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POOR—RICH

By ETHEL TAUROG



It had been by no means an easy matter for Mr. Seymour Zinder to bring his brother and wife and three children over from Russia. The difficulties he encountered did not involve a lack of funds, for even among many of the mushroom crop of pseudo-millionaires he was counted a wealthy man. Frequently the objections of a wife and four children are more perplexing than a mere lack of funds. At least so Mr. Zinder contends.

"That's all we need is a pack of greenhorns on our hands, ain't it?" Mrs. Zinder voiced her disapproval emphatically.

"I don't see why the whole family has to sponge on us," asserted Myrtle, the eldest daughter.

"Pa is such an easy mark, anyhow. That's all we need is a bunch of them kykes around here," Mae, the next to the oldest, added.

"Send them some money, dad," offered Wilton, the only son. Send them ten cents, dad. Over there it'll amount to a million rubles, and they'll be regular millionaires," he added facetiously.

"Do we have to take care of all the poor people in the world?" asked Frances, the youngest.

"It's all right, Seymour, if you send them some money and let them stay there. Everybody from Russia ain't coming over here, and they got as much chance there to make a living as here," supplemented Mrs. Zinder with an air of finality.

But this time Mr. Zinder, a very mild man at home, asserted himself. "Ain't you people ashamed of yourself the way you talk about your own relations? At least if you children talk like that, I don't blame you so much, only Myrtle, I think maybe could remember. You remember the time I had the cleaning, dyeing and repairing store and we had a fire after the insurance policy expired and we forgot to renew it, and we were left without a cent, without even a rope to hang ourselves with. Remember how I wrote to my brother Raphael and he sent us a couple of hundred dollars so we could start something to do again?" Mr. Zinder paused for breath. "Who knows what could happen in a lifetime? Raphael was a rich man before the war, and now he ain't got nothing. Who knows—"

"Say, such things don't happen in

America," interrupted his wife anxiously. "People don't lose fortunes so quick here."

"And here if you got ten thousand dollars you're a beggar? Well, let me tell you confidentially, my son, the

looks like a gold piece to him." "What you spend on neckties alone in a week would be enough for a big

Zinder officiously. "If they should live the way you want them you wouldn't be able to walk through a street for the disgrace. Everybody would say: 'Look at that stingy miser; got money like dirt, and his family lives like beggars.' Take it from me it's bad enough already. I'm ashamed to go out in the street with my last year's mink cape. Every schlepper already wears a mink cape. I feel I get red like fire when I go to an affair and see poorer ladies, and they wear sable capes. What do you suppose everybody says?"

"That's just the trouble. You always worry about what everybody will say. Why don't you worry a little about what your conscience will say? Maybe you stuff up your ears when your conscience talks, but I can't."

"That's the berries, pa. I got to hand it to you. I didn't know you could be such an orator," smirked Wilton.

"Sounds like that New Thought stuff, about hearing your conscience talk, don't it, Mae?" queried Myrtle.

"Well, if you mean to insinuate anything against me because I go to those lectures sometimes I can tell you, Miss Myrtle, that you'd be tickled to pieces to go any place with Mr. Loosman."

"I bet you think I'm jealous. If I'd want to go out with fellows like Loosman I could go out every evening."

"Go to it, girls; I'll act as referee," said Wilton. "You haven't had a decent fight for at least two days."

"What's the matter with you? No poker game tonight?"

"Maybe they've raided the pool-room where he hangs out every night."

"It's none of your business." "The neighbors will come running in a minute."

"Shut up." "Shut up yourself."

Mr. Zinder made his exit amidst the ensuing hubbub. Late that night he wrote a letter to his brother in Russia that he would send him steamship tickets and money to come to America.

Not very long after their arrival Mr. Raphael Zinder and family were established in a small stove-heated five-room flat. The two girls, Malke and Sifra, found employment in a millinery shop, and Simeon, a boy of

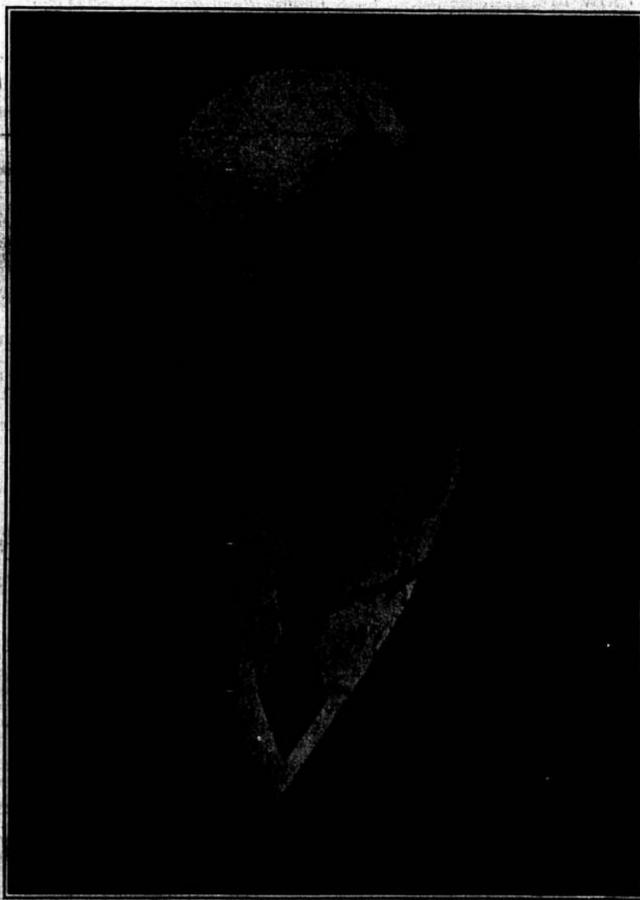
"The European fortunes make me laugh," declared Wilton. "There if you have ten thousand dollars—my, you're a millionaire, a regular guy."

way you spend you won't never have no ten thousand cents."

"There he goes picking on me again. Every time I spend a cent it

family to eat in Russia."

"Right away he can't talk no two words and he starts fighting with the children already," interfered Mrs.



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BRITISH PEER INCLUDES AMERICA IN TEN LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL

Once more the tradition that England and America are the ten lost tribes of Israel was revived at the recent meeting of the British Israel Congress in London at which Lord Gisborough presided in behalf of King George.

Lord Gisborough declared that the present position of America and the British Empire accords closely with the covenant of Abraham and the prophecies promising that the throne of David should be established forever. He quoted the Bible as saying that the ten lost tribes would command the gateways of the sea, as America and England do now, and said it was further decreed that the tribes of Israel would lend to all and borrow from none.

This is a recent portrait of Lord Gisborough.

"The European fortunes make me laugh," declared Wilton. "There if you have ten thousand dollars—my, you're a millionaire, a regular guy."

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thirteen, entered school. Mr. Seymour Zinder bought a newspaper route for his brother in a Jewish neighborhood.

At first the cousins attempted in their own way to be friendly to the new arrivals. But when their attempts at "Americanizing" the girls in their ultra-stylish cast-off clothing failed they gave them up in despair.

In faltering Yiddish Myrtle attempted to convey her disgust and disapproval of them to her cousins, particularly Malke, the oldest.

"My dear cousin," replied the newcomer, "I appreciate all that you are trying to do for us. You say that is American, to make yourself up to look like a comedienne on the stage. Maybe it is. I have not been here long enough to judge. My idea of America was something different. But if it is I want to remain a foreigner—a what you call greenhorn—a little longer."

"All right, then I'm through." And with that the whole Zinder family with the exception of its nominal head washed their hands of the entire family of obstinate "greenhorns."

It is true that once again Mrs. Zinder, the officious, the dauntless, attempted to reform the obstinate relations of her husband.

"Myrtle," she said ingratiatingly to Malke, "you should buy yourself a fur choker. You'll see nobody will go without them this summer. Believe me, you won't get no thanks from nobody, the way you slave for the whole family, especially for that brother of yours. He should go through school. Everybody talks the way you girls dress, and when I tell them about all the nice clothes the girls gave you they don't believe me. Why don't your wear that dress Mae gave you?"

"Dear auntie, I know you mean it well with us, and we thank you so much. The dress Mae gave me is very pretty—all the things are; but my Mamashé doesn't like the dress on me. She says it is cut too low in the neck. And the fur chokers, my Papashe laughs at them. He says they cover up the neck and leave the whole chest to freeze."

"Your Papashe and your Mamashé they know a whole lot," mocked Mrs.

Zinder. "If you should listen to them you will look like a fright. Well, nobody could say that I didn't try to do my duty and more than my duty for you."

So Mrs. Zinder finally was obliged to acknowledge defeat.

In the evening, when the altercations at home grew intolerable, Mr. Seymour Zinder would leave his spacious, brilliantly lighted home and seek refuge in the small, plainly furnished home of his brother.

"Only take care they shouldn't change," he whispered to his brother when he saw his nieces and nephew quietly absorbed in their studies. The girls went to night school and the boy was being rapidly promoted from grade to grade, with prospects of entrance to high school alluringly near. "I'm so afraid they'll become too—he sought a word—Americanized."

"I hope they do become Americanized," smiled his brother. "What you are afraid of, I think, is becoming semi-Americanized—that is, half-baked; and as you know, my brother, that is where the danger lies. Whatever is half-baked is unhealthful. Even in the short time I have been here I have made the discovery that the danger lies in becoming only half-baked."

"Maybe that's it," said Mr. Seymour Zinder. "Maybe that's what so many of them are—just half-baked; a little browned on top to look well baked, but half raw inside," he pondered.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE HOME FOR JEWISH REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

About 1,500 Russian Jewish refugees in Constantinople are cared for by the Joint Distribution Committee. A vivid description of the life of the refugees in one of the houses maintained by the Joint Distribution Committee is given in a report of Miss Glee Hastings, representative of the American Near East Relief in Constantinople, who visited the house as well as other establishments maintained for the benefit of the refugees.

One of the finest pieces of relief work in Constantinople, says Miss Hastings, is being done by the Jewish Immigrant Society, a branch of the Joint Distribution Committee of New York. Each month the society receives \$78,000 from New York with which to carry on the various phases of the work. The Near East Relief has given some assistance at various times, but once the total budget for Near East Relief work in Constantinople was only \$5,000 a month, and the Jewish society is spending \$8,000 a month on approximately 1,500 refugees, it would seem out of proportion for the Near East Relief to give more to the society, in spite of its recognition of its splendid system of organization and the good results coming from this organization. The Jewish refugees are Russians for the most part and came to Constantinople with the idea of possibly getting either to America or Jerusalem. Now that the new immigration law has gone into force in America and the people are also practically debarred from Palestine, they are forced to stay in Constantinople, overcrowded as it is with all sorts of refugees.

The Russian-Jewish refugees under the care of the society are living in boarding houses at Balat, Ortakuyu and Scutari; many others are scattered around in little rooms in various cheap lodging houses in Galata. A few kilometers out of Scutari there are farming colonies hard at work. Not long ago I visited the boarding house at Ortakuyu where about 200 men and women are quartered. The house is a beautiful building, formerly owned by a Turkish pasha. It was bought by the Joint Distribution Committee for orphans, but when the need came was given over for refugees temporarily. Six months ago it was practically in a condition of rack and ruin; now everything is in excellent repair and the best of order and cleanliness prevail. There is a large garden in connection with the house, which is well cared for and furnishes some outdoor work for the men. Recently a shoe shop has been started, where fifteen men are employed. Fifty pairs of good looking sandals are turned out each day. Some who are learning the trade do not make nearly so much. A constant effort is made to find employment for the men, but this is a very difficult problem in Constantinople at present.

There is a baggage room in the house, where all the trunks and bags are kept in charge of a check girl. This arrangement does away with the crowding of dormitories. Men and women have separate dormitories, which are exceptionally clean. Beds and mattresses are provided, with one blanket for each bed. Some of the refugees have been able to procure sheets. The rooms are airy, cool, and not too crowded.

Each refugee has two baths a week in the Turkish bath at Ortakuyu, which is cheaper than buying wood to heat the bath at the camp.

I saw several men and women sitting

in the little library, reading and writing. There are two teachers, themselves refugees, who hold English and French classes for the refugees who wish to study languages.

The dining-room is also very clean; it is provided with zinc-covered tables. In the morning tea and bread are served; at noon, a meal; for example, of soup, macaroni and bread. For supper one hot dish of beans, vegetables or soup is served. There are some signs in Yiddish, Russian and English decorating the walls. Theoretically, each refugee is charged 50 plasters a day at the boarding house. Some will never be able to pay their account, but a few have already found work and are returning their money. If extra work is done for the administration of the boarding house, this amount is discounted from the bill.

The refugees get up at 6 p. m. and have one hour for cleaning. Then breakfast is served. The hours from 9 to 12 are filled with compulsory gymnastic drill, study if wished, and extra work. The refugees take turns at kitchen police duty, one day at a time. At first there was grumbling at the system of discipline, but now everything goes smoothly.

Another interesting phase of the Jewish Relief Work is the laundry in Galata, where refugees' clothes are washed free of charge upon presentation of a ticket from the Central Office. The laundry is provided with set tubs, plenty of water, and a place on the roof for open-air drying. The man in charge is one of the Jewish refugees. It costs about 200 ltqs. a month to run the laundry.

The Hotel Jerusalem in Galata is able to provide a good, nourishing meal for 17½ plasters; 2,000 dinners have been served in 12 days. In one day, 116 meals were given gratis to people provided with a free meal ticket from the office, and 72 paid cash. The principal dish of each meal, for example, soup or pilaf, costs 5 plasters. Forty people can be served at one time. In addition, some food is given out to families to take home. There is a box for complaints, and the management tries to carry out the suggestions of patrons. It will probably cost about 1,000 ltqs. a month to run the restaurant.

In general, the work of the Joint Distribution Committee in Constantinople shows excellent organization. Everything is clean, systematic and run on an efficiency plan, and is certainly worthy of sincere commendation.

Yeshiva to Graduate Nine Rabbis

The Yeshiva (the Rabbi Isaac Elonan Theological Seminary), 301-5 East Broadway, will hold graduation exercises on Thursday, September 22, 8 p. m., at the Ohab Zedek Synagogue, 18 West 116th street, when nine of its students will be ordained. Representatives of different national organizations and prominent rabbis from every section of the country will be present.

The Sabbath preceding the graduation services will be held in the orthodox synagogues of Greater New York and the country in which the work of the Yeshiva and its place in Jewish life in America will be explained. On Sunday the Alumni Association of the Yeshiva will meet and discuss problems affecting Judaism in America. Most of the graduates have already been elected to prominent pulpits.

SOBOTKA, GUSTAVE.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent.

To Attorney General of the State of New York, Allen Property Custodian of the United States of America, Alice Häuser, Irma Winter, Stef Adams, Gertrude Pachhofer, Josephine Von Kahler, Hans Sobotka, Felix Sobotka, Valentine Sobotka, Marianne Pollak, Harry Sobotka, Bohus Sobotka, Elise Sobotka, Otto Sobotka, Anna Basch, Ella Adams, Walter Sobotka, Alfred Pollak, Max Pollak, George Pollak, Franz Rainer Sobotka, Renate Sobotka, Anna Seidner, Hedwig Ehrenstein, Gabriele Epler, and to all persons interested as creditors, beneficiaries or otherwise, in the Estate of GUSTAVE SOBOTKA, deceased, who at the time of his death was a resident of New York City, County of New York, send greeting upon the petition of EMPIRE TRUST CO., having a place of business at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of New York County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1921, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of proceedings of EMPIRE TRUST CO., as Trustee of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased should not be judicially settled.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, HONORABLE JAMES A. FOLEY, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one.

MARTIN G. McCUE, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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THE ZIONIST CONGRESS

Criticisms Answered—Constructive Plans Debated—Colonization, Immigration, Education, Samuel's Policy and the Palestine Mandate Fully Discussed—Peace With Former American Leaders Desired

Carlsbad, Czecho-Slovakia (Jewish Press Association).—The criticisms concluded, all of the Zionist leaders took occasion to answer the charges made against the administration generally and the respective leaders individually. Sokolow, Jabotinsky, Zlatopolsky, Dr.



To commemorate the Zionist convention the Czecho-Slovakian Government issued a special cancellation stamp, which is reproduced above.

Rubin, Professor Warburg and Dr. Weizman in turn addressed the congress and explained how the break with the former American Zionist leaders proved unavoidable; that the British Government was acting in good faith and would continue to effect the Balfour declaration to its fullest extent; that the best Palestine soil, the only black soil in the country in the Valley of Jesreel had been acquired; that the Hebrew university in Palestine would soon be a reality, and that such mistakes and errors as were made were entirely unavoidable. Dr. Weizman, the last to speak in answer to his critics, was especially impressive, and when he had concluded, the vote expressing confidence in his leadership was found to be 348 against 58, and was no surprise. A small number of delegates refrained from voting on the confidence resolution.

Considerable criticism was heard against the policy of Sir Herbert Samuel in his administration as Palestine High Commissioner. Mr. Nahum Sokolow, addressing a private meeting of the Political Commission, declared that Samuel's leniency towards the Arabs generally, and particularly in connection with the Jaffa outrages, were due to his fear of a general Arab uprising. Some of the Palestine delegates, however, told the congress that Samuel's policy with regard to immigration, the official employment of Jews and the attitude of the administration towards the Arabs deserved condemnation. Dr. Weizman later defended Sir Herbert, pointing out that his position was so delicate that he could not but act contrary to the wishes of the Zionists, and occasionally had to make mistakes.

Much time was devoted to discussions on the methods of colonization to be continued in Palestine. Various experts led the debates, prominent among which were Davis Trietsch and M. Soskin, both of whom severely criticized Dr. Rupin's management of the department of colonization.

Much time was devoted to the question of co-operative enterprise as against private initiative. Among many who insisted that all possible encouragement should be given private enterprise were Levita from Warsaw, Dr. Bernarn-Kahn from Kishineff and Lewin-Epstein of New York. For the co-operative system and its advantages most of the laborite leaders spoke.

Dr. Rupin later replied to his critics, and went on to show that it was chiefly a matter of money. With the necessary means at his disposal his progress, too, would have been greater. Continuing, he told the congress that for the purpose of settling Jews in Palestine a budget of

half a million dollars yearly is necessary for some years to come. With that sum at his disposal he would be able to settle 100,000 Jewish families within the next three years.

Dr. Edes, recently the head of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, emphasized the importance of having an open door in Palestine. Samuel, he declared, seems to be of the opinion that immigration can be suspended indefinitely, but that must not happen. Without immigration the Balfour Declaration would lose its significance, the speaker told the delegates.

Professor Warburg and Dr. Bodenheimer spoke of the work of the National Fund. The latter protested against the decision of the administration not to remove the headquarters of the department to Palestine.

Startling was the revelation of Dr. Weizman, made before a meeting of the Political Commission, that the American Government was opposed to the Palestine mandate, and that its opposition was inspired solely by the oil interests in America. At the same session Dr. Weizman related that, although the upper Jordan has been included in the Palestine frontiers, efforts were being made to exclude the colony Methula. Dr. Weizman, however, felt confident these efforts would prove unavailing.

The congress heard the following message of greeting received from Winston Churchill, British Secretary for the Colonies:

"Please convey to the Zionist Congress the cordial good wishes of His Majesty's Government. I am confident success will crown your efforts to re-establish Palestine as a flourishing and prosperous country, where the Jew and Arab alike shall combine to secure the common good."

A similar message of greeting was also read from Sir Herbert Samuel.

The committee for organization and the Permanenz-Auschaus (chief committee) had some heated meetings over the question of the individuals who are to make up the next executive. Dr. Weizman proposed two new members, George Halpern of Germany and Dr. Soloveitchick, Minister for Jewish Affairs in Lithuania. It was suggested that Sokolow, Ussishkin and Dr. Rupin should join the executive and remain the resident members for Palestine. Sokolow acting as head of the Zionist Commission there in place of Ussishkin. Jabotinsky's friends made an effort to include him among those to remain in Palestine, but to this the Palestinians vigorously objected.

One of the plans seriously considered is the calling of a congress once every three years. The present congress to elect a smaller body of 150 men who should meet at least once each year. This body would also choose the greater and smaller actions committee.

