POLAND

LEON BERENSON, the leader of the Jewish Social Reform Society of Assimilators of Poland, is veraciously reported by our neighbor, *The World*, to be opposed to the new Polish treaty on the ground that it impedes the development of our co-religionists in Poland and makes for anti-Semitism in that country instead of allaying this. To him the creation of a sort of *imperium in imperio* (Jewry in Poland) is the choicest means of keeping Poles and Jews apart and of making the former continue as the inveterate enemies of the latter.

If we proceed carefully to examine this situation we shall soon see that the Berenson opposition to the Polish treaty is the creature of a mistaken point of view. Poles have always been opposed to Jews, not so much on religious as on social and economic grounds. The Jews have been to the mass of Poles simply the middlemen, the instruments for oppression of the degenerate nobility, and in consequence have been looked upon as exotic elements in the life of the country.

Now, the last thing an assimilationist countenances is the creation of a separate entity based on communal or national lines within a nation. But, for Poland the matter wears a different aspect and for Poland, much as we would otherwise oppose the creation of a separate communal organization within a state, a well-ordered, well-protected Jewish community is absolutely essential. Such an organization is provided by the new treaty, which has been drawn up in the light of Polish experience and of the situation of the Jews in Poland. To safeguard this organization from the Poles themselves was no easy matter, and here the new League of Nations may be expected to function adequately and completely.

Hence, the opposition of the assimilationist Jews in Poland to the treaty is explicable but not defensible. The Jews of Poland need the scheme provided by the instrument more for the Poles of Poland than for themselves. If in its operation the two peoples are kept apart, the fault lies with the Poles and not with the Jews. The day when any country may suffer a portion of its population to be the plaything of contention, the object on which hatred and enmity may be safely and successfully vented, has passed. Thus we account for the Jewish provisions of the new Polish treaty.

Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr.'s "Zionism and the Future of Palestine" is a work designed to prove the futility of the Zionist claims with respect to the Holy Land. Professor Jastrow is, of course, an uncompromising anti-Zionist and, consequently, his remarks must be judged from this point of view. At the same time he is a distinguished Orientalist who knows his Asia Minor by the book and at first hand. At any rate, his new book is bound to become a contribution to the literature of the subject.

The special correspondent of *The New York Herald* in the Near East recently gave it as his opinion that "it is simply impossible to turn Palestine over to the Jews without precipitating a great massacre." For such a view there is the warrant of the insidious propaganda that has been carried on in Asia Minor by the leaders of various nationalities desirous of gaining their own ends, and which the mistaken course persisted in by some Zionist representatives has helped. Of course, such an irresponsible utterance of a journalist must not be taken very seriously. At the same time it serves to direct attention on the circumstance that Zionist plans regarding the Holy Land have not yet been realized and, what is even more important, are not likely to be realized amid so many conflicting interests and tendencies.

We have received the fifteenth and sixteenth annual report of the Young Women's Hebrew Association of New York, attractively printed and illustrated. This organization, while comparatively young, has a valuable record of service to look back upon. It has more than abundantly lived up to its cherished ideal of reverence and modesty for those whom it so successfully serves. The president, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, in this pamphlet gives a full conspectus of the work of the association in its many ramifications. In the past two years the association carried on a great deal of what is called war work, and her remarks demonstrate the usefulness of this activity and its success. From these pages, moreover, the fact stands out that the Young Women's Hebrew Association of this city has accomplished much for the religious development and the Judaization of our young women, and this, after all, is the most important factor in the life of such an organization.

From the Zionist Organization of America we have received the annual financial reports of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, including those of the Federation of American Zionists and the various Zionist publications, the financial statement of the Central Committee of Hadassah, and the statistical supplement to the first named. All of these seem to have been prepared for and presented to the Zionist convention of 1918 at Pittsburgh, and are, therefore, of no timely interest. We were probably favored with copies of these interesting documents, which we have perused now for the first time, because of some recent remarks appearing in this place. There we spoke of the failure (so far as we then knew) of the American Zionists to submit detailed financial statements comparable to those furnished by the Zionist organizations in Great Britain. We have pleasure in withdrawing this statement and are free to add that such detailed statements of the American Zionist organization are more than sufficient to afford its supporters full knowledge of its financial operations.

THE MORALITY OF POSSESSION

לרב חרבו את-נחלתו ולמעט חמעיט את-נחלתו:

"To the more ye shall give the more inheritance, and to the fewer ye shall give the less inheritance." (Num. xxxiii, 54.)

THIS text deals with a subject that has from of old engaged the most earnest minds. How shall the goods of this world be so distributed as to increase the chances of happiness for all, as to minimise the rampant discontent occasioned by inequalities of wealth? Observe that the Bible does not advocate equal distribution, but equitable distribution. The Scriptural idea of possession is proportionate distribution. According to the legitimate needs of each family and tribe were the land allotments made. That after a while this originally fair distribution would prove, with an increasing population, unequal is plain,—but the Bible did the best it could with a very knotty human problem.

I have pointed out ere this, that the Bible always tried to make its bargain with Property on the side of Righteousness. It compromised with something it could not entirely abolish, out of regard for the very principles it cherished.

There can be no doubt but that a world without Property would apt to be a more moral world than the present. A large part of the difficulties of the moral life result from sharply individualised property and its not only unequal but inequitable distribution. The human soul, indeed, has plenty of play for its evil passions outside of the field of property; envy, malice and hatred may be prompted by other goods than economical, by inequalities other than those arising out of Property. And no matter how nearly perfect our human arrangements may become, occasions for the exercise of the evil impulses will remain. The Millennium will be far distant even in an economically perfect world. This must be pointed out for the benefit of those amiable enthusiasts who expect too much from the proper organisation of mankind's economic resources. But we must concede that Property is the cause and the occasion of all sorts of oppression and unhappiness—probably the most pressing and most prolific cause. It is probably a cause that deserves the primary place in the solution of the problem of human living, before which all else must expectantly recede in the background.

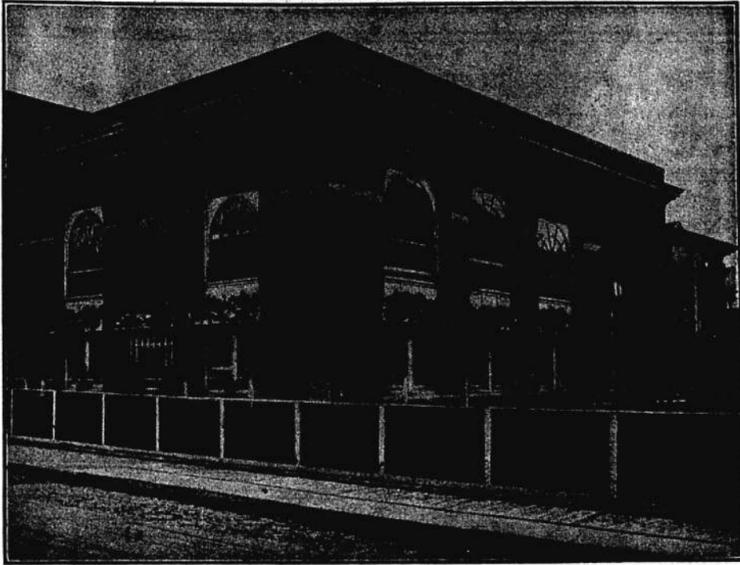
How closely our moralities are bound up with Property! Giving and withholding; selling and bartering; hiring and firing; paying and sharing; lending and bequeathing—and what not! Take these things out of life, and you can dismiss all your judges and lawyers, and you can close all your ugly prisons. Even the Ten Commandments could be reduced in number if property relations ceased, or were measurably simplified. Particularly Selling! It appears as though all our civilisation is based on and centered in the highly disgusting transaction of selling. As though we had nothing else to do in the world than sell and buy, as though human beings were not primarily men and women but merchants. As though life were a mart, where everything can be bought and had: the brains of the thinker, the brawn of the worker, the honor of woman, and the soul of everybody! This is where the danger lies, and it ought to be pointed out plainly: in the commonest everyday business transaction there is usually involved not only the particular merchandise bought and sold, but also a human soul, or mayhap several human souls. The brutal fact is that we have not yet learned the art of selling any article—a pair of shoes, or a loaf of bread, or a railway stock—without selling with it our very soul, our manhood! And what is true of the seller is true only to a lesser extent of the buyer. This constant chaffering that looks greedily towards profit-making, is destructive of souls—and the devil laughs in his sleeve. He certainly gets the best of the bargain.

But to be fair, it must be conceded that if Property is the occasion for our meannesses, it is also the occasion for our graces and generousities. Our charities (if practised charitably, not in the repellent (*fat-rich* manner); our free bestowals; gifts between friend and friend, and tokens of love; our personal possessions when they bear the gracious imprint of personality and shine with the smiles and the tears of a good man's life-struggle: these things too are in their place, these too have their handsomeness and proportion. But when mankind finally settles its long-standing account with Property, it will have to decide to what extent the spiritual losses of Property outweigh its spiritual gains, and how much (or how little) of these more attractive phases of Property may be retained without endangering the Ultimate Welfare.

As things stand, let it be said frankly, that all our Bibles and all our Codes appear mere makeshifts, helpless compromises, because they are attempting an almost impossible task: to save both Property and the Soul. I doubt if the thing can be done. Shall then private Property be abolished? This is not the place to say so: mankind does not seem to want to settle its problems by eliminating the difficulties in its way, but by meeting them. If the presence of Property in the world tends to increase our moral difficulties, it is not the way of the race to abolish these difficulties by abolishing their cause. However, I have plainly indicated where the sympathies of the Bible (and my own) lie. Perhaps the Bible way is the better way. Perhaps it is the best way: if Property cannot be entirely abolished, its all-too sharp individualisation can and must be done away with. Be this as it may, men of vision the world over will not cease to battle for the rights of the Soul over the rights of the seller, until Righteousness is firmly established, and the Day of God gleams red in the dawning skies.

JOEL BLAU.

ARVERNE COMMUNITY CENTRE DEDICATED TO MEMORY OF SAMUEL I. HYMAN.



New Arverne Jewish Community Center.

