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 1902-03 (5663), 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 (*). A dagger (†) indicates those taken from any available source in the absence of an official response.

ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE

BALTIMORE BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle was held March 8, 1903. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Harry Friedenwald; Vice-President, Simon Dalsheimer; Treasurer, William Levy; Secretary, B. H. Hartogensis, 110 St. Paul. Directors: Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher, Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneeberger, Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, Rev. C. H. Rubenstein, Rev. A. Kaiser, Dr. Joseph Blum, Isaac Davidson, Jacob Herman, Benjamin Cohen, Leon Schiff, Louis Kaufman, Silas M. Fleischer, M. S. Levy, J. Rothholz, and Z. Hofheimer. The total receipts for the fiscal year were $791.96, of which $530 were sent to the central body at Paris,—a sum larger than the contribution of any previous year,—and subscriptions aggregating $269 were received for the relief of suffering Jews in Roumania. Eight members died during the year, among them the president, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald; and the vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold. The number of members at present is 127.

Soon after the occurrence of the massacres at Kishineff, a meeting of representatives of the Jewish Congregations of the city was called by the president of the Baltimore Branch, for the purpose of arranging a public meeting. The meeting took place May 17, and was among the earliest and most impressive and successful of the public
meetings of sympathy and relief. The money collected in Baltimore for the benefit of the sufferers of the Kishineff riots amounted to Fr. 25,321.19, and was sent to Russia through the central office of the Alliance.

**Boston Branch**

In November, 1902, M. Nissim Béhar, the American Representative of the central body of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, assisted by Mr. L. B. Michaelson, the Alliance Israélite Field-Worker, organized several great mass-meetings in Boston. The first meeting was held December 2, 1902, in Temple Ohabei Shalom, and was presided over by Honorable Godfrey Morse. The meeting was addressed by Rabbi Hirschberg, Rabbi Fleischer, President Eliot of Harvard University, and Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of the New England Magazine, and sympathetic letters were addressed to the meeting by Governor Crane, and Mayor Collins, of Boston. Resolutions were adopted protesting against Russia's discrimination against our citizens on account of their religious faith, and calling the attention of our Government to this state of affairs.

A similar meeting was held December 9, 1902, in the Beth Israel Synagogue, and was presided over by Honorable Samuel H. Borofsky. Many prominent speakers addressed the meeting, among whom was the Mayor of Pittsfield, Mass. A meeting for the same purpose was also held at Chelsea, a suburb of Boston.

On January 18, 1903, an organization meeting was held in Temple Ohabei Shalom, and the following officers were elected: President, Godfrey Morse; Vice-President, I. B. Reinhertz; Treasurer, Nathan Waxmann; Secretary, Philip Rubinstein, 30 Court. Board of Directors: Isaac Rosnosky, Ferdinand Strauss, Harry Liebman, Benjamin Levy, Jacob J. Silverman, S. H. Borofsky, George Ehrenfried, Isidor Philips, David A. Lourie. The by-laws of this organization provide for the following committees: Membership, Propaganda, Literature and Publication, Foreign Affairs, and Executive Committee. The committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Honorable Godfrey Morse is chairman, has corresponded with the United States Consul at St. Petersburg in behalf of the Russian Jews. Directors' meetings are held on the last Sunday in March, June, September, and December.

**New York Branch**

The officers of the New York Branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle are the following: President, Louis Marshall;
Propaganda and organization meetings were held during the year, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. L. B. Michaelson, at the following places: Brooklyn, N. Y.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Worcester, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Newport, R. I.; Fall River, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa.; and Braddock, Pa. All these meetings were addressed by prominent speakers, who described the condition of persecuted Jews abroad, and explained what the Alliance Israélite was doing to help the sufferers. These meetings were largely attended, elicited considerable enthusiasm in every instance, and were widely reported in the press. When the central committee of the Alliance Israélite, in May, requested cooperation in securing financial aid for the Kishineff sufferers, a relief committee, composed of representative Jews, was immediately organized, with Emanuel Lehman as Chairman, and Daniel Guggenheim Treasurer of the relief fund. This committee issued a circular appealing for contributions, and through its efforts over $30,000 were collected, and remitted to the Paris office of the Alliance.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle was held June 7, 1903. The following officers were elected: President, Moses A. Dropsie; Vice-President, D. Sulzberger; Treasurer, A. M. Frechie; Secretary, Horace A. Nathans (deceased). Board of Directors: David Teller, Raphael Brunswick, A. M. Kohn, Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Isaac Rosskam, Levi Mayer, Louis Gerstley, and J. I. Burnstine. A draft of Fr. 2852.50 was sent to Paris, the income derived by the Philadelphia Branch from the Federation of Jewish Charities of the city and from Memberships, and a draft of Fr. 10,514.68, the legacy of $2000 bequeathed by Miss Emily Phillips.

WORCESTER BRANCH

In August, 1902, Mr. S. P. Frank, the American Secretary of the Alliance Israélite, assisted by Mr. L. B. Michaelson, arranged for the organization of an Alliance Branch in Worcester, Mass. Mr. Michaelson delivered several
addresses in the synagogues of Worcester, explaining the aims and objects of the Alliance, which resulted in an organization meeting, electing the following officers: President, Max Feigar; Treasurer, L. Morell; Secretary, Bernard Wolkowich, 193 Front. Membership about 100.

In December a mass meeting was held protesting against the treatment accorded Jews by the Russian Government. Resolutions were passed requesting this Government to protest against Russia's discrimination against American citizens on account of their religious faith. In June another protest meeting was held. Resolutions were passed condemning the Kishineff outrages.

See also Israelite Alliance of America, p. 132.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was held at Carnegie Music Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), 1903, a morning, an afternoon, and an evening session being held. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Cyrus Adler. Honorable Simon W. Rosendale, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, presided during a portion of one of the sessions.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as printed in the last "Publication" of the Society. Letters of regret from several officers and members who were prevented from attending were also presented.

The Recording Secretary, Max J. Kohler, Esq., reported that the Society had on its rolls 7 Honorary Members, 25 Corresponding Members, 3 Life Members, and 208 Regular Members, making 243 in all; and that since the last meeting the Society had lost seven members by death, one by resignation, and one had been dropped for non-payment of dues. Seventeen new members had been elected.

An amendment to the Constitution of the Society was presented by direction of the Executive Council. It provided for the insertion of the words "a Curator" after the word "Treasurer" in Article IV. The amendment was unanimously adopted.

Professor J. H. Hollander, Chairman of the Publication Committee, reported that Volume 10 of the Society's "Publications" had been published and distributed. Material in the shape of papers read at preceding meetings was still in the hands of the Committee. Arrangements were being made for the publication of an Index to Volumes 1 to 10 of the Society's "Publications," to be prepared by Miss Henrietta Szold.

The Treasurer, Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil, presented his
report, showing that the Society is in a satisfactory financial condition.

The Chair announced that Mr. Mendes Cohen, a Vice-President of the Society, and for many years one of its officers, had advised him that he regretted that he was unable to accept re-election.

The following officers were elected:
President, Dr. Cyrus Adler; Vice-Presidents, Honorable Simon W. Rosendale, Professor J. H. Hollander, Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Professor Charles Gross; Corresponding Secretary, Max J. Kohler, Esq., 119 Nassau, New York City; Recording Secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; Treasurer, Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil; Curator, Leon Hühner, Esq. Additional Members of the Executive Council: Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Honorable N. Taylor Phillips, Honorable Simon Wolf, John Samuel, Esq., Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Rev. Henry Cohen, Professor Morris Loeb, Honorable Godfrey Morse; also, Honorable Oscar S. Straus, ex officio, as Past President of the Society.

Necrologies of deceased members were read and submitted as follows:
Of Asher Myers, a Corresponding Member of the Society, by Professor Solomon Schechter; of S. Van Straalen, a Corresponding Member, by Joseph Jacobs, Esq.; of Honorable Solomon Hirsch, by Honorable Oscar S. Straus; of Leonard Lewisohn, by Louis Marshall, Esq.; of Rev. Dr. Adolph Moses, by J. Garfield Moses, Esq.; of Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, by Dr. Cyrus Adler; and of Gratz Mordecai, by Charles J. Cohen, Esq.

The President designated Professor J. H. Hollander (Chairman), Miss Henrietta Szold, and Dr. Harry Friedenwald the Committee on Publication for the ensuing year.

The President's Address was delivered at the evening session. A report from the Committee on Collections, prepared by Joseph Jacobs, Esq., was presented at the same session. The Chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Leon Hühner, Esq., N. Taylor Phillips, Esq., and Max J. Kohler, Esq., to make arrangements with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America for placing the collections of the Society in their new building, in accordance with the kind offer made by the Seminary authorities.

At the close of the evening session a social reunion was held, at which a committee of ladies interested in the Society assisted.

The following papers were presented, informal discussion following a number of them:
Leon Hühner, Esq., New York: "The Jews of New England (other than of Rhode Island) prior to 1800."
Dr. David Blaustein, New York: "Relations of the United States to the Jews of Roumania, historically considered."
Miss Elvira N. Solis, New York: "Notes on Isaac Gomez and Lewis Moses Gomez, from an Old Family Record."


G. Herbert Cone, Esq., Albany: "New Matter relating to Mordecai M. Noah."

Max J. Kohler, Esq., New York: "Chapters in the History of the Jews in South America and the West Indies."


Joseph Lebowich, Esq., Cambridge, Mass.: "The Jews in Massachusetts prior to 1840."

J. D. Eisenstein, Esq., New York: "The Development of Casuistic Literature in America."


The following were read by title:

Leon Hühner, Esq., New York: "Isaac de Pinto."

Max J. Kohler, Esq., New York: "Dr. Roderigo Lopez, Queen Elizabeth's Physician, and his Relations to America."

Rev. George A. Kohut, Esq., New York: "The Trial of Francisco Maldonado de Silva, a Peruvian Jewish Martyr, burnt at the Stake, January 23, 1639."


BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

During 1902-1903 the Baron de Hirsch Fund Committee continued its fourfold work, a full description of which appeared in the YEAR Book for 5663 (pp. 90-96).

Under the heading English Education it is to be noted that the day classes are now attended by 500 immigrant children.

At the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City, 97 students were graduated in 1902, making 887 since the establishment of the school. The wages of the 156 graduated in 1901 have risen from a weekly average of $6.05, received immediately upon grad-
uation, to a weekly average of $17.25. Instruction is now given in eight trades: Machine Work, Carpentry, Electrical Work, Plumbing, Sign, Fresco and House Painting, and Pattern Making for metal castings. The school is under the direction of the Superintendent, J. Ernest G. Yalden, and the 200 pupils are taught in 9 classes by 7 teachers. There are five sessions weekly. Advisory Committee: Alfred R. Wolff, chairman; George Louis Beers, Henry Blum, Charles B. Meyers, and A. S. Solomons.

In Woodbine, N. J., 20 new houses have been built during the year. Of the 195 houses occupied by the factory population, 181 are owned by the occupants, and only the remaining 14 by the Fund. The total estimated cost of these houses is $177,000, of which amount about $58,000, or nearly 33 per cent, has been paid up. The rest is mortgaged at a low rate of interest.