A plan to aid the Ukrainian pogrom orphans is being given serious consideration. It is suggested that the Zionist organization should settle the orphans in Palestine and that a special appeal be issued to all Jews in their behalf.

About one hundred members and guests at the congress who are members of the B'nai B'rith held a special conference and decided to urge upon the order special work to be undertaken for the economic and political development of Palestine.

In the course of its discussion over Palestine colonization the congress telegraphed Baron Edmund Rothchild its appreciation of the great work achieved through his initiative and support in the colonies at Zion.

In order to further the work of the Keren Hayessod in America, it is proposed to have Sokolow, Jabotinsky and other European leaders visit America. It is possible that Dr. Weizman will also revisit the United States.

At a special meeting of the American delegation, Ulmar of Cleveland and Horowitz of Chicago urged that the resolution expressing thanks to Justice Brandeis for his help with the Balfour Declaration and its confirmation at San Remo be laid before the congress by the American delegates. They were, however, overruled by the majority, which would not hear of it. At the same meeting, Louis Lipsky and Louis S. Robison

condemned Ezekiel Rabinowitz for having characterized the composition of the new American Zionist executive before the congress as "a new clique."

The debates regarding the personnel of the new executive and the Palestine commission were continued yesterday. Dr. Shmarja Levin spoke against the inclusion of George Halpern, whose name was proposed by Dr. Weizman, while Ussishkin pointed out how undesirable it would be to take away Nahum Sokolow from his important work in Europe in order to head the Zionist Commission in Palestine. Sokolow himself does not favor the arrangement. In the meantime, both Dr. Rupin and Dr. Soloveitchick are declining to serve on the executive.

The Zionist Political Commission devoted itself today to a consideration of the policy of the Palestine administration under Sir Herbert Samuel, and finally decided to send a special delegation to Sir Herbert in order to lay before him the changes with regard to immigration, employment with the government and other matters which the congress desires instituted.

Announcement was made that the Palestine Commission decided that the soil made available at the Valley of Jesreel will be developed one-half on a co-operative basis and the other half through private initiative. The labor block feels very pleased with the decision.

The idea that the new executive be formed on a basis of a coalition and should include representatives of all parties is gaining adherents. Were the idea to be adopted by the congress, the Mizrachi would be entitled to two seats for which two of the following three of its prominent leaders would be chosen: Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Professor Pick, Deputy Farbstein. Of the Hisachduth (United Ziorei-Zion and Hapoal Hazoir Shprinzak and Caplan, and of the Poalei-Zion, S. Kaplansky).

A serious conflict developed in the political commission of the congress over the attitude of the congress to Sir Herbert Samuel and the question of a Jewish Legion in Palestine. Jabotinsky was foremost among the critics of the Palestine High Commissioner who demanded that Congress call for his resignation. He was also the one who forced the issue of the legion. Dr. Weizman and his followers were inclined to leave the entire legion question for settlement by the next executive, but Jabotinsky would not hear of it. It now looks as if a deadlock has been reached. Jabotinsky may resign and join the opposition.

The Mizrachi scored in the Palestine Commission which decided by 22 against 16, that the Zionist organization should not support any institution which does not fully respect the Jewish religion by an observance of Kashruth, the Sabbath, etc. Among those who opposed this recommendation to Congress was Rabbi Glaser of Klausenberg, himself a Mizrachi. He characterized the efforts of the Mizrachi in their connection as "kitchen politics."

On the question of the legion, Jabotinsky has the support of a group of Poalei-Zionists under leadership of Locker, and a group of Polish delegates headed by Deputy Isaac Greenbaum.

Discussing the status of bodies within the organization, Dr. Margulies announced, in behalf of the Organization Committee, that new federations can only be established with the permission of the Actions Committee, and must have a membership of 20,000. Dr. Kallscher of the Binyan Haaretz, Berlin, protested against this. The congress finally waived the question of permission, but accepted the principle of the number of 20,000 membership as essential.

YOUNG JUDEA NOTES

The twelfth annual convention of the Young Judea Organization of Connecticut will be held at New London on Sunday, September 18. Representatives from the national headquarters will be present. Invitations have been sent to the president, Mr. Samuel J. Borowsky, and the executive director, Mr. Saul J. Cohen. Young Judea in Connecticut has one of the strongest organizations in the country. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Morris Bufford and the volunteer supervision of Miss Esther Zalkind, the organization has not only grown in the number of its clubs, but has made an excellent showing in the intensity of its club activities. It is expected this year to strengthen the organization in the outlying communities, to undertake leadership training work and to conduct an intensive campaign for adult membership for the national organization.

An all-day session of the National Executive Committee was held recently at the office of Nathan Straus, New York. Mr. Louis Goldstein, chairman of the Committee on Leadership, recommended the publication of a monthly journal for leaders, and the administration of Young Judea has since decided to carry out this suggestion and to issue such a publication, with the idea of rendering practical assistance to the leaders in the conduct of their clubs. Mr. Goldstein recommended on behalf of his committee that all leaders be requested to register and that an effort be made to certify as to their qualifications for leadership. He urged that Young Judea co-operate with other organizations in order to obtain the services of those additional leaders who are so urgently necessary.

Mr. Lang, secretary for education, reported that leadership institutes by means of which it is proposed to give concentrated courses in club leadership three or four times a year in various lo-

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calities are to be established shortly in some of the larger centers.

Mr. Lang was appointed secretary for education for the coming year, being approved and confirmed by the National Executive Committee.

The executive director was instructed to plan and set in motion a campaign for adult members in National Young Judea, the campaign to be continuous throughout the year. The Executive Committee authorized the administration to appoint a field worker whose duty it should be to visit Young Judea clubs and centers in the field in order to improve the educational work of the club and where possible strengthen and expand the organization.

The president, Mr. Samuel J. Borowsky, who visited the convention of Young Judea in the South, reported a very successful convention. Elaborate arrangements had been made and the various committees had worked hard, with the result that all items on the program were cared for. Twenty-five hundred dollars was pledged for the national campaign for adult membership. There were sixty delegates present from the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Mr. Borowsky reported big possibilities for Young Judea in the South for the coming year. He recommended the appointment of a field worker, the organization of local councils and requested that the organization committee define the status and functions of the State organization.

Five Hundred Immigrants Awaiting Admission Into Palestine

Constantinople (Jewish Press Association).—One hundred and fifty new immigrants arrived here today, making a total of over 500 who are on their way to Palestine. They are all held up here on account of the difficulty in obtaining visas. Two hundred of the number mentioned are Chaluzim.

New Hebrew School Opened

The Emanu-El Hebrew School, conducted jointly by Temple Emanu-El and the Greater New York Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, was opened last week at 801 Westchester avenue, near 155th street, Bronx. This is the third Hebrew school to be opened by the Greater New York Committee or School Extension of the Union, and it has a capacity of 500 pupils, under the supervision of a competent staff.

The first of the Hebrew schools established in the Bronx some time ago is known as the Ezra Hebrew School. This school is the largest of its kind in the Bronx. It is now taking care daily of 600 pupils, who are instructed in Hebrew, prayerbook and Jewish history. The second of the schools is housed in the Hunts Point Palace, 153d street and Southern Boulevard, and is known as the Beth-El Hebrew School, run under the joint auspices of the Beth-El Synagogue of Seventy-sixth street and Fifth avenue and the Union.

Among the leaders in the opening of the Emanu-El Hebrew School were Louis Marshall, president of the Temple Emanu-El; Judge David Leventritt, Henry M. Toch, Daniel P. Hays, Ludwig Vogelstein, Ben Altheimer and Philip J. Goodhart.

A Thousand Families Left Palestine

Jerusalem (Jewish Press Association).—While immigration to this country has been almost completely restricted, figures just made available show that many are leaving the country. For the three months ending July 31 the American Consul in this city issued closed to 1,100 passports of those going to America. Of this number seventy were tourists, while the remainder, which included many families, were residents of this country who were anxious to change it for other lands.

George Fennell's Three Furniture Stores

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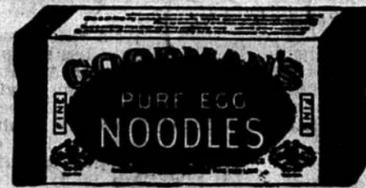
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ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD

The Lithuanian postoffice now accepts telegrams in Yiddish and Hebrew.

Seven hundred students are attending a Hebrew gymnasium recently opened in Riga.

An athletic club has been formed in conjunction with the Jewish National Institute, Glasgow, Scotland.

The Aleph Beth Club at St. Paul, Minn., which has been open for the past month, will be formally dedicated on September 18.

Jewish and general charities of Liverpool, England, benefit to the extent of £2,500 through the will of the late Walter Beer.

Joseph Brown, assistant postmaster of St. Paul, Minn., and in the postal service for the past thirty years, has resigned to enter business.

Morris A. Drucker, of New York City, has been elected grand chancellor-commander of the Knights of Pythias of the State of New York.

Rabbi Halpern, a member of the Polish Seim, is reported to have been badly beaten up by a Polish laborer who attacked him on the street.

Rabbi H. A. Liebovity, formerly of New Haven, Conn., has been elected to head the Anshe Sfard Congregation, Louisville, Ky., for a period of five years.

Congregation B'nai Israel of Red Bank, N. J., has acquired a plot of ground and has appointed a committee to collect \$24,000 with which to erect a synagogue.

The "Morgenstern," the daily organ of the Bund in Warsaw, has been suspended because of some criticisms of the government which appeared in the last few issues.

The Williams Publishing Co. of Boston, Mass., announce the early publication of "Parrot Gods" from the pen of Ezekiel Leavitt, the world-known Hebrew poet.

Lieut.-Col. Patterson, D. S. O., who commanded the Zion Mule Corps during the Gallipoli campaign, was among the guests at the Zionist convention at Carlsbad.

Arabs last Tuesday attacked with stones, a gathering of Jewish men and women who were praying before the Wailing Wall. Only a few were hurt and these but slightly.

Suitable exercises last Sunday marked the dedication of the Talmud Torah just erected by the Congregation Ohab Shalom at Rutgers and Stevens avenues, Jersey City, N. J.

The Polish anti-Semitic press has attacked the government for appointing a Jew, Mr. P. Minkovsky, vice-director of the Credits Department, to be director of that department.

The corner stone was laid last Sunday for the new synagogue to be erected by Congregation B'nai Amunah at Los Angeles, Cal. The congregation was organized last October.

Figures made available show that during the month of August over 6,000 emigrants reached Danzig on their way to America. Of that number, only 800 succeeded in getting away.

George Schoenerer, who gained unenviable reputation as the father of the anti-Semitic movement in Austria, is dead. For several years prior to his death he was totally blind.

Rudolph Levy, a leading citizen of Newark, N. J., died last week. Mr. Levy was vice-president of Temple B'nai Jeshurun and active in a number of building and loan associations.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Kisch, C. B. E., D. S. O., Royal Engineers, has been appointed a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for distinguished service rendered during the war.

According to news from Riga, the Jewish Relief Committee on the Soviet authorities has undertaken a scheme to organize homes for 500 Jewish pogrom orphans at Moscow and Petrograd.

The Jewish Community Center has been organized at Richmond Hill, N. Y., and as soon as the necessary funds are obtained a suitable building will be erected to house its various activities.

"Unzer Morgen," a daily in Yiddish which appeared for some time in Vilna, has ceased publication. The paper favored the Poles and was said to have been supported by the Polish Government.

J. R. Capablanca, of Havana, world's champion chess player, has accepted the challenge of the great European master, Akibah Rubinstein. The match may be arranged to take place in the United States.

The anti-Semitic leaders in Poland are renewing their efforts to persuade the government, that the "Bund" is a menace to Poland and should be suppressed.

In a recent paper issued by Dr. Warren, head of the Save-a-Life League of New York, the statement is made that Germans lead in suicides, whereas the percentage is the lowest among the Hebrews.

Members of the police and fire departments of San Francisco, Cal., have expressed a wish to be allowed to participate in the collection of funds for the Raphael Weill Memorial. So far \$12,200 has been collected.

Recent publications received here from Bucharest report the arrest by the Bessarabian authorities of the infamous program leader Machno. Machno is said to have been driven out of Ukraine by Bolshevik forces.

Information received here from Geneva states that the League of Nations has decided to watch over the manner in which the Roumanian and Hungarian governments are enforcing the treaty clauses affecting minority rights.

Mayor Archibald and other members of the city commission were among those who addressed the gathering at the laying of the corner stone of the new Ahavath Zion Synagogue at Newark, N. J., last Sunday afternoon.

Rabbi Philip Rosenberg has been installed as successor to Rabbi Jerome Neulander by the members of the Congregation Oheb Zedek, Yonkers, N. Y. Rabbi Rosenberg came to America from Hungary but two months ago.

The Soviet authorities have proclaimed martial law in nearly all the provinces of White Russia in an effort to suppress the bands which have been making pogroms upon the Jewish communities, according to information received from Minsk.

In the course of an address delivered in Warsaw by Deputy Diamant, the speaker declared that Poland's official boycott of the Jews was ruining the country and was chiefly responsible for the present crisis, says a report from that city.

As a result of the serious decline of the Polish mark, a number of industries have been paralyzed. From Lodz comes the information that many Jews are facing ruin because of their inability to carry on their business and keep their factories going.

Julius Saglowsky, a 14-year-old Indianapolis boy, who holds the junior State championship of Indiana, won the boys' national tennis championship at Longwood, Mass., last month. Saglowsky is one of the star pupils of the Shortridge High School.

Milton J. Foreman of Chicago, former colonel of the 122d Field Artillery, A. E. F., and now commander of the Illinois National Guard Division, was presented with the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor by Marshal Foch at Paris, France, last week.

The Macmillan Company announces for early publication "A Jewish Chaplain in France," by Rabbi Lee J. Levinger. Rabbi Levinger, who is now the executive director of the local Y. M. H. A., was a chaplain in France, attached to the Twenty-seventh Division.

Morris Wolf, a philanthropic citizen of New Orleans, La., died last month at Charlevoix, Mich., where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Wolf was first vice-president of Tuoro Infirmary, to which he gave much of his time, and was a past president of the Harmony Club.

The annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Y. M. H. A.'s was held in Rochester last week. At present there are ten associations in the federation, but it is expected that fifteen additional societies with a total membership of 6,000 will join before the close of the fiscal year.

A movement is underway to erect a Jewish hospital in Atlantic City, N. J., and a plot has been acquired in the Ventnor section. The new hospital will cost about \$60,000 and will be the nucleus of a larger building later, when ample extensions will be made to the original structure.

At a recent meeting in Bethlehem, Pa., Rabbi Ira E. Sanders, rabbi of Keneseth Israel of Allentown, and general secretary of the Jewish Community Center of that city, helped to organize a Jewish University Club, composed of members from the cities of Eastern Pennsylvania. The purpose of the Jewish University Club is to foster a better cultural and educational spirit among the Jewish alumnae. The meetings that have thus far been held in different cities of this section of the country have proven to be very whole-hearted and inspirational.

According to a statement made by Dr. Frank Schlessinger, director of the Yale Observatory, which has just been made public, practical tests carried out at Mount Wilson, California, and various other astronomical laboratories abroad, have fully confirmed the correctness of the Einstein theory.

Morgan D. E. Hite of New Orleans, chairman of the Housing Committee, has been removed by Governor Parker of Louisiana, owing to his having slandered a number of Jewish landlords. The entire daily press rose in indignation at Mr. Hite's remarks and requested his removal by the Governor.

Mr. Julius Gutman, a well-known merchant, died at Baltimore Md., last week. Mr. Gutman, who was 72 years old, was a native of Germany and came to America in his early youth. For 21 years he was a director of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum and was largely responsible for its expansion.

Impressive dedication services have been arranged for Friday night, September 23, by the members of Temple B'nai Abraham-Zion, Chicago, Ill., when their new \$350,000 edifice will be thrown open to the public. The congregation is one of the largest reform congregations in Chicago and has a membership of 450. The new building will seat over 1,500.

The Ukrainian delegation to the Zionist Congress was arrested and detained on the Polish frontier in Galicia. The Ukrainian committee in Warsaw, appealed to the Ministry of the Interior and succeeded in obtaining their release. At the head of the delegation are Dr. Slonim and Rabbi Miklashewitz.

The British War Office has awarded 54 medals to Jewish men who served with distinction in the Zion Mule Corps. The Zion Mule Corps was composed chiefly of Palestinians and took part in that unfortunate expedition on the Gallipoli shores. The medals have been forwarded for distribution to the Jewish community of Jerusalem.

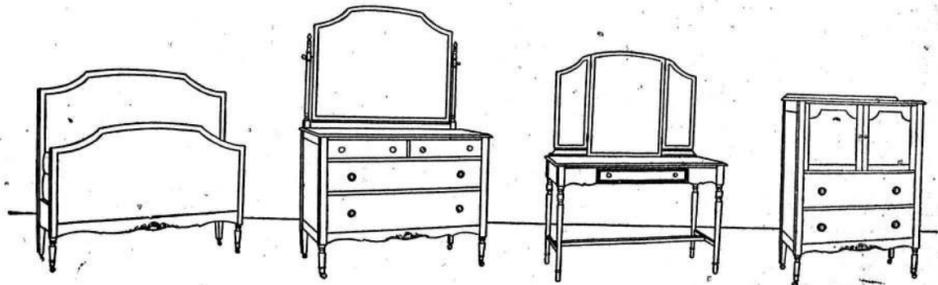
The Roumanian Premier in a recent interview to representatives of the Jewish Press, stated that the Roumanian Government is agreed that the Jews in Roumania should organize themselves as a national minority group in the country. He drew attention to the statement made to him by Dr. Gaster, that there is no longer a Jewish question there. The Premier expressed his confidence also in the practicability of Zionism and quoted the example of the flourishing Jewish agricultural colonies which have existed in Bessarabia since the time of the Russian Czar Alexander I as proof of the ability of the Jewish people to become good agriculturists.

Ex-Lieutenant Edwin Samuel, son of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner of Palestine, has written to the United States Jewish Workingmen's Association, asking that he be permitted to participate in the work of road building now in progress in the region around the Sea of Galilee. Lieutenant Samuel was a member of the British force which captured Jerusalem in December, 1917.

The Jewish quarter of the Dagh-Hamam, Constantinople, situated on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorous, has been burnt down, more than 12,000 houses being reduced to ashes. The synagogue and the school fell victims to the flames. The Dagh-Hamam quarter was in the last century distinguished as the residence of the leading Sephardic families. The present inhabitants are their poverty-stricken descendants who have not the means to emigrate.

The Jewish community in Vienna has tendered an emphatic protest to the government against the manner in which the Naturalization Department of the Ministry of the Interior is conducting its work. It accuses the Minister of the Interior of pursuing an un concealed anti-Jewish policy, in consequence of which the department is rejecting all applications by Jews for acceptance as Austrian citizens, without considering them at all, for no other reason than that they are made by Jews.

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ENGAGEMENTS

DE VOS—SOLOMON.—Mrs. Sarah Solomon, formerly of Lakewood, N. J., and now at Schroon Lake, N. Y., announces the betrothal of her daughter Ruth to Mr. Philip E. de Vos.

FRANK—BIRNBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Birnbaum, 201 West 120th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Tillie to Mr. Jacob J. Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank, 155 West 117th street.

FRANK—NEITLICH.—Mrs. Anna Neitlich announces the engagement of her daughter Elizabeth to Mr. Jack Frank, son of Mrs. Minnie Frank.

FREEDMAN—HART.—Mr. and Mrs. David Hart of 200 West 112th street announce the engagement of their daughter Ray to Mr. Leo H. Freedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Freedman.

HYMAN—SILVERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Silverman of 534 West 147th street announce the betrothal of their daughter Celia to Mr. Harry Hyman of New York.

LOTWIN—KRULEWITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Krulewitsch of 416 West 122d street and Edgemere, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter Frances C. to David T. Lotwin.

NAITOVE—CRESHKOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. James Creshkoff of 1118 East 18th street, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter Leonora to Mr. Jack Naitove, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Naitove of Manhattan.

PEYSER—GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldberg of 56 Fort Washington avenue announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Kaufman L. Peyser.

PREISER—STUDNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Studner of 1815 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, announce the engagement of their daughter Diana to Mr. Henry Preiser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Preiser.

