NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretaries or other officers of the National Organizations, including the branches of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, were requested to compile an account of the work done by their respective associations during 1901-02 (5662), for publication in the present issue of the Year Book. The accounts compiled from the newspaper clippings and reports sent by some, in response to the request, are marked with an asterisk (*), and a dagger (†) indicates those taken from any available source in the absence of an official response.

ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE

BALTIMORE BRANCH

The annual meeting was held March 16, 1902. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. Friedenwald; † Vice-President, Rev. Dr. B. Szold; † Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Arnold; Secretary, B. H. Hartogensis, 110 St. Paul St. Directors: Rev. Dr. Wm. Rosenau, Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher, Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneebberger, Rev. Dr. C. A. Rubinstein, Rev. A. Kaiser, Dr. Joseph Blum, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Isaac Davidson, Jacob Herman, Leon Schiff, Benj. Cohen, Louis Kaufman, Silas M. Fleischer, M. S. Levy, J. Rothholz, Simon Dalsheimer, and Z. Hofheimer. The Secretary's report shows a membership of 113, to which 16 new accessions have since been made. The sum of $220 was sent to the Central Committee at Paris in 1902. At the instance of M. Nissim Béhar, American representative of the Alliance, the Secretary of the local branch made a special appeal for the Roumanian sufferers, and in July, 1902, forwarded a further sum of $310 to Paris.

NEW YORK BRANCH

The New York Branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle was reorganized at a meeting held in Temple Emanuel, April 23, 1901, at the instigation of M. Nissim Béhar, at present in the United States as the representative of the central organization of the Alliance, at Paris. The

1 Deceased.
meeting was presided over by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, and addressed by Hon. A. S. Solomons, Mr. Louis Marshall, Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Samuel Schulman, in English, by the Rev. Hirsch Maslianski, in Hebrew and Yiddish, and by the Rev. A. M. Radin, in German. M. Béhar read an account of the work of the Alliance and explained the stereopticon views of Palestine thrown upon a screen.

At a subsequent meeting the reorganization was completed; Mr. Louis Marshall was elected President, and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Secretary.

**Philadelphia Branch**

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle was held March 23, 1902. The following officers were elected: President, Moses A. Dropsie; Vice-President, D. Sulzberger; Treasurer, A. M. Frechie; Secretary, Horace A. Nathans, 1500 Centennial Avenue. Board of Directors: David Teller, Raphael Brunswic1k, Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow, Abr. M. Kohn, Isaac Rosskam, Jacob I. Burnstine, Rev. Dr. H. Berkowitz, Louis Gerstley, Levi Mayer. The Branch received $500 from the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, for which a draft of 2578.10 francs was sent to Paris. M. Nissim Béhar, assisted by the officers, made organized efforts to advance the movement in Philadelphia. Two successful public meetings were held, one at the Rodef Shalom Synagogue, presided over by Hon. Mayer Sulzberger; the other at Touro Hall, at which Hon. Jacob Singer presided. At each of the meetings resolutions were adopted protesting against Russian and Roumanian discrimination against the Jews. In consequence of these efforts, 100 persons subscribed to the Roumanian Relief Fund, of whom 50 have contributed $197.50, and 50 members were added to the permanent membership list, by which the annual income will be increased by $100.

See also Israelite Alliance of America, p. 110.

**American Jewish Historical Society**

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was held in the Vestry Rooms of Temple Emanuel, in the city of New York, on Thursday, January 30, 1902, morning, afternoon, and evening sessions being held. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Cyrus Adler.
The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as printed in the last Publication of the society. Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, as Corresponding Secretary, submitted his annual report, which was read.

On motion it was accepted, and it was directed that an abstract thereof be printed in the next volume of the Publications. The following membership was reported: active members, 205; honorary members, 6; corresponding members, 26. A letter from Hon. Andrew D. White, concerning Volume IX of the Society's Publications, which had been sent to him as one of the Society's honorary members, was read.

The report of the Treasurer, Professor Richard Gottheil, was next presented. It was received, and on motion referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Lee Kohns, Esq., and Rev. R. A. Benjamin, M. A.

A Nominating Committee was appointed, consisting of Charles J. Cohen, Esq., Rev. A. Blum, and A. S. Freidus, Esq., who reported in favor of the re-election of all the officers, and on motion the Secretary was directed to cast one vote in their favor.

The election of the following officers was accordingly announced: President, Dr. Cyrus Adler; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, Mendes Cohen, Esq., Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Professor Charles Gross; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, 915 N. Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Max J. Kohler, Esq.; Treasurer, Professor Richard Gottheil. Additional members of the Executive Council: Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, Hon. Simon Wolf, John Samuel, Esq., Rev. Dr. David Phillipson, Rev. Henry Cohen, Professor Morris Loeb, Professor J. H. Hollander, also Hon. Oscar S. Straus, ex-officio member, as ex-President of the Society.

It was announced that the Publication Committee for the ensuing year had been appointed, to consist of Professor J. H. Hollander (Chairman), Dr. A. Friedenwald, and Mendes Cohen, Esq.

Obituaries of deceased members—Professor Herbert Adams, Hon. Joseph Blumaenthal, and Mr. David Hays—were presented.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the officers of Temple Emanuel for the use of their rooms.

The following papers were presented:
Max J. Kohler, Esq., New York: "Jewish Activity in Early American Commerce."
Professor J. H. Hollander, Baltimore: "A Note on Jewish Names in the Maryland Muster Rolls, 1775-1783."

1 Deceased.
Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, New York: "Memoir of the Rev. Abraham Pereira Mendes."
Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Philadelphia: "References to Jews in the Diary of Ezra Stiles."
Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Philadelphia: "Passages from the Diary of Robert Morris."
M. S. Isaacs, Esq., New York: "Sampson Simson."
Leon Hühner, Esq., New York: "The Jews of Georgia during the American Revolution."
President's Address, by Dr. Cyrus Adler.
Dr. George E. Barnett, Baltimore: "A Method of Determining the Jewish Population of Large Cities in the United States."
Leon Hühner: "Isaac Pinto." (Read by title.)
Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati: "The Cincinnati Community in 1825." (Read by title.)
Miss Henrietta Szold, Baltimore: "Elements of the Jewish Population of the United States." (Read by title.)
No. IX of the Publications of the Society was issued during the year, and No. X is in press.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND
SYNOPSIS OF THE WORK

The work of the Baron de Hirsch Fund of America may be treated of under the following headings:

I. Reception of immigrants.
II. English education.
III. Mechanical education.
IV. Productive work of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in its agricultural and industrial department, with its leading educational feature, the Woodbine Agricultural and Industrial School.

I. RECEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS.—Upon the arrival of immigrants at United States ports an agent sees to it that they reach their destinations, provided they have determined to leave the city;
if not, as many as possible are sent out of town to places where employment has previously been found for them. The policy is to scatter them throughout the country, so that they will not congest in large cities. Whenever necessary, their expenses to their new homes are paid, and they are supported *en route*. Those who remain in New York, and need advice and assistance, are directed to the Labor Bureau of the United Hebrew Charities, supported in part by the fund, and employment is found for them when possible. If absolutely necessary, support is given to immigrants for a short time, until they are able to earn a living. Occasionally they are established in trades, and in extreme cases temporary relief is afforded to families. Not more than five per cent of the number thus assisted has made application for additional help.

II. **ENGLISH EDUCATION.**—Immediately upon arrival the immigrant children are taught English in large, well-ventilated classrooms, by college graduates, who prepare them to enter the public schools. As they are taught according to the method employed in the public schools, and are noted for their rapid advance and exact attainments, they are welcomed with eagerness by the principals. There are now about 400 children in the day classes.

There are also evening classes, composed of 400 workingmen and women, most of whom come to their classes direct from the workshop.

In some cases of students of Russian or Roumanian birth who have entered colleges, and have made creditable progress, loans are advanced to enable them to complete their studies and be graduated.

III. **MECHANICAL EDUCATION.**—In 1890 the Baron de Hirsch Trade School was established in a building rented for the purpose at 225-227 East Ninth Street, in New York, wherein two classes were graduated each year.

On January 1, 1899, through the munificence of the late Baroness de Hirsch-Gereuth, a new building, constructed upon the most modern principles, was opened. During the year one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance and graduated.

Instruction is given in six trades: Machinist, Carpentry, Electrical Work, Plumbing, Sign Painting and House Painting. There are two school terms a year, of five and a half months each. The school is open to any Jewish boy, though preference is given to natives of Russia, Roumania, or Galicia.

Applicants are assigned to whatever course they seem best adapted for, due regard being given to their own inclination as to the trade they wish to learn.
Each of the courses offered takes five and one-half months for its completion, and no certificate is given to any pupil who does not remain throughout the entire course.

The aim of each of the courses presented is to give the pupil a practical working knowledge of some trade. With this in view the first few months of each course are devoted to gaining a knowledge of the principles of each trade, the latter months to practice, showing the application of these principles.

Shop methods, in practice, are followed as closely as possible, and each pupil is required to keep a notebook in which all practical points given by the instructors in lectures are copied.

All work is, as far as practicable, done from working drawings, and instruction in Mechanical Drawing is given to enable pupils to read and work understandingly from such drawings.

For those pupils ignorant of English, instruction is provided in that language, and certificates will not be given to pupils who, at the end of their course, cannot read and write a fair amount of English.

At the satisfactory termination of any one of the courses, each graduate is given a kit of tools and a certificate stating that he has completed one of the courses offered by the school.

The point of view is, that, essential though it be that a boy learn a trade, it is important that his earning powers be developed as quickly as possible. Anything that helps to train his mind and hand, and promotes rapid progress, is desirable. On these thoroughly practical lines the school is conducted. On the other hand, the idea is constantly kept before the pupils, that when they become skilled mechanics they are entitled to the wages of skilled mechanics. Thus the Trade School, by exciting the ambition to excel in the minds of the pupils, tends to reduce the danger of close competition in other directions.

The aim of the school, then, is to reach the three following results:

1. To teach a boy as quickly as possible the fundamental principles of some trade, together with as much arithmetic and mechanical drawing as is indispensable in a given line of work.
2. To teach him to do well what is required of the class of help whose place he is fitted by age and attainments to fill.
3. To teach him unquestioning obedience.

To accomplish these results he is placed under the care of a skilled mechanic, who has no more pupils than he can faithfully teach, for five months and a half, eight hours a day, five days in the week, holidays excepted. A longer period would be more desirable, but it would entail a sacrifice of time, which would be difficult for pupils to bear, as no support whatever is allowed them by the fund.
The graduates of the school last year (1901) received immediately after graduation an average rate of wages amounting to $6.05 per week, ranging from $4 to $12 per week. Two years after graduation young men have earned from $15 to $20 per week.

Since the school was inaugurated seven hundred and nine young men have been graduated.

Superintendent, J. Ernest G. Yalden. Advisory Committee: Alfred R. Wolff, Chairman; George Louis Beers, Henry Blum, Charles B. Meyers, A. S. Solomons. Teachers, 7; classes, 8; pupils, 150 a year (two terms); five sessions weekly.

IV. PRODUCTIVE WORK OF THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.—An Agricultural and Industrial Department was organized by the Baron de Hirsch Fund as an agency to promote the economical interests of Russian, Roumanian, and Galician Jewish immigrants. A large part of the work of this department is now carried on by THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, for an account of which see page 111.

The only achievement that requires description in this place is THE WOODBINE SETTLEMENT

Woodbine, from the standpoint of a student of sociology, can be considered one of the successful attempts undertaken in this country to help the needy to help themselves, and stands as an example of what can be done to counteract the cityward tendency of Jewish immigration.

In 1891, Woodbine represented a tract of 5500 acres of waste land, covered with scrub-oak, stunted pine, intermixed with black and white oak. Three or four tumble-down structures sheltered a population of 10 or 12 railroad employees. In 1901, Woodbine became the manufacturing, agricultural and educational centre of Cape May County, New Jersey.

At present Woodbine offers employment to about 385 persons, in its four two-story factories, a bakery and a brick yard. The average weekly wages in these factories for the year 1901 were $7.30 for each person employed, and the average yearly earnings of a family $675, which is $175 higher than the average throughout the country. The entire population is about 2000 souls.

The factory population is housed in 175 single and double frame cottages, containing from five to eight rooms and a cellar. Only 14 houses are owned by the Fund, and the balance of 161 by the people themselves.

It is a small town of home-owners; out of the 161 private houses, only 23 are rented; the balance of 138, or 79 per cent, are owned by the residents. About 70 per cent of the houses cost from $575 to $1000, and about 30 per cent of the houses
cost over $1000 each. The total estimated cost of these houses is some $158,000, of which amount about $58,000, or about 37 per cent, has been paid for, and the balance is mortgaged at a low rate of interest. Besides the agricultural school, there are two public schools, a kindergarten, two educational clubs, three fraternal societies, a public bath house, an evening and religious schools, a synagogue, and a large public hall.

