

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

MAGAZINE SECTION

Issued every Friday at No. 87 Nassau street, New York, by William J. Solomon. Subscription price, \$4.00 per annum. Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1882, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LXXIX. NO. 9.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1922

10 CENTS PER COPY

The Jews and the New Englanders

By ALBERT M. FRIEDENBERG, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary American Jewish Historical Society*

The view usually held is that the ancient Hebrew commonwealth or theocracy represented the model on which the Puritans of New England founded their state. With this notion there can be no quarrel, because the Puritan leaders were steeped in the lore and the spirit of the Old Testament and harked back to the Book of books—the Bible of the Hebrews—for the fundamentals of their own laws and government. Writers on this fascinating theme have been careful to point out, however, that this love of and admiration for the Hebrew Bible did not include a love of and admiration for the representatives of the chosen people living in the seventeenth century. The Puritans were narrow and intolerant sectaries and measured all men by the yardstick of their own circumscribed opinions, regardless of time and circumstance.

But the present sketch is not intended to cover this well-traversed furrow. We have a respectable body of literature on the parallels between the Biblical, particularly the Mosaic, legislation and the laws of Puritan New England, and students are continuously prosecuting fresh researches into this subject and bringing additional evidences of parallels and similarities to light. Rather is it the purpose of the present remarks to touch lightly on a number of other points of contact between the Jews and the New Englanders of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially to show how the spirit of Hebraism pervaded the lives of these non-Jewish American pioneers.

That the Puritans took a deep interest in the study of Hebrew we know. There are Hebrew words on the tombstone of William Bradford, the Pilgrim; certainly some evidence that the sleeper beneath had a love for the sacred tongue of Holy Writ. The Puritan divines were devoted to the study of Hebrew, not because they admired the people whose traditional language it was, but because it enshrouded the Book from which they derived so considerable an inspiration and because it was a task worthy the attention of men like them, interested in scholarly pursuits.

Of course it is unnecessary and, indeed, impossible here to list the Hebrew exercises of various Puritan men of learning. The Mathers, In-

crease and Cotton, for example, were thoroughly addicted to Hebrew studies as an appropriate duty devolving upon the members of a God-like and learned ministry and, in a subsidiary sense, perhaps, out of the desire to bring salvation to the scattered children of Israel through conversion to the dominant faith.

But the culmination of the general and widespread interest of Puritan

since. At Harvard from the first days a profound interest was taken in Hebrew. The Bay Psalm Book, with its Hebrew types, was one of the earliest issues of the Colonial press and helped to further the interest of the students in the Hebrew. But, what is more, Hebrew was for a long time a compulsory department of the Harvard curriculum, which means, in other words, that all the

it as many of their latter-day successors are concerned over the intricacies of the higher mathematics. Be this as it may, orations in Hebrew by Harvard students were recurring features of annual commencements of the college until early in the nineteenth century.

During all this time Harvard had not had a single instructor of the Jewish faith, and only one of that

tional church as its minister. The thin brochures by or relating to him are interesting survivals of a phase of the interest of the New Englanders of that time in the Jews.

When we cast our eyes over the early years of Yale College, at New Haven, we immediately find our gaze arrested through the workings of a notable figure of academic learning. President Ezra Stiles of that institution was deeply interested in all aspects of scholarship as then understood. He, of course, knew as much Hebrew as any non-Jewish scholarly New England divine of his day; perhaps he knew more Hebrew than any other contemporary Christian clergyman. But what now interests us about Stiles is his abiding concern with the affairs of the Jewish people as represented by the affluent commercial community of Newport of the period. President Stiles learned to know and appreciate the members of the Newport congregation and was a welcome visitor to their homes and their synagogue. Through this intercourse he came to know Jews from overseas, even rabbis from the Holy Land, who deepened his knowledge of Hebrew and of the people whose traditional tongue it was. Stiles may originally have had the zeal of a conversionist underlying his interest in the Jews of his day; but in the presence of his Jewish friends the zeal vanished in the greater interest of and in the human being. In consequence the literary diary of President Stiles is a veritable storehouse of facts concerning the Jews of New England of his time, and the details concerning them which he has preserved for us strikingly enhance our knowledge of these men. We are in position today to present very detailed information about the sterling Jewish community of Newport at the middle of the eighteenth century, a circumstance for which we are indebted in some degree to the acquisitiveness of the early president of Yale.

Of necessity the great Newport community, while its members mainly figured in the mart and at the counting house, was also devoted to intellectual interests. They subscribed to the original endowments of new and struggling institutions of higher education, which in the fullness of time blossomed into important and useful universities.



EZRA STILES MEETS THE LEADING JEWS OF NEWPORT AT THE HOME OF AARON LOPEZ (1770)

New England in the Hebrew language and Hebrew studies may be sought and found in the work carried on at Harvard College, the great and venerable university of our day, which the fathers of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay set up as at Cambridge an academy for the training of a learned ministry and community and which has successfully fulfilled its functions as such ever

students of the college were required to partake of instruction in the Hebrew language before they could proceed to their degrees. They called it Chaldee in those days. Some of the early Harvard tutors have left on record their struggling work with students in this field of knowledge. The tutors probably knew little more than the rudiments of the Hebrew and the students cared as much about

race, in her cloistered halls. He was the celebrated Judah Monis, who taught Hebrew to the Harvard students during a considerable period in the eighteenth century and who, born a Jew, had received baptism before his habilitation there as an instructor. Monis was an interesting figure in the life of his time. He taught his students Hebrew grammar and was afterward settled over a Congrega-

It will be noted that throughout our discussion we have detailed practically only points and matters of academic interest. For that is all that is thereby embraced. The Jews of New England prior to the close of the nineteenth century were extremely few in number. This fact alone serves to explain the nature of the points of contact between the early New Englander and the Jew. Newport, of course, represented a comparatively large and flourishing community, but this was due to the fact that Newport was part of the splendid colony founded by the immortal Roger Williams, the protagonist of religious liberty, as well as to the circumstance that because of Roger Williams' founded Jews had commenced to dwell in Newport as long ago as 1658.

What lessons are derivable, however, from the example of Massachusetts, where Jews were far to seek throughout the entire seventeenth century and where a vital interest in Hebrew studies was nevertheless maintained? Conversionist zeal may afford the explanatory lesson, and certainly the Puritan affection for the Indians as the survivors of the Ten Lost Tribes lends color thereto; but this is not all. Intellectual exercise is another explanation, and the Harvard tradition on this head is patent and long continued. Puritan admiration for Holy Writ is a great and compelling source for the explanation which we seek, and it is the one that has most frequently been offered.

But we would go one step farther. The Puritans were men endowed with all the virtues and afflicted with all the frailties common to human beings. They must, too, have been men of no ordinary mold, for they created an ordered commonwealth out of a savage wilderness and stocked it well with the arts and the ornaments of civilization. To such persons and their communities nothing that was human was foreign. And the venerable line of Terence gives us the key, then, to this somewhat baffling interest.

JUSTICE TO THE JEW

Race prejudice and religious intolerance should have no place in our country. Character should be the only test by which men are judged. None of us are perfect—Gentile or Jew; no race is without its characteristics; but national race characteristics will in the future be modified and absorbed, made composite by association and mixture, and blended into a uniform and mellowed Americanism.

This will require thousands of years, but a thousand years is only a day in the life of the world. Our country is yet in its infancy, and the future America will not be Jew or Gentile in race, but will be one hundred per cent. American. Americans have definite ideals and aspirations, and the present population will be the basis of the future American race.

Nations are born, grow to maturity and decay. The biology of the individual is followed in the biology of a nation, of the race. Nothing mundane can live forever, and the nation and the race gather strength from absorption and association.

We have received and absorbed and are digesting the peoples of all climes, of all races and of all nations. It is our boast that we take the best and reject the worst; that we absorb the good and discard the evil. This absorptive and eliminative process is the basis of future America; and to this great American development, no one has brought a greater contribution than the Jewish people.—James H. Preston, ex-Mayor, Baltimore, Md.

The World's Debt to the Jew

By REV. DR. WM. H. MORGAN

Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Maury, the great naval authority, tells us that "There is a great river in the ocean. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain and its mouth is the Arctic Ocean. It is the gulf stream. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of waters. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters are of indigo blue; they are so distinctly marked that their line of junction with the common sea water may be traced with the eye. Often one-half of a vessel may be perceived floating in the gulf stream while the other half is floating in the common sea water. So sharp is the line and such the want of affinity between these waters and such the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of the gulf stream to mingle with the common water of the sea."

This curious phenomena in the physical world has its counterpart in the world of humanity. There is the lonely river of the Jew in the midst of the ocean of mankind. For ages the Jew has refused to mingle with the waters of the ocean of mankind. The line of demarcation is clearly seen. He stands separate and apart in nature and in history.

1. It is generally recognized that nothing can long exist in nature unless it has some function to perform or some service to render. This marvellous preservation of the Jew through the changes of the centuries is proof that Israel had a message to deliver and a mission to perform. What is this message and mission? The Jew is sometimes called "the chosen people." He certainly is one of the chosen peoples of the earth. Many nations have been entrusted with a special mission to mankind, have been selected by Providence for that service. Each had a role to enact, each a part to perform.

Each has raised humanity to some round of the ladder in progress. The Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans were chosen people, each contributing to the progress of the race. If we may say that the mission of America is to teach human brotherhood; if we may say that the mission of Germany is to teach individual liberty and was voiced by Luther; if we may say that the mission of Rome was to teach organization and law, and was interpreted by Justin; if we may say that the mission of Greece was to teach truth, and the adaptation of man to truth and the possibility of man's understanding truth, then we may say that the mission of Israel was to teach religion, the life of God among men; a God who is a Spirit; a God whose spirit dwells with the children of men; a God who rules and governs and uplifts and inspires and directs; a God who can be pleased only by ethical ideals realized, not by sacrifices; a God who incarnates Himself in human life and comes to complete manifestation of Himself in the one life of splendid fulfillment of prophecy, from whom all Christian history flows.

In this sense the Jew is a chosen people. His contribution in ancient times was a religious contribution. He has done more to elevate the moral, ethical and religious standards of mankind than any other nation in the world's history.

2. How did the Jew become a people? There are three periods of Jewish history. I. The first period extends from the call of Abraham to the Babylonish captivity. To understand this period scholars are diligently studying Assyriology, Egyptology and the Phoenician records.

This period is divided as follows: 1. First we have the Patriarchal Era. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

2. The Egyptian Era. Joseph and Moses, with their wonderful characters and work. 3. The era of the desert. The exodus and the settlement of the Promised Land. Joshua the outstanding man in the latter part of this era.

4. The pioneering era, with such heroes as Samson, Jephtha, Gideon and such heroines as Deborah and such judges as Samuel.

5. The era of the kingdom. Saul, David and Solomon. From a confederation they had moved on to a kingdom.

1. This is the period when the law was given. Those ten words are the basis of the law used in the public courts of justice throughout the world.

2. This is the period that saw the beginning of the wonderful Jewish literature, with its noble ethics and deeply religious spirit.

3. This is the period in which was developed the monotheistic conception of God. The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Our Lord is one God.

II. The second period extend from the return of the exiles from Babylon to the dispersion under Titus and Hadrian. To understand this period, the Talmud, Josephus and the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament have been searched with scientific thoroughness. 1. This is the period when the Old Testament was put into its present form. When the idea of God were purified and spiritualized. When the nation was cured of its tendency to idolatry. When the word as we have it today in the Old Testament was put into the life of God's people. Visit the libraries of the world! Note the books on the shelves. The influence they have wielded has been great, almost incalculable. Yet it is only as a drop compared with the vast ocean, when contrasted with the moral influence of the Bible. All the difference between a free republic and a state of savagery, between a United States and a Dahomey, and all the difference between Massachusetts and Abyssinia, between Philadelphia and Coomassie has been wrought by the Bible. But for that work the world today might have been groveling before idols, woman might never have assumed the position which she now justly and rightly fills. But for the Bible a republic like our would never have existed. The Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock with their Bibles under their arms, fortified with the conviction that the good Book was the strongest defense. Its psalms offer consolation, hope and strength under every condition in life. Its pictures of sin and repentance, of prayer and its answer, of prophecy and realization, suffice for our needs.

III. The third period extends from the dispersion to the French Revolution. The revolution broke the chains which bound the Jewish people, and to them was accorded the full rights of citizenship. To understand this period men have been unearthing the buried records of the European libraries. As one studies the history of the Jew, the more he is fascinated and astonished. He comes to have the interest for the student he had for Rembrandt the artist.

I. The Ancient Jew's Contribution to the World

As we study these periods of Jewish history we recognize that the Jews are a "peculiar people." Peculiar in their religion, in their political institutions, in their industrial and social order, in their ethical ideals and in their literature.

1. In every other nation of the ancient world we find images of the Gods which reveal the fact of their belief in a multiplicity of deities. The Greeks with brutish Jove and jealous Juno. The Romans with warlike Mars and drunken Bacchus. But in Israel we find no image in temple or synagogue or private home. Their faith was in one God Almighty, creator of heaven and earth. A splendid theism. Where the idols would have stood in their synagogues the roll of sacred scripture was found. The altar, where the sacrifices of penitence, gratitude and consecration, were offered, was the most sacred thing in the temple. The roll of sacred literature was the most sacred thing in the synagogue. Thus in their conception of God as a spirit, invisible yet all pervasive and all governing; in their worship as the expression of a spiritual experience this people were unlike any other nations and ancient world. Wherever they went they were witnesses of the one true God.

2. They were peculiar also in their political institutions. As we read the Old Testament literature we find that Israel's ideal of government was essentially republican. The motto of the Jew was God is our Ruler and King. All through the East at that time power was consecrated on a single man. He was the Father of His people, the commander-in-chief of His people. He was the legislature, the executive, the judiciary. What the czar was in Russia the king was in those ancient times. But with the Jew twelve free and independent communities or tribes formed the United States of Israel. Its government was representative. Ages before any other people had established the threefold divisions of government the Jews were living under such a constitution. Even in the time of Christ, when Judea was a Roman province, their government was more righteously distributed than it is today in so-called republican France. Ancient Israel had the legislative powers lodged in the assembly of the people. Israel had her judiciary, with a court of last appeal—the Sanhedrin. These judges were independent of both king and legislature, and were effective powers in curbing the authority of a despotic king. The executive powers were lodged in a judge or prophet, such as Samuel, and later in their chosen king. Added to all this each tribe had a local self-government analogous to the sovereignty exercised by a state of our union. This peculiar people have not only given to the world its truest conception of God and His worship, but also the principle upon which have been builded our own free institutions.

3. This people were peculiar also for their social ideals. In Israel there was no aristocracy, no caste of any kind, no concentration of land. The priesthood was dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people and were not permitted to own lands in the commonwealth. This was peculiar to Israel. Down to our day society has been divided into two great classes—the patrician and the plebian. The Aryan has ever instituted classes while the Semite has always opposed them. Within the last century in England and in Europe there were only three vocations into which a man of patrician blood could enter with honor. He could be a soldier, a priest or a politician. He could not be a mechanic or a merchant or a farmer. He could drive

his horses over the farmer's field hunting foxes, but he could not drive a plow horse, turning up the sod that wheat might be produced. He could walk the decks of a man-of-war; he could draw his sword with the one hand and hold a torch in the other that he might destroy property, but he could not as a merchant help to distribute wealth. But in this peculiar people there was no soldiery as a profession. The rulers were to a very considerable extent elected by the people and representatives of them. On the other hand, industry was so honored that by a law of this peculiar people every father was required to teach his son some handicraft. The son need not pursue it; he might become a teacher, he might become a man of literature, but he must be able to earn his livelihood by his hand if he would comply not only with the traditional law but with the actual custom of the nation. Thus Paul was taught to make tents or tent cloth, although his life was from the very beginning given up to that of religious teaching. Industry was honored, slavery was discouraged, war was discountenanced, a standing army was unknown, a priesthood represented the people; the rulers in a measure represented the people—lauded aristocracy there was none. In other words, this peculiar people were in an eminent degree—probably never before nor since equaled in the history of the world until the time of the American republic—a human brotherhood. The prophets constantly breathed forth sentiments of equality, of fraternity and of truest charity. We are not surprised when we remember these facts that the fathers of modern Socialism are Jews—Ferdinand Lasalle, Karl Marx, Johann Jacoby and Ricardo.

4. They were peculiar also in their high ideals. Their moral and ethical conceptions shine out with wonderful brilliancy as compared with those of the nations. In the Temple of Diana it is said that there were one thousand professional prostitutes engaged in the service of religion. One of the Roman moralists declared that drunkenness was disgraceful except as the feast of the gods. Socrates himself affirmed that lying was legitimate if it was for the good of the people and was done by public officials. But this peculiar people knew nothing of such ideals. Their high ideals shine forth in their literature even today. The fundamental constitution of their state was summed up in those ten commandments which have come down through the ages and which are still regarded by Christians as the ideal of life, of reverence toward God, of respect for person, property, purity and reputation. These commandments were wrought into the whole fabric of Jewish life. As an illustration of their ideal let me give you a few verses from the 15th Psalms: "Who is worthy to dwell with Jehovah?" Listen: "He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that back-biteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor. In whose eyes a vile person is condemned; but he honoreth them that fear the Lord. He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not. He that putteth his money not out to usury nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that does these things shall never be moved."

Our Lord summed up the ethical ideal of the ancient people when He said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and strength. All reverence, all worship, all loyalty, all duty, a sacrifice, all prayer, was in that command. "And the second is like unto it." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "This is the law and the prophets."

But not only are these ideals embodied in literature, but they were embodied in a remarkable series of

heroic men. A nation is measured by its ideals and its best men. Its moral, intellectual and religious ideals will always find expression in the lives of its heroes. Look at Israel's heroes.

1. Moses, the great statesman of that race, stood as the incarnation of righteousness. To obey God's laws, to do right, was to be wise, according to the standard of the greatest statesman of Jewish history.

2. Joshua, Israel's great general, stood for "conscience." We may think with horror from the history of the extermination of the idolatrous, corrupt and licentious people of Canaan, but if we read the history of these campaigns without prejudice, we must see that they differ from campaigns of mere conquest and robbery, that, as compared with our own campaigns against the Indians, as compared with many of the military operations of Great Britain in India and in southern Africa they were righteous in this; that they were the expressions of a strong, noble indignation against a corrupt, idolatrous, licentious, cruel people, and not the mere expression of greed and grasping avarice. 3. David, Israel's hero King and sweet singer, stood for "faith" in God and Godliness of life. These were the mighty ideals of this peculiar nation. Ideals which have influenced and shaped the thought and life of the world. And these ideals as we find them embodied in our life and institutions constitute a part at least of the Jews' contributions to civilization.

II. The Jews' Contribution in Later Days

1. It has been said that the insatiable thirst of the Jew is for money. But not for money as an end. The Jew cares more for power than for money. His supreme worldly ambition is one with that of the Christian brother, Power over men and movements. One of the most potent forces of our day is money. The chief thought in legislation is the development of the nation's wealth. Hence we find that commercial questions take precedence in politics. Money rules. But who is the man that holds this scepter of power? The Jew.

The Prophet Isaiah 61:6 declared that the Jew should "possess the riches of the Gentiles." From the days of Napoleon the Jew has held control of the sinews of war. One family, the Rothschilds, have loaned the European governments, Russia, Austria and France, England and Germany, in a few years the enormous sum of \$482,000,000, besides many millions more of the states. More than once they have stepped in, in time to save nations from destructive panics.

One fourth of the railway system of Russia up to the time of the war was owned by a Jew, Mr. Samuel Solomonowitz de Roliahoff. The Bourse of Vienna was almost entirely in Jewish hands. Six-sevenths of Russia's bankers were Jews. In Central Europe 73 per cent. of all the land was owned by Jews. In France Mr. Drumont declares that "all comes from the Jews, and all returns to the Jew again." He holds today the treasuries of almost all European governments in his grasp. He controls the leading operations of the world. A leading statesman in Europe once said that the nations of Europe dare not go to war with each other, without first having asked permission of the Rothschilds. They went to war and the supposition is that the bankers gave to consent. There is no doubt that the Jew is working with all his power to control the finances of the world.

2. But is this his only ambition? By no means. He is a lover of knowledge and a seeker for it. He means

to rule in this realm also. In the darkest periods of Jewish history he spent his energies in obtaining intellectual light and knowledge. While the nations of Europe were steeped in ignorance and superstition the Jew jealously devoted himself to intellectual pursuits, to medicine, mathematics, astronomy, physics, philosophy and chemistry. The church stood in the way of progress; popes and monks endeavored by rack and torture and flame to stop the advance of thought. Copernicus escaped persecution by death; Galileo was imprisoned and humiliated because of his scientific discoveries. Bruno was burned at the stake for his philosophical and scientific demonstrations and beliefs. The church said the earth was flat and the sun moved around it. These martyrs of science said the earth was round and moved in its orbit around the sun, and the church said die or retract, and they died.

The Dominican monks forbade the study of medicine, of chemistry, of philosophy. But the Jew knew no conflict between science or religion. He has always been free in his investigations of nature's secrets. We are told that Gamaliel, Israel's great teacher, at whose feet Paul sat, had his study hung with the charts of the moon's phases and boasted of an instrument that brought objects visually near. The Jew condemned no man to the prison or to the stake for his investigation. Truth he has always said is of God, and he was ready to sit at the feet of any man who had discovered and was teaching it. It was the Jew who resurrected the works and teaching of Aristotle, of Hippocrates, of Euclid and Galen from their graves. The Emperor Justinian had driven the last remnants of Greek philosophy and science out of Europe. Philosophical search was prohibited. Physical science was held in contempt. Valuable manuscripts were destroyed by the hundreds. In France, Spain and Germany scarcely one priest out of a thousand could write his name. In England, King Alfred said that he did not know a priest south of the Thames who could translate the ordinary Latin prayer into English. The masses were locked in the arms of stupendous ignorance. The nobility despised learning as something disgraceful to a warrior. Kings repudiated it. Philip King of France signed his name with an X sign or cross as late as the thirteenth century. The grossest superstitions prevailed. Crucifixes shed tears of blood. Images performed miracles. The lovers of some saint healed disease. Witches and demons appeared at the crossroads, etc.

Then says Lecky in his *Rationalism in Europe*, Vol. II, p. 271: "While those around them were groveling in the darkness of besotted ignorance, while juggling miracles and lying relics were the themes on which all Europe was expiating; while the intellect of Christendom enthralled by countless superstitions, had sunk into a deadly stupor in which all love of inquiry and all search for truth was abandoned the Jews were still pursuing the path of knowledge, amassing learning and stimulating progress with the same unflinching constancy that they manifested in their faith. They were the most skilled physicians, the ablest financiers, and among the most profound philosophers, while they were only second to the Moors in the cultivation and natural science." Wherever they went they took their Bible, and the spirit of free inquiry. They were the best physicians in Europe. Popes and kings employed them. They invented scientific instruments and drew astronomical and geographical charts for the use of astronomers and discoverers. It was the Jews that convinced Vasco De Gama of the possibility of sailing

around the Cape of Good Hope and thus helped to revolutionize commerce. Jewish scientists predicted the success of the first voyage of Columbus.

It was mainly through the knowledge and the labor and the generosity of a few Spanish Jews that America was discovered. Columbus had studied the astronomical works of Abraham ibn Ezra, who was influential in giving direction to the ideas of the great discoverer. The instrument which Columbus used on his voyage was "Jacob's staff," a "sea quadrant" the invention of another Jew. Levi den Gerson by name. Abraham Zacuta invented an instrument for determining latitude by using altitude of polar star, which instrument with astronomical tables was in the naval equipment of Columbus. While Jehuda Cresques, known as the "Map Jew," furnished the maps used on the voyage. Among the men that accompanied Columbus were six Jews, the names of three of whom have been preserved: Luis de Torres, who was to act as interpreter; Bernal, the ship doctor, and Marco, the surgeon. Louis de Torres was the first European to tread American soil, as he was sent ashore to communicate with the natives. The whole expedition moreover was made possible by the generosity of two court Jews, Luis de Santangel and Gabriel Sabchez, who replenished the exhausted treasury of Ferdinand and Isabella so that the expedition might proceed. They advanced a sum equal in our day to about \$160,000. It has been truthfully said that not the jewels of Isabella, but the Jews of Spain opened up the new world. It seems more than a mere coincidence that as the ships of Columbus were slowly putting out to sea, the last ship carrying the Jews that had been banished from Spain followed in their wake as a prophetic promise of the time when the Jewish people would turn their way to the New World when once it should be opened to the oppressed of the earth. The first report which Columbus made of his voyage was embodied in a letter which he wrote to Luis de Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez, indicating the indebtedness he felt towards the men who helped him realize his dream.

They taught mathematics, science and philosophy in the universities at Cordova, Toledo, Seville, Granada, Paris and Oxford. When Charlemagne wished to restore liberal learning to his realm he stocked the professorships in the universities with Jews. The *Norum Organum* of Sir Francis Bacon is credited with having revolutionized the trend of philosophic thought. But Sir Francis with having appropriated the "Opus Majus" of Roger Bacon. If this is true, honest old Roger has frankly admitted that he is indebted to the libraries of the Jews, so rich in science, philosophy and historic love for his great ideas. When Luther was fighting the mighty battle for religious liberty his mightiest weapon was the old Jewish Scriptures. This one writer says the crown of the law, of literature, of philosophy, of science, of art, the universal crown is placed by the hand of God upon the brow of the world's greatest leader and benefactor—the Jew. Justinian is dwarfed by Moses; Demosthenes is a tyro compared with Isaiah; Plato is eclipsed by Solomon. The father of modern philosophy was a Jew—Spinoza. In scholarship the leading authorities in political economy, in mathematics, in science, are Jews. The majority of the professional chairs in German universities are occupied by Jews. Of 370 authors in the Austrian empire, 225 are Jews; of 660 lawyers in Vienna, 350 are Jews. Two-thirds of the journalism of Europe is said to be in the control of Jews. Of twenty-three liberal journals in Berlin all but two are in Jewish hands. The most eloquent

orator and most brilliant writer in Spain—Emilia Castelar—is a Jew. The greatest equity lawyer of England in the present generation was George Jessel, a Jew. Within a few recent years they have to an unobserved and unappreciated extent laid their hands upon the daily newspaper press of America and England. One Jew, Mr. Adolph Ochs, owns the *New York Times*, the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the *Philadelphia Times* and the *Chatanooga Times*. Another Jew conducts the *New York World*. In London the Hebrew dominates its journalism, and in Paris also the same race is potential in newspaper circles. And for all that he is self-contained and self-controlled and unassertive. If the Jew of finance and of journalism manifested a mere tittle of the bitterness and the injustice towards the aggressors of his race that they everywhere manifest towards him aristocracies would pale and empires would tremble and revolution might be precipitated in an hour.

In 1879 Herr Stocker of Berlin stated that in the gymnasias of that city the Jews, numbering but 5 per cent. of the population, were 30 per cent. students. Still later, out of 369 students of the University of Berlin 1,302 were Jews, while 75 per cent. of all the students in Austrian universities are Jews. Neander—*The Father's Church History*. The most materful life of Christ is by Eidersheim. The best critical commentary is by Meyer—all Jews.

This is the supreme passion of the Jew. Above all nations his mind has been trained to think and his soul to feed upon the grandest themes of thought.

III.

But not only do we find the Jew at the front in finance and learning, but also in art, music, statesmanship and benevolence. The world's poet today is not Shakespeare, Milton or Homer, but David of Bethlehem and the unknown author of Job and the Prophet Isaiah. Long before the blind Homer sang the glories of Achilles the Jewish poet had produced a poem as stately and musical in movement but rising to measureless heights above the head in the sweetness and grandeur of its thoughts. Milton nightly visited the flowery shrine of Job and copied its majesty and power. David thrills the world today with the lyrics which voice the deepest sentiments of heart and life.

1. One of the sweetest singers of Germany was Heinrich Heine, a Jew. He was endowed with a poetic genius that glowed with a heavenly light. His poetry and his prose are classed in the minds of the Germans with their highest and best poets. 2. In art the splendid genius of the race is seen. Stand before that picture, Christ Before Pilate. The artist is Munkaesy, the Jew. Stand in the Louvre and the paintings of David charm you—a Jew. In sculptor the Russian Jew Antokolsky is without a living rival. In historical ability there are three names that stand out in prominence—Rachel, Janushek and Sarah Bernhardt. 3. But it is in music that the race has expressed itself. The fervid oriental temperament and David's gift of song has produced many of the mightiest masters in music. Listen to some of their names: Moscheles, Wisniawski, Joachim, Rubenstein and Rosenthal are among the world's famous musicians and mighty as composers. Halefy, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Strakosch, and Stoddard is authority for adding to the list Mozart and Beethoven. Listen to the sweet Oratorio of St. Paul, a sublime masterpiece. The great unaccompanied chorale, "Sleepers, Wake!" is solemn and pathetic in extreme, and ought frequently to be heard in our churches. Then, again, "How Lovely Are Thy Messengers!" cannot be surpassed as an expression of that radiant joy which is the essence of the Christian religion—not the gloom which its

willful and sin-blinded enemies attribute to it. The sorrowful melody in which St. Paul pleads for forgiveness upon the recognition of his guilt is heart-searching in its character, and the lovely tenor solo, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," in which the heavenly voices comfort him, touches the inmost spring of that holy gladness which is akin to tears.

The Oratorio of Elijah is the worthy peer of "St. Paul." It positively bristles with beauties. Obadiah's solo, "If With All Your Hearts," is a persuasive appeal for the repentance, and his second solo, "Then Shall the Righteous Shine," quivers with the ecstatic anticipation of heaven. Then the beautiful solo of the soprano, "Israel"; the dejected song of the prophet, "It is Enough"; the tender reassuring aria of the contralto, and the ethereal trio of the three angel voices, "Lift Thine Eyes"—all of these and many more are of surpassing beauty, and are as genuinely religious as they are artistic.

And all this is work of Felix Mendelssohn—a Jew. It is even said that when Wagner wrote a musical composition to demonstrate the superiority of Teutonic over Jewish music as represented by Mendelssohn, he discovered to his surprise and confusion that every first instrument in his orchestra was in the hands of Jews, none others could be found sufficiently able to play it.

4. In statesmanship, he is wonderful. Joseph, the slave boy, becomes the prime minister of Egypt. Moses, the son of a bond-woman, takes high rank in the Egyptian palace. Mordecai, Esther, Daniel filled high place in foreign countries and in foreign courts, and these are simply instances, types, prophesying of the greatness to which the Jewish race has been appointed and destined. And neither Pharaoh nor Nebuchadnezzar nor Vespasian nor a hundred Czars have ever been able to extinguish the ability and genius of the Jewish race. It has been truthfully affirmed that in practical politics the modern Jew displays as brilliant a genius as in literature or music and finance. There are three great nations that can never forget their obligations to the Jew.

1. Germany has produced Lasker, the liberal leader of the Prussian Parliament, the only man in all that assembly whom Bismarck really feared.

2. Who does not remember the man, who after France had been so terribly defeated, was the hero of the French nation. Gambetta, during the siege of Paris, Leon Gambette made the journey from Paris to Tours in a balloon and there made desperate efforts to retrieve the fortunes of his people.

A Republican to the core, and orator of marvellous ability, holding the French people entranced, when the news of the French defeat at Sedan reached Paris and the populace became frantic at the news of the disaster, it was then that the eloquent Jew showed his mastery over the people and in the course of his address he declared "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty has forever ceased to reign over France." And one writer has declared but for "Gambetta's unconquerable love for a republic, France might today be the plaything of an emperor." When the first president in the French Republic was elected Gambetta was appointed as his most important colleague. The magnificent statue on the Pont Neuf in Paris testifies to the splendid services of the noble patriot and loyal Republican, Leon Gambetta.

3. In England the Jews were given the rights of citizenship in 1829. They were admitted to the Parliament in 1858. Sixteen years later a Jew—Benjamin Disraeli—became

Prime Minister of England and the leader of the proudest aristocracy on earth. Look at him as he stands before the English Parliament to deliver his maiden speech. Jewish in form, face, fancy and intellectual trend. As he speaks the house resounds with peals of laughter and derision. Mortified and indignant he sits down, saying in anger: "I sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." See him steadily toiling, seizing every opportunity of climbing up toward the distant summit, surmounting deepest prejudice and fiercest opposition, until at last he reaches the Premiership of the British Empire. His influence was such that he has become as much a part of England as its white-cliffed shore. It is for this highly endowed son of Israel that aristocratic and conservative England has added a new festival in its calendar, and every spring "the aged dandy with the black curls, disguised as an English peer," looks down from the pedestal reared to his memory in Westminster, and sees on Primrose Day baskets and bouquet of his favorite flower at his feet and the titled ladies of exclusive Mayfair.

In war Napoleon's most brilliant general, Massena, whose real name was Hanesseh, was a Jew. Napoleon called Massena the "favorite child of victory." To him as much as any one of the mighty generals of Napoleon's army was due the glorious victories of that mighty conqueror.

4. In philanthropy there are three great names that stand out in prominence. Sir Moses Montefiore received the homage of the civilized world for his benefactions to his own and other peoples.

Baron Hirsch, whose scale of charity was on a scale unprecedented in the annals of philanthropy, gave \$15,000,000 for the relief of his own people and millions to help and bless others. Russian tyranny, colossal and cruel, was met by Jewish charity, more colossal still. A patriot is he in spite of the abuse of the nations. Out of the 150,000 Jews in the United States at the time of the Civil War there were nearly 8,000 Jewish soldiers in both armies. And during our late war with Spain there were over 4,000 Jewish soldiers. These are some of the things the Jew has contributed to our civilization.

1. Our conception of God and salvation.
2. Our Bible. Every word was written by a Jew.
3. Our republican form of government.
4. Our ethical and moral truths.
5. The earth's most splendid literature, sweetest music, etc.

BAPTIST MINISTER AIDS JEWISH RELIEF FUND

Rev. R. Murphy Williams is chairman of a committee of non-Jews in Greensboro, N. C., who are aiding in raising Greensboro's quota of \$150,000 in the \$15,000,000 drive instituted for the relief of Jewish War Sufferers. Among the responses was the following which speaks for itself: Dear Mr. Williams:

I regret that the enclosed check is not for a larger amount. I here and now place myself at your command to serve further the race which gave to us our Bible, our Savior and the truths which, if lived would make wars to cease and the brotherhood of man not a dream but a fact.

We Gentiles ought to keep in mind that the American Jews have raised and expended over \$47,000,000 for war relief. The terrible plight of the Jews in Eastern Europe which has moved and still moves their brethren here in America to give without stint should move us to sacrificial giving. May the citizens of Greensboro nobly respond to their need.

Cordially yours,
EDGAR E. WHITE.
Forest Avenue Baptist Church.

Jews Have Done Their Part for America

By HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

Mayor of Boston, Mass.

America needs the co-operation of all if she is to fulfill her destiny, and public opinion should speedily make its message clear to Henry Ford.

Condemnation of an entire race because of the acts of a few representatives of a race is reprehensible in a man whose means are so limited as to make his power for evil slight, but in a man of wealth such as Mr. Ford possesses it becomes a menace to the peace and happiness of an entire race, and because of that fact merits the condemnation of all Americans.

It is a foul assault upon the principle of equality, the cornerstone of genuine Americanism.

It is destructive of that unity through which the world war was won, and makes a mockery of the idealism born of the selective draft system from which we hoped for so much.

ening and maintenance of the government of our land has found the Jew in the forefront as an active participant.

They fought in the war of the Revolution and sacrificed their lives and gave freely of their means that there should be established a true liberty and the greatest free government that has ever marked the children of destiny.

Whenever affliction has beset the American nation the Jew has ever been in the forefront, giving generously of wealth for the succor of the unfortunate.

The towering shaft that commemorates the first battle of the revolution at Bunker Hill in our city was made possible by the liberal contribution of a Jew, Judah Touro, who was seri-



HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

Fortunately for the Jew in America his position is secure from either the feeble or unmusical toot of a Ford horn or the foul vaporings of an avowed anti-Semitic newspaper, which would sow the seeds of race hatred in free America.

The success or failure of Henry Ford's business is of small amount as compared with American unity, which is vital.

The neck of the Jew, once bruised and bleeding from the knout of the Cossacks, and the brow furrowed with sorrow and seared with mental anguish from pogroms which respected neither sex, age or physical infirmities in its blind hatred, is happily a milestone long passed and which no right-thinking man ever desires revived.

In the light of the service and sacrifice made by the Jew for America in every crisis language fails of terms sufficiently strong to adequately condemn Henry Ford, who would replace Old Gory, with its province of liberty and equality, by the black flag of bigotry, with its race hatred and class bigotry.

The duty of good citizenship has been the heritage of the Jewish race in every State within this Union since the foundation of the republic.

The Jewish population of America today is a determining civic entity, a moral sinew and a splendid material asset for all that is best in manhood, character and the highest development of the American citizen.

Every great national movement that has marked the history of this republic and which has moved forward and upward for the strength-

ously wounded at New Orleans in the War of 1812, and of the gross sum of \$55,000 donated for the monument he himself contributed \$10,000.

A body of no less distinguished Americans than John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, Edward Everett and Franklin Dexter were appointed a committee to prepare an inscription for a tablet to be placed within the monument in behalf of the liberality of this benevolent Jew.

The financial contribution of Haym Salomon to the treasury of the country during the War of the Revolution was the largest individual aid extended Washington by any resident of the thirteen States, and came at a critical time, when the Colonial army was disintegrating from sheer force of poverty, and history records no finer example than that of Manuel Mordecai Noath of South Carolina, who, unsheathing his sword as a member of General Washington's staff, gave his fortune of approximately \$100,000 to advance the cause of the colonists. In conclusion let me quote from a famous speech by President Grover Cleveland, who said:

"I know that human prejudice, especially that growing out of race or religion, is cruelly inveterate and lasting. But wherever in the world prejudice against the Jews still exists there can be no place for it among the people of the United States unless they are heedless of good faith, recreant to the underlying principles of their free government and insensible to every pledge involved in our boasted equality of citizenship."

THE EXPERIENCE OF SEPTIMA LEVY COLLIS

An interesting war record was that of Septima M. Levy, of South Carolina, daughter of David C. Levy, in later years a Philadelphia banker, who, despite her nativity, married Charles H. T. Collis, an officer of a Pennsylvania regiment, who rose to the rank of brigadier general of the Union Army, and after the war settled in New York, where he was a prominent figure in financial and political circles. She said that although born in Charleston, her sympathies were naturally with the South. She became a Union woman by marrying a Northern soldier of Philadelphia whom she accompanied on his various movements and became intimate with many other women and officers of high rank similarly situated. She came nearly losing her life on several occasions.

Writing of her experience some years after the war, she said: "The suspense in those days was something dreadful. Things were very expensive, especially the necessaries of life; common muslin cost a dollar a yard and the pay of one officer with gold at an enormous premium left little for his family at home."

Her husband, when twenty-five years of age, was promoted brigadier general, which permitted the wives of those holding that rank to remain in camp with their husbands. Yet, with all her joy at God's mercy to her, she said, some days came to her laden with great sorrow. Her brother David Cardoza Levy, a handsome gallant lieutenant in the Confederate Army under General Bragg, was killed at the Battle of Murfreesboro. Seen by his companions to fall, his remains were never afterwards found, and he lies, God only knows where. "This to me," she added, "was the horrible episode of the Civil War, and although I had many relatives and hosts of friends serving under the Confederate flag, all the time I never fully realized the fratricidal character of the conflict until I lost my idolized brother Dave of the Confederate Army one day and was nursing my wounded Northern husband back to life the next. I often went to Washington while the army was lying along the Rappahannock river. Once on one of these visits I was presented to President Lincoln. I shall never forget that wonderful man and the pressure of the immense hand which grasped mine, so fervent, true and hearty was his manner. I was very young, and my out-of-door costume consisted of a pale-pearl silk dress, trimmed with cherry color, immense hoops and a long train, such as is now very rarely worn even in a ball room; a black lace shawl and a little pearl-colored bonnet, with a white illusion veil tied in a tremendous bow under my chin. Mr. Lincoln wore a dress suit, his swallow-tailed coat being a terrible misfit, and it puzzled me very much to tell whether his shirt collar was made to stand up or to turn down—it was doing a little of both.

"My life has not been without adventure. I have crossed the Atlantic a dozen times, have been in a collision in mid-ocean and will carry to my grave the recollection of the agonizing cries of the drowning victims; have stood upon the crater of Vesuvius during an eruption; have lived in a railroad construction camp in the Rocky Mountains, with its ruffians, its gamblers and its Chinamen; have made an ascent in a balloon; have seen a cinnamon bear shot within fifty yards of me; have for nights slept upon the bare floor of an isolated log hut amidst the geysers of the Yellowstone; have had a volley of rifle balls whistle around my ears, yet never in my experience did my heart throb as nervously as when I

stood alone in the streets of Alexandria, Va., waiting to be lifted into a cattle train which was soon to start for the army near Culpeper. In the car I sat not on a lounge, but on the head of a barrel amidst the soldiers, who were drinking, smoking and singing, with their guns all loaded while they slept and snored at my feet. The winter of 1864-65 was very gay. What with dinners, balls, reviews, races and cavalcades, we had few idle moments. I was an excellent and fearless rider. It was no unusual thing for me to ride from our camp to General Meade's headquarters, a distance of twenty-five miles, and return home to dinner in the evening. Once a magnificent ball was given in a ballroom consisting of several hospital tents and the banquet hall of another. There were several bands, and the music was thus continuous. Well do I remember expressing my sympathy to a very distinguished cavalry general for the loss of his only son, to which he responded: "Yes, madame, very sad, very sad. He was the last of his race. Do you waltz?" and away he went to the exhilarating music of a dashing gallop, leaving all melancholy far behind. I passed some time at the headquarters of General Grant at City Point, first in tents and then in a house. Returning one evening from one of our long horseback rides Mr. Collis and myself, while preparing for dinner, heard a knock at the door, and in response to my "Come in," who should come in but General and Mrs. Grant, just to make a social call. Consternation is hardly the word to express it. When we apologized for the tin teapot and pewter spoons which adorned the table for our evening meal, the general said that we were just as well off as he was, which we later found to be the fact when we visited his famous log cabin. There were some executions by hanging and many trials of "bounty jumpers" by a court-martial of which my husband was president. On the evacuation of Richmond we rode with a cavalry escort right into the city.

AN EAST SIDE JEW

"What is success?" asks a Cincinnati reader, writing to the *Post*, and millions of thinkers everywhere are asking the same question.

In 1840 there was born in a New York East Side tenement home a Jewish boy, who died seventy-three years later—in 1913. He left one of the greatest department stores in the world—that of B. Altman & Co.—as one of the products of his life. His estate was valued at \$50,000,000.

Nothing unique in that, you say. And you are right.

But what did B. Altman do with his fifty millions? First, he gave one-third, consisting of the greatest privately owned art collection in the world, outright to the Metropolitan Museum for the whole people forever.

Then, after various public bequests, he bequeathed the balance, valued at \$30,000,000—his stock in B. Altman & Co.—to "the Altman Foundation," with the proviso that the income from this stock should be used forever for the benefit of the men and women and their families—4,000 of them—who had helped him make his fortune.

The first cash distribution of \$400,000 has just been made, and it was announced this was but the harbinger of more and better things to follow.

"Who is my neighbor?" asked the lawyer. And Christ told the story of the Good Samaritan.

"What is success?" you ask. We can think of no better way to answer than to borrow Christ's idea and retell the story of the East Side Jewish boy.—From the *Cincinnati Post*.

Jews in Art in America

By HORACE BRODSKY

JULES PASCIN

Jews have always been great contributors to the arts. In music there are many instances of Jews both as composers and interpreters. In painting and sculpture, the visual arts, there are equally as many, and were the facts investigated thoroughly one would discover that the number of Jews who had contributed importantly would be surprising. One would perhaps find that the number of important painters and sculptors would exceed that of musicians.

Jules Pascin is essentially a Jew and a typical product of his age. Born at Viddin, Bulgaria, of Spanish origin, he has much of the Oriental in him. He is young, enthusiastic and a highly sensitive worker.

Pascin's work was introduced to this country at the historic "Armory Show" of 1913, and his influence on American painting since has been enormous. Men much older than

all about these people in his peculiar mordant style.

It has been said that drawing should be writing. To the great Chinese masters drawing and calligraphy are as one. Granting this, it would seem, then, that Pascin is a great writer. His point of view is personal and distinctly his own. He is sympathetic towards his subject, and one feels that after looking at these drawings he has told you more than could be written in many volumes.

Pascin is illustrator in the very best sense of the word. You see these dusky people working on the wharves or parading the streets or among their rickety cabins. You see them loafing at street corners or engaged in domestic duties, and all are depicted with an enthusiasm that is remarkable.

His work, too, is the result of keen observation, and he never misses the

mory Show," among which were those of the Berlin Photographic Gallery, Daniel Gallery and the Penguin Gallery.

As far as we know no public gallery in this country owns examples of his work, although he is well represented in European museums. American museums and galleries, it seems, are slow in recognizing talent and honoring it accordingly.

Jules Pascin is an artist that America and Jews likewise can be proud of. He can only be styled "great," a word which is misused now-

adays but which nevertheless belongs to Pascin.

His most recent work includes experiments in still-life subjects, the results of which are said to be remarkable.

JEW AND CHRISTIAN

As time goes on, a better understanding is being reached between Judaism and Christianity. It is as unnatural for Christianity to be pitted in an attitude of hostility toward Judaism as for a child to take up arms against its own parent.

For what in its essence was the gospel of Jesus that fascinated so many minds but a repetition of the old Mosaic code with certain features changed to meet the advance in humanitarian ideas.

The Fatherhood of God is accentuated and greater stress is laid on our responsibilities towards our fellow men. In other respects, the old tunes and cadences of the Old Testament strike the ear as familiar tunes when repeated in the preaching of Jesus.—Rabbi G. Lipkind, Schenectady, N. Y.



JULES PASCIN

himself—and younger men, too—have come under the spell of his work.

In his painting as well as his water colors and etchings there is a fine balance of the intellectual and the emotional. There is something strange about them, too—something indefinable. Perhaps this is the Oriental flavor, the something that makes his work so personal. In his colored and other drawings there is a hint of the calligraphic method of the Chinese. Perhaps there may be some similarity of temperament between Pascin the Oriental and the Chinese. However, be this so or not, the greater part if not all of his work is strangely calligraphic.

His drawings, which are usually small in size, are mostly heightened with patches of color. These were done with the intention of being carried out on a larger scale in oils. At the time of making them they were working sketches, but they are so complete in themselves that the artist found that he would be merely repeating himself if he were to make any further use of them. It seems that nothing could be added to their charm and interest.

Pascin has a liking for the exotic, and finds himself perfectly at home among such people as the negroes of Cuba, Florida and the Southern States. He is the interpreter of the primitive man, of the savage and the rank vegetation of the tropics. He uses a biting and incisive line that he makes expressive to the utmost. He is no photographer, yet he tells you

most subtle characteristics of his subjects. He has brought them to life under the magic of his sensitive brush and pen. Pascin has shown us the real life of the negro. The landscapes, their humble "architecture" and the people themselves have been interpreted in a masterly way.

While he is greatly interested in colored folk he has not altogether neglected other phases of life. His drawings of fashionable people, of dwellers of the boulevards and the cafés, and other busy mortals have all the same intelligent rendering. Animals also play an important part in his compositions. Horses, which he seems to prefer to all other animals, again give a hint of the lineal drawings of the Chinese and Persian. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Pascin is a name to excite one. He could easily be called a painter's painter, and without exaggeration it can be said of him that he is the finest artist who ever came to our shores. Technically he is a giant. His oils, water-color drawings and his etchings, all of which are small in size, are remarkable works of art. Pascin is a stylist.

It is now six or seven years since Pascin came to the United States. He is an associate of the *Salon d'Automne* of Paris and was a regular exhibitor at the Berlin Secession. He also showed his work at the Twentieth Century Art Exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, London, in 1914. In the United States his paintings and water colors have been seen at various exhibitions, since the "Ar-

**INTELLIGENT
INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION**

IN SPITE of clever machinery, there is good handwork in Pierce-Arrow. It receives many touches of craftsmanship, of intelligent individual attention from workmen trained to improve and carry a bit further the work of the machines. The personal, exclusive, comprehending attention adds the power of human intelligence to make better a car which, even if left as the machines finished it, would still be remarkably good.

PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY

*Sixteen Ninety-five Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York*

Pierce-Arrow

The Jewish People and Washington

By HARRY A. MACKEY

Chairman of Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania

From February 12 to February 22 the people of the United States annually attain the peak of American patriotism and enthusiastic expression of loyalty for our institutions. The celebration of these events, in memory of which these two days are set apart, bring into the picture the greatness of him who as the founder of the Republic wrested the control of these colonies from British domination, and, notwithstanding the hardships incident to a war when he and his soldiers were neglected by Congress, almost forgotten by the States, practically deserted by the great body of the citizens for whom he was fighting, he persevered, for he ever kept before him the thought of independence and the righteousness of his cause. Although he was traduced by supposed friends and hampered by enemies within and without the army, the great Washington was both the patriotic arm and the military support of the

colonies during those dark and doubtful days.

We have just celebrated the natal day of that great mysterious spirit that conquered all opposition that welded together the States into an inseparable union and made for all humanity a lasting creed of unity, so that tonight as I come to your great race to say a word in appreciation of the accomplishments of your people, past and present, in history, literature, music, arts, education and humanity's diversified activities, it will be well if I remind you of how your ancestors fared with both of these great men.

In 1652 the Colony of Rhode Island enacted into a law the following declaration: "All men of whatever nation, so ever they may be, that shall be received inhabitants of any of the towns, shall have the same privileges as Englishmen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding." So that preceding the Revolution Newport became the haven of your peo-

ple who made it of such commercial importance that it ranked with Boston and Philadelphia, and it was then said that some day New York might equal Newport. This colony of your forebears on August 17, 1790, in behalf of the Newport congregation addressed Washington, in part, as follows:

"With pleasure we reflect on those days of difficulty and danger when the God of Israel, who delivered David from the peril of the sword, shielded your head in the day of battle; and we rejoice to think that the same spirit which rested in the bosom of the greatly beloved Daniel, enabling him to preside over the province of the Babylonian empire, rests and ever will rest upon you, enabling you to discharge the arduous duties of the chief magistrate of these States.