ROBINSON—CASHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cashman announce the engagement of their daughter Celia to Mr. Louis Robinson.

ROSENBERG—HOCHBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Hochberger of 590 West End avenue announce the engagement of their daughter Sylvia Etta to Mr. Seymour Rosenberg, son of Mrs.

New Year Greetings

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Louis Rosenberg of New York City. Miss Hochberger is a graduate of the Benjamin School. Mr. Rosenberg served in the navy during the recent war.

WEISBERGER—SIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. David Siegel of 860 East 161st street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Delia Helen to Mr. Irving M. Weisberger of Brooklyn.

MARRIAGES

ANOPOL—GOLDSTONE.—Mrs. Herman Goldstone of 965 Tiffany street announces the marriage of her daughter Mary to Bernard Anopol on Thursday, September 8, 1921, by Rabbi Max Reichler, at the home of the officiating minister.

BACHER—WERNER.—Miss Sadie Werner of 128 West 111th street was married to Henry H. Bacher on Sunday evening, September 11, 1921, by Rabbi Max Reichler, at the home of the officiating minister.

BASS—SCHWARZ.—Mr. Joseph Schwarz of 203 West 119th street announces the marriage of his daughter Cecilia to Morris Bass of Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 11, 1921. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

BUTLER—FAGENSON.—On Tuesday, September 6, 1921, at the home of the bride, 3905 Broadway, Hattie Fagenson to Harry J. Butler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Butler. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

COHEN—ROSEMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roseman announce the marriage of their daughter Bessie Esther to Mr. Godfrey Cohen, at the Hotel Savoy, Rabbi M. Krauskopf officiating.

EPSTEIN—HOFFMAN.—Miss Carolyn Hoffman of 1301 Clay avenue to David Epstein, on Sunday, September 11, 1921, at the Plaza Restaurant, by Rabbi Max Reichler.

ECKSTEIN—FREED.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Freed of 514 West 160th street announce the marriage of their daughter Esther to Robert L. Eckstein of 412 East Seventy-ninth street on Sunday, September 11, 1921, at Mt. Neboch Temple, 150th street and Broadway. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman and Cantor I. Frank performed the ceremony.

ERLANGER—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stern of 620 West 149th street announce the marriage of their daughter Irma to Harry Erlanger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Erlanger of 790 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, September 7, 1921, at the Hotel Commodore. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman and Cantor Isidore Frank officiated.

GOLD—EGELKROUT.—On Thursday, September 8, 1921, at the home of the officiating minister, Rabbi Aaron Eiseman, 611 West 156th street, Miss Helen M. Egelkrot to Maurice Gold.

GREENBERG—EBERSTEIN.—On Sunday, September 4, Miss Lillian Eberstein to Samuel Greenberg, at the residence of the bride, 1526 Madison avenue, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel.

HAAS—KELLERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kellerman of 1336 Wilkins avenue announce the marriage of their daughter Gertrude to S. Dewey Haas on Saturday evening, September 10, 1921, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rabbi Max Reichler.

HEINRICH—EAGLE.—Mr. Milton F. Heinrich and Mrs. Adelaide Eagle were united in marriage at the residence of the officiating rabbi, M. Krauskopf.

JACOBS—MORGENSTEIN.—On Sunday, September 4, Miss Esther C. Morgenstein to Mr. Leon B. Jacobs by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at the home of the officiating minister.

LUBER—HOCHBART.—Miss Ruth I. Hochbart to Mr. Solomon Lubert, on September 3, 1921, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel at his residence.

PELTZMAN—HAACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Haack of 272 W. 154th street announce the marriage of their daughter Tessie to Mr. Harry Peltzman, Saturday evening, September 10, by the Rev. M. Krauskopf.

ROTHHOLZ—TRATTNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Trattner of 1117 Westchester avenue announce the marriage of their daughter Alice to Mr. Jack Rothholz on Sunday noon, September 4, 1921, at the Astor Hotel, by Rabbi Max Reichler.

SILVERMAN—LEAVY.—At the residence of the bride, 555 East 165th street, on Sunday, September 4, 1921, Miss Sadie Leavy was married to Mr. Charles Silverman, Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel officiating.

WEINGARTEN—FELDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Feldstein of 22 East 105th street announce the marriage of their daughter Sara to Jack Weingarten on Sunday noon, September 11, 1921, at the Martinique Hotel, by Rabbi Max Reichler.

WEISS—GUGGENHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Guggenheimer of 1229 Park avenue announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian B., to Samuel Weiss on Tuesday, September 6, 1921, at the Hotel Astor. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

WOLLMAN—LEARNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Learner of 3647 Broadway announce the marriage of their daughter Sylvia to Lester Wollman on Saturday, September 10, 1921, at their home. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

ZITENFELD—STEINBACH.—Miss Zettie Steinbach of 874 Southern Boulevard was married to William Zitenfeld on Sunday, September 4, 1921, at the home of the officiating minister, Rabbi Max Reichler.

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BAR MITZVAH.
BECKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Becker of 540 West 143d street announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Lawrence Jacob, on Sabbath morning, September 17, at Mt. Neboch Temple, 150th street and Broadway, at 10 o'clock.

DEHAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dehan of 811 Kelly street, Bronx, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Joseph, Saturday morning, Sept. 17, at Sinai Temple, 163d street and Steubens avenue. At home same day and evening.

FUERST.—Mr. and Mrs. Morton Fuerst of 369 West 117th street announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Morton on Sabbath morning, September 17, 1921, at Mt. Neboch Temple, 150th street and Broadway, at 10 o'clock.

GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Goodman of 534 West 152d street announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Jerome at Temple Pen-El, 525 West 147th street, Saturday morning, Sept. 17.

GRELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Greller, 227 Audubon avenue, beg to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Alan on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, at Temple of the Covenant, 552 West 181st street. At home Sunday, Sept. 18, 3 to 6. No cards.

STRASSBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Strassburger of 442 East 140th street announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Francois Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 a. m., at Temple Mt. Neboch, 150th street, near Broadway.

WEIL.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Weil, 92 Morningside avenue, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Alvin L. on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at Congregation Mount Zion, 37 West 119th street. At home Sunday after 3 p. m.

BIRTHS
GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldstein (nee Molly Bloom) announce the birth of a daughter at St. Mark's Hospital Monday, Sept. 5.

JACOBS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Arnold Jacobs (nee Bertha Ellison) of 3569 Broadway announce the birth of a daughter on Sept. 9 at the Women's Hospital.

KREIZEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kreizel (nee Frieda Bernstein) of 638 West 160th street announce the birth of a son, Sept. 6, 1921, at the Lenox Hill Hospital.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Rosenthal of 124 West 114th street announce the birth of a son at Carlton Sanitarium on Sept. 7, 1921.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES
HEBREW TABERNACLE (Broadway and 158th St.).—This evening at 8 Dr. I. Mortimer Bloom lectures on "The Messiah—Why Does He Tarry?" Sabbath morning, Bar Mitzvah services. Sermon, "Remember Egypt." Religious school opens Sunday, September 25.

MT. NEBOCH TEMPLE (150th St. and Broadway).—Rabbi Aaron Eiseman will preach this evening on "Looking on the Bright Side of Life." Sabbath morning, "O Charity, What Crimes Are Committed in Thy Name!"

MT. ZION (37 W. 119th St.).—Rabbi B. A. Tintner lectures this evening on "Harry Cutler—a Friend of the Jews." Sabbath morning, "Implements of Peace."

PENI-EL (147th St. and Broadway).—Rabbi Joel Blau preaches Sabbath morning on "Turning Curses Into Blessings."

SHAARI ZEDEK.—(Putnam, near Reid avenue, Brooklyn).—Rabbi Harry Weiss lectures this evening on "The Sanctuary in the Life of Today." Sabbath morning on the weekly portion.

SINAI TEMPLE (Stebbins Ave. and East 163d St.).—Saturday morning Rabbi Max Reichler will speak on "The Art of Forgetting."

TEMPLE ISRAEL (96th St. and Central Park W.).—Sabbath morning Rabbi Louis I. Newman will speak on "The Aftermath of Summer Religion."

Trade Among Jews in Ukraina Reviving Danzig (Jewish Press Association).—Ukrainian Jews passing through this city declare that in some parts of Ukraina Jews are developing trade again. In cities such as Yelisovetgrad fine stores have been opened.

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SOCIAL NOTES.
Misses Goldie and Rebecca Jacobson of the Fairmount Hotel, Tannersville, N. Y., sailed on the Aquitania September 13 for an extended tour of Europe.

Mrs. S. I. Hyman and family and Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Kornfeld and family sailed from England on Wednesday via steamship Olympic and are expected in New York some time next week.

The marriage of Miss Sybil Edna Elzas, daughter of Dr. B. A. Elzas, rabbi of Congregation Beth Miriam, of Long Branch, N. J., to Dr. Lewis T. Mann, of New York, took place on Sunday afternoon, September 4, at Long Branch, in the presence of 150 guests. The wedding was picturesquely set in a rustic bower on the lawn. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Emanuel Elzas, wore a veil of antique Italian lace, a family heirloom over two hundred years old. The matron of honor was Mrs. August Egerer, of Great Neck, L. I. Harvey T. Mann, of Perth Amboy, acted as best man. After a honeymoon in the Adirondacks Dr. and Mrs. Mann will reside at 50 West Eighty-fourth street, New York.

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Jurors Honor Judge Koenig
Judge Morris Koenig of the Court of General Sessions last Wednesday received a gavel with a sterling silver band bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Hon. Morris Koenig, Judge of General Sessions, by August Panel of Jurors, Part 2, August 31, 1921." Judge Koenig was also presented with a resolution thanking him for the courtesy shown to prisoners, lawyers and jurors.

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THE REAL SOLUTION

Time Has Come to Realize Our Dream
By ESTHER JUDITH SHANKMAN

Ever since November 2, 1917, when the Balfour Declaration of Independence was issued, heralding the rebirth of Israel on its ancient soil and flashing a bright ray of hope through the thickness of the then surcharged atmosphere, we Jews from all over the four corners of the world have tried unceasingly to interpret the edict in the best possible way. We have finally come to the conclusion that the only possible solution to the Declaration is to purchase land in Palestine—to redeem it from the hands of the Arabs and others. Then, when this work is done, and not until then, will the Declaration be interpreted in its true sense. This work must be done through individuals and corporations. The "Nachlath Zion" is one of them.

The corporation, Zion Land Enterprise of America, has been organized in this country, with its chief activities in Palestine. Its objects and aims are based on two principal motives: First, idealism; secondly, commerce. The Zion Land Enterprise of America, organized with a capital of \$100,000, differs from other similar corporations; it sells no shares and makes no promises. It sells directly to every Jewish man a parcel of land in Palestine through a "certificate of ownership" (deed), free from all incumbrances; and the buyer of the land can make use of it as he deems it advisable.

We will now dwell on but two of the urgent questions concerning our people and our land, in order that the readers may get an idea why the Nachlath Zion is a necessity, and the important role it is to play in the rehabilitation of Palestine. Let us consider the first point—"Redemption of the Land." The area of Palestine consists of about 88,000,000 dunim of land, of which only a little over 700,000 belongs to the Jews, including already the national soil bought and possessed by the national fund. Altogether, we do not possess even one-ninetieth of the soil of Eretz Yisroel, which in the near future must be the Jewish homeland, and it is self-evident that as long as Palestine is in other hands, we can by no means consider ourselves, or be considered by others, the owners of Palestine.

At this time we are facing the greatest problem; the problem that will, in all probabilities, change the tide of the "Yiddische Goluth," and that problem is: "To redeem Palestine at any cost!" The only way to do this is to buy! Buy land for organizing colonies; for the building of houses, and for the establishment of country and city settlements. The foremost work at this moment is the practical one, that of soil, farms and houses. We, the Goluth Jews, must redeem Palestine land; and who can do it more easily than we American Jews? Would it have been possible, and could we be certain that with our national fund we could redeem all the Palestine land in the near future, it would not be necessary for the Zion Land Enterprise, nor any other corporation, to obtain land by private means. We must to our regret admit, however, that our management will not be able, in the near future, to nationalize everything that is possible to be obtained in Palestine, for the simple reason that we lack the means. If we shall therefore, at this time, stand aloof, and not try to obtain land through private organization, then we shall be deprived of many of our future hopes; because in the meantime strangers will take advantage through our negligence and buy the land, much of which is already theirs.

For this reason has the Zion Land Enterprise been organized, having in mind the holy duty of aiding the Jewish land ownership in Palestine to increase and

to progress, by offering each and every Jew an opportunity to obtain and possess a portion of the land of our forefathers. Everyone is capable of at least buying one lot of land in Eretz Yisroel, and, when every Jewish son and brother will own a parcel of land in their own homeland, it is easily understood what great and useful aid we are rendering to the solution of the "redemption of the land."

The Zion Land Enterprise corporation has already purchased land in fruit-growing regions in Palestine, which land is sub-divided into small lots, and sells these lots to everyone who wants to purchase either for himself, or for his children, a portion of the holy land.

The second great question is: "What is to be done with the orphans from Eastern Europe?" The purpose of the Nachlath Zion is a much broader one than it appears from the first glance, namely:

The corporation takes a great part in the solving of the painful problem—what is to be done with our hundreds and thousands of unfortunate orphans of Eastern Europe? There is no doubt but that the war-stricken orphans are the orphans of the whole Jewish nation, and every relief society is greatly interested in this noble work. The Zion Land Enterprise also does its share in this great and philanthropic work, in its own particular way.

Every patron who buys a lot of land in Palestine from the Zion Land Enterprise most certainly wants his lot to be cultivated and not to waste away, and therefore the corporation takes the privilege, with the consent of the buyer, to cultivate his lot of land for the next ten years by the orphans, whom the corporation will bring over from Europe, and provide for them, thus enabling them to complete a course in an agricultural school, and be brought up in strict accordance with the Jewish religion, so that a real, new Jewish generation may grow up, closely allied to the holy land and to our nation; and that they may sustain themselves with glory upon their land. So, not only does the buyer of the land enjoy the profits therefrom; not only does his land increase its valuation manifold, but at the same time of investing a few dollars in a most secure investment, he saves a soul of Israel, by giving him a "sure grip" upon life, making him a healthy and useful citizen of the Jewish nation.

A few relief institutions stand in close connection with the Zion Land Enterprise, ready to assist in the transporting of the orphans from Europe to Palestine, where the Enterprise will teach them the science of farming. The corporation, though a private one, and operating with its own capital, has already attracted the attention of our great Jewish leaders to its work, and many of them are already members of this corporation, which predicts to become a bright star in the near future, and illuminate the path of freedom for our long-suffering nation.

Ukrainian Orphans on Their Way to Africa

London (Jewish Press Association).—Two hundred and fifty Ukrainian pogrom orphans are passing through this city on their way to South Africa, where arrangements have been made for their adoption by private families. They are being taken across by arrangement with the Jewish Orphanage of the Cape Province, and Mr. Isaac Ochberg, president of the Orphanage, is personally supervising their transportation.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Y. M. H. A. at 92d street and Lexington avenue announces that the Symphony Orchestra and Choral Society, both under the direction of Mr. A. W. Birder, well-known composer and conductor, will resume their activities after September 15. Both organizations are reputed for their high artistic standards. Membership is open to men and women of all parts of the city, and applications should be made to Mr. Birder by mail or in person.

A Yiddish version of Molnar's "Lilium" is now being presented at the Irving Place Theatre, with Martin Ratkai and Celia Adler essaying the leading roles.

Last Monday was officially designated as Pommerantz Night at the George M. Cohan Theatre, where Barney Bernard is appearing in the character of "Nate Pommerantz" in "Two Blocks Away." The performance was so designated as a result of the purchase of a block of fifty-two orchestra seats by Harry Pommerantz, who operates a well-known restaurant on Broadway, near Ninety-sixth street, and who brought a large number of friends that they might share with him the enjoyment of hearing his name spoken from the stage. Pommerantz, long an admirer of Barney Bernard's "Abe Potash," made himself known to the famous character comedian following his creation of the role of "Nate Pommerantz," with the net result that Mr. Bernard has enjoyed several corned beef and salami parties at the Pommerantz restaurant.

"Harry Pommerantz is a fine boy," says Barney, "and I hope he makes enough money so he can change his name to Orange as Nate Pommerantz does in 'Two Blocks Away.'"

While a season's run in New York cannot always be taken as a criterion of a play's excellence, nevertheless in the instance of Gilda Varesi, in "Enter Ma-

dame," which comes to the Bronx Opera House for the week, starting Monday, September 19, the judgment of the metropolis was sound, for "Enter Madame" has a clever plot and clever lines, wonderfully conceived and artistically executed throughout with the magic wand of Gilda Varesi's splendid artistry. The play was written by Miss Varesi in collaboration, and "Madame" is her character—one to which she gives a delightful genuineness of interpretation. Miss Varesi's leading man is Henry Stephenson, who, with the original New York company, will be seen at the Bronx Opera House. There will be both Wednesday and Saturday matinees next week.

"Ladies' Night" will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House week of September 26.

The great Hippodrome has reopened with the greatest success of its career, and New York not only retains its big playhouse, with its accustomed policy, but Charles Dillingham has made a veritable ten-strike by reducing the prices of admission so materially that the huge entertainment of international stars is brought within the reach of every purse. The principal topic of conversation this past week, among theatrical managers and theatre patrons has been the astute move of this manager in pioneering the way to a nominal scale of prices. That this new production, the seventh of the Hippodrome under his management, is the greatest of Mr. Dillingham's Hippodrome triumphs, is attested by the universal acclaim which has been accorded by the thousands who already have seen this new production. With the Fokine-Fokina ballet, "The Thunder Bird," "Get Together" brings the Hippodrome its greatest ballet glories, and "The Thunder Bird," in setting and action, has been pronounced one of the most spectacular ballets ever produced in America. Charlotte, queen of skaters, has returned to the big playhouse to score new triumphs and to demonstrate that she is still supreme upon the ice, and with her in her train she has brought Katie Schmidt, Howard Nicholson and Paul Kreckow to appear in her ballet, "The Red Shoes," brought to the Hippodrome direct from Admiral's Ice Palace, Berlin.

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BRANCHES

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Jewish Delegations to Meet

Cabled information received by the American Jewish Congress makes public the fact that the Jewish Delegations Committee of Paris is calling a special conference to consider the condition of Europe, which is to be held at Carlsbad about the middle of September. The American Jewish Congress will be represented by some of the delegates now attending the Zionist Congress at Carlsbad, who are also members of the Congress executive. These delegates include Judge Aaron J. Levy, Louis Lipsky, Solomon Sufrin and Gedalia Bublick.

Renewed Appeal for Pinsk Sufferers

Danzig (Jewish Press Association).—A special committee formed in Warsaw to aid the sufferers in the Pinsk fire has issued an appeal in which the condition of the greater number of the Pinsk community is described as helpless and pitiful. Considerable property belonging to the Ort (Jewish organization to further agriculture) was destroyed by fire. Jewish workers have made a special appeal to the Joint Distribution Committee to rebuild the public homes which the fire swept away.

Jewish Refugees Refused Admission Into Latvia

Danzig (Jewish Press Association).—Five hundred Jewish refugees who made their way from Soviet Russia were refused admission into Latvia, according to a dispatch received here from Riga. According to information received here from Vilna, the local government has assigned 3,000,000 marks for the support of Jewish schools.

Urges Jews to Aid Starving Russians

Berlin (Jewish Press Association).—M. Bellinson, the well-known Italian Jew, has written an article in the last issue of the Yiddische Rundschau in which he urges Jews to come to the assistance of the starving Russians. He points out the importance of having the friendship of the Russian people and suggests that it would be appreciated by other nations also.