Besides two large Agricultural Buildings and one smaller one, there are two Public Schools, a Kindergarten, a Talmud Torah School building costing about $2600, which is supported by the residents; two Educational Clubs, three Fraternal Societies, a Public Bath House, a Synagogue, Day and Evening Religious Classes, and a large Public Hall.

Of the residents, excluding those who work in factories, 36 are farmers, 26 laborers, 12 carpenters, 4 masons, 12 painters, 1 brick-maker with 1 assistant, 4 railroad employees, 1 laundryman, 2 fishermen, 1 dentist, 1 rabbi, 1 sexton, 1 sewing machine agent, 1 special officer, 4 watchmen, 1 peddler, 1 artist, 1 jeweler, 4 shoemakers, 2 dressmakers, 3 barbers, 4 bakers, 18 teachers, 3 bookkeepers, 3 stenographers, and 5 manufacturers.

In the clothing factory of Daniel and Blumenthal there are employed 220 hands; in the Quaker City Knitting Company, 112; in the M. L. Bayard Machine Shop, 22; by Weisen, Ingber and Wertheimer, 40; in the Woodbine Manufacturing Company, 13; the Paper Box factory, 8; and the Cigar Company, 4, making a total of 419 hands. The average of weekly wages in these factories, during 1902, was $7.57, and the average yearly earnings, $619, which is $181 more than the average throughout the country.

The following are the business places: 7 Dry Goods and Clothing Stores, 12 Groceries, 2 Furniture Stores, 4 Butcher Shops, 2 Fish Dealers, 3 Bakeries, 1 Shoe Shop, 3 Hardware and Bicycle Stores, 1 Jewelry Store, 2 Coal Dealers, 4 Fruit and Soft Drink Stores, 1 Hat Store, 1 Cigar Shop, and 1 Hotel with bar attached.

By a recent act of the State Legislature Woodbine has been created into a Borough with an elective Government. At the first election Professor H. L. Sabsovich was elected Mayor and M. L. Bayard President of the Council.

In the Agricultural and Industrial School at Woodbine there were during the year 158 pupils, 140 of whom were boys, and 18
girls. Of this number, 26 were graduated March 30, 1902, and 22 left the school, 3 on account of sickness, 3 discharged on account of bad behavior. Of the remainder a majority were induced by their parents to leave the school and help them at home through their earnings or otherwise.

The average age of the pupils in 1902 was 16.4; in 1901, 16.1; in 1900, 15.6. The average of the graduates' ages in 1902 was 18.2; in 1900, 17.05. The average height of the pupils is 5 feet 3½ inches, and the weight 104 pounds. The average stay of the graduates in 1902 was 2 years and 7 months, and in 1901, 3 years. The stay of the coming graduating class will be shorter than that of 1902.

The status of the pupils for 1902 was 13 orphans; 34 half orphans; 6 abandoned; 9 with parents in Roumania; 10 with parents in Russia; 22 with parents in the United States. The occupations of the parents living in the United States were: agent, 1; butcher, 1; cigarmakers, 2; chorus singer, 1; dressmakers, 2; expressman, 1; no occupation, 7; peddlers, 2; storekeepers, 2; tailors, 3. Those with no occupations were either sick or under the care of charity organizations. All but one were free pupils.

There are baseball and football teams, which play with teams in neighboring towns and schools, with the outcome that eight games were in favor of the Woodbine School and four against it. The value of these sports is not only physical, but moral also. The effect produced was favorably commented upon by the newspapers of the county.

The religious needs of the inmates are met by the holding of regular Sabbath and Holiday services.

The School was continuously in session five days of each week with the exception of holidays. In summer the studies were limited to natural history, botany, entomology, and similar subjects. In winter the English language was taught, together with applied studies of agriculture and horticulture.

There is a systematized course of study for the girls of the School. For several months in the summer the girls work on a special plot, a kitchen garden being set aside for them. During the winter the girls' department was organized as follows: milking, creamery, poultry, cleaning houses, cooking, and lectures twice a week. Besides their studies and some work in the several practical departments, the girls attend to the cooking, serving, and taking care of the dormitory and the Teachers' Cottage. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in placing the girls thus taught in good agricultural and horticultural positions.

The School owns 10 horses, 25 cows, and 350 fowls.

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, Moses Pels; Chairman of the St. Louis Committee, Elias Michael; Chairman of the Boston Committee, Ferdinand Strauss.

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

THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis was held June 29-July 4, 1903, at Detroit, Mich. 56 Rabbis were in attendance.

The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year to have been $4955.62, and the amount in the treasury, $11,581.01.

The Publication Committee reported the sale of 6432 volumes of the Union Prayer Book, 2064 volumes more than were sold during the last year; also 232 copies of the Mourners' Service, and 17 copies of the Sermon book; also 1031 copies of the Union Hymnal. In nine years 57,412 copies of the Union Prayer Book have been sold to 175 congregations. Besides, large donations of the Prayer Book have been made to penal institutions and reformatories.

The following papers were read:

"Theological Aspects of Reform Judaism," by Max L. Margolis, Ph. D.

"Assyriology and the Bible;" an answer to Delitzsch's "Babel und Bibel," by K. Kohler, Ph. D.

"Professor Munk," G. Deutsch, Ph. D.


The following Committees appointed at the last Conference reported:

"Relation between Rabbi and Congregation," D. Phillipson, D. D.

"Sabbath," J. Voorsanger, D. D.

"Seder Agenda," J. Krauskopf, D. D.

"Marriage Agenda," T. Schanfarber.

By a large majority the Conference went on record in favor of the Historical Sabbath as a fundamental institution of Judaism.
It was unanimously agreed to send broadcast Dr. Kohler's paper on "Assyriology and the Bible" as a tract, and to send out as a circular Dr. Philipson's Report on "Relation between Rabbi and Congregation."

The Conference appointed a Committee to act conjointly with the Committee on "Circuit Preaching" appointed by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The following Commissions were appointed to report at the next convention:
- On "Synod;"
- On "National Organization;"
- On "Theological Aspect of Reform Judaism;"
- On "The Sabbath Question."

A telegram was sent to the President of the United States, commending his attitude on the Russian Jewish question.

Memorial services were held in honor of the late Benjamin Szold, Gustav Gottheil, Moses Mielziner, and E. K. Fisher.

The Conference Lecture was delivered by Rabbi T. Schanfarber; the Conference Sermon by Rabbi Samuel Hirschberg.

Five delegates were present from California, and made a strong plea to the Conference to meet in 1904 in San Francisco. The matter was left to the Executive Committee for decision.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, K. Kohler, Cincinnati, Ohio; President, J. Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Vice-President, J. Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-President, J. Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Chas. Levi, Peoria, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Rosenau, 825 Newington Av., Baltimore, Md.; Recording Secretary, A. Guttmacher, Baltimore, Md.


Trustees of Ministers’ Fund: Israel Aaron, A. Guttman, E. N. Calisch.

THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

The Council of Jewish Women held its Third Triennial in Baltimore, Md., December 2-11, 1902. There were present 3 Officers, 7 Directors, the Chairmen of the National Standing Committees, and 52 delegates and alternates from 26 Sections, and 2 delegates from Junior Sections.

The presence of the Junior delegates was most significant as indicating that the Council has reached the young folks, upon whom the future rests, and has seriously interested them in Jewish matters—not the young girls only, but the young men as well, the two Junior delegates being young men.
The more notable features of the program were the address of Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, Chicago, on "The New Social Spirit;" the Symposium on "Aspects of Judaism in Cities and Small Towns," the papers followed by discussion; on "Federated Charities," by Mr. Max Senior, of Cincinnati; and the exposition of the work and duties of a Juvenile Court and of Probation Officers, by Miss Minnie Low, Probation Officer in Chicago.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the organization of 30 new Sections since 1899, and 16 Junior Sections, and that but 6 had gone out of existence during the same period, a remarkable improvement over the record of the previous three years. The Council now consists of 64 active Sections, with a membership of about 8000, and of 16 Junior Sections with a membership of about 500; a net gain of about 3000 members.

Of Study Circles there were 82 reported (a gain of 35 since 1899), with an approximate active membership of 2000, all studying Jewish History, or the Bible. In addition there are 12 Circles studying methods in philanthropy.

There are 18 Religious Schools among the poor with 19 paid teachers, 141 volunteers, and an average attendance of 2500 pupils. Seventy-nine members of the Council have been placed on Congregational Sabbath School Boards.

Thirty-three Sections report the following activities in philanthropy: Three settlements with all the usual work of clubs, classes, etc. (Albany, Pittsburg and Allegheny, and Cleveland, all of which have grown from small beginnings); fifteen sewing and industrial schools; five kindergartens; one manual training school; two day nurseries; one guild for crippled children; four personal service groups; one household school; one milk and ice fund; two kitchen gardens; one fund to clothe school children irrespective of creed; two libraries and reading rooms; two gymnasiums; two playgrounds; one summer school; one outing club; two free baths; one recreation room; one moral teaching of girls in houses of detention; evening classes and clubs for boys and girls; and teaching of Roumanian immigrants.

Notable is the gift of a gymnasium and bath house to the Pittsburg Section for its Settlement House and Work, by Mr. A. R. Peacock, of Pittsburg.

Active co-operation with the charities and institutions, both Jewish and non-sectarian, of the various cities is the rule, especially in work for children, in Juvenile Courts, Playgrounds, Vacation Schools, etc.

The contribution of 25 cents per capita to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver is increasing notably.

Fourteen Sections are members of their respective State Federations of Clubs and twelve of the Local Federations or Councils and
active workers in them. Work with the National Needlework Guild and the Consumers' League increases, and the Council as a whole is an active member of the National Council of Women, and its influence grows in many ways in the community at large. Since the Triennial its representative has taken an active part in securing the appointment of matrons in the Immigration Inspection of second-class passengers. Its aid is asked in many national movements.

The active participation of the Council in the International Congress of Women, in 1899, has had far-reaching results. Not only was the Jewish Study Society of England organized as a consequence, but the Secretary of the recently organized Union of Jewish Women in England writes: "It is quite true that the idea of the conference may be traced back to the impulse given by the American visitors in 1899. The Jewish Study Society, of whose committee I am also a member, is another outcome of your visit; so we feel that we owe you and your colleagues a great debt of gratitude."

The reports showed much more careful and systematic work than in previous years, both in study circles and in the programs of general meetings, which are found more and more to be the means of bringing subjects of general interest to the community at large. As to general results, the reports of officers speak for themselves. To quote only a few:

"Interest in our festivals both at home and in the Synagogue has increased." "Synagogue attendance has increased." "Understanding of our History and Religion and respect for the Jew and Judaism have come to us from our studies." "Interest in the Bible and Jewish History has greatly increased." "We begin to understand the meaning of Religion." "It has induced spirited discussion on all these matters, which has been of great benefit to us." "The Council has greatly broadened our ideas." "We have done through organization what we could not do without it." "We have done infinitely better work in philanthropy." "We now enjoy our work in philanthropy."