"Deprived as we hitherto have been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now—with a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all events—behold a government erected by the majesty of the people, a government which to bigotry gives no sanction, to persecution no assistance, but generously affording to all liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship, deeming every one of whatever nation, tongue and language equal parts of the great government machine.

"This so ample and extensive federal union, whose base is philanthropy, mutual confidence and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the great God who rules in the armies of the heavens and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatever seemeth to Him good.

"For all the blessings, civil and religious, which we enjoy under an equal benign administration, we desire to send up our thanks to the ancient days, the great preserver of men, beseeching that the angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the promised land may graciously conduct you through all difficulties and dangers of this mortal life; and when, like Joshua, full of days and full of honors, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradise to partake of the water of life and the tree of immortality."

And Washington thus replied:

"Gentlemen: While I received with much satisfaction your address, replete with expressions of esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you that I shall always retain grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced on my visit to Newport from all classes of citizens.

"The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are past is rendered the more sweet from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security.

"If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favored we cannot fail, under the just administration of a good government, to become a great and happy people.

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship.

"It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights, for, happily, the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection shall demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

"It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration and fervent wishes for my felicity.

"May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the goodwill of the other inhabitants, while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

"May the Father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness upon our paths and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way, everlastingly happy."

It is also recorded that your people of the city of Savannah in sending an address to George Washington, in part said:

"Your unexampled liberality and extensive philanthropy have dispelled that cloud of bigotry and superstition which has long, as a veil, shaded religion—unriveted the fetters of enthusiasm—enfranchised us with all the privileges and immunities of free citizens, and initiated us into the grand mass of legislative mechanism. By example you have taught us to endure the ravages of war with manly fortitude, and to enjoy the blessings of peace with reference to the Deity and with benignity and love to our fellow creatures."

And to this Washington among other things in his reply said:

"May the same wonder-working Deity, who long since delivered the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppressors, planted them in the promised land, whose providential agency has lately been conspicuous in establishing these United States as an independent nation, still continue to water them with the dew of heaven and make the inhabitants of every denomination participate in the temporal and spiritual blessings of that people whose God is Jehovah."

On December 13, 1790, the Hebrew congregations of Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Charleston thus addressed George Washington:

"It is reserved for you to unite in affection for your character of person every political and religious denomination of men, and in this will the Hebrew congregations aforesaid yield to no class of their fellow citizens.

"We have hitherto been prevented by various circumstances peculiar to our situation from adding our congratulations to those which the rest of America have offered on your elevation to the chair of the Federal government. Deign, then, illustrious sir, to accept this our homage.

"The wonders which the Lord of Hosts hath worked in the days of our forefathers have taught us to observe the greatness of His wisdom and His might through the events of the late glorious revolution; and, while we humble ourselves at His footstool in thanksgiving and praise for the blessing of His deliverance we acknowledge you, the leader of American armies, as His chosen and beloved servant. But not to your sword alone is present happiness to be ascribed; that, indeed, opened the way to freedom, but never was it perfectly secure until your hand gave birth to the Federal Constitution and you renounced the joys of retirement to seal by your administration in peace what you had achieved in war.

"To the eternal God, who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayers the care of thy precious life; and when, full of years, thou shalt be gathered unto thy people, 'thy righteousness shall go before thee,' and we shall remember, amid our regret, 'that the Lord hath set apart the godly for Himself,' while thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds."

To which Washington replied:

"Gentlemen: The liberality of sentiment toward each other, which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country, stands unparalleled in the history of nations.

"The affection of such a people is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation, and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the purest source of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expressions of your address again excite my gratitude and receive my warmest acknowledgment.

"The power and goodness of the Almighty, so strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution, and His kind interposition in our behalf, have been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal government. In war He directed the sword, and in peace He has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the best intentions and a sense of duty I owe to my country.

"And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

"May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me rest upon your congregations."

As Joshua of old remained true to the traditions of his people and completed the work of Moses, and as Ruth clung to Naomi, so the Jewish people have ever been true to these declarations of appreciation to Washington, and in the ideals of citizenship thus expressed by the founder of this country, they have ever been faithful. So when the first great trial of self-government was fought out upon the battle fields, when the brother of the North dyed his sword crimson with the blood of his brother of the South, no peoples cried more for liberty and equality and none stood more loyally behind the Union and helped uphold the hands of the great Emancipator than did the Jews of America. Upon the day of his departure from Springfield after his election as President, when he was about to depart upon that memorable journey ending at the seat of government, it was an American Jew who stepped forward and handed him a slip of paper upon which was written the following from the first chapter of Joshua: "Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee wheresoever thou goest. There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life; as I was with Moses, so shall I be with thee."

It is said that Lincoln ever preserved this piece of paper, and he went out with it as a militant crusader, not only for justice and liberty and union, but the thought of the message took such possession of his very being that it was reflected in all his utterances on that trip, for in Indianapolis he declared that when the people rise in mass in belief of the union and the liberties of the country, then the gates of hell cannot prevail against them. At Newark he declared that without the aid of God he could do nothing. At Trenton he declared he was a humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty, and here in Philadelphia he said: "I have said nothing but that I am willing to live by, and if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by."

The spirit of old Joshua was manifested in all his subsequent acts. Inspiration came from the test handed to him by a wise patriotic devout Jew. Every cause that we have fought has been sustained by the

Plenty of Clean Clothes without Laundry Bills!



Wear all the clean clothes you like. Escape paying huge laundry bills. Get an A B C Electric Laundress. Act quick! Save money! Do with fewer clothes by washing a tubful daily in your A B C. Clothes last longer, too, when not sent out to a laundry. And there's no checking, counting, marking of fine pieces, delays, losses, disputes. Neither are yours and the children's clothes mixed and washed in water with strangers' dirty garments. Order an A B C on approval now. Less than pre-war prices, \$85, \$99, \$125, \$150. Savings exceed the terms.

A B C Electric Laundress

WASHES ··· WRINGS ··· IRONS

See Demonstration at Your Nearest Dealers! See how simple and sturdy these A B C's are built. Note how easy to use, how quiet and swift they are. Convince yourself they are the best. Act and save!

Write Us for Name of Nearest Dealer

ALTORFER BROS. COMPANY

Factories and Executive Offices: PEORIA, ILL.

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO BRANTFORD, CANADA

financial support, by the loyalty and by the soldiers of your people.

Before the ideals of Jewish citizenship can fully dawn upon the American mind and its real significance become thoroughly accepted, it is necessary to show to the world how they arose to the call of the country and thus hurl back into the faces of their defamers all aspersions that have heretofore been placed upon them in respect to custom, language, religion or spirit, so that forever afterwards there shall be no slurs uttered as to the bravery of their sons. He who would make any distinction as to any class of American citizenship in the future will be branded unworthy of our liberty and our freedom.

When the call to arms came, it was very evident that this conflict was to be determined not only by the fighting forces at the front, but by the resources of the country standing behind our soldiers. It was perfectly apparent that there could not be such a subtraction from the man force of our manufacturers, railroads, ship-building industries, coal mines and farms, that these institutions of productiveness would be so crippled by enlistments that a complete mobilization of our resources could be impossible. Therefore, in order that our government could not only equip a successful army but also could keep in industry the men necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, the system of conscription became inevitable. The great war measure, then before Congress, was the conscription bill. Had it not been for this law, the Huns would now have been swarming over the entire world. The President of the United States found in the chairman of the Military Committee, although a member of his own political party, a man not in sympathy with his military program. It became necessary for the President to ignore the chairman of that committee and to turn to its ranking member for support, and he was no other than Honorable Julius Kahn of California, an American Jew. He was the main support of the President in his military program and had it not been for him the legislation necessary for the formation of this great victorious army would never have become a law. Future generations will paint this magnificent citizen, this honor to the Jewish race, Congressman Kahn, alongside of the President of the United States. The example of this distinguished citizen found a lodgment in every honorable home where people of the Jewish race maintain a fire-side. From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and all the great centres of population the Jewish parents led their sons to the country's colors, and after making this noble contribution to the country, they stood behind them with their money, their contributions, their activities, their charities and their great Jewish welfare boards.

When the final figures are announced it will be found that upwards of 250,000 Jewish boys were in the uniform of our country. They entered into every form of service, infantry, artillery, medical corps, signal and aviation corps, engineer corps, and in fact every branch of service. So far there are recorded over 5,000 commissioned Jewish officers in the army, 32 colonels, 39 lieutenant-colonels, 340 majors, 1,201 captains and 4,802 lieutenants. No greater encomiums of praise for valor have been spoken or no more worthy deeds recorded than have been said and written of that group of Jewish boys from the East Side New York City of the 77th Division, who were lost in the Argonne Forest. They suffered, fought and re-

fused to surrender until finally rescued. Their history will always hurl back defiance to any one who might seek to cast any blot upon the escutcheon of war record of the Jewish people. And so it has come to pass that the centuries of persecution that have been heaped upon the Jews so prepared their sons for the great trial of humanity that like stoics they walked into the fight with spirit well prepared for the dangers and sufferings that were to be endured because they came from a people that had patiently persevered through trials, injustice, oppression and misrepresentation. They helped in this glorious victory, thus making it a victory for their people.

It seems incredible that when all hearts have been softened and the songs of humanity and democracy are falling from every lip, that anyone like Henry Ford should exist so steeped in prejudice and ignorance, and blinded to real conditions, and, in fact, so conscienceless, that by the circulation of unfounded and unjust charges should strive to array one class against another, endeavor to stir up race hatred and to play upon the prejudices of the ignorant. It only remained, however, out of all the millions of Americans, for just one, inordinately and unfortunately rich, one who in the accumulation of riches has sunk to the lowest depths of the social strata, to use this great wealth to spread falsehood, excite wickedness and to create hatred and anger.

His propaganda is founded upon false and fraudulent papers that never existed in fact, and he is railing against organizations that never lived and attributing to a race whose minds turn to philosophy, science, the arts, commerce and the business of the world, a purpose as foreign to their natures as hell differs from heaven. An indignant and outraged public without regard to race, creed or color will drive such an offender out of the companionship of decent people, and into a hiding place unknown to the walks of the righteous.

The late war has taught us to regard every man as a personal equation. Wealth, position, creed, family, all those ancient standards have given way to the one real test, the individual's worth, or what he does and what he says on his own account. The war taught the master and the servant, the lady and the maid, the rich and the poor to sing the same songs and to strive for the same ideals, and the Jewish people's great activities, their benevolence, and their charity guaranteed that this sole traducer of the Jewish people's fair fame shall never have a hearing at the court of public opinion.

THE LIGHT

A slumberous silence of abundant light, of the full summer day, of the high flood of summer hours, whose tide can rise no higher. A time to linger and dream under the beautiful breast of heaven, heaven brooding and descending in pure light upon man's handiwork. If the light shall thus come in and of its mere loneliness overcome every aspect of dreariness, why shall not the light of thought and hope—the light of the soul—overcome and sweep away the dust of our lives?—Richard Jefferies.

CATHOLIC COURTESY TO JEWS

At Texarkana, Ark., the Mt. Sinai Temple Aid Society gave a benefit dance which netted quite a nice sum. The function took place in the Knights of Columbus hall, the use of which was given gratis. An ingenious wheel of fortune was devised by the Father O'Brien, of the Sacred Heart Church, who interested himself for the success of the dance. The world would be better were there more like Father O'Brien.

Intermarriage

By DR. M. H. HARRIS, Temple Israel, New York

Intermarriage is forbidden by Jewish law as distinctly voiced in the Book of Deuteronomy to quote the words: "Thou shalt not make marriages with them." ("Them" referring to the seven Canaanite nations.) "Thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son, for he will turn away, thy son, from following me that they may serve other gods." . . . Thus shalt thou deal with them, break their altars, dash to pieces their pillars. . . . Burn their graven images with fire, for thou art holy people to the Lord thy God."

I

Those words are in the Mosaic Law. How is it then that we find instances of frequent intermarriages between Hebrews and the surrounding peoples without a protest being uttered against them? Not only Joseph marries an Egyptian, but Moses himself. Samson went down to the Philistines to choose a wife. King Solomon selected many from surrounding nations and King Ahab married Jezebel, daughter of the king of Tyre. The most notable instance is that of Ruth. Not only does Boaz of the tribe of Judah marry this daughter of Moab, but the unknown author of the story smiles approvingly on this alliance, Ruth is held up as a model of constancy and becomes an ancestress of David.

The reason is that at the time these events occurred, what we call the Jewish religion was still only in the making. While many of the laws contained in the five books are ascribed to Moses, they belong to a much later day. This very book of Deuteronomy was compiled in the days of King Josiah some 600 years after the death of Moses when the nation of Judah was reaching its close. Only then was Israel, under the tuition of the prophets, just beginning to realize the omnipresence of a spiritual God and the error and sin of idolatry. I say only just beginning then, for it was not till the nation was overthrown and Judah passed half a century in exile that their religious education in that school of adversity reached its final fruition. A very different people, the Judeans that emerged from the exile from those who had entered it fifty years earlier. Even then they needed the holy fervor of an Ezra to awaken them to a consciousness of their great destiny; to realize the essential meaning of their faith, that they were a people distinct from those around them, that they must stand upon a higher level. Therefore he warned them against the danger of intermarriage, in no uncertain tone. Indeed, he took a stand that we would call harsh and a procedure certainly drastic. Learning that intermarriages amongst the heathen nations were still taking place, he issued a decree—after making confession to God, "Separate yourselves from the peoples of the land and from the foreign women." Listening to his burning words, the people cried—"As thou hast said, so it is for us to do."

Ere we condemn what might seem to be a decree cruel, let us realize that the future of the Jewish faith was in the balance. It was a turning point in the history of Israel, like unto the moment, 400 years earlier, when Elijah made his great appeal. It meant a fight for the life of the Jewish faith. They were a tiny people at best. They were beginning to be scattered among the varied

surrounding peoples. We know what happens when a large drop of water is surrounded by tiny drops. The big absorbs the small. Only by being very rigorous in saving and holding their own could Israel assure its perpetuation, and only through that assurance could the faith for which Israel stood be maintained.

Such came to be the Jewish law in the later rabbinic writings and in the Talmud. It did not apply to any Gentile peoples who became proselytes to the Jewish faith.

II

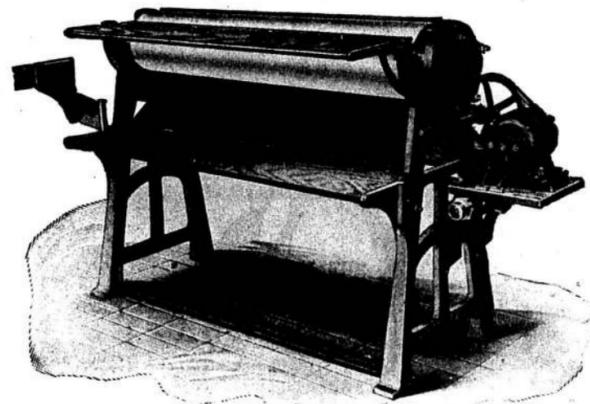
In the meantime, a new religion emerged, Christianity! Up to that time, the term Gentile applied to heathen nations. Much of the condemnation poured upon the pagan world contained in the book of Deuteronomy, as being a cult unclean that gave a kind of sanction to certain immoralities and orgies, did not apply to the Christian religion. It really was an offspring from the

Synagogue. It accepted its concepts of divinity as a Being universal and the source of righteousness, and it accepted the ethical teachings of the Bible. But while ancient Jewish teachers scrupulously drew a distinction between the attitude of the Synagogue toward pagan idolatry on the one hand and the Church on the other, the latter none the less voiced certain doctrines opposed to the fundamentals of Jewish belief: a doctrine of a trinity; the doctrine of a Son of God, and a vicarious atonement; the adoration of the mother of Jesus, called the mother of God—prayers to the saints, all of whose images began to find their place in the Christian churches. Furthermore; when the Christian religion was started, there resulted, as there so often does in life, a compromise. Some of the pagan customs, rites and beliefs were merged with the new faith which explains in part how it came to be so very different from Christianity in its earlier Jewish stage. Very interesting is it to trace some of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church back to the old pagan Rome.

Therefore, when Israel's mediaeval environment was now no longer heathen but Christian; it had to be

SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"



For Handkerchief, Embroidery, Millinery, Leather Goods, and other FACTORIES and INDUSTRIES as a means for reducing production costs.

For the RESIDENCE for high quality work on the finest linen and reduction of servant expense.

For the COTTAGE to reduce the labor and time of the Housewife and her weekly ironing.

The Simplex is found in the foremost homes of the country. It brings the greatest joy however in the home of families blessed with many children, for the relief it offers the tired mother in the otherwise distressing task of Ironing.

Sold on Thirty Days' Approval to Households

AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE COMPANY

168 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

70 W. 45th St. New York

just as determined against intermarriage in order to perpetuate its inherited faith. But in this instance the decision was not left to the Jew, it was taken by the Church itself. For as early as the year 339 the Emperor Constantine issued a decree forbidding intermarriage between Christian and Jew on penalty of death. Such remained the status on this question by both creeds during the entire Middle Ages. When a daughter of Israel did occasionally marry a son of the Church in spite of the law, it meant she was lost to Judaism—she was mourned as dead.

The French Revolution removed at one fell swoop all ancient disabilities against the Jews. It meant the beginning of their emancipation. Napoleon summoned a Jewish Sanhedrin so called, in 1807. The Christian law against intermarriage was annulled. The Jew on the other hand at this assembly declared that when such marriages did take place, the Jews would regard them as valid marriages. But it was very distinctly intimated that they could not be solemnized by the Synagogue, nor could they receive its sanction or approval. In the middle of the 19th century what is known as Reform

Judaism developed and at different conference convened in Europe, its variation with Orthodox laws were distinctly formulated. But it was significant that on this great question of intermarriage. Reform Judaism uncompromisingly took the traditional classic stand. Leaders of those days, Geiger in Germany and Einhorn here condemned intermarriage as injurious to the home, as dangerous to posterity and as perilous to the future of Israel.

III

That brings me now to the consideration of this question today. For in spite of the Jewish law, of the Orthodox and Reform Synagogue, intermarriage is alarmingly on the increase. We were alarmed at its growth on the continent of Europe, particularly in Germany and in Austria over a decade before the war. But there were conditions there that favored it, that did not apply to the United States of America. Few of those social restraints that barred the Jew from so many opportunities existed here. Yet hardly a day passes but what I hear of some fresh instance. I do not think the Jewish pulpit dare be silent on a question so momentous. Our silence might

be interpreted if not as endorsement, at least as condonement.

Intermarriage with Christians is undesirable, merely on social grounds for the Jew. He is rarely given the opportunity of intimate social mingling with Christians of his own class. He can meet freely only those of a class undisturbed by social conventions. He must take a step down to a lower social grade. There is no bar against intimacy with the young girl that he meets behind the counter, in the manicure parlor, or in the office of the stenographer or in the factory. Only when he has impetuously rushed into a mesalliance of that kind are his eyes opened to the special handicaps involved. There are exceptions where great wealth can purchase alliance with a noble family, such as the marriage of Hannah Rothschild with Lord Roseberry half a century ago, or a more recent marriage of a daughter of one of the

who believe in religion and in its ethical influence, cannot regard that status as a status desirable. What is its effect on the child when it sees its parents having different social traditions, due to subscription to different creeds, or avoiding religion altogether? The question must arise. Terms disparaging to the Jew learned from playmates may be brought home by a child unacquainted with the fact that Jewish-blood is in its veins. How is the situation to be met? When they rush into alliances of this kind, do they pause to think what is the reaction on the psychology of the child? Does it make for the best kind of character?

In choosing my reasons against intermarriage on social grounds first, and on the grounds of happiness second, I have not stated the vital reason, which is religious.

The Jewish law against marriage between Jew and Gentile has noth-

big drop of water and the little drops? It would mean assimilation carried to the extent of ultimate absorption. The Jew would begin to disappear in five generations, and the disappearance would grow more rapid in arithmetical progression. Are you prepared to face with equanimity the disappearance of the followers of the Jewish religion? The argument "my one instance will not count" is as sophistical as applied to the value of the vote of the citizen or the act of the soldier on the battlefield. This is an age when many of the old sanctions are disappearing and a new generation is accepting rather loose codes. Hence the duty of those who are staunch for the Faith to acquire something of the burning zeal of Ezra of old. Recall that famous quotation—"It is time that the Lord act; thy law is being overthrown."

IV

In speaking on this momentous question, it is not my intention merely to express censure, but rather to face the tremendous fact. We know how hard at best it is for the Jew to live a loyal Jewish life. It becomes increasingly harder as leaving the old Ghetto exclusion we mingle more and more freely with our surroundings in congenial companionship. Our children are no longer educated in parochial schools, but in the public schools, side by side with the Gentile child with whom they make some of the associations that last through life. Probably there has been no period in our history when Jews have mingled so freely with Gentiles as today. The giving up of dietary laws, no longer religiously binding, enables the Jew to sit at the Christian table and spend his vacations at the same Summer hotel, unless prevented at the bar of social ostracism. I realize the difficult task of parents who do not wish their children to be exclusive and unfriendly, who might not therefore wish to discourage friendships between their children and their Gentile neighbors, yet still find it necessary to draw that discriminating line where their closer association might awaken those affections that would lead to marriage. We are familiar with the adage "propinquity brings love." Even in the Ghetto a Jessica may meet a Lorenzo.

But the parent can affect the fate of the child only up to a certain point. The grown-up son and daughter ultimately takes destiny in their own hands. It is therefore the young people who must be awakened to their grave responsibility. We speak of "falling in love" as though it were a state purely passive, an outgrowth of accident, stealing upon us before we know it, and entwining us in its toils before we realize that extrication is no longer possible. No, it is not as passive as all that. The sophisticated generation of today enters into marriage with their eyes open. They deliberately decide the associations they choose between those of the other sex. The Jewish young man knows very well when he begins to visit the daughter of a Christian house that it is likely to lead to marriage. He has no moral right to drift here and let events take care of themselves.

Drifting is always immoral. There is hardly a crime in law or a sin in religion but what can be traced to the attitude of drifting. The character is built up by a continued resistance. Vigilance is the price, not only of liberty but of every great quality. I am compelled to say that in most of these instances of intermarriage the young people do not care—they are indifferent to their Faith. They have no concern as to their mission. They have no pride in their history or in the great service that the Jew as Jew may render to man; nor do they give very much thought about the feelings



DR. M. H. HARRIS

Guggenheims with an ancient Scotch house. But in such instances it always means the complete surrender of the Jew and that the children, lost to Judaism, will be trained in the Christian faith.

We might condemn intermarriage on the further ground that it is less likely to bring happiness into the home. If the respective parties to the alliance still believe in their inherited religions and conform to them, we see a house divided against itself. Very often it transpires that the Christian wife continues observant; the Jew, indifferent during the year, finds his way to the Synagogue on the Day of Atonement. We can well understand under such conditions the subject of religion is tabooed from discussion. When life flows smoothly, all may be well. When a difference may arise causing momentary bitterness, then the ancient antagonism between the cults, hitherto in the background, finds unfortunate expression. But very often it may be said that in these alliances, both sides are indifferent to their respective religions. They are practically unaffiliated, unconcerned with Synagogue or Church, though otherwise living decent and law-abiding lives. Surely those of us

ing to do with race pride or purity of stock. We have no moral concern with perpetuation of the Jew as a race or a nationality. A Jew or Jewess cannot enter into an alliance of this kind without feeling absolutely assured that it is going to lead to the disintegration of their Faith, or the estrangement of their posterity from it. They know ultimately it will mean the surrender of their inherited spiritual legacy.

But something further is involved. No individual lives wholly to himself. Whatever we do affects others than ourselves in our social environment. Every instance of a Gentile alliance gives an encouragement or condonement to others to take the same fatal step. That is why we so often see that when one member of the family marries out of the faith, another will follow. It is the first step that counts!

What would happen if the Synagogue approved these alliances without at least making the condition that the individual in question should become a proselyte to Judaism? What would happen if indiscriminate marriage occurred, say in America, between the three million Jews and the hundred million Christians? Do you recall the figure of speech about the

Patented "SETSNUG" UNDERWEAR

for Men, Women and Children



Obtainable at all Stores where
Good Underwear is Sold

Manufactured by

AVALON KNITWEAR COMPANY

700 BROAD STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

346 Broadway

111 West Jackson Boulevard

We have, since the inception of our institution catered to the best merchants in the country and have always recognized the readers of this publication as the highest class patronage to be sought.

of their parents. So often have I seen them brutally declare their intentions, knowing how deeply they were wounding the feelings of mothers and fathers and sometimes breaking their hearts. Yes, young people are very often inconsiderate and sometimes heartless! They are going to have their gratifications, regardless.

The parent today does not shut the door in the face of son or daughter who marries out of the fold. Nor do they strike their names out of the family Bible or sit "Shiva" for them as they do for the dead. Such belongs to the Middle Ages. Parental love persists. David still loved Absalom and mourned the death of one who had conspired against his father's throne. The average parents, feeling that they have done their best, cannot but mournfully accept the young people into their own home, though their lives are saddened and they know that, in most instances, the offspring of the alliance will be brought up in the Church and will never voice the Kaddish prayer for them.

The whole case would not be stated did I not tell of many of those remarkable instances of self-renunciation of Jewish maidens who shut the door on the happiness of mar-

riage at the call of duty, from the days of Rebecca Graetz upward. I am sure there will be many more. Such is part of the price the Jew must pay for being of the small minority. Such so often is the cost of an ideal. Yet the sweet self-sacrificing example gives new courage to others to make a precious contribution to our great cause. Is not the real patriot ready to sacrifice his life for his country, eliminating himself, and are not examples such as those of fidelity to a principle, even unto death, the exhilarating examples of noble men and women who have thus uplifted the race? They kindle the beacon lights on humanity's progress toward its great goal. They are the aristocracy of mankind who are prepared to act on the declaration—"Let me disappear if but the cause be perpetuated." The cause is greater than the man. That spirit of self-sacrifice where in so many respects the Jew, to be loyal to his faith, has had to relinquish honors, preferment, social prestige, runs through our history and makes it a history illustrious. Souls such as those have perpetuated our mission. In the words of the Law-giver, "Ye that did cleave unto the Lord are alive this day."

Christendom's Jewish Heritage

By REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN

Rabbi of Temple Beth-El, New York

Isaiah 53, 11.

"Of the travail of his soul, he shall see to the full, even my servant."

The profoundest problem of Christendom is that of justice to the Jew. It owes him a debt, which it has not yet paid. It therefore, has a troubled conscience, with respect to the people, from whose genius it received its own soul. Till now, it has refused to give him the joy, in freedom and equality, to see to the full, the effects of the travail of his soul. It has not placed upon the Jew, the servant of God, the diadem of its reverent appreciation. It continues to press upon his brow the crown of thorns, and thus makes him still suffer for the iniquities of the many. With racial pride, it hates its spiritual benefactor, and thus smites him with its own sin. Disdaining to acknowledge him as the prophet, it eases its conscience and justifies its ingratitude by making him the scapegoat.

The deepest note of Israel's historic tragedy, was voiced by the great Seer the Isaiah of the Babylonian exile. Better than any one else, he seized the secret of Jewish destiny. When the Jewish people, spiritually of age, came in contact, for the first time, with the powerful Babylonian civilization, that by its magnificence and splendor, seemed to mock the frail "sapling," sprung up in the desert, when the glories of the Gentile world were about to fascinate the Jewish soul, even while they were despising the Jewish captive, this great thinker penetrated to the secret of Jewish individuality and vitality. And he presented the picture of the Jewish race, as chosen not for worldly glory but for sacrifice and suffering, on behalf of men. He pronounced the words which were prophetic of Israel's career. He said of the Jew, "by his knowledge he did justify the Righteous One to the many, and their iniquities did he bear." The Jewish problem is, in its essence, Christendom's problem. The heritage of his suffering is the result of the world's disregard of the spiritual heritage, by which it lives, from which it received the creative inspiration for its culture, and in which is the hope of the perfection of its civilization.

It is natural that, with the searching of heart, forced upon the world, after the terrible catastrophe which came to Western civilization, as the effect of mankind's sins, its race-hatreds and its national greeds, there should be, in all the wide realm of Christendom, the stirring of a new hate against the Jew. Standing out as the conspicuous critic of the self-satisfaction of the Western world, as the bearer of a tradition of the Prophets, by whose ideas Christendom professes to walk, the Jew is looked at with suspicion and mistrust. He is discredited by prejudice, whereas he should be honored in gratitude. For he represents the ancient mother faith, from which sprang Christendom's religion, its law, its hopes and even its supreme characteristic doctrine of purification by suffering and the advance of the masses by the self-sacrifice of the righteous.

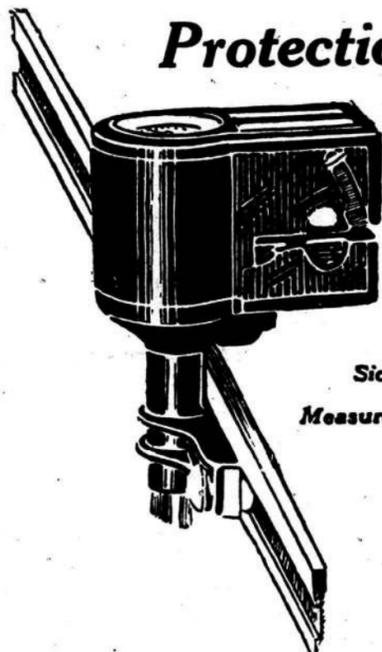
The civilization of Christendom cannot be understood unless we properly value the elements in it of the Jewish heritage. And if this valuation is justly made, then the visage of the man of sorrows is indeed, "appalling" by the condemnation which it proclaims, of a world everlastingly indebted to the Jew,

and yet paying with unending sorrow, the precious service of his genius. For what Christendom, with its Orthodox theology, applies to one son of Israel, has by the Prophet, been intended for the whole Jewish people. It is Israel that has been made the world's victim, because he suffers for the world's sins.

Every attempt to solve the Jewish problem, by intimating that safety for the world and salvation for the Jew, are to be found in segregating him, in removing him from physical and spiritual contact with the Western peoples and "repatriating" him, as it is called, in Palestine, is a complete misunderstanding of the meaning of Israel's story, rich in duty and glory, even as it has been written in tears and emphasized with the martyr's blood. It is also a subtle treachery to the Jew, that would justify the hate of the anti-Semite, by making it appear that the Jew who gave the world the spirit, the

heart and soul of its civilization, is unfit to share in it, because forsooth, on the one hand, we are told, he "mongrelizes" the national genius of the Western races, and on the other hand, he himself is debased by the contact with them. For this is the sum and substance of the argument which a rabbi recently made in one of our leading magazines, and which I suspect, because of the subtle betrayal of the interests of the Jew involved in it, obtained for him the hospitality of the much-desired literary authority. The anti-Semite, who appeals to the savage instincts of racial hate and to the fear and contempt of the fellowman of different blood, does indeed, consistently, harp upon the alien character of the Jew. He would make him out a sinister, disturbing, disintegrating influence in Christendom. He hesitates not to forge documents, in order clumsily to fasten upon the Jew, the stupid charge that he is in a conspiracy to overthrow that civilization for which he provided the religion, the morality and the humanity. In the face of the immense power of non-Jewish wealth, that is in control of the world, he would cunningly mislead the masses of men and make the Jew responsible for an industrial,

Protection Assured!



Side-view of the Measuregraph

Prices have declined, but—
How about Overhead?

For years efficiency experts have pointed to that drain on the profits of the merchant—

OVER-MEASUREMENTS

as an extremely important factor in reckoning overhead expenses. For years the dealer in fabrics has known it. He has exhausted patience and resourcefulness in his efforts to overcome it, and with only a meager measure of success has he combated it.

But, now—the Measuregraph has solved the problem! Here is an instrument that measures each yard accurately, records the total yardage down to the fraction of an inch, and even computes the amount of the sale. In doing so, the Measuregraph eliminates overmeasurement and errors in computations, speeds up and improves service generally.

Over 6,000 merchants are profiting by the use of Measuregraphs. Here is an opinion of one rendered in no unmistakably terms:

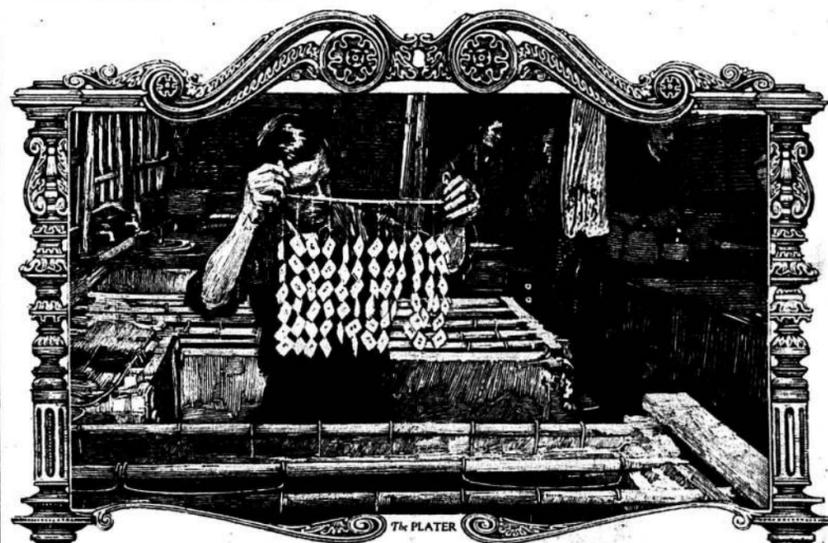
"We have used your Measuregraph Machines with great success and consider them an asset to our business. We feel that with the installation of your machines, we have made one step forward in efficiency."

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Either a retail or wholesale model will solve your problem.

Write today for a demonstration.

THE MEASUREGRAPH COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS



Smartness at Your Price



Gemcroft (above), \$1.50



Belcroft (above), \$2.00



Artcroft (above), \$2.00

Many other designs at all prices

NEW YORK; 200 Fifth Avenue
CANADA; 33 Richmond St. W., TORONTO

HICKOK Belts and Buckles represent smartness at its height. They are the product of the rare skill of the most expert makers of belts and buckles for men and boys in the world—"The Famous HICKOK Belt Makers" at Rochester, New York.

Considering the extremely high character of HICKOK designs, quality and workmanship, HICKOK Belts and Buckles are actually "low priced." They are GUARANTEED to completely satisfy; HICKOK Buckles HOLD.

Match your Spring clothes with a new selection of HICKOK Belts and Buckles. Have one for every suit—well-dressed men and boys do.

Sold by Leading Men's Wear and Department Stores. If you cannot purchase them in your locality, write us.

HICKOK MANUFACTURING CO.

The Largest Belt and Buckle

Factory in the World

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

CHICAGO; 424 So. Wells Street

HICKOK Belts & Buckles

commercial and financial regime in which he has been, because of his native intelligence, an apt pupil, but of which he is certainly not an alien exploiting master. In spite of a record of patriotic devotion, illumined for all ages by the conflagration of the world-war, the Jew-hater would still persist in his lies and accuse the Jew of a lack of single-minded love of his native land. The anti-Semite has no conception of the moral forces which bind men. He would divide them into tribes of warring races, because of the animal heritage of their distinctions of blood. From the anti-Semite, we naturally expect it. For anti-Semitism is a negation of every Jewish and Christian idea which lift men above the level of hating, snarling and fighting beasts. But it is very sad to see those, who make themselves the spokesmen of Israel and lay bare the agony of its soul before the non-Jewish world, play into the hands of the enemy, by echoing his gospel of racial antagonism, by turning the victim into the transgressor, and by saying that the heart of the so-called Jewish problem is to be found in the wrong, because debasing contacts, of the Jew and Christendom, and by confessing that the Jew is not and cannot be at home

in the Western World. It is a sad thing to see a man indulge himself in witticism, even if expressed in brilliant style and with literary power, while exposing the sorrow of his people. It is as if a man played with fancy and humor upon the theme of the cancer of his mother. This writer tells us that the Jew is always a stranger in the Western World, with the look of the hunted—, that he does not belong to this world, that he can only produce his best and live at his best, when removed from contact, from co-operation and from inter-penetration with the non-Jewish world.

Such a view of the destiny of the Jew is radically false. It is false, as regards the Western World itself. And it is equally false as regards the Jewish spirit. The Jew is no alien in Western civilization. The best that is in it, is of the creation of his moral and religious genius. A civilization that is inspired by the heritage of the Jewish genius, is no alien environment. And if it prove inhospitable to the Jew, it is immoral. If the progressive races of the Western World went for their God, for their Moral Law, for their sacred literature, for their Messiah, for their Sabbath, for the sublime spirit of

vicarious suffering of hero and martyr and saint, on behalf of the salvation of the many, for their reverence for the soul of man and for their appreciation of the worth of the least and weakest—in a word, for the spirit of their democracy and for their dreams of justice in society and peace for mankind—if, for all these spiritual treasures, they went to Jewish brain, to Jewish heart, to the Jewish soul, then the Jew has a stake in the civilization of these races, for he helped to make and to build it up. He is not only no alien; he is rather the spiritual ancestor, the living commentary on it. He is the suffering prophet, "waiting," as Ibsen said of him, until his work is completed. And when completed that civilization will show at last, the ripe harvest of that which he has sown in tears, so that in the end he may reap in joy when he shall see to the full the reward of the travail of his soul.

For what is civilization? It is a two-fold achievement. It is material and spiritual. A magnificent civilization is ours, even with all its disfiguring sin and suffering, its crimes and its disastrous follies. It represents the work of the most progressive races of mankind. It has increased the mastery of man over matter by the science and invention of Western genius, beyond the wildest possible dream of the thinkers of antiquity. It has multiplied the physical comforts of the masses, so that today, the poorest denizen of a large city, has conveniences of living, beside which kings in their castles of the middle ages appear as paupers. It has, by its genius for political organization, made possible the building of great commonwealths of peoples, fostering liberty of the individual and making possible the co-operation of the masses in the world's work, beside which the world-States, built by the ancient conquerors, were world-wide prisons, in which the dwellers were slaves to the supreme gaolers, the unbridled masters on the throne. And yet, this gigantic civilization, if we could imagine the sudden withdrawal from it, of what there is in it, of contribution of Jewish genius, would be a magnificent dead body. The heart and soul gone out of it, it would lie a mockery of its own former greatness.

The God-idea which it inherited from Israel, is the inspiration of its vision and effort for a united humanity. This vision may be trampled upon and seemingly destroyed by bloody world-wars, this effort may be mocked by the raging hate of racial rivalry. Men's deeds may, it is true, spit at their creeds. Nonetheless, is the idea of one God, inherited from the Jew, immortal prophecy of one humanity. The morality of this civilization, is the salt which preserves its life from the degeneracy of its lusts and sensualities, with which the Paganism in it threatens its destruction. Its aspiration to justice is the protection of the weak and the hope of the disinherited. Its charities, its mercies, its humane enterprises, are the tender ties which bind human hearts and assure the safety of Western culture, even while the pride of its power and of individual achievement alone, would divide the world into masters and slaves. Its Sabbath is the spiritual foundation for the dignity of man, as worth more than his labor, as superior to the tool which he wields. And this human dignity is the inspiration of the democratic ideal. Its forward progressive outlook is the flight of its soul, as winged by the dream of Israel's Seers. And even its glorification of suffering, as the lot of the best for the benefit of the many, is gotten not from its native genius but from the heritage of the literature of the Jew. *The spirit of*

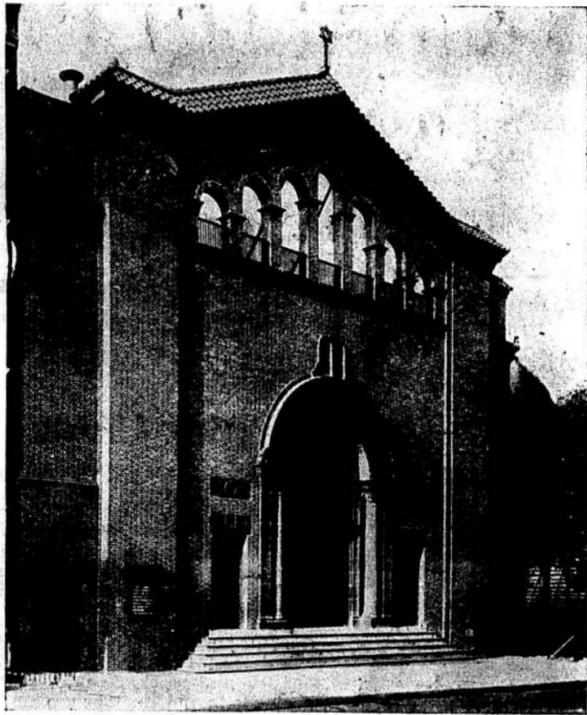
Christendom's civilization is Jewish. And in such a civilization, shall the Jew be said to be a stranger, and from it, should he be asked to run away, in order to save his Jewish life? And shall we admit that the best that the world can do is to help him, with charity, to retire from it?

He is the living commentary upon it. He is both its confirmation and accusation. He may differ from its dogmas, but he recognizes in its driving moral and spiritual forces his religious ideas. And religion is the soul of a civilization. At this time, when the modern soul is hungering for a God, because creeds have been turned into stones, since they have ceased to be bread for the soul, shall the Jewish religion abdicate? Is this not rather a time that challenges what is best in the soul of the Jew? Should it not make him cry out, here is my opportunity? The salvation of the world needs the Jew, even as the Jew needs the Western World, as the vast field for his service.

It is equally an error to say that the Jew can only be creative on his own national soil. Some of the greatest contributions of Israel's genius were made through the very

contact with the non-Jewish world, which the neo-nationalists amongst the Jews would decry. Our first and greatest teacher, the master-mind of the race, who in the picture given of him in the Pentateuch, as liberator, as Prophet, as law-giver, as statesman, embodies the characteristic traits of Judaism, that binds the ideal to the realities of life, begins his career, after having been reared and trained in an Egyptian court. The glorious visions of our great Prophets were inspired when the world's horizon opened before them with the appearance of the masterful powers of Assyria and Babylon. The genius of the Jew was stirred in reaction to the Gentile races, with which it came in contact. The sublimest example of the possibilities of Pharisaic teaching, the gentle sage Hillel, who incarnated in himself, both the strength of Jewish individuality and the broad sympathies of Jewish universalism, the ideal Pharisee, was the man who did not repel contacts, but rather sought them. He it was who taught that we should love all creatures, that we should seek to bring our fellowmen to the teachings of the Torah. And he it was who, with his patience and

Synagogue Furniture



SYNAGOGUE FURNITURE designed in conformity with the architectural lines of your Synagogue or Temple. Built from selected material. Installed in your building ready for use.

A few notable installations of our work may be found in —

Temple Emanuel, Brooklyn, New York
Temple Israel, New York, New York
Congregation B'nai Israel, Brooklyn, New York
Sons of Israel Synagogue, Bronx, New York
Talmud Torah, New York City
Pike Street Synagogue, New York City

American Seating Company

NEW YORK
119 West 40th St.

CHICAGO
14 E. Jackson Blvd.

Branches and Display Rooms in Principal Cities

\$15.00

F. O. B. Niagara Falls
Type DXA - 305
Mahogany Finish Case



Equip Your Radio Telephone

With the New

USL "A" BATTERY

6 VOLTS, 60 AMPERE HOUR

Mahogany finish—non-leakable post bushings. Designed especially for Radio Telephone Service so as to retain charge on open circuit and to give long life. Plates built to U. S. Government specifications. A quality product in every detail, backed by 21 years' experience gained in making over two million storage batteries.

Purchase your USL Radio Telephone "A" Battery from any of 4600 USL Service Stations and Dealers. If no representative in your town, we will ship by express on receipt of draft or money order for \$15.00.

U. S. LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

H. B. SHONTZ COMPANY

New York City Distributors

161 West 64th Street, New York City

love of men, told the heathen the essence of Jewish teaching in the well known negative formulation of the Golden Rule. The rise of Christianity itself was the result of the contact of the Jew with the non-Jewish world.

It is said that the Jews may be clever, but they have not, because they cannot, produce creative minds in the abnormal conditions amidst which they live, in contact with the non-Jewish world. But history gives the lie to this dogmatic statement. Three times the Jewish genius, meeting the necessities of the situation, produced a philosophy which provided the foundation for a new culture. It was Philo who harmonized Jewish and Greek thought. He was the mediator between the Jewish and the Greek world. And it was by his ideas that Christianity laid the dogmatic foundation for its ecclesiastical structure. Philo himself remained true to the purity of Jewish religious thought. Judaism refused to recognize as its own the dogmas built upon the products of its religious genius. But it cannot be denied that this creative Jewish mind in Alexandria vitalized the spiritual culture of the Western World. In the Seventeenth Century we meet with that

great personality Spinoza who, faithful to the traditions of the Jewish sage, used not his wisdom as a spade to dig with. He therefore earned his living by polishing glasses, to enable men better to see. And with his creative soul he reared a system of thought, overwhelmingly impressive by its massive grandeur, every rough-hewn stone of it, polished with masterful mentality. He became the spiritual father of the Pantheism that permeates modern poetry. The deep religiosity in modern literature, insofar as it is unfettered by creed and does not flow from the dogma of the Church, is in a great measure the result of his teaching. With his native genius he saw the identification of God and the universe. No less a man than Goethe, who perhaps more than any other, embodies in himself the spirit of modern culture, confessed his indebtedness to Spinoza. And Schleiermacher called him the "God-intoxicated man." In our own time, we have the French philosopher, with Jewish blood in his veins and Jewish genius in his soul, who was the first to call a halt to the reigning fashionable mechanical interpretation of the universe. It is Bergson, who with his conception of creative evolution,

which rediscovers the living Power, active in the universe, tells man that if he is to know the essence of life, he must not seek it in the material world outside of him, but try to catch the message of the rush of life in the inner recesses of his own spirit. It is this great thinker that has laid the philosophical foundations upon which religious faith hopes to build the edifice of the future and to win the modern mind. It is enough for a people to have produced such three creative minds, to prove that far from its vitality being undermined by contact, its mission is to be in the non-Jewish world, to receive from it and to give to it. The Jewish mind was always fertilized by the non-Jewish world, and in return, made its characteristic contribution. The most foolish wisdom is that which attempts to turn back the wheels of history. The simplicity of the solution of the Jewish problem, by the mere return to conditions of Jewish life as they existed two thousand years ago, is its own condemnation.

If, as we hold, Christendom's spiritual life is thoroughly permeated with the Jewish heritage, then it is in Christendom that the Jew is called upon to achieve his future triumphs. For the Jew's work is by no means completed. The distinctive religious ideas for which he stands have, by no means, been realized in all the fullness of their promise and potency. Christendom's religious dogmas, the Jew looks upon as a compromise and not as the complete realization of Jewish ideals. The Jew, if he himself had living faith, could restore the glories of what is called the Old, but what we call the everlasting and indestructible Covenant. What the modern world needs is indicated in the divisions of our old Scripture. We have no reason to depreciate the moral teachings of what men call the New Testament. What is everlastingly true in it is literally and spiritually the work of Jewish brain and of the intuition of the Jewish soul. Its ethic holds nothing new or strange to the Jewish genius. But Judaism teaches that what men need is a threefold spiritual guidance, and that the modern world especially needs. The Old Covenant is articulated in three ways, in Law, in Vision and in Wisdom. The modern world needs this threefold teaching. It needs, in the first place, respect for law. It has learned freedom. It needs to be won again for reverence for authority. It knows the value, the dignity of the individual soul. It needs to learn anew the necessity of the control and mastery of the passions and desires of the individual by a law greater than himself. The modern man needs to be taught that which is the dominant characteristic of the Old Covenant. He needs to be told that civic virtue is an indispensable element of religion. Christendom, it is true, took along the Decalogue as the Jewish heritage and therefore, as part of its religion. But the Decalogue, the law of the "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," was pushed into the background and overshadowed by the teaching of salvation by faith. The transcendental was emphasized, and the realities were neglected. If, for the last two thousand years, the child had been taught in the school that the essence and content of religion are to be found in the observance of the commandments and not in the mystic faith, in a redemption, through the virtues of the incarnate God, Western civilization might have had a different aspect. There is not enough of respect for right and law-abidingness in the blood of the man and woman of the Western World. And unless our civilization is to collapse, through moral anarchy, it will

have to be strengthened by learning anew the message of law, as it speaks out of the ancient covenant.

The modern world needs Vision. It needs to realize that the Messiah has not as yet come. It must learn that there has been no fulfillment. Its living conscience must be voiced in the hope of unlimited progress for the future. Not backward must be its gaze, but forward must be its outlook. The problems of humanity have not been forever settled, because solved on any hill in Palestine. With Emerson, the modern world must learn to say, that "no man is great enough to feed us all the time." As the law in Israel was the disciplinary, regulating, conservative force, preserving the experience of the past, so prophecy was the living conscience, which made for the deepening of the law and for the idealism which built the better future. The essence of the Jewish messianic hope, consists in this vision of the future. And Jewish genius, when true to itself, always says: "The best is yet to be." Therefore, Judaism by its inherent necessity, has always refused and always will refuse to recognize concrete Messiahs. It does not acknowledge consummations. Not one crucified Jew saved the world, but

the race itself has been the anointed of history. It has been smitten for the world's sins, and crushed because of its transgressions. And the suffering race is still in the midst of the world, even though it seems now to be bleeding unto death. It has been the witness to humanity's hopes. It has refused to die, because it has felt that the idealism of its vision, with which it is identified, is the indestructible inspiration to human progress.

And the modern world needs a Wisdom of life. If the law conserves what is best in human experience, if it is the heritage of the past, and if the vision looks to the future, the wisdom of life is the ability to live in the present, and snatch from it the joys that it offers, and rise even above its trials and sorrows, by a faith that masters and transcends them. The modern world needs a wisdom which is based on a perfect freedom of the intellect. Judaism as a mature development found no contradiction between a profound religiosity and a perfect freedom of thought. The modern world, emancipated from dogma, needs something of the spirit of Ecclesiastes, which playing freely with the problems of life, fearlessly

GULBRANSEN

THE ONLY

PIANO PLAYER

THAT TEACHES YOU
HOW TO PLAY

NATIONALLY PRICED

SOLD AT THE SAME PRICE
TO EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE
IN THE UNITED STATES

PRICE BRANDED IN THE BACK
ON EACH INSTRUMENT AT
THE FACTORY

UNQUESTIONABLY THE WORLD'S
LEADING PIANO PLAYER
AND
EASIEST TO PLAY

SOLD BY
OVER SIX HUNDRED
REPRESENTATIVE MERCHANTS

This institution has since its inception catered to the highest class patronage to be secured, and has always recognized the READERS OF THIS PUBLICATION as among the VERY BEST to be sought.

GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON CO.

3232 W. Chicago Avenue
CHICAGO

DONALDSON POSTER SERVICE

Poster Advertising reaches
all the people all the time.

Donaldson Service is poster
advertising in its most effi-
cent form.

Donaldson Service concen-
trates all the power of a
National medium for the
local merchant.

*Sixty years of fair
dealing limited neither
by race or creed*

**THE DONALDSON
LITHOGRAPHING CO.**

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

Opposite Cincinnati, O.

envisaging the good and the evil in the world, analyzing all beliefs and theories, dissecting all claims and values, still finds its restraint, its balance, and the symmetry for the soul in the reverence for the Elohim, for the Almighty God, and discovers the task of life, the meaning of man, in Duty, in the keeping of the Commandments. The modern world needs a renaissance of the old doctrine, of the inescapable character of consequences. It needs the ancient wisdom of the proverbs, which makes the law of compensation encompass the universe and follow the footsteps of man. It needs to learn again the obvious truth, now treated contemptuously, that as you sow, so you reap. Even gigantic world-wars, in the light of this wisdom, will be seen to be the result of the grievous modern sins of race-hatreds and commercial greeds and rivalries. And lastly, the modern world needs the religious idealism of a Job. For the kernel of this book consists in the triumphant faith with which man emerges out of the crucible of suffering. He must wrestle with adversity. And he cannot make his task easy by any refuge in the supernatural and the miraculous. Not dogma, ready-made and handed down with ecclesiastical authority,

can bring solace to the agonized soul of the modern man. He must, in the spirit of the ancient Hebrew wisdom, work his way to the uplands of faith and cry out, despite his agony, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Can the modern Jew do something to complete his work? Can he, by his influence, as a moral and spiritual force in the world, help its reconstruction? Can he bring back these ideas of Law, of Vision and of Wisdom, to the modern soul, hungering for a faith? The Jew himself, as the result of his emancipation in the Western World, is going through a tremendous spiritual crisis. He has met with the greatest challenge that has been made to him throughout his whole historic career. He cannot adequately rise to his challenge by taking the easiest way, and turning his back upon it altogether, by segregating himself from the world. He will, indeed, either be spiritually vitalized by it, or he will be crushed by it. I prefer to believe that he will be true to himself, as in the past, and solve his problem, by renewing his spiritual life.

It is a truism of course, that the Jew, like every human being, is made up of virtues and vices, of strength and weaknesses. When the great Seer in Babylon spoke of Israel

as the "suffering servant of God," he was by no means unaware of the fact that much in Israel was anything but Godly. It is a work of supererogation for our self-constituted defenders to please the anti-Semitic world and to save its conscience, by pointing out defects of the Jew. Such procedure is very superficial. It does not touch the heart of the problem at all. The Prophet of old knew very well the shortcomings of his people. For he could say, in the same breath, in which he called him suffering servant, "who is as blind as my servant, and as deaf as my messenger whom I send?" The tragic conflict of the Jewish soul was always the conflict in Israel of the flesh and the spirit. The emancipation which brought great blessings to the Jew, at the same time, brought him great dangers. In the process of necessary adaptation and adjustment to the Western World, which emancipation demanded as its just and logical consequence, the Jew, with his natural ability, proved no mean competitor for the worldly prizes of life. Although it must be said, this is true only of the comparatively small minority of Jews. The overwhelming majority of the Jews are steeped in direst poverty. In the spiritual adjustment, what is known as Reform Judaism, has been the leader for the last one hundred years, because it dared to face the problem and to recognize that a new age brings new tasks. What Reform did consciously, life has done for thousands, who refused to admit in theory, the claims of Reform Judaism. But Reform Judaism, with its rationalism, with its emphasis of the importance of the ethical element, as contrasted with the ceremonial in Judaism, with its disregard of Oriental forms and its adaptation of the externals of the synagogue and of Jewish life to Western aesthetic standards, has done only preliminary work. It was, in the deepest sense, only a preparation. It swept away abuses. It made smooth the path of mental acclimatization and adjustment to the environment. The real problem of the Jew in the Western World has only now burst, with its full force, upon us. Today the distinctions of Reform and Orthodoxy are comparatively unimportant. The Jew has entered the Western World, has struck deep root in it, and the problem is nothing less than that of survival. It is not a question of this or that form of worship, of obeying more or less of the ceremonial law. It is a question of perpetuating Jewish faith, as a great moral and spiritual power for life. Today the Jew is confronted with the task of living his Judaism in the world.

He is struggling for his spiritual existence. No one who knows the conditions of Jewish life will for a moment deny this. This struggle, however, is made altogether harder than it needs be, by the world's prejudice and animosity. For these leave the Jew very little energy for self-criticism and self-judgment. A people that is constantly called upon to defend the innocent against persecution, that can, with justice, point to the ruthless cruelty of the oppressors—a people whose imagination is completely overwhelmed by the pogroms which slay the aged, the women and the children, a people that in this country alone, during the last few years, has been compelled to raise forty-three million dollars, in order to alleviate the distress of millions—a people that, wherever it turns, even in the freest lands, meets with unjust charges, forged by hate—such a people cannot be altogether blamed if, what spiritual energy it has, it vents in self-defense and in recrimination

against the unreasoning and immoral foe. To solve the spiritual problem, which is forced upon the Jew, and to contribute by his genius to the reconstruction of the Western World, he needs, above all, the world's justice. He needs justice and not its charity. He needs that justice which will judge the individual Jew or Jewess, on merit, by character and conduct, and not according to the formula of an inherited racial prejudice. Prejudice is a real thing. It is the unreasoning and immoral antipathy of the racial majority against a minority. He does not need the world's charity to help him move from Western civilization to Palestine. He needs only and asks only just treatment. And the Jew needs for himself, not pride, as we are told by mystic-neo-Nationalism. He needs, above all, profound humility. It would be an ignominious spiritual retreat for the Jew to "bind a new phylactery" upon his brow, that of the miserable racial pride, of which the Western World is itself sick unto death. It is a woeful misunderstanding of the genuine Pharisaic spirit to think that phylacteries which the Pharisee wore were a badge of his pride. They were a reminder to him of his service to God. A real Pharisee was any-

thing but proud. He walked in humility with God. And the frontlet between his eyes and the sign upon his hand were symbols to remind him of man's duty not to walk after the sight of the eyes, nor to go a-harlotting after the lusts of the heart. And so, the modern Jew, if he will not wear phylacteries, because they are for him outgrown and antiquated symbols, certainly will not so far forget his Jewish heritage as to borrow from the world the "phylactery of pride" and use it as an ornament. That is the paradox of the modern Jewish Nationalist mystic. He claims to be the only real Jew. Deep in his soul, however, he has been more profoundly influenced by the non-Jewish thought of the time than the modern Reform Jew, who would live in the world, be of it, be a whole-souled Nationalist of the land in which he lives, and yet preserve his individuality by standing for the purity of Jewish religious ideas. The modern Jew needs, above all, to rediscover his own soul. And he can solve his problem, and he must solve it, not in isolation in Palestine, but in creative work, in a friendly environment. And to make this environment friendly, two factors are necessary. Not only the Jewish spiritual re-



Teach the Youngsters to Use Listerine Daily

That care which maintains healthy teeth and gums is largely a matter of habit. For this reason it is important to start children right. A Listerine mouthwash should always follow the regular brushing of the teeth.

Its liquid form allows it to penetrate to those inaccessible places where bacteria secrete themselves.

Its antiseptic strength tends to prevent the development of these bacteria.

In this way Listerine helps to keep teeth sound and gums healthy.

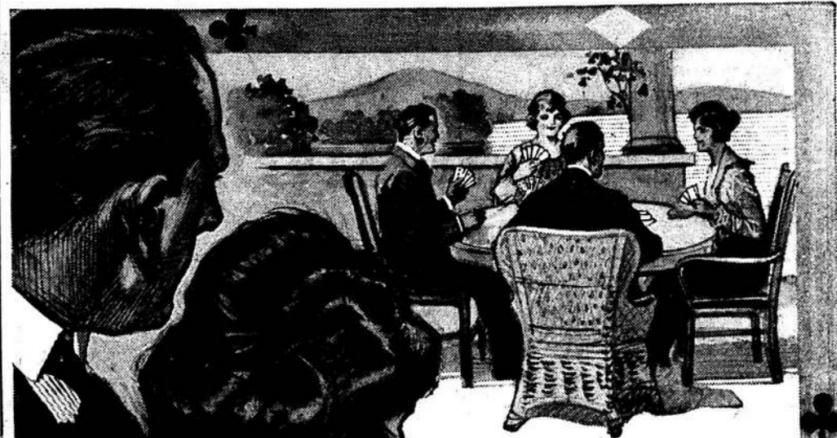
Listerine also has other uses. As a gargle it wards off throat infection. As an antiseptic dressing, applied immediately, it prevents the infection of cuts and scratches.

Keep Listerine always in the home for use as a part of daily hygiene and for prompt application in case of minor emergencies.

Manufactured only by
LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

LISTERINE

the safe antiseptic



Why don't you play Auction?

AUCTION is supplanting Bridge at social gatherings as Bridge supplanted the older Whist. We are sending free to anyone mailing 20 cents for our "Official Rules of Card Games" a copy of our newest publication, "Auction at a Glance," by R. F. Foster, Bridge expert. It gives in a few pages the complete rules and directions for playing Auction so clearly and simply that anyone can quickly learn.

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

will insure a pleasant evening, whether a formal card party or an impromptu family gathering. They are known the world over for their delightful playing qualities. Their ivory or air-cushion finish insures the proper slip. Easy to shuffle and deal. Large club indexes prevent errors and eye-strain. Unsurpassed in wearing qualities.

Congress Playing Cards are especially designed for more formal play. They have gold edges and full color backs—reproductions of attractive paintings. Come in telescope cases stamped in gold. Make attractive gifts or prizes.

Send coupon or write for the Official Rule Book and "Auction at a Glance" today. 20c postpaid.

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD CO.

Dept. S-9 Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
or Windsor, Canada

Name.....

Address.....

Dept. S-9
The U. S. Playing
Card Co., Cincinnati,
O., U. S. A. or Windsor, Can.

Please send postpaid the new
"Official Rules of Card Games" and
"Auction at a Glance." Enclose 20 cents.

naissance, but, after all, the world's fair and just treatment which shall release the energy for the rebirth of the Jewish spirit. Then the Jew will feel himself at home in a Christendom that spiritually owes so much to Israel. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to tear the Jewish soul away from the Western World. The Jew is intimately bound up with it. He speaks its language. He reveres its heroes. Here in our beloved land, we revere equally with our Jewish heritage the great spirits of American culture. We claim as the heroes of our soul, our Washington, our Lincoln, our Emerson and our Whitman. The Jewish soul is fructified by the deeds, by the visions, by the spirit of American life, for which these stood. And the Jewish genius sees in this land the greatest opportunity offered to the Jewish heritage.

The Jew is called the chosen people. He was chosen in the past, because he himself did choose. He chose God and righteousness as the ideals for human life. He chose them by the force of his genius. Thus we interpret the doctrine, when looked at from the human side. But what is genius, if not the mysterious gift of a power beyond man? Therefore, in the deepest sense, God, indeed, did choose Israel. And from

such a choice he cannot run away. The Jew is called upon in the Western World to choose again. He must choose to live in it. He must welcome the great opportunity offered him. He must hail with enthusiasm the vast field of Western civilization in which to work with faithfulness to his spiritual tradition. He must choose to live in it, with loyalty to his faith, with consecrated homes, with toil hallowed by a weekly day of rest and worship, with the passion for righteousness of the Prophets of old, and with the mercies and charities and humanities, which have always been the characteristics of those who were pithily called "the merciful, children of the merciful."

If the Jew thus chooses, then, indeed, he will enter upon a new and glorious path in his historic life. For to adapt the phrase of the Prophet, his seed will have been brought from the East, but from the West will the largest and richest spiritual harvest be gathered. The spiritual seed sown in the East will obtain the richest human harvest in the great humanitarian republic of the West. America offers a much larger and greater opportunity for the genuine Jew than ever Palestine did offer. Here he must show the immortal force of Jewish genius and the indestructible

power of the Jewish soul. And it may yet be said of him, that the travail of his soul has not been in vain. And God will yet "divide him a portion with the great."

ROOSEVELT'S RELIGION

I can quarrel with no man because of his religion. The Roman Catholic, the Jew, the Protestant, the Mohammedan, the follower of Confucius—all are right so long as they seek to follow what their leaders have taught. You know that the Roman Catholic is in prison, not because of his faith, but because he broke away from it. The Jew is there because he and the synagogue are no longer friends; the Protestant because his religion has ceased to be a living thing and his soul has atrophied.

I have no patience with those who attack, who would destroy a man's belief in religion—no patience who would convert the Jew en masse, or the Catholic. More likely than not, where they succeed at all they succeed only in destroying something. They take something real away and give nothing in return, leaving the victim bankrupt. After all, one's religion is a private thing and one is apt to be misunderstood. If I should express my opinion publicly some half-baked ass of a preacher would attack me for endorsing the Pope; another because I am a Mohammedan at heart; and another would see in my tolerance for the rabbi proof that my right name is Rosenfelt or Rosenthal.

I wish to see nothing like race proscription in this country, but we ought to be frank with ourselves and recognize that under the surface there is considerable anti-Semitic feeling. About the Frank case in Georgia. If I remember rightly some of the oldest families in Georgia are Jewish. One of Ogelthorpe's trustees was a Jew, whose family is still prominent in affairs of that State. It is one of the last places one would naturally look for that sort of thing.

Our Jewish friends share with us who are non-Jewish responsibility for any success these creatures may make among the newer Jewish people in this country. Like the rest of us, they have assumed that once in, the immigrant would be automatically taken care of by our admirable institutions and have neglected him and left him to his own resources. It is not right to criticize the immigrant because he forms what we call "foreign" colonies in our cities. It is natural that he should seek his kind. He does exactly what Americans do when they go abroad and settle in London, Paris, Berlin. Do they scatter? They do not. They form colonies just as distinct as do the Russian Jew, the Greek, the Armenian, the Irish, or the Germans, or of you please, the Chinese; they seek their kind. We should see to it that their kind becomes our kind. We won't do it by calling them names; we won't do it by maltreating them, and we won't do it by neglecting them. Immigration will be one of our reconstruction problems. It will have to be handled in a big way, but with the idea that America comes first, and that the time has arrived when we must and will be more particular as to whom we admit into our houses, bearing always in mind that we owe it to the alien as well as to ourselves to see to it that he has ample opportunity of becoming a real American.

AVOID LITTLE TEMPTATION

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawns upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing stronger.—Phillips Brooks.

Prohibition---Two Years and After

By **RABBI JACOB S. MINKIN**

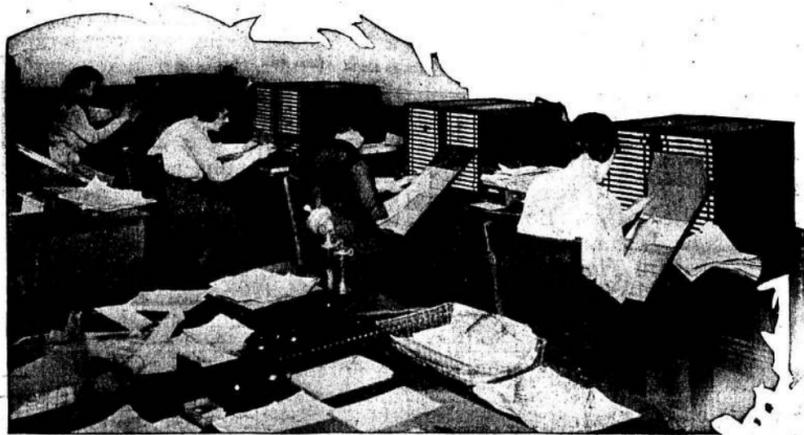
Rochester, N. Y.

I will undertake to write on prohibition—is it a success; is it a failure; is it a blessing; is it a menace; is it a help, or is it a hindrance to the social and moral life of the world? Of course, at full length I cannot go in the limited space assigned to me. But briefly stated, it may be said that there is little hesitation on the part of the most impartial observers that, after the test of two years of operation, nation-wide prohibition has failed to fulfill its promise. Of course, this statement may be superficial.

It might be argued that on the ultimate results of prohibition, judgment for the time being will have to be suspended. Two years is too brief a time by which to judge the validity or futility of so revolutionary a measure. Great reforms do not come in a day. For their vindication a generation, and not two years, is necessary. When a city is devastated by an earthquake, a fire or a flood, it takes a long time, perhaps

years, before the wreckage is repaired and normal life is resumed again. The same might also be said of prohibition. The habit of centuries cannot be changed in a day. The human mind is too slow to adjust itself to so great a change. But when all allowance is made, it might still be questioned whether in the present form, and under the present circumstances, nation-wide prohibition will ever find willing and ready acceptance.

The enactment of a law is no guarantee for the observance thereof. The old proverb that you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink contains in it a great deal of history and sound psychology. This is why I maintain that the rabbis were by far greater and deeper students of human nature than what are most of our present day legislators. Never have the Jewish legislators enacted a law before consulting the feeling, the temper and the disposition of the people.



Better Business Control means Increased Profits

FACTS at your finger tips, always in full view—instantly accessible—that's the reason for keeping important facts and figures of business in Kardex.

Executives in a hundred different lines of work are enthusiastic about this latest word in record keeping. They claim that Kardex is the secret of really effective business control.

At a glance, the executive gets the information he wants about sales, production, credit, stock, tools, orders, shipments, etc.

Then, too, the Kardex way saves money. It cuts down "overhead" by enabling one clerk to do as much work as four formerly could.



Cards and pockets easily added or removed. Note card on back of pocket doubling the KARDEX capacity.

Complete information upon request. No obligation.

60,000 Users in over 300 Lines of Business

KARDEX

Cards in Sight

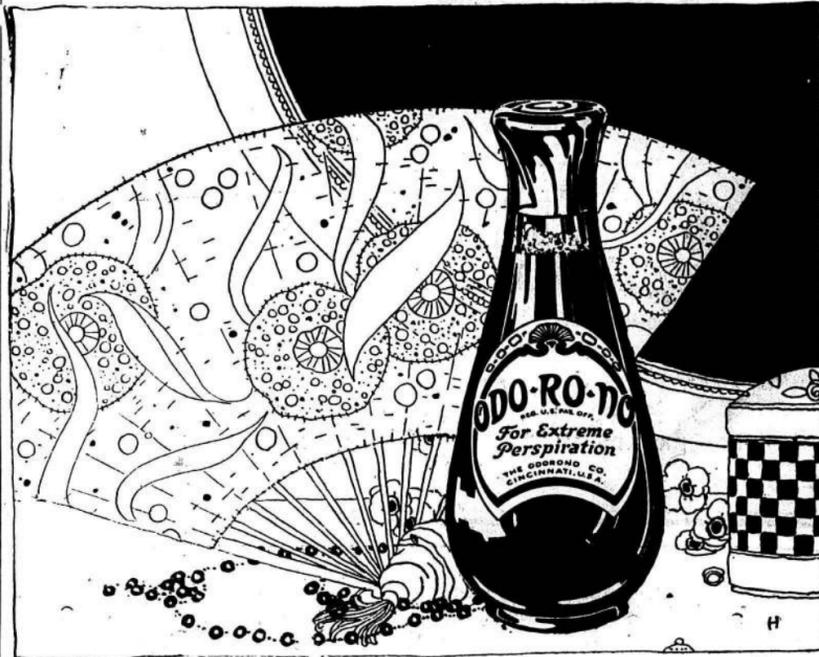
KARDEX SALES COMPANY

315 Kardex Bldg. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branches in All the Principal Cities

Firm _____
Address _____
Signed _____

KARDEX SALES CO.
We maintain the following records. How can they be handled with KARDEX.



Be Sure That You Please All The Senses

You are most careful that you shall be charming to the eye, that your voice shall be so modulated as to delight the ear, but do you consider that other sense whose impressions are most subtle, and if unpleasant, hardest to overcome?

Beauty of complexion and feature, a becoming gown and a sweet voice will all be discounted if there is about you even the faintest odor of underarm perspiration.

Clothing and the curve of the arm make normal evaporation under the arm impossible, and neither bathing, nor powder, nor perfume can correct this condition.

How To Be Absolutely Free From This Trouble

The regular use of Odorono, an odorless toilet water formulated expressly for this purpose, will relieve you of any fear of perspiration annoyance, either odor or moisture. It is easy to use, sure in results and absolutely harmless. Just pat it under the arms with a soft cloth two or three times a week, let it dry, and dust over it some talcum powder.

Then you're sure of your own sweetness and daintiness in any circumstances.

Begin the use of Odorono tonight. 60c.-\$1.00, trial size 35c. At all toilet counters.

THE ODORONO COMPANY
CINCINNATI

Puk chazi mah diber ama was their great principle in all matters of national legislation. They further said that no law was to be enacted against which the instinct and the impulse of the people cried out in resentment. And I tell you, friends, that the instinct and the impulse of the great masses of the American people cries out against the present form of prohibition. Bishop Inge said, and said wisely, that since the Volstead act

became law, the Statue of Liberty has turned its back upon America. I know that you will say that prohibition has become law by the will, by the suffrage of the American people. In law there is such a thing as duress, and any contract entered into under duress, or compulsion, is invalid. And it is the opinion of many men who have thought upon this subject earnestly that the American people did not act as free agents

when they were called upon to vote on it. Duress need not be physical; it may also be moral and mental; and that is exactly the manner in which the Volstead act became law. To vote for it became the proper thing, the right thing, and to vote against it was to expose oneself to the ostracism of society, with the threat of being taken off the list of church membership, and to invite upon oneself the curses, the abuses

and damnation from the pulpit and the platform.

Now, in arguing against prohibition, I have no personal or party axe to grind. Prohibition is not a Jewish issue. Jews never gave hostages to intemperance. Spiritous liquor has never been the national beverage of the Jewish people. Drunkenness is unknown among the Jews. On this all, even our worst detractors, will readily agree. Wine, though spoken of highly in the Bible, never formed a dogma, an article of faith, with the Jews. In taking up, therefore, this subject, I am not arguing the privilege of any particular sect or group of men. I am speaking broadly, impersonally and impartially. And as such I find prohibition wrong historically, faulty morally and mistaken socially.

I find prohibition wrong historically. As far back as the records of history go, the use of alcoholic drink has been universal practice. Men the world over had always favored a drink something stronger than water. From the very first, it was always countenanced by religion. It was given a place in the ritual and in the ceremonies of the home and the sanctuary. The Egyptian hieroglyphics speak of it, the cuneiform inscriptions mention it, and the clay tablets of Assyria and Babylonia make reference to it. The Bibles of both Judaism and Christianity, hold wine in esteemed reverence. It touched the lips and inspired the words of the greatest poets, thinkers, philosophers and orators of Greece and Rome. To expurgate the mention of wine from the literature of the world would be to tear out some of its most exalted pages. Both the Old and the New Testament would have to be rewritten. It is interwoven, interlinked and intertwined with some of the greatest achievements of the human race. The Pilgrim Fathers were moral men, sober and earnest men, and yet they entertained no prejudice on the subject of wine. The Mayflower, though small, had in it a liberal quantity of wine, and when they prayed to God for other blessings, they also thanked Him for the gift of the juice of the grape. Some of the greatest men were far from being teetotallers. It has not thwarted their talent, but helped it; it has not crippled genius, but developed it. If the drinking of spiritous liquors make men drunkards, then most of the British and American statesmen were drunkards. When Lincoln was about to appoint Grant as General in Chief of the Federal armies the objection was raised that he drank. Lincoln's reply came back like a flash. "Will you tell me," he said, "what brand of whiskey he drinks, so that I might send some of it to the other generals?"

If liquor should be ruled out because of the abuse of it, then so should many other things. Food should be ruled out, because as many men eat themselves to death as drink themselves to the grave. The use of powder has been unquestionably of the greatest service to the civilization and progress of the world, and yet who can count the number of victims destroyed by powder. More men have died through the cruelty, fanaticism and bigotry of religion than from any other cause, and yet what sane man will propose the abolition of religion from the world?

I condemn prohibition on the ground of its being partisan legislation. It is not free from sectional and religious taint. It was inspired by the church and receives its greatest and strongest backing from the church. It is a reactionary measure. It is an attempt on the part of some religious denominations to establish Christian hegemony in America. It is fostered particularly by three great Christian denominations, the

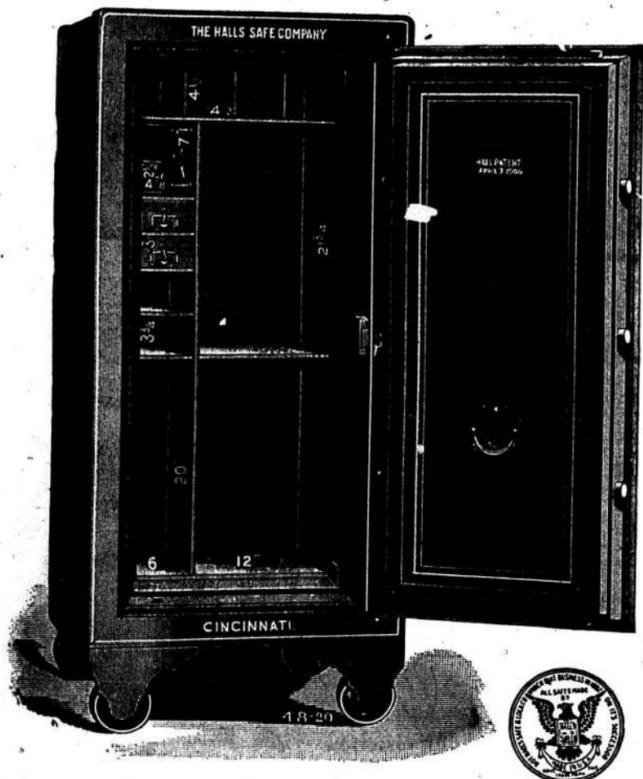
Presbyterians, the Baptists and the Methodists. The Jewish and the Catholic Church have spoken openly and avowedly against it. It is based on the wrong and erroneous impression that men can be legislated into goodness, that morality is not the product of slow and gradual growth, but of sudden upheaval.

I again accuse prohibition of being a partisan measure. It imposes an uneven distribution of responsibility. On whom does prohibition weigh heaviest? Not on the manufacturers, for they are in the minority. Not on the saloonkeepers and bartenders, for they, too, are in the minority. Not on the drunkards, for they are in a small minority. Not on the rich, for they do not feel the effects of it. But on the great mass of the poor workingmen, to whom the saloon was the only club and social center, where they found relief and diversion in their otherwise dull and monotonous life.

I condemn prohibition, because it is based upon a fundamentally wrong and essentially low estimate of human nature. Its foster parent is a pessimistic view of the greatness and dignity of human life. It holds to the belief that human nature cannot be bent, but must be broken. It does not believe in the teachability of humankind. In its broad conception it is based on the maxim of Jesus, that if thy tooth hurt thee pull it out, and if thy eye aches thee, pluck it out. It is an indictment of the higher and nobler qualities of man. It is founded upon the same doctrine which has filled medieval Europe with nuns and monks, and spread the blight of asceticism throughout the world. When men had found the world wicked, evil and corrupt, they fled from it, shunned and avoided it. Now, drink is an evil, a temptation, and in order to guard against it, they say, it must be uprooted, abolished. But this is not the moral way; it is not the Jewish way. It is not the path in which higher righteousness lies. It is not in the shunning of evil, but in the conquest thereof that man's higher nature is vindicated. It is not at so low a margin that morality is bought, that ultimate perfection is attained. The moral man will not flee from danger, but will face it; will not shun temptation, but will try to conquer it. Prohibition is, therefore, in my judgment, an act of cowardice, a confession of failure, an admission of human weakness.

And, lastly, repugnant to me is prohibition socially. I have already mentioned the fact that to the poor man the saloon was the club and social center. There he sought and found friendship and companionship. The amusements of the poor are few. One by one has the church stripped the poor of all their forms of recreation and amusement. First it was the saloon, and now it is the agitation for a Puritan Sunday. But physics tells us that there can be no vacuum. You cannot leave human life void, empty; if you take something from it you must leave something else in its place, otherwise there is dissatisfaction, discontent, rebellion. And is this not exactly what has happened in the case of prohibition? We are today facing one of the most critical times in the life of the American Republic. Never before was its peace, its security and its very life threatened as it is today. There is a crime-wave sweeping over the continent, such as our nation has never known before. Life is unsafe and property is insecure. Not under the cover of the night, but in open and broad daylight do the gangsters, ruffians and assassins ply their trade. What is responsible for it, what has created it, what is its cause, its origin, its meaning? Many explanations have been given, but perhaps the best and truest of them

E. CLARK HALL, JR., President.
JOSEPH L. HALL, Vice-President.
W. A. HOPPLE, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.



Distributors and Exporters
THE WALKER SAFE CO., Inc.
388 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Protection for Your Valuable Papers

means less worry—every home should have a fire-proof safe to protect valuables, insurance papers, etc. Here is your opportunity to secure the best small safe at little cost. Equipped with non-pickable combination lock. Latest improved tongue and groove construction.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

HALL'S PATENTED SAFES

SEPT. 28, 1897—APRIL 3, 1906—JULY 16, 1910

This patent filling is made up of hermetically sealed cement tubes in conjunction with our special cement filling (cement filling for Safes was patented in 1849 by the late Joseph L. Hall, father of the five incorporators of this Company). The tubes are made in our own works, under our formula, and on forms of our own design. They are placed within the space between the outer and inner shells, and in the doors between the outside plate and the inside cap, after which the special cement filling is poured in around them, thereby making a Safe with cement filling in addition to air space in the filling, giving a double security in case of fire. By the use of these tubes, we make a stronger and lighter Safe—one free from dampness, with no possibility of swelling, which heretofore for years has been the bane of Safe makers and are as near fire-proof as is possible for human ingenuity to invent.

The Hall's Safe Co.
3253 Spring Grove Ave. P. O. Box 846
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Temtor SYRUPS

Try Temtor Syrups To-Day. They meet a wide-spread demand for syrups of more uniform quality. You will appreciate their unvarying goodness. Try Them To-Day. There's nothing better than their real wholesome sweetness. Ask your grocer.

Made by the makers of the famous Temtor Preserves and Jellies

Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Co.
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

*The Quality Syrup
at a Popular Price*

4 Flavors
Crystal White
Golden
Maple Flavor
Sorghum



all is the one given by one of this country's greatest psychologists, Professor Stanley Hall. He says in his book, "Morale," that it would not be difficult to discover the connection between prohibition and the social unrest. When men are denied activity in one direction they will find an outlet for their pent-up energy in some other direction. When the saloon is closed, they will find it on the street corners, at strike meetings and in other places. "When the bars are closed," he says, "his recourse is the street, and if there is a mob or a riot, he finds in these a source of excitement which he once found in the bottle or the glass." However this may affect America, in Russia this has worked out with almost exact precision.

But perhaps the most damaging indictment of prohibition is yet to be mentioned. By forcing upon the country a law which runs counter to history, morality, society and common sense, and is almost impossible of fulfillment, a large number of men, and among them peaceful men, law-abiding men, men holding high positions, have almost been forced to become criminals. I do not condone their action, I do not excuse their conduct. Under all circumstances, the law must be obeyed. Jews know

this. Our principle has always been *Yikov hadim eth hahar*, the law must prevail at all cost. But while the law must be obeyed, its wisdom may be questioned. The very unreasonableness of the law has placed in the hands of the morally weak an instrument, a weapon, a temptation which few can withstand.

Drunkenness is a terrible disease, and perhaps it needed a no less drastic cure than prohibition. But the patients have now convalesced from the disease itself and are like men who, having taken drugs that had checked the invasion of noxious germs, must now undergo a subsequent convalescence from the effects of the strong antidotes that must be eliminated from their systems. If they are cured of the disease, they must now be cured of the medicine.

BROTHERS JULIUS KAHN AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT

An interesting story is told by John J. Leary, a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who refused to take part in a "Julius Kahn day" celebration arranged by a Masonic lodge of New York city, composed largely of actors during the last year of the great war. Roosevelt appreciated Kahn's work in Congress in fore-

ing through the draft and other war measures, and in private life extolled Kahn as typical of those of German blood and birth in the United States to whom their naturalization papers were more than "scraps of paper." To attend the celebration, said Roosevelt, was out of the question, and he was surprised that any one should ask it. He considered that his attendance would be absolutely unfair to Kahn. He liked Kahn, had a very high regard for him as a man and a citizen and would do anything to help Kahn, but he wouldn't hurt Kahn. Roosevelt then went on to explain his reasons for remaining away. "Kahn was raised in the lodge, St. Cecile, thirty odd years ago, when he was an actor and wholly unknown to fame. As such as he went West, took up law, and retained his membership in his mother lodge. And a dozen or so years ago, so I am told, when he happened to town on a lodge day, he almost had to work his way in so few of the active members knew him. Now he is about to visit it again, not as an humble, almost unknown member, but, if you please, almost as a hero, as a type of hero, to be received by all the big men in the craft, with all the honors the craft may bestow on a member who's made good in an extraordinary way. That is as it should be. The dramatic values of the contrasts will not escape his associates I am sure. It should be a splendid affair with Kahn in the centre of the stage all the time. That is as it should be, for it is his day. It would not be that way were I to attend. I know what would happen. I'm not immodest when I say, it would be a Kahn-Roosevelt day, with Kahn playing second fiddle part of the time at least. Don't you see how unfair that would be to Kahn? It would not be square; it wouldn't be playing the game. It's to be his day and he's entitled to the whole of it. Furthermore, so far as the effect on

the outside public is concerned, there'll be more inspiration to intensive war work; it is what has been planned a demonstration in honor of an humble Congressman of German birth, but a real American who did his full duty.

"It would be wrong from every angle. However, since I am asked I am glad to send a letter of declination. That won't interfere with the fitness of things; at least it should not detract anything from what shall be a great day."

To Our Readers in Behalf of Our Advertisers

THE Hebrew Standard Magazine Section unqualifiedly stands back of every advertisement appearing in its columns. No advertisement will be accepted without thorough investigation and will be refused if found questionable in any manner, shape or form.

The Advertisers in this Magazine are leaders in their respective lines and are cooperating with us in the spreading of this propaganda.

They are entitled to your patronage. See that they get it.

You can offset the Unusually High Cost of Fuel this winter with the Higgin All-Metal Weather Strip



With coal higher than at any time in our recollection, fuel economy is necessary this winter. Why not make your doors and windows weather tight, thus greatly reducing the amount of coal necessary to heat your home?

HIGGIN ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIPS WILL stand between you and the discomforts of winter. No matter how rigorous the climate, a house equipped with HIGGIN ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIPS is COLD PROOF, RAIN PROOF, SOOT PROOF, DUST PROOF.

A large percentage of coal is wasted. With heat escaping and cold air entering through openings at the side and bottoms of windows and doors not equipped with weather strips, your furnace consumes an untoward amount of coal and your coal dealer profits accordingly.

HIGGIN ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIPS effectively confine heat in the house, as well as lock the cold on the outside. There is nothing about them to wear or get out of order and they are not affected by sash shrinkage.

Sales offices are located in the principal cities of the United States and will cheerfully submit an estimate of the cost of installing HIGGIN ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIPS.

THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING CO. NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

THIS FIRM SINCE ITS INCEPTION HAS ALWAYS APPRECIATED, AND MOST HIGHLY VALUED, THE PATRONAGE OF THE READERS OF THIS PUBLICATION



DON'T REVIVE RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

This will be a free and a peaceful country only so long as religious liberty is tolerated.

The Pilgrims came to America to escape religious persecution. When they got here they mistakenly sought to make every one else believe as they did. But they did not succeed.

And through most of the country's history all efforts to revive religious prejudice to any dangerous extent have failed.

Just now a few narrow-minded men and women who have more time than judgment are stupidly trying to foment a feeling against the Jews, pretending to believe a forged document that purports to be a Jewish plot to control the world.

It is incredible that any one would believe such a preposterous forgery as this. Yet the fact that it is being employed as a weapon against a class of citizens who have always been a patriotic and valuable element in the community proves the necessity of being on watch against the spread of religious prejudice.

For more than a hundred years Jews, Catholics, Presbyterians, Bap-

tists, Methodists, Seventh Day Adventists, Lutherans, Congregationalists have lived side by side in America, laboring together to make it a great and a free country.

There have been no distinctions of creed or race. There is no American college of any importance which makes such a distinction. There is no business house that will not welcome any able and industrious young man, Jew or Gentile. In the professions Jews and Gentiles work together and for the same objects.

John D. Rockefeller, who founded the Rockefeller Institute, which has done vast good in finding means of disease prevention, is a Baptist. Dr. Simon Flexner, the head of the Rockefeller Institute—and selected for that position by Mr. Rockefeller himself—is a Jew.

Theodore Roosevelt once said that it was quite probable that a Jew would be President of the United States, and no one was either shocked or surprised.

For many years it was taken for granted that a Catholic could not be Governor of New York. Yet Al Smith was elected two years ago by a great majority, and would have been elected again last fall had it not

been for an overwhelming Republican sentiment in the nation.

It has always gone without saying that able thinking people have no religious prejudices. The fact that Jews and Catholics, against whom such prejudice is usually aimed, are elected to high office shows that the majority of the people in this country are intelligent and thinking people.

To permit a narrow-minded group of stupid trouble-makers to stir up religious hatred is dangerous and foolish.

People who are really Christians will follow in the footsteps of the Founder of Christianity, who was tolerant toward all mankind. They will remember, too, that He himself was a Jew, although he harbored no hatred for the pagan Romans, whose judge, Pontius Pilate, ordered him crucified.

This country is too big and too broad and too great to harbor religious prejudice of any sort.

There is only one class of people who should not be tolerated, and that consists of religious agitators and one or two narrow-minded men who supply them with money to circulate their propaganda.—New York Daily News.

CAN JEW AND CHRISTIAN MEET?

If we be really and truly religious we shall realize that God is Father of all, that all men, whatever their faiths, are just as much His children as we are.

Hate and religion can never be companions. They who harbor hatred in their hearts for their fellowman, creatures of God like themselves, are not truly religious, whatever and however many their professions.

They who are religious must be honest, fair and just. They who hate are not merely un-American—they are godless at the same time.

Can Jew and Christian meet? queried the speaker. "Why not? If they be religious they must meet. If they both be children of God, as they claim to be, as they are, they must not only meet, they must work together. Nor can they labor together unless they do meet, and meet in friendly, brotherly spirit, clasping hands.

God knows there is plenty of work for them to do together. Let them remain loyal to their own, but they have so much in common why cannot they meet on this common ground, find a common denominator?

The end of all religions is the same—to make men and women better.

Fundamentally our theological and ethical programs are largely identical. We have our differences, nor will these differences soon disappear.

Denominations will go on for a long time. I know that, but we need not regret the fact. What is a denomination but a group of people with definite religious ideas and ideals? It is not strange that there should be different denominations. No two human beings, not even twins, think alike—see things from the same point of view.

How foolish it is for us to quarrel. At any rate, all denominations have definite programs, and there is a striking similarity between them. It is the contact of our differences that makes for the search and ultimately for the discovery of truth.

We do not need uniformity of worship. That would be unbearable monotony. Nor would it serve the cause of truth. What we want is unity. During the war Christian and Jew met on common ground; boys of all faiths fought shoulder to shoulder. It was not uncommon to see

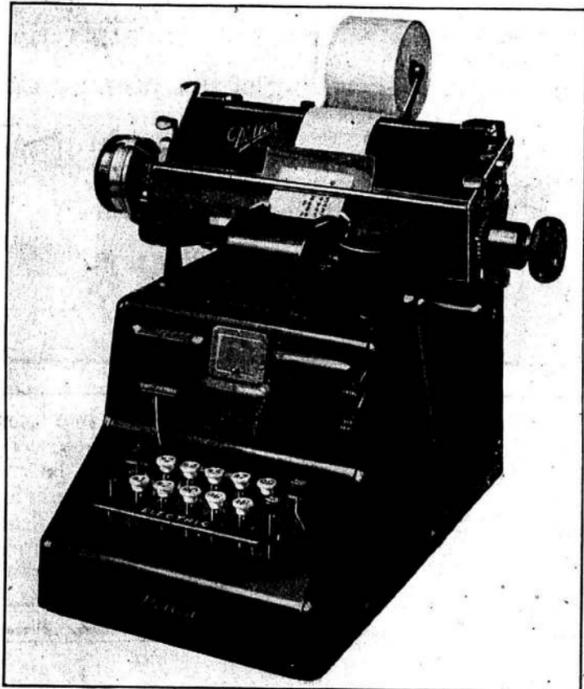
Catholics, Protestants and Jews assembled at one service conducted by a priest, minister and a rabbi. Harmony is not the impossible repetition of the same, but, rather, the proper relation between the proper arrangements of different notes.

Let us be loyal to our denominational affiliations, but let us be religiously, spiritually loyal, honestly, sincerely loyal. The best faith for any man today is the faith of his birth. It has historical and emotional appeal for him. If it does not altogether satisfy him, let him reform it, but let him cling to it. It will serve him in the hour of need as can no other faith.—Rabbi Harry Levi, Boston, Mass.

ABOUT JACOB HAYS, CHIEF OF NEW YORK POLICE

Early in the nineteenth century New York had at the head of its Police Department a Jew—Jacob Hays, a member of a family prominent in the adjoining county of Westchester, several of whom were large landowners and supporters of the colonists in the struggle for independence. One of the Hays was a farmer and several were members of the old Mill Street Synagogue. The man who figured as chief of the New York police was Jacob Hays, born

four years before the Declaration of Independence and died in 1850, having for the last forty-eight years of his life held that position, with the title of high constable. At the same time he discharged for a long period the duties of sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen and crier of the Court of Sessions. It is said of Hays that New York never had a more vigilant, industrious or efficient head of police. He slept on an average while chief constable of the city not more than six hours out of twenty-four. The cry of "Set old Hays on them!" always sufficed to quickly disperse the unruly element. In hunting down and bringing criminals to justice he had no equal. By the magic of his mere presence he restored order out of chaos. His fame as a detective was known all over the world. So much so that fifteen years after he had passed away the police officials, unaware of his death, addressed letters "High Constable Hays, New York," in important official business. Hays' portrait for some years adorned the walls of the Governor's Room in the New York City Hall. Several of Hays' six sons were prominent in the later history of New York city as bankers, railway president or otherwise.



Here is the Kind of Figuring Machine You Would Build Personally

Every man, at some time or other, has told himself the kind of adding-calculating machine he would have if he could build one himself.

This new Dalton Super Model is that sort of machine. It possesses a score of improvements you would want if you were designing it for your own particular figure work.

It is so simple anyone can operate it—its use is limited only by the number of people in the organization it serves.

It lends itself naturally to touch operation—fingers fall instinctively upon the 10 keys, saving operators from needless eye strain and mental fatigue, and giving 25 to 80 per cent more speed.

It is versatile. Where the usefulness of the ordinary machine stops with adding, or is confined to calculating, the Dalton embraces both. It can be transferred from job to job; carried from department to department; used on any figure work in any business, and year after year will continue to prove its extraordinary competence.

Phone the Dalton Branch in any of the 154 leading cities in the United States and Canada—have one of our representatives bring a Dalton to your store or office for a demonstration on your own work. Or write—our folders contain facts about the Dalton that every business man should know.

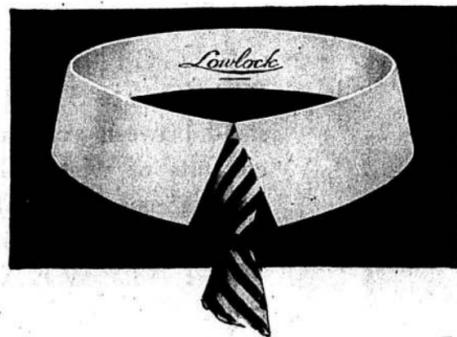
THE DALTON ADDING MACHINE CO.
550 Beech Street, Norwood, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Dalton

Adding-Calculating Machine

Agents for Canada: The United Typewriter Co., Toronto and Branches

BARKER COLLARS



As the trend of fashion in all collars is for the low sort, we recommend, for the fall, Lowlock, a laundered collar, for sale by your haberdasher at the new low price of 20 cents

THE NEWER STYLES ARE
GENERALLY BARKER'S.



WM. BARKER CO.,
TROY, NEW YORK

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

Adar 3rd, 5682

Issued every Friday at No. 87 Nassau street, New York, by William J. Solomon. Subscription price, \$4.00 per annum. Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1882, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LXXIX. NO. 9.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3d, 1922.

10 CENTS PER COPY



THE MAYOR'S VETO

By E. A. H. ENDRES

[Copyright by the Author



Four men were seated around a table in the library of the Calumet Club. The matter under discussion concerned each one vitally, as each had real estate holdings amounting to \$100,000 and over that were in danger of greatly depreciating in value in case a certain ordinance was passed. "How long will the voters of this city permit such vile creatures as Boss Kyle to rob them and increase their taxes?" pompously demanded Col. Harry Waters, recently of the Governor's staff. "This thing has got to be stopped," he continued with a mixture of wrath and disgust.

"Well, what can we do about it?" testily asked Harvey Horton, treasurer of the Clarke Manufacturing Company, by way of reply as he stirred his highball. "Of course, there's the Mayor; he might veto the ordinance."

"You're wrong!" exclaimed Peter Jordan, senior member of the law firm of Deming & Jordan, as he shook his gray head. "Boss Kyle intends to send our obedient little Mayor to the executive mansion at the State capital, and for that simple reason the Mayor will not veto it. Nothing can be done; not now. The Boss is too strong."

"Now there!" cried a short, bald-headed man with conviction, "you're wrong. Something can be done."

"Ah, what do you suggest?" eagerly asked Jordan as six pairs of eyes turned inquiringly on Marcus Hahn, the president of the First National Bank, who now, as usual, with his customary decision and force, proceeded to dominate the governors' meeting of this exclusive club.

"Gentlemen," continued the banker, "I happen to know of a \$10,000 check signed by James E. Sybeck, the brewer, and payable to the Kyle Sanitarium. It passed through my bank three weeks ago."

"Graft!" exclaimed Jordan. "Sanitarium, indeed!" sneered Horton disdainfully. "Kyle buys a run-down farm cheap; changes the barn into a gymnasium; fixes up a running track and tennis courts, then rents it to a former pugilist, who now is a trainer." The speaker flushed with indignation.

"That check," asked Jordan hopefully, his legal mind looking for an opening to attack, "can you prove anything?"

"Assuredly no," replied the bank-

er, and there was an amused twinkle in his kindly grey eyes as he continued, "but I have a theory and a

plan." "There is only one way to reach for?" the Boss," the banker replied as he pulled out his memorandum book,

and, holding his fountain pen poised above it, he calmly asked: "How much shall I put each of you down

in money matters, frowned. "In a long and, I hope, honorable career," he pompously began, "I have sternly set my face against graft and corruption in every form and manner. My manhood and my principles compel me to protest, Mr. Hahn, against your assumption that I would stoop to engage in bribery of a public official."

"Boss Kyle is a private person," replied the banker, his glance whimsical yet narrow and intent. "But don't let me spoil your speech. I've heard men say you're a wonderful orator and that you never miss a chance to display your extraordinary talent."

For a moment the banker's sarcasm and the amused faces of the others abashed the pompous one. Then he exclaimed hotly: "Only a presumptuous fool would try to bribe Boss Kyle." Here the excited colonel dropped his artificial dignity and swore angrily.

"Did I say I intended to bribe Kyle?" asked the banker, his eyes narrowing and his voice turning dangerous. Then, without waiting for a reply he turned to Peter Jordan. "My plan, to make it workable, calls for certain expenses. Twenty thousand dollars; I should judge, would be enough. If I fail I will return all contributions."

"Put me down for five thousand," replied Jordan quickly, realizing that the banker would have difficult work ahead of him. "I'll give more if it is required," he added with a scowl at the colonel, whose recent speech had offended the lawyer, who greatly admired the resourcefulness of his friend the banker.

"I'll match Jordan's contribution," interjected Horton, who had recently inherited half a million and was eager to display his wealth.

"That's good," observed Hahn, "and I will add ten thousand of my own money." Then, after entering the figures in his notebook, he returned it to his pocket and continued: "Unquestionably you gentlemen, the same as I, are loath to see your property shrink in value. If I can I shall prevent the ordinance from becoming law. But please don't ask me to reveal how I propose to do it." This last was said with a meaning look at the colonel.

"What nonsense!" disdainfully exclaimed that individual, vastly relieved not to be asked to contribute.



DOUG AND MARY CONTRIBUTE TO JEWISH RELIEF FUND

All hands are ready to receive the contributions that Mary and Doug gave to the Jewish Relief Fund. The theatre owners' Chamber of Commerce caught the famous movie couple on the roof of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where they are stopping, and the members held out their hands. Of course, Mary and Doug knew what was wanted and they cheerfully came across.

plan."

"Out with it, then," demanded the six-foot colonel, who secretly disliked

"There is only one way to reach for?"

the Boss," the banker replied as he pulled out his memorandum book,

Colonel Waters, who was notoriously close not to say parsimonious

"It's a waste of time and money. You can't do it."