As to the occupations in Woodbine, besides the factory employees, there are: 36 farmers, 26 laborers, 12 carpenters, 4 masons, 12 painters, 1 brickmaker, 4 railroad employees, 1 laundryman, 2 dressmakers, 3 barbers, 4 bakers, 18 teachers, 3 bookkeepers, 3 stenographers, 5 manufacturers, 1 physician, 1 dentist, 1 rabbi, 1 sexton, 1 sewing machine agent, 1 special officer, 4 watchmen, 1 peddler, 1 cigar-maker, 1 artist, 1 jeweler, 4 shoemakers.

The following are the business places: 7 dry goods and clothing stores, 12 groceries, 2 furniture stores, 4 butcher shops, 2 fish dealers, 3 baker shops, 4 shoe shops, 3 hardware and bicycle stores, 1 jewelry store, 2 coal dealers, 4 fruit and soft-drink stands, 1 art studio, 1 cigar shop and 1 restaurant.

Two hundred and seventy acres of the land, of which 125 are under cultivation, are assigned to the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School located in Woodbine, which institution aims to make practical, intelligent farmers. It was opened in October, 1894, with fifteen pupils.

At present, there are 115 pupils, 15 of whom are girls. The pupils come mostly from the large cities, and the course of instruction covers three years. The graduates have succeeded in obtaining agricultural positions throughout the country: some have succeeded in becoming superintendents and managers of farms, while the rest are working as farm help. On March 30, 1902, the school graduated 26 pupils.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School was awarded the “Grand Prix” for its educational exhibit, and two silver medals for the agricultural exhibit. It received honorable mention at the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, held in Buffalo, N. Y.

Applicants for admission must be at least 14 years of age, and be prepared to pass an examination equivalent to that of the third grade in the public schools of Cape May County, New Jersey. Tuition is free to all regular students, and board and lodging may be had at the dormitory at actual cost, but students whose parents are unable to support them while at school are boarded and lodged free of charge. These students are, however, expected to offset such expenses by labor on the School Farm. The course extends over three years, and the studies are divided
into theoretical and practical. The studies pursued by the boys are as follows: (1) English, (2) arithmetic, (3) drawing, (4) history, (5) geography, (6) chemistry, (7) physics, (8) bookkeeping and correspondence, (9) botany, (10) experimental chemistry, (11) mathematics, (12) geometrical drawing, (13) soils and crops, (14) manures and fertilizers, (15) land measuring, (16) zoology, (17) entomology, (18) collecting of plants, (19) feeds, (20) comparative anatomy and physiology, (21) domestic animals (selection, care, etc.), (22) horticulture, (23) floriculture, (24) landscape gardening, (25) market gardening, (26) meteorology, (27) relation of forestry to agriculture, (28) dairying, (29) farm implements and machinery.

The studies for girls substitute chemistry of foods, hygiene and nursing, household economics, household sanitation, foods and preserves, foods in detail, for Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 25 and 29.

The practical work of the boys consists of care of stables, poultry yards, domestic animals, milking, and shop and field work; planting, care of crops, harvesting, work in greenhouses, cold frames, hot beds, in orchards and the blacksmith shop; care of small fruit, floriculture, and work on the nursery grounds and in the wheelwright shop.

The girls throughout the course have practical work in sewing, cooking, care of the poultry, dairy, etc., and are employed in doing the household work of the dormitory and in practical housekeeping.

The school is thoroughly equipped with text-books, a miscellaneous library, physical and chemical appliances, collections of soils, fertilizers and seeds, with a dairy building where the students are taught the newest methods of handling milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a small herd of 25 cows, cow stables and other out buildings of modern type, several greenhouses for educational and commercial purposes, incubators, brooder houses, together with blacksmith and wheelwright shops where the boys are taught the use of tools, and the repairing of agricultural tools and implements.

The buildings are: one school-house, 4 poultry houses, a barn, sheds, corn cribs, 2 greenhouses, cold frames, a boiler house, a windmill, and a storage room.

The school owns 5 horses, some cows, and 200 fowls.

The dormitory can accommodate 100 pupils.

The work in the several departments is so conducted as to be both instructive and practical. and all work for the school is done on the premises exclusively by the pupils. Religious services are held daily; the Sabbath is devoted to divine worship, religious instruction, and rest.
The demand for such a school is fully demonstrated by the number of applications from would-be pupils, which far exceeds the number of vacancies in the school, and also by the number of positions offered to the graduates. The growth of the school has become larger each year, and the accommodations are being gradually increased, and it is expected to extend the capacity of the institution to accommodate 250 boys each year in the near future.

The deed of trust of the Baron de Hirsch Fund was executed in March, 1890, by Baron Maurice de Hirsch for the benefit of Russian, Roumanian, and Galician Jewish immigrants. The capital is $4,000,000; the annual income about $160,000.

Trustees: President, M. S. Isaacs, New York; Vice-President, Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Treasurer, Emanuel Lehman, New York; Honorary Secretary, Eugene S. Benjamin, New York; Henry Rice, New York; Nathan Bijur, New York; Abraham Abraham, Brooklyn; William B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; General Agent, A. S. Solomons. 45 Broadway, New York City; Superintendent Agricultural School, Professor H. L. Sabsovich.

Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee, William B. Hackenburg; Chairman of the Baltimore Committee, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald; Chairman of the St. Louis Committee, Elias Michael; Chairman of the Boston Committee, Jacob H. Hecht.

The Fund co-operates in other cities with existing societies when circumstances warrant.

CANTORS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The Annual Meeting of the Cantors Association of America was held May 17, 1902, in New York City. The officers elected are the following: President, Theo. Guinsburg, 139 E. 72d Street, New York City; Vice-President, S. Rappaport; Treasurer, E. Kartshmaroff; Secretary, H. Silverman. Trustees: William Sparger, D. Cahn, H. Goldstein, L. H. Martin, B. Hast.

†CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis was held May 5 to May 10, 1902, at New Orleans, La. The number of delegates present was 33.

¹ Deceased.
The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year to have been $4657.99. The amount in the treasury is $12,040.52.

The Publication Committee reported the distribution of 2396 copies of the Year Book, and the sale of 4318 volumes of the Union Prayer Book, making 50,980 copies of the latter sold in less than eight years.

Of the hymnal, 1273 copies were sold since the last session, and $153 was reported to be in the treasury.

Papers were read as follows: Rabbi H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo., "Opportunities of the Religious School"; Rabbi S. Sale, St. Louis, Mo., "The Bible and Modern Thought"; Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich., "Congregational Activities outside of Pulpit and School"; Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa., "The Unaffiliated with Congregations"; and Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal., "The Sabbath Question." In the course of the last, the following considerations were recommended to the conference:

First. This conference should authorize an official statement regarding its position in the matter of Sabbath.

Second. This conference should define as a matter of information to the people the difference between a mere Sunday service and the endowment of Sunday with the characteristics and significance of Israel’s historical Sabbath.

Third. This conference should define, if possible, the spiritual authority that guides and directs the religious practice of our people.

Fourth. This conference should inquire whether the ideas of rest involved in the Sabbath cannot all be made adjustable to the present economic conditions, and whether, in view of our present difficulties, other ethical interpretations than those that have hitherto obtained may not be suggested.

Fifth. This conference should inquire whether the institution of Sunday Sabbath is or is not inconsistent with the historical and theological principles underlying the same, and whether or not such an institution would not be productive of schismatic action, by which its advocates would expose themselves to the possibility of creating a new sect in the midst of the Jewish people.

Sixth. This conference should urge a more emphatic, more solemn celebration of the Sabbath, and should appeal to the men of our people to attend the public service, even if economic reasons make their rest impossible.

Seventh. This conference should particularly look for the means whereby the domestic character of the Sabbath can be enhanced, and endeavor by incessant appeal and unremitting instruction to preserve within the domestic environments the spirit of Sabbath rest and devotion.
The conference lecture was delivered Friday evening by Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex., and the conference sermon, Saturday morning, by Rabbi Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.

The Committee on the President's Address condemned Zionism, and re-affirmed the utterances of the conference on the subject at Montreal, in 1897; approved of the introduction and encouragement of Semitic studies in the universities of the United States; approved support of the Alliance Israélite Universelle; endorsed Congressman Goldfogle's effort to secure equal rights in Russia for all American citizens; recommended the maintenance of friendly relations between the reform and orthodox sections of Jews; extended a welcome to Professor Schechter; endorsed the effort to create the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund for the Hebrew Union College, and advised the appropriation of $2000 from the conference fund for it; disapproved of the suggestion to publish a Quarterly Review; approved of the recommendation with regard to the publication of a hand book for ministers at funerals and weddings, of a book for private devotion, a Pesach Hagada, and a Union Catechism or Manual of Confirmation; recommended suitable action on the death of Rabbi Adolf Moses. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions suggested a biography of Solomon Munk; offered a resolution on the death of Solomon Mandelkern; extended a greeting to Professor Masaryk, of Prague; welcomed Dr. S. Schechter, and advised the appointment of a committee to present to the next conference an expert answer to the seven considerations submitted by the essayist on the Sabbath. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Jewish Historical Exhibition recommended that the conference undertake the compilation of the bibliography of American Jewish religious works, as part of the general bibliography of American Hebraica and Judaica to be compiled for the exhibition, and also their collection for purposes of exhibition. The report was adopted.

During the conference week the alumni of the Hebrew Union College held two meetings, at which the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund and other matters were discussed.

The next session of the conference is to be held in June, 1903, at Detroit, Mich.

The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Silverman, New York City; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa., and Samuel Sale, St. Louis, Mo.; Corresponding Secretary, A. Guttmacher, Bolton and Newington Avenues, Baltimore, Md.; Recording Secretary, Rudolf Grossman, 1347 Lexington Avenue, New York City; Treasurer, Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill. Executive Committee: Jacob Voorsanger, San Fran-
THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Women was held in Philadelphia, February 25-26, 1902, when December 2-10, 1902, was set as the date of the Third Triennial Convention, and Baltimore was determined upon as the place of meeting.

The following new Sections were reported: Selma and Demopolis, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Greenville, Jackson, Meridian, and Port Gibson, Mississippi; Butte and Helena, Montana; Piqua, Ohio; and Fort Worth, Texas.

The Committee on Junior Sections reported the following Junior Sections actively at work: Birmingham and Mobile, Alabama; Savannah, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Louisville, Kentucky; New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana; Greenville and Meridian, Mississippi; Toledo, Ohio; Rochester, New York; and Dallas and Tyler, Texas. These have a total membership of 374 girls and boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. Interest in Junior Sections is keen and full of promise, but here even more than in the Senior Sections success depends on wise leadership. "The Jew in Fiction" seems to be the favorite subject of study, and proves a good pathway to matters of general Jewish interest and import.

The President reported the appointment of Miss Sadie American as a member of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration of the International Council of Women to represent the Council of Jewish Women.

The President and Secretary reported as delegates attending the Triennial of the Council of Women of the United States, held in Washington, February 19-26, 1902.

A resolution was passed urging upon all Sections the contribution of twenty-five cents per capita to the National Hospital for Consumptives in Denver. It was reported that from $900 to $1000 had been contributed to this institution during the previous year. The Council has been most useful in furnishing a platform from which the cause of the hospital could be presented by its representative, and as a means of reaching the people.

The attention of the Board was called to the subject of Jewish Juvenile Delinquents, and a resolution was passed urging
upon the Sections co-operation with the Juvenile Court where such exists in a city, work for its establishment where none exists, and also the giving special attention to the subject of how to reach and what to do for wayward Jewish girls and boys. Copies of this resolution were sent to all Sections and officers urging them to carry it into execution.

Notable among the recent achievements of the Sections is the opening of the Settlement House in Pittsburg with paid Resident Head Workers, the direct outcome of a little Sunday-school class started by the Section in the first year of its existence.

Albany, New York, owns a "Council House," where clubs and classes meet, and religious instruction is given to several hundred children.

The Piqua, Ohio, Section has sent for a Rabbi from Cincinnati to conduct Friday evening services, there being no synagogue or congregation.

Miss American, as member of the International Committee on Peace and Arbitration arranged through the local representatives public meetings, on the anniversary of the Hague Peace Conference, in Toledo, Ohio; Seattle, Washington; Denver, Colorado; Sioux City, Iowa; Brookhaven, Mississippi; New York City; and Philadelphia, at all of which meetings men and women, Jews and non-Jews, ministers and laymen spoke, urging the value and need of arbitration, and thus assisting in the propaganda which, it is hoped, may hasten the time when men shall no longer mistake might for right.

No formal reports were presented by the Standing Committees, as the meeting was called for the special purpose of determining upon the place and time of the Triennial Convention, and making arrangements for it.

The Secretary reported a general deepening of interest and a growing understanding of the real purposes of the Council, which centre in the development of its own members on the side of and through religion, rather than in any philanthropic work so-called, no matter how necessary or worthy the latter. Other organizations exist for philanthropy, in which organizations Council members are also active members.