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CHILDREN'S PAGE

SIGNED AND SEALED

Dear Children:
Ever since that memorable attack by Korach and his followers on the right of Aaron and his descendants to the priesthood, no one has dared to dispute their right to this very day, for the Holy One, blessed be He, said to Aaron, "And I, behold, I give thee the charge of my heave-offerings." Rashi says, quoting the Sifri, that the expression "Hinei" "Behold!" denotes joy, as it is said in Exodus 4, "Hinei," Behold he cometh forth to meet thee; and when he seeth thee he will be glad in his heart." It may be compared to a king who gave his friend a field as a present, but neither signed nor sealed any deed, nor did he have it entered on the records. Then some one came and disputed his right of ownership. Said the king to his friend, "Whoever wishes may come and dispute your right of ownership. I will have this gift recorded with my signature and seal." Thus it was in this case, because Korach came and disputed the right of Aaron to the priesthood, therefore the Holy Scripture tells us that the twenty-four gifts belonging to the priesthood were given to him with an eternal covenant of salt, and for that reason this section follows the recital of Korach's uprising—"mishmereth terumathi," the guardianship of my heave-offering, which you are required to guard in cleanliness. "This shall belong to thee of the most holy things from the fire"—after the fat has been burned on the altar—every oblation of theirs, such as the sacrifices of the public peace-offering, "which they shall render unto me," that is the restoration of that which a stranger was robbed of. "In a most holy place shalt thou eat it." This teaches us that the most holy offerings are only eaten in the court and by the males of the priests. "And this shall be thine, as the heave-offering of their gift," that which is heard from the thank-offerings and from the peace-offerings, also from the rain offered by the Nazarite—"of all the wave-offerings"—these require a waving. "Every one that is clean in thy house may eat thereof," but not the unclean—another meaning of "every one that is clean" is to include his wife. "All the best of oil, and all the best of wine, and of corn, the first fruits thereof, that is the "terumah gedolah" (the great heave-offering) to thee have I given them. And their flesh shall be thine, as the breast that is waved, and as the right shoulder shall it be thine. As the right shoulder of peace-offerings which is eaten by the priests, their wives, their children and their servants, in two days and one night, the firstling is also eaten in two days and one night—"it shall be thine." From this phrase Rabbi Akiba learns that it is different than the breast and the shoulder of the thank-offering, which is eaten only in a day and night. "All the heave-offerings of the holy things," because of the love of the command, in this section it was generalized at the beginning and at the end and specified in the middle. It is a covenant of salt forever. "He made a covenant with Aaron with a thing that is healthful and lasting and preserves other food"—"a covenant of salt" like the covenant made to salt that it shall never become putrid. And the Lord said unto Aaron: "In their land shalt thou have no inheritance and any portion shalt thou not bring away them, not even in the spoils (Sifri). But they of the title of heir themselves shall perform the service of the tabernacle of the congregation, and they shall bear their iniquity—the Levites shall bear the iniquity of the Israelites because upon them devolves the duty of warning the strangers not to get near them. Thus shall ye also offer a heave-offering. "Just as the Israelites heave from their threshing floors and from their wine presses, so

shall ye heave from your tithes, for that is your inheritance. From all your gifts shall ye set apart every heave-offering unto the Lord." This refers to "terumah gedolah." If the Levite preceded the priest in receiving his tithes from the pile before the priest received his "terumah gedolah" from that pile, then the Levite is required to separate first a fiftieth part of his tithes for "terumah gedolah," and then separate from his tithes the heave-offering of the tithes, and thou shalt say unto them when ye have separated the last thereof from it—that is, after you have separated the heave-offering of the tithe from it—shall be reckoned unto you that which you have left—like ordinary food—as the produce of the threshing floor to an Israelite—for the fact that the Torah calls it "Terumah" shall not cause you to think that it is entirely forbidden to the Levite, but it shall be unto you as the produce of the threshing floor to an Israelite.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Travesty of Judaism

Editor, Hebrew Standard:
In your edition of September 2, 1921, I notice quite an advertisement and a piece of reading news besides, concerning Cantor Sirota, and the announcement that he will "officiate" on the coming great holy days in what was formerly "Temple Israel," at the northwest corner of 120th street and Lenox avenue; but no mention there is that that building has been for quite a while and is at present regularly occupied for church services by Seventh Day Adventists. These, it is true, observe the divinely commanded seventh day Sabbath of rest, greatly to the shame of many Jews who do not scruple to violate it, but in no other sense have these people anything similar to our Judaism. They openly profess evangelical Christianity and worship in accordance with that teaching to the very letter.

Of course, the sale of a Jewish house of prayer, dedicated to the One God, is in the eyes of our Law a Chilul Hashem. But what greater offense than to be continually swapping "clean" and "unclean," to have a Christian service today and a so-called Jewish service tomorrow!

Have we no institutions, no rabbis, no real Jewish newspapers in this city and country that can help to stamp out such blasphemous violations, and what turns our sacred Judaism into a travesty, a mockery, a game of sport, a means to enrich unprincipled fellows, self-styled "cantors" and "rabbis," at this particular time of every Jewish year? Have we none, with all our establishments, who will raise his voice in and out of pulpit, in and out of press, before the people at large, and show them what a hollow sham, a farce, a pretense, all this is? Have we none to help save the rising generation from men of the Sirota stamp, who display their names, their pictures and have their ticket sellers sit right in the open (theatrically and moving-picture-like) to vend seats in churches, in photoplay houses, in low dance halls, in dens, for unprincipled and unscrupulous fellows unfit to stand before the Deity and invoke His ever-blessed Name, unworthy of their people and of reciting the prayers and petitions of Jewry on most solemn days (aye, on any day or occasion)?

Why is it that our New York Kehillah, for example, cannot enter the lists and tread down this serpent that menaces our very vitals; that breeds hypocrisy in the people, that leads the young, uninitiated in Judaism and in its tenets, to exclaim in the words of Mercutio, "A plague on both your houses"; to withdraw from our midst; worse, to seek other non-Jewish (if not anti-Jewish) conventicles, to derive knowledge; worse than all, through misunderstanding, to become traitors to their religion and to their people?

It is time to act! Who will meet this enemy? Who will sally forth David-like to combat this monster, to dethrone this hypocrite, to banish this scandal forevermore?
HENRY S. MORAIS.
September 6, 1921.

The Agudath Israel

Editor Hebrew Standard:
In Mr. Jacob Heller's reply to Mr. Max Sparber in your issue of the 9th inst. he defends the Agudath Israel for asking of the British Government outside of the Zionist ranks an equal recognition of the mandate over Eretz Yisroel, and in another part of his article in a mild form damns all the leaders of the Jewish nation. Where would the Jewish agency now existing in Eretz Yisroel be today if it were not for these leaders whom Mr. Heller damns? He singles out a few rabbis whom he considers more worthy than all the leaders of the Jewish nation who are now giving away their very lives for their people. Still in another part of his article he prefers to be classed as a traitor to the Zionist Organization rather than be classed as a traitor to our Torah. There is no doubt that with the recognition of the Zionist Organization by the Allied powers, the Balfour Declaration and the San

Remo decision, Zionism was a fulfillment of our Torah (Deut. 30, 1-8). No doubt the return of the Jews to their Eretz Yisroel must take place through organization. To save our Torah, to save our tradition, to save our religion and to save our Judaism we must have our Eretz Yisroel, and the question is now being asked of each and every Jew, Are you in our ranks, namely, to help rebuild our traditional home, or are you a traitor in Israel? Be not righteous overmuch; neither show thyself otherwise: Why wouldst thou destroy thyself? (Ecc. 7, 16).
HARRY GREENBERG,
235 Ferry St., New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1921.

Again the Christian Science Rejoinder

Editor Hebrew Standard:
In reply to my letter appearing in the Hebrew Standard of August 12, it appears that the learned doctor discourses upon life, death and health from the standpoint of a materialist, a position which renders it quite impossible for him to understand the teachings of Christian Science. Having eyes they see not; and having ears they hear not, who look for the explanation of life in matter or as emanating from it. Christian Science teaches that life is God, spirit, mind and that man, as the image or likeness—the expression of God—is spiritual. It is this spiritual, perfect man whom Mrs. Eddy declares to be incapable of sickness, sin and death, conditions which pertain solely to the material concept of man, the counterfeit man made from the dust of the ground.

Christian Science does not, however, deny that disease appears very real to the material senses as a common experience of humanity, but it refuses to regard sickness, sin, or any type of discord as an entity or verity of God's creation. Christian Science teaches that the body expresses what the human or mortal mind believes about it; consequently conditions which the doctor calls "temperature, coma," etc., are false beliefs regarding God and His perfect creation, man, to be healed by right thinking; that is to say, by knowing the truth about God and man, which Jesus emphatically declared "shall make you free." Manifestly the doctor's inaccurate statements result from a failure to comprehend the fundamentals of Christian Science.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Chairman Christian Science Committee on Publication.
New York, Sept. 3, 1921.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

Bikur Cholim Hospital to Erect Big Building

The Bikur Cholim Hospital, now located at 830-34 Lafayette street, Brooklyn, with a dispensary at 84 Cook street, has completed plans for the erection of a five-story hospital building at 810 Bushwick avenue, according to an announcement made by Judge Jacob S. Strahl.

The new Bikur Cholim Hospital will occupy a site of fourteen city lots and have accommodation for 620 patients. There will also be a training school for nurses. The approximate cost will be over a million dollars.

The plans provide for the latest improvements in hospital building and the most up-to-date equipment.

The Bikur Cholim Hospital and Dispensary has been in existence for about fourteen years. It owes its inception to a group of Jewish women who saw the need of medical attention on the part of the sick poor. It started with a dispensary and outdoor service, gradually extending until a hospital with 120 beds was opened at 830-834 Lafayette avenue.

In the report made public by the superintendent, Solomon Feinman, it is stated that in 1920 1,451 patients were admitted to the hospital, where they received 14,571 days treatment. At the dispensary 25,000 cases were attended to in the same period; 650 patients were visited in their homes by the doctors and nurses of the institution. In addition to offering medical relief to the poor sick in their homes, the hospital also supplies medicine, food, clothing and other necessities.

The institution is located in a district sadly lacking in hospital accommodation and the applications for admission are much greater than the present number of beds.

Congregation Baith Israel Anshei Emes

With the close of the vacation season and the approach of the high holy days the congregation is gradually resuming its customary activities. Rabbi Israel Goldfarb has returned from his summer home in Hunter and will again occupy the pulpit this coming Sabbath. Conferences will be held during the coming week by the various committees, educational and social, to prepare for the reopening of the Sunday School and Talmud Torah classes, as well as the junior club activities, Friday Evening Forum and various social events. Preparations for the high holy day services are in full swing. A choir of thirty voices is being trained by Mr. Samuel E. Goldfarb, music supervisor of the Bureau of Education, and the spacious synagogue building is undergoing a general overhauling for the accommodation of the throngs that are expected to attend the services. A beautiful white "Porocbeth" and pulpit coverings, donated by Mr. Samuel Cohen and designed by the New York Studios, will be formally presented on the first day of Rosh Ha-Shonah.

Rabbi Alexander Basel to Lead Mt. Sinai Congregation

After fourteen years of successful work as rabbi of the Montefiore Congregation,

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MARIO SALVINI VOICE

206 West 71st Street New York

American Arabs in the Morning Post (London Jewish Press Association).—The Morning Post today publishes a cable from the League of Arabs in America, expressing appreciation of the aid the Post is rendering the Arab cause and appealing to the British Government to protect the Arabs against the Jews, who are menacing them.

Want Column

TALENTED YOUNG LADY with rich experience in religious school work seeks suitable position in or about New York. Address G. F., Box 1432, Hebrew Standard.

WANTED.—Superintendent for Hebrew School wanted by Congregation Judah Halevi, 166th street and Morris ave. Apply evenings (Friday excepted) from 8-10, Sunday morning 9-12.

WANTED—Two experienced women teachers to teach in a daily Hebrew School. State experience, salary expected in first letter. Apply to Box 24, care of Hebrew Standard.

CANTOR AND TEACHER (Hebrew in English), experienced in Sunday school work is seeking position with modern congregation in or near New York city. Moderate salary. Good references. Address G. M., Box 515 Hebrew Standard.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED and well-informed teachers for Temple Sunday school, especially those who are able to teach Hebrew. Call mornings, Flushing 2299, or write Rabbi Maxwell Silver, 265 Cypress ave., Flushing, N. Y.

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Hewitt and Macy places, Bronx, Rabbi Alexander Basel, who resigned his position a year ago, has accepted the leadership of the Congregation Mount Sinai of Brooklyn. The rabbi will, however, remain a resident of the Bronx and continue in his capacity as chaplain of the Bronx County Jail. Rabbi Basel's untiring efforts in behalf of the Montefiore Congregation during his incumbency succeeded in establishing the prestige of the congregation through the numerous activities he instituted. Among the affiliated organizations he originated are the daily Hebrew school, the Montefiore Sisterhood and the Junior Congregation. All these have grown considerably since their inception and are now under the direction of Rabbi Basel's successor.

Although Rabbi Basel has already assumed full charge of all the various activities of his new congregation, his final installation will take place at the synagogue late in October.

Bath Beach Y. M. H. A.

Beginning on September 19, a special course in Jewish subjects will be given at the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Bath Beach, Cropsey and Twentieth avenues, under the auspices of the Friedlander Educational Fund for the education of the Jewish youth. The course will be open to young men and women upward of 18 years of age. The subjects in which courses will be given are: Jewish history, biblical, post biblical and modern; Hebrew language, elementary and advanced; Jewish literature in English, Jewish religious ceremonies and philosophy; miscellaneous, Jewish music, Palestine, Jews in America, and current Jewish problems.

Young Israel of Brownsville

Young Israel Synagogue of Brownsville will have a Se-am Ha Sefer celebration in the Stone Avenue Talmud Torah, 400 Stone avenue, on Sunday afternoon, September 18, at 2 p. m. All the prominent rabbis of the community and many distinguished citizens have been invited to attend and a splendid speaking and musical program is in store.

The officers of the organization are: Honorary president, Rabbi Benjamin Plotkin; president, William Rafael; vice-president, Florence Siegel; secretary, Cecelia Flinker; treasurer and social service chairman, Morris Cohen.

Peni-El Notes

Congregation Peni-El, of which Rev. Dr. Joel Blau is rabbi, reopens its doors hopefully, with an expectation of larger growth and success both materially and spiritually. The house of worship has been thoroughly renovated and offers now a cheerful and aspiring aspect.

The beginning of the religious season will be marked next Sabbath morning with the celebration of the Bar Mitzvah of Master Jerome, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Goodman of 534 West 152d street, active and enthusiastic members of the congregation and the Sisterhood.

On this occasion Rabbi Blau will preach on Deut. xxiii. 6, his topic being "Turning Curses Into Blessings." The choir will be back in its place and the work of the season begun with more than ordinary zeal, as the outlook for the future is exceedingly bright.

Soon all activities will be resumed. The Young Folks' Organization will hold its first meeting on Thursday, September 15.

Returns from America to Propagate Anti-Semitism

Vienna (Jewish Press Association).—Addressing some public gatherings in Galicia, Deputy Golbinski, a well-known anti-Semite, who recently returned from a visit to America, urged his hearers not to relax in their campaign against the Jews, say reports received here from Lemberg. The deputy declared that the Jews are carrying on anti-Polish propaganda abroad.

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Friday, September 16th, 1921 : : Elul 13th, 5681

Sabbath begins at 6.08 p. m. (Standard time) Ki Tetse.
Deut. 21:10—25:1. Haphtarah 54:1-10.

In one of his delightful "Roundabout Papers" Thackeray speaks of "dinners gone the way of all flesh." This appears to be the inevitable destiny of dinners, to the mind of Thackeray and of those who think like him. With Henry Morgenthau, however, dinners supply the staple of a career, else why should he have devoted so much of the September instalment of his autobiography, "All in a Lifetime," now publishing in *The World's Work*, to dinners read and dinners defunct once more? Each of us has eaten dinners "in a lifetime," but is scarcely prepared to make them the burden of his autobiography.

The Jewish community at Berlin possesses two rabbinical seminaries, the one strictly conforming to the requirements of historical Judaism, the other Reform in its viewpoint and standards. In Germany, where communal life takes on an official, ordered character, it would seem proper that both institutions receive the ungrudging support of the community, since both are communal agencies. Indeed, the communal representatives of Orthodoxy voted to accord the Reform seminary the same support as the Orthodox would receive, on the ground that each filled a distinct place in the communal economy. Some of the Reformers, however, did not adopt the same broad view when the matter of supporting the Orthodox institution was considered.

We are glad that in his summer retreat Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch's congregation was read out of *Keneseth Yisroel* and he himself rebuked by some of his fellow-guests on the logical ground that Chicago Sinai Congregation, at the behest of its rabbi, has departed from the Sabbath of the Decalogue. We are glad, we say, not because such *Cherem* has once more loosed Rabbi Hirsch's usual and extraordinary powers of disputation, sarcasm, sorry humor and invective, but because thereby we are convinced that there still exist in this country, even among the Reformers, men and women to whom the Sabbath of our traditions is still more than an historical curiosity. If Reformers thus served Rabbi Hirsch, how would he have fared among Orthodox Jews, to whom our holy Sabbath is the keystone and foundation of our undying faith?

At last the forgeries of the redoubtable Sergei Nilus, known as the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," and constituting one of the most mischievous anti-Semitic documents ever issued, have been tracked to their lair. It now irrefragably appears that Nilus was an unblushing plagiarist, as had already been, indeed, more than half suspected, and that as his book of protocols was a clumsy paraphrase of the "Dialogue in Hell Between Machiavelli and Montesquieu; or, the Statecraft of Machiavelli in the Nineteenth Century," Brussels, 1865, which attacked the abuses sponsored by the government of Napoleon III in France, he crassly forged his diatribe against the Jews. This exposure, we hope, will forever put the quietus on all and sundry attempts to make the world believe that the Jews aim at universal dominion and form an international clique. "Forever?" At all events until the next anti-Semite "forges" his "weapons" against us. In the usual course of events anti-Semitic, however, our assailants are customarily clumsy and ignorant, and remain blind to the fact that their denunciatory documents must be subjected to critical and analytical inquiry. Such examination all crude forgeries such as these cannot successfully withstand. It is refreshing to know, at last, that Nilus is disposed of. We only wonder what excuse, if any, Ford's writing creatures in Detroit and Dearborn will now make to their "meal ticket." Ford's anti-Semitic structure was built upon the foundation of Nilus. This foundation having been swept away, what has happened to the superstructure?

Correspondents and subscribers are notified that matter intended for the current issue of the HEBREW STANDARD must reach our office not later than Tuesday, 10 A. M. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

THE CHAZONUS CRAZE

TIME was when the greatest honor that could be conferred upon any active and interested lay member of a congregation was to request him to act as precentor for a service. The member so distinguished as the lay *chazan* accounted this one of the most outstanding events of his life as Jew. Indeed, when our American Jewish congregations had their modest beginnings, oftentimes no provision was erected for a *chazan*, for the funds at the command of the members did not suffice for such an official, and, moreover, he was quite subordinate to the rabbi in any scheme. The rabbi of necessity amid these circumstances was but poorly paid.

The time of which we write is far, far behind us, for nowadays our congregations have become so prosperous as to be able to make very superior provision in the matter of *chazonus*.

There is, for example, the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, a district favored by many coreligionists during recent years. The congregations native to Borough Park are quite newly established, for Borough Park itself is a recent foundation, which twenty years ago existed only in the wild fancy of real estate developers. Yet of three congregations in Borough Park today, one pays its *chazan*—Herschman—\$12,000 per annum. Kwartin, the *chazan* of a neighboring congregation, receives an equal salary and, not to be outdone, now comes the third congregation and engages Rosenblatt to officiate on each Sabbath preceding Rosh Chodesh and the Yom tovim only, at the princely stipend of \$15,000 per year. Be it noted each of these congregations maintains a choir at an annual average cost of \$15,000 additionally. So the inference that the Borough Park community is both affluent and vitally interested in Jewish life is fairly plain.

Then in Harlem, Sirota, a well-known figure in the world of *chazonus*, is to officiate for the three Yom tovim next month and the preceding *Selichos* services at the reported emolument of \$12,000. To enable such men to function there must exist congregants sufficiently rich and deeply interested in maintaining our forms of worship. But do these star *chazomin* attract into the synagogue auditors or worshippers? We are rather inclined to think the former, and so when all is said and done, is the *chazonus* craze doing the cause of Judaism any good?

We are in receipt of the prospectus of *The Talmud Magazine*, which will be issued monthly, beginning October 1, by the Talmud Society of Boston, Mass. For the initial number an array of notable contributors is announced, and as *The Talmud Magazine* will be edited by Ezekiel Leavitt, the polyglot, poet and scholar of international fame, everything augers well for its ultimate success.