"Do you want to bet?" quickly asked the banker. "Or are your high principles so lofty that you wouldn't compromise with your conscience to the extent of betting?" At this both Jordan and Horton laughed outright. This mirthfulness on their part angered the pompous creature, so that for an instant he could not speak. Then he blurted out: "Yes, I'll bet." "How much?" Then, as though a new thought occurred, Hahn added: "Of course, I expect a man's size bet." At this question the colonel hesitated. He now wished he had kept his mouth shut. His mind sought an excuse to avoid a bit, for already the horrible thought that he might lose rose to frighten him. He therefore decided to make the figure so high and the terms so unreasonable that the banker would object. So now he retored: "I'll bet you forty thousand dollars against your eighty thousand dollars, if you are not afraid to risk so much on your smartness, that you cannot prevent the Mooney ordinance from becoming law. "I fail to see why I should give you better than even money," replied Hahn, and then, noting the look of relief on the other's face, continued: "However, as I have good reasons for doing, I will take your bet at the odds you demand." Then, turning to the others: "You gentlemen are witnesses and will, I hope, oblige me by acting as stakeholders and judges." Both Jordan and Horton assenting, Hahn, evidently immensely pleased, added: "In case Colonel Waters loses he is to make the check payable to the Sinai Hospital of this city. This is a Jewish institution, and I, as a Jew, want them to have that money in case I win." These words were spoken in contemplative earnestness.

At the word "Sinai Hospital" a look of consternation crossed the colonel's face. He could not overcome a feeling of apprehension. Somehow, now that it was too late, Waters was convinced that the astute little Jewish banker was betting on a sure thing. So now, in his helpless rage and perplexity, he only made a bad matter worse by viciously retorting: "I detest Jews!" "That I readily believe," assented the banker, his smile again appearing to tantalize the colonel. "In fact, I long ago suspected as much." Here Marcus Hahn turned to the others and continued: "Some weeks ago the Sinai Hospital, being in need of funds, sent out letters to certain prominent Jews of this city asking them for contributions. By a mistake one of these letters reached a certain gentile member of this club. Said member sent an insulting letter to the secretary of the Sinai Hospital which concluded with the statement

that not one cent of the writer's money would ever be given to any Jewish institution. As a trustee of the hospital I saw that letter and it was signed by"—here the banker turned his eyes and scowled at Colonel Waters, who, as though fascinated by the speaker's eyes, lifted up his unpleasant visage with its ugly look of hatred—"the individual who has just wagered \$40,000 with me and who seeks to insult me by saying that he detests Jews."

"I had a perfect right to refuse!" remonstrated the colonel, his face purple with rage. "And I repeat, with emphasis, that I detest all Jews and you in particular," he added, savagely.

The following night Marcus Hahn, after he had sufficiently smoked, pondered and resolved, received a distinguished looking person who had called by special appointment at the banker's residence. The two men remained in low conversation behind closed doors for several hours.

Concluding his instructions the banker said: "I want to caution you that the most important thing is secrecy. Move with exceeding caution. As things stand at present the entire matter hinges upon uncertainties. So if Kyle don't offer you the bonds come back to me and we will plan another attack from a different angle."

Boss Kyle was vexed. He realized that his visitor was a greater diplomat than himself. For twenty minutes the gentlemen had talked eloquently about the Mooney ordinance and why it should be vetoed, but so cautiously had he expressed his views that not one word could be used against him in case a stenographer were taking down his conversation through a dictograph.

"He will not offer me the money, but he's got twenty thousand dollars to spend in case I can assure him that the ordinance will not become law. How can I convince him? The best way will be to let him overhear a conversation." These thoughts passed through Boss Kyle's head in a few seconds. The judgment, the cunning and the audacity that had placed him in power now asserted themselves.

Kyle picked up his desk telephone and called up Alderman Thomas Mooney. "Tom, put that Sybeck matter on ice. . . . You can't? You can't. Yes," grimly, "you better come over!" As Kyle hung up the receiver his visitor looked at him and nodded approvingly. But neither man spoke a word further concerning the Mooney ordinance.

Alderman Mooney arrived in five minutes. He didn't wait for the "Boss" to speak first. "What's this stuff about Sybeck?" he demanded, curtly.

"Hands off!" The "Boss" never wasted words with his lieutenants.

"Hands off?" repeated Mooney, incredulously. "Why, Chief, it's too late now; the press has fallen for that ordinance hard. Besides, I can't stop the third reading now even if I come back and pass the boys your instructions."

"When is the third reading?" demanded the Boss.

"In about half an hour!" replied the ex-bartender, trying to adjust his mind to the astonishing change in his chief's attitude toward the Sybeck affair.

"All right, then! Have it read." Then, changing his tone, "I'll have it vetoed!"

The next moment, as Alderman Mooney was leaving the Boss' office, he little dreamed that this brief conversation had been staged by Kyle, who previously had requested his visitor to step into an adjoining room whose door had thoughtfully been left ajar.

Boos Kyle's parting words to his visitor were: "I'm glad you called. I'll see what I can do. By the way, do you ever play the market?"

At last Kyle was nibbling at the bait with which Marcus Hahn's had set his trap. "Oh, yes! Quite often," replied the visitor. "Can you give me a tip?"

"Buy Pendleton Copper," said Kyle meaningly. "Bentley and Raines have some shares. Better see them. Good morning!" "Thank you. I will," said the visitor, and departed. Swiftly the Boss stepped back to his desk and pressed a button. The next instant a plainclothes man from the Central Office appeared. "Follow that man and see if he goes to a newspaper office. If so arrest him before he can see the editor. Then call me up for further instructions. If he does not go to a newspaper office watch his movements all day and report to me tonight at eleven o'clock at my home." The officer saluted and vanished. Again Kyle reached for his desk telephone. "Bentley and Raines? This is Nicholas Kyle. Give me Mr. Pierce, please. This you, Joe?" Then, as Kyle's name appeared reversed on the firm's books, he continued: "Say, Joe, if a boob calls by the name of De Kalb and asks for Pendleton Copper sell what you've got under the name of E. Ely Kay. Get me? . . . Yes . . . hundred a share. . . . Yes. Call me up the minute you get the money. G'bye."

Twenty minutes later Kyle's phone rang. He answered it. Then, as he heard the message, he chuckled and muttered "good work!" Having thus satisfactorily concluded the sale of his shares the Boss lazily reached for a box of mild Havanas and, lighting a cigar, he leaned back in his swivel chair and puffed and pondered for the space of ten minutes. Then he reached for a pad of paper and scribbled the following message: "Call at my home at ten tonight." This brief note, which had neither superscription nor signature, he handed to a trusted messenger with instructions that it be given into the hands of the Mayor and none other.

That same month the Mayor, acting under secret orders from Boss Kyle, vetoed the Mooney ordinance.

"Of course a howl will go up from the Sybeck crowd," exclaimed Alderman Mooney when he saw Kyle. "What shall I tell 'em?" Kyle swore. "Tell 'em it will take \$40,000 more." Then, after a pause: "Say that the Mayor broke loose and refused to follow orders." Mooney looked at Kyle admiringly. This was a leader to follow. This was a man who collected from both sides. Mooney was glad he was such a man's lieutenant. He would remember this deal and some day when he himself was "Boss" he would apply Kyle's methods.

Several weeks later it did not miss Mr. Nicholas Kyle as a feature hard

to be read for its significance that the worthless certificates he had so gleefully disposed of, through his brokers, for twenty thousand dollars had suddenly and mysteriously risen to par and that Mark Hahn now stood revealed, to those on the inside, as the chief bondholder. Kyle investigated and discovered that Hahn had paid the best mining engineer in the country to examine the mine. This engineer had found something that others had overlooked. Acting on his advice the banker, having obtained a list of the stockholders of record, had purchased practically all of the shares—Kyle's excepted at fifty cents each. "Clever work!" mused the "Boss." "Very, very clever." * * *

The secretary of Sinai Hospital was amazed to find a \$40,000 check in the mail made payable to that institution. Impelled by gratitude, he immediately dictated a very cordial letter of acknowledgment addressed to Colonel Waters. That letter so filled the anti-Semitic Colonel with wrath that he wrote the secretary he wished a law could be passed through Congress to deport every Jew in the United States. Since the bank paid the check said secretary is still wondering why the Colonel signed it.

SCHLESINGER, ISAAC.—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 Isaac Schlesinger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Sampson H. Wayne, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of September, next.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of February, 1922.
RAY JACOBSON, MAURICE F. SCHLESINGER, Executors.
SAMPSON H. WAYNE, Attorney for Executors, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD

Admiralty Recognizes Jewish Religious Observances—A Jew in the French Cabinet—"Morning Post" and the Jews—Rev. A. A. Green on Justification—A New Business Center for Palestine—Zionist Association Meeting. Strike Interferes With Koshier Meat Supply—Jewish Lads' Brigade Activities.

London, Feb. 3, 1922.
According to an Admiralty announcement, so far as the exigencies of the service will permit, leave of absence for the purpose of attending their religious observances may be granted to officers and men of the Royal Navy belonging to the Jewish faith. For the Feast of Passover leave may be granted from April 13 to 20 (men to reach home by 5 p. m. on April 12); for the Feast of Pentecost, from June 2 to 8 (men to reach home by 5 p. m. on June 1); for the New Year, September 23 and 24 (men to reach home by 5 p. m. on September 22); Fast of the Day of Atonement, October 2 (men to reach home by 4 p. m. on October 1, and Feast of Tabernacles, October 7 and 8 (men to reach home by 5 p. m. on October 6).

Mr. Paul Strauss, Senator for the Seine, was invited by Premier Poincaré to take the post of Minister of Public Health in the new Cabinet. I am informed that Mr. Strauss has accepted the invitation. It is curious to observe that, in spite of his long political career and of his having played an important part in the consideration of pressing social questions, Mr. Strauss had never up to the present occupied any ministerial post. It will be remembered that this gentleman has taken considerable interest in the situation of the working classes, and in this connection has published several works on public welfare, the situation of the poor, the question of cheap tenements and the like.

Under the caption "Jewry in Politics," the "Morning Post" publishes one of the most ridiculous outpourings which it has ever succeeded in producing. The same old obsession appears to have prevailed that Jews are bent upon a plot for compassing the ruin of every state and in particular of the British Empire. As a proof that the absurd idea it has got into its head is true, it quotes, of all people in the world, the views of Colonel Gabriel in reference to Palestine. The "Jewish World," commenting on this, points out that it would be just as reasonable to quote the views of Mr. Collins or Mr. de Valera about the "Morning Post," and, pointing to them, say, "There you are; there is our estimate of you proved up to the hilt." Incidentally, the "Morning Post" does not only turn to Colonel Gabriel for evidence, but uses the "Jewish Chronicle" and the "Jewish World" as part evidence that the Jews supported and sympathized with the Irish rebellion. In justification of the attitude of these two papers over the struggle of the Irish nationalists the "Jewish World" says: "If the offense alleged against us is that we thought the struggle of Irish nationalists deserved our support and merited our sympathy—apart from the methods they employed for compassing their ends—then we did no more, and certainly no less, mutatis mutandis, than His Majesty's Government." The "Jewish World" goes on to show that if the "Morning

Post" intended its readers to believe that they approved of the methods pursued by the Sinn Feiners, then it is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation which prejudice and panic ever produced or with which even the "Morning Post" was ever associated.

The curious attitude of the "Morning Post" towards Jewish nationalism is clearly shown from the tone of its articles to be highly prejudiced; for nationalism, which it looks upon as a high virtue in the Arab, it considers in the Jew as arrogant and vicious. Equally characteristic of the "Morning Post's" tone is that the only Jew of whom it appears to be able to speak well is Mr. Morgenthau, whose main distinction the "Jewish World" says, consists in as arrogant and vicious a piece of treachery against his own people as any recorded in the annals of that sort of thing for all time.

Despite the Chief Rabbi's pronouncement concerning the teaching of the New Testament in synagogue classes, and notwithstanding Sir Robert Waley Cohen's appeal for an ending of the controversy, the Rev. A. A. Green has issued a further statement by way of justification for the course he took when he initiated the now banned instruction in the advanced class of his congregation. The statement appears to have been for the most part a rehash of the sermon which the reverend gentleman delivered upon the subject some weeks ago and which I quoted in a previous letter. For the rest Mr. Green's statement consists of some rather strong statements against the Jewish press because of the attitude it took upon the question. In reply to this statement the "Jewish Chronicle" now takes the attitude that Mr. Green's allegations are utterly untrue and supremely ridiculous, and it goes on to assure him that he is woefully mistaken. This journal does not appear inclined to enter into a controversy upon such lines as he has chosen to pursue. It brings the matter to a definite conclusion by saying, "We freely yield to Mr. Green the uncontested palm in that kind of justification."

A message from Palestine says that a meeting was held in Jerusalem at the beginning of January of the principal business men for the purpose of creating an organization for building a new business center on land formerly belonging to the Orthodox Patriarchate and has since been purchased by the Palestine Development Society. It is stated that the land purchased comprises 32,000 pics. It is intended to construct blocks of three-story buildings, which are also to be provided with basements, the first story to be used for shops and the upper ones for offices. The plot of ground allotted for each shop will be between 100 to 150 square pics in area. In connection with public thoroughfares, one-third of the land is to be left for roads and public squares, so that each shop would need about 180 pics of land. It is estimated that the price of the land will work out to about somewhere over 200 Egyptian piastres per square pic. The price fixed will probably be 230 Egyptian piastres. The representatives of the merchants, on the one hand, and of the Palestine Development Society on the other, are negotiating with an important

local bank with a view to securing a loan for erecting buildings in the proposed business quarter.

At the monthly reception of the West London Zionist Association held at the beginning of this week Mr. Richard Lichtheim gave a general review of the Zionist situation. He said that the discussion which Dr. Weizmann had had recently with various representatives of the government gave evidence that they were firmly determined to maintain both the Balfour declaration and the policy embodied in the mandate. Instructions had been given to the British Government's representatives to support its adoption when the mandate would probably come before the League of Nations in April. One condition, however, under which the favorable political situation could alone be turned to account was that the Jewish people should show itself willing and at the same time able to build up the National Home in Palestine. The lecturer claimed that the Zionist organization had been successful in gathering around itself a number of men of great capacity and devotion, which, he said, any Jewish administration might be proud of.

London's supply of fresh home killed meat appears at present to be in some danger. The slaughtermen of Islington and Aldgate meat markets, where most of the fresh meat supplies come from, are on strike owing to a proposal by the master butchers to reduce wages. The reductions are said to be at the rate of one shilling on each bullock killed and fourpence on every sheep. If the strike should continue the Jewish community in London will be seriously embarrassed, as a great proportion of the kosher meat comes from Islington. The strike commenced on January 28 and naturally, in view of the quantities of this meat consumed, existing stocks are hardly likely to last for long, although I have no definite information as to quantities at present in store.

A ball which is to be held on March 30 at the Hotel Cecil in aid of the funds of the Jewish Lads' Brigade has procured the patronage and support of a number of representative members of the community, Lady Swaythling acting as hostess and Lady Nathan presiding as chairman of the ball committee. Under the direction of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R. A., a tableau is being arranged, which will, of course, be in addition to the dancing. Among the many activities of the brigade, one which is very little known is that performed by the bearer and ambulance company. The lads in this company are trained in first aid duties, only the senior lads being admitted to membership. In addition to performing valuable service in camp, it is interesting to note that their help is constantly available at Camperdown House, where medical stores are kept in hand to deal with any cases which may arise. Besides this, at outside gatherings and sports meetings, etc., the services of the company are also used in the same way as the well known St. John's Ambulance Brigade. At the time of writing the commanding officer of the company, Lieutenant G. B. Joseph, is commencing a new course of instruction to be held once a week at headquarters.

Prepare for Zionist Membership Campaign

In response to a call sent out by Louis Lipsky, general secretary, to the Zionist districts in the country, preparations are now under way in three hundred and sixty-five Zionist centers for an intensive membership campaign during the pre-Passover period. It is expected that as a result of this campaign the membership of the Zionist Organization will be increased twofold over that of last year. It is reported from national headquarters of the Zionist Organization in New York that the membership for 1922 during the months of January and February is 33 per cent. higher than that of last year for the same period.

Districts throughout the country report progress in the membership enrollment. It is estimated that by June the end of the first half of the fiscal year will find the Zionist Organization with a membership much larger than that recorded the year before.

The Coward Shoe

Advantages of Coward Infants' Shoes

Most babies have every advantage that parents can bring to them and that accounts, in part, for the popularity of Coward Infants' Shoes.

For an infant to wear these shoes is a real advantage; there are no restrictions to bring forth plaintive protests and the foot is encouraged in normal, natural growth.

Of course your baby must start on an even footing.



Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.C.
(Near Warren St.)

The Beth David Bazaar

To raise the remainder of the sum of \$350,000 needed to pay the cost of its new addition, the Beth David Hospital, Lexington avenue and 113th street, opened a monster bazaar last Wednesday evening.

Fifty thousand dollars is considered a conservative inventory of the goods on hand and only new goods are being sold. The hospital is appealing to all to do their shopping at the bazaar, with the double intent of finding bargains and at the same time helping this non-sectarian institution to continue and further extend its work. Coats and suits, dresses, waists, undergarments, furniture, shoes, wearing apparel of every description, phonographs, silverware, dolls, toys, groceries and candy—in fact, almost anything that a well stocked department store would carry—has been donated to the hospital and has been put on sale. Besides, there will be every variety of

bazaar games and all-star entertainment to lend enjoyment to every night of the two weeks of the bazaar.

The committee of the hospital trustees in charge of the bazaar is headed by J. D. Bookstaver. Associated with him as chairman is Mrs. B. Fine, who is leading the bazaar workers of the Ladies' League of the Hospital. David Weintraub is chairman of the committee on publicity and advertising, Benjamin Rubinsky is chairman of the merchandise committee and Robert Seelav is in charge of entertainment.

The addition to the hospital, in which the bazaar is being held, will soon be opened as the most modern and one of the most completely equipped hospital institutions in Harlem. It is a completely fireproof five and a half story building. One of the innovations is a glass-enclosed operating room on the roof. Another is the installation of two complete diet kitchens. While the hospital is non-sectarian in its reception and treatment of patients, it conforms strictly to the Biblical dietary regulation in the preparation and selection of food.

George Fennell's Three Furniture Stores

People of discriminating taste who are interested in fine furniture, rugs, carpets and linoleums, at very moderate prices, will find it well worth their while to go a little out of the beaten path to examine our attractive offerings.

You may buy cheap furniture or furniture of poor quality, but if you really want a home instead of a furnished house, you must buy good furniture.

We are glad to be an assistant to any home-maker, and we place our experience and knowledge at their disposal.

110-112-114 SOUTH FOURTH AVE. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
2929-2931-2933 THIRD AVE. BRONX
2209 THIRD AVE. 120 121st STREET HARLEM

GEORGE FENNEL & CO.

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT WITH US

NEW HOTEL ELISBERG

MRS. E. ELISBERG, MGR.



Lakewood, N.J.

Lakewood's newest and most beautiful hotel

Jewish Dietary Laws strictly observed

Write for information

TELEPHONE LAKEWOOD 500

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD

Baked Daily
for over
55 Years

A. GOODMAN & SONS, Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y.



Baked Crisp
and Thin

Always
Palatable

של פסח

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD

A reform congregation has been established at Steubenville, O.

A Jewish Center will be erected at Englewood, N. J., by the Maccabean Club of that city.

A Jewish Choral Society has been formed in St. Joseph, Mo., under the auspices of the local Hadassah branch.

A Hebrew Institute is about to be built at Fall River, Mass., and bids for the construction of the building have been invited.

The Ladies' Auxillary of the Hoboken (N. J.) Community Center has undertaken to provide the entire interior furnishings for the building.

A religious school for the use of children of the North Side of Indianapolis, Ind., has been instituted under the auspices of Congregation Beth-El.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has opened regional offices in Kansas City, Mo., and placed Mr. David H. Robinot in charge.

After serving as a member of the Welfare Board of Omaha, Neb., for the past six years, Rabbi Frederick Cohn has handed in his resignation.

At Moszciska (East Galicia) a Polish official was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks for not allowing Jews to state on their census forms that Yiddish was their mother tongue.

The Independent Order B'rith Sholom, one of the youngest of Jewish fraternal insurance orders, announces that the Reserve fund begun in 1911 has now passed the half million dollar mark.

The Zionist World Executive in meeting at London, Eng., last week decided not to make any official reply to Lord Northcliffe's declarations regarding Zionism recently made in the English press.

Miss Fay M. Goldberg, of Chicago, was 21 years old last Wednesday. On the following day she received her State license as a practicing attorney, making her the youngest attorney in the State of Illinois.

The Zionist leader, Dr. Diamond, was appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs in Slovakia. He will conduct the newly created department with a view to improve the condition of the Jews in his country.

A congregation has recently been organized at Columbus, Tenn.

The Greek Government has offered facilities to the Jews in Salonika to rebuild the Jewish quarter.

Mrs. Ephraim Lederer has been re-elected first vice-president of the Woman's Democratic Club of Philadelphia.

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago, Ill., will receive a bequest of \$3,000 under the terms of the will of the late Barney Goldstein.

The Polish Court of Appeals has reduced from 20,000 marks to 1,000, the fine imposed upon M. Gilinsky for having displayed a signboard in Yiddish.

The Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery, of Chicago, Ill., is having a \$50,000 building fund drive to build a new home at Albany and Fifteenth streets.

Mr. Ellis A. Gimbel, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been elected honorary vice-president of the Society for Home Teaching of the Blind.

Lieut. Meyer C. Rubin of San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed chief of staff of the ninth department of the Military Order of the World War. This department embraces the Pacific coast and neighboring States.

The Polish Minister of Commerce received a Jewish deputation, to which he promised that he would arrange for Jewish representation on the Stock Exchange Committee and on the Council of Commerce and Industry.

Pending appointment by Governor Cox of a successor to District Attorney Pelletier, recently removed at Boston, Mass., Attorney General J. Weston Allen assigned Albert Hurwitz, one of his assistants, to the office temporarily.

Harris Sitrin, who was a prominent worker in the orthodox Jewish community of Utica, N. Y., passed away last week, the victim of pneumonia. He was vice-president and one of the founders of the Beth David Congregation.

Edward N. Calish, Jr., son of Rabbi Edward N. Calish, of Richmond, Va., has entered the Hebrew Union College as a special student, and will be enrolled as a regular student next year. At present the registry lists 78 students.

A Ladies' Auxillary to the Buffalo (N. Y.) B'nai B'rith was instituted last month. Ninety-three ladies are already enrolled.

A club to be known as the Sokolow Club is being organized by Detroit (Mich.) lawyers, who are interested in the Keren Hayesod work.

A congregation to be known as Or Chodesh is being formed by West Side residents of Milwaukee, Wis. It will be conservative in character.

As the result of the representations of the Allied Ministers, the Hungarian Government arrested six organizers of the pogrom at Orgovany, which occurred two years ago.

The Senate of Danzig has rejected the franchise scheme for the Jewish Community on the ground that it refused the franchise to women and employees of the community.

An interstate Federation of Temple Sisterhood was formed at Kansas City, Mo., last week by bodies in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The next annual meeting will be held in Omaha, Neb., in January, 1923.

The trustees of Temple Beth-El, of Pensacola, Fla., have donated the use of their synagogue free of charge to the Central Christian Church to be used by the latter body on Sundays and all other times when not used by the congregation.

The reactionary political leader Count Westorp, addressing a large mass meeting at Munich, outlined the ideals and principles of his party. His party, he said, is seeking a new Kaiser from Germany, who will possess the Polish virtue of Jew-baiting and hating.

A contract has been let by Congregation Sons of Abraham for a new synagogue to be erected at Hopkins avenue and Allison street, Norwood, Ohio. The building will also house the Norwood Hebrew Free School and other Jewish activities of the section.

Mayor Curley has named H. Murray Pakulski, a Boston attorney, who lives in Dorchester, to be the administration's legislative agent. The previous incumbent was paid at the rate of \$4,800 for this service, but Mr. Pakulski's compensation has not been announced.

Mrs. Emma Lederer, the last survivor of the early Jewish settlers in Des Moines, Iowa, passed away last month at the age of 74. Mrs. Lederer came to Des Moines in 1868, and it was in her home that the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun was organized in 1873.

Miss Hannah Passamaneck has been awarded first honors in the mid-year graduation class of the Louisville (Ky.) Girls' High School. Miss Passamaneck, who is 16 years of age and the youngest member of her class, had an average of over 95 per cent. in her scholastic career.

The Jewish Communal Organizations in Lithuania are to have the same status as that enjoyed by the municipalities as regards postal arrangements in the country. In accordance with the new regulations, the Communal organizations will be able to send their letters free of charge.

The Greek representative at the League of Nations, M. Malah of Saloniki, was invited by the Government of Greece to accept a ministerial office. Mr. Malah, who is an active member of the Jewish community, refused the offer on the ground that he preferred to retain his place in the League of Nations.

The erection of a Jewish hospital for the care and protection of New Haven's population was announced last month at an executive meeting of the Jewish Health Association. A campaign will be launched within a year, and the building, it is hoped, will be completed in a few years, at an expense of \$100,000 or more.

The Czecho-Slovakian Government has contributed 180,000 crowns to the fund for the renovation of the worldwide known synagogue, the "Altneuschule," of Prague. A similar sum is being given by the Jewish Community. The Ark, which is of special artistic and archaeological value, will be the first object of the attention of the renovating committee.

Professor Roppard, the director of the mandate division of the League of Nations declared to a representative of the Zionist Organization that the Palestine mandate will be ratified at the next session of the league, in April. The ratification could not take place until now because America and Italy had not given their approval.

The Strassburg Jewish journal "La Juive" reports that many Jewish communities in Alsace-Lorraine have become completely destroyed. The Jews have gradually completed their exodus and cities which a few years ago had prosperous and flourishing Jewish communities are now totally free of Jews. Oberhagenthal formerly had a Jewish majority in its population, but now there is not one Jew to be found there. So it is with many other villages and cities. The synagogues are being constantly sold to Gentiles and of the formerly great Jewish community in Imlingen, one of the largest in the entire province, has remained but one Jewish family.

FIRST WEEK OF NEW YORK RELIEF CAMPAIGN DISAPPOINTING WITH REST OF COUNTRY OVERSUBSCRIBING QUOTAS

Following the two great dinners on Sunday evening, February 19, which opened the campaign in New York city to raise \$5,000,000 for the relief of the war-stricken Jews of Europe, progress for the first week of the "drive" has been disappointingly slow, and indications are that the effort will have to be extended for at least a week beyond the original fortnight unless the second week produces better results.

Meanwhile the rest of the country is doing splendidly by the national appeal for \$14,000,000. Telegrams received by David A. Brown since February 19 report city after city reaching and passing their quotas, and others securing enough subscriptions at the opening functions of their campaigns to assure their success. Among the most recent are reports from Minneapolis announcing opening contributions of \$85,000, and St. Paul \$65,000 toward a quota for the entire State of Minnesota of \$250,000. Norfolk, Va., through its chairman, Moe Levy, reported that it had reached its quota. Hartford, Conn., had \$50,000 in sight.

On February 15 David A. Brown made a report to the Advisory Committee of the national appeal, giving details of the progress of the campaign throughout the country. The first telegram he quoted was from Simon Lyon, chairman of the Washington, D. C., committee, where \$100,000 had been raised. Since that report Washington has raised another \$5,000 with money still coming in.

Another wire quoted in this report was from Lionel Weil, chairman for North Carolina, announcing that \$120,000 had been raised as against the quota of \$100,000, to which the Jews of that State had voluntarily increased their original quota of \$50,000.

Eugene Warner, of Buffalo, chairman of New York State north of the Bronx, reported that his city had raised \$165,000, or \$15,000 in excess of its quota, and expected to raise \$10,000 more in the "mopping up." He assured Mr. Brown that he was coming to the Bronx with \$1,000,000 or more.

Another fine report mentioned by Mr. Brown is from A. L. Saltzstein, State chairman for Wisconsin, to the effect that Milwaukee had gone over the top with \$142,000 raised at a workers' meeting, and fourteen small towns securing \$26,000 "to start with." Mr. Saltzstein added: "The quota for Wisconsin is \$200,000, which is more than we have ever raised before, but believe I am conservative when I say that what we raise will be far in excess of that."

Charles T. Abeles, State chairman for Arkansas, informed Mr. Brown that \$88,025.29 had been raised in his State, \$13,000 in excess of its quota. Moses A. Gunst, of San Francisco, when last heard from announced that his city had raised \$275,000, and had therefore raised its quota from \$350,000 to \$500,000. He added: "We will never rest until we have exceeded our quota of \$1,000,000." At the same time Adolph Fleischman wired from Los Angeles that his townsmen had contributed \$150,000, or one-half of its quota, at the opening meeting. He begged Mr. Brown "not to worry," as the balance would be raised in the next few days.

Alabama's 11,000 Jews when last heard from had only \$7,000 to reach its quota of \$100,000, according to Isidore Weil, the State chairman. Indiana finished the

greatest campaign in its history, under the leadership of Louis J. Borinstein, with \$30,000 over its quota of \$300,000. A. C. Wurmser telegraphed from Kansas City that his town had exceeded its quota of \$100,000.

BERNARD ARONSON

Bernard Aronson, who represents the Tenth Assembly District, Manhattan, in the New York State Legislature, was born in New York city, July 2, 1886. His early education was obtained in the public schools of this city. He then entered De Witt Clinton High School and studied law at New York University Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1906. He was admitted to the bar in 1907, since which time he has been actively engaged in the general practice of the law.



BERNARD ARONSON

This is Mr. Aronson's second term in the Assembly, and he is considered one of the most active members.

During the World War Mr. Aronson served in France with the 302d Artillery as corporal and saw action at the front.

Mr. Aronson is active in civic, philanthropic and social undertakings. He is a member of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, New York County Lawyers' Association, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Emanuel Lodge 654, F. & A. M., Zeta Beta Tau and many other organizations.

The will of the late Alfred S. Heidelberg, member of the banking firm of Heidelberg, Ickelheimer and Company, whose death was reported from Paris last month, leaves \$150,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, of this city, to endow the "Alfred and Julie Heidelberg ward." Bequests of \$5,000 each are left to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, the Children's Charitable Union, the Sanatorium for Poor Children and the Lenox Hill Hospital.

B. Altman & Co.

The Hosiery Dep't

has received from France, and is now introducing, among other interesting novelties for Spring

Women's White Cashmere Sport Hose

with handsomely embroidered, colored silk clocks; an attractive innovation which will make a direct appeal to the feminine stylist who can appreciate the combination of fashion with utility.

(First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



A Safe Food For Babies

Borden's EAGLE BRAND (CONDENSED MILK)

Has solved this problem for thousands and thousands of mothers during the past three generations, and more babies have been reared upon Eagle Brand than from all other prepared foods combined.

If your milk does not agree—if your baby is not gaining in weight, cries, or is fretty and irritable, use Borden's Eagle Brand.

Mail this advertisement to The Borden Co., New York, and receive free directions in Jewish telling you just how to use it, also a baby book.



ENGAGEMENTS

BARIL-NEKRITZ.—Mrs. B. B. Nekritz of 49 West 114th street announces the engagement of her daughter, Rosalie Edith, to Mr. Samuel J. Baril.

BENDHEIM-MORRIS.—Mrs. E. Morris of 695 St. Nicholas avenue announces the engagement of her daughter Rae to Mr. Nathan Bendheim.

ETTINGER-FRAGNER.—Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Goldman of 180 St. Nicholas avenue announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Gladys Fragner, to Mr. Charles D. Ettinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ettinger of 121 St. Nicholas avenue.

KELTER-GRABFELDER.—Mrs. Samuel Grabfelder of 516 West 169th street announces the engagement of her daughter Reina to Mr. Jerome C. Kelter.

LEFF-DENSEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Densen of 105 West 113th street beg to announce the betrothal of their daughter, Sadie R., to Mr. Herman Leff of Brooklyn.

LEVEY-OBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Ober, 445 East 140th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Sara to Mr. Bernard Levey.

ROBINSON-BRANDON.—Mrs. J. Brandon of 808 West End avenue announces the engagement of her daughter Doris to Mr. William Robinson, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Robinson of 1044 Faile street. At home Sunday, March 5, from 3 to 6.

WEILL-JACKSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Jackson of 985 Fox street announce the engagement of their daughter Teresa to Mr. Milton Weill.

MARRIAGES

BROWN-JULIAN.—On Wednesday, February 22, 1922, at 3810 Broadway, Mrs. Lillian G. Julian to Harris Brown. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

FRITZ-FEINBERG.—Miss Kate Feinberg to Mr. Louis Fritz on Sunday, February 26, by Rev. S. Seidman.

GLUCKMAN-SIEGEL.—On Thursday, February 16, Miss Rose Siegel, of 667 West 165th street, to Herman Gluckman, of Brooklyn, at the home of the officiating minister, Rabbi Aaron Eiseman.

GOLDSTEIN-GRUBBERG.—Miss Elizabeth Grubberg to Mr. Samuel J. Goldstein at the Hollywood, No. 43 W. 124th street, on February 14, 1921. Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel officiating.

HART-GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Goldberg, 849 Beck street, announce the marriage of their daughter Rose to Bertram F. Hart on February 22, 1922.

HAUPT-WEISBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Weisberg, of 654 West 161st street, announce the marriage of their daughter Cecil to Jack Haupt, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 21, 1922, at the Royal by Rabbi Aaron Eiseman.

JOSEPHSON-ZIPPER.—On Sunday, February 26, at Temple Peni-El, Gilbert P. Josephson of 1259 Longfellow avenue to Edith P. Zipper, by Rabbi Joel Blau and Cantor H. Kleinert.

KNOPF-COYLL.—Miss Leah Mary Coyll to Dr. Saul Knopf, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at his residence, on February 22, 1922.

LERMAN-GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lerman, 1005 Avenue K, Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter Esther to Mr. Ben Goldstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldstein, 283 Audubon avenue, New York.

NIEMAN-BORUSTEM.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Borustem, of 621 West 135th street, announce the marriage of their daughter Minna to David Nieman, on Wednesday, February 15, at the Wallace by Rabbi Aaron Eiseman.

RABINOWITZ-HOROWITZ.—Miss Nettie B. Horowitz to Mr. Joseph Rabinowitz, of Houston, Texas, on Sunday, February 26, by Rev. S. Seidman.

RUBINSTEEN-SHAPIRO.—On Wednesday, February 15, at the Hotel McAlpin, Miss Dora Shapiro of Augusta, Ga., to David Rubinstein, of Savannah, Ga., Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

SAPIN-UNKER.—Miss Rose Unker was married to Mr. Philip Sapin on Saturday, February 25, at 974 East 179th street, by Rev. S. Seidman.

SAUNDERS-LINDENBLITT.—Mrs. I. Lindenblitt announces the marriage of her daughter Anna to Mr. Jack Sanders, of the Hotel McAlpin, on Wednesday, February 22, at the home of Rev. S. Seidman.

WALDSTEIN-MAGNUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Magnus, of 420 East 141st street, announce the marriage of their daughter Mabel to Sam M. Waldstein, on Wednesday, February 22, at their home. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

WEISS-MARBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Marburger announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Harry N. Weiss on February 22, 1922, at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

WESTMAN-MITNICK.—Miss Lena Mitnick to Mr. Jacob Westman by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at his residence, on February 25, 1922.

WEISS-MARBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Marburger, of 981 Park avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Harry Nathan Weiss, on Wednesday, February 22, 1922, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

BAR MITZVAH

BALSAM.—Mr. and Mrs. George Balsam (nee Etta Lebovitz of South Brooklyn) of No. 3920 Broadway, New York city, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Milton David on Saturday, March 11, at Washington Heights Congrega-

tion, No. 510 West 161st street, at 10 a. m. At home Saturday after 5 p. m. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

JACOBS.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobs of 1576 Second avenue announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Casriel at Congregation Agudath Jeshorim, 113 East Eighty-sixth street, Saturday, March 4.

BIRTHS

KAUFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Kaufman (nee Florence Busch) announce the birth of a daughter, Elaine Sylvia, February 21, 1922, at home.

SPECTOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spector (nee Frances Marks) of 1581 President street, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a daughter at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, February 20.

STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Strauss (nee Rose Singer), 501 West 172d street, announce the birth of a daughter, February 23, Bronx Maternity.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES

ADATH ISRAEL (551 E. 169th St., Bronx).—This evening Rabbi Norman Salit will speak on "Out of the Depths."

AGUDAS ISRAEL (Seneca and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn).—Rabbi Joseph A. Sarachek will speak this evening on "Religion and Life." Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

AGUDATH JESHORIM (113 E. 86th St.).—Rev. Dr. Gabriel Schulman speaks this evening and on Sabbath morning.

AHAVATH ISRAEL (508 W. 157th St.).—Sabbath morning Mr. Robert August will speak on "The Need of the Hour."

ANSHEI EMETH TALMUD TORAH (Keap St., Brooklyn).—Sabbath morning Rabbi Yudel Elfenbein will speak on "The Importance of the Synagogues."

BETH-EL (5th ave. and 76th st.).—Sabbath morning, Dr. Samuel Schulman will preach. Sunday morning, at 11, Dr. Schulman will deliver a popular discourse on "Croakers and Consolers."

BNAI JESHURUN (257 W. 88th St.).—This evening Rabbi Israel Goldstein will speak on "Self-Respect." Sabbath morning Rabbi Goldstein speaks on the portion of the week.

BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER (691 Eastern Parkway).—This evening Rabbi Israel Herbert Levinthal will speak on "The Synagogue and Ethical Culture." Sabbath morning on the weekly portion.

EMANU-EL (Fifth Ave. and 43d St.).—Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak Sunday at 11.15 on "A Revolution Against Evolution."

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Carnegie Hall).—Sunday morning Dr. Stephen S. Wise speaks on "Is Jacob Loeb's Indictment of New York Just?"

GATES OF PRAYER (Bedford Ave. and Hewes St., Brooklyn).—Rabbi Jacob A. Dolgenas will speak this evening on "The Eternal Verities." Sabbath morning "The Relief Drive."

HEBREW TABERNACLE (Broadway at 15th St.).—This evening Rabbi I. Mortimer Bloom speaks on "Husbands and Wives—How to Choose Them and How to Lose Them." Sabbath morning on the weekly portion.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE (37 W. 116th St.).—This evening Mr. Harold S. Budner will speak on "Factions in American Jewry."

MONTEFIORE CONGREGATION (Hewitt and Macy pl., Bronx).—This evening Rabbi Jacob Katz will speak on "Main Street—The Book by Sinclair Lewis." Sabbath morning on the weekly portion.

MT. NEBOH (150th St. & Broadway).—Rabbi Aaron Eiseman speaks this evening on "Does Wealth Bring Happiness?" Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

MT. SINAI (305 State St., Brooklyn).—Rabbi Alex Basel will speak this evening and on Sabbath morning.

MT. SINAI ANSHE EMETH (178th St. and Wadsworth Ave.).—This evening Rabbi Leopold Zinsler will speak. Sabbath morning Rabbi Zinsler preaches on the portion of the week.

MT. ZION (37 W. 119th St.).—Rabbi B. A. Tintner will speak this evening on "The Stage and Its Worth." Sabbath morning on "Sanctuaries."

NINTH STREET TEMPLE (Ninth St., Brooklyn).—Rabbi M. Friedlander speaks this evening and on Sabbath morning.

ORACH CHAIM (Lexington Ave. and 95th St.).—Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson preaches Sabbath morning.

PENI-EL (W. 147th St.).—Rabbi Joel Blau speaks this evening on "William Jennings Bryan and Our Monkey Ancestry." Sabbath morning, "Life's Sanctuaries."

PETACH TIKVAH (Rochester Ave. and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn).—Rabbi B. Reuben Wellerstein will speak this evening on "Flexible Conscience." Sabbath morning on the portion of the Law.

PROGRESSIVE SYNAGOGUE (46th St. and 15th Ave., Brooklyn).—Rabbi David Klein will speak this evening and on Sabbath morning.

SHAARI ZEDEK (Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn).—Rabbi Harry Weiss will

Temple Beth-El

FIFTH AVENUE and 76th STREET
FRIDAY at 5:30 P. M.
Sabbath Morning Services at 10:15
Sermon by DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN
Sunday Morning at 11:00
Discourse by DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN
"CROAKERS and CONSOLERS"

FOR COAL PHONE 1000
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
Wood Working in All its Branches
Mason Material
Office and Yards - 22 Pelham Road

NORTH SIDE BAKING CO.
Telephone 5. M. Shumofsky
BAKERS and
CONFECTIONERS
Branches: Mt. Vernon, Larchmont,
Mamaroneck, Port Chester and Rye.
40 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

FLOWERS OF QUALITY
House of Flowers
Phone Oakwood 8616 Procter Bldg., Mt. Vernon

Wallabout Market Motor Truck Ex.
New & Used MOTOR TRUCKS. Parts & Accessories
PLEASURE CARS, Bodies, Parts and Supplies
148-152 Flushing Ave., cor. Vanderbilt, B'klyn.

Glass Tops for All Furniture
Direct from manufacturer at wholesale prices.
Also Glass Shelves and Mirrors.
NATHAN LYONS, INC.,
508 to 514 WEST 34th ST. Tel. Longacre 6408

speak this evening and on Sabbath morning.

SINAI TEMPLE (Stebbins Ave. and E. 163d St.).—This evening Rabbi Max Reichler will speak on "Straton, the Jazz Preacher." Sabbath morning, "Strange Crowns."

SONS OF ISRAEL (21st and Benson Aves., Brooklyn).—Rabbi Nachman H. Eben will preach Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

TEMPLE ISRAEL (96th St. and Central Park West).—This evening Rabbi Maurice H. Harris will speak on "The Theatre as a Medium of Culture." Sabbath morning Rabbi Louis I. Newman on "Ought Jews Teach the New Testament? The Controversy in English Jewry."

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (550 W. 181st St.).—Rabbi Morris Silverman will speak this evening and on Sabbath morning.

TEMPLE SINAI (Arlington Ave. and Bradford St., Brooklyn).—This evening Rabbi Maxwell L. Sacks will speak on "When Pulpit and Stage Amalgamate." Sabbath morning on the portion of the Law.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CONGREGATION (508 W. 161st St.).—Rabbi Max Drob preaches Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

WILLIAMSBURG Y. M. H. A. (Rodney St., Brooklyn).—Rabbi Yudel Elfenbein lectures this evening on "The Ten Commandments of the Synagogue in Comparison with Those of the Church."

Prominent New York Women Arrange "Palestine Afternoon" Tea

Mrs. Richard Gotthell, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Keren Hayesod, which is co-operating with Judge Henry J. Dannenbaum in the preparatory under way for the Greater New York Keren Hayesod campaign, announces that the members of the committee will act as hostesses at a "Palestine afternoon tea," which will be given on Monday, March 6, at 3 p. m., at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

The musical program includes Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt and Mr. Cherniavsky of the Zimro. The speakers include Vladimir Jabotinsky and Judge Dannenbaum. Mrs. Richard Gotthell will preside. The total number of hostesses to date is reported to be 127, each hostess being responsible for nine guests. Mrs. Gotthell states that she expects the attendance to reach 1,500.

The following hostesses have been added to the list in the past week: Mrs. Charles Duca, Mrs. M. Berlin, Mrs. M. Thurman, Mrs. J. Levinson, Mrs. R. Cross, Mrs. M. Kasowsky, Mrs. Gottsfeld, Mrs. M. Katz, Mrs. Reuben Brainin, Mrs. J. Pinto, Mrs. Nathan Yohalem, Mrs. Saul Siegfeld, Mrs. S. M. Bondy, Mrs. Joel Blau, Mrs. Henry Clay Anspacher, Mrs. J. M. Harris, Mrs. Leo Vogel, Mrs. J. H. Steinhart, Mrs. Edward Ash, Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, Mrs. Peter Segal, Mrs. S. Jacobson, Mrs. M. Stickler, Mrs. I. Stanislaw, Mrs. Arthur Levy, Mrs. Henry Kendall, Mrs. Eva Zachariah, Mrs. D. Shapiro, Mrs. M. Weinberg, Mrs. S. Arkin, Mrs. Bernard Whitlock, Mrs. Victor Guinzburg, Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen, Mrs. Max Herskovitz.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HALL.
"THE VIENNA"
131-133 East 58th St.
S. TURKEL, Proprietor
Also Proprietor Klamesha Inn, Klamesha, N. Y.
ENTIRELY RENOVATED FOR THIS SEASON. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SMALL AND LARGE AFFAIRS. CUISINE STRICTLY KOSHER. UNDER SUPERVISION OF RABBI DR. PH. KLEIN. ESTIMATES UPON APPLICATION

COHAN, GOLDSTEIN & CO.
113-113 1/2 BOWERY, NEW YORK
Phone Orchard 452-8322. Established 1886
FINE FURNITURE and RUGS
Our low rent is your saving. The most complete and largest line of FURNITURE and RUGS to suit everybody and for every purpose. Furniture such as is only shown in high-class furniture shops in high-rent districts can be selected at our spacious, show-rooms at a saving of 50 per cent. Be your own salesman; goods marked in plain figures. We invite your inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

For Good FURNITURE go to
FRANK E. ROSEN & CO.
315-317 Grand Street -:- New York
You are cordially invited to inspect our seven-story building stocked with high grade and Grand Rapids dining, bedroom and library furniture.
Mid-Winter Sale at Prices Lower Than Any Other Stores

Grodin & Wilson, Inc. PAINTERS, DECORATORS
PAPERHANGERS and HARDWOOD FINISHERS
568 COLUMBUS AVENUE, near 88th Street Phone Schulyer 5599 NEW YORK

Service - Sanitation - Satisfaction
Hanscom Bakeries, INC. Phone 7922 Audubon
MAIN OFFICE 3794 Broadway
BRANCHES: 1278 St. Nicholas Ave. 3520 Broadway (144th St.) 3921 Broadway (164th St.) 602 West 181st St.

HOTEL BIBO MADISON AVENUE
Corner 92d Street
Offers its beautiful dining and reception rooms for weddings, banquets, receptions and all other social functions. Strictly Kosher catering under supervision of Rabbi Margolis. Inspection invited. Lenox 8200.

Enoch's TABLE LUXURIES
Staple and Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
930 Madison Ave., New York
229 Columbus Ave., New York
West End, New Jersey

THE FULTON PHARMACY
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Call Hillcrest 2110. PROMPT DELIVERY
171 E. Third St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Bassi Freres
"The Artistic Florists"
and Natural Landscapers
Telephone 1063 New Rochelle N. Y.

A. MEYER
FLORIST
1062 MADISON AVE., Near 80th St., N. Y.
Telephone Lenox 2352

ESTABLISHED THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS
ALEXANDER BROS.
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, etc.
107-109 & 111 BOWERY, N. Y.
Call Attention to Their Entirely NEW LINE OF ARTISTIC, WELL-MADE FURNITURE
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO NEWLY MARRIED COUPLES IN FURNISHING THEIR HOMES

FURS
H. ARONOW
Showing a complete collection of Imported and Domestic Models in Fur Coats, Wraps, and Capes for Fall and Winter.
28 LENOX AVE., NEW YORK

Tel. Morningside 4518 Open Day & Night
THE LENOX
Russian and Turkish Baths
Sleeping Accommodations Free. Largest Swimming Pool in the City.
135-137 West 115th St.
Near LENOX AVE. NEW YORK
Phone Spring 2615, 2616 Always Open
The Lafayette Baths
AND HOTEL
HOTEL ROOMS by Day, Week or Month
405 LAFAYETTE STREET
Near Astor Place Subway—NEW YORK

THE HARLEM PALACE
We cater everywhere Formerly The Horstwald
M. Rosenbaum caterer for Banquets, Weddings and all Social Events. Large Airy Meeting Rooms
27-29 W. 115th STREET NEW YORK
Telephone University 5848

Established 1887.
D. JONES
62 ORCHARD STREET
Near Grand St., New York City.
Calls Attention to His HIGH GRADE AND ARTISTIC LINE OF FINEST MADE FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices
SPECIAL OFFER TO NEWLYWEDS
Prices to Suit All, Even the Most Economically Inclined.
Phone: Orchard 6671

A Real Necessity
GOOD BEDDING
THE KIND THAT PUTS MEANING INTO
"A Good Night's Rest"
That's the Kind WE Make.
Call Up Gramercy 1811.
SOMELASTIQUE BEDDING CO.
Factory: 301 to 307 East 22d St., N. Y. C.
Showrooms: 21 West 46th St., N. Y. C.

THE
LADIES DEPARTMENT
OF THE
ST. NICHOLAS BATHS
Lenox Ave. and 110th St.
Subway
Rebuilt, Enlarged
Redecorated, Refurnished

H. KAMBOORIAN CO.
Oriental Rugs
797 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Near 67th Street. Tel.: Rhineland 9047
H. KAMBOORIAN formerly with JOSEPH WILD & CO.
J. SINGER, Upholsterer
Interior Decorations, Furniture and Draperies, Architectural Woodwork, General Contractor, Office and Warehouse, 1047 Park Ave., N. Y. Lenox 2516

Leaders in Their Respective Lines

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

SOHMER

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

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

31 West 57th Street

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

For Good Furniture
COME TO

Leslie Mark FURNITURE & CARPETS

89 BOWERY, N. Y.
Phone Orchard 8076-8077

Special Inducements for Newlyweds

CIGARETTES, CIGARS HUMIDORS
and Smokers' Articles de Luxe



Benson & Hedges

435 FIFTH AVENUE

London NEW YORK Montreal

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

WHITE PLAINS
PORTCHESTER
PLEASANTVILLE

MAMARONECK
RYE
HARRISON

WILLIAM A. BURK, Inc.

Phone, White Plains 646

Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company

INGLIS MOORE UPPERCU, President

1881 Broadway, New York.

BRANCHES

WHITE PLAINS
NEW ROCHELLE

BROOKLYN
NEWARK

BRIDGEPORT
POUGHKEEPSIE

The Bible and Its Critics

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, of the Institutional Synagogue delivered his lecture before his adult Bible class Monday evening, February 27, and spoke on "Bible and Its Critics." He said in part: "I have read in the New York Times Mr. Bryan's article on 'God and Evolution' and an attack made upon it by Dr. Tyson. Dr. Tyson and his ilk in Christian or Jewish institutions of religion disgust me. They make it patent that they have not the courage of their convictions. If they do not believe in their respective faiths, let them get out. I have more respect for Professor Felix Adler, who like these men, did not believe in the faith of his fathers, and left the synagogue, to form an Ethical so-

ciety, discarding the Divinity of the Bible, its immutable truthfulness, and began to bring men to ethical living by such portions of all thought as lead to ethics. I want to compliment William Jennings Bryan for his courage to state his point of view concerning Darwin and the Bible, in that simple plain way—the way of faith. He is attacked by a so-called minister of faith as being 'childish.' All faith is child-like, because it is simple and believing.