The discussions in Philanthropy proved that purely local needs were largely met by older societies, with which Council members are also affiliated. The desire of the Convention was to inform and interest the members in the larger and fundamental questions in charity, and a motion was passed instructing the incoming National Committee on Philanthropy to consider means to cooperate with other bodies: (1) Seeking to relieve the Jewish congestion in the East; (2) Endeavoring to place children properly; (3) Trying to aid the Roumanian immigrants; (4) Seeking to solve the tenement house and tuberculosis problems, the latter with the National Hospital at Denver; and (5) Considering the special treatment of incorrigible and wayward children in connection with Juvenile Courts and other institutions.
One of the most significant things brought out during the sessions was the need of doing rescue work among Jewish girls, which is forcing itself on the notice of all the large cities. Several are doing tentative work in this extremely difficult field, and much valuable suggestion was brought out in the course of the discussion. Work in this direction, both preventive and reformatory, will probably be one of the most important results of the Convention.

The following recommendations of the Corresponding Secretary were unanimously adopted:

1. Adherence to quarterly evening meetings in order to reach the men and women occupied during the day.
2. Attention to manual training for girls, and its extension beyond sewing and cooking, and a wider and deeper training for industry and domestic arts and economy.
3. The establishment of Philanthropy Funds.
4. The issuance of a yearly pamphlet.
5. The use of the Year Book of the Jewish Publication Society for a series of talks on Current Topics Jewish.
6. The issuance, as soon as can be arranged, of a Monthly Bulletin to be sent to each member of the Council.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Believing, as we do, that it is the purpose of the organization to further the development and growth of the individual, and that in order to succeed in this we must hold ourselves open to the truth from whatever source it may come, be it resolved:

That the Council of Jewish Women stand for freedom of thought and expression.

Considering that it is the aim of the Council to advance the cause of Judaism, be it resolved:

That we urge upon our members to attend services at the Synagogue, and to urge others to do likewise.

Realizing that in many communities there are children for whom no religious instruction is provided, and who as a result will naturally drift from the Jewish path, be it resolved:

That we appeal to the Rabbis and congregations to co-operate with us in providing Sabbath Schools and trained teachers, so that these children may have the advantages otherwise denied them.

That we co-operate wherever possible with every movement for the betterment of social and economic conditions.

That we make instruction in domestic science part of our philanthropic work, so as to help the poor to help themselves.

Believing in a preventive rather than a curative policy, and in the efficacy of personal service, we recommend the giving of wholesome entertainments for the benefit of the boys and girls and the young men and women in poor neighborhoods, thereby
to lessen the temptation for wrongdoing which grows out of the
legitimate desire for pleasure when continually repressed.
That we introduce the study of parliamentary law into our
study meetings.
That it is the sense of this Convention that an expression of
appreciation be sent to Secretary Hay for his efforts in behalf of
humanity as shown by his recent letter to the Powers of Europe
regarding the Roumanian Jews.
Whereas the interest in civil service reform throughout the
country is steadily growing, be it resolved:
That we pledge ourselves to support this movement, because it
means transacting the business of the country upon the principles
of honesty and fairness to all; also because it is an ethical move-
ment educating the whole people to a higher sense of responsi-
bility to public trust and the duties of citizenship.
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His divine wis-
dom, to remove from this earthly sphere our beloved President,
William McKinley; be it resolved:
That we deeply deplore his untimely death, through which our
country sustained an irreparable loss; and whereas
It has pleased our Heavenly Father to recall from their fields of
labor the distinguished author and champion of justice, Emile
Zola; the revered and beloved Rabbi, Dr. Benjamin Szold, the
profound scholar, who for forty-three years labored in the interest
of Judaism; the woman whose brilliant mind and long life were
dedicated to the emancipation of woman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton;
the beloved teachers in Israel, Rabbi Isaac Wise, of Cincinnati,
and Dr. Adolf Moses, of Louisville; the two national officers of
this organization, Mrs. Charles Stettauer, of Illinois, and Mrs.
Philip Hamburger, of Pennsylvania, two noble women who worked
faithfully in the interests of the Council of Jewish Women, be it
resolved:
That we deeply deplore the loss of these good men and women,
whose memory shall ever be to us an inspiration and an incen-
tive for all that is true and noble in life.
The officers elected for 1902-1905 are: President, Hannah G.
Solomon (Mrs. Henry), 4406 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; First
Vice-President, Pauline H. Rosenberg (Mrs. Hugo), Allegheny,
Pa.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Moses Goldenberg, Baltimore,
Md.; Recording Secretary, Gertrude Berg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cor-
responding Secretary, Sadie American, 448 Central Park West,
New York City; Treasurer, Rebecca Judah (Mrs. J. B.), 639 Fifth,
Louisville, Ky.; Auditor, Mrs. Ben Lowenstein, Cincinnati, O.
Directors (1903-1909): Mrs. Eli Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. M.
Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco,
Cal.; Mrs. M. Schwab, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Seraphine Pisko, Den-
ver, Colo. Those holding over (1900-1906) are: Miss Mary Cohen,
The Sixth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Zionists was held June 7-9, 1903, at Central Turners' Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Convention was noted for its extraordinary enthusiasm, and for the wide interest taken in its affairs by the Jewish community in that city. No such display of Zionist emblems, flags, etc., has hitherto been seen in any city in the United States.

The reports show that there were, after the elimination of organizations which had not complied with all the regulations of the Federation, a step not taken in any previous year, 183 organizations on the list, being an actual gain of 72 new organizations during the year. In addition to this, the Sub-Federation, the Order Knights of Zion, controlling the ten Middle Western States, has increased from 46 to 68, being a gain of 22, and bringing the total up to 251 organizations, of which 94 are new. (Since the report was presented a gain of 20 organizations has been registered.)

The income from all sources was $7571.70, the balance in hand being $160.26. Payments were made during the year, owing to the Shekel Day, for 14,000 shekel payers. The report further shows the receipt of nearly $2400 on National Fund account, and a general advance in the work, in the establishing of clubs, and a
Zion Institute in Philadelphia, and considerable improvement in the general work of the movement, besides the opening of Jewish Colonial Trust Share Clubs and continued receipts on that account.

The principal business of the Convention was the adoption of a new Constitution, providing for an enlarged Executive Council, the creation of a Board of Deputies, and the establishment of local councils.

The Convention voted resolutions of respect on the death of the late Dr. Gustav Gottheil, and renewed its pledges of loyalty to the principles of the movement and to the leader, Dr. Theodor Herzl. The Kishineff question was dealt with by resolution, urging upon the Jews throughout the country to join the Zionist movement and assist it in carrying out its principles.

A number of resolutions were adopted, providing for the increased use of National Fund stamps and for the establishment of a Yiddish publication on lines similar to the "Maccabæan." The "Maccabæan" has made great progress in every department, and an incorporation of the stock company has been completed, the capital being fixed at $15,000 in shares of $5, of which the Federation holds $8000 worth of stock.

A resolution was passed enabling the Executive Council in future to co-operate with any organization in matters of national Jewish emergencies. One session of the Convention was set aside for the discussion of the education question, and papers were presented by Dr. S. Benderly, Miss Henrietta Szold, Dr. A. M. Radin, Mr. Louis Lipsky, and Dr. Max Heller, and the President was empowered to co-operate with other organizations in this question. Failing such, he was authorized to appoint an independent committee to take in hand the education question of Jewish boys and girls.

The following officers were elected: President, Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York City; Vice-Presidents, G. H. Mayer, Philadelphia, Pa., and Leon Zolotkoff, Chicago, Ill.; Honorary Vice-Presidents: Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, New York City; Rev. H. Maslansky, New York City; Rabbi B. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Julius H. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lewis N. Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago, Ill.; Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Max Heller, New Orleans, La., and Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, New York City; Secretary, J. de Haas, 320 Broadway, New York City; Board of Directors: Morris Neaman, Pittsburg, Pa.; S. H. Borofsky, Boston, Mass.; Dr. B. L. Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. A. M. Radin, New York City; Chas. W. London, Baltimore, Md.; L. Lipsky, New York City; A. H. Fromenson, New York City; H. I. Barnett, New York City; George Tunkle, Augusta, Ga.; S.
HEBREW SABBATH SCHOOL UNION OF AMERICA


At a meeting of the Executive Council, held July 2, 1903, eleven sub-committees were appointed, to deal with various branches of the movement.

HEBREW SABBATH SCHOOL UNION OF AMERICA

The Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America held its Eighth Biennial Session at St. Louis, Mo., January 19, 1903, at Temple Israel in the afternoon and at Temple Shaare Emeth in the evening. The President, Rev. Dr. David Philipson, read his address, in which he made a number of recommendations, which were acted upon favorably, notably the suggestion that the Union issue Midrashic Leaflets, so as to familiarize the children in our schools with the tales of the Midrash through this means. A series of such Midrashic leaflets, prepared by Rabbi A. B. Rhine, will be issued by the Union during the school year 1903-1904.

Two papers were read at the St. Louis meeting, the one by Rabbi Abram Simon, Omaha, Neb., on "The Problem of the Jewish Sabbath-School," and the other by Rabbi M. J. Gries, Cleveland, Ohio, on "The Sabbath-School and the Unaffiliated."

The following officers were elected:

President, Rev. Dr. David Philipson, 852 Lincoln Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; Vice-President, Professor M. Mielziner (deceased), Cincinnati, O.; Treasurer, Simon Greenebaum, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, J. Ottenheimer, 533 Walnut, Cincinnati, O.; Assistant Secretary, S. H. Goldenson, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.; Board of Directors: Rev. Dr. H. Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. M. Cohen, Little Rock, Ark.; Rabbi M. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Dr. L. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rabbi M. Heller, New Orleans, La.; Rabbi H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.; Rabbi I. L. Rypins, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. Dr. S. Sale, St. Louis, Mo.; Rabbi M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Rabbi T. Schanfarber, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Jos. Silverman, New York City; Rabbi A. Simon, Omaha, Neb.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. J. Voor-sanger, San Francisco, Cal.

The Union issued a report of its activities during the past year, and has taken the initial steps towards gathering complete statistics of the religious schools of the country.

The Sabbath School Union recommended to the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which met in St. Louis the same week, that a Field Secretary be appointed to organize schools in such
localities where none exist. This recommendation was acted upon favorably, and at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held June 28, 1903, $5000 was appropriated for this purpose.

† INDEPENDENT ORDER AHAWAS ISRAEL

The year 5663 was intermediate between two meetings of the Independent Order Ahawas Israel. No report received. The next convention will take place in March, 1904, in New York City. Grand Secretary, L. Herman, Germania Bank Building, 190-194 Bowery, Rooms 207 and 211, New York City.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH

Executive Committee: Leo. N. Levi, President, 723 Lexington Ave., New York City; Julius Bien, Chancellor of Foreign Affairs, New York City; Jacob Furth, Vice-President and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio; Solomon Sulzberger, Honorary Secretary, New York City; Joseph D. Coons, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Albert Elkus, Sacramento, Cal.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Adolph Moses, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.
Joseph Jasper, Secretary, 106 Forsyth, New York City.
Chas. Weishaupt, Clerk, 27 Pine, New York City.

STATE OF THE ORDER

The membership of the Order in America during the past eighteen months has increased by nearly 1000, notwithstanding a large loss among the endowment members. Statistics show that the endowment members are dwindling at the rate of about 12½ per cent a year, while the non-participating members are adding to their numbers at the rate of about 25 per cent. In five of the seven districts, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, the non-endowment members are now in the majority. The whole number of members in America at present is more than 17,500, of whom over 9000 do not participate in the insurance feature. In nearly all the districts the endowment troubles are practically at an end. The endowment has been placed on a secure basis, and no more accessions to the participants are taken.