The officers of the Council of Jewish Women are as follows: President, Hannah G. Solomon (Mrs. Henry), Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Sophie Beer, New York City, and Babette Mandel (Mrs. Emanuel), Chicago; Treasurer, Bertha A. Selz (Mrs. J. H.), Chicago; Recording Secretary, Gertrude Berg, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Sadie American, 37 W. 74th Street, New York City; Auditor, Minnie Loeb (Mrs. Leo), Chicago. Executive Board: (for six years) Mary Cohen, Philadelphia; Jeannette M. Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.; Laura Mordecai, Phila-
The Fifth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Zionists took place on May 25 and May 26, 1902, in Boston, Mass. The reports presented showed that there were then 174 societies in the Federation, in addition to 46 in the Sub-Federation, "The Knights of Zion," which controls the ten middle western States. The accounts showed that dues had been received for 5044 members, and the "Knights of Zion" number 2249 members. The increase in organizations in the "Knights of Zion" was from 6 to 46. To the main body of the Federation there had been added 24 new societies: five in the State of New York, five in Massachusetts, two in Pennsylvania, two in Virginia, and one each in Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Maryland, California, Michigan, Connecticut, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, which were responsible for an addition of 837 members. The income from all sources was $3214.78, and the disbursements $1329.95, leaving a balance of $1884. (There has been an increase in organizations since that date.)

The report on shares showed that from March 28, 1899, shares in the Jewish Colonial Trust to the value of $4649.51 had been disposed of.

The Convention voted an address of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil on his seventy-fifth birthday. It was resolved that $329.95 of the Roumanian fund should be forwarded to Vienna for the Roumanian Jews. Many resolutions for the further completion of the organization of the movement were agreed to. It was resolved that the Secretary should, in future, be a paid official. In March, the Federation was incorporated by the New York legislature in Chapter 102, laws of 1902 of the State of New York, which is an act to incorporate the Federation of American Zionists with powers to issue sub-charters, and the Convention resolved that all the sub-organizations should take out such sub-charters. In October, 1901, the Federation began to issue the "Maccabæan," a monthly magazine of Jewish life and literature in Yiddish and English. The Convention resolved that the magazine should be issued entirely in English, and that a stock company should be formed to finance it. Other recommendations and resolutions related to the promotion of physical culture amongst the Jewish people,
and emphatically opposed and condemned the proposal to abolish the sacred and traditional Sabbath. Steps were taken to further the Jewish National Fund and the sale of shares in the Jewish Colonial Trust, and a vote of confidence was passed in the officers and in Dr. Theodor Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau. The Convention, in general terms, approved the resolutions of the Zionist Congress held in Basle, in December, 1901.


At a meeting of the Executive Council, held June 8, Mr. J. de Haas, of London, now 320 Broadway, New York City, was elected Secretary of the Federation and Editor of the "Maccabean." Standing committees on Propaganda, Publication, National Fund, and the Jewish Colonial Trust were appointed.

†HEBREW SABBATH SCHOOL UNION OF AMERICA

The year 5662 was intermediate between two biennial meetings of the Hebrew Sabbath School Union. No report received. Corresponding Secretary, Rabbi Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill.

*INDEPENDENT ORDER AHAWAS ISRAEL

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Independent Order Ahawas Israel, the first held outside of New York City, took place in Philadelphia, June 29-30, 1902. There were present over 350 delegates, representing 124 lodges in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. A number of the delegates were women.
The Grand Master made the following recommendations in his report, all of which were adopted: That the per capita assessment be reduced from twelve to five cents; that revised laws be adopted to conform to the insurance laws of the several States in which the Order has secured charters; that all old male members shall be given a new certificate under the new laws, in exchange for the one they bought when they entered the Order; that each lodge shall be entitled to two representatives for a hundred members or less, and one additional for every hundred members in excess of one hundred; that the Convention pass a resolution endorsing the resolution submitted by the Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress; and that a bank account be opened in the name of the Order. The Grand Master reported that in the course of the year 16 lodges had been suspended; 19 new lodges instituted; and 8 lodges amalgamated so as to form 4.

The Grand Secretary reported that the Order contained 124 lodges, with a membership of 12,499, 6484 males and 6015 females. The receipts of the Endowment Fund were $68,253.69, disbursements, $61,000; the receipts of the General Fund, $7455.57, disbursements, $11,024.73; death claims paid by litigation, $7006.23; the receipts of the Reserve Fund, $2905.37; cash on hand, $8535.30. Total income, $87,149.93; total disbursements, $79,030.96; cash balance, $8118.97.

The following resolutions were adopted: To empower the Grand Lodge to appoint a Board of Physicians; to postpone the election of officers at future conventions until after the presentation of all reports; to use the Australian ballot as the method of election in the Order.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Simon Friedman, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, L. Morris, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Charles W. London, Baltimore; Grand Treasurer, Samuel Hanben, New York City; Grand Secretary, L. Herman, Germania Bank Building, 190-194 Bowery, Rooms 207 and 211, New York City.

A banquet was held in the evening of the second day.

The next convention of the Order is to take place March, 1904, in New York City.

The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, during the past year, has extended its work as a distributing agency of the Roumanian refugees, has laid stress upon the propaganda for intellectual advancement, and in New York City has taken the initial step looking to social work on the East Side, by establishing a branch home at 106 Forsyth Street.
The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Order was held July 13-14, 1902, at Atlantic City, N. J. At the request of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, an auditing committee of three, to examine the books of the Hospital Association, was appointed. As the proper spelling of the name of the Order, the form "B'nai B'rith" was officially adopted. It was resolved that the appropriations for propaganda work up to 1904 should be made by the Executive Committee in accordance with an outline of proposed work to be presented by each District at the beginning of the season. Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory were annexed to District No. 7. The committee directed the employment of a permanent secretary, to be located in New York City, and to devote his whole time to the duties of the office. The subscription of the Executive Committee to the "Menorah," for copies of the magazine to be distributed among the lodges, was ordered to be discontinued after the current year. Besides, the committee discussed an amendment to the constitution by which, under certain conditions, the lodges may dispense with ritual work; and also a plan by which the machinery of the Order might be put at the disposal of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, in the work of placing Jewish orphans in homes.

President of the Order, Leo N. Levi, New York City; Secretary, Sol. Sulzberger, 7 Beekman Street, New York City. Headquarters, 723 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

District Grand Lodge No. 1 held its fifty-second annual convention May 11, 1902, in New York City, and a special session, for the discussing of endowment questions, on July 19. President, J. B. Klein, Bridgeport, Conn.; Secretary, S. Hamburger, 723 Lexington Av., New York City.

District Grand Lodge No. 2 held its fiftieth annual convention May 18, 1902, at Kansas City, Mo. Members, 3313. President, Louis Newburger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Victor Abraham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

District Grand Lodge No. 3 held its annual convention January 26, 1902, at Philadelphia, Pa., and an adjourned meeting to consider endowment questions, at Atlantic City, on May 19. Members, 1500. President, Oscar H. Rosenbaum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, M. K. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.

District Grand Lodge No. 4 held its annual convention in February, 1902, at San Francisco, Cal. Members, 2350. President, Marcus Rosenthal, San Francisco; Secretary, I. J. Ascheim, San Francisco.

District Grand Lodge No. 5 held its annual convention April 8, 1902, at Baltimore, Md. Members, 695. President, D. Kaufman, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, Jos. L. Levy, Richmond, Va.
District Grand Lodge No. 6 held its thirty-fourth annual convention May 12, 1902, at Chicago, Ill. Members, 1932. President, J. L. Strelisky, Chicago; Secretary, E. C. Hamburgher, Chicago.


The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Independent Order Brith Abraham was held in New York City, May 11-13, 1902. There were present 478 delegates, representing 302 male lodges, and 16 delegates from 16 female lodges.

According to the Report of the Grand Secretary for 1901, the receipts of the Endowment Fund, including interest, etc., were $174,584.22; the disbursements, $165,500; the receipts of the General Fund, $14,416.17; the disbursements, $11,485.89; the total Reserve Fund, $126,552.81, and the total assets of the Order, $155,770.24. A special Charity Fund of $2610.25 was distributed during the year among hospitals, orphan asylums, and sheltering homes of New York City, the charity societies of Newark, N. J., and 95 distressed members. Besides, $600 were distributed in Paterson, N. J., to relieve the sufferers by fire and water. Since the previous Convention, 32 lodges had been formed. The total membership of the Order is 56,949, of which 29,388 are males and 27,561 females, the increase during the year having been 7634.

Besides the above funds, the Order maintains an Age Fund, amounting to $6089.18, established to lessen the burden of aged members, who after a certain number of years can draw on it for the amount of their lodge dues, thus assuring themselves of their endowment.

It also holds $10,750.25 in trust for orphans.

A new executive office was created, that of Chairman of Charities, whose duty it is to administer the Charity Fund. To increase this fund it was decided to arrange for a large summer festival in 1903. Also, a tax of ten cents was imposed on each male member and of five cents on each female member, with the understanding that the charity tax paid by lodges outside of Greater New York be refunded to them for their local beneficial institutions, and that the charity tax derived from the lodges of Greater New York shall be dispensed by the General Charity Committee.

The endowment assessment was reduced to one cent, and the per capita tax to thirty cents (from forty).
A number of amendments to the constitution were adopted. The Convention endorsed the action of the Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle in demanding official information in the House of Representatives regarding the treatment of American Jews in Russia.

The next Convention will be held in New York City, in May, 1903.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Max Stein; First Deputy Grand Master, Herman Herchkowitz; Second Deputy Grand Master, Julius Weiss; Grand Secretary, Jacob Schoen, 57 Second Avenue, New York City; Grand Treasurer, Henry Kalchheim; Grand Messenger, Moses Gross; Chairman of Finance, Jonas Hecht; Chairman of the Endowment Committee, R. Auerbach; Endowment Treasurer, Julius Miller; Chairman of the Committee on Laws, A. B. Jaworower; Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, M. L. Hollander; Chairman on the State of the Order, Herman Kaufman; Chairman of the Committee on Printing, Moritz Korn; Chairman of the Committee on Ritual, Ad. Moschkowitz; Chairman of the Committee on Charities, Max Schwartz; Counsel to the Order, Leop. Moschkowitz.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

The Independent Order Free Sons of Israel has a membership of over 11,000, and a Reserve Fund of $935,000. $4,000,000 have been paid to widows, orphans and beneficiaries, and $3,165,000 have been paid by the lodges of the Order for benefits and donations.

The number of lodges is 103, with funds amounting to $333,277.25.

The Quinquennial Convention of the Order was held at Atlantic City, N. J., from May 18 to 21, 1902. The officers of the Convention were the following: President, William A. Gans, New York City; Vice-Presidents, E. C. Hamburgher, Chicago, Ill., Herman Stiefel, New York City, and Simon Cohen, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, J. H. Goldsmith, New York City.

The proposition to place an additional assessment of $5.00 on each member was defeated.

The Convention decided to adopt a new Ritual and a new form of Medical Examination, and referred both matters to the Executive Committee with power to act.

By resolution of the Convention each lodge will be assessed its proportionate share to cover the expense of the mileage of the delegates.

It was decided by the Convention that cash prizes, to be determined by the Executive Committee, shall be given to those lodges of the Order which increase their membership by twenty-five or more in any one year.
A number of changes in the Constitution, relating to membership, suspension for non-payment of dues and re-admission of a suspended member, date of the Convention, composition of the Executive Committee, and the Endowment Fund, were adopted and ordered to go into effect on June 15, 1902.

The Convention decided to meet again at Atlantic City, in 1907.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, M. Samuel Stern, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, Sol. Hoffheimer, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Finkenberg, New York City; Third Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, L. Frankenthaler, New York City; Chairman of Committee on Endowment, William A. Gans, New York City; Grand Secretary, J. H. Goldsmith, 1161 Madison Av., New York City.

Executive Committee: Herman Stiefel, New York City; Isidor J. Schwartzkopf, New York City; Abram Hafer, New York City; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Charles M. Obst, Boston, Mass.; Raphael Rosenberger, New York City; E. C. Hamburgher, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Jacobs, New York City; Nestor A. Alexander, New York City; members by virtue of past services: Ex-Grand Master, Isaac Hamburger, New York City, and Ex-Grand Master, Julius Harburger, New York City; representative of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Benjamin Blumenthal, New York City; representative of Grand Lodge No. 2, Isaac A. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.

The Order is composed of three districts, namely, Grand Lodge of the United States, District Grand Lodge No. 1, and District Grand Lodge No. 2. The Grand Lodge of the United States has under its jurisdiction the lodges located in the Southern States; District Grand Lodge No. 1, the New England and Northern States; and District Grand Lodge No. 2, the Western States.