Despite deplorable weather conditions, a large audience of friends of the late Samuel I. Hyman assembled at Arverne last Sunday to participate in the dedication of the Jewish Community Centre and Educational Institute which has been erected by the Congregation Derech Emonoh as a perpetual memorial to the late Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Israel Unterberg, president of the Congregation Derech Emonoh, acted as chairman, and among those who spoke of the life and work of Mr. Hyman were Rabbis Henry S. Morais, Israel Goldstein and Judah L. Magnes, and Mr. Bernard Semel.

Banquet and Public Reception to Louis Marshall.

Leaders of all ranks of American Jewry will pay tribute to Louis Marshall, champion of Jewish Rights, at Carnegie Hall, Monday evening, July 28. Plans of the Louis Marshall Reception Committee for a demonstration in honor of Mr. Marshall have just been announced by Mr. Samuel C. Lampert, chairman of the committee, and include a welcoming ceremony, a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening at which Mr. Marshall will review the struggle to obtain Jewish rights throughout the world, and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria preceding the mass

the speakers will consist of Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago; Joseph Baroness, Colonel Harry Cutler, of Providence, R. I., and Leopold Benedict "Winchevsky," of New York. Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia, who accompanied Mr. Marshall, will also speak.

Mr. Marshall will be the principal speaker at the Carnegie Hall meeting which will start at 9 o'clock. He will review the efforts of the American delegation to obtain civil, religious, and political rights for Jews throughout the world. Judge Julian W. Mack will preside, and the speakers will be Felix M. Warburg, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, and Alderman B. Charney Vladek.

Institutional Synagogue's Summer Courses.

Tuesday night, July 22, under the joint auspices of the Institutional Synagogue and the Board of Education, a summer course in Americanization was inaugurated. The following subjects will be taken up:—English, American History and Civics. The classes meet Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights at the Institutional Synagogue, 112 West 116th street. A class in Naturalization meets on Thursday night.

Work has begun on a new Talmud Torah which is being erected in Providence, R. I., for the Sons of Zion Society adjoining the Orms Street Synagogue. Four classrooms are included in the structure which will cost \$20,000.

ONE

Explanation—Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is old matter to be omitted.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Albany, July 1, 1919.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, at the next general election to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article One of the Constitution in Relation to the Drainage of Swamp or Agricultural Lands and the Taking of Property Thereof.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by the supreme court with or without a jury, but not with a referee, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceedings, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. (General) The use of property for the drainage of swamp or agricultural lands is declared to be a public use, and general laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of swamp or agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions, and making [and with] just compensation, and such compensation together with the cost of such drainage may be assessed, wholly or partly against any property benefited thereby; but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes.

The legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending or relocating parks, public places, highways or streets; provided, however, that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such park, public place, highway or street. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such park, public place, highway or street as is needed therefor, the remainder may be sold or leased.

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE.

April 3, 1919.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate, HARRY C. WALKER, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY.

April 7, 1919.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly, THADDEUS C. SWEET, Speaker.

State of New York, } ss.:
Office of the Secretary of State, }
I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom; and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

Form for Submission of Amendment Number One.

"Shall the proposed amendment to section seven of article one of the Constitution, declaring the use of property for the drainage of swamp or agricultural lands to be a public use

and providing that the compensation and cost of such drainage may be assessed wholly or partly against any property benefited thereby," be approved?

TWO.

Explanation—Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is old matter to be omitted.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Albany, July 1, 1919.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article two of the Constitution of the State of New York will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, at the next general election to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly Proposing an Amendment to Article Two of the Constitution, in Relation to Absent Voters.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That article two of the Constitution be amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section one-a, to read as follows:

1-a. The legislature may, by general law, provide a manner in which, and the time and place at which, qualified voters who may, on the occurrence of any general election, be unavoidably absent from the State or county of their residence because their duties, occupation or business require them to be elsewhere within the United States, may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY.

February 12, 1919.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Assembly, THADDEUS C. SWEET, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE.

Albany, April 4, 1919.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Senate, HARRY C. WALKER, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Office of the Secretary of State, }
I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom; and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

Form for Submission of Amendment Number Two.

"Shall the proposed amendment to article two of the Constitution, by inserting a new section to be section 1-a, authorizing the Legislature to enact general laws to provide a manner in which absent qualified voters may vote at any general election and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside," be approved?

THREE

Explanation—Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is old matter to be omitted.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Albany, July 1, 1919.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, at the next general election to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly Proposing an Amendment to Section Six of Article Three of the Constitution, in Relation to the Salary and Traveling Expenses of Members of the Legislature and the Speaker of the Assembly.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 6. Each member of the [Legislature] Senate shall receive for his services an annual salary of [one] three thousand five hundred dollars. Each member thereof, shall receive for his services an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The Speaker of the Assembly shall receive for his services an annual salary of five thousand dollars. (The members of either house shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route.) Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in an extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for trial of impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY.

April 7, 1919.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Assembly, THADDEUS C. SWEET, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE.

April 8, 1919.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Senate, HARRY C. WALKER, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Office of the Secretary of State, }
I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom; and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

Form for Submission of Amendment Number Three.

"Shall the proposed amendment to section six of article three of the Constitution, fixing the salaries of State Senators at \$3,500, Assemblymen at \$3,000 and the Speaker of the Assembly at \$5,000," be approved?

FOUR

Explanation—Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is old matter to be omitted.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Albany, July 1, 1919.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, at the next general election to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly Proposing an Amendment to Article Six of the Constitution, in Relation to Compensation of Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and associate judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undispensed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case.

The judges of the court of appeals, including those now in office, shall receive for their services a compensation established by law which shall not be diminished during their official terms and shall not be less than the highest compensation allowed by law to any other judicial officer in the state. A justice of the supreme court while serving as associate judge of the court of appeals shall receive the same compensation as judges of the court of appeals.

§ 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE.

March 4, 1919.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate, HARRY C. WALKER, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY.

April 9, 1919.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly, THADDEUS C. SWEET, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

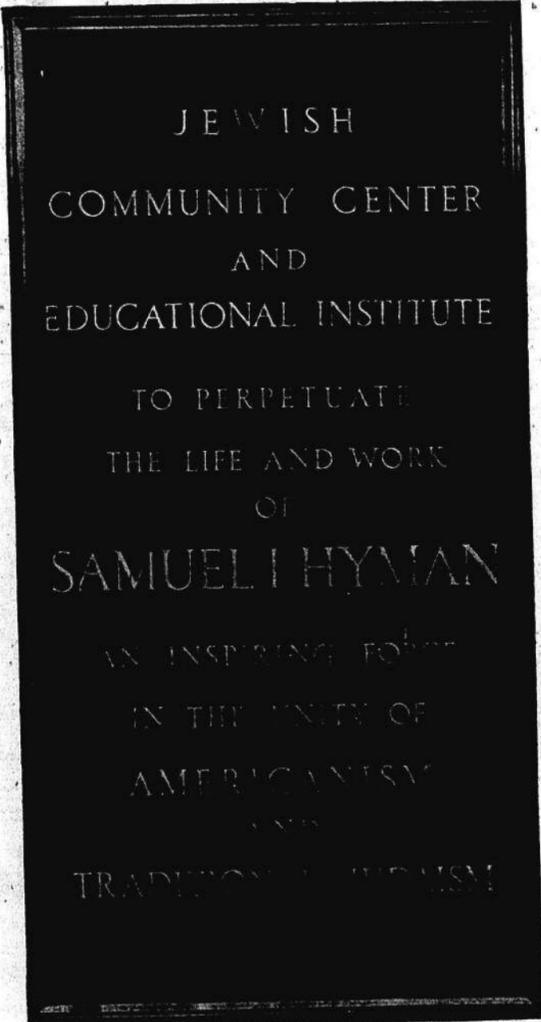
Office of the Secretary of State, }
I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom; and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

Form for Submission of Amendment Number Four.

"Shall the proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, increasing the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals," be approved?



Memorial Tablet Arverne Jewish Community Center.

A bronze tablet reproduced herewith in fac simile was unveiled during the course of the afternoon.

On Sabbath morning Rabbi Joel Blau occupied the Derech Emonoh pulpit and spoke on "The Death Beautiful," drawing his parallels from the lives of Mr. Hyman and the late Theodore Herzl. Rabbi Blau paid a fitting tribute to Mr. Hyman's work in Arverne and elsewhere for the cause of Americanism and traditional Judaism which he proved to be a possible combination by his life. Rabbi Blau prepared the way for a direct appeal, which was made by Mr. Bernard Semel and which resulted in over \$10,000 being pledged for the Community Centre.

meeting.

Mr. Marshall's arrival in New York this week, after four months abroad as a delegate of American Jewry to the Peace Conference, was heralded as an event in the history of New York's Jewish population. A welcoming boat had been chartered by the committee, and carrying a large delegation of prominent Jews, met the La Touraine off quarantine.

Places will be reserved for one thousand persons at the Louis Marshall dinner, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday evening at 6 o'clock. Jacob H. Schiff, who is honorary chairman of the Louis Marshall Committee, will be toastmaster at the dinner, and

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THE VINDICATION OF JEWISH LEGALISM.

By ABRAHAM CAPLAN.

Legalism is a word that has not yet been given a permanent place in authoritative dictionaries. For many years, however, this contemptuously used word has been in the polemic mouths of Reform rabbis and has been given a tremendous vogue by reason of the merciless castigation of the idea it represented, or was supposed to represent. The repeated attacks on legalism as the dominant characteristic of traditional Judaism constituted the point of departure between the Judaism of history and the Judaism of the newly emerged sect. However, as we look back upon the activities of Reform through the perspective of so little a time as that which has passed since the beginning of the war, we cannot fail to notice a marked lessening of emphasis upon the wickedness of legalism. It is true enough that the inherent sinfulness of the legalism of the Jewish religion has never been adequately defined by those who opposed the legal aspect of the Jewish faith. In many instances, the furious onslaughts upon Jewish legalism reflected the intense venom of Christian philosophers who rail at the reactionary nature of Pharisaism. At no time did the Reformers realize that while they were after their own fashion ramming the citadel of Judaism (vainly, it is true), they were themselves building up a sort of system of religious legalism, a system, however, that had no historic sanction or applicability to the peculiar requirements of Jewish sincerity.