FOREIGN DISTRICTS

The membership of the German Grand Lodge (now 5500) is increasing at the rate of about 15 to 20 per cent every year.

After the Kishineff massacre many thousands of marks were raised for the relief of the sufferers, and a commissioner was sent to Russia to investigate the conditions existing at Kishineff.
In Austria and Roumania like activity is manifest. Despite many obstacles the Roumanian Grand Lodge has increased its membership. It has been devoting its attention to matters affecting the Jews in Roumania. During the past year it succeeded in inducing the abandonment of the oppressive rural laws.

Full reports have not been received from all the independent lodges in the Orient, in Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, and Palestine. The lodge at Philippopolis, Bulgaria, reports great activity. The members have founded a new lodge located at Slivno, Bulgaria.

Immigration Problems

As set forth in the report of the Executive Committee for 1901-1902, the Executive Committee of the Order had induced the Department of State to give a promise to use leniency towards the Jewish immigrants who were compelled to leave their native lands because of persecutions and economic conditions and to seek a refuge in the United States. In 1902, the former Commissioner-General T. V. Powderly, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Honorable Frank P. Sargent. On his assumption of the office many improvements were made, and the laws were strictly enforced. An outcry was raised against the local immigration officials at New York, the Commissioner-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the entire administration. A number of immigrants were seeking entrance to this country through Canada. To guard against any infraction of the law through that channel, there had been established at Montreal, as part of the United States Immigration Service, a special bureau to deal with immigration from Canada. The outcry against the Government extended to this Bureau, which was in charge of Mr. Robert Watchorn. The agitation having been brought to the notice of the President of the Order, and the existing conditions examined by him, he announced that he recognized that the crowded condition of the Barge Office and the secret sessions of the Special Board of Inquiry were evils requiring correction; and that both these matters would be laid before the proper officials.

Several conferences were held between the Washington representative of the Order, Honorable Simon Wolf, and the authorities. The one with Commissioner-General Sargent, held in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1903, is described in Bulletin No. 6, issued by the President.

Removal Work

Since the Order undertook the Removal Work, in June, 1900, nearly 10,000 newly-arrived immigrants and dwellers on the lower East Side of New York have been distributed to about 450 places in the United States, and have been afforded an opportunity to better their material and physical condition in improved environ-
ments. Over 90 per cent of those sent out from New York have proven satisfactory to the communities to which they were sent, and are now doing much better than they ever could have done on the crowded East Side of New York.

A full record of the movement from its origin appears in the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1901-1902, and a history of its achievements during the past year will appear in the Annual Report, soon to be issued, for the year 1902-1903. The Removal Work has been simplified. The distinctions between Roumanian and other Jews, and between recent and former arrivals have been abandoned, and the Roumanian Relief Committee and Industrial Removal Office consolidated into one committee, called the Removal Committee, which is composed of Cyrus L. Sulzberger, President; Leo N. Levi, President of the B'nai B'rith; Nathan Bijur, Meyer S. Isaacs, and Eugene Benjamin. Working in harmony with the committee are the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society (see p. 134), the Baron De Hirsch Fund Committee (see p. 114) and the United Hebrew Charities of New York City. The office of the committee is located at 104 Rivington, and is in charge of David M. Bressler, Manager, to whom all communications should be sent. Throughout the country committees have been formed to find work for the refugees and to send in requisitions. These committees are in most cases under the auspices of the B'nai B'rith Lodges.

Removals from June, 1900, to Feb. 25, 1901............1294
Removals from Feb. 25, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1901........1830
Removals from Jan. 1, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1902........3208
Removals from Jan. 1, 1903, to date, over............3200

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The Hospital has been receiving from the Executive Committee the assistance decreed by the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Order at the Chicago Convention. Thus far it has received approximately $12,000. The ready means for propaganda offered by the machinery of the B'nai B'rith has been taken advantage of by the able officials of the Hospital with great success. The contributions thus received, together with the fixed donation of the Grand Lodge, have enabled the managers of the Hospital to increase its capacity greatly, and have placed its future on a sure foundation (see p. 150).

NEW YORK EAST SIDE PROBLEM

To promote the consolidation into one community of the 300,000 Russian, Polish, Galician, Roumanian, Hungarian, Oriental and German Jews living on the lower East Side of New York, and
bring about an amicable relation between it and the community of so-called American Jews, propaganda was made on behalf of the Order, but for a long time the seed fell upon sterile ground. Finally the propagandists succeeded in founding Justice Lodge, No. 532, and shortly afterwards Roumania Lodge, No. 536.

The enthusiasm aroused on the East Side by these two pioneer lodges suggested the advisability of establishing B'nai B'rith headquarters in that portion of the city. The officers of District Grand Lodge No. 1 established at the headquarters a branch of the Maimonides Free Circulating Library, with a librarian in attendance. After much difficulty a three-story-and-basement building located at 106 Forsyth Street, in the very heart of the East Side, was secured, the lease having been taken in the name of the President of the Executive Committee.

Two new lodges have been formed on the East Side during the past year, namely, Harmonie Lodge and Liberty Lodge. Besides the public meetings, these four lodges have been active in many other directions. Liberty Lodge, No. 550, composed principally of young professional men of the East Side, has appointed a committee to take up the question of dependent and delinquent children. The recently attempted legislation which would have deprived to a great extent a number of the tenement dwellers of the lower East Side of the light and air they enjoy under the present laws was successfully defeated by the lodges in connection with other organizations.

Through the efforts of Dr. Isidore Singer, an active member of Justice Lodge, Dr. Frederick Müller, assistant of Professor Lorenz, was induced to stop over in New York on his way from Vienna to Chicago to operate by the now famous bloodless surgical method on a number of poor crippled children affected with congenital hip disease. Dr. Müller operated on eleven children at the Beth Israel Hospital. As a token of appreciation of his noble work, a banquet was tendered him under the auspices of the four East Side lodges.

The Kishineff Massacre

After a careful examination and investigation of all the facts of the massacre by the President of the Order, Bulletin No. 7 was issued, counselling sobriety of expression and action, and pointing out the necessity of appealing to the humanity and sense of justice of the Russian Emperor to protect the Jews of his Empire. Arrangements were made for conferences between the Executive Committee of the Order and the President of the United States and the Secretary of State on June 15, 1903, at Washington. The Executive Committee assembled at the national capital June 14, 1903, and considered, besides the annual report of the Order, the question of urging the United States Bureau of Immigration to in-
conclude in its statistical reports the religious profession of all immigrants, or to discontinue the special statement of the religion of Jewish immigrants. Honorable Simon Wolf was appointed to represent the Order in this matter with the Government.

The conference with the President and the Secretary of State occurred on the morning of June 15. A memorandum was submitted to Secretary Hay, suggesting two methods for making effectual the indignation aroused in the United States by the Kishineff occurrence, viz.: a petition to the Czar to be delivered to him through our Government, and an international conference of all Powers to consider religious and racial persecutions. A draft of the petition was attached. Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt made addresses to the delegates, expressing abhorrence of the outrages. It was held that it would not be proper for the Government of the United States to make representations on the subject to the Czar.

Shortly afterwards a letter was received from the Secretary of State to the effect that the President had concluded to forward the petition to Russia. After this letter was received and the contents thereof published in the press, the Russian Government unofficially intimated that the petition would not be received. This led to a conference on July 14 between Leo N. Levi, President of the Order, Simon Wolf, and Oscar S. Straus, and the President at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I. At this conference it was decided to send a dispatch to the United States Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, containing instructions to present the text of the petition to the Russian Government and to inquire if it would be received.

Copies of the petition, which had been sent out for signature, began to come in. They were signed by many of the most representative men of the country, among whom were ambassadors, ministers, governors, mayors, judges, and other city and state officials and well-known merchants, bankers, and others in private life.

The Russian Government in reply to the dispatch informed the United States Government that the petition would not be received.

**Home Bureau for Orphans**

The Executive Committee of the Order at its meeting in Atlantic City in July, 1902, authorized and directed the President to formulate plans for conducting a Bureau for the placing out of orphan children. This action of the committee was communicated to the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Jewish Charities (see p. 147), which entrusted the entire subject to the Order, tendering at the same time the co-operation of its committee in formulating modes of procedure.

The Home Bureau has not so far been successful in accomplish-
ing much towards the placing of children with private families. There are, however, several applications in the hands of the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Order, who is investigating the desirability of placing children with families applying for them. For various reasons several applications had to be declined.

All communications relative to this matter should be addressed to Joseph Jasper, Secretary of Executive Committee, 106 Forsyth, New York City.

† INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Independent Order Brith Abraham was held in New York City, May 17, 1903. According to the Report of the Grand Secretary, 34 new lodges had been formed since the previous convention, and one lodge had been consolidated with another; the present number of lodges is 318, with 61,619 members (31,821 men and 29,798 women), an increase of 6578. The property of the lodges aggregates $294,992.17. Among the disbursements was $181,778, in settlement of 365 deaths claims. Besides, $43,599 was paid out in sick benefits; $24,024 for the relief of members in distress; $3500 by the Grand Lodge to members whose lodges could not afford relief; $600 to hospitals and asylums; and $15,449 for funeral expenses. The Orphans Trust Fund now administers $11,513.74 for 85 orphans. Balance of the Endowment Fund, $9593.23; the Age Fund, $7330.31; Reserve Fund, $141,661.38.

The office of the Order has been moved to 37 East 7th Street, New York City. Grand Secretary, Jacob Schoen.

† INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

The Executive Committee of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel met February 15, 1903, in New York City. The annual reports of the various departments of the Order were submitted. The Order has begun to issue a Monthly Bulletin, published at Chicago, Ill. Grand Secretary, J. H. Goldsmith, 1161 Madison Av., New York City.

† INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF JUDAH

The year 5663 was intermediate between two biennial meetings of the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah. No report received. Grand Secretary, Sigmund Fodor, 78 Second Av., New York City.
INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF BENJAMIN

The Independent Order Sons of Benjamin celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence March 9, 1903, by a banquet and ball at Terrace Garden, New York City. Grand Secretary, Adolph Silberstein, 212 East 58th, New York City; Assistant Grand Secretary, Louis B. Franklin, 66 East 109th, New York City.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Independent Western Star Order was held May 2-4, 1903, Chicago, Ill. The Grand Master in his report urged the consolidation of the Order with the Progressive Order of the West and the Order Knights of Zion, a proposition looking to that end having been submitted. The Convention adopted resolutions deprecating the Kishineff atrocities and voting $50 for the aid of the sufferers.

During the year seven new lodges had been installed, one had been suspended, and three had been consolidated with others. The number of lodges at present is 48, situated in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan. The number of members is 4239, a net gain during the year of 624. Of these 4110 are beneficial, and 129 social. Twenty-two death claims, amounting to $10,450, were paid out. The balance in the treasury is $9661.65. The Order owns a cemetery, the financial status of which is satisfactory.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Wm. A. Jonesi, Chicago, Ill.; First Deputy Grand Master, H. M. Barnett; Second Deputy Grand Master, S. Hoffman; Grand Secretary, I. Shapiro, 183 West 12th, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Endowment Treasurer, Nathan Getz; Grand General Fund Treasurer, L. Rosenberg; Grand Outer Guard, S. Rabinowitz; Chairman on Law, J. S. Mehlman; Chairman on Appeals, A. Kallish; Chairman on Reserve Endowment Fund, H. Bisco; Chairman on Printing, Dr. A. M. Shabad.