District Grand Lodge No. 1 maintains beds in the Mount Sinai Hospital and a Charity Fund for the benefit of its members and their families. Its annual convention was held February 9, 1902, in New York City. The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Isaac Engel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Deputy Grand Master, William Bookheim, Albany, N. Y.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Emil Tausig, New York City; Third Deputy Grand Master, Louis M. King, Schenectady, N. Y.; Grand Treasurer, A. E. Karelsen, Arverne, N. Y.; Grand Secretary, J. H. Goldsmith, New York City.

District Grand Lodge No. 2 maintains beds in the Jewish Hospital and the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Chicago, and in the same city “The Burial Ground of District Grand Lodge
No. 2, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel." Its convention was held January 24, 1902, at Chicago, Ill. The following officers were elected: Grand Master, H. M. Shabad, Chicago, Ill.; First Deputy Grand Master, Isaac A. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; Second Deputy Grand Master, M. Michaelis, St. Louis, Mo.; Third Deputy Grand Master, H. Kohn, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, I. S. Lurie, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Secretary, Alfred H. Wolf, Chicago, Ill.

†INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF JUDAH

The Independent Order Free Sons of Judah held its biennial meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, 1902. There were present 239 delegates representing thirty States. The Grand Secretary reported for 1901 that the Order had 6447 members, distributed in 119 lodges. Death benefits paid out were $82,498.79; sick benefits, $27,463.38; receipts for the cemetery fund, $3769.25; total receipts, $138,416.45; total disbursements, $136,334.83. The Grand Master is G. L. Loewenthal, and the Grand Secretary, Sigmund Fodor, 78 Second Avenue, New York City.

†INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF BENJAMIN

The Triennial Convention of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin was held July 6 to July 8, 1902, at Philadelphia, Pa. There were present over five hundred delegates, representing more than two hundred lodges, and thirty-two States of the Union. This was the first convention of the Order at which there was a woman delegate.

Since the last triennial convention nine new lodges had been instituted, and the Order had paid out $710,180.99 in death benefits to widows and orphans. The guarantee fund now amounts to $137,167.52. The Order has contributed funds to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Lebanon Hospital, and the Hebrew Home for the Infirm, New York City. The Order numbers 30,000 members.

The following resolutions were adopted: That a second class of members, to receive a $500 endowment, be created in addition to the $1000 class; that the age limit for new members be fixed at fifty years; that lodges be authorized to levy assessments when expenditures are in excess of dues; that nieces and nephews of members be included as recipients of death benefits, in the absence of nearer kin; that when a member remarries, his second wife be eligible for membership; that the lodges hold annual instead of semi-annual elections; that at future
conventions the lodges be entitled each to one delegate for every hundred members enrolled; that lodge organizers be appointed in each State, their compensation to come out of the charter fees of the newly instituted lodges; that ladies' auxiliary societies be incorporated; that ex-members, on application, be reinstated under certain conditions; that the officers do all in their power to further the intellectual advancement of the Order; that hereafter the names of the nominees be printed upon one ballot and the Australian system of voting be used; that it be obligatory upon members of the Executive Board to attend meetings at least four times a year; that after August, 1902, the interest accruing upon the mutual guarantee fund be employed in the payment of death assessments; that no lodge be entitled to more than one member in the Executive Board; that the per capita tax for women members be reduced to ten cents; that the Grand Secretary be authorized to send out annual reports to the lodges; that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order be celebrated by all the lodges on December 22, 1902; and that the next Triennial Convention be held in New York City on the second Sunday in February, 1905.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Ferdinand Levy, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, Selig Manilla, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Sabath, Chicago, Ill.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Abraham Rosenthal, Boston, Mass.; Grand Treasurer, Philip Freund, New York City; Grand Secretary, Adolph Silberstein, 212 E. 58th Street, New York City; Assistant Grand Secretary, Louis B. Franklin, 66 E. 109th Street, New York City.

Endowment Treasurer, Harry R. Mayer, New York City; Counsel to the Order, Mitchell Levy, New York City; Grand Messenger, Samuel Ascher, New York City.

Executive Board: David Reggel, New York City, Chairman Endowment Committee; Louis Strauss, New York City, Chairman Committee of Appeals; Ferdinand Ziegel, New York City, Chairman Committee on Finance; Nathan Pimentel, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman Committee on Written and Unwritten Laws; Max Driesden, Hoboken, N. J., Chairman Committee on Ritual; Louis Lindeman, New York City, Chairman Committee on Statistics; Hyman B. Cohen, New York City, Chairman Committee on Unclaimed Endowments; Jacob I. Le Bowski, New York City, Chairman Board of Mutual Guarantee Fund; Samuel Rechnitz, New York City, Treasurer of the Fund; Philip Kramer, New York City, Chairman State of the Order; H. Sternfels, New York City, Chairman Repairs and Supplies; Ed. A. Salky, New York City, Chairman Committee on Credentials; David Cohn, Chairman Committee on Law.
† INDEPENDENT ORDER WESTERN STAR

No report received. Grand Master, Wm. A. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, I. Shapiro, 183 W. Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

ISRAELITE ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

This organization was formed in February, 1902, through the instrumentality of Mr. Nissim Behar, the American representative of the Alliance Israélite Universelle of Paris (see p. 87). It is made up of delegates from various Jewish societies in New York City, its purpose being to interest both Jews and non-Jews in all questions pertaining to Jews and Judaism. It is, therefore, attempting to secure delegates from various societies affiliated with congregations, literary societies, benevolent and fraternal societies throughout the country, and, through these delegates, to interest their constituent organizations in its work. The present membership is made up of 155 delegates representing 80 societies, aggregating 6000 members. With a view to obtaining for American Jews the equal protection of our laws and the fullest measure of American citizenship, the Alliance, though but recently organized, has already held two large mass-meetings in New York City, to protest against the exclusion of American Jews, native-born as well as naturalized, from Russian territory, solely and alone because of their religious belief, and notwithstanding the possession of American passports. Both meetings were addressed by Christian speakers as well as by eminent Jews, and were fully reported in the daily papers. At both meetings the point was distinctly made, that, while this exclusion might, perhaps, not be a question of much practical importance to some, yet it affected not a few who are thereby debarred from seeing friends and relatives; but all must agree that such discrimination is a reflection upon the worth and dignity of American citizenship, and therefore an affront to all Americans, whether Jews or Gentiles. Resolutions of protest were adopted at these meetings, calling upon the American Government to suppress this unjust discrimination. They were transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, and to each Senator and Congressman, eliciting many encouraging responses.

The President of the Alliance is Joseph J. Corn; the Secretary, Abraham H. Simon, 116 Nassau Street, New York City, and the Treasurer Miss Rebecca Morgenthau.

A similar organization has been formed in Philadelphia (President, Isaac Hassler, 1033 Chestnut Street), and sister Alliances are being organized in the various cities of the United States.

See also Alliance Israélite Universelle, p. 87.
THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society was organized as an independent corporation early in 1900. Its funds are derived from the Baron de Hirsch Fund (see p. 90), of New York City, and from the Jewish Colonization Association, of Paris. It receives no private contributions.

The objects for which the corporation was formed are:

The encouragement and direction of agriculture among Jews resident in the United States, and their removal from crowded sections of cities to agricultural and industrial districts;

The granting of loans to mechanics, artisans, and tradesmen, to enable them to secure larger earnings and accumulate savings for the acquisition of homes in suburban, agricultural, and industrial districts;

The removal of industries, now pursued in tenements or shops in crowded sections of cities, to agricultural and industrial districts.

In this sphere the Society is the successor of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, of New York City, which has already carried on this work for many years, and the formation of a separate organization was intended to specialize, broaden, and enlarge the work.”

Experience taught that it is extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to remove whole industries from the large cities to suburban and rural districts, and the removal of large numbers of persons can be effected only by individual removals.

These removals have been accomplished in two ways:

First, by assisting individuals to take up farming;

Second, by assisting them to pursue, in smaller cities and in country towns, the same occupation which they had pursued in the tenements of large cities.

I. FARM LOANS

During 1900 the Society granted forty (40) farm loans, amounting in the aggregate to $14,925; during 1901, sixty-seven (67) farm loans, amounting to $31,447.59; and during the first seven months of 1902, forty (40) farm loans, amounting to $19,461.46.

Each of the loans represents a Jewish family actually settled on and cultivating a farm, and, with the exception of a very few cases, a purchased farm. Outside of the cases assisted by loans, the Society has gratuitously rendered its services to a number of Jewish families with sufficient means who needed only its advice in the purchase of farms, live stock, or implements.
The Society has also entered into co-operation with the Jewish Agriculturists’ Aid Society of America, of Chicago, Ill., and is preparing, in various directions, to broaden and enlarge its activity in the encouragement of farming among Jews.

Including the loans turned over to the Society by the Baron de Hirsch Fund, it has now on its books over two hundred and fifty farm loans, made to an equal number of Jewish families. Statistics compiled from personal investigation demonstrate that nearly all these families are self-supporting, and the large majority of them are making fair progress. Moreover, as soon as one or more families have been assisted to settle in certain farming localities, they attract others, who, in many instances, do not require the financial assistance of charitable institutions, but who probably would not have taken to farming, if it were not for the previous settlement of their co-religionists.

The work of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and of the Aid Society in this direction has always been carefully gauged, so as to avoid pauperization of any kind, and special pains are taken to develop in their protégés a spirit of independent Americanism. The Jewish farmers who have come under the observation of the Society have been found quick to adapt themselves to new surroundings, and they are enjoying the respect and good will of their neighbors.

Altogether, it may be stated as a fact that farming is by no means an extinct occupation among Jews. There are a number of successful Jewish dairy farmers in the New England States and in New York, truck farmers in New Jersey, fruit raisers in the Middle West, and grain farmers in the Dakotas and the northwest territories of Canada.

The Society has hitherto confined its assistance practically to those applicants who had some means of their own, because the experience of many years tended to show that Jewish would-be farmers who started farming entirely on means furnished by charity usually abandoned their undertaking. Lately, however, the Society has been discussing, and is now working out, a plan by which Jewish families without means, who show an inclination for farming life, can be given a trial extending over a year or so, during which time they will be trained in American methods of farming, and at the same time be enabled to make a living. At the expiration of the trial period the Society will give those found worthy and fit a chance to farm land of their own.

II. REMOVAL WORK

Though the Society is especially anxious to increase the number of successful Jewish farmers in America, still it will be easily understood that the majority of Jews living in the con-
gested districts of large cities cannot be expected to turn to farming in a body. Of necessity it must direct its efforts to the assistance of those who, although not willing to change their occupation, are anxious to change their surroundings, to leave behind them the dreadful conditions of a tenement life, and enjoy the advantages afforded by life in the country and small town.

Early in 1901 a plan of co-operation was decided on between the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, and other Jewish organizations throughout the country.

Under that plan the Industrial Removal Office is now working. The Industrial Removal Office is located at 59 Second Avenue, New York City, in charge of a Superintendent, Mr. George G. David, with a sufficient office force. It is a branch of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, whose manager has general supervision of the work. A number of traveling representatives were engaged, in co-operation with the Roumanian Committee and the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. At present there are three such traveling representatives, one covering the States and Territories west of the Missouri River as far as Colorado and Wyoming; another the southwestern States; and a third traveling in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and parts of the Middle West.

These traveling representatives receive a stated monthly salary and their traveling expenses. They are men of the best standing, thoroughly trained in the work of Jewish charities, and imbued with its principles. They have no motives or interest except to relieve the distress of the city poor by enlisting the co-operation of their generous co-religionists in various communities, in such manner that those communities may be put to as little trouble as possible.

From February 25, 1901 (the date of opening the Removal Office) to the end of 1901, covering a period of ten months, the Removal Office sent out from New York 1830 persons, and from Philadelphia 274 persons. They were sent to 256 different towns and cities in forty (40) States of the Union, and twenty-two (22) of them were sent to Canada.

The 1830 persons sent out from New York consisted of 69 families removed with their heads; 85 families following their heads formerly removed (the two classes comprising 633 persons); 165 married men whose families were in the United States; 193 married men whose families were in Europe; and 495 single men.

During the first six months of 1902, the New York Office sent out 1245 persons, consisting of 49 families removed with their
heads; 94 families following their heads (the two classes comprising 551 persons); 115 married men who had their families in the United States; 187 married men whose families were in Europe; and 392 single men.

In classifying the men sent out according to their occupation, we find the following facts for the year 1901 and the first three months of 1902, respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1902</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddlers</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To ascertain the results of the work, regular inquiry sheets are sent to the local communities some weeks after each case has been sent out. These inquiry sheets are returned to the New York office after being filled out by the committee that received the people sent out. The information thus obtained yields the following as the result of the work done during 1901:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory and still at original place of settlement</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory people who left for places known</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory people who left for places unknown</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory but returned to New York</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 %</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and still at original place of settlement</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory people who left for places known</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory people who left for places unknown</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and returned to New York</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not heard from in answer to inquiry sheets (although more than half of these were accounted for by return postal cards as arrived at their places of destination) | 9.7% | 6.7% |

During the first three months of 1902, the Removal Office sent out from New York 344 cases, comprising 520 persons, and the results achieved were as follows:
### AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfactory and still at original places of settlement</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory people who left for places known.</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory people who left for places unknown</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84.3%</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsatisfactory and still at original places of settlement</th>
<th>Cases</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory people who left for places known</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory people who left for places unknown</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
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| Not heard from                                          | .9%   | .6%     |

These gratifying results are largely due to the big-hearted and intelligent support of Jews throughout the country, who, instead of allowing themselves to be discouraged by failures at the beginning of the work, have kept up their zeal and enthusiasm, and used unpleasant experiences as a valuable store of knowledge in dealing with later cases.