The orthodox community and Judaism in general are to be congratulated upon the graduation of nine students of the Yeshiva (Rabbi Isaac Elchanon Theological Seminary), which will take place in this city next Thursday night. Most of these young men have already been elected to pulpits of prominence, and that they will fill them worthily goes without saying. The Yeshiva is an institution worthy of the support of all lovers of the Torah, and, now that we have tangible evidence of its functioning, there should be no hesitancy on the part of the community to furnish much-needed funds with which to continue the good work so auspiciously begun.

Mexico has been inspected by a commission from the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society as a possible haven whither Jewish emigrants from the countries of the Old World could proceed, and found wanting in this regard. The result of the investigation does not surprise us, for the series of revolutions through which that country passed during the past few years afforded surface indications that new arrivals would find it very difficult to obtain firm foothold therein. Then, too, the climatic conditions of Mexico are not propitious for intending Jewish immigrants from temperate lands. Except for the tableland of the western part of the republic Mexico lies in the blighting path of the tropical sun. So this ancient scat of Jews—we find them in Mexico as early as the sixteenth century—will not become a rejuvenated place of Jewish settlement.

As a sample of the comment which Henry Morgenthau's opposition to Zionism has evoked in quarters even distinctly partial to the forces against the movement, we quote the following from the editorial columns of *The Jewish Guardian*:

Due weight will have been given by our readers to the letter of "Lector," an esteemed correspondent, on the topic of Mr. Morgenthau in our last issue. He reminded us of the leading position which the former Ambassador to Turkey occupies in the United States, both within and without his own community. He reminded us, too, of Mr. Morgenthau's consistency in his anti-Zionist opinions, which, indeed, to some extent, we are known to share; and he reminded us, as he was fully entitled to do, that such protests are not yet necessarily obsolete. All this is true and wise, but we still hold it truer and wiser, on the part of British Jews, to support today the British policy in Palestine and the British High Commissioner who is trying to carry it out. The objections to Zionism are well known, and the bankruptcy (material, we believe, as well as spiritual) of the untenable hypothesis of a "Jewish nation" is now pretty generally admitted. We should not wish the reaction to go too far lest the real value of Palestine to Great Britain, and of a national home in Palestine for some unassorted and "down-trodden" Jews, should be sacrificed to the necessary disproof of the former nationalist heresy. Our complaint against Mr. Morgenthau was based on the untimeliness of his article, and we were reluctant, too, to see Mr. Morgenthau exploited by our native group of anti-Semitic writers. Lastly, we hope that the Carlsbad Conference will take a practical view of the whole subject, and thus enable all thoughtful Jews to co-operate in the rebuilding of modern Palestine.

The mischief produced by Mr. Morgenthau's writing activity has nowhere else been more logically displayed to our knowledge.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

"And it shall be, if the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down, and be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number." (Deut. xxv, 2.)

THE word Torah means more than Law in the narrow legal sense. Our Torah is a book not merely of dry legal enactments but of living inspiration and fruitful guidance. Hence it is that in dealing with it, we usually turn to the larger spiritual aspect of its teachings rather than to the more technical contents regarding principles of law and rules of casuistry. Nevertheless, it cannot be amiss to animadvert, occasionally, upon the judicial rulings found in the Pentateuch, particularly when these are embodiments of high moral effort and spiritual aspiration. Altogether, according to the Jewish view, there is no hard and fast separation between law and religion; no absolute opposition, as conceived by Christianity, between the letter and the spirit. The letter need not kill the spirit. At times it does, as shown by legal technicalities. But far more often it is the letter, the despised and suspected letter, that keeps the spirit alive.

Society needs an apparatus not merely for the prescription of laws whereby living together shall be made possible but also for the restitution of the disturbed balance whenever these laws have been violated. In its first function Society, through its legislatures, is preventive, in its second, through its courts and prisons, it is curative. And as no laws have yet been devised that can keep men from committing a crime; as, in fact, it is impossible to legislate people into goodness; and, hence, preventive law-making may defeat itself inasmuch as it does not prevent but often leads to law-breaking: the administration of justice must loom very important in any ordered society. Non-resistance is a dream. It is anti-social. It would make, in the present state of human nature, all living together impossible. As Maimonides points out, non-resistance may be a mercy to the individual but is cruelty to society; and we may add that any cruel act that tends to destroy the integrity of the social structure must in the end rebound upon the individual. There is much hidden cruelty in non-resistance. Therefore, when an individual has broken a law and endangered society, it is to his own benefit that he should suffer the penalty of his crime. It is his opportunity to square himself with the moral order he has upset, to help put back what he has upset.

Punishment, so necessary for society and for the individual, is hence curative. But it is also preventive, or as the usual phrase goes, it is a deterrent. "They shall not transgress any more" is good Torah, but also good universal law, grounded in the universal experience of the race. Does it deter? is another question; but society must at all events try its utmost to prevent crime. Only, in so doing, society must keep intact the distinction between punishment and vengeance. The two are so easily confused; and the line of cleavage between them is so thin as to be often obliterated. One need but turn to the story of the development of law and legal practice from the earliest times down to our own to see how soon the line disappears from under the blindfolded eyes of Justice, and punishment becomes furious vengeance. It is for this reason that our Torah early laid down the principle that was intended to keep Justice just, free from the least taint of revenge. The principle is contained in the words of the text: "according to his fault, by a certain number." The punishment, if it is to be punitive and not retaliative, must fit the crime; it must not be excessive: it must not join hand with the criminal in further upsetting the disturbed balance.

We must not think too meanly of vengeance either. There is a side to vengeance that is an outgrowth of the deep moral earnestness of the race. It is felt that every crime is always more than a crime. The moral balance is so seriously disturbed that no simple punitive act can restore it. To harm inflicted, the gashes struck, the damage done, seem beyond computation. Not only virtue but also vice has its imponderabilia, and law seems to be impotent in dealing with the palpable results of palpable wrongdoing. Hence springs vengeance, which goes beyond mere cure and prevention, and seeks to satisfy the something within that aches with a sense of outrage. But the trouble with vengeance is, if not its quality, its quantity—its excess, its inability to keep within due measure and proportion. Therefore, has our Torah substituted regular court procedure for the earlier practice of the blood avenger; and in many ways taught that justice is due even to him who is guilty of injustice. "According to his fault and by a certain number" all punishment must be meted out—neither more nor less.

In fitting punishment to crime two considerations prevail: Shall the punishment be identical with the crime, or shall it be its equivalent? In accepting the principle of identity all early law fell into error though from motives of justice. Identity has not been retained except in capital punishment. Jewish law has consistently evolved from identity to equivalence. The punishment cannot be identical with the crime, it must represent something equivalent. Equivalence, again, may be determined on two grounds—quantitatively and qualitatively. The penalty must be imposed in accordance with the computable damage and also with the noxious quality of the criminal act. Both these requirements are contained in the text; "according to his fault"—that is, qualitatively; and, "by a certain number,"—that is, quantitatively.

It is in the latter regard, namely, as to the qualitative evaluation of a criminal act that human administration of justice must needs fail. For only God can weigh acts and truly judge the heart of man. The hope, therefore, for a strictly just society lies not in law, not in the letter, but in the progressive perfection of human nature itself; yes, in that inner law which Jeremiah predicted will some day be written on the hidden tablets of the heart. That law alone can never be opposed to spirit; for that law is spirit.

JOEL BLAU.

PERSONALITIES

To gain an idea of how powerfully nationality holds the artist in its sway reflect on the paradoxical existence of the Yiddish theatrical player. It is not an exaggeration to say that every Yiddish player nurses an ambition—in the secrecy of his pet aspirations or openly—to appear on the English-speaking stage. Now reflect how many of these aspirants have realized their desire? Two—Bertha Kalich and Ben-Ami. From the, literally speaking, army of Jewish actors in America there have been only two exceptions to the rule that once a Yiddish actor always a Yiddish actor. Only two Yiddish players have been able so far to subordinate their native instincts and enact foreign roles. And the two that have accomplished this change have not found it a change at all, for neither Kalich nor Ben-Ami are native Jewish artists. They are individualists. Ben-Ami could with equal facility play a Frenchman or a Turk; both characterizations would be essentially Ben-Ami. And the same applies to Kalich. Whether it is Ibsen or a manufacturing playwright from Broadway that she plays the result is always a striking portrayal of Bertha Kalich.

And so the Yiddish players go on dreaming from day to day about a possible time when they will bow to the plaudits of an English-speaking audience, and meanwhile they continue to play the Jewish plays which, be they lurid, ludicrous or real drama, are, nevertheless, genuine products of Jewishness.

But in spite of the haunting thought that the place for all Yiddish players whom one meets is on the Yiddish stage, one occasionally finds a player so eminently suited for the wider sphere of English-language theatricals that a regretful sigh is involuntary. There are two such players today—a similar number to those who have already removed from the environs of Second Avenue, and, similarly, too, one of each sex. They are Ludwig Satz and Bertha Gerstin. Of all Yiddish players they have not the exclusive Jewish trait. Ludwig Satz is at present marking time in a Yiddish quasi-burlesque and Miss Gerstin is in Yiddish melodrama.

Ludwig Satz is a young man who struggled very hard for a place on the stage, and until four years ago he was little better than a super. He was poor and discouraged and despondent. Then he made the greatest kind of success in Ossip Dimov's satire on Yiddish plays and Yiddish players, "Slaves of the People," which was produced some four years ago at the Grand Theatre, on Grand street, when this theatre was still owned by Jacob Adler. Satz's characterization of the timid and poverty-stricken playwright whose play has been transformed by an illiterate producer from a tragedy to a musical comedy, reduced the spectator to a state of exhaustion from laughter. Later, Maurice Swartz, now of the Yiddish Art Theatre, made the daring innovation of establishing a Yiddish theatre beyond the borders of the East Side, and gave Satz his opportunity at the Irving Place Theatre. There he became the darling of the Yiddish playgoers, and rightly so. Whatever he played, whether the production was good or bad, his part was outstanding for originality of conception and extraordinary fine acting.

The Irving Place Theatre was new, and doubtless could not pay commensurately with ability, and Satz, remembering his previous struggles, accepted an offer to appear in a musical concoction by Rumshinsky back on the East Side. He did not reduce himself personally to the level of the performance, but, of

course, the genius of the man had no outlet.

Bertha Gerstin is an actress who has not the brilliancy of Satz, but she is an instinctive dramatic performer, besides being extremely handsome and of attractive stage bearing. Miss Gerstin is one of the hardest working actresses on the stage, and everything entrusted to her has her most serious and heartfelt consideration. She also received her first real beginning with Mr. Schwartz at the old Irving Place and has since established herself in the public's favor. It is not, however, because of her achievements on the Yiddish stage that suggest an English-speaking stage career for her. It is because she is not Jewishly self-centred, is an accomplished artist, and pretty, that makes her so adaptable for broader theatrical fields.

So here are two Yiddish players who belong to that company of Jewish artists who can be said to need rescuing for cosmopolitan activity.

Alla Nazimova is an appropriate subject for a paragraph succeeding the lines above. As it happens, she has just arrived in New York to attend to the initial showing of her latest picture, "Camille," and, incidentally, to put a temporary period mark to her adventures in movie-land. Who could have thought that the peerless Nazimova, the intellectual of intellectuals, disciple of Ibsen and inaugurator of the bobbed coiffure at a time when bobbed hair was significant of culture, would stoop to the movies at their pettiest. Yet so it was, and if there are those who thought that her mundane excursion was solely for the purpose of replenishing the exchequer, let Alla disillusionize them. In a newspaper interview published recently she says:

"I am in the movies because I find there the sort of film I like."

This can hardly be a misquotation, for the film plays she appeared in and the zest with which she played in them bears out her statement.

What change has come over our Alla?

Discussion of the *To Be Rescued* folk brings to mind that there are also those who have wandered away from their natural inclinations. Take Louis Lipsky and Jacob de Haas, for example. Both are now political enemies, but their coupling here is from the artistic end, and so peaceable in effect.

Lipsky was a journalist, an editor, a theatrical critic, a playwright. And he accomplished these functions with skill and effectiveness. De Haas was also a journalist and an editor, and if you care to go to the back files of Jewish periodicals you will find that the young de Haas had a scintillating style of writing that was very entertaining as well as attractive from other angles. But both Lipsky and de Haas became inveigled in Jewish movements and were, practically speaking, lost to printers' ink.

Perhaps it is not unreasonable to assume that these gentlemen's literary activities would have brought more benefits to themselves and journalism had they not strayed. Certainly dramatic criticism lost an admirable exponent in Louis Lipsky, and the fine art of journalistic correspondence and editorial writing has lost a bright light in Jacob de Haas.

However, they are both not old, and the Zionist camps are exceedingly restless, so—

Peretz Hirshbein is now in South Africa. Wandering, ever wandering, this poetic soul knows no spot on this world of ours that he can call

home. He goes to Germany, to France, to Italy, to America, to England. Bethinks himself of tropical South America, and journeys hither; returns to America, wanders back to England, is lost from public notice, then turns up in some far-away port. What has attracted him to General Smuts' country one cannot conjecture. It is a restless soul that Hirshbein possesses, and he will keep wandering as long as he is physically able.

Two years ago he was suddenly heard from from the snowbound North of Canada. For almost a year he journeyed through the Northwestern Canadian States, finally taking root in Calgary, Alberta, for a short period. When he left Alberta it was with a bride.

But one must be thankful for Hirshbein's wanderings. They inspire him. From South America he brought back a manuscript of travel. From his journeys resulted most of the plays that now arouse audiences to admiration and gladden the Jewish spirit.

Now news comes from South Africa that he has completed a sequel to the play that was known to English-speaking readers as "The Idle Inn," but which is more properly translated "The Forsaken Inn." When the playwright returns to New York this play will doubtless be produced at the new Yiddish Art Theatre.

ZANGWILLIANA

Studies of the Peculiar People of Israel Zangwill

I. SIMEON SAMUEL, THE SABBATH-BREAKER

Samuel came to the very orthodox Jewish community of Sudminster and raised the wildest kind of a storm by keeping his store open during the Sabbath, while the other Jewish storekeepers were praying in the synagogue. Simeon himself went to synagogue. He could read the Law with all the stately dignity of a patriarch and he was on conversational terms with Talmudical quotations. But this in no way hindered him from being an *Epikouros* whenever business purposes made this desirable.

Simeon Samuel's super-roguish wisdom makes him whimsically entertaining. After the entire community had been on pins and needles with regard to the Sabbath-breaker and several pointed sermons from the synagogue pulpit during the sinner's presence had failed to keep the shutters of the Samuel store closed, the Rev. Elkan Gabriel, the meek coat-tails of the *parnass* and other community leaders, was instructed to pay the erring member a personal visit and wield strongly the spiritual whip.

Mr. Samuel received the visitor hospitably, and the following extract from the "Ghetto Comedies" describes his reception:

"It is most kind of you to call," he said as he wheeled the parlor armchair towards his reverend guest. "My wife will be sorry to have missed you."

"You knew I was coming?" said the minister, a whit startled.

"I naturally expected a pastoral call sooner or later."

"I am afraid it is later," said the minister, subsiding into a chair.

"Better late than never," cried Simeon Samuel heartily as he produced a bottle from the sideboard. "Do you take it with hot water?"

"Thank you; not at all. I am only staying a few moments."

"Ah!" He stroked his beard. "You are very busy?"

"Terribly busy," said the Reverend Elkan Gabriel.

"Even on Sunday?"

"Rather. It is my day for secretarial work, as there's no school."

"Poor Mr. Gabriel. I at least have

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Sunday to myself. But you have to work Saturday and Sunday, too. It's really too bad."

"Eh!" said the minister blankly.

"Oh, of course, I know you must work on Sabbath."

"I work on *Sabbos*." The minister flushed to the temples.

"Oh, I'm not blaming you. One must live. In an ideal world you'd preach and pray and sing and recite the Law for nothing, so that heaven might perhaps overlook your hard labor, but as things are you must take your wages."

The minister had risen agitatedly. "I earn my wages for the rest of my work—the Sabbath work I throw in," he said hotly.

"Oh, come, Mr. Gabriel; that quibble is not worthy of you. But far be it for me to judge a fellow-man."

"Far be it, indeed!" The attempted turning of his sabre point gave him vigor for the lunge. "You—you, whose shop stands brazenly open every Saturday!"

"My dear Mr. Gabriel, I could not break the Fourth Commandment."

"What has the Fourth Commandment to do with it?"

"And yet you hold a rabbinic diploma, I am told. Does not the Fourth Commandment say, 'Six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work?' If I were to close on Saturday I should only be working five days a week, since in this heathen country Sunday closing is compulsory."

"But you don't keep the other half of the commandment," said the bewildered minister. "And on the seventh is the Sabbath."

"Yes, I do. After six days the

seventh is my Sabbath. I only sinned once, if you will have it so. The first time I shifted the Sabbath to Sunday, since when my Sabbath has arrived regularly on Sundays."

"But you did sin once?" said the minister, catching at that straw.

"Granted. But as to get right again would now make a second sin, it seems more pious to let things be. Not that I really admit the first sin, for let me ask you, sir, which is nearer to the spirit of the commandment—to work six days and keep a day of rest, merely changing the day once in one's whole lifetime, or to work five days and keep two days of rest?"

The minister, taken aback, knew not how to meet this novel defense. Simeon Samuels pursued his advantage.

"My co-religionists in Sudminster seem to have put all the stress upon the resting half of the commandment, forgetting the working half of it. I do my best to meet their views by attending their Sabbath service on a day most inconvenient to me. But no sacrifice is too great to achieve prayerful communion with one's own brethren."

"But if your views were to prevail, there would be an end of Judaism!" the minister burst forth.

"Then heaven forbid they should prevail," said Simeon Samuel fervently. "It is your duty to put the opposition doctrine as strongly as possible from the pulpit."

Here is seen not only a typically drawn Zangwill character, but a sample of that quizzical argumentation on religious matters that runs through most of Zangwill's work.

J. K.



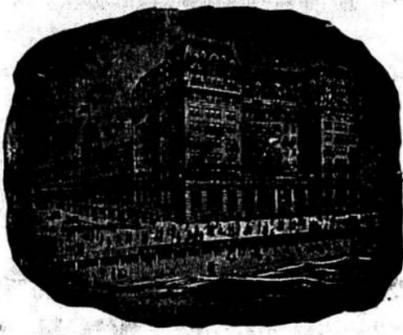
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**"JEWISH HOOVER" DIS-
 CUSSES RELIEF PROBLEMS**

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Dr. Boris Bogen, who has come to be popularly known as the "Jewish Hoover," has just returned to America from an extended stay abroad. Dr. Bogen arrived here at a moment when relief work and all its attendant problems are again occupying the serious attention of American Jews. Already much interest has been aroused in the question of Russian relief, while the problem of the war and pogrom orphans is calling forth much concern. Of even greater interest to American Jews are the results of the changes effected in the system of relief in Poland.

It will be remembered that the Joint Distribution Committee recently made sweeping and radical changes in its method of affording relief to the Jews in Poland. The previous system of rendering charitable help to individuals and institutions has been replaced by an organized form of "constructive relief." The effect and influence of these fundamental changes on Polish Jewry is of much consequence, and our first question to Dr. Bogen was about the present condition of the Jews in Poland.

"Regarding the political situation of the Jews in Poland," Dr. Bogen replied, "I am not in a position to speak. As a relief worker I am obligated not to discuss the political problems of the country in which I am active. Nor is one in a position to speak in definite terms of the economic condition of the Jews in Poland; each city and town may be said to be governed by conditions peculiar to itself."

"In a general way, it is safe to say that the condition of the Jews in Poland is improving. While the changes instituted in our methods of relief affected the destitute portion of Jewry but slightly, it has proven very helpful in various directions."

"I never cease marveling at and admiring the Polish Jews," Dr. Bogen continued. They are remarkably clever, highly intelligent, quick to learn and ever ready to assist.