"The time has come today, when men must assert themselves and say whether the Bible is true, everlastingly true, representing the word of God, and whether the Biblical clause 'and God spoke' is a figment of the imagination. "When I left college and during the earlier years of my ministry, I was much concerned with the old question of the Bible and science and attempts at

reconciliation. I have since seen the futility of this concern, for reconciliations have been made, are made today and will yet again have to be made. Let me illustrate what I mean. Before Copernicus and Galileo, the Bible had to be squared with the science of the time. With Copernicus and Galileo all these reconciliations were shown to be wrong and a different set of harmonizations had to be and are made. But here is the point: Einstein has come forward with a theory of relativity, and who knows but that through this theory all our notions of time may be changed, and again, we shall have to give new explanations to palliate the faithless with regard to science and the Bible, and who can tell that my son at some later day shall not be called upon to square a new scientific theory concerning space and time, and creation, with the Bible.

"As for higher criticism also, we have seen how twenty years ago the well-known Graf Wellhausen theory, breaking up the Bible into different collections, was all the rage, and today that too has been disproven. We must say, in view of the above facts, that if a theory be advanced that does not agree with the Bible, it will sooner or later be proved to be unsound. The Darwinian theory is a striking example. The origin of species is a theory, not a truth—a theory, and even the theory has been exploded by scientists of note. Let us say with the prophet Isaiah, chapter 40, verse 8, 'The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of God will stand firm forever.'"

SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lurie of No. 1186 Madison avenue will sail for Palestine on the steamship Arabic on March 8. En route they intend visiting Madeira, Italy, Greece and Egypt and on the return Florence, Trieste, France and England. Mrs. Lurie's father will accompany them and will make his permanent home in Palestine.

A bridge whist will be given at the Pennsylvania Hotel on Tuesday, March 7, at 2 p. m., and the proceeds will be used for building a waiting room for the Hadassah Hospital at Palestine. Many prominent women of New York and Brooklyn have taken tables, and the affair promises to be unusually successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moskowitz have returned from their wedding trip abroad and are occupying their residence at 318 West 100th street. Mr. and Mrs. Moskowitz sailed for Europe on January 11, the day of their wedding, and returned on the Aquitania on Saturday. Mrs. Moskowitz was formerly Miss Sidney Treeger, and her marriage to Mr. Moskowitz, who is a brother of Samuel W. Moskowitz, was solemnized at the Hotel Astor.

"The Mikado" is to be given by the members of Shearith Israel League of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Plaza, on Thursday evening, March 9. Ko-Ko will be played by A. L. Ridge and Miss Jennie Kraus will play Yum-Yum. Pooh-

Bah will be Maurice Luckstone and A. Hirsch will play Nanki-Poo. Other roles will be taken by Miss Edith Myers, Moses Guedalia and Arthur D. Hendricks. Dancing will follow the performance.

Among those who enjoyed the holiday period at the New Hotel Ellisberg, Lakewood, N. J., were: Miss Perle Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stone, Mr. Morris Baker, Mr. E. J. Liebovitz, Mr. A. Rothstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Applebaum and family, Mr. and Mrs. I. Goldfarb and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Newman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Dickler and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stone, Mr. Harry Rutinberg and Miss Rene Rutinberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Becher, Mr. H. W. Ginsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pechter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pechter, Mr. and Mrs. Sussman and family, Mr. Michael Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Horvitz and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenman, Miss H. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Braunstone and family, Mrs. M. M. Hydeman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cohen and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Winters and family.

Miss Mathews Heads Harlem Relief Drive

The Jewish Relief Committee, which aims to realize its \$5,000,000 quota towards the \$14,000,000 drive for the relief of the sufferers and starving Jews in Eastern Europe, has done well in selecting Miss Annie Mathews, register of New York county, as head of a committee for the Harlem section of New York to solicit contributions for the relief fund.

Miss Mathews is well known to Harlemites. She is the Democratic leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and has been a social worker among the poor of Harlem. She was one of the pioneers in the woman's suffrage movement. Her charities have been liberally dispensed without regard to race, creed or color.

In this movement she has gone to work with a vim that has spread all over Harlem and is certain to bring results. She has appointed an executive committee every member of which is a live wire. Among those on the committee are Miss Loretta Bonner, Mrs. Michael H. Wolfe, Miss Loretta P. Foley, Mrs. Michael C. O'Brien, Mrs. Janeva Rosenthal, Mrs. Rose Shapiro, Miss Frances Marion Brandon, Mrs. May Guttentag, Mrs. Ann Naughton, Mrs. Frances Abraham, Mrs. Fanny Shapiro, Edmund P. Holahan, Michael J. McCarthy, Martin Holzman, Charles W. Schluter, James A. O'Reilly and Lucas J. Donegan.

She has arranged for a monster vaudeville performance to be held at Gabel's Theatre, 116th street and Fifth avenue, March 7, the courtesy of using the theatre having been extended to Miss Mathews by Max Gabel, its owner, gratis.

Mr. Gabel and Miss Jennie Goldstein, the Jewish prima donna, with the assistance of their entire cast, will present an act from their famous hit, "The Golem," and Mr. Boris Thomashefsky, proprietor of Thomashefsky's Theatre, volunteered his services and that of his cast, who will render an act from his popular production, "The Green Millionaire." Through the efforts of Mr.

Want Column

UNITED HEBREW CONGREGATION OF JOHANNESBURG

Applications are invited for the Post of Minister for the Synagogue, now being erected in Yeoville, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

Candidates must be qualified English-speaking Lecturers. Possession of a University Degree, though not essential, is considered highly desirable.

Salary, £800 per annum.

Applications, stating qualifications, with copies of testimonials to be sent to: HERMAN BARANOV, HERBERT KRAUSS, Joint Secretaries, P. O. Box 2183, JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL

Refined Hebrew widow will board school child; motherly care; all conveniences; quiet surroundings; references. Cathedral 8905, Apt. 4-A.

SECRETARY—Young lady desires full or part-time position as social or private secretary to lady or gentleman. Knowledge of Jewish communal activities; general secretarial work, four years' business experience; stenography and typewriting. Address Box 87, Hebrew Standard.

CANTOR—Young American baritone wishes position with modern orthodox or semi-orthodox congregation. Operatic trained voice; excellent speaker. Season position at summer resort or permanency. Box 120, Hebrew Standard.

RABBI, at present principal of large Hebrew school, desires position as spiritual and communal leader in community anywhere in U. S. Eloquent speaker and able organizer. University graduate. Apply "D. H.," Box 299, care Hebrew Standard.

BOARDERS WANTED IN NEW ROCHELLE—Refined Jewish family of adults has beautiful, sunny rooms to let, with board, in one of the restricted park sections. Business couple or two single gentlemen preferred. Apply to H. E. Z., care of The Hebrew Standard.

Holzman, deputy register of New York county, Mr. Albee, head of the Keith Circuit, has volunteered the services of fifteen vaudeville headliners. Mr. Holzman is using his efforts to secure the services of the well-known cantor, Josef Rosenblatt, for the benefit, and it is almost a certainty that he will appear.

Miss Mathews expects to realize several thousands of dollars as a result of the performance. She also expects to realize a large sum at several mass meetings she arranged for the purpose between now and March 19, when the drive will end.

Rudolph J. Taussig, aged 60, regent of the University of California, and a civic leader of San Francisco, is dead, after an illness of over a year. Coming to California from New York when a boy of 15, Taussig spent most of his life in San Francisco. He was secretary and director of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, ex-president and director of the Mechanics' Institute, president of the board of trustees of the California School of Mechanical Arts, chairman of the committee of the Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, president of the Pacific Coast Historical Society and treasurer of the California Academy of Science.

AMUSEMENTS.

LIBERTY WEST

A NEW COMEDY by the Authors of "DULCY"
"TO THE LADIES"
WITH
Helen Hayes and Otto Kruger

New Amsterdam THEATRE
42d Street.

EVENINGS 8:10 SATURDAY 2:15

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR., Presents

LEON ERBOL and MARILYN MILLER

"SALLY"

YIDDISH ART

THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Avenue

MAURICE SWARTZ

IN REPERTOIRE

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, INCLUDING SUNDAY MATINEE AND EVENING

Thomashefsky Theatre

Houston Street and Second Avenue

TELEPHONE ORCHARD 2613

BORIS THOMASHEFSKY

IN

"LEBEDIG UND FREULICH"

A Musical Comedy in Three Acts

By BORIS THOMASHEFSKY

Music by HERMAN WOHL.

PLAYING FRIDAY EVENING, SATURDAY

and SUNDAY MATINEE and EVENING

GABEL'S

116th ST. THEATRE
Corner Fifth Avenue
Tel.: University 6201

MAX GABEL and

JENNIE GOLDSTEIN

in "WISE GUYS"

A MUSICAL COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS

By MAX GABEL

Music by L. FRIEDEL

Now Playing Friday Evening, Saturday

and Sunday Matinee and Evening.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

149th STREET, East of Third Ave.

Pop. Prices. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Week Beginning Monday, March 6

ALLAN POLLOCK

IN

"A Bill of Divorcement"

The Sensational Drama of the Season.

Direct from the Times Square Theatre.

WEEKS—MARCH 13 and 20.

WM. HARRIS, JR., Presents

FAY BAINTER in

"EAST IS WEST"

Seats on Sale Monday, March 6.

WEEK—MARCH 27

"GETTING GERTIE'S GARTER"

DUFORD GARAGE CO.

127-129 EAST 83d STREET NEW YORK CITY

FROST FURNITURE CO., Inc.

WHITE PLAINS AND PLEASANTVILLE

FURNITURE OF QUALITY AT MODERATE PRICES

The Brunswick Shop HEADQUARTERS

You Are Cordially Invited to Come in and Hear the Incomparable Brunswick

Phonograph and Records. (Hebrew and English Records.)

CASH— 573 MAIN ST., Corner Centre, NEW ROCHELLE —CREDIT

STUDEBAKER CARS

LIGHT 6 TOURING — \$1150.00 F. O. B. SOUTH BEND

SPECIAL 6 TOURING — \$1635.00 F. O. B. DETROIT

BIG 6 TOURING — \$1985.00 F. O. B. DETROIT

LOWA'S GARAGE, Inc.

201-207 SO. BROADWAY YONKERS, N. Y.

This is a Studebaker Year!

Schwartz Galleries

14 East Forty-fifth Street

(Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel)

An attractive display of dry point etchings and etchings

in colors, engravings, etc., suitable for engagements,

weddings and other gifts. ARTISTIC FRAMES

H. HICKS & SON

INCORPORATED

675 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK



Bon Voyage Baskets Holiday Baskets

Presentation Baskets Phone Plaza 55413

DELANCEY STREET TO BE CENTRE OF AMERICAN JEWRY

PROPOSED JEWISH HOTEL WILL ATTRACT CORELIGIONISTS FROM GREATER NEW YORK AND OTHER CITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. GREAT HOSTELRY TO BE CENTRE OF ACTIVITIES FOR MEN OF ALL SHADES AND OPINIONS, FOR YOUNG AND OLD.—UNDERTAKING WILL NECESSITATE INVESTMENT OF SEVERAL MILLIONS.

Ten or fifteen years ago, when the Jewish inhabitants of the East Side began to move in large numbers to other parts of the city, including Brownsville, Bronx, Williamsburg, Harlem, Bath Beach, Boro Park and other places, there were those who predicted the complete extinction of the East Side as the great "Jewish Centre." Only a short time, they said, and America's most famous Ghetto would be a thing of the past—a mere page in the history of the Jews of the United States.

This might have been so if not for certain incidents, or rather developments, which frequently change the course of history. One of these developments which prevented the predicted extinction of the far-famed East Side Ghetto, was the erection of the Williamsburg Bridge, the great span that united the East Side with Brooklyn, causing all the arteries of the latter to be "bound up" with the arteries of the former. As a result of this, Delancey street, once known as a small, insignificant East Side thoroughfare, at once loomed up as the busiest Jewish avenue, and was as rightfully styled by many "The Jewish Times Square."

And for the past fifteen years Delancey street continued to grow by leaps and bounds. The great crowds passing to and from across the Williamsburg Bridge gave constant impetus to business enterprise on Delancey street. Great electric signs made their appearance at night and transformed the street into a veritable Broadway attracting the Jewish inhabitants from Harlem, the Bronx and other distant places. At the present writing, Delancey Street has become the rendezvous for Jewish social gatherings. Hundreds come here to meet friends and to spend a pleasant half hour in the enjoyment of an old fashioned but delectable Jewish meal. The Parkway of Delancey Street, recently named "The Schiff Parkway," to commemorate the late Jewish philanthropist, Jacob Schiff, has been an added attraction and further served as a means to endear the thoroughfare to the Jewish heart.

Delancey Street Becomes a Business Thoroughfare

Business on Delancey Street, as noted above, began to grow with the daily appearance of tens of thousands of Jewish pedestrians. True, that in the beginning swarms of small, old fashioned stores made their appearance, but these were soon replaced by the more modern stores with the large show windows for the greater display of merchandise. Small fortunes went into "fixtures" and other contrivances used by up-to-date merchants in their efforts to attract the public.

Needless to say that the business enterprises on Delancey street have been conducted by Jews who have no other ulterior motive except to conduct their business upon strictly business principles. There was something still lacking to make Delancey street genuinely Jewish and to give it a thoroughly Jewish "atmosphere."

To accomplish the latter result became the ambition of a few East Side "boys," who organized a company with Mr. Max Bernstein at its head. Mr. Bernstein, as well as other members of the new concern, have prospered on Delancey Street, having materially assisted in its development. To them came the burning resolve to make this thoroughfare the "Heart" of the greatest Jewish community in the world—a heart that will beat with the true Jewish spirit and serve more than anything else to make De-

lancey street into one of the greatest Jewish centres in America.

To accomplish this purpose, these pioneers in a new undertaking have purchased the buildings at Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Delancey street, and 154, 156 and 158 Christie street, which measures one hundred square feet, and propose to erect on this costly plot a national Jewish hotel which shall become a gathering place or headquarters for American Jewry.

The company which is to erect this gigantic enterprise has been organized as Libbys' Hotel and Bath Corporation. The word "bath" has been included because the hotel will also contain one of the greatest and most modern Russian-Turkish baths in the world. In the main, however, it will be a great Jewish hotel, a hotel built by and for the Jews of America.

The Hotel—A Veritable Monument to Jewish Enterprise

The new hotel will be a veritable monument to Jewish enterprise, Jewish energy and Jewish idealism. It will be a modern structure fifteen floors high and by far the most imposing building on the entire East Side. It will contain no less than a thousand rooms, beautifully furnished with all the luxurious conveniences of the modern hotel. Several floors will be put aside to house the bath, which will have accommodations for at least two thousand persons. The "lobby," or foyer of the hotel, is expected to become a genuine Jewish Rialto. Jews living in New York will come to the hotel to meet their friends from other parts of the country who will make the hotel their stopping place. A modern Jewish Information Bureau where experts will dispense all kinds of valuable information, will be the piece de resistance that will draw thousands of Jews from all walks of life.

A feature of the hotel will be its great dining room, which will be conducted under strictly Kosher regulations, and under the direct supervision of Orthodox Rabbis.

The building will also contain a well stocked library with books on all Jewish subjects. There will be numerous meeting rooms, as well as a large convention hall. Everything in and about the new hotel will permeate Jewishness and a genuine Jewish spirit, which will make it not alone a Jewish centre, but the centre for the varied Jewish activities.

The Enterprise an Assured Success
As far as one is able to judge, the enterprise will be a huge success, and will, to a certain extent, revolutionize Jewish undertakings and Jewish activities.

It is a strange commentary on Jewish enterprising genius that no one had previously conceived the idea of erecting a Jewish hotel in the greatest Jewish centre of modern times, to accommodate the multitude of Jewish visitors who daily flock to New York.

As soon as it was made known by means of the Jewish press that the first Jewish hotel is about to be erected, the Jewish people throughout the country heralded the news enthusiastically. The promoters of the enterprise are being showered with congratulations and praise for being pioneers in a field that was so sadly neglected in the past.

The proposed hotel will be a great success owing to the additional fact that it will be located on Delancey street, which is easily reached from all points in Harlem, Bronx, Williamsburg, Washington Heights, Borough Park, Bath Beach, Benson-

hurst, Brownsville, Jersey City and Newark.

Another reason that enhances the locality and will attract Jews who come to New York is because the hotel will be in close proximity to all the Jewish institutions, Jewish newspapers, Jewish theatres and other centres of Jewish activities.

The hotel is surely destined to become the foremost Jewish centre in this city. Opinion on this subject seems to be unanimous, for the very good reason that Jewish men and the diversified Jewish activities of New York will want to gather under the roof of Libbys' Jewish Hotel.

Needless to say, Delancey street will profit immensely from this enterprise. Property is in the throes of a new "boom." Jewish men of business, realizing how the hotel will transform Delancey street into the greatest Jewish centre, are already thinking of locating there. No doubt Delancey street is destined to find a formidable niche in the history of the Jews of America.

To Inform High Commissioner Building Loan Plan Ready

A plan whereby interest and loan will be repaid within a period of about ten years without unduly straining the resources of the borrower, is the most striking feature of the plan worked out for the establishment of a Building Loan and Saving Association in Jerusalem, which is to be established shortly by the Palestine Co-operative Company. At a meeting of the directors of the company, held last Wednesday, at which were present Judge Julian W. Mack and Mess. Harry Fischel, Bernard Flexner, Robert Szold, S. J. Rosensohn, Emil Weinheim and Jacob deHaas, and at which the officers of the Palestine Development Council were also present, including Justice Brandeis, Judge Mack, Dr. Wise and Mrs. Fels, the treasurer of the Palestine Co-operative Company was authorized to set aside from its funds the sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of instituting the Building Loan and Savings Association in and about Jerusalem.

A special committee consisting of Harry Fischel, chairman; S. J. Rosensohn, Robert Szold and Bernard Flexner was appointed to proceed with the preparation of the plans and details for the operation of this association, and the Board of Directors were authorized to notify Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, that the Palestine Co-operative Company has the necessary capital for the organization and operation of a Building Loan and Saving Association, and is preparing to begin business in and about Jerusalem. In order to facilitate the organization of the association on lines that seem advisable to the New York committee, the directors will transmit to the High Commissioner the form of ordinance that they believe to be desirable for the organization and supervision of this association. The actual carrying out of the details of organization in Palestine, devolves upon Mr. Sol Rosenbloom, the treasurer, who is now in Palestine, and Mr. Bernard Flexner, one of the committee who will shortly proceed to Palestine. They will establish suitable offices in Jerusalem, engage the manager and begin business as soon as the necessary legal formalities have been carried out with the co-operation of the High Commissioner.

At the directors' meeting at which these plans were adopted, Mr. Fischel was complimented on his share in raising the necessary capital and his continued effort in the practical work.

King Solomon Hospital Soon to Open

King Solomon Hospital Association held its annual dinner and ball at the Hotel Astor last Sunday night. Among the speakers were David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, New York City; Edward Mandel, Associate City Superintendent of Schools; former Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg, former Justice Leonard A. Snitkin, and Herman Hoffman.

The officers of the association are: Max Scott, president; Jacob S. Strahl, vice-president; Benjamin Kresner, vice-president; George H. Lubarsky, treasurer; Aaron Reder, assistant treasurer; Joseph Hamerman, secretary; Dr. Julius Broder, chairman of Executive Committee and medical director.

The association has acquired a building at 128th street and Fifth avenue, which it will occupy shortly. Its object is to provide an institution where the insane and mentally ill may receive more prompt, considerate and efficient treatment than they now can get in public hospitals and asylums.

"Prevention of insanity is the keynote of the association's work," said Dr. Broder, who spoke at the dinner. "We should begin immediately to say, 'Prevent Insanity,' repeat it often, say it in every way we can, and let all people know that while all insanity cannot be prevented, a great deal can be done toward its prevention."

"A campaign of education successfully carried out would convince individuals that the recognition of symptoms of

mental disorders and the early treatment of them would insure the recovery of many people and lead them to a happy life.

"Mental Hygiene Clinics should be available to a much larger number of people, so that all cases of mental disorder may receive sympathetic, early, competent examination and direction. A psychiatrist should be consulted and the patient should be sent to him as unhesitatingly as he is sent by his family doctor when he is ill from any other physical causes to other specialists."

"Physicians, parents and teachers should be alert to detect the early symptoms of nervous or mental disturbances in the case of young children, and the little ones should be taken in hand before adolescence is reached. In many instances serious disorders could be averted and the child spared a troublesome manhood."

Uptown Talmud Torah Association to Meet

The annual meeting of the Uptown Talmud Torah Association will take place on Sunday afternoon, March 5, at 3 p. m., at the auditorium, No. 132 East 111th street.

The annual reports of the president and treasurer will be read, after which there will be an election of directors. The public is invited to attend.

Founders' Day at Dropsie College

Founders' Day at the Dropsie College will be celebrated this year on Wednesday evening, March 8, at 8.30, at the college.

Dr. Jacob Mann, formerly of London, now connected with the Baltimore Hebrew College, will give an address, as will also the president of the college, Dr. Cyrus Adler. The degree of doctor of philosophy will be conferred upon two graduates. Rabbi Solomon Grayzel, a fellow of the college, will deliver the opening prayer.

Lecture at Corona Y. M. H. A.

Under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, Mr. Robert August will address the members of the Corona Young Men's Hebrew Association at their headquarters, Corona, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, March 7. Mr. August will take for his subject, "Palestine—Our Hope."

Rabbi Kaplan at Princeton

Princeton, N. J.—Dr. Bernard M. Kaplan, of Temple Emanuel, Kingston, N. Y., delivered the initial lecture before the Students' Congregation at the services held last Thursday. Dr. Kaplan spoke on the "Philosophy of Judaism," and the address was much appreciated by the large number of students present.

Milton Ellerman, who was a member of the firm of A. B. Kirschbaum Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., left \$5,000 to any worthy charity which his surviving brother may select. In honor of his memory his associates in the Kirschbaum company have donated \$1,000 to the Federated Jewish Charities for the creation of the "Milton A. Ellerman Fund."

Max Hess, who died at Allentown, Pa., last month, was the leading citizen of that city, and the founder of the Public Library, the Associated Charities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Keneseth Israel Congregation and the Jewish Community Centre. He gave liberally of

his fortune to all deserving enterprises. In his memory the residents of Allentown replenished the treasury of the Associated Charities which was empty.

A New Battery for Radio Telephones

In response to the widespread demand for a storage battery adapted to the requirements of the radio telephone, the U. S. Light & Heat Corporation has recently completed at its immense battery factory at Niagara Falls a special 6-volt, 60-ampere-hour battery, which it has named the "USL Radio Battery." This battery is intended for use as an "A" battery for heating the filament of the amplifier.

This new battery is designed to retain its charge when not in use for a longer period than will the type of battery that is intended for automobile starting. It is possible to build this battery with this special characteristic because the radio telephone requires less than three amperes, whereas a starting battery is called upon to deliver from 200 to 300 amperes when starting a car.

Instead of the black case used on starting batteries, the new USL radio battery will have a hardwood case, finished in mahogany, so as to make this battery harmonize with the rest of the radio telephone instruments. Special binding posts are provided which make it easy to connect one or more wires to the terminals of the battery.

This new USL battery is not an experiment, for it is built in accordance with U. S. Government specifications for batteries intended for duty similar to the radio telephone. Besides, there is built into this battery the experience gained by the USL Company in building over two million storage batteries during the past twenty-one years. USL quality is attested by the fact that it is used as standard equipment on cars such as Brewster, Durant, Stephens, Willys-Knight, Dort, etc.

Luxury and Economy Combined
Mattresses last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, sleeping hours are more comfortable on beds equipped with

Quilted Mattress Protectors

Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary.

They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness.

Look for this trademark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

Write for free samples of material

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.
15 Laight Street :: New York City

East River National Bank

680 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

We invite you to become patrons of our well equipped safe deposit department, where those in charge will be glad to render you courteous, quick and efficient service.

We have a Special Interest Department for Savings Accounts. Interest paid on all Deposits.

The kind of service we give our "Old Business"
Is the argument for the steady increase in our "New Business"

TELEPHONE, COLUMBUS 2977

The Columbia Storage Ware-Houses
VALUABLE FOR VARIOUS

67th Street and Columbus Ave.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING



Edited by J. P. Solomon, 1882-1909.

בניינים יישימיים ישיא נא

Declare Ye Among the Nations and Publish and Set Up a Standard. Publish and Conceal Not.—Jeremiah L:2.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00 PER YEAR, INVARIABLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Issued Every Friday at 87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

By WILLIAM J. SOLOMON. Telephone: 890 Cortlandt.

Entered as second class matter September 28, 1882, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Friday, March 3d, 1922 : : Adar 3d, 5682

Mr. Lloyd George must, indeed, be gifted with a sense of humor. He, of course, had to be officially represented at the London services in memory of the late Pope. So, as he could not attend himself, he delegated a Jew, Sir Philip Sassoon, to represent him, a Protestant, at a Catholic service.

The worst way with anti-Semites is to treat each savage outburst of theirs against our people with deadly seriousness. To open the columns of a Jewish journal week after week to patent refutations of the calumnies advanced against us by such gentry is, in our humble opinion, utterly to mistake the design and the mission of journals such as ours.

Palestine is becoming a resort whither one may repair in search of health and pleasure. The evidence of this fact is offered from many sides and we are glad to see numbers of American Jews enrolled among those who wend their way to the East. Certainly our Jewish millionaires could fare worse than going to Palestine to escape the rigors of our winters.

The president of Dartmouth College has in no uncertain terms denounced the proposal of the premillennialist sect of Baptists, whereby the teachers in this institution of higher education would be compelled to conform to distinct religious tests or lose their jobs. Despite obvious tendencies, of which this proposal may or may not be a part, America is still the land of freedom.

"The war and the German defeat completely broke down this wall of (anti-Semitic) prejudice," declared Dr. Paul Nathan, a recognized leader of German Jewry, in a recent interview. But, he was careful to add, the fact that political anti-Semitism has now disappeared in Germany does not imply that anti-Semitism in Germany is a thing of the past. Alas, that he speaks truly and truthfully in this regard. Social anti-Semitism holds up its disreputable head even in the freest lands, witness the United States and Great Britain. And Germany, the classic land of anti-Semitism, cannot and has not changed its position in this regard completely in a day. "Where there are Jews there are anti-Semites," comments Dr. Nathan, and Jewish history throughout its long and storied course supplies him with many an instance to point his moral.

The Jewish Board of Deputies of London has once more amended its Constitution, and in so doing has again taken another stride forward in the direction of being "a really representative assembly of Jewish subjects of the British Empire." For one thing the board ultimately and crushingly disposed of the attempt to debar money lenders as such from its membership. For another, it opened the avenue whereby representatives of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue of London will be seated. This journal cannot for a moment be accused or convicted of sympathizing with the movement known as the Liberal Jewish Synagogue; but that organization is a part of the community in a Jewish sense as much as any other, and a body like the Deputies, which claims to represent and now in fact does stand for the entire Anglo-Jewish community, should have the benefit of the co-operation of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, too.

Sabbath, begins at 5:35 p. m. Terumah, Ex. 25:1-27:19. Prophetic reading, 1 Kings 5:26-6:13. March 10th

JEWISH CALENDAR

5682

1922

Table with 2 columns: Jewish Holiday and Date. Includes Purim, Rosh Chodesh Nisan, First Day Pessach, etc.

* Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

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.

A COMMUNAL ASSET

THE leaders and writers of our community have laid great stress on a recent public expression by a visitor from out of town in which the shortcomings of our community as such were described in no uncertain terms. The inevitable conclusions from such a frank presentation of views were drawn; the cause of the presentation was excellently sacred; the conclusions derivable therefrom persist for all time.

It is, we may say at the outset, splendid for a community as well as for an individual to be told the unvarnished truth about itself. Such "cruelty" is beneficial, as a rule, for it stirs up the community in point to amend its practice, to live up to what should be its ideals. A Jewish community has, or should have, a number of qualities which aggregations of persons belonging to different other races lack. First and foremost, a Jewish community possesses a compelling tradition; it also holds within itself a call to serve and another and different call to be in the van for uplift.

Frankness, therefore, communally speaking, is a communal asset of boundless possibilities.

Nothing will render a community more effete than to lap itself in the delusion that it embodies perfection, that the community is doing its full duty under every aspect, and that, in short, its example completely accords with its precept. Everyone knows that where an individual suffers from similar delusions his usefulness to himself or others is fully ended. The community is thus no whit different from or above the individuals that compose it.

Our own community, and others as well, need be stirred up now and then by revelatory criticism. From such plain speaking the community may take heart of grace and gather up hanging ends and correct patent faults.

We have purposely couched these our remarks in general terms, for their thoroughgoing applicability is apparent. Whether the community be considered from one angle or another, religious, philanthropic, social or what not, dispassionate ingenuousness in its critics represents an outstanding service to it.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

RABBI CHARLES E. HILLEL KAUVAR, of the Beth Ha Medrosh Hagodol of Denver, has conceived the idea of placing a copy of the Constitution of the United States in every synagogue and church and in every public school in this country. So far as his own congregation is concerned in this movement Rabbi Kauvar carried out his notion on Washington's Birthday, when a beautifully engrossed copy of our national fundamental law was presented to his synagogue with elaborate ceremonies.

Now, what is the purpose of this movement and what is the thought which underlies this action? It is that patriotism, true love of country, may best and most properly be inculcated where the Constitution is conveniently accessible. The Constitution embodies and literally enshrines for Americans the essential concepts of the relation between the government and the governed, and it speaks to all who read with an understanding mind a language of high and exalted patriotism.

America, in common perhaps with the rest of the world, is passing through a period of lawlessness. There are evidences present of disrespect for law and order. We but recently discussed this portentous problem and sought to indicate a remedy whereby it may be checked. Here is another means to the same high end.

The placing of a copy of the Constitution in every synagogue, church and public school throughout the United States is for the purpose of making this great document a living factor in our everyday life. We talk glibly and glowingly about the Constitution, but how many of us really have carefully and attentively read it? And of these, how many are able truthfully to say that they understand the meaning of the Constitution?

Rabbi Kauvar surely has not the idea of training up a nation of constitutional lawyers. That were to expect too much. But he has the purpose of teaching Americans to learn to acquire a due respect for their institutions by teaching them first a proper self-respect. This cannot be better acquired than in the way indicated by him.

We are glad that this vital cause has the cordial approval and unqualified support of the leaders of our country, and that here as in so many other patriotic undertakings our community is in the van.

Archbishop Hayes set aside February as the month during which his clergy called the attention of their parishioners to the fact that a Catholic press exists in this diocese of the Roman Catholic Church and that these journals are worthy the support of the loyal and faithful. We, and doubtless most of our contemporaries in this country, which constitute the Jewish press, wish that some functionary could be found in our own faith, of equal dignity and prominence with Archbishop Hayes, to perform a similar mission for our press.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch permits his rather clumsy wit to play

about the creation of a "cardinalate" and even of a "papacy" among the Reform rabbis of the country, and includes himself in the "college" as "cardinal camerlengo." Why did not the learned rabbi of Chicago Sinai Congregation nominate himself for this "papacy"? Emil I., the new Jewish "pope," would have indeed filled the world with his glory and set an example for his "cardinals" in the shape of a Pierce-Arrow which many might try to imitate but no one could duplicate at congregational expense.

IS MR. LOEB OF CHICAGO RIGHT?

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering: of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take my offering." (Ex. xxv., 2.)

MR. LOEB is of Chicago, and he admits it. In fact, he is proud of it. And well may he be proud of his home town. If I were a resident of Chicago, I too would be proud of the fact; but I live in New York. It is one of the gracious dispensations of Providence, so our Rabbis inform us, that every citizen loves his home town; and that every town casts its spell upon its citizens. Even Gopher Prairie, Mr. Sinclair would have us know, is loved of those who live in it, except if they happen to come from Minneapolis. Cities have always played a great part in the civilizations of the world. To the Roman, the City of the Seven Hills was the mother-city of the world. To the Jew, Jerusalem was the Beautiful and the Holy; the Joy of all the Earth. And who will deny the Greek claim that Athens and the Acropolis were symbols of the heights of human wisdom, even as Zion was the citadel and shrine of divine wisdom?

Wonderful is the feeling of loyalty and patriotism which links the destiny of individuals and nations to the destiny of cities and civilizations! And Mr. Loeb comes from Chicago.

Mr. Loeb comes from Chicago, and he is perhaps—oh, just a trifle; just in an amiable sort of way—over-conscious of it. At least, when he spoke at last week's relief banquet (people will eat when they want to show their sympathy with those who have nothing to eat) he emphasized with more than ordinary force of asseveration that he brought with him the spirit of the breezy West, and what he would not say to effete indifferent New York! If Mr. Loeb but knew that there is quite enough breeze in New York City too: not only around the Flatiron building and other blowy spots, but everywhere! But, evidently, Mr. Loeb of Chicago seems to think that the New York variety of breeze blows the wrong way and in the wrong places. Is he right?

One suspects that Mr. Loeb of Chicago, just because he brought with him such likeably evident Western bluster, is the mildest mannered man in Chicago or in any city of this here Union. When a man tries so hard as he did to show himself a regular "cave-man" and then to live up to a self-made reputation, it is a pretty safe guess to assume that there beats in that breezy bosom the softest, tenderest, most generous heart that has ever pulsed with human pity in any mortal frame. I speak, of course, as one who does not know Mr. Loeb personally. No, Mr. Loeb of Chicago! in spite of all that western stuff, I for one do not believe you! And I say this with the greatest respect and admiration.

No more loveable personality has come to our City for a long time within my memory than Mr. Loeb of Chicago. No greater display of manhood and manhood's fine courage has ever been had in these parts. Manhood of the steel's fine temper; courage dauntlessly Maccabean. And he spoke as only a man can speak who has the blood of an Isaiah in his veins, the love of a Jeremiah in his heart, and the thunder of Sinai in his soul. Something crashed and crumbled around him while he spoke, and all the clay-idols erected in the public life of Jewish New York for the last quarter of a century and over—idols before whom communal incense was burning day and night—fell at his feet in grotesquely pitiful postures. He spoke, and he pierced down to the shallow smug self-complacency that lodges in the communal heart of New York. He spoke, and there was vindicated the eternal power of the prophetic capacity for disgust, while those to whom, of whom, and at whom he spoke winced and squirmed. If we only had many more men like Mr. Loeb of Chicago!—men, who because they are tender can be strong; who because they love can hate; who because they yearn with compassion for the lowly and the unfortunate can burn with indignation against the bull's and cows of Bashan, men and women who are at ease in Zion!

He told New York Jewry that it stood cold and unmoved over the graves of the pogromised brothers and sisters in Russia. Is he right?

He told New York Jewry that it had no pity for the homeless refugees, men and women of the ancient tribe of the wandering foot and weary breast. Is he right?

He told New York Jewry that it cared only for its own comfort and knew no mercy for those who are foodless, shelterless, loveless: for the naked, the hungry, the disease-ridden. Is he right?

He told New York Jewry that not even the cry of the fatherless can pierce through the hardness of its stony bosom. Is he right?

He told New York Jewry that while orphans cried for a bare crust, and while widows looked in vain for help to prosperous America, ample Jewish women cared only for their furs and fineries, for their diamonds and dresses, for their pleasures and pastimes, guzzling in restaurants and disporting themselves in theatres, playing at cards and gadding about from shop to shop; while their men had an eye only for money-making and pinochle parties, with scarcely here and there an exception. Is he right?

He told the Mighty-ones of the earth, the Leaders of New York Jewry, that they grouped themselves in silly snobbish sets, and were playing petty philanthropic politics, trying to derive social advantages from the plight of the poor and the needy. Is he right?

He told New York Jewry, in short, that the old-time Jewish virtue of giving, and giving willingly, of giving, and giving unstintingly, of giving for the sheer divine joy of giving, had gone out of its midst. Something is dead in New York Jewry, and it looks like something that might have once been a heart. Is he right?

I am not deciding the question. I am glad that the question was put. And it seems to me that the one to answer is none other than New York Jewry itself. Will it give the right answer?

JOEL BLAU.

PERSONALITIES

TO O. Henry New York was "Bagdad - on - the - Subway." But Bagdad did not harbor so much suffering as New York does. Bagdad, for all its colorful life, did not have so much intelligence, begetting so much nerve-racking ambition and resulting in death-dealing heartaches. New Yorkers are on the whole callous, but no matter how injured one becomes to suffering it is impossible to keep from shivering as one strikes upon fresh episodes of vain struggling, shattered ideals, deflected talents; the terrible narrations of genius and near-genius beating its strength and reason out against the granite walls of everyday existence.

The New York World, through one of its writers, Ernest Brennecke, has brought out the latest misery—the latest in so far as it concerns us

with eviction. What a life to lead! What a frightening example to other strivers! But Sanders will have no more effect on seething New York than his countless predecessors. If he will succeed in overcoming his obstacles and comes into favor he will be lauded and famed; if he fails he will sink out of sight unlamented, uncared and of the same consequence as a splash of water in the two rivers that embrace the metropolis.

We remember some years ago we were confronted with similar artistic striving, similarly vain. We were told by an esteemed acquaintance that in a small apartment in the Bronx there lived a young man named Israel Ampter who was one of the greatest composers—would be so to the world if he could only gain recognition. We went to see Israel Ampter. On a

the thing. Wife and children undernourished and lacking in every essential bodily comfort; himself wild and at his wits end what to do. Why did he aspire to do the unnecessary? What perverse imp had put a thought of abnormal creation into his brain? Here was a valuable talent, yet heading for no man knew where. The last we heard of Ampter was that he had been arrested and jailed as a violent Communist. And Ampter is American born, a product of the robust West.

Sanders is not abnormal, but he, too, is working away from the practical, and what will become of him one can only conjecture.

It is curious to relate how this sculptor first discovered his talent. He was a rabbinical student, and after studying in his native Russia he went to Sweden, and there one night, as he was browsing in a heavy, argumentative theological work, he began to while away his intervals of relaxation by scratching lines on a soft crayon with a pin point. Very soon the lines resolved themselves into a head of George Washington. The portrait was true and distinctive, and Sanders there and then decided upon an artistic career. After art studies in Paris he came to America, and his evident ability and poverty gained him entrance to the Cooper Union in New York. The late Professor Schechter, of the Jewish Theological Seminary at that time, strongly advised him to continue his rabbinical studies, but Sanders went to Greenwich Village and rented a studio. He worked at his art, taught Hebrew and Aramaic at night, and married. Today his mind is no longer on Hebrew, and Aramaic is a confused language for him. His statue possesses him.

* * *

We take pleasure this week in continuing our series of operatics. As we have indicated, the field is very wide, and if our readers will remain as loyal to us as we expect them to be they will learn herein many surprising things. We don't know whether you knew it, but Georgio Polacco, the chief conductor (for the present) of the Chicago Opera Company is one of us. Despite his recent friction with Mary Garden, the directress (for the present) of the Chicago Opera Company, he is a very affable man, certainly artistically inclined, but genial for all that.

Polacco was born in Venice. We would not be so bold as to inquire the derivation of the name Polacco, but the inference must be obvious to you all. In his schooling days he had keen aptitude for literature, philosophy and the languages. But music became pre-eminent. He studied with Maestro Coccon at the St. Mark Chapel in Venice and the Benedetto Marcello Musical Lyceum. After this he took a course at the noted Conservatorio Giuseppe Verdi, in Milan, the famous operatic centre.

Twenty-two years of age and Polacco donned his conductorial laurels and became director at the Milan Lyric Internationale. Always on the alert for progress, the young Polacco there introduced modern French opera and gained considerable reputation. Rome, Petrograd, Buenos Ayres, New York in succession saw him next, thus embracing several continents in his activities.

Wherever he has gone Polacco can claim the distinction of having succeeded notable men. In Rome he followed Luigi Mancinelli; in London, Maestro Campanini; in New York he can be said to have taken the place of the great Toscanini. Boston would have known him in the capacity of conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra had he not made a previous agreement with Campanini to conduct the Chicago Opera.

From the time that he introduced French opera to vary the Italian rep-

ANDRON'S Kensington Garden Hotel

BAYSWATER, FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

The only perfectly equipped Family Hotel for Winter Accommodations in the Rockaways.

Centre of all Jewish social events. Ballroom, banquet and dining rooms to suit every occasion.

JEWISH DIETARY LAWS STRICTLY OBSERVED

Make Your Reservations Now.

Telephone: 2141-488 FAR ROCKAWAY

MRS. J. L. ANDRON, Prop.

CORRESPONDENCE

The "Ezrath Torah"

Editor Hebrew Standard:—

Let me call the attention of your readers to that important institution known as "Ezrath Torah," organized some seven years ago by over four hundred rabbis living in all parts of the world, under the leadership of Rabbi Dr. Philip Klein of 137 West 119th street, Rabbi Jacob Iskolski, 256 East Broadway, and Rabbi Israel Rosenberg, all of New York city.

We already know through the wisdom of Solomon that real "wise men have no bread" (Ecc. IX II). This lamentable condition "is not new under the sun." Pioneers among all nations have always suffered, and this is particularly true of our Jews since the creation of the world.

At the end of the first year of the world war over four hundred Jewish communities were "flocks without shepherds," and their number grew every year. They were all hard pressed for existence and had all they could do to save themselves from complete destruction and utter annihilation. They were able to give little thought to instruction, let alone hire a tutor to give the old and young generation any religious education. Their religious, moral and ethical ruin was certain.

At that critical moment no less than four hundred idealistic rabbis dedicated their life work to be the spiritual leadership of those communities without hope of ever receiving any reward for their self-sacrifice. These rabbis had only one ideal, namely, to preserve and perpetuate the moral, ethical and religious teachings among our broken brothers. It is easily understood that they are true martyrs and on account of the great famine they are starving along with their families. The condition of these spiritual leaders is far worse than the condition of the average man in the stricken countries.

When seven years ago the cry for their support rose on all sides, the "Ezrath Torah Society" was organized with the aid of all the rabbis of the United States and Canada in order to save those Jews of our nation from starvation.

At the organization the founders decided that but one appeal should be made, and that on the Sabbath of "Terumah," in order to avoid conflict with appeals of other societies, and that the seventh of Adar, the day of the birth and death of Moses, should be the day for the collection of these donations for the benefit of the suffering rabbis and martyrs in Eastern Europe and Asia.

It is the holiest obligation of all rabbis, teachers and pious Jews to make an appeal on Sabbath "Terumah" and collect funds on the seventh of Adar. No sister or brother among us who possesses the spirit of Moses and knows the importance of this work will withhold their share. The money may be forwarded to the secretary of Ezrath Torah, Rabbi Jacob Iskolski, or to the president, Rev. Dr. Ph. Klein.

RABBI DR. Y. ELFENBEIN.
Brooklyn, February 25, 1922.

Ely Rosenberg Heads County Association of Criminal Bar

At the annual meeting of the New York County Association of the Criminal Bar held on Monday evening, February 19, Mr. Ely Rosenberg was elected president.

Mr. Rosenberg has been a practicing attorney for a number of years and has been active in the Jewish community. He is president of Henry Jones-Lebanon Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith and is also president of the Society B'nai David.

Mr. Rosenberg, upon accepting the unanimous election for president, stated that it was his purpose to make of this a real live association and to appoint such members of the bar to various committees as would attend meetings and discharge their respective duties. He also said that he would endeavor to raise and create a permanent fund for the purpose of establishing a home and caring for members of the bar who by age or otherwise became disabled. He regretfully adverted to the fact that in some quarters there was a certain amount of odium attached to the name of an attorney practicing in the criminal courts.

After the meeting the membership of the organization enjoyed a splendid supper at Pontin's Restaurant and decided hereafter to hold monthly meetings to be followed by a collation and an address from the bench and bar upon subjects arising in the practice of criminal law. The next meeting of the association will be held on March 14, 1922. The arrangements are in the hands of ex-Judge John G. Dyer.

ertoire at the Lyric International at Milan in his young days Polacco has remained progressive. New works have always found a sympathetic interpreter in him. Carpentier's sequel to "Louise"—"Julien"—in which the late Caruso sang with Geraldine Farrar, was introduced by him at the Metropolitan, and previously he was entrusted with the premier of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," also at the Metropolitan.

With the Chicago Opera he has conducted the turbulent score of Strauss' "Salome," this in itself a notable achievement considering the resultant appreciation of the audience.

Mr. Polacco is married to the soprano, Edith Mason, also of the Chicago Opera. He is, however, a consistent member of the clan and takes much interest in our doings. Should this be read by an aspiring journalist of a contemporary in one of the cities which the Chicago Opera visits on its tours, let us advise him to take opportunity by the horns and interview Polacco on some topical question—let us say on the future of Hebrew opera in Palestine or whether—daring thought!—does Mary Garden inherit a strain of . . . !

* * *

The outlandish names we so often bring to your notice remind us of two other personalities that we had intended paragraphing here, who also bear strange-sounding names. One of them is Francis Murphy, the vaudevillian, and the other is Henry Lewis, whose mention, alas! must be an obituary.

Murphy was born Samuel Letraunik. He carries the title of "Senator" because of the stump speech act he puts on. He has been extremely successful in his work, being conceded the successor to Cliff Gordon (Morris Salt peter), who originated this type of act. He has even been successful to the extent that he could afford the luxury of paying his wife alimony. He has recently, however, been granted an annulment of his marriage.

Henry Lewis was born on the East Side with an appropriate name of which we have lost track. He was well known and popular on the Keith circuit. The Shuberts recently starred him in musical comedy productions and he was embarked on a promising career—he was only thirty at the time—when he suffered a nervous breakdown, which was followed by an illness lasting two years. He died last month, leaving a widow and a son, Albert, age nine.

Lewis will be popularly remembered by his famous catch-word, "Squidgelum," of which he made clever use in his work. His last professional appearance was in "Frolics of 1919," a production that had short shrift from the public.

* * *

One more adventure in monickers. Charley White, who is in line to contest Benny Leonard's right to the lightweight championship, will turn around if you hail him "Charlie Anchovitz." Mr. Anchovitz was born in Liverpool.

It is boasted (and otherwise) that we control the American stage. Should we not also extend our claim to slugging? JOSEPH KAYE.



GEORGIO POLACCO

in particular. There is a sculptor living here named Adam Ached Sanders who has abandoned everything to devote everything that is in him to the creation of an enormous statue typifying the sufferings of humanity of today. The statue is even larger in size than Rodin's "The Thinker," but it preserves somewhat the same atmosphere as of that famous work. Sanders is modeling the figure—which is that of a nude man seated on a rock with his body and facial muscles taut and twisted with a racking pain—in an empty store in the Bronx. It is in clay and needs constant sprinkling to keep it from drying out and crumbling. The sculptor has to give it his closest attention. And, as Mr. Brennecke points out, when it is finished there will be few customers that would care for such a large piece of statuary and willing to pay the price of its creation and casting; and even when the customer shall have been found the statue will require dismembering to get it out of the store, to be followed by a difficult reconstruction.

What moved Sanders to conceive this work? The perpetual straining after the soaring great, that is so much a part of the Jewish artist mind. Then come the attendant miseries. Sanders is married and has a baby. All the pressing monetary problems of domestic life are upon him. His moments away from his work are a maze of worry. Even the rent of his empty store studio is in arrears and the statue is threatened

side street, up two flight of stairs, in a three-room apartment destitute of all but a few necessary sticks of furniture and an ancient piano lived the composer, his wife and two children. His wife had bobbed hair and wore a smock and affected all the little graces which Greenwich Village teaches to camouflage disappointment and need. She was a painter and her work hung on the walls—but she hoped that soon some efforts in commercial art would realize for her. Ampter, a tall, gaunt young man, feverishly intense, made a revolutionary by an empty cupboard and unrealized dreams, sat down at the piano and played his music. It was the score of an opera. Disgustedly he told us how Bodanzky and others had rejected it out of deplorable ignorance; how Stransky and many other conductors had entered practically into a league to bar his music from public presentation; he related to us his strenuous efforts on behalf of his compositions, all that he had gone through to bring the message of his music to the world. But impossible. Ignorance, spite, jealousy, smug conservatism threw him back at every step.