The forensic idealism of Reform teachers was calculated to impress upon the world at large that the essential difference between Orthodoxy and Reform was the utter neglect of the principles of justice and righteousness on the part of the one school and the impassioned espousal of those ideals on the part of the newer body. Such indeed was the impression the non-Jewish world got as a result of the ceaseless preaching of the Reformers. Nothing could be further from the truth. The endless harping upon themes derived from the prophets did not indicate that Reform discovered the deathless grandeur of prophetic idealism, and that Judaism had come upon an utterly new era in ethical development. The leaders of Reform made it an issue between legalism and prophetism, between an inexorable system of hoary, impossible laws and a refreshing moral enthusiasm deriving from an espousal of the utterances of the prophets.

How did this presumption function with reality? It becomes clear at once that the professions of the Reformers did not go hand in hand with conduct. At no time in the history of the Jewish people did such an outspoken abandonment to materialism manifest itself as in the communities of Reform. Never did a dissenting element in Jewish life so completely surrender itself to the demands of the environment as did Reform Judaism. Whether it could not

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understand, or found it expedient not to understand, that it was merely truckling to the vagaries of changeable time. Reform persisted in building its structure upon a religious system that not only was alien to the inherent genius of the Jewish people, but altogether devoid of an abiding content. Aside from falsely distorting the undeniable fact of Jewish nationality into such a sham as a religious community, it proceeded to convince the world at large that Reform Judaism was the quintessence of the Jewish religion and its advocates were paragons of religiosity and virtue.

As long as this presumption could be persisted in by virtue of the economic hold that Reform Jews had on Jewish communal life, a bitter silence was maintained. Judaism, as the outside world was taught to believe, emanated from the one-tenth represented by the temples of Reform and not the nine-tenths as represented by the staunch upholders of traditional Judaism. As long as Reform felt that it could swing a club over the heads of Jewish communities it persisted in its fulminations against the cherished ideals of traditional Judaism and against those doctrines in the Jewish religion that kept Judaism from dying the death that comes from indulgence and spiritual inanition. In truth, Reform, representing itself as practicing a pure prophetic Judaism and actually living a life that was neither Jewish nor conducive to the spread of prophetic ideals, short of excommunicated the bulk of Jewry that not only cherished prophetic principles, but translated as best they could, but unmistakably, their professions into a concrete and vivid Jewish life. Reform liberated itself from Jewish legalism and paved the way for that spiritual enslavement which brooks no law save that of materialistic desire. Traditional Judaism, despite the trammels with which it wisely bound itself, was sufficiently free to maintain itself in the face of the complex difficulties of modern diasporic life.

In other words, legalism triumphed. Not only Jewish legalism, but legalism the world over has been given a new vindication. Legalism is only a contemptuous term for law and has been in the mouths of Reform advocates more often than in the mouths of the whole world save Reform Jewry. The reign of law in the Jewish diaspora meant precisely the same thing that a reign of law in the world as a whole would mean. There is nothing in the expressions of the prophets that eliminates the need for universal laws to guarantee the conditions for which the prophets pleaded. Whatever the organization of international life may be when shaped by the nations that entered the war because the law of contracts was violated by a recalcitrant party, that organization will be founded on law, well-defined and binding.

How wisely Reform has built its structure may be seen in the perilous moral position in which it now finds itself. It is only beginning to see the rock from which it was hewn, and that rock has been pulverized not only by the great guns of the Allies, but by the moral wrath of the world. If Reform understands that its origin is in a Central European concept based on a repudiation of the moral content of history, it must think twice before it continues to set forth that senseless fallacy that religion is primarily a matter

of environment. Judaism is resolutely opposed to such an idea. Judaism recognizes first of all a basic idealism, a fundamental moral system which neither time nor evolution must efface. And in order to give its central content a measure of fixity, Judaism has devised that special method of security which it derives from its elaborate system of law. It is clear that the architects and builders of Judaism were not only men of wisdom and prescience, but men of psychological insight. Their great concern was the preservation of Judaism, and the measures of safety which they worked out, by virtue of the historic associations and the ideals they are designed to further, are in themselves expressions of conduct of a decidedly elevating character.

Reform itself has on repeated occasions acknowledged its failure. Without saying it, Reform has given the lie to its own protestations when it made known its dependence upon the reservoirs of spirit that Eastern Europe before the war contained. To this day Reform depends upon the young men who come from an environment of legalism. What sort of power Reform is exerting in a spiritual way it is idle to dwell upon here. It has gone too far in its unthinking self-conceit to constitute a subject of reverential consideration. It was wrong in its rejection of the national ideal in Jewish life, grievously wrong because it denied a reality of twenty centuries standing in order to act the sycophant of an upstart nation like Germany. It was an error in its repudiation of what it calls legalism in Jewish religious life. It did not wish to understand that what it hatefully looked upon as legalism was neither superstition nor medievalism, but rather a flowering of the religious sentiment, a hallowing of life in all its ramifications, a safety valve keeping intact the very spiritual idealism that Reform has in the course of a hundred years dissipated to nothingness.

The application of the Jewish consciousness to all expressions of the life of the Jew has required a very elaborate system of laws. This is what Reform has termed legalism, a sort of intellectual black beast. Legalism truly makes its difficult demands upon the devoted Jew, but the practice of Judaism under the conditions of the diaspora is not a bed of roses. Modern life, even in the most liberal of countries, has accentuated rather than lessened the difficulties surrounding the Jew in his desire to live an unalloyed Jewish life. Reform itself is best proof that a wholesale relaxing of Jewish religious practices is fraught with irretrievable danger. In the diaspora that which Reform dismisses as legalism is a prime necessity. A measurable return to legalism, or rather the value of such a return, is recognized by those members of the Reform community who have not been completely carried away by conceit and self-satisfaction. The study of the nature of the Jew and a respectful consideration of the fortunes of diasporic Judaism would bear out the contentions that under the trying conditions of Jewish life in the diaspora such a system as represented by legalism is of the utmost value. Indeed it is doubtful if a well-rounded life in Palestine will be what its well-wishers hope without a close adherence to the organization of religious practices which, under present conditions,

has the sanction of Jewish law. Jewish life, being different from life the world over, must have its special emphasis wherever it is lived, if it is to endure and flourish.

The practical value of legalism is manifest to all who are willing to see the truth. The destruction of Jewish social and spiritual life which attended the disregard of the details of practical Judaism need not be reviewed. It is a sad story that is known to all and acknowledged by but a few. Judaism has suffered from a series of repudiations none of which has proven worthy. Judaism has undergone a process of negation which left it weak and the proponents of the negative Judaism weaker still. Jewish legalism is positive even when it is negative, for need we repeat the fallacy of Christianity's condemnation of "Thou shalt not"? The immediate concern of the world is to intrude the powerful truth that not to do wrong is a condition precedent to doing acts of positive righteousness. Jewish legalism is to be judged not in a theoretic way (and it does not fear abstract consideration), but in its relation to the necessary work of maintaining Judaism and Jewish conduct in their elemental purity and power. Where legalism flourishes, there Jewish life is deep and strong. Jewish legalism has survived its detractors. Its conserving power beckons a recognition of its worth.

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By ROSE LENORE BROWN.

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Overall Row did nothing in a cheap way. What if the Criterion Ballroom did cost a pretty sum? And the music yet more and the refreshments—? Spare no expense! The best is none too good! They went through mud and shot and shell and some lie buried "Over There," and for them the gold stars glitter on the service flags.

The boys, when lying in the trenches had thought of this night. The night of their triumphant return! And the girls had planned their coming and had bought the daintiest of frocks. Every girl from the Row was there—all of them from Mendel's, from Glauber's, from Smith's, from Jones'; from all the factories. The men were home!

The boys laughingly told of the dangers—how far away they seemed! And the girls listened eagerly, and the lights glowed and the noise was deafening—and yet, in and out of this din and laughter, came mysterious waves of questioning and evasion. "Very good this royal welcome. But what of my job? Do I get it back?"

Since Eve first showed she was incapable of doing the right thing when allowed to be out in the world, how often has been proclaimed that "woman's place is the home?" And while the shorthand schools were grinding out female stenographers in wholesale lots, and the department stores and factories persisted in employing only cheap female help, and the vice-commissions worked overtime, there were still a surprisingly large number of women like Mrs. Goldsmith who thought they could only be perfect ladies by spending their lives embroidering endless dollies and soft pillow tops, and waiting and waiting until they got married. Mrs. Goldsmith had done just that, and even now her daughter Teeney was twenty years old, she could produce at will dozens of embroidered dollies, never even used, that would adorn the trousseau of Teeney, God granting her a husband and that soon.

Teeney, who had showed tendencies of liking carpentry work better than embroidery and of hiking endless miles rather than practising on the piano, had thank goodness, finally succumbed to her mother's will and was putting countless stitches into stamped linens. After all, there was a sort of fascination about the thing, and all her friends did the same thing, and who was she to rebel against the custom of every day taking your handwork and going to an "afternoon?"

There the same girls hemstitched and did drawn work and padded big cherries, and if especially adventuresome took up Italian cut work. And they talked about who was married, and about who should be married, and about this one and that. No malicious gossip, of course, but still, after a while Teeney felt like she was going around in a circle. Even the refreshments that were served grew monotonous though to be sure, the girls did try to get up different color schemes for decorations. They did so desperately try to get up something new and yet keep within their allowance. Jennie Rubin, who thought of even coloring the whipped cream pink was envied and congratulated. That very afternoon Teeney intimated that "afternoons" were sort of tiresome. Several of the girls agreed with her but what else was there to do? Teach school—ugh. What else was suitable? Only real queer people like Sadie Rifkin insisted upon going to college, for after all what good was too much education? Very few of the boys even graduated from high school and it was natural they would steer clear of girls far too intellectual.

"To hear you talk, Teeney," laughed Jennie, stabbing an eyelet, "one would think you had leanings toward being a highbrow. When we all know, dear, that you didn't always make such good percents at school. Now really, what would you rather do than go out to 'afternoons'?"

"I—I don't know," confessed Teeney cornered.

"You know dear," continued Jennie, "you can't keep doing housework all day, and—"

"No, of course not," assented Teeney weakly.

"And we certainly don't waste our time. Now, if our crowd played cards every day, then you might talk. But this way we can visit and really accomplish something. I'm sure that there's no end of things I want to embroider before I get married. A person does like to have pretty linens, don't you think so, dear?"