The Society has always been candid in telling its correspondents that the work to be done is not without trouble; that not only patient, but also firm, treatment is required on their part in dealing with the people sent them.

### III. Colonies

Though the industrial removal work is a most important branch of the work of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, it is not its only work.

To foster and develop the Jewish colonies in South Jersey (Norma, Alliance, Rosenhayn, and Carmel), and the Jewish farm settlements in the New England States is one of the special objects of this Society. In this regard also it is the successor of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, of New York City.

In the South Jersey Colonies the Society is still wrestling with the difficult problem of establishing permanent industries for the benefit of the inhabitants removed from the congested districts of New York and Philadelphia.

The farmers in those colonies, of whom there are quite a number, have in late years made very satisfactory progress, and the establishment of a large canning factory, in co-operation with philanthropic gentlemen of Philadelphia, was accomplished last
year; night schools have been opened in the various colonies; public halls are about to be erected; libraries have been started; and other steps have been taken to advance the material, moral, and educational interests of the inhabitants.

A modern creamery, built through the assistance of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, is in successful operation at Chesterfield, Conn.

Both in the South Jersey Colonies and in the New England settlements special efforts are now being made to help the farmers to advance their knowledge of farming, and to enable them to purchase modern and labor-saving tools and farming implements.

In New York City itself the Society reaches numerous small mechanics and tradespeople through the Gmilath Chasodim Association, to which it advances considerable sums from time to time.

The Society is especially anxious to assist the Jewish working people in acquiring their own homes, and for that purpose it makes loans on such homes up to seventy-five per cent (75%) of their value, at a very low rate of interest, usually four per cent (4%) per annum, and on very easy terms of repayment.

It has not by any means confined itself, nor is its purpose to confine itself, to the removal of working people from crowded city quarters. Its object and intention are to lend them a helping hand after their removal, provided they have by their conduct shown themselves men who will support themselves, and who are worthy of further assistance in the direction indicated.

The officers and directors of the Society are as follows: President, Eugene S. Benjamin; Vice-President, Morris Loeb; Treasurer, Eugene Meyer; Secretary, Fred M. Stein; all of New York City. Directors: Percy S. Strauss and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, of New York City, and William B. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia.

Manager, William Kahn, 621 Broadway (Cable Building), New York City.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Biennial Meeting of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America was held January 6, 1902, at Chicago, Ill. The object of the Society is to make loans to prospective Jewish farmers. Since 1888, when it was organized, the Society realized its object without means of its own. The money loaned by the Society had been advanced, by Jewish citizens of Chicago, who invested and re-invested sums varying from $150 to $1000, to the protégés of the Society. As individuals willing to make such loans can-
AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

not always be found readily, it was decided to create a "Loan Fund." With this end in view the Society now issues "Certificates of Credit," in denominations of ten dollars and upwards. The certificates are redeemable after ten years from the date of issue, or before, at the option of the Society, and bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, payable January 1. It was also decided that persons who had made loans to Jewish farmers through the Society be permitted to exchange the papers they hold for such loans for the Loan Certificates of the Society. Up to July 1, 1902, loan certificates to the amount of $8095 were subscribed for. Membership fees and donations are used to carry on the work of the Society. As an additional revenue for this purpose it was decided to place "Mite Boxes" in Jewish households, the scheme to be operated through the Sabbath-school children and teachers.

The following data are taken from the reports of the Corresponding Secretary for 1901 and the first six months of 1902: Since 1888, when the Society was organized, the Society has settled 105 farmers, of whom 89 are at present still on their farms. The cost of settling a family on a farm varied from $300 to $1000. In every case, assistance was rendered in the shape of a loan, secured either by real estate or by the chattels of the borrower, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. The 89 families work an aggregate of 10,617 acres of land situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Florida. 36 families have taken homesteads on government lands, 5760 acres, valued at $28,000. On these homesteads have been built 29 dwellings, 22 barns, 15 granaries, 10 stables, 6 sheds and corn cribs. The buildings represent a value of $14,500. 41 families have purchased 3617 acres for $48,630, valued, in their present improved condition, at $65,000. 12 farmers work 1230 acres of rented land, paying annually $3460 in rent. The 89 families own 257 horses, 277 cows, and 195 calves. The aggregate amount loaned to the Society is $35,525, of which sum $22,495 have been repaid; 38 persons still owing $14,030. The total encumbrance on the farms, including liens held by others as well as by the Society, is $26,200. The cost of carrying on the work of the Society since 1888, setting aside the loans made to farmers, has been less than $3000, or an average of about $230 a year, for printing, postage, legal fees, records, etc.

During 1901, the Society assisted 28 parties—20 heads of families and 8 single men, or 57 adults over sixteen years, and 60 children under that age—all more or less depending upon the Jewish charities of Chicago, to take up farming as an occupation. 5 have rented 330 acres, 11 have purchased 610 acres, and 12 have filed homestead claims upon 1920 acres of
government lands. The farms are located in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma. Of the assisted farmers, 17 had about $6500 of their own, 8 had no means of their own. During the year 23 loans were granted by the Society, aggregating $9800. Twelve of these loans were made to farmers who took up the work during the year, eleven to farmers of longer standing. Three of these loans were advanced by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York, the rest of the money was advanced by Jewish citizens of Chicago. The repaying of loans proceeded promptly during the year.

The report for the first six months of 1902 is as follows: Loans made by the Society on its own account, $7983.98; loans made for the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York, $2000; total, $9983.98, to 31 parties, leaving a balance of $416.02 in the loan fund. Receipts, $650.14; expenditures, $496.95; balance, $153.19. Total balance in treasury, $569.21. 36 parties have been assisted to take up farming in Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Dakota. The Society has taken stock in the "Wilton Creamery Association," in Burleigh County, North Dakota, which will begin operations by August 10, 1902, and by which 25 Jewish farmers in Burleigh and McLean counties will be greatly benefited.

The officers and directors of the Society are: President, Adolph Loeb; Vice-President, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch; Treasurer, Edward Rose; Recording Secretary, Leopold Gans; Corresponding Secretary, Rabbi A. R. Levy, 15 York Street, Chicago, Ill. Directors: Israel Cowen, Henry N. Hart, Adolph Moses, Julius Rappaport, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

The Sixth Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 6 to July 27, 1902. Mr. Jacob Gimbel, Philadelphia, presided.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Chancellor, Philadelphia; Adolph Moses, Esq., Chicago; Rabbi Leon Harrison, St. Louis; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York; Mr. I. Isenberg, Wheeling, W. Va., on behalf of the State Convention of Chautauqua Circles of West Virginia; and Isaac Hassler, Esq., the Director, Philadelphia.

The following lectures were delivered:
Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Fellow of the American School at Palestine, three lectures on "Palestine"; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, New York, on "The Attitude of Non-Jewish Scholars to Jewish Literature"; Dr. Solomon Schechter, New York, on "The Uses
of Hebrew Manuscripts"; Max J. Kohler, Esq., New York, on "Jewish Characters in English Fiction," and "George Eliot and the Jews"; Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Boston, on "Carlyle and his Wife," "American Humor," and "Barrie and the New Scotch School"; Rabbi Clifton H. Levy, New York, on "Assyria in Abraham's Time," "Egypt and the Age of Moses," and "The Period of the Kings, checked by the Monuments" (illustrated); Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, on "Gorky, the Russian Poet of Tramp Life"; Rabbi Leon Harrison, St. Louis, on "Shylock"; Mr. Gerson B. Levi, Philadelphia, on "Modern Hebrew Literature."

In the School of Practice, arranged specially for teachers, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, delivered three addresses on "The Aim, Scope, and Method of the Jewish Religious School." Three addresses were delivered by Miss Julia Richman, New York City, on "School Problems." A class in Hebrew, averaging in attendance about five, and meeting every day of the session, was conducted by Mr. Gerson B. Levi, Philadelphia. A kindergarten class in religious work, averaging in attendance about fifteen, and meeting every day of the session, was conducted by Miss Addie J. Rosenberg, Cleveland, O. An illustrative lesson was taught by Miss Rosenberg.

Two Popular Conferences were held: First, on "Jewish University Students, their Attitude toward Jewish Problems," Chairman, Leo N. Levi, Esq., New York; addresses by Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Mr. Simon Wendkos, Philadelphia; Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, Philadelphia; Mr. Gerson B. Levi, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Charles A. Rubenstein, Baltimore, and others. Second, on "The Religious Training of our Youth after Confirmation," Chairman, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz; addresses by Miss Julia Richman, New York; Rabbi Julius H. Greenstone, Philadelphia; Isaac Hassler, Esq., Philadelphia; David Werner Amram, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, New York, and others. These conferences called forth animated discussions, and resulted in certain suggestions, incorporated in resolutions adopted by the Society.

An innovation was a one week's course in Applied Philanthropy, under the direction of Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer. The opening address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, on "Social Unrest." First theme, "Needy Families in their Homes"; addresses by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, on "The Necessity of Training," by Rabbi Sol. C. Lowenstein, of the United Hebrew Charities of Cincinnati, on "The Value of Organization in Relief Work"; discussion opened by Max Herzberg, Esq., President of the United Hebrew Charities of Philadelphia, and Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver, Colo. Second
theme, “Dependent and Destitute Children”; address by Hon.
Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities in New York, on
“New Methods in the Care of Destitute Children.” Third theme,
“Preventive Work." Address by Miss Minnie F. Low, of
Chicago, on “Juvenile Delinquents and the Juvenile Court”; dis-
cussion opened by Joseph Sundheim, Esq., of Philadelphia; ad-
dress by Professor Morris Loeb, New York, on “Technical
Education”; discussion by Miss Golde Bamber, Boston, and
Work”; address by Mrs. Jean S. Redelsheimer, New York, on
“The Influence of Social Forces in Neighborhood Work”; dis-
cussion opened by Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, Boston. After nearly
all the addresses general discussions open to all were held.

Divine services were participated in by the following: Rabbi
M. Mandel, Atlantic City; Martin A. Meyer, Eugene Mannheimer,
Cincinnati; I. Aaron, Buffalo; Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia,
and Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago. Sermons were preached by Rabbi
M. Mandel, Atlantic City; Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia;
Harry Weiss, Pueblo, Colo.; J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.;
services were held by Rabbis Berkowitz and Hirsch.

Other features were a social reunion, a dramatic entertain-
ment by Miss Jennie Mannheimer, Cincinnati, and a musical
and literary entertainment, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs.
Milton Goldsmith, Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the Society at the close of the session
was presided over by Mr. Jacob Gimbel. Reports were pre-
sented by the Secretary, Isaac Hassler, and the Treasurer, Louis
Wolf. The report showed that the Assembly had been more
largely attended than ever before, the average attendance at
the morning sessions being from one to two hundred persons; at
the evening sessions, from three to five hundred; and at one
of the popular lectures, over one thousand. The quality of
work done at the Assembly surpassed that at any previous
Assembly. In the Reading Course work about ten new circles
had been formed during the year. The new course on “Jewish
Characters in Fiction” had been added to the Society’s courses
during the year, and a course in Hebrew, an adaptation of the
correspondence method, will be ready for the season 1902-1903.

The following officers were elected: President, Jacob Gimbel,
Philadelphia; Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Philadel-
phia; Treasurer, Louis Wolf, Philadelphia; Secretary and
Director, Isaac Hassler, P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia; Honorary
Vice-Presidents: Jacob H. Hecht, Boston; Max Senior, Cincin-
nati, Mrs. S. L. Frank, Baltimore; Adolph Moses, Chicago; Mrs.
Jonathan Rice, St. Louis; Rev. Dr. J. Voorsanger and Mrs. M. S.

Board of Trustees: Leon Dalsimer, Herman S. Friedman, Louis Gerstley, Benjamin F. Greenewald, Milton Goldsmith, Wm. B. Hackenburg, Mrs. Charles Heidelberger, Max Herzberg, Mrs. Fannie Muhr, Benjamin F. Teller, Edward Wolf, Philadelphia; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Leo N. Levi, Jacob H. Schiff, Solomon Sulzberger, New York City; Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht, Boston; Hon. Simon Wolf, Washington; Mrs. Eli Strouse, Baltimore.