And we listened to that ununderstandable jumble of tones that came from the piano; the meaningless discords and chopped themes that led to nowhere, while a cracked voice sung ugly and impossible vocal phrases. And as we listened we became oppressed with the sorrow of

CHILDREN'S PAGE

ISRAEL'S JOURNEYS

Dear Children:—
The Holy Torah now tells us concerning Israel's Journeys in the Wilderness, as follows: These are the journeys of the children of Israel, who went forth out of the land of Egypt according to their armies, under the guidance of Moses and Aaron. "Why were these journeys written down?" says Rashi, "In order to make known the kindness of the All Present, for, although He had decreed that he would make them wander in the wilderness, you cannot say that they were constantly wandering from one journey to another, during the entire forty years, and had no rest, for we find here no more than forty-two journeys; deduct from that amount fourteen journeys which they covered in the first year, before the decree, from their journey from Ramses until they came to Rithmah, whence they sent the spies, as it is said. And afterward the people removed from Chazeroth, etc., (Numbers 12). Send thou but sane men (Numbers 13). And here it says. And they removed from Chazeroth, and encamped in Rithmah. We have learned that that was the wilderness of Paran, and you can also deduct eight journeys which they made after the death of Aaron, from the mountain of Hor, until the plains of Moab in the fortieth year, you find that during the entire thirty-eight years they made only twenty journeys—this is founded upon the discourses of Rabbi Moses; to Expounder. But Rabbi Tanchuma expounded it in a different manner, viz.: It may be compared to a king whose son was sick, and he took him to a distant place to be cured. On their return the father counted all the journeys, and said to him, "Here we slept, here we cooled ourselves, here you had a headache." And the Egyptians were burying all their first-born—they were preoccupied with their mourning (and were thus unable to prevent the Israelites from leaving Sifse Chachomim. "And they encamped in Rithmah," so-called because of the slander of the spies, as it is said, What will he give unto thee, or what will he add unto thee, than tongue of deceit? Sharpened arrows of the mighty, with coals of "Rethamim," the "broom bush" (Psalms 120). And Aaron, the priest, went up on Mount Hor ("Al pi" by the mouth of), by the order of the Lord, and died there, hence we infer that he died through the Divine Kiss. And the Canaanite heard. This teaches us that what he heard was concerning the death of Aaron—for the clouds of glory departs and he thought that he was given permission to war upon Israel (therefore it is again mentioned here). And they removed from Oboth and encamped in Iye ha'abarim; Iye betokens a heap of ruins. And they

encamped by the Jordan from Beth-hayeshimoth even unto Abel-hashittim, here we are taught that the measure of the Camp of Israel was twelve "mil"—the plain of Shittim was called Abel. When ye pass over the Jordan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land. Were they not already warned several times concerning this? But thus said Moses to them, "When ye pass over the Jordan on dry ground, upon this condition shall ye pass, otherwise the waters will come and sweep you away." And we also find that Joshua told him whilst they were in the Jordan, "And ye shall destroy all their carved stone—Oukdos translates it, "Houses of Prostration"—because they covered the floor with carved marble stones to prostrate themselves thereon with outspread hands and feet, as it is written. And carved stone shall you not place in your land to bow down upon it (Leviticus 26). And ye shall drive out the inhabitants of the land and ye shall dwell therein—then shall ye be able to dwell there, otherwise ye will not be able to exist therein. According to the tribes of your fathers shall ye divide it (the land) among yourselves (Talmud Baba Bathra), according to the number of those who went out of Egypt. Another meaning is, with twelve boundaries according to the number of the tribes. When ye came into the land of Canaan, shall this be the land that shall fall unto you, etc. Inasmuch as there are many commandments to be fulfilled in the land of Israel which are not obligatory outside of the land, it was necessary to describe its boundaries all around to teach you that from these boundaries and within, the commandments are in force,—"that shall fall unto you," because it was divided by lot therefore the division was expressed by the word, "fall." And the Medrash tells us it is thus expressed because the Holy One, blessed be He, caused the guardian-Angels of the seventy nations to fall from heaven, and he tied them before Moses. He said to him, "See! They have no more power!" And the southern side shall be unto you the entire side from east to west, from the wilderness of Zin, which is near Edom, and begins from the southeast corner of the land of the nine tribes. Thus, three countries are situated on the southern side of the land of Israel, are near the other; part of the land of Egypt, the entire land of Edom, and the entire land of Moab. And the Lord spoke unto Moses in the plains of Moab by the Jordan, opposite Jericho, saying, "Command the children of Israel, that they give unto the Levites, from the inheritance of their possession, cities to dwell in; and an open space for the cities round about—that was intended to beautify the city, and they were not permitted to build a house there, or to

plant a vineyard, or to grow vegetables. And the open spaces of the cities, which ye shall give unto the Levites, shall reach from the wall of the city, and outward a thousand cubits round about. And afterward it is said, two thousands cubits? (Talmud Eirnin.) It is thus explained. Two thousand cubits were given them round about, and of these the inner thousand was used as an open space whilst the outer thousand is used to cultivate these fields and vineyards. And the cities ye shall give shall be six cities of refuge unto you (Talmud, Makoth). This teaches us that although Moses had, during his life, set aside three cities on the other side of the Jordan, they had not the power to offer protection to the accidental slayer from the hands of the avenger until the other three were chosen, which Joshua placed in the land of Canaan (Sifri).

בן אהרן

MUSIC AND DRAMA

On a sunny and genial spring afternoon Maria Ivogun appeared at the Town Hall. A mere coincidence, of course, that she should have sung with exultant buoyancy Mendelssohn's "Fruehlingslied" and with an exquisite legato the same composer's "On the Wings of Song." Those numbers, as well as Mozart's "Re Pastore," find in the little Muenchener diva a rare interpreter. The fluency, flexibility and charm of her Mozart singing are qualities not often revealed at the present day. In the colorature selections, Meyerbeer's "Nobles Seigneurs" and Arditi's "Parla" Waltz, Mrs. Ivogun (not Miss, for she is the wife of the excellent tenor Erb) delighted with some extraordinary feats of ornate vocalism. Worthy of note also was her memory and her musicianship, which enabled her to sing without a note in English, French, German and Italian. Maria Ivogun will give a second song recital at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 11.

Through the generosity of Adolph Lewisohn, Hunter College, offers free of charge early Thursday evening in the chapel, Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street, at 8.15 p. m., an evening of exceptionally fine music in the form of chamber music concerts, to music lovers and all those who, though they neither play nor sing, may learn how to listen to classic music intelligently. A rare treat is in store for those who wish to attend. Every Thursday evening the Max Jacob's String Quartet and the Trio Classique will play a very interesting program, which will be explained at the piano by Dr. Henry T. Fleck. Tickets are not necessary.

At the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance on Sunday evening, March 5, there will be a joint recital given by Miss Kanarik, dramatic soprano, Mrs. Margeson, cellist, and Mlle. Baud at the piano.

Marian Varyl will give her first recital in New York at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, at 3 o'clock. She will have the assistance of Carl Bernthaler, accompanist, in the following program:

- I.
- a. Aria: "Voi che sapete" Mozart (from "Le Nozze di Figaro")
- b. Aria: "Deh vieni, non tardar" Mozart (from "Le Nozze di Figaro")
- II.
- a. Fruehlingsliebe Franz
- b. Ach wenn ich doch ein Immchen war Franz
- c. Wie Melodien zieht es mir Brahms
- d. Auf dem Schiffe Brahms
- III.
- Aria: "La Maja y el Ruiseñor" Granados (from "Goyescas")
- IV.
- a. La Flute enchanteree Maurice Ravel (from "Scheherazade")
- b. Voici que le Printemps, Claude Debussy
- c. Le Matin riait Xavier Leroux
- d. Printemps nouveau Paul Vidal
- V.
- a. With a Water Lily Grieg
- b. Lilacs Sergei Rachmaninoff
- c. Les Silhouettes John Alden Carpenter
- d. Dusk of Roses Gerard Carbonara (In manuscript)
- e. A Lake and a Fairy Boat, Louis Edgar Jones

Katherine Cornell, who gives a noteworthy performance in "A Bill of Divorcement," in which Allan Pollock is star, which comes to the Bronx Opera House for the week of March 6th, is, in spite of her English accent, an American girl. Her New York debut was made with the Washington Square Players, after a short experience with a stock company. Her work here attracted the attention of William A. Brady, who sent her on tour in the principal role of "The Man Who Came Back." Later she appeared in London as "Jo" in the revival of "Little Women." At that time Miss Cornell was the only American in that cast and is now one of the two Americans in the cast of "A Bill of Divorcement." Last year Miss Cornell appeared in "Nice People," but as Sydney, she has the greatest part that she has ever had and the road to stardom for this young lady is but a short one. From comic situation to tragedy is but a step, and one that Miss Cornell takes with the utmost ease and grace, and it is hard to conceive that any actress could give a more brilliant performance than the one she gives in "A Bill of Divorcement."

Fay Bainter in "East Is West" will play at the Bronx Opera House for two weeks beginning March 13.

Schools & Camps

ZELENKO CAMP for Boys

—LAKE DUNMORE in the GREEN MOUNTAINS of VERMONT—

Eleventh season. A 160-acre park of pines, on the shores of a perfect mountain lake, six miles long. Bungalows and tents. Every modern convenience for safety and comfort. All land and water sports—swimming, canoeing, splendid fishing, under expert supervision. Electric lights and long distance phone. Tutoring if desired. Physician and trained nurse in attendance. Conscientious, personal attention to health and comfort of each boy. DIETARY LAWS STRICTLY OBSERVED. Famous for its excellent table. For booklet, or interview, address—WILLIAM ZELENKO, Director. Address: 850 East 161st Street, New York. Tel.: Intervale 3030.



French Summer Camp for Girls

— FOURTH SEASON —

KAATERSKILL JUNCTION, CATSKILL MTS., GREENE CO., NEW YORK.

All field and water sports, nature tramps, classical dancing, music, painting, French, dramatics, arts and crafts, swimming, rowing, tennis, basketball and baseball. Famous for its refinement and excellent table, under Jewish dietary laws. Situated on one of the highest points of the Catskill Mountains. All bungalows have electric lights and running water. Individual parental attention. Resident physician and trained nurses. College girls accommodated for short stays. Residence and Registration Office:—

MRS. CECILE FISCHER, 271 West 90th St., N. Y. Telephone RIVERSIDE 8102.

ISADORA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

22 BUCKINGHAM ROAD Phone Flatbush 9228 BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Tennis, Basketball, Horseback Riding, Dancing, Elocution and Music, Competent Instructors, French, Hebrew and Manual Training; Typewriting. Electric Lights and Long Distance Phone, Sanitary Plumbing, Showers and Tub Baths. Dietary Laws Observed. Excellent Table. Separate Houses for Boys and Girls. Summer camp opens June 20, 1922 at Long Branch.

For information, Address: ISADORA BOARDING SCHOOL. MRS. I. BERNSTEIN, Principal, 22 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., Telephone Flatbush 9228; or DR. I. BERNSTEIN, 56 Jefferson Street, New York City, Telephone Dry Dock 2626.

BROOKLYN NOTES

Congregation Shaari Zedek and Brooklyn Synagogue Consolidated—Plan \$500,000 Edifice

An event of unusual importance in the Jewish community has just been brought to a successful conclusion by the consolidation of the Putnam Avenue Temple (Congregation Shaari Zedek) and the Brooklyn Synagogue of Eastern Parkway, under the name of Congregation Shaari Zedek of Brooklyn. The combined membership of the new congregation is now in excess of 300 and represents the conservative Jewish element of several Brooklyn sections. It will also have a very large women's auxiliary, whose activities have always been towards charitable work in the community, and a men's club, composed of the members and sons of members of the congregation, and of several junior societies, which are all active towards the success of the congregation.

Congregation Shaari Zedek was started by a handful of men twenty years ago and has had a continued growth ever since. The Brooklyn Synagogue was established by Dr. Max Raisen about three years ago and had an exceedingly rapid growth both numerically and financially. Congregation Shaari Zedek of Brooklyn intends to erect a beautiful edifice costing in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and the trustees also have planned for the immediate erection of a community house. It will contain classrooms for the Sunday school and for a daily Hebrew school, besides the courses of night school to Americanize the newly arrived Jewish emigrants, and a staff of the best teachers obtainable will be maintained throughout the entire year. A gymnasium, bowling alley and clubrooms will add to the social end of the activities.

The spiritual leader is Rev. Dr. Harry Weiss, who is well known as an author and poet, and the cantor is Rev. I. M. Richardson. The officers and trustees of the congregation are as follows: Max Reiss, president; George Baruch, vice-president; Sigmund Cahn, treasurer; Julius Abramson, recording secretary; Albert Linnemann, financial secretary; Joseph Adler, Abraham Brill, Morris Brukenfeld, Samuel Jonas, Alexander M. Katzky, Jacob D. Posner, Frank Walker, Isidor Workman.

The Congregation Shaari Zedek has sold its present building and will vacate it about the end of May. Ground will be broken for the erection of the new edifice about the middle of March.

Miss Weinkrantz Celebrates Graduation

One of the most interesting affairs ever held in the East New York section of Brooklyn was given on Wednesday, February 22 (Washington's Birthday) by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weinkrantz of 334 Vermont street on the occasion of the graduation of their daughter Ruth. About two hundred guests were present, among them a few relatives who had journeyed all the way from Texas in order to be present at the celebration. Mr. Lapidus was toastmaster and among the speakers of the evening were Dr. A. Geller (court interpreter), Mr. Kaufman, Dr. Lindenberg, D. Bisnoff and others. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodow, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ulin, Mrs. D. Bisnoff, Miss Marie Trommer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Richman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Trembitsky, M. Weinkrantz, Mr. and Mrs. B. Weinkrantz and I. Lack. The hosts and their daughter received a number of beautiful gifts, among them a silver set presented by the Ladies' Aux-

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Harrison-on-Sound New York

A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR YOUNGER BOYS

For interview and Particulars, Address at School. HARRY J. KUGEL, Principal. PHONE Park 1168

BIRD'S BUSINESS INSTITUTE

391 E. 149th St., A.R.Co. Building. Also Webster Ave. and Fordham Road.

35th SEASON

WEINGART SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Highmount, Catskill Mts., New York

For Full Information, Address

MRS. S. WEINGART 141 Cathedral Parkway, New York City Telephone: Cathedra! 8522

Schroon Lake Camp FOR BOYS

ADIRONDACK MTS., NEW YORK

Seventeenth Season Opens July 1st.

Applications Now Being Received.

DR. I. S. MOSES, Director

New York Office: Straus Building, Fifth Avenue, at 46th Street.

illary of the Zickru Torah Moishe Congregation of 374 Vermont street, of which Mr. Weinkrantz is treasurer and one of the most prominent members. An appeal made for the Jewish relief drive brought \$229.50 in cash and a number of pledges.

Petach Tikvah Notes

The annual dinner of the members of Temple Petach Tikvah will be held in the new auditorium on Sunday evening, March 19.

On Saturday night, March 25, a card party under the auspices of Mesdames Becker and Schulman will be given in the new auditorium.

The Junior Congregation will have a dance in the auditorium on April 1.

"Praise from Sir Hubert"

Rabbi Joel Bleju's article, "The Modern Pharisee," which appeared in the January Atlantic Monthly, has probably attracted more general attention than any on a Jewish topic which has appeared for a number of years. The Lexington (Ky.) Herald of February 15 devotes over a column to a review of it by Moses Kaufman of that city, which, by the way, was written in reply to a request from Judge Charles Kerr, of the United States Court in Panama, who asked for Mr. Kaufman's opinion in this connection.—American Israelite.

Used Wherever People Have Teeth



In Italy

In Italy, comely women, proud of their beauty, know the charm of brightly glistening teeth. And here, as there, lovely women have found, in twice-a-day use of Colgate's Tooth Cleaner, the way to make smiles brighter.

COLGATE'S cleans safely, thoroughly. It has a delicious flavor which makes tooth brushing a real pleasure. A large size tube costs 25c.

Good Teeth

Good Health

The name of "Colgate" on toilet articles guarantees Honesty, Purity and Fine Quality. Established 1806.

WINTER RESORTS—LAKEWOOD, N. J.



HOTEL SHELBOURNE

MADISON AVE. & EIGHTH ST., LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Phone: Lakewood 429-476

AN EXCLUSIVE HOTEL CATERING TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
JEWISH DIETARY LAWS OBSERVED. Reservations for Passover May Be Made Now.
Summer Season, Grand Hotel, Highmount, N. Y. F. SEIDEN, Proprietor.

THE WOODARD LODGE

605 MADISON AVE., Cor. 6th St., LAKEWOOD, N. J. Tel. 519 LAKEWOOD
Rebuilt, refurnished and redecorated. Running water in all rooms. All comforts and conveniences. Baths. Beautiful ball room and sun parlor. Reasonable rates. Jewish dietary laws strictly observed. Passover bookings now being made.
S. SHINER, Prop.

HOLLYWOOD LODGE

214 Third Street, Between Clifton and Lexington Avenues, LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
This first class family hotel is newly renovated, redecorated and enlarged, and has all the modern improvements. Rooms single and en suite. Hot and cold running water in every room. Dietary laws strictly observed. Home comforts. Reasonable rates. Telephone 263 Lakewood. An ideal place to spend Passover. H. MARCUS, Prop.
Summer Resort, Elka View Hotel, Tannersville, N. Y.

HOTEL ADLER

316-318 SEVENTH STREET LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located in the finest section, the HOTEL ADLER has been entirely renovated, redecorated and refurnished and equipped with every modern improvement. Running water in all rooms. Dietary laws strictly observed. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Special Passover preparations. Telephone Lakewood 447-W-297.
ADLER & ZITTENREICH, Props.

NEW LIBERTY HOUSE

323 FIFTH STREET (Near Madison Ave.) LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Finest location. Large and comfortable rooms with all the latest improvements. Dietary laws strictly observed. Make your Passover reservations now. Telephone: Lakewood 481-W. J. FREEDMAN, Prop.

Winkler's Hotel

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Formerly Known As BRITAIN LODGE Phone 261 LAKEWOOD

This well-known hotel is equipped with all the modern improvements. Large, comfortable rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath. Home comforts. Special preparations for Passover.
JEWISH DIETARY LAWS STRICTLY OBSERVED. Summer Season, Strand Hotel, Edgemere, L. I.

CARMEL HOTEL

K. B. MOHEL, Prop. 502 PRINCETON AVENUE LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Telephone 269-J and 517—Lakewood, N. J.

This magnificent hotel is equipped with all the latest improvements and has again been enlarged, redecorated and refurnished. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath. Home comforts. DIETARY LAWS STRICTLY ENFORCED UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION. Complete satisfaction assured.
SPECIAL PASSOVER PREPARATIONS. K. B. MOHEL.

THE NEW EDGEWOOD HOTEL

418 SEVENTH STREET LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Weiss take pleasure in announcing the opening of their new hotel for the season 1921-1922. Hotel is equipped with every modern improvement. Rooms single or en suite with or without bath. Running water, and telephone in every room. Exquisite furnishings. Spacious lobbies, sitting rooms, ball room and dining room. Make your reservations now for Passover. Reasonable rates. Telephone Lakewood 285.

MONMOUTH - IN-THE - PINES

MONMOUTH AVE. AND 7TH ST., LAKEWOOD, N. J.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL, LOCATED DIRECTLY IN THE PINES, APPOINTED WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES AND COMFORTS. DIETARY LAWS STRICTLY OBSERVED. AN IDEAL PLACE FOR PASSOVER, EXCELLENT CUISINE AND SERVICE OF LILLIAN COURT, ARVERNE, MAINTAINED.
Telephone: Lakewood 571. MRS. I. GROSSMAN, Prop.

"SOMETHING NEW IN LAKEWOOD"

SCHILDKRAUT'S VEGETARIAN HOTEL

MRS. S. SCHILDKRAUT and B. MILBERT, Props. Corner Clifton Ave. & Seventh St. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

An exclusive hotel, equipped with all modern comforts; a home for those who are pursuing or desirous of adopting "the right way of eating, the right way of living."
"We serve food from Nature's own treasure."
Thus offering our guests perfect health and pleasure.
WE SPECIALIZE IN DIET. TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED

THE IRENE COURT

708 PRINCETON AVE. Telephone LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The old name but a brand new place. Sun parlor. All modern improvements. Running water in every room. Unsurpassed cuisine. Jewish dietary laws observed. GEO. GINSBERG, Prop.

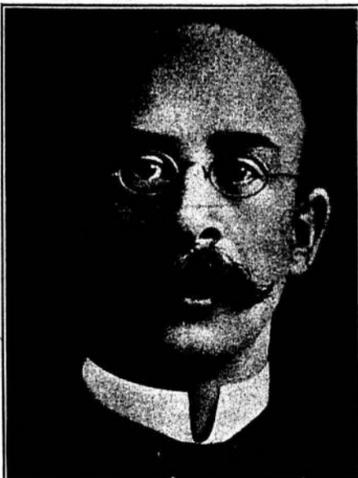
"A CITY DRUG STORE IN THE COUNTRY"

GITOW'S DRUG STORE

DRUGS CANDY SODA CIGARS
518 CLIFTON AVENUE, Corner Fourth St. Phone LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Rodeph Sholom to Celebrate Dr. Grossman's Silver Jubilee

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman's ministry in Temple Rodeph Sholom will be commemorated with special services at the synagogue, Lexington Avenue and 63rd Street, on Friday evening, March 10, and Sabbath morning, March 11. The same evening a complimentary banquet will be tendered Rabbi Grossman at the Hotel Commodore. The children of the religious school will celebrate the event with special services on Sunday morning, March 12.



RABBI RUDOLPH GROSSMAN

Rabbi Grossman was born in Vienna July 24, 1867, and was brought to America when a very small child by his father, the late Rabbi Ignatz Grossman. In 1889 he graduated from the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and also from McKicken University. Shortly after graduation Rabbi Grossman was appointed assistant to Rabbi Kaufman Kohler of Temple Beth-El, this city, and in 1897 he resigned to accept the pulpit of Rodeph Sholom, made vacant by the death of Rabbi Aaron Wise.

The Jewish Orphanage in Constantinople

A splendid report of the work of the Jewish Orphanage Committee in Constantinople has just been received at the national headquarters of the Near East Relief in New York. The local Jewish Committee and the American Near East Relief are working in the closest cooperation and the Jewish Orphanage comes under the general supervision of the American organization.

"Near the shore of the Golden Horn," runs the report, "in the section of Constantinople known as Haskeuey, is situated the Haskeuey Jewish Orphanage, which houses 90 Jewish boys and girls who became orphans during the war or were picked up from the streets.

"The buildings are old but clean, and there is a spirit of happiness among the children. When a Near East Relief worker visited the orphanage the other day a teacher was giving a lesson to a group of boys and the little girls were learning sewing. One little girl of five was busily crocheting a piece of lace. The lace had a well-made appearance and not a stitch was missed. Although the children were in cheap little gray orphanage dresses, they each had individuality which showed that some one was taking a personal interest in them.

"The old stove in the tiny kitchen was kept white with whitewash or some kind of white paint, and the kitchen shelves were covered with gay colored paper. Two big kettles of bean soup were boiling on the stove.

"In the dormitories were rows of little beds, kept in a very orderly way. On the end of each bed was a clean towel. The rooms were airy and the windows were kept open. Miss Mittani, who is in charge of this orphanage, is to be congratulated upon the work she is doing for these children with the facilities at her disposal.

"The Near East Relief aids this orphanage by giving a certain sum of money to the Jewish Orphanage Committee of Constantinople. It is the hope of the Jewish Orphanage Committee to remove these children to better quarters."

To the Jews in this country who are contributing to the Near East Relief, and there are many such, the report of the work that is being done with children of their own race must be particularly gratifying. Constantinople is only one of several centers in which Jewish orphans are being cared for, either in orphanages of their own, or as members of a general Near East Relief family.

UNITED EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, Inc.

165 EAST 72d STREET You All Know WAHRBURG —

He is the man that brought success to many hotelkeepers by furnishing them with one of his many good COOKS and other good hotel help. Telephone Rhineland 4284-2844.

A. TARSHISH

299 RIDGE AVE. LAKEWOOD, N. J. Phone Lakewood 9
Conducts a Strictly Kosher, Meat, and Poultry Market. Also a full line of Fancy Groceries. Fruit, Butter, Eggs and Delicatessen.

WINTER RESORTS—LAKEWOOD, N. J.



When You Think of Lakewood — Think of the BELMONT

HOTEL BELMONT

"LAKEWOOD'S MOST MODERN HOTEL"

SUPREME CUISINE. P. Weissberger MODERATE RATES. MAKE EASTER RESERVATIONS NOW.

BIEBER'S

MAJESTIC HOTEL

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The latest and most up-to-date hotel in Lakewood. Every room equipped with telephone, hot and cold water, etc. Rooms single or en suite. All rooms face the front and have Southern exposure. The MAJESTIC HOTEL combines the best features of hotel and home life. Large ballroom and beautiful sun parlors. Dietary laws strictly observed. Open for Passover Season.
BIEBER & FELDSTEIN, Props. Phone 77

HOTEL CLARENDON

Cor. Madison Ave. & 7th St., Lakewood, N. J.

I beg to announce the opening of the HOTEL CLARENDON for the season of 1921-1922. Every modern convenience, including telephone and running water in every room. Rooms single or en suite with or without bath. Passover bookings now received. Lakewood 511. M. LEVIN, Prop.
SUMMER SEASON—CLARENDON HOTEL, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

NOW OPEN — THE NEW

HOTEL MONMOUTH

COR. MONMOUTH AVE. and 7th STREET LAKEWOOD, N. J.

J. NEWMAN, Prop. (Formerly of the Newman Villa)
The newest and most modern hotel in Lakewood. Jewish dietary laws strictly observed. Hot and cold running water in all rooms. Rooms with bath attached or en suite. Spend the Passover Holidays here. Telephone Lakewood 92.

THE ROSE VILLA

501 Monmouth Ave., Lakewood, N. J.

BOOKINGS FOR PASSOVER NOW BEING MADE.
The Hotel is newly renovated, redecorated and refurnished; has all modern conveniences for the comfort of guests. Hot and cold running water in every room. Rooms single and en suite, with or without bath. The superior cuisine is in strict conformance with the Jewish dietary regulation and under personal supervision of Mrs. J. Prown. Special rates for September and October. Tel. Lakewood 62. J. PROWN, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON

504 CLIFTON AVE., corner 5th St., LAKEWOOD N. J.

Mr. Phil. Frankel, for the past eight seasons proprietor of the well-known PALACE HOTEL, Fleischmanns, N. Y., takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the above hotel as a first class family resort. Every improvement and every comfort. Dietary laws strictly observed. Unexcelled Hungarian cuisine. Make your reservations now for Passover. PHILIP FRANKEL, Prop.

TAMOR'S

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND THE FAIR VIEW LODGE

311 Forest Avenue Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel remodelled with all modern improvements for the comfort of guests. Beautiful, large, sun-parlor and dance music room. Hot and cold running water in all rooms—many rooms with private bath. Jewish dietary laws observed. Make reservations for Passover now. Telephone, Lakewood 331-516. D. TAMOR.

THE PINEHURST

317 CLIFTON AVENUE —LAKEWOOD, N. J.—

Rebuilt, redecorated and refurnished. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Running water in every room. Hungarian cuisine. Dietary laws strictly observed. Reasonable rates. Summer season, Fleischmanns, N. Y. MRS. H. FISHER, Prop.

The Marquette

706 Madison Ave., Lakewood, N. J.

Finest location. Newly built hotel with all modern improvements. Running water in every room. Home comforts. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Reasonable rates. Phone: Lakewood 134. I. MARKOWITZ, Prop.

THE PINWOOD

Cor. Fifth & Monmouth Ave. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

First class family hotel. All improvements. Rooms with or without bath. Homelike surroundings. Dietary laws strictly observed. Same management as Takanassee Hotel, West End, N. J.; and New Takanassee now under construction, at Fleischmanns, New York. Phone connection. Write for rates. H. LEVINSON & SON.

HOTEL SAFRAN

325 SEVENTH STREET LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Entirely rebuilt, redecorated and refurnished. Equipped with all modern conveniences. Running water in all rooms. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Elegant dining rooms, parlors and sitting rooms. Home comforts. Dietary laws observed. Reasonable rates. Lakewood 525-J. MRS. J. SAFRAN, Prop.



HOTEL BABCHIN

F. BABCHIN, Proprietor LAKEWOOD, N. J.

DIETARY LAWS STRICTLY OBSERVED. Elevator Service. Running Water in Rooms. Make Your Passover Reservations Now.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Mrs. S. Pisko, second vice-president of the Council of Jewish Women, has been elected for life as secretary of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Col., after having served for many years in this office.

The speakers bureau of the Council of Jewish Women, in co-operation with its sections, is arranging to have prominent Jewesses occupy pulpits throughout the country on Council Sabbath.

With the organization of a section at Washington, Pennsylvania now contains 35 sections, and leads all other states. Miss Miriam Schonfeld of Pittsburgh has been rendering an excellent service in bringing the council message to many communities.

Sight Conservation Week, observed by the council sections during the week of February 18 to 25, succeeded in arousing local interest everywhere in this problem.

The National Council of Women of the United States, of which the Council of Jewish Women is a member, has urged action in behalf of the following proposals: Compulsory education in every State for children between the ages of six and sixteen.

NATIONAL YOUNG JUDAEA

The dance of February 18 will be one long remembered in the annals of Young Judaea. It was an affair that showed the real vitality of Young Judaea, for it was only made successful through the efforts of Young Judaeans.

Aside from being the Zionist dance of the year, this event was made the seventy-fourth birthday party for Hon. Nathan Straus, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Young Judaea.

It is necessary now for Young Judaea to commence its campaign for membership, so that within a short span of time all the necessary funds can be raised and active work in the field and along educational lines begin again.

Although the financial condition of Young Judaea is not the best, the reports coming from various parts of the country are indeed gratifying.

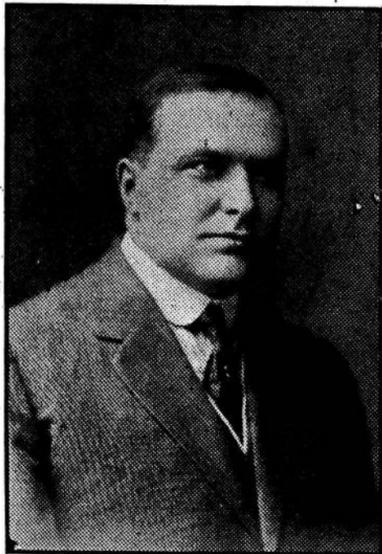
Japanese - American Employment Agency

159 W. 46th STREET, near B'way
Reliable Help for Clubs, Restaurants and Families
MALE and FEMALE All nationalities
References thoroughly investigated
Phone Bryant 8079 S. K. KODANI, Prop

can be realized to continue the publication of this material. Only by answering the call of the youth of America to Young Judaea and by making the campaign for sustaining members to Young Judaea the main activity in all parts of the country for the coming month can Young Judaea again become an active agency in Jewish life.

IGNATZ WEISENGREEN

Ignatz Weisengreen, who is a well-known lawyer residing on the lower East Side of this city, is a native of Hungary, where he was born in 1878, coming here eight years later.



IGNATZ WEISENGREEN

Mr. Weisengreen was always greatly interested in the stage and one of his accomplishments was the amalgamation of two opposing factions in the Hebrew Actors' Union for the co-operation and benefit of the Jewish stage.

In 1915 he was appointed supervisor of the State Census for the lower East Side. He is actively interested in the work of the Jewish Big Brothers and is an enthusiast for youths' vocational training as a means to discourage crime.

Among the institutions to which he devotes much of his time are the Tomahawk Democratic Club, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Beth Israel Hospital and the social service work of Bellevue Hospital.

First "Palestine Pilgrimage" Sets Sail Next Week

For the first time in nearly two thousand years, an "Oley Regal" party is setting out, on March 8, for Palestine, to arrive in Jerusalem for Pesach, with the "Palestine Pilgrimage" which is being arranged by Mr. George M. Hyman of 52 East Tenth street in conjunction with the Palestine Express Company, Ltd., which has offices in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Beirut.

The "Palestine Pilgrimage" will make a thorough tour of Palestine by automobile, with special arrangements provided for by the Palestine Express Company, Ltd., visiting the colonies both in Judaea and Galilee, unusual opportunities being provided to gain an insight into the life of Eretz Yisroel.

Much benefit is expected to come to Palestine through the "Palestine Pilgrimage," which, in spite of the general business depression, has succeeded in making a start this year. The revenue from tourists alone puts much money into circulation and brings increased income to the Palestine Government.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Application of the People of the State of New York, by JESSE S. PHILLIPS, as Superintendent of Insurance, for an order to take possession of the property and conduct the business of THE UNITED STATES GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF BENJAMIN.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the final audit, report and petition by the undersigned, as liquidator of The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, duly verified the 18th day of February, 1922, was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and duplicate original thereof, with vouchers, in the office of the Liquidation Bureau of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, at 110 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that the following is a statement of the condition of the estate of The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, as of the 31st day of December, 1921, shown in said report, audit and petition of the undersigned:

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS: I. Cash in banks \$4,958.39; II. Cemetery lands Unknown. LIABILITIES: Filed and Known \$3,973.09; Disallowed \$2,663.75; Allowed \$1,309.34.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that said report, audit and petition will be presented to the Supreme Court at a Special Term, Part I, thereof for motions, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made thereon for an order providing:

I. THAT THE CASH IN BANKS BE DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

(a) That the claim of \$159.99 by the State of New York for reimbursement for expenses of examiners and the claim of \$664.00 by Washington Cemetery for work done during the last four years on the cemetery plot of the Grand Lodge in Washington Cemetery be paid in full, and that the sum of \$327.85 be set aside and deposited in a bank or trust company paying the highest interest rate obtainable to the credit of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York for the unknown beneficiaries of Edward "N" or "M" Marks, payment thereof to be made upon proof satisfactory to the Superintendent of Insurance of the identity of the persons entitled to receive such sum.

(b) That the sum of \$500 be paid to the Superintendent of Insurance for the purpose of reimbursing the State of New York for the services rendered by the Chief of the Liquidation Bureau in closing the affairs of the Grand Lodge.

(c) That the sum of \$1,000 be paid to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the reduction of the premiums of surviving members who accepted individual policies from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as provided in the contract of March 7, 1919.

(d) That the sum of \$2,000.00 be set aside and added to another fund hereinafter provided for the perpetual care and maintenance of the cemetery plots of the Grand Lodge in Washington and Mount Zion cemeteries.

(e) That the sum of \$306.55, being the remainder of said cash assets, together with the interest earned on the cash on deposit up to the time of distribution, be used by the Superintendent of Insurance for payment of further expenses of liquidation incurred and to be incurred in closing the affairs of the Grand Lodge.

II. THAT THE CEMETERIES BE DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

(a) That the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York retain the title which has become vested in him by operation of law to the plot of the Grand Lodge in Washington Cemetery, and that said plot be cared for and maintained in perpetuity by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, as liquidator, in connection with the plot of the Grand Lodge in Mount Zion Cemetery as hereinafter provided.

(b) That after all members and other persons who were entitled to make reservations of graves in the plot of the Grand Lodge in Mount Zion Cemetery have had reasonable opportunity to make reservations of graves, the unused and unreserved portion of the plot be sold and the used portion, that is, that portion which is occupied by corpses and set aside for reserved graves, be retained by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, as liquidator, and perpetuated, together with the Grand Lodge plot in Washington Cemetery as hereinafter provided.

(c) That the unused and unreserved part of the plot in Mount Zion Cemetery be sold to Chevra B'nai Sholom, a sectarian religious corporation, under a contract which has been proposed by the Chevra B'nai Sholom, by which the Chevra B'nai Sholom shall keep and maintain in good condition that portion of the plot retained by the Superintendent of Insurance, as well as that portion purchased by the Chevra B'nai Sholom, so long as the land is maintained for cemetery purposes, and in addition thereto, the Chevra B'nai Sholom is to waive a claim for \$151.59 and to pay to the Superintendent of Insurance \$9,000.00 for 660 graves in 60 lots as specified in the proposed contract which has been submitted to the liquidator, under the terms of which contract the Chevra B'nai Sholom agrees to purchase the remaining unused and unreserved graves at the same rate paid for said 660 graves, after all members and other persons entitled have had an opportunity to reserve graves.

(d) That any member or person who on the 15th day of March, 1919, was entitled to reserve a grave, be permitted to make reservations within the limits prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge upon payment to the liquidator of the Grand Lodge at any time prior to 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 20th day of March, 1922, the sum of \$25.00 for each grave reserved, or by tendering in court on the return of the motion hereby noticed, such a sum for each grave reserved.

(e) That out of the proceeds from the sale of the unused and unreserved portion of the plot in Mount Zion Cemetery the sum of \$2,650.00 be added to the sum of \$2,000 which has been reserved from the cash assets as hereinbefore provided and that said combined sum, aggregating \$4,650.00, be deposited by the Superintendent of Insurance in a bank or trust company paying the highest interest rate obtainable, and therefrom the Superintendent of Insurance shall pay the expenses and charges for maintaining in good condition the plots and reserved portions of said cemetery used and reserved portions of said cemetery so long as said sum and the interest increment thereon will pay said charges, which it is estimated will be for a period of sixty years from June 1st, 1922.

(f) That the balance of the proceeds from the sale of the unused portion of Mount Zion Cemetery and from reserving graves therein, be distributed among the members who were in good standing at midnight of the 15th day of March, 1919, that is, the same time that the contract between the Superintendent of the State of New York, as Insurance of the State of New York, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company became effective, the distributive shares of members who have since died to be paid to their beneficiaries.

III. That the claim of M. Angelo Elias of \$1,153.75 for legal services and disbursements; the claim of John O. Sulzgers of \$10.00 for medical services, and the claim of William H. Brail, William Lester and Lewis E. Ham-burg and Nathan Marks as executors be disallowed and dismissed and that all persons who have not presented their claims be barred and foreclosed from sharing and from all claims or rights to share in the assets of The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, its grand and subordinate lodges, and the claims or rights against the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, as liquidator, and their estates; decreeing that the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, its grand and subordinate lodges and their estates, be released, discharged and their liabilities terminated, and for such other, further and different relief as may seem to the court just and equitable in the premises.

Yours, etc., FRANCIS R. STODDARD, JR., Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York. Dated, Albany, N. Y., February 18th, 1922. CLARENCE C. FOWLER, Chief of Liquidation Bureau, Attorney for the Superintendent of Insurance, 110 William Street, New York City.

War Relief at B'nai Jeshurun Center

The B'nai Jeshurun Center considers everything dealing with Jews and Judaism as part of its endeavors.

Every branch of the congregation is active in the present five-million war relief drive—its individuals as well as constituent organizations. Many of the members of B'nai Jeshurun are among the leaders in this drive—the men as well as the women, rendering not only personal service but giving generously.

Among the large sums given by some individuals may be mentioned a donation of \$10,000 from Henry A. Dix and one of \$15,000 from Jacob Sperber.

In addition to personal subscriptions, the congregation has given \$3,000 from its own coffers and the Sisterhood donated \$500 from its treasury. The Ladies' Auxiliary of B'nai Jeshurun bought out the Colonial Theatre for the evening of March 20, and all the proceeds from the sale of tickets and the souvenir journal to be printed will be given to the War Relief Fund.

Nor are the little folks neglecting to do their share in this emergency. The Religious School has not only given from its own charity treasury but has proclaimed Sunday, March 5, a special War Relief Sunday, when collections will be taken from the children. The junior clubs emptied their treasuries entirely for this purpose, including a club of ten-year-old little boys who gladly gave up their treasury of \$1.65. One of our intermediate girls' clubs is preparing a play which they hope to present soon, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Five-Million Dollar Drive.

Berman with Menorah Journal Mr. Harold Berman, who has had considerable experience as a contributor to the Jewish press and who has served several Jewish publications in an editorial capacity, has associated himself with the Menorah Journal.

WINTER RESORTS—LAKEWOOD, N. J.

FAIRMONT LODGE

LAKEWOOD, N. J. S. Jacobson, Inc., Prop. OPEN FOR SEASON 1921-22. SPECIAL RATES DURING MARCH

Telephone: Lakewood 270. GESHER and FINKELSTEIN, Props.

The Lexington Hotel

AN EXCLUSIVE HOTEL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE The Lexington Hotel is only a few blocks from the famous Lake Carasajko. The equipment is excellent. Running hot and cold water and open fireplaces. Large and airy suites of rooms, many with connecting baths. Cuisine unexcelled. Dietary laws observed. Special Passover accommodations. Terms reasonable—Inquiries are earnestly solicited. For information: New York office, 220 Fifth Ave., Room 1118. Phone Mad. Sq. 4124. OPEN ALL YEAR

Lakewood Trust Company

Capital Stock and Surplus over \$300,000.00 Established 1888 LAKEWOOD, N. J. THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

LAKEWOOD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY Phone 400

240 SECOND STREET ALL NIGHT SERVICE LAKEWOOD, N. J. Taxi Service. Baggage Called For and Delivered. Taxicabs, Sedans and Touring Cars to Hire. W. E. TIBBETTS, D. P. WHITE, D. D. COOK, C. W. JOHNSON

BYE'S PHARMACY

Clifton Avenue, Corner Second Street LAKEWOOD, N. J. Phone 23

Pure drugs and chemicals. Soda, Ice Cream and delicious Confections. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

THOMPSON'S SERVICE

Taxi, Stage, Baggage. Meet all trains. All night service. Driving by hour or trip. 249 SECOND STREET, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Phone: 166 LAKEWOOD

SCHWARTZ'S Riding School

SADDLE HORSES & DRIVING PONIES TO HIRE Corner Clifton Avenue and 6th Street. Telephone 225-J. Special Attention to Children. Reasonable rates. LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

W. R. THOMPSON, Lakewood, N. J.

STORAGE — LONG DISTANCE MOVING — PIANOS FOR SALE OR RENT Telephone LAKEWOOD 206

GREEN KILL PARK

THE SUPREME SUMMER RESORT

GREEN KILL PARK, one of the best-equipped summer camps for adults in the country. It will open its 1922 season Friday, May 25th, under the management of

MR. PHILIP DINCIN

Located on the picturesque Rondout River, amidst a surrounding of natural beauty, Green Kill Park offers the freedom of camp life in the great outdoors with the perfect comfort, service and conveniences of a hotel. Green Kill Park without doubt is one of the best-equipped camps in the country. It furnishes accommodations for 400. Every room has hot and cold water, electric lights, telephone connections, and hotel service. The accessibility of Green Kill Park, near Kingston-on-the-Hudson, and only two-and-a-half hours from New York City, makes it an ideal vacation spot. Under the personal supervision of Mr. Dincin, guests are assured of the same superlative standard of meals, in accordance with the Jewish Dietary Laws, equipment, service and cleanliness that characterized his management of the Kiamasha Inn, the Coronado in Edgemere and The Lakeside in Verona. Booking office, 567 83d St., Bklyn. Telephone, Shore R'd 0976.

After May 1 at Green Kill Park.

WINTER RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

GROSSMAN'S HOTEL

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

STRICTLY KOSHER

Announces a Substantial Reduction in Rates, Effective September 18, 1921.
GROSSMAN'S HOTEL is the Foremost Hotel in Atlantic City Catering to Jewish Clientele.

Located in the centre of amusements. Modern equipment. Courteous service. Open surroundings. SEA WATER supplied to all bathrooms. Always open. Booklet. Bus meets patrons at station. For terms, communicate with JOSEF GROSSMAN.

BILTMORE HOTEL

Rhode Island Ave.,
Near Boardwalk.

HAS THE BEST FEATURE OF ATLANTIC CITY

Sixty Suites with Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths

Rooms with running water, \$25.00 for one person, American plan; \$45.00 per week for two persons. Rooms with sea water baths, \$30.00 per week, one person, \$55.00 per week for two persons, American plan.
WM. MALAMUT, Prop.

ON OCEAN FRONT, FIREPROOF

The BREAKERS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Unusually attractive during Autumn and Winter Seasons. Rates greatly reduced.

Luxurious, heated Solarium, bathed in Sunshine, overlooking the ocean, where charming afternoon musicales and complimentary "Five O'clock" Tea Service invites complete relaxation after your return from an outing on the exhilarating Boardwalk, or from the Golf Course.

American and European plans.
NEW GOLF CLUB PRIVILEGES.
FIREPROOF GARAGE



Shapiro's

HOTEL BRITAIN

RE-DECORATED, NEWLY FURNISHED

PHONE 92 ATLANTIC CITY

SOUTH VERMONT & ORIENTAL AVENUES

OPEN ALL YEAR — FIREPROOF — NEAR BOARDWALK — STRICTLY KOSHER

STEIN'S ROYAL PALMS HOTEL

124 S. MARYLAND AVE., (Near Beach). ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Most modern hotel, newly renovated, redecorated and improved. Running water and heat in all rooms. Jewish dietary laws strictly observed. Home comforts. Open all year. Bell Telephone 6884.
H. STEIN, Prop.

MR. S. BERMAN, Prop.

PHONE 3398 W.

OPEN ALL YEAR

ADELPHIA HOTEL

Oriental and Victoria Avenues
Near Boardwalk — ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Management announces reduction in rates for the fall. This beautiful fireproof hostelry is known for its unexcelled cuisine and distinctive service. Convenient to all places of amusement. Ball room. Spacious sun parlor.

PIERREPONT HOTEL

NEW JERSEY AVE., NEAR BEACH, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ANNOUNCES REDUCED RATES

Beginning Sept. 7, 1921, to June 1, 1922. No advance in price over holidays. Room for two, per week (American plan), \$45 without running water; \$50 and \$55 with running water; \$60 and up with private hot and cold salt water bath. Public baths, hot and cold; sea and fresh water baths free of charge. Booklet.

HOTEL DAVIS

ST. CHARLES PLACE
(Near Beach)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Mrs. Yetta David, formerly of the New Ardmore Hotel, announces that she has acquired the beautiful Davis Hotel at 171 St. Charles Place. Every room with bath. Newly furnished. Jewish dietary laws strictly observed. Open all year. Moderate rates.
MRS. YETTA DAVIS, Prop.

DAVIS

NEW SEABRIGHT HOTEL

109-11 So. Rhode Island Ave., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The old, reliable Mrs. G. Davis announces that the New Seabright Hotel has been renovated, redecorated and refurnished and is equipped with all the modern, sanitary improvements and appliances. Large, airy rooms. Hot and cold running water in every room. Unsurpassed table in strict accordance with dietary laws. Two separate kitchens. Reasonable rates. MRS. G. DAVIS, Prop.

SIDKOFF'S HOTEL

165 S. VIRGINIA AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Strictly Kosher. Centrally located. Large rooms, each with hot and cold running water. Private baths. Entirely redecorated and refurnished. Home-like surroundings. Reasonable rates.
J. B. SIDKOFF, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Victory Catering Co.

BOARDWALK,
(Opposite Steel Pier)
RESTAURANT

OF DISTINCTION

Table d'Hôte—A La Carte—Club Service.

OUR SPECIALTY

SEA FOOD

STEAKS CHOPS

Finest Eating Place on the Atlantic Coast
FRENCH PASTRY PAR EXCELLENCE

The management looks after every detail to satisfy all patrons who visit this eating place from all over the globe.

BEST AND QUICKEST SERVICE

OPEN ALL YEAR

WHAT THE KEREN HAYESOD HAS ACHIEVED

By DR. BERTHOLD FEIWEI

Dr. Berthold Feiwei is a member of the Executive Council as well as a member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization. He is also the managing director of the Keren Hayesod and Governor of the Jewish Colonial Trust.

The Keren Hayesod has recently succeeded in achieving three noteworthy results in Palestine. First, out of its funds a considerable number of long-term loans have been granted to those who are building small houses, and in connection with this a mortgage bank has been founded. Secondly, on the site of Emek Jezreel, new agricultural work has been begun, intended to lead to the definite settlement of colonists. And thirdly, the Keren Hayesod has acquired two large school buildings. It should be stated at once; if one lays stress only on the amounts invested, the sums expended might be considered relatively modest. But they are remarkable, because to some extent they are symbolical. The Keren Hayesod has started constructive work in three important spheres—town housing, agricultural colonization and public education. In addition to that, when we take into consideration that the Keren Hayesod even today is one of the main supporters of the existing Yishub in relation to its economic, cultural and social needs, and, further, that it gives to newly arrived immigrants the first, and therefore the essential, aid we have before us a complex of achievement and activities which present the K. H. already in reality, as what, according to its name and character, it was intended to be—the Foundation Fund for the building up of Palestine.

This is only a beginning, and, compared with our needs, a small beginning; but considering the nature and quality of the work done it must be considered as far more. It is a practical proof that the system and the whole conception of this fund are sound. I believe those entrusted with the organization of this fund are already entitled to say with some certainty that the plan drawn up in the summer of 1920 corresponds to the practical needs of our complicated work. It was the right scheme—it can already be stated—to establish one combined fund, a definite proportion of which is to be used for acquiring that without which no work of settlement can be carried on, namely, the land; secondly, to allocate a definite part for maintaining, as any commonwealth would have done, that which already exists in Palestine; in the last place, to set aside a certain portion for new constructive undertakings, and at the same time to consolidate this new work too from the point of view of a central government by permanent establishments, public institutions and public works.

The Twelfth Zionist Congress in the resolutions referring to the Keren Hayesod even emphasized and developed this concentration and systematizing of the fund. It did so by laying down that after deducting 20 per cent. of all money received for the Jewish National Fund, 50 per cent. should be allotted to the regular Palestine Budget for annual expenditure, for permanent establishments, such as buildings for schools, for hospitals, etc., while the last 30 per cent. should be reserved for the so-called commercial undertakings, such as financial institu-

J. L. ROTH & SON

UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS
435 ATLANTIC AVE., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The only Jewish Undertakers in town with up-to-date funeral parlors. Bell Phone 1073-W.

Phone Orders Promptly Attended. Tel. 1311W

I. J. BROWN

MEAT MARKET
All Kinds of Poultry—Beef, Veal and Mutton.
CALL and DELIVERY
921 ARCTIC AVE., Atlantic City, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

VIRGINIA AVENUE, NEAR BEACH

B. FELLISOFF and MRS. S. FRANKEL

Open All Year 'Round.

Telephone ATLANTIC CITY 3070-W

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Eastern Motor Co.

2207 Atlantic Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Phone 4078

A. FRIEDMAN Meat Market

BEEF VEAL LAMB MUTTON POULTRY Phone 3910-W
610 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOT AND COLD SEA WATER BATHS, ELECTRIC LIGHT CABINETS AND SWEDISH MASSAGE

BELL PHONE 616 SCHLITZ HOTEL Boardwalk and Ocean Avenue
OPEN ALL YEAR ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA GARAGE

Starting and Ignition. Storage Batteries New, Recharged and Rebuilt. Automobile Repairs, Day and Night Service. Phone 3575-W.
119 N. PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE THOMAS J. TRUBY, Prop. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BOARDWALK GARAGE

EXPERT BATTERY SERVICE. New York Ave. and Boardwalk. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CIRCLE GARAGE

18 NO. VIRGINIA AVENUE
1010 ARCTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Bell Phone 2535 F. C. FELS

tions, public works and so on. The Congress took a step in the right direction by recognizing the economic interdependence of all activities, by placing the needs of the regular Palestine Budget before all other expenditures, whether intended for its extension or consolidation.

I think, therefore, that notwithstanding the complexity of the task, we have succeeded in establishing harmony and co-operation between the system of activities of the Keren Hayesod and the work of the colonizing organization. And so with this close relation between all parties, the program of the Keren Hayesod, that is, what it proposes to collect during the coming year, is at the same time the Palestine Budget of the Zionist Organization; or if we think not in figures but in actualities, it is our scheme of work for Palestine.