"Oh," interrupted Flossie Berg, "you ought to see the piece I have just bought. It will take two years to finish. It's covered with butterflies all to be done in Italian cut work, and then, Mamma says, she will get me fllet to put in."

"Oh," cried Jennie enthusiastically, "it pays to work on something like that. When you're through you have something. By the way, Teeney dear, we meet next time at your house. Of course, if you would rather—"

"Oh," cried Teeney quickly, "of course I want all you girls to come. I do enjoy seeing you all, you know I do, but sometimes it does seem, doesn't it, that we just go round and round in an endless circle."

"Of course we do," assented Jennie. If one of us would get engaged then we could have a linen shower and that would break the monotony. Maybe it'll be you, Teeney."

"No danger," she laughed. "But even then," she continued earnestly, "even after we're married the 'afternoons' keep up just the same. My mother, all your sisters, every afternoon—the same talk, the same rolls, the same salad—"

"I'm sure," exclaimed Jennie, offended. After all, though she was the hostess, there was such a thing as going too far. "I tried my best to make the lunch attractive."

"Oh," cried Teeney, conscience stricken that Jennie had taken the matter in a personal way, "your luncheon was splendid!"

"Then," cried Jennie, chagrined by the other girls, "we can't really understand what you are driving at."

Mrs. Goldsmith was horrified at the turn the conversation had taken when she heard of the matter, as she soon did, though not from Teeney. "Heavens, Teeney," she cried, "you'll have no friends if you talk like that. The other afternoon I thought I'd go through the floor when they told me about it. Endless circles, indeed! Maybe you're getting too high-toned to go with your crowd. I tell you, Teeney, no good will come of that. You ought to be thankful you have it so nice. We keep a hired girl and all you have to do is to be a lady. You ought to thank God that you don't have to go out and work. That your papa, long may he live, can afford to let us go to the seashore every summer and stay at a nice boarding house where you meet nice people. God knows I could be dissatisfied, too. You'll always find people with more money. Even those at Newport can be jealous of kings and queens."

"I'm not jealous," remonstrated Teeney. "It's just—I guess it's all because I don't like to do fancy work. And you know, Mamma, I do it so poorly. Really, I'm ashamed to show my work to the other girls."

"All you need is practice and patience. There's no reason why you can't learn. I'm sure I'm not ashamed to show my work to anyone."

"But—but doesn't it seem sort of useless?"

"What?" cried the scandalized Mrs. Goldsmith. "Useless? I suppose you'd like it, if I entertained your friends and used a common tablecloth. Then you could talk. Anyway, since you want a change, why can't you learn to knit? Mrs. Rubin was saying the other afternoon that the Allied soldiers need socks and sweaters. Not that this war over there, Teeney, is any concern of ours, but it will make a change. We even talked of changing our Monday Club into a knitting unit."

"How splendid!"

"Maybe you girls could do the same thing. Your linens can wait a month or so. The war's already been on two months and no doubt the whole thing will be over soon."

Teeney bought needles and wool and laboriously learned to knit. When the girls met at her house she told them of the plan. Really glad to find something new to do, they agreed, and Teeney each day gayly went to her "afternoons" with her large and elaborate knitting bag. Now the war was brought into the conversation, though to be sure, in a vague impersonal way. None of their friends had gone over, none of them had ever been to Europe, and so after all it was a far off distant thing. But fingers clumsy at fancywork proved also inept at knitting and poor Teeney had to continually urge herself on. This time there was no excuse, the knitting was worthwhile and the girls worked steadily. The refreshments also followed the trend of the times until finally, only weak tea and a wafer was served. The "afternoons" were most prosaically "worthwhile."

About this time the society pages were filled with portraits of girls, seeking more active fields than knitting units, who were going Over There. But Teeney never dreamed of such desperate measures. The idea! Why, Teeney had slept away from home only twice in her life, both times at Jennie Rubin's. It really, honestly, wasn't decent for a girl of her set to go off to Europe. Anyway, she'd have died of loneliness. Hopelessly middleclass? Of course she was. As Mr. Goldsmith often said, up to two years ago (now he moves in a haze of bewilderment), whatever would the country do without such as he? Why, everything would have gone to the dogs long ago, what with that woman's suffrage and—socialism, and what not. As for the trouble Over There, and a man in the lace import business was surely entitled to his say, his opinion was, that as long as we didn't mix in Mexico, we surely wouldn't go Over There. And anyway, take his word for it, the whole thing would be over in a month or so.

When the United States entered the fight as if to bring the war into his family, the hired girl announced that either her wages would have to be doubled or she would go to a munition factory. Mrs. Goldsmith, who saw no prospect of her husband's business re-

living in the immediate future, bade her a sorrowful farewell and advertised vainly for some one to replace her. Her friends having the same help troubles, their afternoon gatherings were limited to one day a week. Teeney now had to help her mother with the housework in the morning, and on several afternoons sold Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps. There was a new feverish, wonderful excitement about all this, and the girls, unconsciously realizing that something really vital had come into their lives, began seeking ways to really help.

Jennie Rubin, hearing that workers were needed in Washington, took up the study of stenography. The girls heard that Sadie Rifkin, a college graduate, was doing the most unheard-of thing. She had gone into munitions! Of course this was government work and sort of fashionable, but—a factory girl. But there was Mildred who had gone right into Mendel's and was running a power machine!

"That," said Teeney, as she vainly tried to pick up a dropped stitch, "that's what I'd like to do. Then you'd feel like you were really working."

"But," argued one of the girls, "You'd have to work all day, every day."

"I shouldn't mind."

"It's getting so," laughed Jennie, who was leaving the next day for Washington, "that woman's place will soon be everywhere but the home."

That evening at the supper table, Mr. Goldsmith casually remarked that Abe Mendel had met him on the street and had bewailed the fact that for love of money he couldn't get a cutter. What with his cutter volunteering when he was doing government work right there, he might as well close up the shop. He begged, he implored Mr. Goldsmith to find a cutter for him.

"What does Mendel manufacture?" asked Teeney interestedly.

"Overalls."

"Oh," she cried enthusiastically, "wouldn't I do for the place?"

"You?" cried her father in astonishment letting his newspaper flutter unheeded to the floor. "What?—You talk like being a cutter is like—going for a walk, or spending the afternoon at a matinee. It takes brains to be a cutter, and skill, cutters are born—and anyway it's a man's job."

"But you know," she continued daringly, "women are doing so many new things. Munition work, steel foundry work—oh everything. You know I think I should love to learn. I—"

A few years, even a few months earlier, Mrs. Goldsmith could have declared that it wouldn't be a lady-like job, now she couldn't even say that. Labor was unsexed.

Mr. Mendel welcomed Teeney with open arms, figuratively speaking anyway. He was married and had seven children and was most respectable. What mattered it if she knew nothing of cutting, just so she was anxious and willing to learn? A few years earlier, he would have resented the fact that a mere woman could be a cutter. Didn't it take him six months to learn the art, and a woman—bah! Let her stick to the power machines, let her—but now, he was forced to teach to Teeney his precious art. To his surprise and delight she proved an apt pupil. In two weeks she was by no means inept, Mr. Mendel deciding that now-a-days cutting was more systematized, why in his time—he knew no woman could have learnt in—why learnt at all.

Now Mr. Mendel began to be haunted with a fear that some competitor would bribe Teeney away. He gravely pointed out to her that she owed him a debt for teaching her such a valuable trade, to which she warmly agreed, and to clinch matters in a concrete form he gave her a man's wages, \$30 a week.

Now Teeney had been brought up to treat with respect the middle-class trism, "You can't afford." Mentally, socially, and most of all financially. Why she thought she had been extremely fortunate when she had received the princely sum of \$2 a week for pocket money. To do with just as she liked! Now she had thirty! She insisted upon giving her mother ten, though Mrs. Goldsmith tearfully asserted she could afford to board her own child. She gave to the Red Cross, to all the drives, and she bought Liberty Bonds. She began to plan what she would do with her money. Her money! Then, best of all she liked the work. With what loving care she moved the big electric knife through the deep layers of cloth. She really was doing something!

And the stars twinkling on the service flags grew and grew in number and for every star there sprang up a woman to fill up the breach. The work had to be done! Where had all these untrained women been hiding all these years? These women who could scarcely believe they could earn fifteen, twenty dollars a week. They came from the farms, from the parlors, from the libraries, from the nurseries, from the kitchens. At first, like timid mice, their bright eyes turning anxiously from left to right, fearing a trap. But no—they were urged to come in greater numbers. "Come, come down to the business world. We need you, women." And the service flag waved and the khaki boys marched away, and yet the work kept on.

And now—in the Criterion Ballroom, Teeney in fluffy pink chiffon was there to help welcome the boys. How could she honestly greet them when she had no thought of giving up her job? But there were others, dozens and dozens of them, in Overall Row, who had no intentions of sinking back into kitchens and drudgery, uncongenial work and discontent. Of course they had been spoiled. For years they had received

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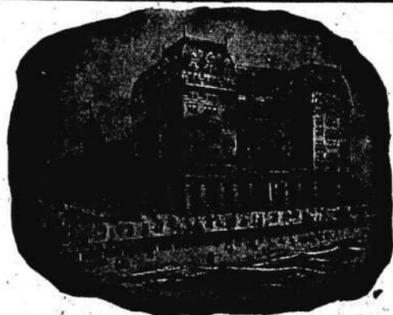
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men's wages, had been given glimpses into a new work of independence. They had been welcomed into every trade. They had worked hard but it had all been worthwhile. And now—they wouldn't go back.

Was it up to the employers? Of course, he could deliberately discharge all the girls and take back the boys, but was that exactly fair? Many girls supported their families, many a soldier's widow was there earning her livelihood. All of them had been faithful and loyal workers through trying times, and then some of the boys who went had been incompetent and hard to manage. And after all, as Teeney had thought it out many a night when her conscience had troubled her, why hadn't a woman a right to a man's job if she could hold it? And then—if her predecessor had been a married man with a large family—well then of course she would quit, but a young man with no one dependent upon him—he could find another job easier than she could. What if she didn't have to support a family? Was work, congenial work, only for those who needed the actual money? What law, written or unwritten, was there that she should give up her independence?