"When we ceased supporting their charitable institutions, they took over their maintenance themselves. Poor and rich alike contribute time and money for the support of institutions which are entirely essential to the life of the community. This they can not do without bringing the greatest sacrifices and they do their utmost very willingly. It is characteristic of Polish Jewry that they are conducting their institutions in entire accord with the American methods which we initially introduced, and in many centers their institutions are so well run that they might well serve as models in this country."

"Are we to infer then, that the changes made in the work of American Jewish relief abroad are entirely useful and satisfactory?" Dr. Bogen was asked. "Such a definite assertion," Dr. Bogen replied, "I am not prepared to make."

"The truth of the matter is that decisions of any consequence made in New York are not always found to be practicable in Poland. In some centers the new system works quite well, while in others conditions are not yet suited for a change. In such centers relief in its simplest forms is necessary for those actually in want of bread."

"In the direction of hygiene and sanitation the new system has done wonders. Our medical unit is doing excellent work. Model institutions in the form of baths, etc., are being established. A serious effort is being made to teach the Jews of Poland proper methods of sanitation, and the results

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are gratifying in the extreme and not to be overestimated.

"On the other hand our work for the refugees does not come up to the needs of the situation. It is true that the man at the head of this work is the very best that we could possibly have and we are indeed fortunate in having secured the services of Dr. Bernard Kahn, but the sum allotted for this great and important work is altogether insufficient."

Dr. Bogen was asked what he considered the most important work now to be done for the war and pogrom victims. Dr. Bogen grew sad, and in compassionate tones replied:

"Our chief work must now be centered in providing for the orphans. There are now in greater Poland 40,000 Jewish orphans requiring support and protection. This is six times the number of Jewish orphans to be found in all Jewish orphan homes in America. The problem of the Jewish orphans in the war countries is very great and only the greatest sacrifices will make possible its solution. These children must be saved and it is up to the Jews of America to do so!"

Dr. Bogen related that he had personally adopted eight orphans whom he is maintaining at his own expense. He is personally familiar with thousands of Jewish orphans in Poland and declared that they are "Jewish" in the best sense of the term. Almost all of them are clever, bright, able and generally very attractive.

"Not to save these children," Dr. Bogen said, "would be the greatest crime in human history."

"The Jews in Poland are doing their utmost to help these unfortunate youngsters, but to do all that is required is entirely beyond their powers. The great and wealthy Jewish communities in America between them maintain only about 7,000 orphans, and that requires

a great effort; how then can we expect destitute and impoverished Polish Jewry to care for 40,000 orphans? The most we can look to them to do is the maintenance of 10,000, the remainder must be provided for with the aid of the Jews of America."

Dr. Bogen is opposed to the idea of bringing the children over to this country. He believes it involves an unnecessary expense. "The children," Dr. Bogen said, "can be left there in private homes and orphanages and with the love and devotion which the Polish Jews have for these little pogrom and war victims, they will be far better off than by being transplanted. The Jews of each town are all personally familiar with the orphans in their midst, take the keenest interest in their well-being and do everything possible to alleviate their misery. But these children cannot get the training and education which they must get if they are to become independent and self-sustaining healthy and useful beings, and American Jewry must come to their rescue."

Dr. Bogen declined to express any definite opinion on the vital question of Russian relief, declaring that at this moment he can say nothing for publication on this point.

Dr. Bogen will spend but a few days in New York and will proceed to Los Angeles to meet Mrs. Bogen, who is in California at the express order of her physician. It is chiefly on that account that he has not yet made any plans for future work.

Plans have been filed for a synagogue to be built for Congregation Gemilath Chesed at 174th street and Washington avenue, Bronx. The building will also contain a Talmud Torah and will cost \$60,000.

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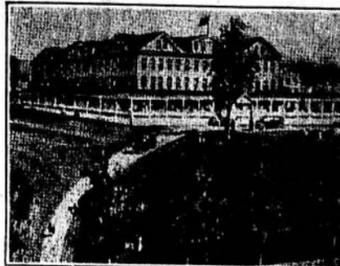
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THE POSITION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN MEXICO

Hias Commission, Headed by Judge Leon Sanders, Presents Interesting Report After Making a Thorough Investigation There—Warns Against Illegal Immigration into the United States—Find That Mexico is Not Suitable for Jewish Immigration.

A full report of the condition of the large number of Jewish refugees from Eastern European countries who have come to Mexico in the hope that they would be able from there to enter the United States and join their relatives, but who have become stranded, has been rendered by Judge Leon Sanders, Director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America (Hias), in his capacity of chairman of the Commission the Society sent to Mexico to study the whole situation. The other members of the Commission were: Mr. Abraham Herman, another member of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Louis S. Gottlieb, the Washington representative of the Society.

The Commission visited the most important centres of Mexico and the American cities bordering on Mexico. The Commissioners had conferences with the leading Jews in those cities, with American Government officials and with representatives of the Mexican government, thus gathering first-hand and authoritative information. At the same time the Commissioners made a personal study of conditions and opportunities so that their report is thorough and complete.

Before the complete report is here given it must be stated that the Commission has come to the conclusion that Mexico is, at the present time, in no wise suitable for Jewish immigrants, and friends in America must bear this very much in mind.

Whilst the Commission deeply regrets to have arrived at this conclusion, thereby bringing disappointment to many who hoped that a large number of Jewish war and pogrom refugees would find in Mexico a haven of refuge, the Commission recommended that the society's efforts to find new centres for Jewish refugees who cannot enter the United States shall not cease but shall be carried with greater energy. And this will be done.

The report of the Commission was presented at the last meeting of the

Board of Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, held at its new National Home for Jewish Immigrants, 425-437 Lafayette street, New York, under the chairmanship of Mr. John L. Bernstein, the president of the society.

The members of the Board listened to the report with the utmost interest and very closely considered the recommendations of the Commission.

The text of the report is as follows:— The Commission went to Vera Cruz, Mexico. The entire Jewish Community there consists of seven Sephardic Jews and one Hungarian-American Jew. Small as the community is it made heroic efforts to help the Jewish immigrants who came to Vera Cruz, not with the intention of settling there, but with a view of entering through there the United States. The community aided the immigrants financially, found work for them and warned each individual immigrant against entering the United States illegally.

Immediately upon its arrival in Mexico City on July 28, the Commission got into contact with the richest and most prominent Jews in Mexico. From them the Commission learned what efforts had been made for the relief and comfort of the Jewish immigrants who arrived there in the last twelve months, namely, that a local committee had been organized with a view of solving the immigration problem (which came to them rather suddenly) in a way which would produce beneficent results for the immigrants, with the least possible embarrassment to the local Jewry. This committee has decided to rent a building and fit it up with beds, kitchen, recreation room and hospital rooms where the immigrants can be sheltered, taught the Spanish language and be treated in case of sickness.

The Commission convened a meeting of Jewish immigrants then in Mexico City and in this way learned the personal experiences of every immigrant, finding out their individual desires with a view of obtaining immediate results. The Commission at the same time warned them all against the consequences that follow their entering the United States illegally.

Most of the immigrants were young men between the ages of seventeen and thirty, from the Ukraine and other war and pogrom ridden lands. All have relatives in America. There were amongst them several women with children whose husbands are in America.

Furthermore, there were some young girls who for various reasons could not secure American visas to enable them to join their relatives in America.

After the Commission pictured to them the dangers they ran if they attempted to enter the United States illegally, as for instance, arrest, imprisonment and deportation to the countries from whence they had come, the wanderers declared that they were satisfied to remain in Mexico if they could only secure any kind of employment so as to not become objects of charity. The Commission promised to do everything possible for them to gain a foothold in Mexico.

The Commission contributed five hundred dollars to the local committee toward an immigrant home, stating that it would recommend that Hias make contributions from time to time.

The Commission constantly received the friendly co-operation of the representatives of the American Government, the American consul at Vera Cruz and the American Charge d'Affairs at Mexico City, paying official visits to the Commission. They offered their services.

The most tragic stories the commission heard in El Paso, Texas, an American city which is separated from the Mexican city of Juarez by the Rio Grande. In Juarez there are only five Jews, who are of French descent and who do not interest themselves in Jewish affairs. El Paso has a Jewish population of about three hundred families, mostly Russian and Polish, partly German. There is a Reform congregation, with Rabbi Zielonka as spiritual leader, and an orthodox congregation, headed by Rabbi Charles Blumenthal. The largest majority of immigrants seeking to enter the United States use this town as a stepping-off place.

Acting Inspector Harris of the Immigration Service in El Paso told the commission that one-third of the immigrants caught smuggling across the Mexican border were Jews.

The entire Jewish community of El Paso are heart and soul anxious to be of help to the Jewish wanderers. Rabbi Blumenthal and his wife are particularly devoted to the work, and their noble example is being followed by the other Jewish families. Rabbi Blumenthal, Mr. Rosenthal and others visit daily the arrested immigrants, supply them with all necessities, place them in touch with

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RIVERSIDE TEMPLE

Owing to a refusal on the part of the Harlem Community to release Rabbi B. A. Tintner from the conduct of services these coming High Holy Days, the Board of Trustees have decided to omit the services at 225 West 99th street, the building but recently engaged for the High Holy Day services, and will conduct its regular services as heretofore at

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On one side the diplomat, on the other the able lawyer. That which at one time seemed peculiarly the province of the rabbis has been taken possession of by the laity. Well, it's not a bad sign; it shows at least a returning interest in things Jewish which we fear many of our "leading" Jews had forgotten for some time past. We can stand almost anything when we find such lights returning to the fold. Untermeyer fighting the cause of Zionism and Morgenthau taking the opposite side while Brandeis looks on, and Kallen is keenly amused, is quite an uncommon spectacle in this Jewish year just drawing to a close. Jewish Times.

Nahum Sokolow's Daughter Marries

London (Jewish Press Association).—It was announced today that Miss Sokolow, the daughter of Nahum Sokolow, the noted Zionist leader, has just married the Jewish scholar and musical authority Chaplinsky. It is understood that they will settle in Canada.

GOTTHARD DEUTSCH A JEWISH ANALYST OF OUR TIME

By DR. LEON KELLNER

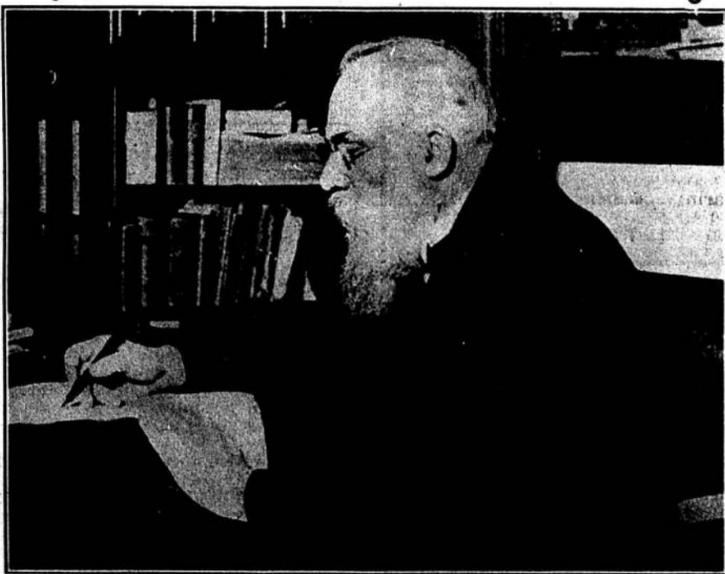
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(Dr. Leon Kellner is a noted continental authority on English literature, and his history of English literature in the nineteenth century, of which the second edition appeared in 1921, was pronounced by leading critics in this country as the best work on the subject. Dr. Kellner is also the author of some works dealing with the life and writings of Dr. Theodor Herzl.)

On his sixtieth birthday Professor Gotthard Deutsch of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, O., was presented by his students with two handsomely gotten up volumes, a selection of essays which he had published during a quarter of a century in various periodicals, year books and similar works. (Scrolls, Essays on Jewish History and Literature and Kindred Subjects. Ark Publishing Co., Cincinnati.) The two volumes are sure to be to everyone who has not severed all his ties with the Jewish community what they were to me, a source of unqualified delight. The author's genial, lovable self peeps out of his most impersonal disquisitions. For humanity, good nature, humor, balance, sanity, detachment I have never known anybody

sian Pale with his own eyes. That accounts for his largeness of view. There is nothing parochial about Gotthard Deutsch, and he certainly is not a thrall to the pretensions and prejudices of his time. He knows the open secret (yet one that so very few historians master) to wit, that the abomination of today may become the adoration of tomorrow. Hence his detachment from the political, social and religious cries of the moment, hence his tolerance of harmless absurdities, and his good-natured contempt for all sorts of isms. He has not changed a bit in that respect during all the time that I have known him. He was a conforming Jew when the other enlightened young Jewish students in the Vienna University were above dietary laws, and bantered him on his old-fashioned orthodoxy. He had a good-humored laugh for their "enlightenment," and went on his way. When, ten years later, Zionism was being run down by the patriots of all countries as a terrible danger, Deutsch quietly discussed the merits of the new movement, and came to the conclusion that Zionism was not the solution of the Jewish question.

When Yiddish was treated by all superior people of Jewry like a painful disease that ought to be hidden out of sight, Deutsch was full of admiration for the writings of Perez and Sholem Alechem. There is one thing that



GOTTHARD DEUTSCH

like Gotthard Deutsch. The portrait which faces the title page does not do justice to the man; it is rather apt to give an erroneous impression. It shows us a stern-eyed, spectacled sage with a flowing white beard, a massive head, somewhat thin on the top. Surely this is not Gotthard Deutsch as I knew him in the Breslau Seminary. What has become of his laughing eyes, of his eloquent lips? And the picture does not show what was to me an object of pride in my friend that he was, from his shoulders and upwards, higher than any of the people. He bestrid our little world of theologians like a colossus. His hands were enormous, and so were the volumes he used to bring to his den from the university library. He was deep in the study of medieval history at the time, and Pertz' Monumenta with their curious Latin filled me with awe. It was exceptional for a Jewish theologian to take up history; most of the budding rabbis went in for philosophy (which was considered excellent fertilizer for sermon-crops) or for Semitic languages, Arabic in particular. Deutsch, from a deep-rooted instinct, boggled at preaching and at philosophy; I have a strong suspicion that all ologies are a little distasteful to him. He is a born student of human nature; if he had not given his mind and time to history he might have become a great Jewish novelist. In fact, he did make an attempt in this line, and I wish he did it again. His pictures of Jewish life in the Moravian ghetto were so refreshing in their realism after the sentimental rubbish that used to be the vogue.

Well, Deutsch has become a Jewish historian, and medieval folio volumes take up a great deal of his time today as they did forty years ago. In one of his letters he tells me that he has thousands on thousands of notes filling up gaps in the great work of Graetz. His fellow historians will hardly understand his philosophical taciturnity. Another man with these notes in his portfolio would fill all the periodicals devoted to Jewish history with his novelties and discoveries. Instead of that Deutsch prefers to write the annals of our time. I for one am very grateful for that, and I am sure that the readers of the American Israelite and the B'nai Brith News share my feeling. His summaries of current events are as fascinating as any novel by a writer who knows his business, and like all real artists he manages to hide all art. Ingenious readers will never guess how much hard work went to the getting together of the material, how much earnest thinking went to the sifting of the various items of news, how much good taste and tact went to the marshalling and presentment of the facts. Deutsch is at home in the whole of Jewry as he is conversant with all the branches of Judaism. He knows the Jews of the old world and the new; he has the communities of Morocco and those of the Rus-

rouses his ire, blackguardism, without or within the pale, in low places or in high.

The two volumes of Scrolls are full of matter. To say that they contain the history of the Jews and Judaism in the last twenty-five years does not nearly cover the ground. The reader will find the mind and manners of the last generation faithfully depicted, and with so much sympathy and insight that may be he will be sorry with the author that one generation goes and another cometh. Vienna, 1921.

Noted New Yorkers Back from Europe

Arriving steamers in New York Friday brought back, among many others, Mr. Abraham Cahan, editor of the Daily Forward; Judge Aaron J. Levy, president of the Municipal Justices of Greater New York, and Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass.

The characteristic feature of Jewish life in Europe today, according to Mr. Cahan, is their craving to go to America. Everyone, he says, thinks and speaks of nothing else. Passports, visas and America is all one hears, no matter where one goes, Mr. Cahan declared. America is looked upon as a heaven which only the fortunate few can enter.

The position in Poland Mr. Cahan characterized as highly deplorable, anti-Semitism being mainly responsible for the present difficulties there as well as in other countries which might have benefited from the Jew's genius for reconstruction were he not interfered with, downtrodden and trampled under foot, in a spiritual no less than in a literal sense.

Mr. Cahan praised the work of the Hias in Europe very highly, and commended its workers for their devotion.

Judge Levy was most emphatic in his condemnation of Poland's ill-treatment of the Jews. It is possible, he said that Jews will some day be safe against having their beards torn out by the roots in broad daylight, but of equal rights and equal opportunities there is no possible hope.

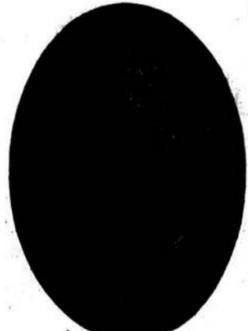
Questioned why he did not attend the Zionist congress, Judge Levy said that since he was the head of the Independent Order Brith Abraham he did not feel as if he should be there, since he believes that peace between the two Zionist factions in America is essential, although personally he entirely supports the Keren Hayessod.

Dr. Krass related the difficulties travelers in Europe now have to contend with, and emphasized that everybody in Europe looks to America for help. Speaking of the work of the Joint Distribution Committee, Dr. Krass expressed the belief it would have to be kept up for a long time to come.

First Impression of Mr. Morris Engelmann, Financial Secretary Central Relief Committee, Upon His Return From Europe

Returning last Friday on the Aquitania as a special commissioner to Central Europe, Morris Engelmann, secretary of the Central Jewish Relief Committee and executive member of the Joint Distribution Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is chairman, yesterday issued a brief statement telling of his plans to acquaint American Jewry with the result of his investigations and conferences with the leaders of European Jewry, which have occupied the last two months.

Mr. Engelmann will start on Wednesday morning for a trip to the principal cities of the United States as far west as Denver to confer personally with the leaders of American Jewry in those cities to determine what immediate steps may be taken to cope with the present situation as affecting the Jews in the countries which he visited.



Mr. Engelmann said:

"My formal report, accompanied by actual photographs of the actual conditions, will be made shortly to Mr. Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, and to Mr. Leon Kamaiky, chairman of the Central Relief Committee, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman of the Committee in Central Europe. On September 28 I will make a report to the representatives of Hungarian Jewry in New York.

"Indescribable as are the conditions affecting the people of Russia, of which the accounts received in the United States have in no sense been exaggerated, the American people should not lose sight of the fact that in many parts of Central Europe from which I have returned the conditions affecting a large part of the population, and more particularly the children, are equally distressing.

"It is the great middle class of the population in all the countries of Central Europe which is most keenly affected. The absolutely destitute are largely taken care of by the sacrifices of those who have a little something, and there is still everywhere a wealthy class, but the self-respecting middle class that can not or will not accept alms in the general sense has not sufficient funds with which to furnish the bare necessities of life at the prices which prevail and the decline and fluctuation from day to day in the value of the currency. Therein lies the great menace and danger of today throughout Europe. This condition and the necessity of saving the lives of the children, among whom tuberculosis has reached calamitous proportions, are the two problems which America and American generosity must help to solve. Everywhere the people are unable to express their gratitude to the Americans and have the people of this country continually in their hearts. Only God can repay the Americans for their help, is the expression of all.

"I have visited since July 5, when I sailed from the United States, the principal cities of Germany, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Transylvania, Switzerland and Russo-Carpathia, and have conferred with the leaders and the people themselves in all those countries, going in many cases to the smallest villages and hamlets to see for myself and to be able to tell American Jewry exactly what I have seen and what the present needs are."

Veterans to Honor Memory of the Late Colonel Harry Cutler

Services in memory of the late Colonel Harry Cutler will be held under the auspices of Colonel Harry Cutler Post No. 3, Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic, at the Adath Israel Synagogue, 531 East 169th street, on Sunday afternoon, September 18, at 2:30 p. m.

Past Commander Maurice Snow will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rabbis Bernard Drachman, Clifton H. Levy, Lee J. Levinger and Hon. Maurice Simmons, commander-in-chief of the Hebrew Veterans. Cantor Louis Lipitz and choir will sing several appropriate memorial selections.