ISRAELITE ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Branches of the Israelite Alliance of America have been formed in Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn and New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Providence, R. I. Reports have been received from the Branches in New York City and Brooklyn.

The New York Branch is composed of delegates from various Jewish societies throughout New York City, and of such individual members as have manifested a desire to participate actively in the work. Its aims are: (1) To obtain for American citizens
of the Jewish faith the right to travel and reside in any country without discrimination on account of race or creed. (2) To interest itself in the immigrants who are the victims of persecution, and to endeavor to find a means for settling them in other than the congested districts. (3) To interest itself in instilling a religious spirit in the minds of the young, and to that end it will endeavor to have all synagogues establish schools for religious training. (4) To create public opinion in behalf of religious tolerance and universal emancipation, and encourage all movements directed thereto.

For the furtherance of these aims various committees have been established. The Propaganda Committee is actively engaged in conducting mass meetings to propagate the movement and in organizing branches. The problem of immigration is being seriously considered. A special committee has been appointed whose duty it is to gather facts and act in conjunction with other organizations who are considering the problem. It was thought from the outset that it would be well for this Alliance to acquaint itself with the conditions of persecuted peoples, such as the Finns, the Stundists, and other Russian dissenters. The committee appointed for this special work has been in active communication with the leaders of thought among these.

In the spring of 1902 the attention of Congress was called to the discrimination against American citizens in Russia, and a request was then made by this organization that Congress take "proper and necessary measures to remove such discriminations." A careful study of the question has been made, and a pamphlet published setting forth clearly the status of the American Jew who wishes to travel or reside in Russia; and the numerous instances cited show that the discriminations therein set forth are an affront to American citizenship. The terrible outrages at Kishineff called forth a dignified protest from this Alliance.

The first Annual Meeting was held in the Vestry Rooms of Temple Emanu-El, on Sunday, May 17, 1903. Addresses were delivered by Honorable A. S. Solomons and Dr. David Blaustein.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Joseph M. Baum; First Vice-President, Philip Fischer; Second Vice-President, Miss Jeanette M. Schwabe; Third Vice-President, Dr. A. L. Wolbarst; Treasurer, Miss Rebecca Morgenthau; Corresponding Secretary, A. H. Simon, 116 Nassau, New York; Financial Secretary, David P. Swick; Recording Secretary, S. P. Frank. Executive Committee: Nissim Béhar, Jacob J. Aronson, Joseph J. Corn, Aaron A. Belchatosky, Henry Brodsky, Bernard Bloch, Gabriel Davidson, Arnold Levitas, Samuel Leavitt, Edward Lelyveldt, Elias B. Goodman, Max L. Schallek, Samuel Seinfel, Miss Sarah Davis, and Miss Rose Mayer.
At the instance of M. Nissim Béhar, founder of the Israelite Alliance of America, Lewis B. Michaelson, the Alliance Israélite Field-Worker, addressed a number of Jewish societies in Brooklyn, which led to an organization meeting in the Hebrew Education Society of Brooklyn on Sunday, June 7, 1903. Temporary officers were elected, and it was agreed to publish the following circular: Inasmuch as there exist, in many foreign countries, racial persecution and religious intolerance, so cruel and inhuman as to arouse the indignation of all freedom-loving people, and as by reason of such persecution and intolerance certain American citizens are excluded from the enjoyment of well-recognized international privileges; and furthermore, as the establishment of religious liberty and civil equality throughout the world is a characteristic of true enlightenment, and in harmony with the spirit of American institutions, therefore, the Brooklyn Branch of the Israelite Alliance of America has been organized with the following as its aims and objects: 1. To secure equal civil and political rights for all American citizens travelling or residing abroad, irrespective of race or creed, and to create in this country a public feeling and a public demand therefor. 2. To study the problem of civil and political equality, and religious and racial toleration in search of a solution thereof. 3. To interest the American Jewish youth in the study of Jewish conditions in this country and abroad.

On June 21 another meeting was held, at which it was decided to form the following committees: Propaganda, Foreign Affairs, Vigilance, Education, Religion.

On July 25 a meeting was held for the purpose of election of officers, resulting as follows: President, Samuel Seinfeld, 990 Madison, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Ed. Neimark, L. J. Rathner, S. Morris; Corresponding Secretary, H. Veld; Recording Secretary, A. Mehl; Financial Secretary, B. Sakoloff; Treasurer, H. Seinfeld; Chairman of Committee on Propaganda, A. H. Rubinnooz, 857 Myrtle Ave.; Chairman of Committee on Literature, Alex. S. Rosenthal.

See also ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE, p. 109.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

I. FARM LOANS

During 1902 the Society granted 80 farm loans, amounting in the aggregate to $41,517.06; during the first six months of 1903, 74 farm loans, amounting in the aggregate to $33,975.00.

Including the loans turned over to the Society by the Baron
de Hirsch Fund, it has now on its books over three hundred and fifty farm loans, made to an equal number of Jewish families.

II. Removal Work

Early in 1901 a plan of co-operation was decided on between the Independent Order B'nai B'rith (see p. 126), 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 now located at No. 104 Rivington Street, New York City, in charge of a Manager, Mr. David M. Bressler, with a sufficient office force. It is a branch of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society. Until very recently travelling representatives were employed for the purpose of organizing various communities throughout the United States, so as to procure their direct co-operation. With the growth of the movement, however, and the realization on the part of various communities of the great importance and far-reaching effects of the movement, the necessity for travelling representatives has been practically done away with. An expression of the popular favor of the movement is found in the fact that the Industrial Removal Office has been enabled to open seven agencies in as many cities, one each in Rochester, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Chicago. For the people that are sent to these various cities, employment is found either in the city itself or in a town nearby, and the latter phase of the work, that is to say, the placing of the people in the smaller communities, has been specially encouraged by the office. These “agencies” consist of local committees, each of which engages a paid agent, who is subject to its supervision. Co-operation with cities and towns in which there are no “agencies” has been brought about by the personal efforts of the officers and executive staff of the Industrial Removal Office. In a number of the communities the work is done by committees similar to those in the “agencies,” but they are comparatively small towns, in which industrial conditions do not warrant the employment of paid agents. The results thus far obtained by this system of agencies is highly gratifying, and the establishment of several more agencies in the near future is contemplated.

During the year 1902, 3208 persons were sent out from New York, consisting of 118 families removed with their heads, 237 families following their heads (the two classes comprising 1361 persons), 248 married men who had their families in the United States, 407 married men whose families were in Europe, and 935 unmarried men.

During the first six months of 1903, 2721 persons were sent out from New York, of which 164 were families removed with the
head of the family, 155 families following heads formerly removed (the two classes comprising 1305 persons), 162 married men who had their families in the United States, 497 married men whose families were in Europe, and 757 unmarried men.

In classifying the men sent out according to their occupation, we find the following facts for 1902 and the first six months of 1903:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1902</th>
<th>1903</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>.2%</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddlers in New York</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</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 from November 1, 1901, to November 1, 1902:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1902 Cases</th>
<th>1902 Persons</th>
<th>1903 Cases</th>
<th>1903 Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still at original place of settlement</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left for places unknown</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left for places known</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>88.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.8%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still at original place of settlement</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>.8%</td>
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<td>Left for places known</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
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<td>Left for places unknown</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Returned to New York</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not heard from</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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<td><strong>10.7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.5%</strong></td>
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Result of work done from November, 1902, to May 1, 1903.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1902 Cases</th>
<th>1902 Persons</th>
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<td>Satisfactory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Still at original place of settlement</td>
<td>79.9%</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
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<td>Left for places known</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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<td>Left for places unknown</td>
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<td>Returned to New York</td>
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<td><strong>89.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.4%</strong></td>
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Unsatisfactory Cases Persons
Still at original place of settlement .......... 1.6% 1.4%
Left for places known .......................... 2.4% 1.9%
Left for places unknown ....................... 2.1% 1.4%
Returned to New York ........................... .5% .3%

6.6% 5.%

Not heard from .................................. 4.1% 3.6%

100. % 100. %

The officers and directors of the Society are as follows: President, Cyrus L. Sulzberger; Vice-President, Eugene S. Benjamin; Treasurer, Eugene Meyer; Secretary, Fred. M. Stein; all of New York City.


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

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The activity of this organization has assumed noteworthy proportions. During 1902, 56 families, consisting of 302 individuals, were assisted to establish themselves on farms in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and in the Territory of Oklahoma. Thirty-four of these families have filed homestead claims on free Government land, each taking 160 acres of land. Ten families purchased as many farms in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. These farms vary in size from 40 to 120 acres; the aggregate amount paid for these farms was $13,780. Twelve families located on rented farms in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota. The renters are working an aggregate of 1210 acres, and the aggregate rent of these twelve farms is $4160 annually.

Loans to the amount of $19,365.82 have been made by the Society during the year 1902, and the title loans outstanding January 1, 1903, were $27,182.12. The aggregate amount repaid during the year 1902 by the Society's protégés on loans made to them by the Society was $5306.86.

During the first six months of the present year, the Society assisted 67 families to take up farming as their vocation. Fifty-three of these families have filed homestead claims of 160 acres each in the States of North and South Dakota, and in Missouri.
Five have purchased farms in the States of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and nine have rented farms in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Loans to the amount of $25,415 have been made by the Society during this period of time to its protégés.

In all the Society had, on July 1, 1903, assisted 228 families to establish themselves as agriculturists. The Society's protégés are located not only in the Northwestern States, but as far south as Florida, and as far west as Nevada. The largest number, 95 families, is located in the Dakotas. Michigan comes next with 41 families; Illinois and Wisconsin, 19 each; Minnesota, 16; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 12. Four families are located in Missouri; Nevada and Oklahoma have each three families; and one family is located in Florida.

More than 15,000 acres of Government land have been taken up as homesteads; title has been acquired upon 5760 acres of these lands by 36 settlers.

The estates of these Jewish farmers, including their live-stock, which counts up into the hundreds, of horn cattle and horses, and their implements, represent a value of more than $100,000.

The Society raises its funds for making loans to its protégés by means of "Loan Certificates," which the Society issues in denominations of $10 and upwards. Certificates are redeemable after ten years from date of issue or before that time at the option of the Society, and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable January 1. The money realized from the sale of these certificates constitutes the "Loan Fund" of the Society. This fund is used for no purpose other than making loans to Jewish farmers. The current expenses of the Society are covered from a general fund contributed by members of the organization and by the Associated Charities of Chicago.

The Officers and Directors of the Society are: President, Adolph Loeb; Vice-President, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch; Secretary, Hugo Pam; Treasurer, Edward Rose; Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Levy, 1180 Douglas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Directors: Louis Becker, Israel Cowen, Leopold Gans, Henry N. Hart, Adolph Moses, David M. Pfaelzer, Rev. J. Rappaport, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz, Morris Weil; all of Chicago, Ill.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

The Seventh Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 9-29, 1903, under the direction of the Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz; the President, Mr. Jacob Gimbel; and the Director, Isaac Hassler, Esq.; all of Philadelphia.