Of course it would make a pretty ending to have bright-eyed, black-haired Teeney all in party dress, meet her predecessor, tall and handsome in his uniform and have it love at first sight! Then the linen shower at the "afternoon" and "they lived happily ever after." But after all Teeney is only one of a mighty army, and it's too highly improbable that every girl will marry the man whose job she's holding. The thing can't be managed in that beautifully simple fairy-like way.

And now—all over the country thousands of ballrooms are flooded with lights and music, and flags—flags everywhere! A royal welcome or—is it war?—The Modern View.

The Jews in Poland Today!—A story of a Suffering People.
By STANLEY BERO.

Manager of the Central Relief Committee as related by Bernard Horwich of Chicago. Special Delegate to Poland—Fresh from the scene of the Horror of Horror!

Their heads bowed, sixty representatives of the Central Relief Committee, comprising New York's Jewish Orthodox, among them distinguished Rabbis, wept silently as Bernard Horwich of Chicago, their special delegate to Poland, who went there, under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, told tales of woe he carried from devastated, starving Poland. There was a restraint in the speaker's voice—there was an obvious effort to control surging emotion as he unfolded what at times sounded like a story invented by a mad genius of weird fiction.

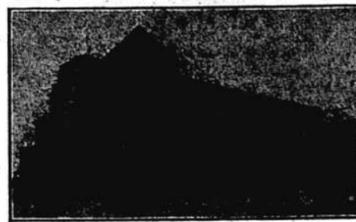
It was a story not of mere eye witness, but of one who felt and suffered and struggled with those whose cause he was championing. Lacking in oratorical embellishment, the story, aside from its pervading humanness, was lined and interlined with a Jewishness convincing and sincere. In more than one sense it was the first real message of sorrow from Jews to Jews. Although nothing seemed left unsaid, there was felt between the speaker's words an undertone of complaint that the relief work, as carried on thus far did not yield that response from the Jews of America which it should. It was during the recital of this phase of the work that the most touching incident, at the luncheon given to Mr. Horwich, came to pass.

Horwich was telling the story of a fourteen-year-old boy, who walked barefooted from Pinsk to Warsaw to see the Jewish Relief Commissioner from America. The boy told a pitiful tale of mother and older brother, both of whom perished of starvation. He was taking care of the remaining four little children. He wanted his father in New York to know what had happened, but would not for the world have him know how his mother met her death. The boy's name, Horwich concluded, was Abraham Lechowitzky.

"I am his father," exclaimed a middle aged man, wavering awhile, then falling into a chair.

"The Jewish idiom—'swollen of hunger'—until recently held incompatible with medical science—for starvation was known to produce shrinking only and not swelling—proved itself terribly true in Poland during the last few months," Horwich said. In a hospital that would be condemned by our authorities as unfit, Mr. Horwich found victims of this new disease. They were doomed and they knew it! The terrible consciousness of the awful end looked out of their dulled glassy eyes. Without hospital walls, hollowed youths wandered aimlessly, having been refused admission for lack of space. In the Warsaw Home for the Aged, Horwich found a beautiful girl of blond hair and blue eyes—lying in pain and unable to move. Inquiries brought information that the girl, overstrained from super-

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human efforts to keep a family of six alive, was seized with a paralytic stroke one night on her way home from work. This, Horwich said, he himself verified—adding that for three days and nights she lay on Warsaw streets unaided by medical care, and when brought to the Home for the Aged, she was beyond cure. "If only I could do a little work," was her brief plaint.

A more terrible tale of a Jewish baby in Warsaw followed: Its little foot was eaten away by a rat. The mother, not heeding the cries of the child, knowing, as she did, that the baby had had no food for a day and ascribing the cries to bitter hunger.

In Ostrolenka, where at one time there were 14,000 Jews—4,000 of them remained and they are living in houses from which the roofs were carried away during prolonged bombardment.

Horwich added that he found Bertha Grossman with five children, all of whom came from New York on a visit five years ago, and war having cut off their return; they remained exposed to the mercy of what their particular terrible fate had in store for them. For two days the family was without food when Horwich found them, because sickness of the youngest child prevented the mother from going to the free kitchen, maintained by the American Jewry, for a plate of soup. The woman gave her husband's address in New York, adding in her convincing manner the threat that she will kill herself and the children—for she can endure it no longer. Horwich, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, went to the given address—on the lower East Side of New York, and learned that the husband of Mrs. Grossman was an inmate of the Islip Hospital for the Insane in Long Island. Constant worry over the fate of his family had worn out his mind. Mr. Leon, a groceryman at 48 East Seventh street, New York City, disclosed this fact to Mr. Horwich.

There was grim humor in Horwich's saying that of the two purposes he was sent for abroad, namely, to distribute food and to study conditions, the latter was spared him, the state of affairs being such as required but eyes and heart and not study.

Mr. Horwich told his story with that quiet reserve that comes to one who has looked into the face of death, keeping his voice with perfect control and attuned to heart to heart, made his rendition most tragically effective. Only once his voice swelled above the tone of well-mannered conversation when he exclaimed in a pitch that could be heard across the street, despite of noisy Broadway: "I am telling you, ladies and gentlemen, I have seen people perishing of hunger. They lived on one plate of soup a day, as long as the soup lasted, and when that gave out, they died. In February, I saw in Warsaw little children barefooted and in shreds, begging in snow-bound streets for a piece of bread. One night I went out to verify whether the people who have registered were really in need of food. I hope I shall never live through another night like that, and many of them did not register, for they would sooner die than make their wants known."

He told of the work in the kitchens, in which only soup is served. The soup consists of potatoes and barley, with ten pounds of meat thrown into the kettle for each thousand plates, and this is done under what is now known to be "normal conditions"—and often only six pounds must suffice. He told of being haunted by eyes of little children he saw tormented by hunger. He showed to those present a piece of bread that only the more fortunate are able to buy—a piece of black smudge—being the vilest imaginable mixture of potato peeling, etc. He concluded his remarks, for those present could hear no more, by adding the hope that American Jewry's response will be prompt and generous, and that not a community throughout the cities and villages of the United States and Canada will remain indifferent and they will from now on give as they have never given before and invoke the aid from every source imaginable.

The Central Relief Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Leon Kamaiky, and its directors supplement Mr. Horwich's plea—that the work of Jewish War Relief be pursued with greater zeal and that no sacrifice can be sufficient if adequate aid is to be meted out to suffering Israel. Checks should be sent to the Central Relief Committee's treasurer, Harry Fischel, 51 Chambers street, New York, N. Y.

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"AVARICE."
By REV. EZEKIEL JACOBSON.
Poverty wants some things, luxury many,
Avarice all things—Cowley.
The avaricious man is like a barren,
sandy desert which sucks in all the rain
and dew with greediness, but yields no
fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit
of others. How vilely he has lost him-
self who becomes a slave of his servant,
and exalts him to the dignity of his
Maker!

Gold is the god, the wife, the friend
of the money monger of the world. The
lust of avarice has so totally seized upon
mankind that their wealth seems rather
to possess them, than they possess their
wealth. To cure us of our immoderate
love of gain, we should seriously con-
sider how many goods there are that
money will not purchase, and these
best; and how many evils there are that
money will not remedy, and these the
worst, a mere madness—to live like a
wretch to die rich. A judicious writer
has well remarked, that avarice is the
father of more children than Priam, and
like him, survives them all. It is a
paradoxical propensity, a species of
heterogeneous insanity. The miser
starves himself knowing that those who
wish him dead will fatten on his hoarded
gains. He submits to more torture to
love Heaven than the martyr does to
gain it. He serves the worst of tyrann-
ical masters more faithfully than most
devoted to the best, whose yoke is easy
and burden light. He worships the
world, but repudiates all his pleasures.
He endures all the miseries of poverty
through life, that he may die in the
midst of wealth.

He is the mere turnkey of his own
riches—a poorly-fed and badly-clothed
slave; a draught-horse without bells or
feathers; a man condemned to work in
mines, which is the lowest and hardest
condition of servitude; and, to increase
his misery, a worker there for he knows
not whom. "He heareth up riches and
knoweth not who shall enjoy them." It
is only sure that he himself neither
shall or can enjoy them. He is an in-
digent, needy slave; he will hardly al-
low himself clothes and board-wages.
He defrauds not only other men, but his
own genius; he cheats himself for
money. He lives as if the world were
made altogether for him, and not he
for the world; to take in everything and
to part with nothing. Charity is ac-
counted no-grace with him, and grate-
itude no virtue. The cries of the poor
never enters his ears, or if they do, he
has always one ear ready to let them
out than to take them in. In a word,
by his rapines and extortions he is al-
ways for making as many poor as he
can, but for relieving none whom he
either finds or makes so. So that it is
a question whether his heart be harder
than his fist is close, suffice it to say,
he is a pest and a monster; greedier
than the sea and barterer than the
shore. He is the cocoon of the human
race—death ends his toils and others
reel off the glossy product of his labors.
He is the father of more miseries than
the prodigal—whilst he lives heaps them
on himself and those around him. He is
his own and the poor man's enemy. The
avarice of the miser may be termed the
grand sepulchre of all his other pas-
sions, as they successively decay. But,
unlike other tombs, it is enlarged by re-
pletion and strengthened by age. His
mind is never expanded beyond the cir-
cumference of the almighty dollar. He
thinks not of his immortal soul, his ac-
countability to God or if his final des-
tiny. He covets the wealth of others,
revels in extortion, stops at nothing to
gratify his ruling passion that will not
endanger his dear idol.

He is an Ishmael in community—he
passes to the grave without tasting the
sweetest of friendship, the delights of
social intercourse, or the comforts of
a good repast, unless the latter is got
by invitation, when abroad. The first
voluntary expenditure upon his body
during his manhood, and the first wel-
come visit of his neighbors, both passive
on his part, at his funeral. If we would
enjoy the comforts of life rationally, we
must avoid the miseries of avarice and
the evils of prodigality. Let us use
provisions of our benevolent benefactor
without abusing them and render to
Him that gratitude which is His due.
Banish all inordinate desires after
wealth. If you gain an abundance, be
discreetly liberal, judiciously benevolent,
and, if your children have arrived at
their majority, die your own executor.

We are but the stewards of what we falsely
call our own; yet avarice is so insatiable that
it is not in the power of abundance to con-
tent it.—Seneca.