The amount to be collected is \$9,000,000—that is the task for the Keren Hayesod for the next year. The executive of the Zionist Organization for its part says, according to the resolutions passed at the Congress: We have to give the National Fund, apart from its own income, a further \$1,200,000 from the Keren Hayesod, which is needed for acquiring and preparing land. We have to provide \$200,000 for mortgage credit, for commercial and industrial credit, for loans to colonists, and finally, we must be able to spend \$2,600,000 in order to carry out our most urgent tasks in connection with education, sanitation, the equipment of workers, newly arrived immigrants, new settlements on the land and similar needs. Both parties have exercised the necessary self-restraint. The Keren Hayesod has done so by not fixing the amount which it intends to obtain, if everyone does his duty, higher than it can expect under the prevailing circumstances, which present many difficulties. The executive of the Zionist Organization has also shown moderation by confining its work to a scale which should guarantee its execution in a sound and economic manner.

In connection with this it has been assumed that every Zionist financial institution which is already in existence, or which is about to be formed, will work in collaboration with the Keren Hayesod, so that the Zionist Organization shall make the best use of all subsidiary bodies. To express ourselves more definitely, it will be necessary, while carrying on propaganda for the Keren Hayesod, that efforts shall be made at the same time to secure a sale of debentures of the newly founded mortgage bank, or, to take another example, that the capital of the Jewish Colonial Trust should be increased, as is desirable.

In this respect also the Congress has provided for a systematic co-operation and a full exploitation of all our resources. By creating the Economic and Financial Committee to act with the executive of the Zionist Organization, the congress has created a body to investigate all matters of a financial or economic character, basing its judgment on a complete utilization of our financial instruments, and intended to secure an adequate execution of all our schemes. This means a great improvement in comparison with the former state of affairs, which involved the separate action of institutions and bodies concerned. The essential is that the executive of the Zionist Organization itself has now in its hands the final decision, the complete control and the power of utilizing our funds in all the work which is carried on through them.

Again, the Keren Hayesod has opened the doors wide for all who, though not Zionist, are ready to co-operate with the Zionists for the reconstruction of Palestine. All who contribute to the Keren Hayesod are to be represented on the council, according to the resolution passed by the congress, which secures for them half the control of the fund. And so, if in all countries the work of collecting for the Keren Hayesod recommences with fresh energy, we can work with a confident feeling that the Keren Hayesod has stood the test of the first practical trials, and that its constitution and character are such as to qualify it to be the central fund of Jewry, with which we are to regain Palestine. Economically administered and based on a sound program of work in Palestine, the Keren Hayesod is only awaiting the answer of the Jewish people, which, with its enthusiasm and its readiness for sacrifice, must make of it an ever-increasing source of strength. It has been said often, but yet it must be said again, responsibility rests on the Jews of the United States more than it rests on any other part of Jewry. The actions of the Jews of the United States, on behalf of the Keren Hayesod, will show whether, and how far, they are national home.

Hungarian Jews Can't Vote

Budapest (Jewish Press Association—By Mail).—The anti-Semitic officials of Czegled so maneuvered that when the city elections took place not a single Jew was permitted to the polls. Jewish leaders in that city protested against this action to the government, but it is evident that with the present conditions in Hungary the protest is not expected to be of any avail.

HOTEL GIRARD

305-7 6th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

Two Blocks from Beach. 307 Sixth Avenue, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
All Modern Conveniences. Running Water in Rooms. Best Hungarian Cooking. High Class American-Jewish Family Hotel. L. J. MILLER, Prop.

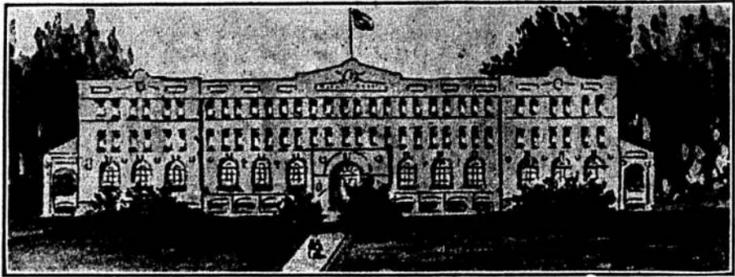
PINEBROOK, NEW JERSEY

Open all year; within easy commuting distance; the winter and spring seasons are particularly delightful with sunny days; beautiful country surroundings; good roads for walking, driving and motoring; homelike comforts and conveniences; large, airy rooms; running water; spacious veranda; sun parlor, steam heat, electric lights; excellent meals in accordance with Jewish dietary laws; moderate rates. Write for booklet. Phone Fairfield 273F-21.
M. GROSSMAN, Prop.

THE CROWN HOTEL PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FRED MANSFIELD, Prop.

WINTER RESORTS—SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

THE FLAGLER

SOUTH FALLSBURGH :: SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

Open all year. Sullivan County's Newest and Most Distinctive Hotel. Fireproof Brick and Stone Construction. Luxurious Suites. Private Baths. Finest Bathing; Natural Waterfalls; Tennis; Daily Concerts; Dancing. Send for Booklet.

MEALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH JEWISH DIETARY LAWS
FLEISCHER and MORGENSTERN, Proprietors.

NEW OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

HOTEL

GLASS

SOUTH FALLSBURGH, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Rebuilt, redecorated and refurbished; and now equipped with every known comfort, convenience and sanitary improvement. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, large airy and light rooms with or without baths, single or en suite. Jewish dietary laws strictly observed. Unsurpassed cuisine. High standard of service. Daily concerts. For information, phone New York office: Murray Hill 3432.

WINTER RESORTS—LONG ISLAND

THE OCEAN CREST

OPEN ALL YEAR

Beach 62d Street, Arverne, L. I.
On the Ocean

Newly renovated, redecorated and refurbished. Steam heated throughout. All modern improvements. Dietary laws observed. Hot sea baths. Phone: Bell Harbor 1400. J. LIPSCHITZ, Prop.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

B. GROSSMAN, Proprietor

South Street & Rue de St. Felix. FAR ROCKAWAY, NEW YORK

Conducted in strict conformity with Jewish Dietary laws. Has been redecorated and is now open for the Winter Season. Steam Heated. Reasonable Rates. Excellent cuisine and service. Telephone: FAR ROCKAWAY 4334

Phone 2506
Far Rockaway*The frontenac*Beach 29th Street
and Lewmay Road
Edgemere, L. I.

OPEN ALL YEAR

Equipped with all the latest sanitary and scientific improvements. Large, airy rooms with or without bath. Single or en suite. Cuisine conducted in strict accordance with Hebrew dietary laws.

GOLDSTEIN & LYONS, Proprietors

OPEN ALL YEAR

New Hotel Traymore

South Street—Ocean Front

This beautiful, newly-built Hotel is equipped for Winter season. Steam heated throughout. Hotel bus to Railroad Station and Schools. Dietary laws observed. Make your reservation now. Telephone Far Rockaway 4260-4261. L. FRIEDNER, Prop.

MORRIS BERGIDA'S RESTAURANT

80 EAST 92nd STREET, NEW YORK

Dietary Laws Observed. Catering for All Occasions. Furnished Apartments for Families and Single Rooms. Summer Season—

WAVE CREST HOTEL

Central Avenue, Near the Ocean.

M. BERGIDA, Prop.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

REOPENS DECORATION DAY FOR SEASON 1922

Pine Forest ColonyON FOREST LAKE,
BERKSHIRE HILLS

Open all year. Hotel and cottages; also tents for young men; 200 acres; private lake; all sports of camp life; excellent table. 2 hours from city.

JOSEPH D. WEIL
WINGDALE, N. Y.**On Being a Jew**

Some Jews try to be Gentiles with characteristic Jewish exaggeration.

A Jew may change his name, his residence, even the contour of his countenance, but he cannot change his grandparents.

To be ashamed of being a Jew, is in the last analysis, to be ashamed of your own father and mother.

The only way to cease to be a Jew is to slit your wrist and empty your veins of their blood.

It is not enough to be Jews by face; we must be Jews by faith.

Most Jews wear the map of Palestine on their face, but few carry it in their heart.

Men move in groups; hence I will accept my own group, and through it, make my little contribution to life. My group is the peer of all other groups, and even if were not, I would strive to make it so. As it happens, my Jewish group is the aristocracy of history.

You cannot build up loyalty to mankind upon disloyalty to your own kind.

Our American Jewish youth must learn the duty of "Noblesse Oblige."

Freethinkers are often merely non-thinkers.

Need knows no creed; but creeds know needs.

It is no disgrace but a privilege to be a Jew.

Never sacrifice Jewish safety to an epigram. L. I. N.

Almond Growing in Palestine Controlled by Jewish Colonies

Washington (Jewish Press Association.)—A report received here from the American consul at Jerusalem states that there are 4,000 acres of almond trees in the Jewish colonies of Palestine, as compared with less than half that area scattered about the country in small units which supply mainly the local needs. The crop of the harvest just closed is approximately 2,227,000 pounds from the Jewish colonies and probably not more than 700,000 pounds from the other sources.

A comparatively large quantity of almonds was shipped this year to America. Of the crop just harvested there has already been exported to the United States almost 26,000 pounds, valued at 799 Egyptian pounds.

The almond industry in Palestine has developed to a size where machinery is required for preparing the crop for market, and a few American almond hullers, used for removing the outer husk of the nut as it comes from the tree, have been imported.

Abyssinians Support Jewish Palestine

The Abyssinian delegation, consisting of an Abyssinian Viceroy and his staff at present in Palestine, was entertained on December 1 by Dr. Feitelowitz and some leading members of the Jewish Community, including Mr. Ussischkin and Dr. Eder of the Zionist Executive, Mr. Yellin and Dr. Thon of the National Council and the heads of the Chief Rabbinate. Dr. Feitelowitz is devoting his life to fostering of the Jewish spirit and Jewish national life among the Falashas, or the Abyssinian Jews. The head of the delegation stated at the dinner that all Abyssinians were originally Israelites who had adopted the Christian religion. He said that in Abyssinia there was no religious intolerance and that in the future they would not only continue to live in peace and friendship with the Falashas but they will take a special interest in them.

Keren Hayesod Reports Large Increase in Cash Receipts

Keren Hayesod headquarters in New York reports a large increase in cash receipts and pledges for the first month of the new year. The cash receipts, which amounted to \$302,000, were more than double the receipts for the month of December and almost eight times the amount received in cash during the month of October. Recorded pledges during the month of January, more than 90 per cent. of which are declared to be collectible, amount to over \$700,000, thus making the total raised for January over a million dollars.

First Yeshiva Established in Belgium

Antwerp (Jewish Press Association.)—For the first time in the history of Belgium, a Yeshiva devoted to the study of Talmudic wisdom and learning has been founded. It is located at Antwerp and a number of students have already enrolled for the courses, most of these being refugees from Ukraine and Russia, who, despite all suffering and persecution, are anxious to resume the study of Jewish laws and traditions. These young men are being cared for by benevolent societies and charitable institutions of Belgium.

THE BLACK JEWS OF COCHIN

Two kinds of Jews inhabit the State of Cochin—black Jews and white Jews. The white Jews are the more numerous, but the black Jews are the more interesting, because the Jewish race is by nature white. The white Jews hail from Spain, from Germany, from Aleppo and from Cranganore. What is the origin of this strange section of the Hebrew people?

They must have sprung from a mixture of some colony of Indian Jews and the native races. The black Jews of Cochin are already mentioned by a writer in the ninth century; and Benjamin of Tudela visited them, or heard reports about them, in the twelfth century. Benjamin describes them as being as black as the other inhabitants of the Malabar coast. It was there that Marco Polo found them a century later. As slavery was formerly allowed in Malabar, the white Jews—the earliest of whom may have arrived from Cranganore in the eighth century, when they were granted certain rights by the King of Malabar, which are recorded on two extant bronze tablets—acquired slaves among the native population, and in many cases married their female slaves. Many male slaves, moreover, embraced the Jewish religion, and as they were married to native women, their progeny would be quite black, and were, of course, treated as slaves. When the children or the fathers were circumcised, they were circumcised as slaves, and not as ordinary Jews—in accordance with the rabbinical laws relating to the circumcision of slaves.

Indeed, they were discriminated against in many respects. They were not allowed to intermarry with the other Jews, or to study the Holy Scriptures, or to wear Tzitzit and Tephillin, unless they obtained a special certificate of emancipation from their masters or mistresses. The emancipated slaves were known as "Meshucherarim," and the other blacks as "Shechorim." At one time the white Jews would not admit the blacks to their synagogue services. When a black slave was emancipated, he made his emancipation known to the white Jews by going about and kissing the hands of all the white Jews of the city.

The children and grandchildren of these freed slaves were also considered emancipated, and they were at liberty to wear tzitzit and tephillin; but they were not allowed to be called to the reading of the Law, except on Simchat Torah. On the two Seder nights the emancipated slaves and their families were allowed to join their masters at the table and to chant the Hagadah. On this one occasion they were treated as absolutely free men and women. At the conclusion of the service on the Day of Atonement they kissed the hands of their former masters. If a manumitted slave died without an heir his property went to his former master.

We have mentioned that at one time the black Jews were not admitted to the synagogue services of the whites. In 1848 they asked permission to use the synagogue benches in lieu of having to squat on the ground in the exterior verandahs. Permission having been refused, some of them removed within the boundary of British territory, where no distinction was made between masters and slaves. Led by Ava, a wealthy emancipated slave, who acted as Sofer and Shochet, they built a synagogue of their own. But in consequence of plague their numbers diminished, and after Ava's death they were glad to return to the white Jews, and reassume their old position in the synagogue.

It may be mentioned that a former Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem to whom the question was referred—Rabbi Panigel—decided that these black Jews ranked with ordinary Jews; but his dictum does not appear to have been accepted by the white Jews of Cochin.

Although they do not intermarry with the white Jews, or eat and drink together, their religious customs are largely identical with those of the whites. They possess the same doctrines, they follow the same ritual, and observe the same feasts and fasts. Yet there are certain differences. They eat matzoth only at the Seder, and they eat no meat on the Sabbath. The blacks have two synagogues of their own, and, as in all Indian synagogues, the Ark is naturally placed in the West, so that the worshippers can turn towards Jerusalem. As the blacks have no Cochanim or Levites of their own, they hire impoverished white Jews of the tribe of Levi and the family of Aaron to duchan, and for other necessary purposes. They have a burial ground separate from that of the white Jews, though formerly both sections were buried in a common cemetery.

As for the rites and ceremonies of the Cochin Jews generally, it may be said that they are of an elaborate nature. The marriage rites are peculiar. Two days before the wedding the girl is

"CHALIF"

163 West 57th Street New York

Telephone Circle 1927

Most Exclusive and Beautiful Ball Rooms and Banquet Hall for Weddings, Receptions and Functions of all kinds

CATERING BY R. & E. DIAMOND

JACK BERGER

MUSICAL DIRECTOR

OF "THE CHALIF"

Music Furnished for Weddings, Banquets and All Social Functions.

1835 SEVENTH AVE., Cathedral 8077

DIAMOND PALAIS

15 WEST 120th ST., Phone Harlem 5634.

For Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, and all Social Functions. Catering by R. & E. DIAMOND.

THE HOLLYWOOD HALL

41 WEST 124th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Entirely Renovated This Season for Weddings, Banquets and Receptions. Cuisine Strictly Kosher. Accommodations for Small and Large Affairs. Harlem 3285. GREEN BROS., Caterers.

Royal Palace

16-18 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn

Beautiful hall for weddings, banquets, receptions and all functions. Strictly Kosher catering under supervision of Rabbi Resnikoff. Catering at your home. Everything supplied. Tel.: Stagg 4631. S. NIMARK, Caterer.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.GREATEST MINERAL BATH
CITY IN AMERICA

Cures: Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Diseases, Blood Poison, Stomach Troubles, Liver Trouble, Hay Fever, Skin Diseases, Nervousness. Etc.

**THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL**THE LARGEST JEWISH HOTEL
IN MOUNT CLEMENS

The hotel is modern and up-to-date in every particular. Over 100 beautifully furnished rooms, all equipped with telephone, electric light, and running water. Strictly Kosher cuisine. Good, wholesome, real homemade table. We cater to diets and vegetarians. Our rates are \$30.00 per week and up. American plan. The mineral baths are in the hotel, on the ground floor, obviating the necessity of going out of the hotel. Competent male and female attendants. Open the entire year. Write for further information. LEON KRIM, Prop.

taken to the synagogue for Tebilah. On her return she takes four threads of Tzitzit in her hands, and she kisses the portion of the Bible containing the Decalogue seven times. The making of the wedding ring and the cutting of the bridegroom's hair are attended with music and festivities. Before the last sentence of the Ketubah is read, the bridegroom hands the fringe of his Tallith to the officiating rabbi, and while both hold it, he is admonished in the following words: "By the command of the Holy One and Sanctified, by the Mighty One who revealed the law at Sinai, her support, her clothing, and her conjugal right he shall not diminish." The bridegroom replies: "Her support, her clothing, and her conjugal right I will not diminish." The rabbi asks, "Dost thou undertake this?" and the bridegroom replies, "I undertake it." The rabbi adds, "A promise before heaven and earth," and the bridegroom responds in the same words. Those assembled exclaim at the end of the ceremony, "Be-Simana Tabu."—Jewish World.

WINTER RESORTS—LONG ISLAND

Announcement

MRS. E. M. DALKOWITZ takes pleasure in announcing to her many friends and patrons that she will be located for the coming summer season at LONG BEACH, L. I. The same standard of service and cuisine will be maintained as heretofore in HOTEL AMIGO, Edgemere, L. I. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths. Open on or about May 1st, 1922. Write for rates. HOTEL AMIGO, 1508 Main Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

ELIZABETH HOTEL

191 Storm Avenue—Beach 59, ARVERNE, L. I.

This most modern hotel, newly decorated, will be open for Passover and the strictest Orthodox laws will be observed. Two nights Seder. Will remain open for the coming summer season. Make your reservations early. Phone Belle Harbor 934. M. JACOBSON, Proprietor

Where Your Patronage Is Solicited and Appreciated

WHERE EPICURES FEAST
JACKS FAMOUS for
SEA FOOD, Etc.
 JOHN DUNSTON & SON, Proprietors
 759-761-763 Sixth Ave. New York City

Table d'Hotel DINNER \$1.00
NICHOLAS SHORE DINNER \$1.25
 Good Food at Moderate Prices
 178th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
 MUSIC OPEN ALL NIGHT A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS

CHARLIE formerly of the **GARDEN RESTAURANT**
 WISHES TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE IS NOW CONNECTED WITH
FABACHER'S 105 WEST 48th STREET
 OPPOSITE FRIARS CLUB

MAISON DOREE RESTAURANT
 2160 BROADWAY JOSEPH FRAWLEY, Prop.
 Superb Cooking, Excellent Service, Moderate Prices. Table d'Hotel Luncheon and Dinner. Special Sunday Dinner. A la Carte at All Hours.

1446 BROADWAY When Tired of Cabaret and Tango — Eat Here. A la Carte all hours. Day and Night.
Sertner's 1380 BROADWAY (near 38th St.)
 Special Ladies' Lunch & After'n Tea—Pastry — Prices Reasonable.

THE LAKESIDE Real Home Cooking and Luncheon a la Carte.
 Table d'Hotel Dinner \$1.00, 5:30 to 8 P. M.
 28 W. 46th ST., near 5th Ave. Afternoon Tea. Convenient to All Theatres and for Shoppers. Good Service.

HOTEL GONFARONE 38-40-42 WEST 8th STREET
 TABLE D'HOTE AND SPECIAL DISHES A LA CARTE. Rooms Daily or Weekly. Baths and Steam Heat, etc. Phone Spring 3031.
 Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues
 F. SARTORE, Prop.

NEW ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
National Delicatessen and Lunch Room
 STRICTLY HOME COOKING. OSHINSKY & PERLMUTTER, Props.
 2082 AMSTERDAM AVE., Corner 163d St. Branch: 2111 Third Ave., nr. 116th St.

Over 300 Children Brought to Their Relatives in America

Over 300 children having parents or relatives in America have passed through the Warsaw office of the Orphans' Bureau of the Joint Distribution Committee and have joined their families with the aid of the bureau. The children were brought here on ten transports in the course of the last six months.
 All those children, reports the Warsaw office of the Orphans' Bureau, were provided with the required documents, with shelter and with supervision both before and during the journey. The costs of transportation have been covered by the American relatives.
 This is only a small part of the work of the Warsaw Orphans' Bureau. Over 20,000 orphans all over Poland have been registered by the bureau, and their biographies and photographs have been sent to the New York bureau, which has thus been enabled to find the relatives of many of the children and to enlist to this day 1,300 persons as financial adoptors, contributing \$100 each for the maintenance of an orphan.
 In addition there are in Poland 4,300 children who are directly supported by

the Joint Distribution Committee. Other orphans are assisted in various ways, and the Joint Distribution Committee has lately distributed to children 3,250 sets of underwear, 3,570 suits, 6,100 pairs of shoes, 15,000 sets of winter underwear, 3,500 dresses and 8,000 pairs of gloves.
 David A. Brown, chairman of the National Appeal for \$14,000,000, points out, however, that there are 300,000 Jewish war orphans in Eastern and Central Europe, and that the work now being done by the Joint Distribution Committee must be greatly extended if this terrible problem is to be solved.

English Antisemites Would Repeal Naturalization Laws

London (Jewish Press Association).—A rally was held here yesterday by the Women's League of the antisemitic organization, "Britons." The chairman of the meeting, General Prescott Decie, said in his address that the country must be purged of the foul miasma of the alien Jew, who has recently flooded England. The meeting passed a resolution calling upon the government to repeal all naturalization laws, granting any privileges to foreigners.

ZION RESTAURANT
 REAL HOME COOKING
 SANITARY KITCHEN, SUPERB FOOD
 MODERATE PRICES
 A RENDEZVOUS FOR ZIONISTS
 197 LENOX AVENUE, Near 120th Street

The ROSE CASINO
 STRICTLY HIGH CLASS CATERING
 for Weddings, Banquets, Confirmations, Etc.
 Phone Morningside 8634. Bet. 121st & 122d Sts.
 M. H. KLEIN, Caterer
 235 LENOX AVENUE, NEW YORK

Praises Palestine Natural Museum

Canadian Professor Declares Work of Agricultural Department Invaluable for Upbuilding Palestine

Prof. E. Odium of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, who is traveling to different countries for the study of natural sciences, has recently spent a few weeks in Jerusalem, during which time he was almost a daily visitor in the Natural Museum of the Agricultural Department of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem. Before leaving Jerusalem Prof. E. Odium wrote a letter to Mr. Ettinger, Director of the Agricultural Department of the Zionist Executive, in which he expressed himself as follows: "During the past months I have had the pleasure and advantage of visiting your very valuable museum almost daily, and wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the most valuable assistance I have received.

"In the past I have studied in many museums of the world and gained much help, but I can recall no institution in which I have received as valuable practical help and information as I have gained in your own museum, which, though limited through lack of space and means, is of the utmost importance to Palestine in the present time of foundation work and in the rapidly approaching future, as well as to special students from all parts of the world.

"Most sincerely I congratulate you and your organization as well as your patrons and kindly staff of co-workers on your success in the past. Permit me to make a small donation toward your heavy expenses."

Existence Impossible Without Jewish Students

Budapest (By mail, Jewish Press Association).—The University of Keshkemet has announced that there are still some vacancies for Jewish students there. That institution also announces the complete abolishment of percentage limitations in several of its courses.

Keshkemet is the center of Hungarian anti-Semitism. It was there that the most horrible pogrom of Hungary took place, the local Jews having been subjected to continued persecutions. As a protest against this intolerable condition the Jewish students put into effect a boycott of the university. The loss of Jewish patronage has evidently caused a financial crisis in the institution and hence the humble appeal for Jewish students.

Polish Government Will Not Deport Refugees

Warsaw (Jewish Press Association).—On his way to Soviet Russia, the head of the International Relief Commission, Dr. Nansen, stopped in this city to confer with the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Skirmunt, on the condition of Jewish refugees in Poland. Minister Skirmunt declared that Poland is hospitable and friendly to the homeless, and it is only in rare instances that individual refugees are expelled.

ELDORADO

DELICIOUS CHICKEN and all kinds of Roast Fowl and Meats



Prices that will not ruin your appetite
 1899 - 1601 BROADWAY
 Between 48th and 49th Streets

ROTISSERIE AND RESTAURANT

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS!
 At 6th Avenue and 14th Street

Now at 120 West 72d Street
SILSBY'S RESTAURANT

"The Sign of Famous Food"
 Luncheon, 75c. & \$1.00. Dinner, \$1.25 & \$1.50. Sunday Dinner, \$1.75.

McDONALD'S RESTAURANT
 3958 Broadway, Audubon Theatre Bldg.

— THE BEST DINING PLACE ON THE HEIGHTS —
 SPECIAL EVERY SUNDAY

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER (With Choice of Broiled Spring Chicken), \$1.00.
 TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, Evenings, 75c & \$1.00 || TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 65c
 The proprietor, Jos. McDonald, formerly of Healy's, 145th Street, is carrying out the Healy traditions of serving only the best food obtainable and in ample portions.
 FAMILY PATRONAGE A SPECIALTY

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
PASADENA CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT
 A LA CARTE
 SPECIALIZING IN SEA FOOD. ONLY THE BEST FOOD SERVED HERE.
 BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON, 65c—12 TO 2:30.
 Broadway, N. W. Corner 145th St., at Subway Station

Table d'Hotel Lunch - 50c. Dinner - 70c. BEST IN TOWN
LITTLE HUNGARY 430 COLUMBUS AVENUE
 RESTAURANT Near 81st Street S. MISHKIT, Prop.

STRAND ROOF Broadway at 47th St.
 5:30 to 9 P.M. \$2.00 Per TABLE D'HOTE
 An Entirely New and Elaborate Revue—Dancing. Cover DINNER DE LUXE A la Carte All Hours—After-Theater Specialties

Pirolle French Pastry Shop and Restaurant
 Service a la Carte and Table d'Hotel CATERERS Afternoon Tea Ice Cream
 1051 MADISON AVENUE, bet. 80th and 81st St. E. Dollard, Prop. Phone Lenox 8120

A LA CARTE Day and Evening **GANSEMAYERS RESTAURANT** Phone 1763 Stayveant
 58 EAST 13th STREET, West of Broadway Established 1862 NEW YORK

Crete Gialito ITALIAN TABLE D'HOTE & RESTAURANT
 108-110 West 49th Street Phones Bryant 5252, 10144 111 West 48th Street

PONTIN'S A RESTAURANT OF KNOWN STABILITY
 GOOD FOOD PROMPT SERVICE MODERATE PRICES
 47 FRANKLIN ST., bet. D'way & Lafayette St. Established 1814 Phone Franklin 4721 Open Evenings
 NANGERONI BROTHERS, Proprietors

Under New Management **Eagle Restaurant** A la Carte Table d'Hotel
 First Quality Food Popular Prices Excellent Service Sea Food a Specialty
 1271 LEXINGTON AVENUE, between 85th and 86th Str. NEW YORK

LION D'OR 59-61 W. 24th ST.
 FRENCH TABLE D'HOTE MUSIC EVENING. C. Cavagnere - C. L. Zuoca
 Established 1885 Phone Watkins 9515
 Near Sixth Avenue, New York City

VIENNA RESTAURANT 3789 BROADWAY, Nr. 157 St. Sub. Sta.
 American-Hungarian cooking. Try our special Sunday and week-day dinner, 75c. Poultry dinner \$1.00. No extra charge for children. EIGENMAGHT & KOFFLER, Props.

SPECIAL LUNCHEON DANCING in the UPPER DINING ROOM FROM TEN TO CLOSING DINNER FROM 6 TO 9—WITH SWEDISH HORS D'OEUVRES FROM BUFFET 69 WEST 36TH STREET
Henry's ONE OF THE CURIOSITIES OF NEW YORK. (N. Y. World) ONLY HIGH CLASS SCANDINAVIAN RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK

RED LION INN, Inc.
 BOSTON POST ROAD High Grade Food. Music. Open All Year Round. LARCHMONT, N. Y. S. BADOLATO, Prop.

TERKER & ROSE 543 WEST 145th STREET
 HOME COOKING — HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT
 LUNCHEON 60c.; TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 75c., SUNDAYS 85c.
 CATERING TO BANQUETS, WEDDINGS and PARTIES with HIGH CLASS SERVICE.

Phone: 442 Rye

 Phone: 457 Rye
Cudia's Rye Beach Hotel
 OPEN ALL YEAR
 Accommodations for large parties a la Carte.
 ITALIAN KITCHEN. CABARET and DANCING

THE ANNEX RESTAURANT
 18 WEST 33d STREET
 AN EATING PLACE FOR CONNOISSEURS
 Telephone Gent's Rest. Ladies' Grill
 Madison Square 2783 Madison Sq. 2882
Joseph Guffanti Inn
 Ocean Parkway, CONEY ISLAND
 Phone: Coney Island 402-310. Open All Year.

REED'S RESTAURANT
 42-44-46 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, Between Broadway and 5th Ave.
 An Example of the Highest Degree of Efficiency in Restaurant Service.
 FINEST EQUIPPED EATING PLACE IN NEW YORK CITY.
 POPULAR PRICES—OPEN NIGHTS and SUNDAYS.
 Direction of CHARLES C. REED.

ST. GOTHARD 261 W. 125th ST., near 8th Ave.
THE LENOX 71 and 73 W. 125th ST. near Lenox Ave.
ROTISSERIE and RESTAURANTS
Raviola and Spaghetti a Specialty Italian Table de hote Dinners and a la carte

In Greenwich Village 144-146 BLEECKER STREET

Bercseny's Orchestra
 Italian Kitchen
 Phone Spring 8056

ZUR KLOSTER GLOCKE Telephone 8899-5996 Madison Square
 327 FOURTH AVE. F. R. PLUM, Manager
 Breakfast :: Luncheon :: Dinners :: Suppers :: Catering

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Loans on First Mortgage — THE SAVINGS BANK — Permanent and Building Loan
Peoples Bank for Savings
 — IS THE ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN NEW ROCHELLE —
 65% of Its Deposits May Be, And Is Loaned on Mortgage. Every Depositor Is
 Helping the Housing Situation. **ARE YOU A DEPOSITOR?**

THE LILLIAN HAT SHOP MADAME L. JAY
 Proprietor
 258 HUGUENOT STREET EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY NEW ROCHELLE

O'Brien's Daily Motor Express to New York
 LONG DISTANCE MOVING Special Rates on Half Loads to New York
 Baggage called for and delivered to and from all trains. Office, 6 RAILROAD PLACE Phone 3247

DORELL CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE, Inc.
 LADIES' and MISSES' APPAREL
 505 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Little Shop 10 LOCKWOOD AVE.
 (Near North Avenue) NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
 MRS. H. ALLEN MRS. H. S. JACOBY
 NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WAISTS, LINGERIE, BLOUSES, VEILINGS, INFANTS' WEAR, SPORT WEAR.
 TELEPHONE 5225. Buick and Cadillac Specialists. GASOLINE—ACCESSORIES

NEW ROCHELLE MOTOR SERVICE CO.
 GENERAL OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING ON ALL MAKES OF CARS
 203 HUGUENOT STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Commercial Garage and Service Co.
 STORAGE — SUPPLIES — REPAIRS — TIRES — AUTO REPAIRS
 160-162 HUGUENOT STREET. Open Day and Night. Telephone 1026.
 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FLOOR COVERINGS COMPOSITION TILE LINOLEUMS
 GREELEY & LOVEJOY, 37 Lawton St., NEW ROCHELLE. Tel. N. R. 5333

TRUCK TIRES PRESSED ON
 DAY OR NIGHT
Woodside Tire Exchange
 493 MAIN STREET Telephone 3704

Thomas J. Mellars CARPENTER and BUILDER
 107 Winyah Ave.
 Personal Supervision given to Jobbing & Repairs
 SHOP, 307 NORTH AVENUE Phone 1811-W

Economy Produce Quality Groceries
 M. DWORKIND, Proprietor Phone 3071
 341 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ANY BATTERY
 Recharged or Repaired
 Established 1908
C. B. POELLMITZ & SON
 599 Main St. New Rochelle Phone 4433

PHONES: Office 791; Residence 1371-M.
BJORK'S TAXI SERVICE
 DAY AND NIGHT
 Cars Meet All Trains. Commuters' Cars Stored by Day, Week or Month. Seven Passenger Sedan for Hire.
 Office: 2 AVE. E., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Have You a Pane OF BROKEN GLASS?
 If so, call up TALBOT
 2207 New Rochelle 57 DIVISION ST.

C. M. LAUER Telephone Connection 3238
Hair and Scalp Treatment Facial Massage
 528 MAIN ST., Opp. Liggett's; NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MARY H. BOOKER
 Tel. 4448. Over Rikers Drug Store. Res. Tel. 2584-W.
SCIENTIFIC CARE OF THE HAIR
 529 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SHILLER BROS.
 NEW ROCHELLE 2633. Box Trade a Specialty.
 Cigars, Stationery, Sporting Goods, Toys and Novelties.
 511 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE

NORTH AVENUE CIGAR STORE
 Agents for Spalding Sporting Goods. Newspapers and Magazines Delivered at Residences. Stationery, Toys and Sporting Goods. Cigars, Huyler's Candy, School Supplies.
 284 NORTH AVE., cor. Colling Ave., Tel. 917-2995-3872
 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Beechmont Hardware Co.
 340 North Avenue, NEW ROCHELLE
 FULL LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS

LAWTON PRODUCE CO.
 28 LAWTON STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
 PROMPT DELIVERY

North Avenue Tailoring
 Telephone 5410 PLOTKIN BROS.
 Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.
 340 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE

The Lighting Supply Co.
 ELECTRIC FIXTURES
 5-7 Prospect Ave. Mount Vernon
 Phone Hillcrest 2069

An Anti-Semite's Career

A brief cable dispatch which appeared in these columns told of the forced suspension of "Plain English," that anti-Semitic sheet published in London by Lord Alfred Douglas and a Captain Spencer. "Plain English" was a most blackguardly publication. In its attacks upon Jews it stopped at nothing. It is interesting, therefore, to consider the men responsible for so shoddy a paper. Not much is known of Captain Spencer, but Lord Alfred Douglas is only too well known. He is the son of a Marquis of Queensberry, whose reputation was gained chiefly on the race track and in the prize ring. He had two sons, Alfred and Lord Sholto, and both painted London town red. The former gained very uncomfortable notoriety by his connection with the unsavory Oscar Wilde scandal. His father, the old Marquis, who was a peppery-tempered gentleman, threatened to horsewhip him publicly in the streets of London, and we believe he actually did so chastise Lord Alfred.

The courts, bankruptcy and divorce, knew Lord Alfred and his brother, Lord Sholto, exceedingly well. Their various exploits frequently landed them before the tribunal and one of the brothers even sat behind prison bars for some time. We cite all these facts so that our readers may know the character of this precious sprig of nobility who assailed Jews and who attacked most outrageously Sir Alfred Mond and other notable Jews. The latter have brought honor to Great Britain by their outstanding services just as Lord Alfred has brought disgrace upon his country, causing his fellow-Englishmen to blush. This is the man—heaven save the mark—who was responsible for a most virulent anti-Semitic campaign which has resulted in disturbing the internal peace of a great empire.

It is most remarkable that, without any exceptions, all the anti-Semitic agitators have been and are scoundrels. Name any one of them and delve into his or her past and the blackest record will be brought to light. Most of them have been sponging upon wealthy Jews, in many instances getting large sums of money. Blackmail was their middle name. If these rascals could not wield the pen themselves they found upscrupulous scribblers, miserable hacks who sold their talents to these blackguards.

It will be asked why were these creatures not hailed to court? In the first place, Jews did not care to besmirch themselves by appearing publicly with such scoundrels, and, secondly the fellows took very good care in keeping within the boundaries of the libel laws as far as individuals were concerned. Lord Alfred and his Captain Spencer made the mistake of slandering Sir Alfred Mond and his brother-in-law, Mr. Goetz, the noted artist. The courts awarded heavy damages to the British Minister of Health and the artist, and now Lord Alfred is once again in the Bankruptcy Court.

From the attacks of a Lord Alfred Douglas no one is safe. Sir Alfred Mond and Mr. Goetz can go whistling for their damages. There is perhaps only one way of bringing these scoundrels to book, and it is by ruthless publicity. Show them up; tell the story of their miserable lives and they will soon run to cover. It is tragic that Jews should be at the mercy of a Lord Alfred Douglas and their kind. The only protection they have is a public brand-marking of these fellows who prey not only upon Jews but upon all decent people.—I. L. Brit in Jewish Daily News.

German Scholars to Aid Hebrew University

Interest in the Hebrew University to be established in Palestine was recently aroused in Germany by the visit of Dr. Weizmann, who, together with Prof. Einstein, arranged a conference with a number of eminent German-Jewish scholars and university professors. Among those present were Professors Hirschberg and Morgenroth of the Institute for Infectious Diseases, Professor Carl Neuberg of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Professors Schur and Louis Lewin of the Technical Institute, Professors Richard Goldschmied, Katzenstein, Mamlock, Rosenthal and Polor of Halle, and Heinrich Loewe, Dr. Sandler and I. Strauss. Professor von Wassermann, famous for his discovery of the Wassermann blood test, who was unable to attend the meeting, sent a letter expressing regret.

After Dr. Weizmann explained the purpose and scope of the university and told of the work of the American Jewish Physicians' Committee, an animated discussion took place as to whether the university was to be for research only or whether it should also serve practical purposes, or whether it should embrace all the faculties. A committee consisting of Professor Morgenroth, Professor Neuberg and Dr. Sandler was appointed to get all the available information, especially in regard to institutions already in being and plans under consideration.

The Woodland Market
 High Grade Meat, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit and Vegetables. Phone 568-3082
 STEINBERG & MILLER
 709-711 MAIN ST., Opp. Woodland Avenue,
 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

R & R COMMUNITY Laundry
 WET WASH
 125 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE Phone Hillcrest 1793 MOUNT VERNON

THE STANCOURT LAUNDRY CO.
 All Family Wash Is Washed and Ironed Complete and Charged by the Pound.
 Mount Vernon Branch: 25 E. Third St., MOUNT VERNON; Phone Hillcrest 4015.

Levine's Soda and Confectionery Store
 DELICIOUS HOT CHOCOLATE
 64 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE MT. VERNON, N. Y.

REMOVAL SALE
 We Must Move—Our Building Is to Be Remodeled. Selling Saxophones, Phonographs, Violins, Banjos and Mandolins at Twenty-five per cent. off, Beginning January 1, 1922.
 PEASE MUSIC CO. Telephone Hillcrest 1330. 18 E. 1st STREET.

ANDERSON'S FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
 25 SO. FOURTH AVENUE Phone Oakwood 9603 MT. VERNON, N. Y.

The STUART SHOP 113 PROSPECT AVENUE
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 M. A. Morrissey, Proprietor

A SPECIAL LINE OF SILVER AND GOLD STANDING FRAMES AT
WARREN'S
 7 WEST 2nd STREET, MT. VERNON

Betty Brown Bakeries
 Home Made Pastries
 French Cheese Cakes
 Coffee Shoppe and Delicious Sodas
 Hillcrest 2438, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

We solicit your patronage
 IT WILL BE A PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU
ART CRAFT GIFT SHOP
 111 PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

E. A. PARTCH
 Tires and Vulcanizing Supplies, Dry Cure Retreading
 23 EAST 3d ST., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Miss L. Emmeluth
 ART EMBROIDERIES AND STAMPED GOODS
 Ladies Home Journal Patterns
 9 West 2nd Street Mount Vernon

The Only Charging we do is Storage Batteries
Electrolyte Storage Battery Sta.
 GAS, OIL, VULCANIZING AND BATTERY RECHARGING
 EDGAR G. A. SHUTE, 14th and W. Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon

J. A. Froehlich UPHOLSTERING CABINET WORK
 French Polishing. Repairing at lowest price
 416 W. LINCOLN AVE. MT. VERNON
 Near Scott's Bridge Phone Oakwood 9745

BURR DAVIS & SON
 Undertakers
 Established 1863 Telephone Oakwood 8527
 AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT

G. PLONER & SON
Hillcrest Produce Market
 8 E. THIRD STREET, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
 Fruits and Vegetables Delivered All Over City

ALBERT F. GESCHEIDT & SON
 Real Estate, Insurance and Conveyancing
 Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage
 ALBERT F. GESCHEIDT RALPH GILLETTE
 Counsellors-at-Law
 6 South Fourth Avenue Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Stationery, Toys & Sporting Goods
J. LIEBERMAN 60 S. FOURTH AVENUE
 Phone 1595 Mt. Vernon

Chester Hill Shoe Repairing Shop
 FIRST CLASS WORK MODERATE PRICES
 87 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LOBES BODY COMPANY, Inc.
 Manufacturers of
 "LOBES" Custom Built Automobile Bodies.
 REPAIRING — PAINTING — TRIMMING
 MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. Phone 8997

S. Willner, Proprietor
BEN'S MARKET
 HIGH GRADE MEATS, PROVISIONS & VEGETABLES
 Tel. 600 & 601 103 So. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

116 Prospect Ave.
Emil Matthes Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Expert Permanent Wave

MOUNT VERNON STEAM AND NAPHTHA CARPET CLEANING
 R. BRAYER, Prop. Mention Hebrew Standard.
 SCOURING A SPECIALTY.
 WEAVER OF RUGS FROM YOUR OLD CARPETS.
 6 EAST SIXTH STREET Near Third Avenue
 Phone 1428 MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

DR. H. SWANSON & SON
 CHIROPODISTS
 Proctor Bldg. Phone Hillcrest 2618 Mt. Vernon

EUGENE NAGIN, PH. G.
 PRESCRIPTION SPECIALIST
 HIGH QUALITY DRUGS AT LOW PRICES
 425 West Lincoln Ave., Corner Thirteenth Ave.
 Phone 2228. MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MT. VERNON PET SHOP
 Dogs, All Pet Stock, Goldfish, Canaries, Cages,
 Aquariums and Supplies. Poultry Feed Delivered.
 33 Prospect Avenue, Opposite New Haven Sta.
 MT. VERNON, N. Y.

ODELL & WATT
 MEN'S FURNISHINGS
 230 Main Street 22 So. 4th Avenue
 New Rochelle, N. Y. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Phone OAKWOOD 2844
E. E. GUION & SON
 Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
 426 WEST LINCOLN AVENUE,
 MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Sell a "Special" Gas Range for \$50.00.
 Also Agents for Chambers Fireless Gas
 Ranges and the Favorite Gas Ranges.

The Latest and Best in Photo Plays
LYRIC THEATRE
 MT. VERNON

North Avenue Theatre
 Remodeled and Beautified
"THE PICK OF THE PICTURES"
 \$10,000 Orchestral Organ
 Continuous Show from 2 P.M. to 11 P.M.

The Hudson Grocery Co.
 GROCERIES, FRUIT AND DELICATESSEN
 A Full Line of Fruit and Vegetables received daily
 77 CEDAR ROAD Phone 2341 NEW ROCHELLE

LOEW'S THEATRE
 NEW ROCHELLE
First Run Photoplays
 PERFORMANCES CONTINUOUS
 FROM 1:15 TO 11 P. M.
 POPULAR PRICES
 MATINEES: 15c, 18c, 22c.
 EVENINGS: 18c, 27c, 31c
 SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

THE LUGGAGE SHOP
 Phone New Rochelle 4192
 WHOLESALE and RETAIL
 Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas and Novelties.
 281 HUGUENOT STREET, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WEST NEW ROCHELLE MEAT MARKET
 FRANK A. CATALDO, Proprietor
 MEATS, PROVISIONS AND VEGETABLES
 95 Union Ave., New Rochelle. Tel.: 2382 New Rochelle

MILADY BEAUTE SHOP
 Facials, Hair Dyeing a Specialty, Shampoo,
 Scalp Treatments, Manicuring and Waving.
 464 MAIN STREET, Phone New Rochelle 3552

J. GREENWALD
 High Grade Cigars and Stationery.
 Orders Phoned to 4489 Promptly Filled.
 118 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
 Guaranteed not to be over 48 hours old.
 Butter—only the best quality. Fresh roasted
 coffee every day in our Royal System Coffee
 Roasting Machine. E. KRASTEN. Phone 3644

WHITE WAY DAIRY
 20 LAWTON ST., NEW ROCHELLE.

Printing High Grade Job Work
THE LITTLE PRINT
 236 HUGUENOT ST. PHONE 2355.
 NEW ROCHELLE NEW YORK
 STATIONERS ENGRAVING

EWELL DANCING STUDIO
 Loew Theatre Bldg., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Expert instruction in Latest Ballroom Dances. All Stage
 Dances Taught—Pupils Prepared for the Stage. Open
 Every Afternoon Except Wednesday from 2 to 6. Every
 Evening from 8 to 11. Morning Lessons by Appointment.
 PRIVATE and CLASS LESSONS
 CHILDREN'S CLASSES PHONE 5229

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

HOLMES MOTOR CO. OF WESTCHESTER

Dealers in Honor, Service and Holmes Air Cooled Cars
592 MAIN ST. Phone New Rochelle 476 G.W.C. Boyce, Pres. NEW ROCHELLE

La Rochelle Florist
Telephone New Rochelle 1
NORTH AVENUE New York, Westchester and Boston R. R. Station NEW ROCHELLE

NEW ROCHELLE BUICK COMPANY

E. V. DERKS, Proprietor
SHOW ROOM and PARTS DEPT., 450 Main St., Phone 4670 New Rochelle.
SERVICE STATION, Brook Street and Winthrop Avenue, Phone 2990 New Rochelle.
RESIDENCE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Phone 4107-W.

THE ORGY OF SPECULATION

(Of the Series: "Russian Jews' Means of Livelihood")

By MOSES KLEINMAN
(Copyright 1921 by National Jewish Press Association, Inc.)

In the Communist State there is no room for free and normal trade with its respectable and honored merchant class; in its place there is a flood of speculation—the reign of the speculator.

"What is 'speculation'?" Wherein does it differ from normal free trade? These are questions which must be answered, since in our ultra-Socialist State their distinctions and differences have long been forgotten.

Formerly (before the liberating revolution) the normal and most useful merchant class was known everywhere as the middle man between the producer and consumer—the connecting link between the sources of manufacture and creation of useable commodities, and the markets where they were in demand—the medium whereby the domestic marts of trade established their contact with foreign commerce and industry. Thus, seeking his own interest and instinct, the broker of trade became an instrument in the equitable distribution, among the various centers of commerce throughout the land, of the finished products and merchandise ready for the satisfaction of human need. Primarily concerned with his own gain he also served the communal needs of the consuming public. The "speculator," on the other hand, achieves the public injury only. His energies are directed toward the keeping of merchandise off the markets—the creation of an artificial scarcity, raising the price of commodities skyward, in order to obtain exorbitant and unreasonable profits.

Though this is a familiar fact to all, it is not recognized by the counsels of the economist-geniuses of the Communist Soviet Republic. There every merchant is compelled to be a speculator, as normal free trade is prohibited by the regu-

Larchmont, N. Y.

P. H. COLLINS
REAL ESTATE
COLLINS REALTY BUILDING
No. 37 BOSTON POST ROAD
COTTAGES IN LARCHMONT AND VICINITY.
Specializing in Shore Front Properties.
BOSTON POST ROAD—Tel. 274—LARCHMONT, N. Y.

The Larchmont Pharmacy C. F. SHUTTS
Ph. G.
DRUGS KODAKS CANDIES CIGARS
64 BOSTON POST ROAD Telephone 784 LARCHMONT, N. Y.

COLONIAL MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry, Groceries, Fruits & Vegetables. Phones 596, 597, 598, 599, 47 Larchmont
BEAU BUILDING LARCHMONT, N. Y.

JOHNSON'S PHARMACY
Drugs Soda Candies Cigars
45 Boston Post Road Phone 878 Larchmont

American Hand Laundry
Fine Laundry Work Open Air Drying
59 Larchmont Ave. Larchmont, N. Y.
Telephone 711 Larchmont

WILLIAM QUINLAN
PHONES: Office, 491; Home, 210-W.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
52 BOSTON POST RD., LARCHMONT, N. Y.

LARCHMONT NATIONAL BANK
OFFERS EVERY FACILITY FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BANKING.
Larchmont 153. BOSTON POST ROAD

OUR MOTTO: QUALITY and CLEANLINESS
WAGNER'S
BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM
65 POST ROAD LARCHMONT, N. Y.
MFG. of W. M. BREAD.

Larchmont Valet
SACHS BROS., Props.
FURS REMODELED TELEPHONE 460
Suits Pressed and Repaired by the Month
54 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

latory decrees of the Central Executive Committee—the governing body of Russia. The law makes no distinction between the Jewess who will buy a dozen eggs from the farmer to sell it in the market and him who takes advantage of the universal poverty to hoard the last of the manufactured products obtainable on the market, and to sell it at a later date for a price tenfold that paid by him. To the guiding spirits of the new order they are speculators, alike and against them both is directed the fury and power of the Soviet authorities.

In addition the objective conditions of Russia contribute to the fertility of its soil for the life and growth of speculation. Domestic merchandise is a memory of the past. Imports from abroad have wholly ceased, the little and insignificant contraband may be disregarded. The factories here supply the government needs only and only that which is stolen by the workmen there ever reaches the market. Transportation is paralyzed. Of the matter in the hands of the government there is barely sufficient to provide for the army and Communist functionaries—for the civil population there is nothing. Is it any wonder, then, that the merchandise which is available for trade at risk of life should be the subject of conscienceless speculation?

Add to it all the catastrophic depreciation of currency, and the commensurate effect upon value, and you have a faint glimpse of the chaos existing here. Let me present a table of the relative value of the dollar and bread to show more vividly the state of bankruptcy now existing in Russia.

In January, 1920, when the Bolsheviks occupied Odessa, the rate of exchange was 20 rubles to the dollar, a pound of bread costing 5 rubles. Now, in the summer of 1921, notwithstanding the accession of power to the Soviet government as a result of its military victories, the dollar has purchasing power of 70,000 rubles, bread costing 5,000 rubles a pound. The cost of all commodities in their marginal utility has risen inversely to the fall of the ruble. Thus, sugar has risen in its cost from 3 rubles the pound to 20,000 rubles the pound.

What an incentive to greedy mercenary speculation! What stimulus is given by all the objective and subjective conditions obtaining in Russia to this instinct of barter and trade—the exploitation of the universal need and misery for the means of livelihood. Like the condition of a virulent disease, this fever has seized the entire populace, until it has supplanted all other themes of intimacy and friendship as the paramount concern and interest of all. What matters it that daily the casualties of this hazardous enterprise multiply? What if some have fallen into the hands of the Cheka and been shot? It only whets the appetite, lends zest to the hunt and raises prices higher and higher, to keep pace with the increasing risk. And as the Soviet authorities make no distinction between useful trade and vile speculation, so has the populace lost its power of discriminating between conscience approved and conscienceless gains, so blunted has become the moral sense and ethical sentiment of all.