The work was divided into departments, as follows:
1. Department of Religious School Work, according to the plans of the Committee of Fifteen appointed at the Sixth Summer Assembly:


"The Teachers and School-Room Equipment and Appliances," Miss Corinne B. Arnold, Philadelphia, Pa. (In conjunction with this lecture an exhibition of articles of value in religious instruction was held during the session.)

"The Status of the Jewish Teacher," Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.


"What the Jewish Teachers Should Know," Rev. Dr. David Phillipson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"What the Jewish Teacher Should Teach," Rabbi Abram Simon, Omaha, Neb.

Discussion of the Curriculum for Religious Schools, by the members of the Committee of Fifteen.

The following resolution was adopted:

Among the several conferences held during the past three weeks, under the auspices of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, none transcends in point of importance that of the Committee of Fifteen, appointed to study the conditions of our religious schools. Every one of the papers presented contained a number of suggestions, which, in order to become of practical value, should be brought to the attention of the superintendents and boards of education of the congregations and other educational institutions located in the various sections of the country, with the request that these suggestions be acted upon as early as possible.

With this purpose in mind it would be eminently advisable to issue a circular letter to be scattered broadcast recommending:

(1) The selection of teachers acquainted with Jewish thought and history and imbued with the Jewish spirit.

(2) The proper discrimination between the religious and secular instructions.

(3) The employment of certificated teachers at a salary commensurate with the dignity of the teacher's vocation.

(4) The sending of teachers now in the service of the religious schools to the Summer Assemblies of the Chautauqua, at the expense of the congregations and other societies in which they teach, a practice already inaugurated, and which, it is hoped, will grow from year to year, in order that the Jewish Chau-
tauqua may be put in the position of helping the religious schools of the country, by means of the rare opportunities of pedagogical training offered the teachers.

(5) The test of the curriculum submitted by Rabbi Simon during the next scholastic year in every religious school, with the special aim of having superintendents report, at the next Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the result of their practical application of said curriculum, stating in writing, if prevented from doing so in person, wherein they find the curriculum satisfactory or defective, in order that it may be revised to meet existing needs. To carry out such purpose manifold copies of the curriculum should be printed at once and circulated among superintendents and boards of religious schools before the first of September in order to give them the opportunity of putting the curriculum to an immediate test.

2. Hebrew Class: A Class in Hebrew, enrolling fifteen members and averaging in attendance ten, and meeting every day of the session, was conducted by Mr. Gerson B. Levi, of Philadelphia. The class was composed of teachers and persons interested in Jewish educational work, and successfully followed "The Advanced Hebrew Course 1," compiled by Mr. Levi, and recently issued by the Society, including instruction in Hebrew Grammar and exercises in translation of Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew.


"American Jewish History," Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.

4. Course in Applied Philanthropy:

Opening Lecture, "Historical Development of Jewish Charity," Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, New York City.

"Health Problems of the Jewish Poor," Dr. Maurice Fishberg, New York City.

Discussion by Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Dr. Louis Steinbach, Dr. Louis Jurist, and Dr. David Riesman, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

"The George Junior Republic," Mr. William R. George, Freeville, N. Y.

"Dependent and Delinquent Children:" The work of the Juvenile Courts, Judge Julius M. Mayer, New York City; Probation work among Jewish boys, Mrs. Sophie C. Axman, New York City; Juvenile Aid Association, Philadelphia, Mrs. Sol. Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Jewish Protectory, Louis Marshall, Esq., New York City; Entertainments for boys and girls, Miss Belle Lindner, of the Educational Alliance, New York City. (See also, below, account of Popular Conference on
THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

"How to Relieve the Congestion among the Jewish Inhabitants of our Large Cities.")

5. Popular Conferences were held as follows:
   (a) "Status of the Jews in Russia." Addresses by Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa. (presiding); Colonel John B. Weber, Buffalo, N. Y., United States Commissioner to Russia in 1891; Honorable Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; and Rabbi H. Masliansky, New York City. The outcome of the Conference was the following resolution offered by Isaac Hassler, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

   The Jewish Chautauqua Society, in its Summer Assembly, joins in the expression of feeling of the civilized world against the persecution and massacre of the Jews of Kishineff, Russia.

   The Society believes that in the creation of a strong public opinion and in its expression through appropriate channels a most effective, practical remedy lies. Accordingly, the thanks of the Jewish people are due to the press, especially the press of the United States, for their searching reports and investigations, which have contributed so largely to convey and reflect the feelings of all right thinking men in condemnation of the outrages.

   The Society commends the action of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith in giving orderly and proper utterance to the sentiment of the American people and joins in and endorses the petition formulated for this purpose by the Order for presentation to the Russian authorities.

   The Society expresses its thanks and praise for the courageous stand in behalf of liberty of conscience and humanity taken by the President and other executive officers of the United States in agreeing to transmit this petition to the Russian authorities.

   A copy of this Resolution, signed by the Chancellor, the President, and the Secretary of the Society, shall be sent to the Independent Order B'nai B'rith for such use as the Order may determine.

   (b) "The Attitude of Jewish University Students towards Jewish Problems." Addresses by Dr. Henry Berkowitz (presiding); Messrs. J. Garfield Moses, Louisville, Ky.; Ralph J. Schwartz, New Orleans, La.; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bernard Ernst, New York City; Albert M. Friedenberg, New York City; Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Albany, N. Y.; Rabbi George A. Kohut, New York City; and Isaac Hassler, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. The sentiment of the Conference was formulated in the following resolution:

   In view of the indifference of many Jewish students in their attitude towards Jewish problems as brought out in the Students' Conference, held Sunday, July 19, the following recommendations are made:
(1) That we urge upon all rabbis, communal workers, etc., to enlist to the fullest possible extent young college men and women in the various departments of their work; that they strive to promote a stronger feeling of sympathy and confidence, making the first advances themselves, if necessary, for this end.

(2) That parents be made to realize the importance of religious influence in a young man's life at the formative period during his college career, so that they urge upon their sons attendance at synagogue and other manifestations of interest in matters Jewish.

(3) That we recommend to Jewish congregations and communities that wherever feasible societies be organized for Jewish college students for the purpose of better mutual understanding, arousing Jewish spirit and stimulating interest in Jewish history and literature, as well as in present day Jewish problems, using Chautauqua methods when possible.

(4) That we urge congregations to set aside a number of seats for the accommodation of students, issuing cards of admission for this purpose.

(c) A conference on "How to Relieve the Congestion among the Jewish Inhabitants of Our Large Cities." Opening address by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York City; "The Present Status of the Jewish Immigrant," Honorable Simon Wolf, Washington, D.C.; "Work of the Industrial Removal Bureau of New York," Mr. David M. Bressler, Manager; "Distribution in the West," Mr. Max Senior, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following resolution was adopted at the Conference:

As a result of the meeting held on Sunday, July 26, 1903, at which the congestion existing in the large cities of the United States was discussed, we recommend that as wide publicity as possible be given to the movement inaugurated to find employment for those of our co-religionists who are at present located in the overcrowded districts of New York and other cities, in such towns and smaller cities throughout the United States where the opportunity may be accorded to live under sanitary and healthful conditions, and in such places where economic conditions are not so distinctly unfavorable.

We further recommend that where the present residents of large cities can be induced to take up the profession of agriculture a movement to this end should be encouraged and fostered to every extent.

6. Popular Lectures and Entertainments. Lecture by Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill., "Some Modern Plays;" Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Jewish Ideas of the Messiah." Musical and Literary Entertainment, participated in by Mrs. Josie Stern Weyl, Miss Helene Marks, Miss Helen Fleisher, and Miss Helen Pulaski, of Philadelphia, and Miss Eu-
genia Platky, of New York, with a reading of Tennyson's Enoch Arden, arranged by Richard Strauss as a melodrama for the pianoforte, by Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Miss Pulaski.

An informal collation was given by the officers and committees of the Society in honor of Rev. Drs. Hirsch and Kohler, and the other participants in the program.

7. Divine Services were participated in by the following: Rabbis Henry M. Fisher, Atlantic City; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Martin A. Meyer, Albany, N. Y.; Abram Simon, Omaha, Neb.; and William Armhold, Philadelphia. Children's Services were conducted by Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, and George A. Kohut, New York.

The annual meeting of the Society at the close of the session was presided over by the President, Mr. Jacob Gimbel, Philadelphia, Pa. Reports were presented by the Secretary, Isaac Hassler, and the Treasurer, Clarence K. Arnold, Philadelphia, Pa. The reports showed that the Assembly had increased in attendance over previous years, justifying the change of location from the rooms of the local synagogue to the larger quarters of the Royal Palace Hotel. The average attendance at the morning sessions was from 150 to 350 persons, and at the evening sessions from 300 to 800 persons. Several congregations sent teachers as their representatives to the Assembly, a measure which has been constantly advocated and which is now being adopted. It is designed, as the response in this direction grows, to expand the more serious class work for teachers, and make of the Assembly a gathering for all those interested in Jewish educational and school work.

In the reading course work about twelve new circles have been formed during the year, the growth in this direction being somewhat handicapped by lack of the services of a Field Secretary.

A course on "Jewish Characters in English Fiction," by Rabbi Harry Levi, of Wheeling, W. Va., and two courses in Hebrew, "Beginners' Hebrew Course for Instruction in the Elements of Hebrew Reading and Translation," and an "Advanced Hebrew Course for Instruction in the Elements of Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises in Translation from Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew," by Mr. Gerson B. Levi, of Philadelphia, were issued during the year.

The following officers were elected: President, Jacob Gimbel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Herman S. Friedman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Isaac Hassler, P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Clarence K. Arnold, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Trustees: Mrs. Rosa Frank, Mrs. Eva Coons, Leon Dalsimer, Herman S. Friedman, Louis Gerstley, Milton Gold-

Educational Council: Rabbi Abram Simon, Omaha, Neb.; David W. Amram, Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, Miss Corinne B. Arnold, Rabbi Julius H. Greenstone, Gerson B. Levi, Dr. Lewis Steinbach, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Dr. Richard Gottheil, Professor Morris Loeb, Miss Julia Richman, Miss Rose Sommerfeld, all of New York City; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Jos. Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; and Rabbi Harry Levi, Wheeling, W. Va.


JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

For an account of the Jewish Publication Society of America, see Report of the Fifteenth Year, p. 221.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

The Jewish Theological Seminary, founded 1886, reorganized 1902, is situated in New York City, 531-535 West 123rd Street, near Broadway, in a commodious building, the gift of the Honorable Jacob H. Schiff. This building was dedicated on April 26, 1903, with the following exercises:

Opening prayer, Rev. Dr. S. Schulman.
Presentation of building, Honorable Jacob H. Schiff.
Acceptance on behalf of Corporation, Dr. Cyrus Adler.
Address, Rev. Dr. K. Kohler.
Benediction, Rev. Dr. Marcus Jastrow.

The Synagogue in the building was dedicated on May 27, 1903.


LECTURES.—Dr. Cyrus Adler will give a course of lectures to the students during the first half year on the Jewish calendar.

A course of public lectures will be given on Thursday evenings, beginning November 12, 1903.

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. Instruction in Hazanut is provided, and is optional with members of the Senior Class.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—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 I-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.