Sabbath morning from various pulpits a number of rabbis will speak of Mr. Cutler's deeds.

Further Details of Pogroms in White Russia

Berlin (Jewish Press Association).—Details made available by organizations in White Russia have been received here and show that pogroms took place in 70 different places. About 500 Jews were killed, many hundreds were wounded and over 200 Jewish women were ill-treated. Jewish organizations are doing all they can to help the victims.

Special Announcement for Harlem

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Jews—you will remember these Yomim Norain your whole lifetime if you will be fortunate enough to hear Cantor Sirota chant Selichoth, and read the prayers on New Year's and the Day of Atonement. You should therefore provide yourself with tickets, which may be obtained daily at the Temple or from the committee.

Cantor Sirota will chant Selichoth Saturday, September 24th, at 12 A. M. Tickets for Selichoth may be obtained from Sam Gordon, No. 62 East 110th Street; H. Levine, 1573 Madison Avenue (shoe store); M. Warshal, 1594 Madison Avenue (delicatessen store); M. Braunstein, 74 West 118th Street (stationery store), or at the Temple from the committee.



ANTI-SEMITISM IN GERMANY

By RICHARD MAY

Editor Demokratische Deutschland*

Political anti-Semitism appeared in Germany roughly forty years ago and took its place alongside of the social and economic anti-Semitism that had always prevailed. Its real founder was Stocker, the court chaplain, who met with especial favor in court circles. Stocker's intention was to popularize the conservative conception of things by giving it a social covering and by unfolding Christianity as its banner. He even called his party the Christian-Social Party. The nobility on the land, who dominated the army and the civil government, were anti-Semitic almost without exception. The "Hochadel," on the other hand, that is, the members of those families, such as the Hohenzollerns, the Lichnowski and the Plesses, which had at some time or other really ruled, had very little sympathy with it. Stocker found particular support in the men surrounding Prince Wilhelm, the present ex-Kaiser. Above all others, Count Waldersee, who later became Field Marshal and who commanded the expedition to China, supported him throughout. The young Prince, too, flirted with the movement for a time. (It was known as the Berlin movement and was outspokenly Prussian.) It must be admitted, however, that he altered his views substantially when he came to the throne. At times he even became a violent opponent of anti-Semitism, particularly when he came in touch with Jewish business men of the type of Ballin. Towards the close his opinion was about that of his father, Kaiser Friedrich, who once openly denounced anti-Semitism as the disgrace of the century. The Kaiserin, however, supported the anti-Semitic agitation to the very end. She was surrounded at all times by orthodox evangelic circles and by members of the nobility on the land, who had always been anti-Semitic. This anti-Semitism, it should be noted, did not hinder these gentlemen from sending Freiherr von Mirbach, the court marshal, on a begging tour among the rich Jews whenever they needed money for their religious purposes.

*Published by a number of leading German Democrats, among others Count von Bernstorff.

Political anti-Semitism was completely bankrupt in Germany before the war. It was in the hands of a number of small parties which fought one another violently and which sent fewer members to the Reichstag from year to year. They succeeded, however, in forcing the Conservative party to add an anti-Semitic plank to its platform. Anti-Semitism, too, had a modified form of success in other parties, notably among the National Liberals. In contrast to by-gone days, when Lasker and Bamberger were leaders of the party, no more Jews were put up at the Reichstag elections as National Liberal candidates. Only the Democrats and the Socialists carried on an active war against anti-Semitism. The Zentrum, as the Catholic party is called, fought ceaselessly for tolerance, but it was such an outspoken religious party that men of other faiths very rarely felt at home in its ranks.

Social anti-Semitism before the war celebrated one triumph after another. The officers and the higher officialdom could claim the credit, or the blame, for this. Under Wilhelm II no Jew became a high official of the State. Unbelievable things occurred. For example, the Government of Alsace-Lorraine nominated a Jew named Levy to fill its seat in the Reichsgericht, the highest court in Germany. The Imperial Government disapproved the selection, whereupon the Alsace-Lorraine Government found a place for Levy in its own Supreme Court. In Prussia the first Jewish judge who achieved a position of any consequence was a school friend of the Kaiser. No Jew ever became a Bürgermeister and only in very rare cases was one tolerated in the City Council.

The most disgraceful state of affairs was to be found in the officers' corps. Until the war not a single Jew had ever become an active officer in the entire army. Exceptions of a sort were to be found only in Bavaria, whose army was not under the control of the Prussian Minister of War. Jews were not even tolerated as officers of the reserve. In the old army reserve officers were elected by the officers' corps, and one blackball was enough for rejection. Even the influence of the Kaiser, to whom the army had sworn obedience and fidelity, was of no consequence. This was clearly shown in the case of Freiherr von Goldschmidt-Rothschild, who "stood for election" to a cavalry regiment. Wilhelm II let it be known that he favored the election of this rich Jew, who was related to the powerful Rothschild fam-

ily; the gentleman nevertheless failed of election, whereupon the Kaiser ostentatiously gave him a prominent place in his personal court. He later became embassy attache in London, but he never became a reserve officer.

Among other things, it was impossible to consider Jews for influential positions because non-Jewish associates refused to associate with them socially. Even Ballin was invited only when he was in the company of the Kaiser. Jewish officers, there is every reason to suspect, would hardly have survived the duels to which they would have been forced.

The Jewish question was brought up in the Reichstag year after year. The Ministers of War regularly hemmed and hawed and dodged the issue; none of them ever gave an adequate answer. Von Heeringen, who commanded an army in Alsace during the war, had particularly hard luck. He was rash enough to attempt to show, in each individual case, that the Jewish aspirant for officer's rank was not qualified for some reason or other. In one case he gave as the sole reason for rejection the fact that the candidate's aunt had owned a dairy in which eggs were sold. Gothein, a democratic member of the Reichstag, answered that there were in the army a colonel thirty years of age—Crown Prince Wilhelm—whose mother-in-law had much heavier things upon her conscience than eggs, and a young lieutenant—the Crown Prince of Saxony—whose mother had eloped with a tutor.

The anti-Semitic agitation flourished in the open country. Here the old nobility directed the agitation from their estates, while at the same time their business undertakings were almost exclusively with Jews. It is worthy of note that anti-Semitism is much more prevalent and virulent in the east of Germany than in the west and south. The east has long been the stronghold of German reaction, whereas a more liberal spirit prevails along the Rhine and the Danube. A consequence of this has been that the Jewish country population of the districts affected has moved en masse to the cities, particularly to Berlin and Breslau.

One of the leading anti-Semitic propaganda stories was that about ritual murders. Regularly every spring, as soon as the murder of some young person remained unexplained for a few days, the anti-Semitic claim appeared that he had been killed by the Jews because they needed Gentile blood for the proper celebration of their spring holidays. The excitement was terrific in 1900 when a Jew was arrested charged with the murder of a 17-year-old school boy in an eastern province that is now Polish. The trial, of course, ended with his outright acquittal and the conviction of anti-Semitic witnesses for perjury. The whole thing led to bloody conflict and plunderings, and troops had to be called in some places.

Officially even the reactionary newspapers denied any connection with the affair. The fact remains, however, that the conservative papers for the most part adopted a very dubious attitude and were by no means unsympathetic to the reports of the terrible pogroms in Russia. Russian anti-Semitic writings would even seem to show that the Russian movement was in close touch with the German. Stocker and his friends bear a considerable part of the burden for bringing about the pogroms in Russia.

At the beginning of the war the so-called inner peace was officially declared and for a few weeks it seemed that a general reconciliation was really under way. The anti-Semites were the first to break the peace. The censor even felt called upon to forbid the publication of their Berlin organ permanently. Any one who knows the German censorship will be able to imagine the excesses of which the paper must have been guilty.

During the war Jews were admitted to the army as reserve officers. There were, however, very many regiments which still refused to elect Jews to the officers' corps. The Guard Cavalry and the Hamburg and Bremen infantry regiments are conspicuous examples. If a Jew, through some accident, was elected to one of these so-called aristocratic regiments, his superior officers did their best to get rid of him.

There was no change of attitude, so far as Jews were concerned, in the civil administration, but a large number of Jews were employed in the newly founded military administrative bureaus. It was later shown that in many branches of industry, for example in the iron industry and in the grain branches, Jews had for a long time been dominant. At once the reactionary press sounded the alarm that these bureaus were providing places of refuge for Jewish slackers. A careful investigation was at once begun by the Minister of War, and the falsity of the reactionary claim was quickly proved. The administrative bureaus were employing almost exclusively men far beyond the age of military service. The anti-Semitic press paid no attention to the evidence and continued its campaign. Since the war it has been statistically proved that the number of Jews who took part in the war—and the number of Jews killed and wounded—was proportionately as great as that of the rest of the population. The number of Jews who received the Iron Cross is also very considerable.

The debacle brought a large number of Jews to important positions in the government. It might have been cleverer if they had not come to the fore, but the Socialistic parties which took over the government were decidedly short of experts. Prominent among these Jews were Haase, who was later murdered, Landsberger, now German Minister to Belgium, and Hirsch. Today, on the

other hand, there is not one Jewish minister in either the national or the Prussian cabinets, and there are very few Jews in prominent official positions in the other German states. In fact, some Jews have officially requested their own dismissal, in order not to provide anti-Semites with further material for agitation.

The participation of the Jews, however, was clearly disastrous for every one concerned in one place, at least—in Bavaria.

A few cafe-literateurs, in company with a few Russian Bolsheviks, took the lead in proclaiming the revolution in Bavaria. Eisner, Landauer and Muhsam were impractical idealists who had very little idea of what was happening outside of their own immediate environment. When the counter-revolution set in they were practically helpless. A series of trials, however, against Spartacists accused of bloody excesses during the Bavarian communist regime showed that none of the leaders was to blame for the terrible crimes that had been committed. The excesses had for the most part been the work of unorganized hoodlums. Nevertheless, it is not hard to understand how Munich has become a hotbed of anti-Semitism. Reaction was bound to follow upon the heels of communism.

Another anti-Semitic charge is that the German Jews are to blame for the downfall of Germany. Very little attempt is made to prove this charge, which is, of course, absurd. Even the German people are beginning to see who was and was not guilty. Tirpitz, Ludendorff and Helfferich are not Jews, nor of Jewish descent. In reality, this charge, like many other similar charges, is directed not against the Jews so much as against German democracy. The attempt is being made to foster anti-Semitism among the masses for political and reactionary purposes. It is significant that Dr. Helfferich, the son of a Bavarian democratic leader, refused to answer a question put to him as to his position towards anti-Semitism.

German National politicians never tire of repeating their assurances that they personally are bitterly opposed to a policy of anti-Semitism. The party as such, however, cannot come out against it, they say, because, in that case, an anti-Semitic party per se would arise. Thus, they claim, they are continually forced to compromise, and the party even sent some notorious anti-Semites to the Reichstag as the result of recent elections. At the same time many German National leaders are "suspected" of having Jewish blood in their veins. The daughter of Professor von Gierke, who enjoys an international reputation as a jurist, was forced to give up her seat in the Reichstag as a result of the bitter attacks directed against her and her Jewish mother. Another Reichstag member, Avrendt, was forced to leave the party when it was discovered that he had been born a Jew.

The German Popular party's position is less definite. Professor Rieser, prominent in the party's councils, is of Semitic extraction, and others of the party's members in the Reichstag have married Jewesses. Nevertheless, the party raises no objection when its smaller papers in the provinces publish an occasional vote-bringing anti-Semitic article. The Democratic party is the only one of the bourgeois parties that has come out outspokenly against anti-Semitism, along with the Catholic Center Party—the Socialist parties, right and left, are, of course, opposed to anti-Semitism.

The curve of anti-Semitism in Germany rises and falls with the course of reaction. Where Prussian Junkertum and the reactionary clique of officials are in power anti-Semitism flourishes. Wherever democracy has conquered

anti-Semitism has decreased and in some places even disappeared.

Anti-Semitism flourishes, however, in the universities. This is easy to understand when one recalls that the students are for the most part sons of officials and members of the middle class, all of whom have suffered through the downfall of the old regime. Until recently the attempt has been made to give anti-Semitism a pseudo-racial foundation. The Jews, it is loudly proclaimed, cannot be Germans because they are not of the German race. The anti-Semites seem to forget completely that anti-Semitism flourishes chiefly in those parts of Germany where the inhabitants are less of Teuton stock than elsewhere; in Prussia, for example, where Slavic blood is conspicuous. There are very few parts of Germany, in fact, inhabited exclusively or even mainly by people of real German descent—Wurtemberg, Baden, Westphalia and a part of the North Sea coast districts exhaust the list. It is in just these places that anti-Semitism has never gotten a foothold.

One thing, however, must be taken into consideration above everything else in discussing present-day anti-Semitism in Germany. The German middle classes have a grudge, which can partly be understood, against those whose fortunes have not been ruined by the war, as have theirs. In the cities particularly, a large number of Jews have profited by unstable economic conditions. Anti-Semitism is also strengthened by Chauvinism. It is hopeless to try to stamp out anti-Semitism in Germany at the present time. It is a substantial part of the popular disorientation in Germany today.—The Jewish Forum.

He Tells of An Interesting Jewish Colony in Cochin

P. M. Wiswall, in the course of a contribution appearing in the Herald recently, gives an interesting account of a Jewish settlement in Cochin. The writer relates:

"Strange as it may seem, there is a colony of Jews in Cochin. Some are white and some, due to infusion of native blood, are brown. Locally they are known as white and black Jews. One of the districts in the city of Cochin is called Jewtown. The trying climate has made the white Jews, especially the women, pale and anaemic, but the sturdiness of the race persists. The synagogue, with its bronze pulpit pillars and Chinese tile floor, is one of the sights of the town. The library of the Royal Colonial Institute in London places the coming of the Jews in either the first or the eighth century. Can it be possible that they have maintained their identity for the whole of the Christian era?"

Czecho-Slovakian Anti-Semitism

That anti-Semites are never short of an excuse for blaming the Jews for all that is amiss in any State, is an old and familiar story. And it is dishd up for us once again in an anonymous pamphlet from Presburg, entitled Die Judenfrage in der Slovakei. This professes to account for the hatred of the Jews in Czecho-Slovakia by ascribing it to the Magyar sympathies of our co-religionists of Northwestern Hungary. As usual, the writer advises them to throw in their lot with the dominant majority, forgetting, however, that their alleged preference for the Magyars did not help them formerly, and that if they followed the advice of their mentor they would expose themselves to the bitter hatred of the Magyar, German and Ruthenian sections of the new republic.—Jewish Guardian.



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"The Joke's on Us"

Once upon a time, after a lynching mob had murdered an innocent man, the messenger broke the news to the widow by saying, "Missus, we hanged your husband, but it was all a mistake and the joke is on us." The statement of G. H. Putnam's Sons that their publishing "The Cause of the World's Unrest," which contained an absolutely inexcusable attack upon the Jews, was under a misapprehension of facts and no more copies of the book would be printed, reads very much like the lynchers' apology quoted above.—American Israelite.

Joint Representatives Met with an Accident

Berlin (Jewish Press Association).—Two representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, who were sent from Warsaw in a special relief automobile to aid the sufferers of the Pinsk fire, met with an accident on the way and were held over at Kobrin until their machine, which had been rendered useless, could be replaced by one sent out to them from Brisk, report the Jewish papers of Warsaw. The relief workers themselves as well as their chauffeur miraculously escaped injury.

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BEWARE OF GAMBLING

By REV. EZEKIEL JACOBSON

Gambling is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief.—Washington.

Gambling houses are temples where the most sordid and turbulent passions contend; there no spectator can be indifferent. A card, roulette or a small square of ivory interests more than the loss of an empire or the ruin of an unoffending group of infants or their relatives, and every device that suddenly changes money or property from one person to another without a quid pro quo or leaving an equivalent produces individual embarrassment, often extreme misery. More pernicious is that plan if it changes property and money from the hands of the many to the few. An assembly of states or a court of justice shows nothing so serious and grave as a table of gamblers playing very high; a melancholy solicitude clouds their looks; envy and rancor agitate their minds while the meeting lasts, without regard to friendship, alliances, birth or distinctions. It is an evil trade that prodigality drives, and there is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of a card table and those cutting passions which naturally attend them. Hollow eyes, haggard looks and pale complexions are natural indications of a female gambler. Her morning sleeps are not able to repay her midnight watchings. Gambling does this and often inflicts a still greater injury by poisoning its victims with vice that eventually leads to crimes of the darkest hue. Usually the money basely filched from its victims is the smallest part of the injury inflicted. It almost inevitably leads to intemperance. Every species of offense on the black catalogue of crime may be traced to the gambling table as the entering wedge to its perpetration. This alarming evil is widespread as our country. It is practiced from the humblest watercraft that floats on our canals up to the majestic steamboat on our mighty rivers; from the hod carrier in his bespattered rags up to the honorable members of Congress in their ruffles. Like a mighty maelstrom its motion at the outside is scarcely perceptible, but soon increases to a fearful velocity; suddenly the awful center is reached—the victim is lost in the vortex. Interested friends may warn, the wife may entreat with all the eloquence of tears, children may cling and cry for bread—once in a fatal snare the victim of gamblers is seldom saved. He combines the deafness of the adder with the desperation of a maniac, and rushes on regardless of danger, reckless of consequences. To the fashionable of our country who play cards and other games as an innocent amusement we may trace the most aggravated injuries resulting from gambling. It is there that young men of talents, education and wealth take the degree of entered apprentice. The example of men in high life, men in public stations and responsible offices has a powerful and corrupting influence on society, and does much to increase the evil and forward as well as sanction the high-handed robbery of finely dressed blacklegs. Gambling assumes a great variety of forms. We have legalized lotteries and fancy stock brokers, and among those who manage them professors of religion are not infrequently found. Thousands who carefully shun the monster under any form pay a willing tribute to the tyrant at the shrine of lotteries. Persons from all classes throw their money into this vault of uncertainty, this whirlpool of speculation, with a less chance to regain it than when at the detested faro bank. It is here that the poor man spends his last dollar; it is here that the rich often become poor, for a man has ten chances to be killed by lightning where he has one chance to draw a capital prize. The ostensible objects of lotteries are always praiseworthy. Meeting houses, hospitals, seminaries of learning, internal improvement, some laudable enterprise, may always be found first and foremost in a lottery scheme; the most ingenious and most fatal gull trap ever invented by man or devil.

Gaming cowers in darkness and often blots out the nobler powers of the heart, paralyzes its sensibilities to human woe, severs the sacred ties that bind man to man, to women, to family, to community, to morals, to religion, to social order and to country. It transforms men to brutes, desperadoes, maniacs, misanthropists, and strips human nature of all its native dignity. The gambler forfeits the happiness of this life and endures the penalties of sin in

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City's Mortality Lowest in Jewish Quarter

The Department of Health of the City of New York has issued statistics showing that the lowest rate of mortality prevails among the Jews on the East Side, where the poorest of them reside in the most crowded quarters of the Ghetto.

Among their immediate neighbors, also on the East Side, in the sections occupied by Negroes and Italians, the greatest rate of mortality for this city is found.

Were the East Side populated only by Jews and their rate of mortality were then still as low, Ford and his friends would no doubt stir up world-wide excitement by declaring that the Jews had captured and were keeping to themselves the healthiest portion of America.

The rate of mortality among the Italians, however, indicates that the East Side, with its narrow dirty streets, overcrowded tenements and old buildings lacking sanitary accommodation, is anything but a protection against disease and death. Nevertheless, Jews do not die! This is chiefly due to their clean and hygienic mode of living. They eat and drink moderately, their family life is cleaner, and their children are better cared for.

The rate among these poor Jews is even lower than among the genuine Americans residing in this city, according to the figures made public. These facts should silence Ford's denunciation of the "dirty East Side" and should stop him from raving about the diseases brought here by Jewish immigrants from Europe. This, however, is not to be looked for from the apostles of abuse and intolerance. On the contrary, they will now see a new "menace" in the consideration that the high birth-rate and low death-rate of the Jews places them in a position of becoming the majority in America, in the near future; that is, within the next few thousand years.