A nest of speculation is the home of every citizen of Soviet Russia. The more daring of its citizenry engages in the trade of currency and of the money-changer. It is not only the most dangerous, but it is also the most profitable and reputable of all speculations. The American dollar, the English pound, the French and Swiss francs, etc.—they all are convenient means of enrichment, and even the currency of the old and new multiplex Russian government forms a part of this speculation, falling and rising alternately with the political flux upon the Russian horizon, so compelling is the psychology of this mania.

For the less venturesome spirits there is a limitless field in the traffic of wares and merchandise. Feathers, pencils, pens, etc., these are most convenient for this trade, as they occupy little room and bring in a profit of 200 to 300 per cent. Less convenient because of their bulk, but more remunerative, are the more urgent necessities of life, such as oil, sugar, salt, flour, leather and the like. Naturally, this traffic is conducted on the smallest scale—that of pounds and not of tons—so as to admit of quick removal and effective concealment from

"evil eyes." What a study the "speculator" presents, to see him crossing the street, with his hidden burden somewhere in his clothes or covered up in his basket of vegetables, carrying home, as it were, food from the market, fearful and apprehensive of every soldier, police officer or Communist official that he might meet in his pathway, is to observe a drama of human life of the most intense character.

Those more ingenious than their fellow men carry on in secret at their home the manufacture of commodities—especially that of matches—an article very scarce in the land. One small package of matches being 600 rubles, making its production, even in the most primitive fashion, very profitable. Nor does it require much skill or machinery for its production. Many have made the teaching of others the art of its production their life-work—at a price of 60,000 roubles, besides the promise of the apprentice to pursue his avocation elsewhere. So it is with that of cigarette making.

For those who are more favorably situated, possessing influence and prestige with the powers that be, there is a still more secure and reputable traffic to ply. Having no difficulty in obtaining passports for travel, and being sure of protection by the station master and his subordinates—they having sole supervision over the documents and baggage of passengers—a voyage such as from Odessa to Kiev and return is averaged as though representing some government institution and in the performance of public duties. Traveling to and fro, one may carry with him—let us say, from Odessa—a pood of salt, and bring back from Kiev about 20 pounds of sugar—and enough profit has been made in those five days to supply all of one's needs for several months. Such voyages are frequent with the wives of the railroad officials, or those of other functionaries. During one of my travels, I worthy of the government which has undertaken to secure for the Jews their saw an entire family, consisting of the mother, sister and two daughters, the latter university students, who throughout the journey rallied against the Jews and the so-called Jewish speculation, which, they said, made life impossible! I subsequently learned that this was the family of a railroad engineer, which made such voyages from Odessa to Kiev and return, weekly, engaging in the most brazen speculation, amassing a fortune out of the misery of universal need.

There remain, however, the misfits who are not capable of engaging in the hazardous speculation above described. They must content themselves with the speculation of a peddler. On a small table placed on the sidewalk in front of their homes they place an assortment of small articles, such as cigarettes, cigarette holders, shoe laces, lamp wicks and the like, for sale to the passersby. Although this open trade is not interfered with by the Soviet officials, it is subject to frequent raids by the local and divisional "Chekists," who in their zeal of safeguarding the Revolution seek to eradicate the slightest vestige of "Bourgeoisie." Gradually, however, there has evolved a system of wireless telegraphy, as it were, which forewarns of approaching raids by the Cheka, saving the scanty savings of the traders from total loss. And to earn their livelihood by such means have been reduced such aristocrats as the formerly famous banker Hayas, and the son of the former millionaire Greenberg.

But all these are by no means easy methods of earning one's livelihood. The frequent and periodic raids upon private homes, the panic and despair caused by the oppression of men intoxicated with power, the destruction of valuable merchandise, one's only possession and sole means of sustenance of life, are staggering blows and burdens imposed upon lives long ago made unbearable. But of this in another chapter—"The Struggle Against the Bourgeoisie."

English Policy Toward Zionism Remains Unchanged

London (Jewish Press Association).—The World Zionist Organization has issued a denial of the "Morning Post" report that England has changed her attitude toward a national Jewish home in Palestine as expressed in the Balfour Declaration. The statement says that the British Colonial office was not advised on any such change, nor is there any element of truth in that report.

Pelham and North Pelham, N. Y.

Phone PELHAM 1076-5192
C. TAMKE
TAXI SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT
Baggage and Express Hauling
8 THIRD AVENUE, NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

White Plains, N. Y.

Boyce, Photographer
209 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
Portraits in Your Homes. Pictures of Your Homes. Special Ability in Photographing Children, Pictures and Frames.

ASA LAWRENCE
Proprietor
SHORE DINNERS
A SPECIALTY
Service a la Carte
Established 1887
LAWRENCE INN
OPEN ALL YEAR
Tel. 406 Mamaroneck
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
On Boston Post Road 20 miles from Colton Circle

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

QUALITY SHOES **Guinzburg Bros.** 113 MAIN STREET

White Plains Rotisserie and Restaurant
GOOD FOOD ANNEX TO THE RATHSKELLER MODERATE PRICES
161 MAIN STREET Telephone 1667 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Steam Vulcanizing, Oils, Accessories, Tires and Tubes
20 Martine Ave. Phone 2822 J. F. CUNNINGHAM White Plains

White Plains Glass and Hardware Co. and Sheet Metal Works
Telephone: 2150 Windshields Done While You Wait S. STECKLER
53 SOUTH LEXINGTON AVENUE WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Appointment by Telephone 2056 **Harper Method** 15 COURT ST. White Plains, N. Y. Miles Bldg. Opp. Court House
ANNA C. SCANLON SCALP TREATMENT SHAMPOOING MANICURING

Edward Burgan Garage and Auto Repair Shop
29 MARTINE AVENUE AUTO SUPPLIES WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Studebaker Studebaker Motor Cars
Big-Six Special-Six Light-Six
Russell Motor Company
Distributors of High Grade Motor Cars
170 MARTINE AVENUE Telephone 1113 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

TUCKER & TURNBULL Insurance
The Agency of Service. Ask the People we Insure
185 Main Street Telephone 763 White Plains, N. Y.

EVERY MODERN BANKING FACILITY
THE COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
162-164 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Visit Our New MASSIVE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.
Protect Your Valuables From Fire and Burglary.
Boxes \$5.00 Up.—Engage a Box at Once. Also Silver Storage Vaults.

VOGT'S DRUG STORE
CHEMICAL LABORATORIES. ANALYSIS: WATER, MILK and URINE.
85 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

F. RANSCHT, Fine Family Groceries and Provisions
36 MAIN STREET Telephone 626 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

SUBURBAN LAUNDRY CO.
SEMI-FINISHED FAMILY LAUNDRY SERVICE, 15c PER POUND.
43 HAMILTON AVENUE TELEPHONE 1011

White Plains Bottling Co.
84 Martine Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.; Telephone 2228
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Soft Drinks, Seltzer and Vichy

CITY PHARMACY
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
40 MAIN ST. || F. ALOISE, Mgr. || White Plains, N. Y.

GEORGE W. READ, Jr.
Automobiles
Starting, Lighting and Ignition. All Work Guaranteed.
Telephone White Plains 798
28 MAIN ST., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Henry Fire Corp.
57-61 MARTINE AVE., WHITE PLAINS
Don't throw away your old tires. We rebuild like new at little cost to you.
VULCANIZING, REPAIRING, REBUILDING.
All work guaranteed. We carry a complete stock of Tires and Tubes.
BRANCH: 2 S. Franklin St., Nyack, N. Y.

WALDORF DELICATESSEN
SAUL BERGMAN
1 ORAWAUPUM STREET, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Martine Auto Radiator Co.
49 MARTINE AVE., WHITE PLAINS
Phone: White Plains 2914

Kleins
Hardware, Housefurnishings and Crockery Shop
Opposite Court House, White Plains, N. Y. PHONE 1004

GEORGE BREITHECKER
UPHOLSTERER
FURNITURE REPAIRED AND UPHOLSTERED.
MATTRESSES MADE OVER.
72 Martine Ave., Tel.: 3167; WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Alexander Mackenzie, Florist
Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Vines and Bedding Plant
FISHER AVENUE and ORAWAUPUM STREET
Phone 628 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

J. CARROLL & SON
UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS
Telephone 1413
24 So. Lexington Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Speedometer and Carburetor Repair Station
24 MARTINE AVENUE
White Plains Phone 2530

The Ivison Optical Shop
STANTON G. NICHOLS, Registered Optometrist
SHUR-ON OPTICAL PRODUCTS
186 Main St. Phone 1191 White Plains

White Plains Dyeing & Cleaning Establishment
WORK DONE EXCLUSIVELY BY
Paul L. Bryant Co Dyers and Cleaners
137 Main Street

Westchester Antique Shop, Inc.
Upholstering & Cabinet Making
Awnings, Shades, Interior Decorations, Polishing, Refinishing, Antique Repairing
213 Main St. Phone 2925 White Plains

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Samuel Gibson

INCORPORATED
BUILDERS

PROCTOR BUILDING MOUNT VERNON

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING CABINET WORK A SPECIALTY

Telephone 1486

TIRES

GOODRICH UNITED STATES
FIRESTONE MADISON
STEAM VULCANIZING

R. J. RENNIE
Circle Tire & Repair Co.
230 N. 4th Ave. Phone 3074

The Mount Vernon Trust Company

Complete Banking Service, Including Special Department for Women
INTEREST PAID ON AN AGREED BALANCE
Do at Least Some of Your Banking in Your Home City—Open at 8 A. M.

KLUG & TAFT Beds and Bedding

HAIR MATTRESSES STERILIZED AND RENOVATED
66 West First Street, Mount Vernon 13 Spring Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Lafayette and Nash Motor Cars

BEST IN THEIR CLASS

NASH MOTOR SALES

10 PROSPECT AVENUE H. SUNDERMANN MT. VERNON

EDWARD J. POWERS, General Insurance

2 PARK AVENUE Phone 1989 Hillcrest MOUNT VERNON

AUTO ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

ALL MAKES. BATTERIES RECHARGED and REPAIRED. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
FRED W. SCHOY
22 STEVENS AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.; Tel.: Oakwood 9134.

THE WEST SIDE COAL & SUPPLY CO.

11 DEPOT PLACE Phone: HILLCREST 1468

THE HILLCREST HOTEL

Hotel, Restaurant, Summer Garden
The most famous place to dine
PHONE HILLCREST 2769, MOUNT VERNON

Telephone Hillcrest 2384 Res. Phone: Hillcrest 2891-R
E. C. STAFFORD
UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
25 PROSPECT AV. At the Old Stand MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Charles B. Bayles Formerly H. W. Brown Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Gas & Electric Fixtures
150 S. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 9486 Mt. Vernon

John H. Cordes Real Estate & Insurance
38 W. FIRST ST., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 1490

DR. I. ZAITLIN

SURGEON DENTIST
Gas Administered X-Ray Diagnosis
101 South 4th Ave. Tel. Oakwood 8856
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
(Over Oakley's Shoe Store)

The Mt. Vernon Music and Art Institute

Emanuel Hollander, Director
There is no necessity of going to the large cities for instruction in music and art when the best of metropolitan instructors are affiliated with our institute.
Office Hours: 3-7 P. M. Appointments by Phone.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION AND CLASSES IN PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN, CELLO, VOCAL, ELOCUTION PAINTING BY CELEBRATED TEACHERS
2 Stevens Ave., Opp. Proctor's, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone, Hillcrest 1188

WESTCHESTER PLAYERS

PRESENTING ALL THE POPULAR BROADWAY SUCCESSES AT POPULAR PRICES

STATIONERY JOELSON CIGARS
MAGAZINES CIGARETTES
LEATHER GOODS TOBACCO
NOVELTIES PIPES
115 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon

MILADY'S SALON

"Taking Care of Milady's Hair"

A 5th Ave. Ladies' Salon in Mt. Vernon.
A 5th Ave. Service But With Mt. Vernon Prices.

Scientific Scalp, Hair and Facial Treatment.

Steinmetz & Klein, Props.
105 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Hillcrest 2936

First Class of Hadassah Nurses Training School Graduates

Exactly three years after the organization of the Hadassah Training School for Nurses by the Hadassah Medical Organization (formerly known as the American Zionist Medical Unit) the graduation ceremony of the first class of the school took place. An interesting report of the proceedings has just been received by mail from Jerusalem, which shows a realization of the value of this school in the sanitary upbuilding of Palestine. The school is made up of Palestinian girls, who have received a thorough training in nursing from members of the Medical Unit, and is supported by Hadassah, the women's Zionist Organization of this country.

Miss Henrietta Szold, who presided, traced the history of the foundation of the Hadassah Medical Organization (formerly known as the American Zionist Medical Unit) and the School, and expressed her gratitude to the American women who had made the school possible.

Miss Anna Kaplan, head nurse of the medical unit, delivered a short address, describing the responsibilities of a nurse and her function in life. She was followed by Colonel Heron, Director of the Public Health Department, who told of the importance of the work of the nurses for the future health of Palestine. Lady Samuel spoke in Hebrew, congratulating the nurses, and was received with great applause. She then distributed the diplomas to the twenty-two candidates. Miss Esther Livinofski, on behalf of the nurses, thanked the teachers and directors of the school. Dr. Eder, on behalf of the teachers of the school, and Dr. Thon, on behalf of the Jewish National Council, also spoke. Dr. I. M. Rubinow, director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, who made the final address, delivered a comprehensive report of the work of the medical unit in general and of the school in particular.

Antisemites Helped Him Find His True Vocation

Budapest (Jewish Press Association, by mail).—Alexander Chalmas, a young Jewish tailor, has been awarded first prize at the fashion show held in this city, for the most beautifully designed gown.

The artist in women's apparel was a student of medicine for several years and was near the completion of his course, when the antisemitic Hungarian government passed restrictive legislation against Jewish students which barred him from continuing his studies. Not having the means to go abroad, he turned to tailoring as a means of livelihood. His capacities in this line were such that he soon became one of the leading artists in women's modes.

Galicia Persecutes Zionists

Lemberg (Jewish Press Association).—Reports from various cities in Galicia state that the local authorities are continuously harassing Zionists. In many localities they are forbidden to organize into societies to hold open meetings. Their cultural institutions are closed without even an excuse.

The Central Committee of the Zionist Organization has protested these anti-Zionist demonstrations to the Governor of Galicia, but so far no action was taken to better conditions.

AMERICAN BEAUTY SALON

HAIR GOODS; TOILET REQUISITE
SPECIALISTS IN TREATMENT OF THE SCALP
MARCEL WAVING
HAIR DRESSING

3 STEVENS AVENUE
Proctor Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8051

Telephone HILLCREST 1074

SAL'S PRODUCE MARKET

Fine Groceries, Imported Olive Oil, Rare Fruits
88 PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Between Park and Cray

MAGEE & TYNAN, Inc.

PLUMBING AND HEATING OF QUALITY
37 Rose Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BEST BANKING AND TRUST DEPARTMENT SERVICE AT
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
MAIN AND LAWTON STREETS, NEW ROCHELLE
CAPITAL, \$400,000. SURPLUS, \$230,000. TOTAL ASSETS, OVER \$8,000,000.
Authorized to Do Trust Company Business.
CONSERVATIVE, OBLIGING and PROGRESSIVE. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

MAIN FURNITURE CO.

Joseph Rich FURNITURE—BEDDING Geo. W. Finnegan
583 MAIN STREET Tel. Conn. 955 N. R. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NORTH AVENUE FUR SHOP

Just Arrived. All New Models. Look Them Over and Be Convinced. Wraps, Coats, Etc.
Remodeling, Repairing. All Garments Made on Premises.
82 NORTH AVE. Phone New Rochelle 5325 NEW ROCHELLE

Alexander Stevens PRESCRIPTIONIST
309 North Ave., New Rochelle
TELEPHONES 1131-2051 Delivers Anywhere

American and French Ice Cream **COLLEGE INN** 510 MAIN STREET
Orders Promptly Delivered Corner Church Street
Telephone 2462
Leading Brands of Fine Candies. Agent for Page & Shaw and Whitman's Candies and other brands

New Rochelle Ice Company 2-8 FIRST STREET
Telephone 105 PURE HYGEIA ICE New Rochelle

CHERRY CREST Dining and Tea Room
We make a specialty of home made Pastry, Salads and Sandwiches to take out. Catering.
ALEXANDER SCALES, Proprietor NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS
73-75 NORTH AVENUE Telephone 5378 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Rellstab Bros., Inc. Builders
31 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Odin Studio of Photographic Portraiture
84 NORTH AVENUE Portraits at your home or at Studio. All work absolutely guaranteed to satisfy. PRICES RIGHT

IDEAL MARKET—J. Johnson, Prop.

High Grade Meats and Sea Foods

502 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

B. J. BYRNE AUTOMOBILE PAINTING—PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL
LAWN AVE. (near North Ave.) Phone 2195 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NORTH AVENUE BANK

North Avenue and Huguenot Street, New Rochelle
AT THE HUB OF NEW ROCHELLE. Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$55,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT and STORAGE VAULTS

Fifth Avenue Nurseries, New Rochelle, N. Y.

For the beautifying of your grounds, Garden, Orchard or Farm. For a selection of choice Shrubby, Trees and Flowers. For the right PLANT in the right PLACE.
ANTHON S. PETERSEN, Landscape Specialist
Telephone 2380 New Rochelle; Office, 266 Fifth Avenue; NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

JAMES L. HAINES AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
First Class Workmanship
All Metal Work Repairs
Trimming — Auto Tops — Dust Hoods — Slip Covers — Wind Shields — Winter Tops
192 MAIN STREET Phone 3993 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FORSYTH & ROBERTS

342 NORTH AVE., Opp. Halcyon Pk., NEW ROCHELLE
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES and REPAIRS. GENERAL OVERHAULING.
Cars Oiled, Greased. Minor repairs and overhauling by the month at moderate prices.

EMIL O. PFAFF, Florist

GREENHOUSES:—MAYFLOWER & PERSHING AVES., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Pot Plants, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Gladioli, and All Cut Flowers in Season.
Gardens and Grounds Taken Care Of. Responsible Service at Reasonable Prices.
TELEPHONE 5240.

BICYCLES, SPORT GOODS, RADIO APPARATUS, REPAIRS

Everything for the Youngsters
SUTTON'S SPORT SHOP 257 HUGUENOT STREET

"The House of Service"

LYMAN & HAFFNER — Automotive Equipment

308 NORTH AVENUE Near Coligni Avenue NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Huguenot Coal & Wood Co.

WATER STREET Telephone 4500 NEW ROCHELLE

W. B. Kershaw AUTOMOBILES and CARRIAGES
All kinds of Iron Works Special attention given to Repairing and Painting
ESTABLISHED 1858
29-31 LAWTON ST., New Rochelle Tel. 2483

PHILIP GREENBLAT
Jobber in PLUMBERS', TINSMITHS' and STEAM-FITTERS' SUPPLIES.
10 LAWTON ST., Telephone 348; New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE COLE SHOE

"FOOTWEAR OF SATISFACTION"
For Men, Women and Children
24 Mechanic Street NEW ROCHELLE

Come in today and try on a pair of DR. KAHLER SHOES—you will then realize why they are "THE SHOES YOU HAVE LONGED FOR"
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY:
MODERN SHOE STORE
527 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The West Side Electric Company

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Repairing Supplies Electrical Wiring
153 Mt. Vernon Avenue Mt. Vernon
Phones Tremont 1069-W, Hillcrest 1648

LENOX LAUNDRY CO. 23-25 N. 3rd Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
211 Main St., New Rochelle, 23 Fallside Ave., Yonkers, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Tuckahoe, Bronxville, Harrison, Rye, Pelham, Wakefield, Williamsbridge, City Island, Bedford Park, Woodlawn, White Plains.

Herman C. Weiss Manufacturer of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.
Window and Picture Glass, Storm Sash and Plaza Enclosures. Window Screens and Screen Doors a Specialty
THIRD AVE. bet. 1st & 2d Sts., MT. VERNON

HILLCREST DAIRY

Tel. Con. RAY & FINKELSTEIN, Props.
Dealers in BUTTER and EGGS, TEAS and COFFEES—Wholesale and Retail.
6 EAST THIRD ST., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

General Repair Work

GASOLINE OIL SUNDRIES POWER EQUIPMENT SHOP



415 W. Lincoln Ave., Opp. Scott's Bridge, Mt. Vernon.



Fulton Vulcanizing Co.

DEALERS IN
New and Used Tires and Tubes
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
214 So. Fulton Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. J.

ON HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE

(Translated from the Yiddish of the late Maurice Seifert in the Jewish Daily News)

Yosile, who is but seven years old, stands at the window, looks aimlessly without, observing the loneliness of the place and the inaptitude of the day, and shouts: "Mamma, mamma!"

But the latter neither sees her son nor listens to his shouts. Why? She has been dead and buried at the local cemetery these last two days. Yosile continues his shouting, wondering why she did not come. His face assumes a pensive look and his lips twist spasmodically as if in preparation to cry aloud, his childish mind hardly able to define surrounding conditions and recent happenings.

He remembers how lots of people came to the house, carried his mother away and put her to sleep in a hole in the ground, under the shadow of a tree, next to the grave of his father. Sarah Deborah, the next door neighbor, shed profuse tears at this particular instance, which example he followed, likewise, never giving himself any account for doing that and wondering whether his mother joined the angelic forces together with his father, who kept company with them, for several years previous? There was a mistake somewhere, Yosile thought.

Having no wings, his mother could have never gone to heaven; besides, he had clearly seen her being placed in the ground. Then why does she never come back; what keeps her in the cold all this time? In fact, he has a surprise for her. Sarah Deborah, the neighboring woman, gave him a new coat, a nice little coat, which fits him exactly, and wants his mother to see it and share his joy and participate in his delight.

But she is so slow in coming; what keeps her back all this while anyhow? Slowly and quietly Yosile quits his place at the window, walks across the room, opens the door, descends the stairway and runs swiftly to the cemetery. He knows the place, of course, having gone there with his mother many a time to visit the father's grave. Getting at the fence, he quickly climbs it and jumps over, turning, however, frightful, hesitating as to what to do next, the deadly silence and the melancholic quietude almost stupefying the child.

He, however, beholds the familiar tree, his father's grave, the freshly made resting place for his mother, and approaches the spot in a second. Undecided as to what shall be done next, Yosile feels cold as the wind began to show its presence in the graveyard.

Cold, yellow leaves fall down from the tree right into his face, causing both cold and pain, and with his small, tender fingers Yosile removes the leaves and wipes off his face, having his fingers almost frozen in this transaction. He places his hands in his pockets and is certainly appreciative of Sarah Deborah's kindness, without which his fingers could never get warm at this time.

But the wind continues, the leaves fall into his face and lash it mercilessly. Yosile is forced to pull out his hands from the pockets of his new coat to remove the leaves and dry his face, feeling at the time the severity of the cold and the fierceness of the wind, sympathizing, likewise, with his mother, who might have undergone similar vicissitudes, lacking new clothes to keep her warm.

Braving the cold and defying the wind, Yosile shouts aloud: "Mamma, mamma, my dear mamma!" But there is no answer, the blowing of the wind and the rustling of the leaves improving some poor substituted replies. "Mamma!" he shouts once again, tears filling his eyes and his voice quivering. "Mamma, I shall go home pretty soon, having come here just to show you the new coat that Sarah Deborah gave me. Look at it, mamma. Why, you never answer!"

Tears course down his cheeks, which he attempts to dry off with his sleeve. The cold increases, the velocity of the wind grows. Yosile feels tired and sinks down to the ground, waiting for the maternal reply. The leaves continue to lash his face, but he does not interfere. They hurt his eyes, but he shuts them and feels fine. It is not cold any more. Of course, not. He is with his mother, who would certainly protect him from the cold, the blowing wind and the lashing leaves.

It is snowing out there, thick and fast. Yosile, however, does not know that, nor why he dreams of God, of Whom he was told time and again, and of his father, who is in the company of angels, and of his mother, whom he shows the new coat that Sarah Deborah, the good neighbor, gave him. Smiling, the mother touches the coat and pulls the wearer, her son, gently to her side. Yes, the mother took her son into the grave!

NACHMAN HELLER.

New Jewish Trade Schools Being Established in Poland

Some time ago the Joint Distribution Committee entered an agreement with the ICA under which the ICA undertook to maintain the trade schools for Jewish children in Poland, which the Joint Distribution Committee was to establish and to equip. The agreement originally covered such schools as were already in operation in Poland. Now the Joint Distribution Committee has enlisted the services of Professor Schlessinger, the renowned Berlin scholar, for the purpose of making an investigation in Poland and in Lithuania with regard to the new type of schools to be created. As soon as his report is received the organization of the new schools will be started. With regard to this matter, too, the Committee on Reconstruction of the Joint Distribution Committee, through its European director, Mr. Alexander Landesco, has been in touch with the ICA, and in addition negotiations have been entered with the ORT Society, which has since previous times been the leader in the movement for the advance of trades among the Jews of Russia and Poland.

The present condition of the trade schools in Poland was described in a report at one of the conferences held by the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee with the ORT. The report shows that there is not only a strong tendency among the parents to have their children learn a trade, but also that the Jewish communities and the Jewish population at large take an active interest in the schools. Thus far the united efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee and of the ICA have succeeded in restoring three of the most important trade schools in Grodno, Bialystok and Kalish. The report contains detailed information on the work of two of these schools.

Hoover Administration Signs Agreement with Ukrainian Soviet Government—Relief Work in Ukraine Started

A cable communication received by the Joint Distribution Committee from the American Relief Administration states that Colonel Haskell, the A. R. A. director in Russia, has just signed an agreement with the Ukrainian Soviet Government, which includes all the clauses contained in the Riga agreement signed last fall by Mr. Brown and M. Litvinov, and which has served as a basis for the activities of the American Relief Administration in Russia. The agreement which has now been entered into with the Ukrainian Government assures protection to the personnel of the relief work. The Ukrainian Government undertakes to cover the cost of transportation of relief articles. All guarantees are also given with regard to the transportation of food packages to be delivered for individual food remittances.

A cable from Mr. James N. Rosenberg, chairman of the European Executive Council of the J. D. C., states among other things: "We expect soon the first reports from the representatives of the American Relief Administration in the Ukraine with regard to relief work in that country, which has already been started. In Poland the American Relief Administration still feeds until the first of June 500,000 children, of whom about one-third are Jewish."

Secretary Hoover, head of the American Relief Administration, is a strong supporter of the national appeal for \$14,000,000 for the war-stricken Jews of Europe. David M. Bressler is leading the campaign to raise \$5,000,000 in New York beginning February 19.

To Improve Palestine Railways

The Railway Administration of Palestine is contemplating the introduction of various changes, which will take effect not later than April of this year, states an official report from Palestine. Several new carriages and locomotives are expected, and special express trains will run between Haifa and Jerusalem, making this journey in four and a half hours, and between Jaffa and Jerusalem and Jerusalem and Jerusalem-Kantara. The Railway Administration has arranged with the Messrs. Cook & Sons for the conveyance of the four thousand tourists who are expected in the coming months. The passengers will disembark at Haifa and will be conveyed by special trains to Jerusalem.

Czechoslovakia Finds She Can Learn from Jews

Prague (by mail)—Jewish Press Association)—Czechoslovakia is now performing the operation of dividing church from State. Under the new plans Christian religious institutions will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the State. It is understood that in re-arranging religious affairs, and in reorganizing them on an independent basis, virtually the same form of organization will be adopted as that which the official Jewish Kehillas are following.

RUBIN, SOLOMON.—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 Solomon Rubin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 374 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of August, next. Dated, New York, the sixth day of December, 1921. MORRIS RUBIN, Administrator. CHAS. S. ROSENTHAL, Attorney for Administrator, 874 Broadway, New York City.

BECK, MORRIS.—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 Morris Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Leon B. Ginsburg, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1922, next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of October, 1921. LEON B. GINSBURG and BENJAMIN LEWIN, Executors. SLAVIN & LEICHTMAN, Attorneys for Leon B. Ginsburg, Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. SAMUEL M. FREDERMAN, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and KORNBLUTH & POLLACK, 27 East 22d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Attorneys for BENJAMIN LEWIN, Executor.

RAFF, BERMAN.—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 Berman Raff, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business in the office of their attorney, Samuel B. Pollak, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of April, next. Dated, New York, the 17th day of October, 1921. RAY RAFF, ISADORE A. RAFF, Executors. SAMUEL B. POLLAK, Attorney for Executors, 63 Park Row, City of New York.

LUBARSKY, ABRAHAM E.—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 Abraham E. Lubarsky, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph B. Roudin, his attorney, at No. 110 West 40th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May, 1922. Dated, New York, the 1st day of November, 1921. SAMUEL ZECHNOWITZ, Executor. JOSEPH B. ROUDIN, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 110 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

YOUNG, SOL.—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 Sol Young, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jacob Newhouse, his attorney, at No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1922. Dated, New York, the 4th day of November, 1921. ADOLPH HOCHSTIM, Executor. JACOB NEWHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ESBERG, MOSES.—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 the estate of Esberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz, Esberg and Behr, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of July, next. Dated, New York, December 20th, 1921. KANTROWITZ, ESBERG and BEHR, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JACOBS, ABRAHAM L.—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 L. Jacobs, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, their attorneys, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1922. Dated, New York, the 5th day of October, 1921. SAMUEL F. JACOBS, HARRY ALLAN JACOBS, Executors. A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Attorneys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, HARRIS.—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 Harris Rosenthal, 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 Aaron A. Feinberg, their attorney, at No. 220 Broadway, New York City, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1922. Dated, New York, the 28th day of December, 1921. ISRAEL H. ROSENTHAL, ISAAC L. PHILLIPS, ANNIE G. PHILLIPS, Executors. AARON A. FEINBERG, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOEWENSTEIN, SALOMON C.—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 Salomon C. Loewenstein, 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 Guggenheimer, Strasser & Meyer, their attorneys, at No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1922. Dated, New York, the 14th day of January, 1922. MAX LOEWENSTEIN, SIEGFRIED H. KAHN, LILLIE LOEWENSTEIN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, STRASSER & MEYER, Attorneys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GINSBERG, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Ginsberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Glaze & Fine, his attorneys, at No. 217 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of May, next. Dated, New York, the 5th day of November, 1921. MAX GINSBERG, Administrator. GLAZE & FINE, Attorneys for Administrator, Office and Post Office Address, No. 217 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHIFF, GUSTAVE H.—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 Gustave H. Schiff, 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 Sidney Rosman, their attorney, at No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1922. Dated, New York, the 28th day of December, 1921. MAX WEISSER, JULIUS C. KRAUS, Executors. CHARLES H. BERNHEIM, SIDNEY ROSSMAN, Attorneys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, 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. Dated, New York, the 2nd day of September, 1921. ANNA S. LOEWENSTEIN, OSCAR SUTRO, Executors. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Werner, his attorney, at No. 53 William St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1922. Dated, New York, the 30th day of February, 1922. CHARLES BECHT, JULIUS C. KRAUS, Executors. ROSE WEISSER, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 110 West 40th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of S. Albert Lowenstein, her attorney, at No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1922. Dated, New York, the 9th day of September, 1921. EMMA PATTERSON, Executrix. S. ALBERT LOWENSTEIN, Attorney for Executrix, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STEINFELDER, ROSALIE J.—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 Rita J. Steinfelder, 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 Epstein & Axman, their attorneys, at No. 175 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1922. Dated, New York, the 16th day of September, 1921. ROSALIE H. STEINFELDER, RUTH A. SCHLOSS, HATTIE E. WOLF, Administratrices. EPPSTEIN & AXMAN, Attorneys for Administratrices, Office and P. O. Address, 175 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BLUMENTHAL, 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 Blumenthal, 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 Maurice B. & Daniel W. Blumenthal, their attorneys, at No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1922. Dated, New York, the 28th day of September, 1921. MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, SIMON B. BLUMENTHAL, DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, CHARLES S. BLUMENTHAL, BERTHA BLUMENTHAL, and EDWIN EPSTEIN, Executors. MAURICE B. & DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHUEER, HERMAN.—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 Herman Schueer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorneys, Kurzman & Frank, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, 1922. Dated, New York, the 12th day of January, 1922. ATWIN J. SCHUEER, SADIE S. STEIN, JACOB H. SCHUEER, THERESA SCHUEER, Executors. KURZMAN & FRANK, Attorneys for Executors, Office and Post Office Address, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FLEISCHMANN, SIMON.—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 Simon Fleischmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel S. Blagyer, her attorney, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 11th day of April, 1922. Dated, New York, the 28th day of September, 1921. KLARA SELIG, Executrix. SAMUEL S. BLAGYER, Attorney for Executrix, Office and P. O. Address, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

FEINSTEIN, BARNETT.—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 Barnett Feinstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Joffe & Joffe, her attorneys, at No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1922. Dated, New York, the 14th day of October, 1921. IDA FEINSTEIN, Administratrix. JOFFE & JOFFE, Attorneys for Administratrix, Office and P. O. Address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FELDMESSER, BERNAT.—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 Bernat Feldmesser, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Steindler, their attorneys, at No. 116 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the seventh day of August, 1922. Dated, New York, the 3d day of February, 1922. HENRY FELDSTEIN, LOUIS WOHL, LOUIS BORGENTICHT, Executors. MAX STEINDLER, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AARONS, LOUIS N.—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 N. Aarons, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Bernstein, her attorney, at No. 299 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1922. Dated, New York, the 29th day of December, 1921. LOUISE AARONS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, Attorney for Administratrix, Office and P. O. Address, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNGER, SIMON.—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 Simon Unger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Dated, New York, the 12th day of September, 1921. JAMES S. UNGER, Executor. MANFRED NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KRAUS, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Kraus, 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 Rose Weiss, their attorney, at No. 110 West 40th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1922. Dated, New York, the 17th day of February, 1922. ROSE WEISSER, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 110 West 40th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Werner, his attorney, at No. 53 William St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1922. Dated, New York, the 30th day of February, 1922. CHARLES BECHT, JULIUS C. KRAUS, Executors. ROSE WEISSER, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 110 West 40th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GERSTLE, SOPHIE JACOBS.—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 Sophie Jacob, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Stroock & Stroock, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, next. Dated, New York, the 28th day of February, 1922. RALPH J. JACOBS, SOLOMON J. JACOBS, HENRY B. GERSTLE, Executors. STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COHEN, PAULINE.—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 Pauline Cohen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, 239 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October, next. Dated, New York, the 14th day of October, 1921. CURSIE GELLIS, Executrix. JACOB RITZ, Attorney for Executrix, No. 239 Grand Street, New York City, N. Y.

MARCUS, FRANCES.—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 Frances Marcus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herman Lubetkin, his attorney, at No. 347 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 21st day of April, 1922. Dated, New York, the 14th day of October, 1921. DAVID FRANK MARCUS, BERTRAM N. MARCUS, Administrators. HERMAN LUBETKIN, Attorney for Administrator, Office and P. O. Address, 347 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LUBLANG, HENRY.—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 Henry Lublang, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Leon B. Ginsburg, her attorney, at No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1922, next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of October, 1921. IDA LUBLANG, Executrix. LEON B. GINSBURG, Attorney for Executrix, Office and P. O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MORGENSTERN, MICHAEL.—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 Michael Morgenstern, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of O. H. Droege, her attorney, at No. 47 West 42d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1922. Dated, New York, the 27th day of October, 1921. LINA MORGENSTERN, Administratrix. O. H. DROEGE, Attorney for Administratrix, Office and P. O. Address, 47 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BLUMENTHAL, ALFRED.—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 Alfred Blumenthal, 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 Wise & Seligser, their attorneys, at No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of May, 1922. Dated, New York, the 20th day of October, 1921. GUSTAV BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD E. SPITZER, Executors. WISE & SELIGSER, Attorneys for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FLAXMAN, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Flaxman, 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 Robert C. Birkhahn, their attorney, at No. 42 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1922. Dated, New York, the 5th day of November, 1921. THEODORE K. MCCARTHY, ABRAHAM FLAXMAN, Temporary Administrators. ROBERT C. BIRKHAHN, Attorney for Temporary Administrators, Office and P. O. Address, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FREED, PHILIP.—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 Philip Freed, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Bernard Pollak, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April, next. Dated, New York, the 17th day of October, 1921. SAMUEL B. POLLAK, WILLIAM H. LEE, NATHAN RITZER, Executors. BERNARD POLLAK, Attorney for Executors, 63 Park Row, City of New York.

OPPENHEIM, FANNIE.—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 Fannie Oppenheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Marcus & Wells, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of May, 1922. Dated, New York, the 25th day of October, 1921. JACOB LIPPMANN, Surviving Executor. MORRIS MARCUS & WELLS, Attorneys for Surviving Executor, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HYMES, FANNIE.—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 Fannie Hymes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of the executor of said estate, at No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, next. Dated, New York, the 12th day of December, 1921. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor.

SILVERSTEIN, SHEVA.—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 Sheva Silverstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mordecai & Schiff, his attorney, at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1922, next. Dated, New York, the 14th day of September, 1921. MAX SILVERSTEIN, Executor. MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROWER, MAURICE.—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 Maurice Brower, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kugel & Saxe, his attorneys, at No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1922. Dated, New York, the 26th day of January, 1922. MAX LOEWENTHAL, Executor. KUGEL & SAXE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Official Report of Jaffa Pogrom Misrepresents Eder's Testimony.—London (Jewish Press Association).—The official government report of the Jaffa pogrom incorrectly presented Dr. Eder's testimony on the witness stand. According to the stenographic report Dr. Eder is represented as declaring that whereas the Jews of Palestine should be permitted to carry arms the Arabs should by no means be allowed such privileges because experience has demonstrated that weapons in the hands of the Arabs are too often employed for plunder and murder while the Jews use the same for self-protection only.

Antisemitic Axiator Mail.—Jewish Press' Animal Zoological Garden and a narrot which "filthy Jew." the city by the Zilahi Kiss, by the Jew-ess.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
The J. A. MAHLSTEDT LUMBER & COAL CO.
Guaranteed Products
NEW ROCHELLE MAMARONECK RYE

WESTCHESTER GARAGE, Inc.
RAYFIELD and BOSCH SERVICE DAY and NIGHT SERVICE
592-594 MAIN STREET Telephone 2400 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Vacuum & Compressed Air Cleaning Co.
Scouring, Washing and Repairing. Established 12 Years. Ask us for references.
106 CHURCH STREET Telephone 351 Charles T. Skillen, Prop. NEW ROCHELLE

LINDSTROM & WITTS
ALL WORK GUARANTEED. OVERHAULING and REPAIRING.
10 LAWTON STREET Phone 4886-2766. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BARNAY'S, Formerly of Atlantic City
Arrangements Made for Special Dinners—Fried Chicken Dinner Our Specialty
BOSTON POST ROAD, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
45 Minutes from Broadway Telephone 1075 New Rochelle

SCHOPP'S
ICE CREAM, ICES, CONFECTIONS, PARTY AND DINNER FAVORS.
We deliver at your convenience. Brands of Candies of Park & Tilford, Paig & Shaw, and Schrafft's.
304 NORTH AVENUE Telephone 5385 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WHEN YOU BUY—LET IT BE A
CHANDLER & CLEVELAND
SALES AND SERVICE STATION 120 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE

THE BROADWAY FISH MARKET
FERRARO & DI MARTINO, Props.
SEA FOOD—All Kinds in Season
252 NORTH AVENUE Telephone 30 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

George M. Ambrose
DECORATOR
118 Clev. Road Telephone 2078 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bradley's Auto Supplies
154 NORTH AVENUE New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone 3155 WM. BRADLEY & SON

Farrell & Jarvis Corp.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
23 Lawton Street Telephone 1006 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CHARLES H. LAVIS :: PLUMBING
TIN SHEET, IRON, COPPER WORKER
FURNACES AND RANGES
Tel.: 1085 N. B. 11 Banks Street, New Rochelle

J. LUCENTRE CARPENTER and BUILDER
Cabinet Work a Specialty
15 HORTON AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE
Starting—Lighting—Ignition
W. C. POELLMITZ
Gould Storage Battery Phone 2795
89 North Avenue NEW ROCHELLE

LIBERTY BAKERY
Bohemian Rye Bread Fresh Rolls
11-13 Mechanic St. Phone 3911 Prompt delivery

Westchester Auto Radiator Co.
Manufacturers and Repairers of Automobile Sheet Metal Parts, etc.
173 Huguenot Street New Rochelle
Phone New Rochelle 4368

Wholesale Telephone 71 Retail
United Auto & Electric Co.
ACCESSORIES SUPPLIES
EMIL C. GUNDELACH
477 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Telephone 8838 EVERETT E. BEHRENS, Prop.
RAINBOW
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Fancy Gowns, Carpets & Bags.
9 ROSE STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

B. J. HINES & CO.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Specializing in Suburban Homes
388 MAIN STREET
Telephone 1878 New Rochelle

A. POLAK UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
81 Walnut St. Phone 8588 New Rochelle

J. DRESNER
FINE DELICATESSEN
52 NORTH AVENUE. Tel.: 245. NEW ROCHELLE

THE HUGUENOT VALET
Specializing in Fancy Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing.
264 HUGUENOT ST., Tel. 918, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kollman's Park Pharmacy
60 NORTH AVENUE
Corner Burling Lane Dispensers of Pure Drugs
Telephone 382-2436. Established 1847
ALL KINDS OF
HENRY KEEFER FRESH FISH in
Their Season
533 PELHAM RD., Cor. Leland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Branch: 8 LAWTON ST. PHONE: 3060

H. SCHACHAT
DELICATESSEN
189 Main St., New Rochelle. Tel. 335

Taxi Service and 7 PASSENGER TOURING CAR
For Hire by the Hour
HENRY HOFFMANN 53 WARREN STREET
Phone 2943 New Rochelle

George Watson
CARPENTER & BUILDER
Telephone 1016
P. O. Box 112 230 Huguenot St.

Quality Carpet Cleaner & Weaver
Cleaning, Storing, Moth-Proofing and Repairing
Telephone 3293 H. WAGNER, Proprietor
17-19 CHURCH STREET NEW ROCHELLE

PLUMBING and HEATING
Jobbing Promptly Attended To
GEORGE H. KIRCHHOFF, Inc.
278 NORTH AVENUE Opp. Rochelle Heights

VINCENT LIPSIO
House Painter and Interior Decorator
111 River St. and 57 Lawson St. New Rochelle
Telephone 2913-W

L. R. Purdy SIGN PAINTING
Phones New Rochelle 2938 185 Huguenot Street
NEW ROCHELLE

AUTOMOBILE LAUNDRY
GENERAL AUTO LUBRICATION INSPECTION
SPECIALIZE
WASHING—POLISHING—GREASING—OILING
CARS TAKEN CARE OF BY MONTH
217 Huguenot Street, Opp. P. O., New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOOK ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 5303 NEW ROCHELLE
Electrical Contractors.
Everything Electrical.
342 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE

J. FRIEDMAN
Successor to N. ALDER
Full Line of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Box Trade
a Specialty. Delivered Everywhere. Telephone Calls
Will Have Prompt Attention. Telephone 2940 New
Rochelle: 477 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

A. C. HERZ
DELICATESSEN and FANCY
GROCERIES.
Otto Stahl Products
8 DRAKE AVE., Tel. 5301; NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Blyn Shoe
First with the New Styles
BLYN SHOE QUALITY
is not a matter of chance. The name "Blyn" on the sole is the sole proof you need of one hundred per cent. materials and more than one hundred per cent. workmanship.
J. Blyn & Sons
5 West Side Stores: 161 West 34th St., 222-224 West 135th St., 6th Ave. and 27th Street, 8th Ave., 39th & 40th Sts., 55 Warren Street.
5 East Side Stores: 3d Ave. and 122d Street, 3d Ave., 86th & 87th Sts., 3d Ave., 150 & 151st Sts., 160-2 Bowery, cor. Broome, 102 3d Ave., nr. 13th St.
3 Brooklyn Stores: 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St., near Hoyt, Broadway, nr. Greene Ave., Broadway, nr. Park Ave.
2 Newark Stores: 689 Broad Street, 100 Market Street.
Mail Order Dept. 55 Warren St.

UNION EXCHANGE
FIFTH AVENUE and 30th STREET
THE PROGRESSIVE BANK
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$2,400,000.
In the New Wholesale District
Deposits over \$21,000,000
President SYDNEY H. HERMAN
Vice-Presidents: LOUIS J. WEIL, ARTHUR D. WOLF, FRANK C. CAMPBELL
Asst. Cashiers: E. J. DONAHUE, WILLIAM MINTON, ROBERT SHERWOOD
Casher: GEORGE B. CONNLEY
NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK

LUST'S Genuipe GLUTEN BREAD AND DIAETIC FOODS
Gluten flour, Gluten grits, breakfast food, noodles, zwieback, saccharine, fully in accord with professional prescriptions. Sold in all hospitals and sanitariums
FOR SALE AT 150 AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY
DOWNTOWN: C. W. Parks, 31 Hudson Terminal Concourse, Kuhlmann's Bakery, 139 Eldridge St., Wm. Neubert, 137 First Avenue, Mr. Kraemer, 343 Broome Street, Bakery, 705 Eighth Avenue, Messrs. Charles & Co., 438 St. and Madison Ave., Lust's Pure Food Store, 110 E. 41st Street.
UPTOWN: Groh's Delicatessen, 134 Lenox Avenue (116th Street), Nauss Bros., 124th-125th Sts. and 3d Ave., Globelhaus Bakery, 1520 First Avenue, Lust's Bakery, 100 East 105th St., Kullmann's Bakery, 2113 Third Avenue (116th Street), 2113 Third Avenue (116th Street).
BRONX: 1051 Westchester Avenue, 868 Tremont Avenue, 502 Tremont Avenue, 854 & 931 Longwood Avenue, 3811 Third Avenue, 159 St. Ann's Avenue, Klug Brothers, 2937 Third Avenue, 3495 Third Avenue.
LUST'S HEALTH FOOD BAKERY 100 EAST 105th ST., NEW YORK CITY

WRIGLEY'S PEPPERMINT FIVE CHEWING GUM STICKS
PEPPERMINT

ASK FOR SAM GORDON'S Famous Kosher SMOKED AND PICKLED MEATS
None Genuine Without This Seal
AT ALL DELICATESSEN STORES NEW YORK CITY
Factory and Office: 62-64 East 119th Street
RABBINICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL SUPERVISION

GUCKENHEIMER-HESS, INC.
FINE PROVISIONS
83 Third Ave., New York
All Goods Manufactured Under Government Inspection

THE HIGHEST CHOICE
Do not let it be merely a question of initial cost when you make your choice of pianos. The matchless music of the Steinway has lifted it above the "price" atmosphere for all time. It is true, the Steinway does cost a little more. But no one who owns a Steinway has ever a shadow of regret for the price paid. It is but little higher than the cost of other pianos, and the Steinway carries within its perfect mechanism the guarantee of a satisfaction beyond all price. For more than three score years it has been the ideal of the greatest music masters of their day. So the Steinway must command your respectful attention before your choice is made.
STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL
107-109 East 14th Street New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

MONTEFIORE CEMETERY
BOROUGH OF QUEENS
Family Plots & Mausoleum
sites in exclusive and select location at reasonable prices. Easy terms. Absolutely dry soil. Most beautiful cemetery in New York City.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 14 DELANCEY ST. Phone: Orchard 4276. Cemetery: 1889 Laurelton.

Mount Carmel Cemetery
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
Cypress Hills
The most beautiful, attractive and desirable Jewish Cemetery in the country. We have spared no expense to develop our cemetery—such as roads, paths, receiving vaults, chapel and two entrances
PRIVATE PLOTS for sale at reasonable prices—situated in an exclusive and select location. Terms to suit.
WM. D. PICK, President
405 Lexington Ave., at 42d St., N. Y. C. Telephone Murray Hill 1050. Telephone at cemetery, 161 Cypress.

CARPETS BY STEAM OR BY HAND CLEANED BY COMPRESSOR AIR or on THE FLOOR
CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.
Telephone 132 Murray Hill 419 & 423 EAST 88th COE & BRANDT, Inc. and 158 FRODWAY

J. J. NOLAN Baker
751 COLUMBUS AVE., N. Y.
Ret. 96th and 97th Sts.
Telephone: 10081 RIVERSIDE

BUY THE MERROW OVERSEAM SEWING MACHINES
For Finishing In One Operation
SHIRTTWAISTS, KIMONAS AND POCKETS.
MERROW MACHINE CO. OF NEW YORK
467 Broadway New York
Phone 9148 SCHUYLER

Wright Laundry
HAND SERVICE
424 COLUMBUS AVENUE
Between 80th and 81st Sts. New York
BRANCH: 2782 Broadway, Near 107th Street.

F. M. SWEENEY ESTABLISHED 1890
DEALER BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS
75 9th Ave., bet. 50th-51st Sts. 2112 9th Ave. bet. 119-120th St.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY'S Toilet Preparations
ESTABLISHED 1868
Specially prepared for those who want the best. ROSALINE Cannot be detected, gives the face and nails a delicate rose tint that is truly beautiful. Jars, 30c. DIAMOND NAIL ENAMEL in powder or cake form. Free from grit, producing an immediate and lasting polish. Diamond shape box, 30c. GLORIA LILY LOTION An emulsion which softens and whitens the hands and complexion; removes tan and redness; 4 oz. bottles, 50c. Sold by dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price and 10c extra for postage. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue of prices.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO.
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
10 and 12 East 23d St. New York City

ATLAS, SAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cobalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sam Atlas, 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 Charles S. Rosenberg, his attorney, at No. 27 Rutgers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1922.
LOUIS ATLAS, Administrator.
CHARLES S. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Administrator. Office and P. O. Address, 27 Rutgers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KAHN, BERNARD F.—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 Bernard F. Kahn, also known as Benjamin F. Kahn, 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 W. Levine, his attorney, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of New York, State of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1922.
Dated, New York, August 1, 1922.
ALBERT H. SAMUEL and P. O. Nathan, N.