Harvard University has established a group leading to the Bachelor's Degree which includes the foregoing subjects required
for admission, and Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Chicago have agreed to provide instruction necessary for admission to the Seminary. The Gratz College, of Philadelphia, prepares students for admission to the Seminary.

There is no tuition fee at the Seminary, and regular students are admitted to the courses of Columbia University free of charge.

**Scholarships.**—A scholarship of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum has been established by the Board of Directors in memory of Joseph Blumenthal. It will be awarded during the coming year, for one year, by the President of the Faculty, after consultation with the Faculty, to the most deserving student of the Senior Class.

A scholarship of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars a year will be awarded for one year to the student passing the best entrance examination.

Two scholarships of the annual value of four hundred dollars each, provided last year by friends of the Seminary in Philadelphia, are now held by Messrs. Arthur Ginzler and Solomon Z. Prokesh.

**Prizes.**—The following Prizes are announced for the year 1903-1904:


Essays in competition for these prizes must be in the hands of the President of the Faculty no later than May 15, 1904.

**Entrance Examinations.**—The entrance examinations will be held on Monday, September 28, 1903, beginning at 10.30 a.m. The Seminary will be open for instruction on Tuesday, September 29, 1903.


**Publications.**—The following Publications have been issued during the past year:
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Alumni Association of the Jewish Theological Seminary was organized at Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1901. Its membership consists of the graduates and former students of the Jewish Theological Seminary. The objects of the organization are the following: (a) To help in the promotion of the spiritual and scholarly status of the Seminary. (b) To work for the establishment of a stronger financial basis for the Seminary. (c) To develop the intellectual and spiritual standing of the Alumni. (d) To foster feelings of fellowship and mutual helpfulness among the Alumni.


The next annual meeting will be held in the summer of 1904 in New York City.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The work of the National Conference of Jewish Charities during the past year has been pursued along the lines outlined at the biennial meeting of May, 1902.
The Conference has gained strength by the enrollment of organizations in the following cities: Des Moines, Iowa; Evansville, Ind.; Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss.; San Antonio, Texas; Syracuse, N. Y.; and additional organizations in the cities of St. Paul, Minn., and Houston, Texas.

Active work in securing the co-operation of institutions has resulted in the enrollment of the following: The Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.; Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, San Francisco, Cal.; Home for Hebrew Orphans, Philadelphia, Pa.; Leopold Morse Home and Orphanage, Boston, Mass.; Jewish Foster Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City; Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, New Orleans, La.

The Committee on Scholarships succeeded in securing sufficient funds to establish two scholarships. The one at the University of Chicago was granted to a student of the University of Virginia. After a year's course in theory and practice of philanthropy under the direction of Dr. Chas. Henderson and work with the organized charities of Chicago, he has enrolled in the class of the Summer School of Philanthropy of New York City. Before entering upon active work in his chosen field, he will be allowed another year's course in Chicago.

The second scholarship, in Columbia University, New York City, was granted to a graduate of Harvard University, who studied two years in Europe after taking the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard. A year's course in Columbia University with practical work under the direction of the United Hebrew Charities and the Charity Organization Society prepared him for active work, and he was placed in charge of the Chicago branch of the Industrial Removal Bureau of New York.

A sufficient sum has been subscribed for the continuance of the two scholarships during the coming year.

The Home Bureau for Dependent Children established at the last meeting of the National Conference decided to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, by whom the question of placing dependent children in homes had previously been considered. It is too soon to report results of the work undertaken in this direction.

A number of Free Loan Societies have been organized during the past year, notably by the organizations of the cities of Milwaukee, Baltimore, Detroit, and New Orleans.

The system of uniform records, recommended by the committee, has been adopted by many of the members of the Conference, with gratifying results.

The Executive Committee held a meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., July 26, 1903. The report of the Secretary was submitted.

It was decided to compile a complete list of the relief organiza-
tions of all the cities and towns of the United States, and that in
towns where there is no organization, the name of a representa-
tive Jewish citizen be included from whom could be secured, by
correspondence, any information of interest to and pertaining to
the work of the National Conference. It was also decided to hold
the next Conference in New York City, in May, 1904.

Secretary, Miss Hannah Marks, 731 West 6th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

The Sixth Annual Meeting and Pilgrimage of the National
Farm School was held October 19, 1902, on the grounds of the
School, at Farm School, near Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa. The
President reported that the eight graduates of the preceding year
continued to do well. Six others were graduated June 26, 1902,
and were also placed in good positions.

In recognition of the good work the school is doing, the State
has increased its appropriation to $5000 per year for two years.

At the opening of the school term in September, 1902, there
were 40 students: Seniors, 6; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 15; Fresh-
men, 15.

The receipts from all sources for the year ending October 1,
1902, were $16,859, including the State appropriation of $2500.
The expenditures for the same period amounted to $17,357.

John H. Washburn, Ph. D., is now Director in charge of the
Farm School.

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 Diary Stable erected by Mr. and Mrs.
Louis I. Aaron.

Memorial Trees to the number of 206 were planted on the
grounds up to May 1, 1903.

The graduating exercises of the third class were held June 26,
1903. 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, 44 North 3rd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Directors:
Sidney Aloe, Hart Blumenthal, Jas. S. Branson, Adolph Eich-
holz, S. Friedberger, Adolph Grant, Dr. H. Leffman, M. H.
Lichten, Howard A. Loeb, I. H. Silverman, Joseph Snellenburg,
all of Philadelphia, Pa.
THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The Third Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives was held at Denver, Colo., January 26, 1903; President Grabfelder in the chair.

Reports were read from the Executive Board, the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Superintendent.

The receipts on account of the general fund of the Hospital during the year amounted to $31,242.08, making, with the cash on hand January 1, 1902, a total of $36,374.77; $5473.75 was added to the building fund, making, with the cash on hand in that fund on January 1, 1902, a total of $12,905.30. The disbursements were $33,518.11 from the general fund and $10,524.37 from the building fund. Balance on hand January 1, 1903, $2470.93. During 1902, $2438.70 was received in bequests, which will constitute the nucleus of a sinking fund. Furthermore there was received $5000 from Mr. Adolph Lewisohn to be used as a special building fund and for the purchase of additional ground.

There were in the Hospital January 1, 1902, 62 patients; admitted during the year, 119; treated during the year, 181; discharged during the year, 106; died, 6; remaining at the Hospital January 1, 1903, 69 patients.

The per capita cost for the year was $1.14 for immediate and internal expenses. Of the 119 patients treated, 58 came from Russia; 45 were married; 71 single; 2 widowers; and 2 widows.

Proper resolutions were presented and adopted on the death of Joseph May, member of the Board of Trustees, and Arthur Prince, member of the Board of Managers.

Since the opening of the Hospital, December 10, 1899, there were admitted to the institution 389 patients. Of these were discharged 288, and died 32, leaving at the Hospital 69 patients on January 1, 1903. Of the 288 patients discharged, 27 had completely recovered, 121 substantially recovered. In 88 cases the progress of the disease was arrested, 57 were unimproved, and 4 were found to be non-tubercular. Of the 32 deaths, there were 20 in the first year of the existence of the institution, and only 6 in the second, and 6 in the third year. This great difference was produced by the fact that at the opening of the Hospital many patients were taken in almost a dying condition, because they were in Denver homeless and friendless. It is estimated that in the case of 65 per cent of all patients admitted in the second stage of the disease, gratifying results have been obtained.

The Hospital is built on the pavilion plan, in a number of separate buildings. A centre building is used as the dining room for the patients, and as the staff dining room. Annexed to this are the kitchen and pantries with all modern appliances. There is a sterilizing building where the bedding is sterilized.
daily, the sterilizer being large enough to contain the mattresses, bedding, and linens of from three to five beds. The additional pavilion, erected by M. Guggenheim's Sons, of New York, at a cost of $35,000, including equipment, in memory of their mother, Barbara Meyer Guggenheim, was dedicated January 25, 1903. 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.

The plans to establish a farm settlement in Colorado for convalescent consumptives, as contemplated, have not been carried out, for want of funds. The extreme limit of retention in the Hospital being one year, many might continue under medical supervision at the farm, and at the same time gain a partial livelihood by doing light outdoor labor.

The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Hospital:

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 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.

The order for admission of patient will be void if patient does not arrive at the Hospital within two weeks from date of order, unless sufficient reason is given before expiration of that time for non-arrival of patient.

5. Family of Patient.—Members of 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. Male patients must have, in addition, two celluloid or rubber 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 outside 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 following are the officers of the Hospital: President, Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky.; First Vice-President, Sol. W. Levi, Cincinnati, O.; Second Vice-President, Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Alfred Muller, 521½-526 Ernest & Crammer Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Treasurer, Benj. Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Field Secretary, Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver, Colo.

For a full account of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, and a list of the members of the Board of Trustees, the Directors, the Standing Committees, and the Medical Staff, see the Year Book for 1903, pp. 128-136.

† ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

The Twenty-Second Biennial Convention of the Order Brith Abraham was held May 10-12, 1903, at Boston, Mass. The greater part of the deliberations were taken up with a consideration of an alleged shortage of $5188.91 said to exist in the Endowment Fund. The Australian ballot system was adopted. No Grand Master can hereafter serve more than two successive terms. All lodges are in future to have their own relief fund. The disbursements during the year were $44,831.91; and the receipts, with
a balance of $1939.20 on hand at the beginning of the year, were $44,908.21; leaving a balance of $94.30. The Order now consists of 288 lodges, 47 new ones having been added during the year. There are 42,781 members, an increase of 6739 over last year. The Order has lodges in twenty-nine States. The next convention will be held May, 1905, in Baltimore, Md.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, Charles Dushkind, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, S. M. Kronheimer, Baltimore, Md.; Third Deputy Grand Master, E. Mantel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Secretary, Leonard Leisersohn, Florence Bldg, Second Av. and First Street, New York City; Grand Treasurer, Louis Levin, New York City; Endowment Treasurer, Sam. Kaurich, New York City.

ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL


The report of the Endowment Commissioners for 1902 showed receipts, $13,599.58; disbursements, $9354.75; balance in bank January, 1902, $5442.77; balance in bank January, 1903, $9687.60.

† District Grand Lodge No. 4 (consolidated with No. 5 in 1880) of the Order Kesher Shel Barzel held its Annual Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5, 1903. The officers elected are the following: President, F. S. Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio; First Vice-President, M. Levy, Louisville, Ky.; Second Vice-President, M. D. Rosenbach, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Isaac Russack, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Marx Liebschütz, 12th and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio. At this meeting the endowment fund feature was, after long agitation of the question, finally abandoned. Hereafter insurance will not be provided for members. The first installment of the money remaining in the Endowment Fund, amounting to $50, was returned to each of the 385 members. The purpose was to repay the whole Endowment Fund of $42,000 to the members, in three installments, within sixty days. During the existence of the Order, somewhat more than forty years, over $1,000,000 had been paid out in death benefits.

† ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

No report received. Grand Secretary, J. D. Zinner, 36' Blackstone Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
*PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST*

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Progressive Order of the West was held January 25-28, 1903, in St. Louis, Mo. The Grand Secretary reported that the receipts from all sources had been $7688.29; balance on hand at the last Convention, $8429.53; disbursements, among them death claims to the amount of $3500, $6261.90; leaving a balance on hand of $9855.92. The number of members was: male, 970; female, 751; total, 1721. Since the Convention the number has increased to 2148. During the year seven new lodges had been formed, and the charters of four had been revoked. Since the Convention four more new lodges have been installed, the number of lodges, situated at St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill., and Denver, Colo., now being 20.