Educational Council: David Werner Amram, Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, Miss Corrine B. Arnold, Rabbi Julius H. Greenstone, Gerson B. Levi, Dr. Lewis Steinbach, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Professor Richard Gottheil, Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Professor Morris Loeb, Miss Julia Richman, Miss Rose Sommerfeld, New York City; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, Chicago; Rabbi Harry Levi, Wheeling, W. Va.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ASSOCIATION

The Eighth Biennial Convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association was held March 30, 1902, in New York City. The Board of Trustees reported that the receipts during the past two years had been $11,022.75, and the disbursements $10,637.91. The assets consist of the house and lot at 736 Lexington Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $12,000; Yonkers lots with taxes and assessments unpaid, and the house furnishings and library at the Seminary building. The liabilities amount to $2000, payable in four months from February 28, 1902.

Committees were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Joseph Blumenthal, president of the Association, and Leonard Lewison.

The business before the convention was the consideration of a plan for merging the Jewish Theological Seminary Association with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the existing Trustees of the Seminary Association—namely, those whose terms have not expired and those whose successors have not been chosen—be authorized and empowered to arrange with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America a merger, and to take such steps as may be necessary to carry said agreement into effect; to transfer the property
and trusts of this Association to the possession and custody of
the new body to be founded by such merger, and to provide for
the continuance of this Seminary, founded and heretofore con-
ducted by the Jewish Theological Seminary Association, as
expressed in Article II of the Constitution of the Jewish Theo-
logical Seminary Association, which reads as follows:

"The purpose of this association being the preservation in
America of the knowledge and practice of historical Judaism
as ordained in the Laws of Moses and expounded by the prophets
and sages of Israel in Biblical and Talmudical writings, it
proposes in furtherance of its general aim, the following specific
objects:

1. The establishment and maintenance of a Jewish Theological
Seminary for the training of rabbis and teachers.
2. The attainment of such cognate purposes as may upon
occasion be deemed appropriate."

The arrangement was subsequently completed on April 14,
1902. No change, however, took place in the teaching force
during the remainder of the year. On July 1, 1902, the Com-
mencement was held, and the following were graduated: Her-
man Abramovitz, Phineas Israeli, Charles Eliezer Hillel Kauvar,
Aaron Phineas Drucker, Nathan Wolf, Elias L. Solomon, Israel
Goldfarb.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

For some years, the continued existence of the Seminary
established in 1886, by the Jewish Theological Seminary Asso-
ciation, had become doubtful, on account of its precarious
financial condition. Accordingly, a new organization was pro-
jected in October, 1901, called the Jewish Theological Seminary of
America, with which the Jewish Theological Seminary Associa-
tion was invited to merge (see above, p. 121). The union was
effected on April 14, 1902.

Meanwhile the Jewish Theological Seminary of America was
incorporated by a law of the State of New York, approved
February 20, 1902, for the perpetuation of the tenets of the
Jewish religion, the cultivation of Hebrew literature, the pur-
suit of Biblical and archaeological research, the advancement of
Jewish scholarship, the establishment of a library, and for the
education and training of Jewish Rabbis and teachers. It is
empowered to grant and confer the degrees of Rabbi, Hazan,
Master and Doctor of Hebrew Literature, and Doctor of Divin-
ity, and in testimony thereof to award suitable diplomas, and
also to award certificates of proficiency to persons qualified to
teach in Hebrew schools.
In October, 1901, the Seminary was presented with an endowment fund of $200,000. Since then subscriptions have been taken up for an additional endowment fund of $350,000, conditioned upon its reaching this amount by January 1, 1903. At present, somewhat more than $300,000 of the additional fund has been subscribed.

The reorganized Seminary opened September 15, 1902, and the entrance examination will begin on September 22. During the greater part of the scholastic year, the work of instruction will be carried on at 736 Lexington Avenue, New York City, as heretofore. In the late spring or early summer, 1903, it is expected that the new building, in course of erection on 123d Street near Amsterdam Avenue, will be ready for occupancy. The new building will be fire-proof, and will contain a room on the top floor for a library of 40,000 volumes, one-half the space to be closed off for manuscripts and rare books. At present the library consists of 5000 volumes. Besides, the building will contain a lecture hall, class rooms, offices, rooms for a janitor, rooms for students, and a synagogue, in which services will be conducted by the students under the direction of the president of the faculty.

**Course of Study.**—The course of study to be pursued in the Seminary will extend over a period of four years, and will comprise lectures and instruction on the following subjects: 1. The Bible; 2. Talmud of Babylon and Jerusalem; 3. Jewish History and the History of Jewish Literature with specimen readings; 4. Theology and Catechism; 5. Homiletics, including a proper training in elocution and pastoral work. Private tutors will be recommended to those who wish to be trained in Hazanuth.

**Requirements for Students.**—Students desiring to enter the Seminary as candidates for the degree of Rabbi must be members of the Jewish faith, of good moral character, and should have received from a university or college of good standing the degree of Bachelor of Arts or such other equivalent degree as shall be approved by the faculty. They are expected to pass successfully an entrance examination on the following subjects: Elementary grammar of the Hebrew language and of Biblical Aramaic, including the paradigm of the verb and noun; the whole of the Pentateuch, translation and interpretation at sight, and the Book of Genesis with Targum Onkelos and the commentary of Rashi and Rashi characters; the Book of Judges (with the exception of the Song of Deborah); Isaiah I-XII; Psalms I-XXII; Daniel 1-3; the second Order of the Mishna, Seder Moed, with the exception of the Tractates Erubin, Betzah, and Hagigah; Gemara, the first Perek of Tractate Berakoth,
pages 1-13; general acquaintance with the contents of the Prayer Book; general acquaintance with Jewish history. Every student who is a candidate for a degree is expected to observe the Jewish Sabbath and to conform to the Jewish dietary laws.

The president of the faculty may, in his discretion, admit special students, not candidates for degrees, to the classes of the Seminary. Such students may be granted a certificate upon the successful completion of their special course.

Scholarships.—Three scholarships of the annual value of four hundred dollars each, will be awarded to the applicants indicating the greatest proficiency at the entrance examination, and will be continued for the period of four years, unless the recipient fails to comply with the rules of the Seminary, or to obtain the required standard of proficiency. Provision will also be made for prizes. No stipend will be paid to any student out of the funds of the Seminary.

The Faculty.—President, Professor Solomon Schechter, M. A., Litt. D., who is also Professor of Jewish Theology; Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg, Ph. D.; Instructor in the Bible and Hebrew Grammar, Bernard Drachman, Ph. D.; Instructor in the Talmud, Joshua A. Joffe; to be announced, Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Professor of History, Professor of Homiletics, Reader in the Codes, Librarian, and Tutor of Elocution.

Dr. Kaufmann Kohler will deliver a course of six lectures, on the Apocryphal and Apocalyptic literature of the Jews, in the spring of 1903.


†The Maccabæan League

The year 5662 was intermediate between two biennial meetings of the Maccabæan League. No report received. Secretary, Samuel Mason, 202 Charles Street, Providence, R. I.

1 Deceased.
The Second Biennial Meeting of the National Conference of Jewish Charities was held in Detroit, Mich., May 20 to May 28, 1902. Ninety-three persons, representing twenty-five cities, were registered at the meeting. The Conference now comprises the relief organizations of fifty-one cities. The constitution was changed so as to grant membership to institutions as well as relief societies. The institutions that join the Conference are to be organized into a section. The most important subject discussed at the meeting was that presented in the addresses delivered by members of the New York City delegation, Messrs. Leo N. Levi, Nathan Bijur, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Wm. Kahn, and Lee K. Frankel. They gave a vivid description of conditions existing on the East Side of New York, and maintained that to solve the problem New York needs the aid of the rest of the country. If the crowded districts in New York are to be thinned out, every Jewish community in the United States must undertake to care for some of the immigrants that arrive in New York. In consequence of these representations, it was agreed that the Transportation Rules adopted by the Conference at the first biennial meeting shall not apply to immigrants who have not acquired rights of settlement. Furthermore, a resolution was adopted to the effect that delegates would use all efforts to arouse their respective communities to the dangers of the situation in New York, and induce them to assist in relieving the conditions.

St. Louis, Kansas City, and Philadelphia reported the success of consolidation and federation movements. Movements of this character are now on foot in New York, Milwaukee, Louisville, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. The Conference urged consolidation of relief organizations as advantageous to smaller cities, and advised for them boards of directors composed of men and women. The various aspects of the subject were presented by Messrs. Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Jacob Gimbel, Philadelphia; Wm. Berkowitz, Kansas City; and Moses Fraley, St. Louis.

The working of the Transportation Rules, with the exception noted above, was approved. It was reported that the Rules of the Conference had been recommended for adoption to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections by the Mayor of St. Louis.

The value of Free Loan Societies (Gemilath Chasodim) was discussed by Professor Morris Loeb, New York, and Minnie F. Low, Chicago, and it was urged that such organizations be
established in St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Louisville, Cleveland and Pittsburg. A caution was thrown out that they should be safeguarded against degenerating from their essential character as self-help into ordinary alms-giving agencies. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, spoke on Chattel Mortgage Loan Companies and Pawn Societies. It was urged that Jews identify themselves with general movements in the various cities looking to the establishment of such societies, which have done much good in New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and at the same time have prospered financially.

The report on the care of delinquent children was presented by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York; Mr. Max Mitchell, Boston; Dr. C. S. Bernheimer, Philadelphia; and Mrs. Hannah Solomon, Chicago. The aspects considered were the work of orphan asylums, the advantages of placing out children, and the value of the Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers established in a number of States and cities. The possibility of placing out children in the Jewish colonies was discussed by Dr. Bernheimer.

The subject of consumption was presented by Mr. S. Grabfelder, who spoke of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Dr. Henry Herbert, who described the Montefiore Country Sanitarium for Consumptives at Bedford Station, and Rev. Dr. I. L. Leucht. Stress was laid upon the care of the patient after his discharge, to guard him against relapse due to unsanitary surroundings. As the Denver Hospital is the only institution to which communities outside of New York can look for treatment of their patients, they ought to provide for the removal of the discharged patient to a suitable warmer climate, and his establishment there. With this in view, the Denver Hospital has established an employment bureau.

The placing of immigrants was discussed by Mr. Samuel Sheffler, Pittsburg; the Roumanian Problem, by Mr. Moses Pels; Settlement Work, by Rabbi Moses Gries, Cleveland; and Agricultural Pursuits as a Solution of the Jewish Problem, by Rabbi A. R. Levy, Chicago. In consequence of the last discussion, the Executive Committee was authorized to establish scholarships for the purpose of training sociological workers in view of the fact that few volunteers have time to devote to extensive work.

Mr. S. C. Lowenstein, Cincinnati, spoke on uniform statistics. The Executive Committee announced that it would shortly publish uniform record forms, which all Jewish societies are urgently requested to adopt.

The Conference address, "Heroism of Social Service," was delivered by Rev. Dr. H. Berkowitz, Philadelphia.

The financial report showed receipts, $1093.17; expenditures, $628.71; balance, $464.46.

The following officers and directors were elected: President, Max Herzberg, 636 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. Pisko; Denver, Col., Nathan Bijur, 34 Nassau St., New York; Treasurer, Oscar H. Rosenbaum, Bakewell Building, Pittsburg, Pa.; Secretary, Miss Hannah Marks, 731 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. Executive Committee: Dr. I. L. Leucht, New Orleans, La.; Cyrus E. Sulzberger, New York, N. Y.; Meyer H. Levy, San Francisco, Cal.; Leo Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.

* THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

The Fifth Annual Meeting and Pilgrimage of the National Farm School was held October 6, 1901, on the grounds of the school, at Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The President, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, reported that an appropriation of $2500 annually for two years had been made by the State to the Farm School; that the eight young men graduated in 1901 were all following their profession in different States; and that two of them were in the employ of the Department of Agriculture. He suggested the advisability of enlarging the library, and of adding a three years' preparatory course for boys under sixteen, the age of admission to the regular course of the institution. He also announced changes in the faculty.

The membership has increased from 858 to 891. The year's income up to October 1, 1901, from dues, donations, life memberships, donation from the Hebrew Charity Ball, $625 on account of the State appropriation, and other sources, amounted to $14,723.64. The expenditures for the same period were $15,393.49. The products consumed in the household of the Farm School, amounting in value to $1200, were raised on the farm. The sale of products to outsiders amounted to $1027.50.
The number of pupils at the school was: seniors, 6; juniors, 2; sophomores, 6; freshmen, 10.

The school has four scholarships to award annually, established respectively by Leonard Lewisohn, James L. Branson, Bertha Rayner Frank, and in memory of Joseph Bonnheim.

The memorial buildings on the grounds are as follows: Theresa Loeb Memorial Green House, Ida M. Block Memorial Chapel, Zadok Eisner Memorial Laboratory, Rose Krauskopf Memorial Green House, Dairy and Dairy Stable erected by Mr. and Mrs. Louis I. Aaron.

Memorial Trees to the number of 134 were planted on the grounds up to April, 1901.