Polish Countess Protests Against Pogroms.
As a protest against the Polish pog-
roms, the widow of Count Adam Kras-
ninski has presented her home in Warsaw
to the local Jewish community, accord-
ing to a cablegram received by the Zion-
ist Organization of America, which re-
ports also that about 250 members of
local Jewish councils in Eastern Galicia
passed through Lemberg and Przemysl
several days ago on their way to con-
centration camps, having been arrested
by Polish military authorities. The
charges against the prisoners, among
whom a number of leading Zionists are
included, are not known.

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SONDHEIM, LEWIS HERMAN.—The peo-
ple of the State of New York, by the grace of
God, free and independent, to Julius Bern-
hard Sondheim, James Sondheim, Carrie
Mayer, Julia Wolf, Augusta Mayer, Bernhard
Mayer and Irving Mayer, the heirs and next
of kin of Lewis Herman Sondheim, deceased,
send greeting:
Whereas, Setchen Sondheim, who resides
at the Hotel Savoy, corner 59th street and
4th avenue, in the City of New York, has
lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of
our County of New York, to have a certain in-
strument in writing, dated May 24, 1909, re-
lating to both real and personal property,
duly proved as the last will and testament
of Lewis Herman Sondheim, who was at the
time of his death a resident of the County
of New York, deceased.

Therefore, 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
25th day of August, one thousand nine hun-
dred and nineteen, 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
said Surrogate's Court of New York to be
[L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Honora-
ble John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of our
said County of New York, at said County,
at said County, the 11th day of July, in the
year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and nineteen.

COHEN, ISRAEL B.—In pursuance of an order
of Honorable John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County
of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against Israel B. Cohen, late of the
City 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, New York City,
Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of
February next.

LEVI, ALBERT, also known as Albert L. Levering.—
In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohan,
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is
hereby given to all persons having claims against Albert
Levi, also known as Albert L. Levering, 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 Albert L. Cohn,
attorney, at No. 7 Pine street, in the Borough of
Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New
York, on or before the 30th day of January, 1920.
Dated, New York, the 14th day of July, 1919.
EMANUEL LEVI, Executor.
ALBERT L. COHN, Attorney for Executor, Office
and P. O. Address, 7 Pine street, Manhattan Borough,
New York City.

SCHLANG, HARRY.—In pursuance of an order of
Honorable John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County
of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against Harry Schlang, 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 Julius Miller,
No. 111 Chambers street, in the Borough of Manhattan,
in the City of New York, State of New York, on or be-
fore the 1st day of February next.
Dated, New York, the 18th day of July, 1919.
ISRAEL SHAPIRO, JACOB D. COHEN and
MIRIAM SCHLANG, Executors.
JULIUS MILLER, Attorney for Executors, 51 Cham-
bers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KERBS, EDWARD A.—Pursuant to 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 Edward A. Kerbs, 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
the Guaranty Trust Company of New York at No.
140 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the
City of New York, State of New York, on or before
the 15th day of January, 1920.
Dated, New York, the 2nd day of July, 1919.
ALICE E. KERBS, Guaranty Trust Company of
New York, Executors.
GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, Attor-
neys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 61 Broad-
way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHWEINBURG, EMIL.—In pursuance of an order
of Honorable John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the
County of New York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against Emil Schweinburg, 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 Laurence
Arnold Tanzer, his attorney, at No. 128 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York,
on or before the 19th day of January, 1920, ext.
Dated, New York, the 3rd day of July, 1919.
PAUL SCHWEINBURG, Administrator with the
will annexed.
LAURENCE ARNOLD TANZER, Attorney for Ad-
ministrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

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JACOBS, ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of
Honorable John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County
of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against Estelle Jacobs, 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 M. S. & I. S.
Isaac, at No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of
Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st
day of December next.
Dated, New York, the 19th day of May, 1919.
FLORENCE J. MAYER, JULIAN T. MAYER,
Executors.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executors, 52
William Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

RIEGLERMAN, ISAAC.—The people of the
State of New York, by the grace of God, free
and independent, to congregation Benai Ye
Schuram of Des Moines, Iowa, Rose Hiller,
Hattie Kahn, Corinne Singer, Myrtle May,
Josephine and Gertrude Hirschland, and to
all persons interested as creditors, legatees,
next of kin or otherwise, in the estate of Isaac
Riegelman, deceased, who at the time of his
death was a resident of the City, County and
State of New York, send greeting: Upon the
petition of Bankers Trust Company, Bertha
Riegelman and Harold Riegelman, residing
at 501 Fifth Avenue, 166 West 87th street and
166 West 87th Street, City, County and State
of New York, respectively, you and each of
you are hereby cited to show cause before the
Surrogate's Court of New York County, held
at the Hall of Records, in the County of New
York, on the 18th day of September, 1919, at
half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that
day, why the account of proceedings of that
said Court, in the proceedings of said
Bankers Trust Company, Bertha Riegelman
and Harold Riegelman, as Executors of said
deceased, should not be judicially settled.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the
said Surrogate's Court of New York County,
at said County of New York, to be
[L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon-
orable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate
of our said County, at the County
of New York, the 30th day of June, in the
year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and nineteen.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Sur-
rogate's Court.

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CHILDREN'S PAGE

MOSES AND JOSHUA.

Dear Children:
In obedience to the Lord's command to Moses to come up to him to the mount, and remain there, "Moses rose up, and his servant Joshua; and Moses went up to the mount of the Eternal." Rashi says, "I do not know the exact nature of Joshua's presence here, but I believe that he escorted him as a disciple escorts his teacher until the place where the bounds were set around the mountain, which was as far as he was permitted to go, and from there Moses, alone, went up to the mount of the Eternal, and Joshua pitched his tent there and tarried there the entire forty days, for thus we find that when Moses descended from the mount, and Joshua heard the noise of the people in its shouting" (Exodus 32), hence we learn that Joshua was not with them." And unto the elders, he said, "Moses said to them on leaving the camp 'Tarry ye for us here,' with the rest of the people to be ready to judge any cause that may be brought to you 'until the time we come again unto you,' and behold Aaron and Chur with you (Chur was the son of Miriam and his father was Caleb, the son of Yephunah, as it is said, 'Caleb took unto himself Ephrath, who bore unto him Chur' (Chronicles 1-2) and Ephrath is Miriam, as is stated in the Talmud, Sotah) whoever may have any cause to be decided let him come unto them." "And Moses went up to the mount, and the cloud covered the mount." "And the glory of the Lord abode upon Mount Sinai, and the cloud covered it six days." Our Rabbins are divided upon this subject, some of them say these are the six days from Rosh-Chodesh (the first of the month of Sivan) until the day of solemn assembly (the day when the Torah was given), and according to them the meaning of this passage is as follows: "And the cloud covered it (the mount) and he called unto Moses on the seventh day to proclaim the Ten Commandments, and although all Israel were standing in his presence, still the Torah gave honorable mention to Moses." And others say that the passage means as follows: "And the cloud covered him (Moses) six days," after the Ten Commandments were promulgated, and these were in the beginning of the forty days that Moses went up to receive the tables, and this teaches us that whoever enters the camp of the Schechinah (Divine Presence) requires six days of separation. And Moses went into the midst of the cloud—that cloud was something like smoke—and the Holy One, blessed be He, made a path for Moses in the midst of it.

And the Lord spoke unto Moses saying, "Speak unto the children of Israel, veichu li, that they may bring me li-lishmi 'for the sake of my name'—terumah 'a separation,'

'they shall separate a portion of their money as an offering unto me.' From every man whose heart prompteth him thereto with his entire good will 'shall ye take my offering.'" Our Rabbins tell us that three offerings are referred to here. One, "a bekah for every head," which was expended for the sockets of the sanctuary and of the veil as it is written in Pekuday (Exodus 23). Two, the offerings for the altar, a bekah for every head, which money was deposited in a public fund and was used for the purchase of public offerings. Three, the offerings for the tabernacle, the offerings of each, of the thirteen articles that follow, which were all needed for the work of the tabernacle, or for the priestly robes, as you will find. "And this is the offering which ye shall take from them," gold, and silver and copper. The gold and the copper each one gave as much as his heart prompted him, but the silver was an equal amount for all. Each gave half a shekel, and we do not find that more was necessary, as it is said, "And the silver of those that were numbered of the congregation—a bekah for every head—that is half a shekel, but of the other silver that was brought as an offering they made the vessels of service." And blue, and purple, and scarlet yarn, and linen thread, and goat's hair. The cheleth, or blue, is wool dyed with the blood of the fish, "halazon," the color of which is blue. And ram's skins dyed red, and the skins of the Tachash (an animal that was in existence at that period only, and its skin was of many colors, therefore, Oukelos translates it "Sasgavna," which means rejoicing with its color) and cluttim wood. How came they to have cluttim wood in the wilderness? Rabbi Tanchuma explains it as follows: "Jacob, our father, foresaw with his holy spirit that Israel was destined to build a tabernacle in the wilderness, so he brought cedars in Egypt and planted them, and commanded his sons to take them with them on leaving Egypt. Oil for lighting, pure olive oil for lighting the perpetual lamp, spices for the anointing oil with which they anointed the vessels of the tabernacle and consecrated the tabernacle, and spices were necessary for that purpose, as is explained in Ki Thisa (Exodus 30). And for the incense of spices, these are the spices that they burned every morning and evening, as it is explained in Veatah Tetzaveh (Exodus 30). Onyx stones, and stones for setting, for the ephod and for the breastplate. There were two onyx stones for the use of the ephod, as explained in Veatah Tetzaveh. The stones for setting were so-called because they were set in gold. These were used to ornament the breastplate—Veasu li mikdash. And they shall make me a sanctuary—li-lishmi. They shall make for the sake of my name a house of holiness. And I will dwell in the midst of them. In accordance with all that I show thee, the pattern of the tabernacle and the pattern of all the instruments thereof, even so shall ye make it." This is connected with the previous paragraph, "And they shall make me a sanctuary in accordance with all that I show thee." "Even so shall ye make it for future generations; if one of the instruments is lost, or if you will make me the instruments of the Holy Temple, such as tables, candlesticks and the lavers and bases which Solomon made, according to these patterns shall ye make them."