Polish Deputies Would Bar Jewish Refugees

Danzig (Jewish Press Association).—Anti-Semitic deputies of the Polish Seim have issued a special appeal to the Polish people to organize for the purpose of keeping out all Jewish refugees from Russia, according to Warsaw information received here. Jewish Seim deputies officially protested to the government against this move.

A portion of the manufacturing center of Warsaw is reported to have been destroyed by fire recently and a number of Jews suffered considerable damage.

Friends of Poalei-Zion Daily Celebrate Anniversary with Concert

A grand concert participated in by dozens of leading Jewish and non-Jewish artists, concluded the week of celebration indulged in by the Poalei-Zion on the anniversary of the "Zeit," a daily publication started by these labor Zionists a year ago, and now entering upon a successful second year. A special number issued on the occasion of the celebration contained 64 pages, the greater number made up of greetings from party members and friends.

Budeny's Forces Punish Pogromists

Danzig (Jewish Press Association).—General Budeny's forces after much trouble have succeeded in rounding up the robber bands which have been committing pogroms among the Jews of White Russia, according to information received here from Minsk. The bandit leader Kratkewitch and his followers who were responsible for a number of pogroms made in the neighborhood of Bobrausk, upon being captured, were shot.

Noted Jewish Scholar Severely Condemned by Roumanian Jews

Vienna (Jewish Press Association).—A storm of protest has again broken over the head of the well-known Jewish scholar, Dr. Moses Gaster, because of remarks attributed to him in the Roumanian press in the course of which he is said to have declared that Jews can now renounce all nationalism. Jews outside of Roumania are also condemning Dr. Gaster as a traitor to his people.



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"Nothing Less Than a Million"
"Nothing less than a million" has been adopted as the slogan for the synagogue campaign during the approaching high holy days. This slogan should reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the land, wherever there are Jews devoted to Palestine restoration, and convinced that the Keren Hayesod is the principal instrument towards that end. Skeptics may differ with this slogan. Skeptics may assert that it is too ambitious a program. Is it? When considering the situation that has arisen in Zionism; when envisaging the greater Jewish need; when reflecting upon the urgency of the Jewish task in Palestine—is it too much to expect that the Jews of America will, during the coming high holy days, give at least one million dollars, with which to commence the work already too long delayed in Eretz Israel? The Palestine horizon seems to be clearing. The situation is not nearly as gloomy as it was in the days following the Jaffa disaster. The Arabs in Palestine are beginning to show a more sympathetic understanding and tolerance towards our just claims. The British administrators understand that their duty is to carry out the letter and the spirit of the Balfour declaration. Sir Herbert Samuel's report to his government, covering the first year of his stewardship as High Commissioner, and which is about to be published as a white paper by the Colonial Office, is reassuring. It rings with conviction and determination that no obstacles will halt the course of Jewish regeneration or delay the rebuilding of the land over which he has been sent to govern. The Carlsbad reports are commencing to take on a brighter aspect. Healthy criticism, stimulated by the traditional Zionist desire for free and unbridled expression having held sway for a number of days, the congress seems to be entering upon its second stage: the stage of statesmanly consideration of immediate problems of practical work in Palestine. The place given in the discussions at Carlsbad to the American-Jewish point of view suggests at once a tribute and a responsibility. It is an undoubted tribute to the capacity of the Jews of this country that their views occupy all but the principal place in the congressional deliberations. With it comes the

implication which no American Jew will disavow—that upon him individually, and upon his neighbors, is devolved the sacred responsibility to help the Jewish people make good in Palestine. Will the Jews in this country take up and re-echo the cry, "Nothing less than a million" for the Keren Hayesod, during the high holy days?
United States Loss of a Million Jews South America's Gain, America's Leading Editor Declares
New York, (Jewish Press Association)—Arthur Brisbane, most popular editor in America, writing the other day in his column in the New York American of the expose of the Ku Klux Klan and the threat of the Klan "Emperor" to sue the New York World and other publications for libel, says:
"According to the sued newspaper the object of the Ku Klux is 'extermination of Catholics, Jews and Negroes.' That is quite a program.
"As regards the Jews it has been tried without intermission by various agencies for more than 2,000 years, but it always dies out and the Jews go ahead. The Jews explain their survival by the fact that they are a chosen people. Common sense explains it on the ground that they are a thinking, persevering people.
"Italian workers in thousands are returning to Italy to wait for good times to come back here. When they came away the lira was worth 20 cents. Now it is worth one-quarter of that amount. They will live in luxury on their savings over there—\$1 is worth 20 lire.
"The Jewish Welfare organization is raising \$1,000,000 to divert Jewish migration to South America, now that it is shut out here under the new immigration laws.
"The loss of Italians going away and of Jews excluded is among the really big losses that this country is sustaining, although wise statesmen do not know it.
"Once Portugal and Spain drove out the Jews. Those countries went promptly to the bottom of the class, and are still there. Holland and then England welcomed the Jews, and prospered as they had never done.
"A million more Jews here would mean more prosperity for everybody. They do not merely earn money, they create wealth and values. And when they have made money they put it into circulation.

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Jewish Memorial Hospital Fund Nearing Completion

The directors of the Jewish Memorial Hospital and the members of the institution's building fund committee met at a luncheon at the Hotel Lafayette yesterday to make plans for completing the fund with which to erect and equip a hospital on Dyckman Heights, overlooking the Hudson River. The hospital will be dedicated to the memory of the Jewish soldiers, sailors and marines who died in the World War.

The fund was started last spring under the direction of Samuel Marx, chairman of the building fund committee, and there have been various activities during the summer at the seashore and mountain resorts. The principal activities have been withheld until the fall, with the expectation that the money will all be in hand before the coming holidays.

New York Welcomes Spector

New York Jews welcomed a worthy guest this week, Mordecai Spector, one of the pioneers in Jewish literature. Spector has rendered Jewish literature and journalism great service. He was the first to edit and issue Yiddish literature in collected form, and was one of the first editors of Jewish dailies in Poland. He is also the author of some excellent novels.

Spector has only recently left Soviet Russia. Undoubtedly he has much to tell of life there today, especially in so far as it affects the Jews, but he will not be interviewed. He prefers to write himself of what he knows, and we must be patient and wait, for he is a guest, and a welcome one at that.

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 A story that cannot fail to strengthen our faith in the goodness of mankind—we should say of womankind—has just been related to us by the president of the Montefiore Orphans' Home. A Jewish lady walked into his office the other day, and taking out her purse, withdrew therefrom ten one hundred-dollar bills and offered them to him as a voluntary donation to the new home. This, along with five hundred dollars that was going to the Talmud Torahs, represented, she said, all her savings since she had come to America, and she thanked God that He had spared her till the happy day when she could deliver the money in person. She refused, however, to divulge her name, as she wanted no publicity. She did not want to feel that she deserved to be rewarded for a good action. The happiness she derived from being able to give was, she felt, sufficient reward.

The lady's own remarks, we feel, are the best tribute to her nature. With even but one such splendid example of self-sacrificing womanhood, there is much hope for the Jewish future. Nor does the lady stand alone. The qualities that distinguished the mothers in Israel from the women of other nations are still existent.—Canadian Jewish Chronicle.

Hard Luck of Former Russian Jews
 The Russian Jews had ill-luck with the Russian Empire before the war and they have less luck in the newly established states that have been formed out of the Russian Empire. The seven million Jews in Russia under the Czar were ruled by exceptional laws, but after all their situation was much better than that of the Jews in Poland today. To the Russian Government, a pogrom was only a political emergency. When the emergency was non-existent, pogroms did not occur. For nearly twenty-three years, from 1882 until 1903, there were scarcely any pogroms in Russia. But in Poland today the pogrom is always on the agenda. It is not anything extraordinary but seems to belong to the daily menu of the Poles. If the Russians have, with a few exceptions, never exhibited any particular love for the Jew; if the Russian hated the Jew, the Pole hates him more and thus oppresses him more.—The Sentinel.

The schools maintained by the Hebrew Sunday School Society of Philadelphia began their 84th year last week. These schools are probably the oldest in America.

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To Vivian S. August, Harmon August, Florence May, Lucile Dauby, Josephine S. August, Vivian S. August, Louis D. Beaumont and Harmon August, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Delia F. Schoenberg, deceased, Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, Inc., Henry Street Settlement, American Red Cross, Jewish Sanatorium, Jewish Protective and Aid Society, Vacation Association, Inc., Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service, and to all persons interested in the Estate of Delia F. Schoenberg, deceased, late of the County of New York, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, Send Greeting:
Upon the petition of Vivian S. August, residing at Harrison, New York; Louis D. Beaumont (formerly Louis D. Schoenberg), residing at Paris, France, and Harmon August, residing at Harrison, New York,
You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, to be held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1921, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of Vivian S. August, Louis D. Beaumont (formerly Louis D. Schoenberg) and Harmon August, as executors of the Last Will and Testament of Delia F. Schoenberg, deceased, should not be judicially settled and allowed.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, John P. Cahalan, a Surrogate of our said County at the County of New York, the 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.
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JEWISH SOCIALISTS SPLIT
A conference held this week by the Jewish Socialist Federation ended in a split of the members of that body. The question which created so serious a division in the ranks of the federation was, whether or not the federation should separate itself from the Socialist party of America.

The majority decided that the federation should leave the Socialist organization. The Socialist Party of America is insufficiently Socialistic, inactive and not sufficiently revolutionary.
Right here it should be expressly stated that the majority which decided to break with the party is not communistic and does not desire to join the Third Internationale of the Bolsheviks. The federation never really occupied any place of importance in the life of local Jewry. Far from that, it recently exerted barely any influence on Jewish life. The eighty delegates present at the conference practically compose the federation, and its chief activity was centered in issuing a weekly publication, which had no reading public and was published only with the help of the "Forward."

Sensational was the fact that the chief advocates for secession from the Socialist organization were some of the more important members of the "Forward" staff. Hillel Rogoff, Olgin, Dr. Hoffman, Liliput, Burgin and Nowick were among those who urged the federation to sever itself from the party.
Each one of those mentioned occupies a more or less important position with the "Forward," and by their stand they have placed themselves in a position which should compel them to part with the wealthy "Forward."

It is one of the standing rules of the "Forward" Association that each member of the staff must be a member of the Socialist Party of America.
By deliberately leaving the party they are forced to forego their positions with the newspaper.
Prior to the conference, the leading members of the "Forward" Association met and discussed this very possibility. The meeting decided that it will stand

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by its rules and all those voting in favor of the federation leaving the party would be dealt with accordingly. The decision of the meeting was conveyed to all members of the staff, so that none acted in ignorance of the consequences.

Evidently those favoring separation from the party took no heed of the warning. Not only did they vote for separation, but some of them urged it from the platform and even criticized publicly the policy of their own organ, the "Forward," charging that it is no longer true to the principles of Socialism and is now only deterring the development of the Socialist idea in America.

In professional circles their action has called forth much surprise, and rumor has it that the explanation lies in a direction involving more than mere political principles. It is said that there is a large fund available for the creation of a new Yiddish daily in this city, and that those forced out of the "Forward" would not be very long without employment. But all these are mere reports, and the action of the "Forward" towards these men is not at all certain. The situation will not resolve itself until Mr. Abe Cahlan, the editor, returns from his visit to Europe.

Congressman Siegel Appeals to President in Behalf of Immigration

Washington (Jewish Press Association).—It became known today that President Harding had received a letter from Congressman Isaac Siegel of New York, pleading that a more humane spirit be applied in the interpretation of the present immigration regulations. Congressman Siegel declares that Ellis Island officials are compelled to separate families, and pleads that in such cases immigrants be held under detention or allowed to land under bond until they can come within the permissible quota. Congressman Siegel is a member of the House Committee on Immigration.

Judge Mack Renders Decision Unfavorably, Affecting All Immigrants

Rendering a decision in the case of a Greek who appealed against the decision of the immigration authorities to have him deported because he was outside of the quota for the month in which he arrived, Judge Julian W. Mack, of the United States District Court, ruled that the immigration authorities are constitutionally within their rights, and an immigrant who arrives after the quota for his country have been filled may be deported.

German Reactionaries Preach Anti-Semitism

Berlin (Jewish Press Association).—In the course of a large demonstration by local reactionary elements a number of speakers took advantage of the occasion to preach anti-Semitism. Some of the speakers demanded the expulsion of all Eastern Jews.

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Hias to Investigate Conditions in Cuba

Mr. Albert Rosenblatt, vice-president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America (Hias), 425-437 Lafayette street, left for Cuba on the steamship Monterey to investigate conditions affecting Jewish immigrants who have arrived there and also to see what opportunities there are for other immigrants to settle in that country.

Of late many steamers have arrived in Cuba with many Jewish immigrants. They have been received by the Union Hebrew Congregation of Havana, but the task of caring for them has become too great for the Jewish community there and it has appealed to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America to come to their assistance.

In line with the policy of the society to find new countries in which immigrants from European countries may settle, Mr. Rosenblatt will ascertain whether Cuba offers any opportunities for Jewish immigrants. Mr. Rosenblatt was accompanied by Mrs. Rosenblatt.

A full report as to the situation in Cuba and what opportunities it offers for Jewish immigrants will be rendered by Mr. Rosenblatt on his return.

American Consulate Complains to Polish Government Against Jewish Press

Danzig (Jewish Press Association).—According to information received from Warsaw, the American Consul in that city has complained to the Polish Government that the "Jewish Emigrant," a Warsaw publication, is making false charges against the consulate. The government replied that it could not suppress the press. The "Emigrant" recently charged that the office of the American Consulate is not free from graft. The editor of the "Emigrant" is reported as saying that he has documentary evidence to support his charges.

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SOLTAU, LOUISE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louise F. Soltau, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Seligberg, its attorneys, at No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, State of New York, on or before the 24th day of September, 1921, next.

COHEN, NATHAN.—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 Nathan Cohen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Silverstein, attorney, at No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 1st day of October, 1921, next.

GUMPEL, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Gumpel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Emanuel van Dernoort, his attorney, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1921.

NUSSBAUM, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Nussbaum, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis W. Osterweis, their attorneys, at No. 200 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1921.

DUCAS, BENJAMIN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin P. Ducas, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Strasser & Meyer, attorneys, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1922.

HAMBURGER, BARNETT.—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 Barnett Hamburger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Archibald Palmer, his attorney, at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1922.

DANZIGER, HENRY.—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 Henry Danziger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonas B. Weil, their attorney, at No. 17 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 6th day of February, 1922.

WESTREICH, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Westreich, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of A. L. Kalman, their attorney, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1922.

GOLDSTEIN, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Goldstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cohn & Cohn, their attorneys, at No. 2 Rector Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1922.

DONIGER, JACOB.—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 Jacob Doniger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. I. and L. Cohen, her attorneys, at No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1922.

LOEWENSTEIN, MAURICE F.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maurice F. Loewenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan, Cromwell & Crowell, their attorneys, at No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1922.

BRANDT, BELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bella Brandt, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Manheimer, his attorney, at No. 163 West 34th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1921, next.

ROUVANT, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny Rouvant, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Wadhams, Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DOCTER, SOPHIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA DOCTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frederick Klein, her attorney, at No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of November, 1921.

SAFFIAN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham Saffian, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Ottoberg, his attorneys, at No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1921, next.

STERN, JOSEF.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Josef Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 84 Rivington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, next.

GREENWALD, SIGMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sigmund D. Greenwald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, their attorneys, at No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1921.

WEXLER, SOLOMON.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon Wexler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at the office of Wollman & Wollman, their attorneys, No. 29 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 30th, 1921.

SELLMANN, DOROTHY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothy Sellmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Richard A. Gels, her attorney, No. 359 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January, 1922.

GOODMAN, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Augustus Goodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stein & Salant, their attorneys, at No. 1328 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1922.

SIMON, JACQUES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacques R. Simon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, his attorneys, at No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1922.

LEVY, LOUIS NAPOLEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Napoleon Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Cardoso & Nathan, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January, next.

TURK, ISRAEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Israel S. Turk, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cohen, Haas & Schimmel, her attorneys, at No. 302 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1921, next.

PHILIP, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Philip Elle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harry L. Horwitz, his attorney, at No. 276 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 23d day of November, 1921, next.

WEINTRAUB, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Weintraub, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Hellinger, their attorney, at No. 305 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 8th day of October, 1921, next.

HOCHSTER, MOSES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moses Hochster, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel A. Potter, his attorney, at No. 130 East 130th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1921, next.

SILVERMAN, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Silverman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Gallert, Hilborn & Raphael, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, next.

FERNBACHER, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Fernbacher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Shilvek, their attorney, at No. 200 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1922.

BLAUNER, FEIGA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Feiga Blauner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Marks & Marks, their attorneys, at No. 358 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1922.

HERMAN, MORRIS.—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 Morris Herman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Morris Remson, their attorney, No. 342 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January, 1922.

MYRES, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Myres, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, his attorneys, at No. 123 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February, next.

FISHER, JOSEPHINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Josephine Fisher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, his attorneys, at No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1922.

MOSENTHAL, ELIZABETH.—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 Elizabeth Mosenenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher & Stern, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of March, next.

BUCHERMAN, ISIDORE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isidore Bucherman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eilmann & Eilmann, his attorneys, at No. 80 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1921, next.

LEVY, HANNAH K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hannah K. Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Otto A. Samuels, their attorney, at No. 217 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of October, next.

RABINER, LENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lena Rabiner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Morris & Samuel Meyers, his attorneys, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1921, next.

DREYFUS, THEOPHILE G.—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 Theophile G. Dreyfus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Maurice B. and Daniel W. Blumenthal, his attorneys, at No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 3rd day of October, 1921, next.

STEINDLER, JOSEPH J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph J. Steindler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hirsch, Hirsberg, Elsie Rosenberg, Lillian Raer, Executors, at No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. Stern, her attorney, at No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 1st day of October, 1921, next.

EMANUEL, PINKUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pinkus Emanuel, also known as Pinkus Barnett, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander Wolf, their attorney, at No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, next.

JOSEPH, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rosa Joseph, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward L. Steckler, their attorney, at No. 110 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1922.

MYERS, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Myers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Saul Bernstein, their attorney, at No. 565 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1922.

WOLFF, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham Wolff, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jeffrey J. Lewin, her attorney, at No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November, 1921, next.

PATTERSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin Patterson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan, Cromwell & Crowell, their attorneys, at No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1922.

GERSTLE, SOPHIE JACOBS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sophie Jacobs Gerstle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stroock & Stroock, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.

SCHWARTZ, MOSES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moses L. Schwartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 242 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1921, next.

GOLDBERG, ROSALIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rosalie Goldberg, late of 22 East 89th Street, City, County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Harry R. Berlitzke, his attorney, at No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October, 1921.

BLUMENTHAL, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Blumenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob L. Holtzman, their attorneys, at No. 433 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 12th day of October, 1921, next.

HIRSCH, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Hirsch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October, next.

BAER, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Baer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arel B. Silverman, their attorney, at Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 17th day of October, 1921, next.

FALEVITCH, IKE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ike Falevitch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Broome, her attorney, at 17 East 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November, next.

ELIAS, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hugo Elias, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Strasser & Meyer, their attorneys, at No. 37 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1921.

BRUCKHEIMER, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edwin Bruckheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Prince & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, next.

CHOSNEK, NATHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Chosnek, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Isidor Neuwirth, her attorney, No. 19 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1921, next.

JACOBSON, SELLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Selly Jacobson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 123 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1922.

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OPPENHEIMER, EMMA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emma 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 Central Union Trust Company of New York, at No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 8th day of February, 1921. Dated, New York, the 5th day of August, 1921. CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK. JOSEPH PUTZEL, Administrators, C. T. A. BEALS & NICHOLSON, Attorneys for Administrators, C. T. A., No. 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FEINSTEIN, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Feinstein, 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 Harry N. Wessel, their attorney, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, next. Dated, New York, the 1st day of August, 1921. SAMUEL FEINSTEIN, SAMUEL GELMAN, SADIE FEINSTEIN, Temporary Administrators. HARRY N. WESSEL, Attorney for Temporary Administrators, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BARTH, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Leopold Barth, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, at the office of Oterbourg, Steindler & Houston, her attorneys, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March, next. Dated, New York, the 17th day of August, 1921. MINA BARTH, Executrix. OTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 200 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.