The graduating exercises of the second class were held June 26, 1902. Diplomas were awarded to six graduates, all of whom were provided with positions upon their graduation.

The officers and board of directors of the institution are as follows: President, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf; Vice-President, Morris A. Kaufmann; Treasurer, Frank H. Bachman; Secretary, Geo. W. Lehman, 931 Chestnut St., Room 309, Philadelphia, Pa. Directors: Sidney Aloe, Hart Blumenthal, Adolph Eichholz, S. Friedberger, Adolph Grant, Dr. H. Leffman, M. H. Lichten, Howard A. Loeb, I. H. Silverman, Joseph Snellenburg.

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives is located at Denver, Colorado, where altitude and other climatic conditions are a great aid in the treatment of tubercular affections. The hospital was dedicated December 10, 1899. It is intended only for the indigent, those absolutely unable, because of lack of funds, to procure necessary care. No money is taken from those who are accepted within its doors, or from any one, in their behalf. It is in the purest sense of the word a benevolent institution. Twenty-seven of the ablest physicians and surgeons of Denver are on its staff, and without remuneration render willing and constant service.

Patients are received from all sections of the country, but, to prevent confusion, and, often, much unhappiness, no patient may be admitted, unless his application has been made to the trustee or director at or nearest the place of residence, and the patient or the trustee has been notified of the patient's admission. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, nor too often repeated, that, if a patient comes to Denver before his application has been acted upon favorably, in this manner, the doors of the institution will be closed upon him forever. In no circumstances will patients in advanced stages of the disease be
received. This rule has been found necessary for the protection of the institution, so that its services may be continued, and that it may be permitted by the State of Colorado to carry on its work. The aid of intelligent charity workers throughout the country is sought to prevent the influx of consumptives to Denver, except in compliance with the rules.

The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives:

The National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colo., is maintained solely and exclusively for the treatment of tubercular diseases among the indigent, and then only when the disease is not sufficiently advanced to preclude the possibility of recovery, or the arrest of the disease, within the time assigned for the treatment. Therefore, only such indigent consumptives of whom the examining physicians give a fair or good prognosis, and who are in the incipient stages, and where all other requirements have been complied with, can be admitted to the hospital.

1. Form of Application.—Applications for admission must be made from the city where the applicant resides, on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Hospital, or from any trustee or director, and the application must be endorsed by a trustee or director of the Hospital. Careful inquiry should be made into the character of the applicant, and fully reported on the application blank.

2. Medical Examination.—Applicants must be examined by the physicians appointed by the Hospital authorities, at the place where the applicant resides. The appointed physicians will, without charge, make examination of all applicants and record the results on the blanks furnished by the Hospital. No other form of medical examination will be accepted. Examinations made by other than the regularly appointed physicians will not be accepted. If more than four weeks elapse between the examination and notice of admission, a second examination may be required, and must be furnished the Medical Advisory Board at Denver.

3. Guarantee.—Each application must be accompanied by a guarantee, approved by the local trustee or director, to furnish return transportation to the applicant after his discharge from the Hospital, should his return be decided upon, and also sufficient means, if necessary, so that the patient shall not become a charge upon the community of Denver, in case it becomes necessary for him or her to reside in Colorado, after being discharged from the Hospital. Close relatives of the applicant will not be accepted as guarantors.

4. Notice of Acceptance.—No applicant must be sent to Denver, or allowed to come, until official notice has been received by
him, or by the local authorities, that the case has been considered by the Medical Advisory Board at Denver, and the applicant admitted. This rule is imperative, and is enforced without exception. Any one coming to Denver, not having been sent by a trustee or director as provided, and without first having received notice of acceptance, will find the doors of the Hospital closed against him, not temporarily, but for all time. After having duly received notice of acceptance, the applicant can enter the Hospital on arrival, subject, however, to re-examination by the Medical Advisory Board at Denver, for confirmation of the former examination. If found incorrect, or the answers of the applicant untrue, he may at once be returned to the place from which he came, under the guarantee accompanying his application. In case it is necessary to forward the applicant to Colorado immediately, the trustee or director may send him, after having received notice that his case has had favorable consideration, and by providing sufficient means for the maintenance of the patient until there is room for him in the Hospital. In case of urgency the wires may be resorted to.

Amendment to Rule 4 adopted at trustees' meeting in New York, January 27, 1902:

A person already living in Denver or in the State of Colorado for a period of less than 15 months at the time of making application, and who shall first have been properly endorsed and responsibly guaranteed by the community from where he originally came, shall be examined by a physician to be designated by the Medical Advisory Board at Denver, and if found eligible under the rules, shall be admitted, provided he has not come to Denver as an applicant, and that this rule, as amended, shall not change the rule in respect to applicants coming to Denver whose application has already been made.

5. Family of Patient.—The family of the applicant must not be sent to Denver during the patient’s stay at the Hospital. Violation of this rule means instant dismissal of the patient, and the return of himself and family to their last place of residence.

6. Clothing and Garments.—Each patient must be provided with proper and very warm outside clothing, two suits of woolen underwear, three nightgowns, and a pair of shoes with rubber heels and noiseless soles. Male patients must have, in addition, two celluloid collars. It is also advisable to supply the patient with a blanket robe, or cloak, for use while sitting in the open air. It must be borne in mind, that there is scarcely a day in Colorado when the sun does not shine for a few hours, so that while the patient is taking advantage of the fresh air and sunshine, his body must be well protected by suitable clothing.

7. Exercise and Occupation.—Applicants must come prepared to
pass the greater part of the day in the fresh air and sunshine. To that end proper exercise and outdoor games are provided. Where the physical condition warrants, and the Medical Board sanctions, the Superintendent will provide light work for the patients, about the Hospital or grounds. The object of this provision is to keep the patient in the open air, and to divert his mind from his affliction. In many cases, if left to themselves, the patients will brood and fret, thus retarding the cure, or neutralizing the treatment.

8. *Sanitary Measures.*—It should be carefully impressed on the minds of all patients, before leaving for Denver, that all sanitary regulations prescribed by the Medical Board, must be complied with. Where it is deemed necessary to remove beard or mustache, or both, the patient must submit, regardless of religious or other scruples. Violation of the “Rules for Patients” is cause for dismissal, and in most cases will result in additional expense to the guarantor.

Observance of these rules will prevent much annoyance, vexation and delay. These rules cannot be deviated from, nor exception made to them, under any circumstances.

Each applicant should be given a copy of the “Rules for Patients,” which define the duties and obligations of those admitted to the Hospital, so that there shall be no misunderstanding of what is expected and required of the patients.

The institution is in charge of thirty-five National Trustees, seven of whom are elected by the seven districts of the Independent Order B’nai B’rith in the United States, one to represent each district, and the remaining twenty-eight by the subscribers. These trustees meet annually.

The work is done by an executive committee of seven, elected by the trustees at the annual meeting. The executive committee, in turn, elect a Board of Managers of eleven, at Denver, who have actual charge of the internal affairs of the Hospital. They elect also auxiliary directors, in the different communities throughout the country. The auxiliary directors and the trustees attend to the applications for admission and to the collection of funds in their respective neighborhoods.

The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, most of them annual subscriptions. A regular annual contribution of $10 and upwards secures membership in the institution.

Since the opening of the hospital, December 10, 1899, there were admitted to the institution 270 patients. Of these were discharged 182, and died 26, leaving at the hospital 62 patients on January 1, 1902. Of the 182 patients discharged, 11 were completely recovered, 85 substantially recovered. In 48 cases
the progress of the disease was arrested. 36 were unimproved, and 2 were found to be non-tubercular. Of the 26 deaths, there were 20 in the first year and only 6 in the second year. This great difference was produced by the fact that at the opening of the hospital a good many patients were taken in a dying condition, because they were in Denver homeless and friendless.

Receipts and disbursements from December 10, 1899, to January 1, 1902: Receipts in the general fund, $80,102.63; disbursements from December 10, 1899, to January 1, 1902, $74,969.94; leaving a cash balance on hand, January 1, 1902, of $5,132.69.

Receipts in the building fund from December 10, 1899, to January 1, 1902, were $25,521.55; disbursements, $18,000, leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1902, of $7,521.55.

Also a receipt of $1000 as a fund for an operating-room. This money was expended for its purpose, and the operating-room of the hospital is admirable in its appointments.

The hospital is built on the pavilion plan, in a number of separate buildings. Its capacity, at present, is sixty-four patients. An additional pavilion, now near completion, was erected by M. Guggenheim's Sons, of New York, at a cost of $35,000, including equipments, in memory of Mrs. Barbara Meyer Guggenheim, and is called the "Guggenheim Pavilion." Further buildings, more especially a separate woman's pavilion and a bacteriological laboratory, are imperative, and will be put up as soon as necessary funds have been secured.

It has also been planned to establish somewhere in Colorado, at some distance from Denver, a farm settlement, where patients discharged from the hospital, but not yet quite recovered—the extreme limit of retention in the hospital being one year—may continue under medical supervision, and at the same time gain a partial livelihood by doing light outdoor labor.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, at Denver, Colo., was held January 27, 1902, in New York City. Twenty directors were present.

Reports were read from the Executive Board, the President, the Secretary, and the Superintendent. The receipts of the hospital during the year amounted to $37,586.55 to the General Fund, and $25,521.55 to the Building Fund. The disbursements were $32,453.86 from the General Fund, and $18,000.00 from the Building Fund. There were in the hospital on January 1, 1901, 58 patients; admitted during the year, 121; discharged during the year, 111; died, 6; remaining in the hospital on January 1, 1902, 62. The per capita cost for the year was $1.04, for immediate internal expenses. Sixty-nine of the 121 patients treated came from Russia, and 111 were Jews.
The need of buildings was pointed out so as to admit of the separation of the male from the female patients, and to provide suitable quarters for the resident staff and the nurses.

Attention was called to the lax observance of the rule that medical examiners be appointed by directors in their cities, to whom all applicants shall be sent, and who shall send the result of their examination to the Denver hospital authorities. It was decided that hereafter no patient will be admitted unless this provision has been complied with.

The amount prescribed for the endowment of beds in the hospital was lowered from $5000 to $1000. The directors were advised to buy additional land. The reports of the various officials to be presented to the annual meeting were ordered hereafter to be printed and distributed among the directors before the meeting.

By invitation, Dr. Alfred Meyer addressed the meeting on aspects of the tuberculosis problem.

Mrs. S. Pisko was elected Field Secretary.

Officers: President, Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky.; First Vice-President, Sol. W. Levi, Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Vice-President, Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Alfred Muller, 523 Ernest and Cranmer Building, Denver, Colo.; Treasurer, Benj. Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Field Secretary, Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver, Colo.

Board of Trustees: Boston, Louis E. Kirstein; Brooklyn, Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger; Buffalo, Herman Wile; Chicago, Leo. A. Loeb, E. J. Kohn, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon; Cincinnati, Sol. W. Levi, Joseph May, Max Senior; Cleveland, Martin A. Marks; Denver, Meyer Friedman, Alfred Muller, Rabbi W. S. Friedman, Mrs. Seraphine Pisko (ex-officio); Grand Rapids, David M. Amberg; Kansas City, Nathan Lorie; Louisville, Samuel Grabfelder; Memphis, Elias Lowenstein; New Orleans, Archibald A. Marx, Isidore Newman, Sr.; New York, Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein, Ignatius Rice, Jos. E. Schoenberg, Simon Guggenheim, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Stern; Philadelphia, Max Bamberger, Louis Gerstley; Pittsburg, Philip Hamburger; Richmond, Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, Henry S. Hutzler; St. Louis, Ben Altheimer, Adolph Baer; St. Paul, J. Westheimer; San Francisco, Dr. Albert A. Abrams, Benj. Schloss; Syracuse, Dr. Oliver A. Blumenthal.

Directors: Albany, N. Y., Rabbi M. Schlesinger; Atlanta, Ga., Rabbi David Marks, Joseph Hirsch; Butte, Mont., Mrs. Joseph Siegel; Birmingham, Ala., Sam'l Ullman; Columbus, Ohio, S. D. Burgunder; Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Leopold Rauh; Des Moines, Iowa, Mrs. Babette Frankel; Evansville, Ind., Philip W. Frey; Greenville, Miss., Nathan Goldstein; Helena, Mont., Mrs. Herman Gans, Rabbi Jacob Mielziner; Henderson, Ky., Morris Baldauf;


Nominating Committee: Max Senior, Chairman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Max Bamberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein, New York City; Philip Hamburger, Pittsburg, Pa.; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, Ohio.

Finance Committee: Isidore Newman, Sr., Chairman, New Orleans, La.; Meyer Friedman, Denver, Colo.; Jacob Westheimer, St. Paul, Minn.

Propaganda Committee: Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, Chairman; Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein, Rabbi Wm. S. Friedman, Martin A. Marks, Benj. Schloss.