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SIEGEL, KIVE—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 Kive Siegel, 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 David P. Siegel, attorney for the executors, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December next.
Dated, New York, the 17th day of June, 1919.
ISAAC SIEGEL, HERMAN GINSBERG, PHILIP LEVENTHAL, Executors.
DAVID P. SIEGEL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

SINSHEIMER, LEONTINE—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 Leontine Sinsheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Engelhard, Pollak, Fitcher & Stern, their attorneys, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.
Dated, New York, February 4, 1919.
HATTIE HARBURGER, ALEXANDER I. SINSHEIMER, Executors.
ENGELHARD, POLLAK, FITCHER & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

STINER, OSCAR—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 Oscar Stiner, 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 Feiner & Maass, their attorneys, at 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.
Dated, New York, the 23rd day of May, 1919.
FLORENCE STINER, Executrix; LEON H. KRONTHAL, Executor.
FEINER & MAASS, Attorneys for Executors, Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STAUBSANDT, Eugene—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 Eugene Staubsandt, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Best, their attorney, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of December, 1919, next.
Dated, New York, the 4th day of June, 1919.
CLARA BERTHA DAVIDSON, Executrix.
HENRY H. HERSCHE, BENJAMIN DAVIDSON, Executors.
HENRY BEST, Attorney for Executors, office and postoffice address, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BUTOW, CARL (or CARL BUETOW)—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 Carl Butow (or Carl Buetow), 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 Samuel B. Hamburger, her attorney, No. 2 Doctor Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.
Dated, New York, the 15th day of June, 1919.
HEDWIG STEINBERG, Executrix.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Executrix, 2 Doctor Street, New York City.

FRIEDENSTEIN, SIMON—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 Simon Friedenstien, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.
Dated, New York, April 14, 1919.
JOSEPH STEIN, ARTHUR FRIEDENSTEIN, Executors.
GEORGE H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ISAACS, 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 state of William Isaacs, 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 R. Jacobs, their attorney, at No. 37 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 7th day of November, 1919, next.
Dated, New York, the 6th day of May, 1919.
JOSEPH ISAACS, CHARLES ISAACS, HARRY WRONKER, Executors.
LEON R. JACOBS, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 37 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HAMMERSLOUGH, 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 Hammerslough, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Steinhardt & Goldman, her attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.
Dated, New York, February 4, 1919.
EMILIA HAMMERSLOUGH, Executrix.
STEINHARDT & GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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LIPPMAN, SAMUEL W.—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 W. Lippman, 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 Ernst, Fox & Cane, 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.
Dated, New York, the 2nd day of May, 1919.
HANNAH LIPPMAN, Executrix.
ERNST, FOX & CANE, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Liberty Street, New York City.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.
New Brownsville Synagogue Started.
 A large gathering participated in the ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone of a new synagogue on Vermont avenue, between Belmont and Sutter avenues, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, last week.
 The new temple is to be called the Zichrath Torah Moses, and the Rev. Dr. Moses Rabinowitz, of the Glory of Israel Temple, will be the rabbi.
 A parade of several thousand persons, led by a large brass band, marched through the streets of Brownsville, preceding the cornerstone laying. Large banners, inscribed in Yiddish and English, read: "We are going to build a Jewish Center—a place for Torah. A Hebrew Institute—a People's Institute—help us in our work." Other signs were carried by children in the parade. The sum of \$35,000 has already been raised.
 The synagogue, when completed, will cost \$80,000, and will be built along the lines of the Hebrew Educational Society's structure. It will occupy a plot of ground 60 by 100 feet. Its attractions will include a recreation center, a gymnasium, a dancing pavilion and an auditorium of 1,800 seats, to be used for religious instruction.

Religious Education.
 We read somewhere the other day that "more poverty is caused by sickness than there is sickness caused by poverty. Money is not the solution—the remedy lies in education." There is every truth in this assertion. Apply it how you will, and this truth leaps to the surface. In religion we discover that hysteria and emotion of the wrong sort breed fanaticism and bigotry, ignorance and superstition which are one and all irreligion. We make our proud boast about progress in religious education, but we have advanced but little along the road. We have a long, long way to travel if we are to attain any degree of ultimate perfection. We must not be too sure of ourselves. We must not imagine that because we have a well organized institution we are safe. Institutions in themselves are dead things. It is we—the living beings within them, who give life to them.
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MUSIC NOTES.
 The ninth week of the season of concerts at Columbia University will begin on Monday, July 28, and the season will end on August 8, but it is quite probable that another series of concerts by the New York Military Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will be arranged in some other part of town. With each week the crowds have increased in size, and there is a great demand for more concerts. At each of last week's concerts the audience numbered over 21,000 people, and at one concert there were 25,000.
 One of the most interesting facts about these concerts is that there is hardly a professional artist or conductor of any note who has not been in attendance at some time or another. Nightly gatherings of musical celebrities and other prominent people are seen in the front rows. This is ample proof that the work of this magnificent organization and its capable and popular conductor are attracting universal attention. Concerts for next season are already being planned, and arrangements are being made so that 35,000 can be accommodated each night. The programs for the coming week are very attractive and interesting, and are calculated to appeal to musicians, as well as laymen. Mr. Goldman's programs are always thoughtfully prepared; that is one reason for his great success.

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ESTERSON, JOSEPH 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 Joseph M. Esterston, 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 Isaac Steinhaus, his attorney, No. 223 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of November next. Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1919. MORRIS ESTERSON, Administrator. ISAAC STEINHAUS, Attorney for Administrator, 223 Broadway, New York City.

Letter Addressed to President Paderewski by the Jewish Deputies in the Polish Diet. Note.—The Diet Committee of the Provisional National Jewish Council decided to address a letter to President Paderewski on the present situation of the Jews in Poland. The text of this letter was adopted at the session of the National Council on Wednesday, May 6. At the same time it was decided to invite the Jewish Deputies not members of the committee to sign this letter. At the session of the Diet May 8 this letter, signed by all the Deputies, was trans-

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HAAS, SILAS 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 Silas M. 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 his attorney, LEO OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Administrator, C. T. A., 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SCHLOSS, ANNIE P.—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 Annie P. Schloss, 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, SAMUEL J. GOLDSMITH, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.

KERN, 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 Kern, 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 A. Stern, their attorney, No. 21 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated, New York, the 24 day of May, 1919. SARAH KERN, DAVID STERN, Executors.

HOCHBAUM, JACOB.—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 Jacob Hochbaum, 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, Henry M. Levin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated, New York, the 14th day of April, 1919. ALFRED H. FREEDMAN, Executor. HENRY M. LEVIN, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

LOWENTHAL, LUCIEN D.—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 Lucien D. Lowenthal, 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 No. 1877 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, next. Dated, New York, the 7th day of June, 1919. WALTER LOWENTHAL, STELLA LOWENTHAL, Executors. WALTER LOWENTHAL, Attorney for Executors, 1877 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

mitted by Deputy Grunbaum to Mr. Paderewski: Mr. President: It being impossible for us to address you in the form of a parliamentary interpellation, because an interpellation requires fifteen signatures, we find ourselves obliged to hand you the following letter:

When you took in hand the government of the country you declared loudly that the Jewish population in Poland would enjoy equal rights and could, like other citizens, count on the protection of the law.

This formula, to be sure, did not satisfy our aspirations as a national minority. But we hoped that after the terrible days of Kielze and Lemberg, after a whole series of pogroms in the cities and villages of Western Galicia, the life and property of Jews would finally be secure.

But our hopes have not been realized. Dark forces which for a moment suspended their activity have returned to their work with increased bitterness. It has become certain that there exist organizations for the object of exciting the mass of the people against the Jews and of preparing systematically pogroms and excesses more and more brutal against the Jewish population. Toward the middle of March, as if by signal, a pogrom broke out at Kalich, Frest, Schidlow, Stoppitz and in a whole series of villages of the province of Kalisch and Kielze. A pogrom soon broke out at Wielun. In May a pogrom took place at Lublin, at Mielkowl, Slomnicki, Keonch. At the same time a Polish army was committing pogroms in the following cities of central Galicia: Rzeschoff, Kolbouschef and a whole series of villages of the district of Stroujischef. The authorities, with a few rare exceptions, have not come to the aid of the Jews, or have done so in derisive fashion. The military authorities have, indeed, not refused to intervene, but up to the present their action has had no result—the inquiry into the pogrom at Kielze furnishes a striking example. Even when the inquiry was energetically conducted the authorities contended themselves with bringing to the bar the lesser persons concerned in making pogroms and did not trouble to discover the organization which directs them.

In the army and in administrative offices Jew-baiting is openly encouraged. Posters are put up in the streets menacing Jews with excesses if Polish diplomacy is not successful. These posters remain on the walls for a half-day and the police arrest people who tear them down. Using as a pretext the campaign against monopoly and speculation, searches are made, among Jews only, at Lodz, Louxof, Konsk and in many other cities. These searches almost never lead to the discovery of hidden supplies, but, on the other hand, money and jewelry from the homes where they take place. The little food that these people have for their own use is taken from them. These searches are also organized under the pretext of hunting arms. Naturally none are found, but the opportunity is taken to profane the Jewish synagogue with no respect for Jewish religious feelings. At the same time the houses and shops of Christians are carefully avoided. No Christian passer-by is submitted to search, which gives the impression that only Jews speculate or hide arms.

In Lithuania the persecutions of Jews take a still more terrible form. At Pinsk thirty-five Jews were shot without judgment and without any trial on the false pretext that they were Bolsheviks. It was the same way at Vilna, at Lida, and at Porick, and we find ourselves faced with similar events, although less atrocious in form, at Volkovisk and at Proujani. The Jewish population of Lithuania, which looked forward to being freed by Poland from the Bolsheviks, was plunged into disillusionment and terror.

The government takes little trouble to put an end to the excesses against the Jews in Western Galicia and in Lithuania. The policy of half-measures, the care with which one avoids attaining the root of the evils, the impunity of the real trouble-makers—these are the reasons why the pogroms spread into new regions where they take new forms.

Every movement of soldiers in the country leaves traces of Jewish blood and tears. Two days after the legions from Posmania arrived in Warsaw the Jews were attacked in Preta and the surrounding streets, under the pretext that a saloon keeper had sold alcohol to burn one of these legionaries. The idea that tribunals exist which might punish guilty Jew has completely disappeared from the minds of the crowd. All the Jews must pay for the fault of one. Other soldiers arrive and immediately anti-Jewish pogroms break out at Novi Dvor, Vakrotchkin, Khlain and other places. Jews are whipped and tortured in the railway stations and trains. The Koval station at Warsaw was the scene of a veritable Jew-hunt on May 13. After these events, the outrages take new forms; Jewish beards are cut off. When they pass through the cities the recruits beat the Jews and extort money

JEWISH CALENDAR. Rosh Chodesh Ab.....Monday, July 29. Fast of Ab.....Tuesday, Aug. 5. Rosh Chodesh B'Nai.....Wednesday, Aug. 27. Rosh Hashanah.....Thursday, Sept. 25. Yom Kippur.....Saturday, Oct. 4. 1st day Succoth.....Thursday, Oct. 9. Shemini Atzereth.....Thursday, Oct. 16. Simchath Torah.....Friday, Oct. 17. Rosh Chodesh Ches.....Saturday, Oct. 25. Rosh Chodesh Kislev.....Sunday, Nov. 23. 1st day Chanukah.....Wednesday, Dec. 17. Rosh Chodesh Tebeth.....Tuesday, Dec. 23. *Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

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MILLER, MEYER B.—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 Meyer B. Miller, 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 Harry I. Stein, his attorney, at No. 80 Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1919, next. Dated, New York, the 23d day of April, 1919. ELMON MILLER, Administrator. HARRY I. STEIN, Attorney for Administrator, Office and P. O. address, 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANK, SIDNEY J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohanlan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sidney J. Frank, 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, Messrs. Barnett & Jablon, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated, New York, the 24th day of March, 1919. ROBERT L. FRANK, Administrator. BARNETT & JABLON, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LIPSHIZ, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohanlan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martin Lipshiz, 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 Louis B. Brodsky, her attorney, No. 289 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 11th day of August next. Dated, New York, the 4th day of February, 1919. NETTIE LIPSHIZ, Administratrix. LOUIS B. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administratrix, Office and P. O. address, 289 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNGOLD, AARON.—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 Aaron Korngold, 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, Paul Hellinger, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November, next. Dated, New York, the 6th day of May, 1919. SAMUEL KORNGOLD, Executor; FANNIE BUCHWALD, Executrix. PAUL HELLINGER, Attorney for Executors, 239 Broadway, New York City.

WOLF, ISAAC L.—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 Isaac L. 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 his attorney, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of November, next. Dated, New York, the 5th day of May, 1919. ARTHUR J. COHEN, Executor. GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, Attorneys for Executor, 61 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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from them by all sorts of tortures. All these misdeeds occur under the eyes of the authorities and go unpunished.

This exclusion of the Jews from the protection of the law has a demoralizing effect on the soldiers and on the Christian population which, little by little, loses the sense of right.

If on the other hand a whole series of physical violence are committed against the Jews, the official and semi-official organs commit all sorts of illegalities against them.

Mr. President, in basing our claim upon your formal promise of equal rights for Jews, we expect a clear and definite response from you, we wish to know if you intend to take measure to put an end to these acts of violence and to the illegal and ruinous persecutions of which the Polish Jew is the object, and if so, what those measures will be.

THE FREE UNION OF JEWISH DEPUTIES.

(Signed) Hartglass, Grunbaum, Rosenblatt, Veinzieher, Perlmutter, Halpern, Prilutzki, Kirchhorn.

New Calumny of Kshepitz Jews. A new false accusation was made against the Jews in Kshepitz, Poland, where a massacre recently took place following an accidental explosion of a bomb in an army wagon passing through the city.

The latest accusation against the Jews was that shots were fired at soldiers from Jewish houses and particularly from the house of the family Wallstein. The charges spread terror among the Jews, because they knew that a new pogrom was sure to follow.

Wallstein's house was picked out as the one from which to fire the shots because it was he that informed the Jewish members of Parliament of the last pogrom, and one of them, Deputy Rosenblatt, caused a disturbance in Parliament by his vigorous protest.

Attacks Upon Jews Throughout Poland Continue.

Reports from the various parts of Poland bring the news that attacks upon Jews by Polish soldiers and mobs continue with undiminished severity.

At Radow the Polish soldiers attacked a Jewish funeral and attempted to desecrate the corpse. A few Jewish soldiers attempted to resist the pogromists, for this the Jews were arrested by the local police.

At Rava the mobs organized a pogrom. In this instance, however, the police interfered and prevented the massacre upon the Jews.

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SPINGARN, SOLOMON.—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 Solomon Spingarn, 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 Studin & Sonnenberg, his attorneys, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

PECKER, 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 Pecker, 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 Studin & Sonnenberg, his attorneys, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, next.

MARKS, HENRIETTA.—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 Henrietta Marks, 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 Studin & Sonnenberg, his attorneys, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August, next.

STERN, ISAAC.—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 Isaac Stern, 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. Stroock & Stroock, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, next.

STROOCK & STROOCK.—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 Simon Braude, 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. Stroock & Stroock, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August, next.

SILBERMAN, JACOB.—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 Jacob Silbermann, 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 Foster & Newman, their attorneys, at No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1919, next.

LEFFLER, MOSES L.—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 Moses L. 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 Straubourger & Schallak, her attorneys, at No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of December, next.

EINSTEIN, JULIUS.—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 Julius Einstein, 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 Gilford, Hobbs & Beard, their attorneys, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, next.

PAKER, 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 Paker, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, next.

STERN, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Stern, 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 Hirsch, Sherman & Limburg, their attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December, next.

ALTMAYER, NETTIE.—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 Nettie Altmayer, 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 William Klingenstein, his attorney, at No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December, next.

BERNSTEIN, JOHN J.—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 J. Bernstein, 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 Mork & Baum, their attorneys, at No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, next.

OPPENHEIMER, EDWARD.—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 Edward Oppenheimer, 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, Wolf & Kohn, No. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August, next.

WEINSTOCK, MOSES.—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 Moses Weinstock, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1919, next.

SIMONS, MARTIN.—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 Martin Simons, 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, Oscar A. Lewis, No. 50 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, next.

BULLOWA, FERDINAND E. 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 Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 23 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 30th day of September, 1919, next.

SAWYER, 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 Sawyer, 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, Louis Susman, No. 2308 Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October, next.

WILENSKY, HARRY.—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 Harry Wilensky, 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, Samuel Kahan, No. 68 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, next.

BRODMERKEL, CHARLES, Jr.—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 Charles Brodmerkel, Jr., 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 Hirsch, Sherman & Limburg, their attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, next.

HOLEMAN, BENJAMIN 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 Benjamin Holeman, 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 Holzman Brothers, No. 28 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, next.

WEISL, 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 Weisl, 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 Kendall & Herzog, their attorneys, at No. 124 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1919, next.

MEYERS, ABRAHAM R.—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 Abraham R. Meyers, 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, Cohen, Gutman & Richter, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, next.

ROSENSTAMM, SIMON.—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 Simon Rosenstamm, 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 Mork & Baum, their attorneys, at No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, next.

WOLFE, LOUIS N. KRAMEK and LEOPOLD J. LEPPMANN, Executors.—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 N. Wolfe and Leopold J. Leppmann, 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 Mork & Baum, their attorneys, at No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, next.

OLLENDORFF, 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 Ollendorff, 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 Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.

HAAS, KALMAN.—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 Kalman Haas, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, next.

PAKER, 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 Paker, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January, 1920, next.

BECK, SARA S.—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 Sara S. Beck, 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, Studin & Sonnenberg, his attorneys, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, next.

GREENBERGER, 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 Greenberger, 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 Meighan & Necarsulmer, their attorneys, at No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1919, next.

PHILLIPS, 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 Phillips, 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, Lind & Pfeiffer, No. 46 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of August, next.

LOBENTHAL, MICHAEL.—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 Michael Lobenthal, 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 Steckler, Herman & Weitzner, his attorneys, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 32d day of August, 1919, next.

LEWISOHN, JESSE.—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 Jesse Lewisoohn, 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 Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, next.

ESSINGER, EMMA.—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 Emma Essinger, 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 Albert Falck, their attorney, at No. 2 Rector Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, next.

KAHN, EUGENE.—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 Eugene Kahn, 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 Fisher & Diemel, No. 63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, next.

NATHAN GREENBERGER, Executor.—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 Greenberger, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1920, next.

LEWISOHN, JESSE.—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 Jesse Lewisoohn, 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 Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, next.

CAHEN, ISAAC J.—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 Isaac J. Cahen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Marks & Marks, their attorneys, No. 83 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, next.

DITTENHOEFER, MYRE.—Pursuant to 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 the estate of Myre Dittenhoefer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned executors at their place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of November, 1919.

GOODWIN, NATHANIEL C., JR.—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 Nathaniel C. Goodwin, 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 House, Grossman & Vorehaus, his attorneys, at No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1919, next.

JACOBS, JOSEPH W.—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 Joseph W. Jacobs, 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 Henry Leon, an executor, at No. 23 East 28th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, next.

EISENBERG, ABRAHAM.—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 Abraham Eisenberg, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October, next.

KORN, DAVID.—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 David Korn, 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, Wolf & Kohn, No. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August, next.

WOLFSHEIM, 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 Wolfsheim, 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. Kallah, Kallah, their attorneys, at No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1919, next.

JACOBS, 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 Jacobs, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of August, 1919, next.

FRIEDMAN, WILLIAM A.—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 A. Friedman, 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 Jay C. Guggenheimer, her attorney, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of September, next.

GOLD, ISRAEL.—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 Israel Gold, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1920, next.

SAMUELS, JACOB.—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 Jacob Samuels, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December, next.

LEWISOHN, JESSE.—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 Jesse Lewisoohn, 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 Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, next.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Date. Includes routes like NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG, NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON, NEW YORK to PIRAEUS.

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WOLFSON, NATHAN.—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 Wolfson, 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 Isaac R. Horowitz, at No. 228 72nd Avenue, Room 1102, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1919, next.

ARONSON, 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 Aronson, 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 her attorney, Gustav Goodman, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 13th day of December, next.

ORBACH, MAME.—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 Mame Orbach, 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 Straubourger & Schallak, her attorneys, No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, next.

DIETELREN, GEROLD E.—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 Gerold E. Dietelren, 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 Edward Goldschmidt, his attorney, at No. 26 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1919, next.

SAMUELS, JACOB.—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 Jacob Samuels, 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. Rose & Paskus, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December, next.

LEWISOHN, JESSE.—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 Jesse Lewisoohn, 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 Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, next.

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