Examining Physicians: Boston, Mass., Dr. Henry Ehrlich; Chicago, Ill., Dr. Theodore Sachs; Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Louis Kahn; Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Sam'l Iglauer; Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Alfred S. Maschke; Denver, Colo., Dr. John Elsner, Dr. Saling Simon, Dr. Moses Kleiner; Evansville, Ind., Dr. Sidney J. Eichel; Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Louis Barth; Henderson, Ky., Dr. Adolph Lieber; Louisville, Ky., Dr. Louis S. Solomon; Memphis, Tenn., Dr. Max Goltman; Montgomery, Ala., Dr. M. Sturm; New Orleans, La., Dr. Jos. Conn; New York, N. Y., Dr. Alfred Meyer, Dr. Abraham Mayer; Newark, N. J., Dr. Hugh P. Roden; Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. W. C. Hollopeter; Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. Edward E. Mayer; Paducah, Ky., Dr. Delia Caldwell; Richmond, Va., Dr. Mark W. Peysen; Rochester, N. Y., Dr. S. L. Elsner; St. Louis, Mo., Prof. Dr. H. Tuholske, Dr. M. A. Goldstein, Dr. Aaron Levy; St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. Frederick Elisen; St. Paul, Minn., Dr. D. H. Lando; Washington, D. C., Dr. Edwin B. Behrend.


Medical Advisory Board: John Elsner, M. D., Chairman; Dr. M. Kleiner, Dr. Saling Simon.


Surgery: First four months, Leonard Freeman, M. D.; second four months, John Boice, M. D.; third four months, William B. Craig, M. D.

Gynaecology: First six months, H. I. Wetherill, M. D.; second six months, Thomas H. Hawkins, M. D.

Obstetrics: First six months, Minnie C. T. Love, M. D.; second six months, T. Mitchell Burns, M. D.

Rhinology and Laryngology: First four months, W. K. Robinson, M. D.; second four months, H. H. Howland, M. D.; third four months, Robert Levy, M. D.

Opthalmology and Otology: First four months, D. H. Coover, M. D.; second four months, W. C. Bane, M. D.; third four months, Melville Black, M. D.
Neurology: First six months, B. Oettinger, M.D.; second six months, W J. Rothwell, M.D.
Bacteriology and Pathology: Philip Hillkowitz, M.D.
Dermatology: James M. Blaine, M.D.
Dentistry: Dr. Geo. J. Hartung.

†ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

The year 5662 was intermediate between two biennial meetings of the Order Brith Abraham. No report received. Grand Secretary, Leonard Leisersohn, Florence Building, Second Avenue and First Street, New York City.

†ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL

District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Order Kesher Shel Barzel held its Annual Convention in Philadelphia during the last week of February, 1902. The officers elected are the following: President, Joseph Herzog, Washington, D.C.; First Vice-President, Joseph Hanstein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, Herz Herzberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Isaac Alkus, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, S. W. Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.

District Grand Lodge No. 4 held its Annual Convention in Cincinnati, O., in the middle of May, 1902. It was reported that there were 435 members, and $60,000 in the sinking fund. The officers are as follows: President, F. S. Spiegel, Cincinnati, O.; First Vice-President, M. Levy, Louisville, Ky.; Second Vice-President, Rev. Dr. M. Messing, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, Isaac Russack, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Marx Liebschuetz, Cincinnati, O.

†ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

The Annual Convention of the Order Knights of Joseph took place August 24-26, 1902, in Chicago, Ill. Grand Secretary, J. D. Zinner, 36 Blackstone Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

The First Biennial Meeting of the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America, at which 104 congregations in the United States and Canada were represented, took place December 30, 1900, in New York City (see AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5662, p. 122). In the interim between biennial meetings, the
Executive Board manages the affairs of the Union. At the last executive meeting, held July 1, 1902, the following topics were discussed: The Action of the Union in obtaining Consideration for Jewish Students at Colleges and Universities; Reports of Physicians on the Unsanitary Methods of some *Mohelim*; the Jewish Encyclopedia and Higher Criticism; the Schnur Supposed Ritual Murder Case; the Meat Riots and the Necessity for Jews to observe Law and Order; the Conversionist Schools; and the Shechita Problem.

The officers of the Union are as follows: President, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, New York City; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Meldola de Sola, Montreal; Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, Baltimore; K. Sarasohn, New York; and Lewis N. Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.; Secretaries, Isidore Hershfield, Max Cohen, J. Buchhalter, and Albert Lucas; Treasurer, Jacob Hecht, New York City. Trustees: Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneeberger, S. M. Roeder, Hon. Joseph Blumenthal, Rev. Henry S. Morais, Rev. Bernard Kaplan, Rev. Julius H. Greenstone, Nathan Hutkoff, Rev. Philip Jaches, Harris Altschuler, and A. E. Fein.

†PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

The Progressive Order of the West held its Seventh Annual Convention in St. Louis, Mo., on January 26, 1902. The membership was reported to be 1391, and the cash balance on hand, $8429.53. Since then the membership has risen to 1735, and new lodges to the number of seven have been instituted at St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, Mo., and at Rock Island and Peoria, Ill. The next annual convention will be held January 25, 1903.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Bernard Frank, 758 S. Fourth, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, S. J. Rosenthal; Second Deputy Grand Master, M. Sherman; Grand Secretary, Gus. Cytron, 1109 Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.; Endowment Secretary, Adolph Rosentreter, 3113 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treasurer, John Ellman.

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

A report of the Seventeenth Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held January 15, 1901, appeared in the *American Jewish Year Book* for 5662. The next Council will

¹Deceased.
be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 20, 1903. During the recess of the Councils, the affairs of the Union are in charge of its Executive Board, which is composed of the following:


The regular semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, June 8, 1902. Only routine business was transacted, including the election of members of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College. At the present time there are 108 congregations in the Union, with an aggregate contributing individual membership of 11,000.


During the past year this Board has been looking after the rights of Jewish immigrants through its Chairman, Hon. Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C. An attempt was made to erect chapels at Government expense on Ellis’ Island, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, through the Board of Delegates, aided materially in defeating the project.

This committee distributed a large number of sermons, for use during the Holy Days, throughout the United States, especially in communities where no regularly organized congregations exist.

The Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund National Committee is composed of Louis I. Aaron, Pittsburg, Pa.; Louis Barkhouse, Louisville, Ky.; Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O. (Chairman); Rev. Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Daniel Guggenheim, New York City; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Leopold Keiser, Buffalo, N. Y.; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Louis Marshall, New York City; Elias Michaels, St. Louis, Mo.; Myer Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; A. W. Rich, Milwaukee, Wis.; Seligman Schloss, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin F. Teller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Weis, New Orleans, La.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill. This committee has been actively at work raising the proposed Endowment Fund of half a million dollars, a fair proportion of which has already been collected.

The income of the Union during the fiscal year ending November 1, 1901, was $68,463.79. (The 28th Annual Report, published in January, 1902, contains full details.)

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

The Board of Governors, which has charge of the Hebrew Union College, is composed of Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati, O. (President); Abe Bloom, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Nathan Drucker, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (Vice-President); Rev. Dr. Gustave Gottheil, New York City; Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky.; Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, New York City; Arnold Kohn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacob Kronacher, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Louis S. Levi, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Solms Marcus, Chicago, Ill.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Louis Stern, New York City; Nathan Stix, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel W. Trost, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal.
During 1901-02 the number of registered students was 54, divided into eight classes, of which four were in the Preparatory and four in the Collegiate Department, with twenty students in the former and thirty-four in the latter. One student died during the year and two withdrew, leaving 51 students at the end of the year. The faculty consists of five professors and four instructors, at the head of whom is Professor M. Mielziner, Ph. D., D. D. Students receive instruction in Hebrew Grammar; Bible and its commentaries of ancient and modern times; Talmud; Rabbinical Codes and Midrash; Jewish History and Literature; Liturgies; Jewish Philosophy; Ethics, Pedagogics and Homiletics; Syriac and Arabic. The annual public examination took place from June 2 to June 6, 1902, before the appointed Examiner, Rabbi Israel Aaron, D. D., of Buffalo. His colleague, Rabbi M. Spitz, of St. Louis, was unavoidably prevented from attending. The graduation and ordination of ten members of the senior class took place on June 7. The degree of Rabbi was conferred by Rev. Dr. M. Mielziner, Acting President of the College, on Solomon Foster, Emanuel Kahn, Jacob H. Kaplan, Samuel Koch, Maurice Lefkovits, Eugene Mannheimer, Eli Mayer, Julian Morgenstern, Abraham B. Rhine, and Isidor Warsaw. Most of these graduates have already been elected to fill pulpits in different parts of the country. One will continue his studies in Europe. The College Library, consisting of more than fifteen thousand volumes, has during the past year received valuable additions both by purchase and by donation.

At the Saturday afternoon service on October 12, 1901, Professor G. Deutsch delivered an oration in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late celebrated Rabbi and scholar, Zacharias Frankel.

†UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF THE UNITED STATES

A Convention of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States was held in New York City, July 30 to August 6, 1902. Chairman, Rabbi A. J. Lesser, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, Rabbi Israelite, Chelsea, Mass.

The purpose of the Convention, as outlined by the President in his opening address, was to place Orthodox Judaism in America upon a firm basis, by improving the religious instruction in the Cheder, providing the possibility of observing the dietary and other laws, and regulating marriage and divorce.

It was resolved to form a Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States.

The following Executive Committee, with power to conduct the business of the Union, was elected: Joffe, Abramowitz, and

It was resolved that no member of the Union should have the right to call himself "Rav Hakolel" unless formally elected to the office.

A committee was appointed to draft a standard code for the Talmud Torah Institutes and Chedarim of the United States.

Committees were appointed on credentials, education, and Sabbath observance.

The credential committee reported that twenty-one rabbis had produced their diplomas, thirteen had brought evidence that they had received diplomas, and, in the case of fifteen, diplomas were vouched for. All these were eligible for membership. It was decided that only rabbis holding positions in congregations were eligible as members.

The committee on education reported as follows:

1. That each town be guided by circumstances locally prevailing as to whether the instruction be given in English or in Yiddish.
2. That a committee of teachers be appointed to draft a standard code.
3. That all teachers in the Talmud Torah belong to the orthodox section of the community, and that schools be conducted according to orthodox principles.

The committee on Sabbath observance reported:

1. Not to issue a Hechshet to those violating the Sabbath, and to warn the people not to patronize such store-keepers.
2. That manufacturers keeping their places of business closed on Sabbath be requested to employ only such workers as refuse to work on that day.
3. That the labor unions be asked to assist in the matter.
4. That the people be appealed to to purchase their goods from those who keep the Sabbath day.

It was the sense of the convention that the ritual baths be inspected as to cleanliness, and that ritual baths be established in places where there are none.

Other resolutions passed were the following:

1. Only recognized rabbis should be permitted to grant divorces and perform the ceremony of Chalitza.
2. No certificate of a divorce granted by unauthorized persons should be accepted by members of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis.
3. That a record of all divorces granted by authorized rabbis be kept by the secretary.
On the marriage question, it was decided that only rabbis should perform the ceremony, but that Chasanim may assist at the celebration. The various congregations are to be requested to conform with the resolution.

The last session was taken up with discussions on organization and with the conduct of rabbis in accepting positions in places where there are already rabbis.

Z. B. T. FRATERNITY

The Z. B. T. Fraternity, New York Chapter, founded December 29, 1898, now numbers 105 members, students who have been affiliated for at least two years with a college, university or professional school of good standing. The College of the City of New York is represented by 35 members; Columbia University, by 15; New York University, by 20; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by 4; the New York Law School, by 6; the College of Dentistry, by 3; and the Bellevue Medical College, by 4. The rest of the members are professional men. The purpose of the Fraternity is to arouse religious consciousness in Jewish college men. During 1901-1902 meetings were held fortnightly; lectures on Jewish topics were delivered, and followed by discussions in which the members participated actively; a lecture bureau was organized, and societies invited to avail themselves of it; and delegates were sent to the conferences of various societies, as, for instance, the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Social evenings were arranged for, the last being a banquet in honor of the sixteen brethren receiving degrees: seven from the College of the City of New York (B.S. and B.A.); four from New York University (LL. B. and M.A.); and five from Columbia University (M.A., M.E., and Ph. D.).

The officers 1901-1902 are the following: Nasi (President), Aaron Eisman, M.A.; Nasi Sheni (Vice-President), Bernard Block, B.A., LL.B.; Sofer (Secretary), Marcus Flaum, B.S.; Gisbar (Treasurer), Phineas Israeli, M.E. Beth Din (Executive Board): David Swiek, B.S.; Simon Strunsky, B.S.; H. Neugroschel, M.A.; J. Hirshman, B.A., LL.B.

During the next year, 1902-1903, a course of lectures on Jewish History will be given by prominent ministers and professors. The Fraternity expects to occupy a home of its own in the coming year, and will celebrate its fifth anniversary fittingly.

The Fraternity has chapters in Boston, Baltimore, and other cities.