The following officers were elected: Grand Master, Dr. M. I. De Vorkin, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, Michael Goldwasser; Second Deputy Grand Master, A. Frankel; Grand Secretary, Gus. Cytron, Fraternal Building, Room 9, Franklin Av. and 11th, or 2732 Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treasurer, A. Rosentreter, St. Louis, Mo.; Beneficiary Treasurer, Henry Seltzer.

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**SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CANTORS**

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Society of American Cantors was held May 26, 1903, in New York City. It was decided to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Solomon Sulzer, on March 4, 1904, and a committee was appointed to outline a plan of celebration.

The following officers were elected: President, Alois Kaiser, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, S. Rappaport, New York City; Treasurer, Ed. Kartschmaroff, New York City; Secretary, Wm. Loewenberg, 1842 North 13th, Philadelphia, Pa. Additional members of the Board of Directors: Wm. Sparger, Theo. Guinsburg, and H. Goldstein, all of New York City.

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**SOUTHERN RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION**

In response to a call issued by Rabbi Moses Perez Jacobson, of Shreveport, La., as temporary chairman, a meeting was held, March 16, 1903, at Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of forming an association of Southern Rabbis. There were present seventeen rabbis, representing the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. In addition to those present, rabbis in the Southern States who were unable to be present, by letter or telegram expressed their sympathy with the movement to organize a Southern Conference of Rabbis, and
signified their intention to become members of the organization about to be formed. A constitution and by-laws, and the title "Southern Rabbinical Association" were adopted. Only members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis are eligible to membership. The Conference lasted two days, devoted to organization and addresses. A tribute was paid to the late Professor Dr. M. Mielziner, by Rabbi A. Brill, of Greenville, Miss. Rev. I. P. Mendes, Savannah, Ga., was elected an honorary member. The next meeting of the association will be held in January, 1904, at Birmingham, Ala.

The following officers and directors were elected: President, M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Vice-President, M. P. Jacobson, Shreveport, La.; Secretary, L. Wolsey, 1419 Louisiana, Little Rock, Ark.; Treasurer, E. Levy, Selma, Ala. Executive Committee: George Solomon, Savannah, Ga.; Isidor Lewinthal, Nashville, Tenn.; Seymour Rottigheimer, Natchez, Miss.

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations completed the thirtieth year of its existence on July 8, 1903.

The Eighteenth Council of the Union was held in St. Louis, Mo., January 20-22, 1903. Steps were taken to promote the interests of Judaism throughout the United States in many directions, notably in the way of establishing a thorough system of circuit work by dividing the country into circuits, appointing men to take charge of them, whose duty it shall be to organize Congregations and Sabbath Schools in communities where none exist. Under the authority given by the Eighteenth Council, the Executive Board of the Union appropriated $5000 for the expenses of the first year for this work, and elected, as Director of Circuit Work, Rabbi George Zepin, a graduate of the Hebrew Union College, class of 1900, for the last three years Rabbi of the Congregation at Kalamazoo, Mich.

The election of Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, of New York, as President of the Hebrew Union College, promises to be of great benefit to that institution.

The subscriptions to the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund, which is being raised for the purpose of endowing the College, have reached $286,112, and will be continued until a sum amply sufficient shall have been obtained.

Executive Board of the Union: President, Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.; Vice-President, Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, Lipman Levy, Cincinnati, Ohio; Treasurer, Louis Krohn, Cincinnati, Ohio; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Marcus Bernheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Morris M. Cohn, Little
AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Rock, Ark.; Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, Ohio; Julius Freiberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis Gans, New York City; Nathan Hamburger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Samuel B. Hamburger, New York City; Samuel Heavenrich, Detroit, Mich.; Lewis Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Abram J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, Ohio; Morris Newburger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Abram Oppenheimer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sigmund Rheinstrum, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob H. Schiff, New York City; Julius Straus, Richmond, Va.; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin F. Teller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julius Weis, New Orleans, La.; Emanuel Wertheimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights: David Adler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Henry S. Frank, Butte, Mont.; Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Furth, Cleveland, Ohio; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.; Wm. B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaas W. Hellmann, San Francisco, Cal.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Warley Platzek, New York City; Charles H. Schwab, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis Se ongoing, Cincinnati, Ohio; George Seeman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Leo Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio; Simon Wolf (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

Office of Secretary: Commercial-Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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, Ohio (President); Abraham Bloom, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nathan Drucker, Cincinnati, Ohio; Julius Freiberg, Cincinnati, Ohio (Vice-President); Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky.; Simon Greenebaum, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Cincinnati, Ohio; Arnold Kohn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacob Kronacher, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Louis S. Levi, Cincinnati, Ohio; Solms Marcus, Chicago, Ill.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, New York City; Louis Stern, New York City; Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal.

During 1902-1903 the number of registered students was 41, divided into six classes, of which two were in the Preparatory and four in the Collegiate Department, with eight students in the former and thirty-three in the latter; three unregistered students also took instruction at the College. The faculty consisted of five
professors and five instructors, at the head of whom was Professor M. Mielziner, Ph. D., D. D., until his death, which occurred February 18, 1903. He was succeeded by Professor G. Deutsch, Ph. D., as Acting President, until the end of the scholastic year. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of New York City, has been elected President of the College, to take charge on September 1, 1903.

Students receive instruction in Hebrew Grammar; Bible and its commentaries of ancient and modern times; Talmud; Rabbinical Codes and Midrash; Jewish History and Literature; Liturgics; Jewish Philosophy; Ethics, Pedagogics, and Homiletics; Syriac, Arabic, and Aramaic. The annual public examination took place from June 22 to June 26, 1903, before the appointed Examiners, Rabbi Joseph Stolz, D. D., Chicago, Ill., and Rabbi Jacob Voor-sanger, D. D., San Francisco, Cal. The graduation and ordination of the nine members of the Senior Class took place June 27. The degree of Rabbi was conferred by Rev. Dr. G. Deutsch, Acting President of the College, on Morris Cahan, Henry M. Fisher, Solomon L. Kory, Nathan Krasnowetz, Louis Kuppin, Max J. Merritt, Max Raisin, Jonah B. Wise, and Louis Witt. Two of these will continue their studies in Europe, and almost all the others have been elected to fill pulpits in different parts of the country. The College Library, consisting of more than fifteen thousand volumes, has again received many valuable additions, principally by donation.

Professor Richard G. Moulton, of Chicago University, favored the faculty and students of the College with a recital of Job on April 6.

The Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union College

No report received. President, Rabbi Moses J. Gries, 45 Oak-dale, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, 71 Brainard, Detroit, Mich.

†THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada held its Second Biennial Convention, June 21, 1903, in New York City. At the morning session the President read his address, in which he touched upon the following points: He deprecated the discussion of the question of Sabbath transference; he reported the efforts of the Union in influencing University Boards and Boards of Examiners to arrange their schedule of examinations to accommodate Jewish students, in intervening with the city authorities in regard to the riots at the funeral of the late Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, and in righting
the Galician outrages upon Sholem Schnur; he recommended the formation of local congregational unions, the organization of religious schools for girls as well as boys, the federation of congregations for the purpose of securing the services of an English speaking Rabbi for the sake of the younger generation; and close affiliation with the Zionist movement; and he advocated the appointment of a Committee on Religious Ceremonies and State Law.

A resolution was adopted deprecating the present tendency toward divorce, insisting on the necessity, when divorce is required, of obtaining it in accordance with the precepts of the Jewish law. It urged on all rabbis who might be called on to grant religious divorces to convince themselves that the requirements of the State law had been fulfilled, and refuse to grant a rabbinical bill of divorce unless a civil divorce had first been secured.

The following papers were read: "Zionism and Judaism," by Jacob de Haas; "The Jewish Law and the Law of the State in Matters of Divorce," by David Werner Amram; "The Jewish Educational Problem," by Albert Lucas; and "A Criticism of Jewish Education in America," by Louis Lipsky.

The officers elected are the following: President, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, 99 Central Park, West, New York City; Vice-Presidents: Rev. Meldola De Sola, Montreal, Canada; L. N. Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. H. Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; K. H. Sarasohn, New York City; Secretaries: Isidore Hershfield, New York City; Albert Lucas, 66 West 105th, New York City; J. Buchhalter, New York City; Treasurer, Jacob Hecht, New York City. Trustees: The Executive and Rev. T. Abramowitz, Montreal, Canada; Dr. Cyrus Adler, New York City; David W. Amram, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. Joseph Baum, New York City; Gabriel Davidson, New York City; Jacob de Haas, New York City; Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, New York City; Julius J. Dukas, New York City; Henry P. Goldstein, New York City; Rev. J. H. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacob M. Guedalla, New York City; Dr. Henry Illoway, New York City; Rev. Philip Jaches, New York City; Rev. Dr. C. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Rev. Dr. P. Klein, New York City; Rev. M. Z. Margolies, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Henry S. Morais, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. M. Neustaedter, New York City; Simon Roeder, New York City; Henry V. Rothschild, New York City; Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneberger, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Hyman S. Shoher, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, New York City; Dr. Abraham L. Wolbarst, New York City.
UNITED ORTHODOX RABBIS OF AMERICA

The Second Annual Conference of the United Orthodox Rabbis of America was held in Philadelphia, Pa., August 16-19, 1903. The association numbers 65 members, all rabbis holding diplomas from European rabbis, and all of them officially connected with congregations in the capacity of rabbis. The States represented by the membership are: Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, and Canada.

At the first session Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa., delivered the address of welcome, and the president, Rabbi A. J. G. Lesser, Cincinnati, O., submitted his annual report.

With regard to schools for Jewish children, it was decided to draw up a systematic and uniform scheme of education for all Talmud Torahs and Hedarim in America; to give financial aid in the establishment of Talmud Torahs in small towns and country places; and to recommend the establishment of Hebrew schools for girls, of Hebrew High Schools for advanced students, and, in the larger cities, of schools at which both Jewish and secular branches are to be taught, the latter by graduates from the normal schools, in the employ of the City Boards of Education, with whom an arrangement to this effect should be made.

Representatives of the Yeshibah Rabbi Isaac Elchanan, at New York, submitted a proposition to make the school the official institution of the United Orthodox Rabbis of America. The matter was referred to a committee.

It was decided to establish labor bureaus in various cities through which Sabbath-keeping employees might be put into communication with Sabbath-keeping employers; to keep in touch with recent immigrants and aid them in obtaining positions in which they can observe the Sabbath: not to grant a certificate (Heksher) to dealers who violate the Sabbath; to urge their constituencies to patronize Sabbath-keeping dealers; and to advocate that labor unions include in their platforms the privilege of Sabbath observance. It was also proposed that co-operative factories be established by Jewish manufacturers together with workmen desirous of keeping the Sabbath.

In the discussion of marriages and divorces, the point emphasized was the warning to rabbis not to perform marriages unless a license had been issued, and was presented to the officiating rabbi, wherever such license was required by the State, and not to grant a divorce, unless it had first been decreed by the civil courts. It was decided that a certificate of divorce granted by persons not properly authorized should not be recognized by the association; that a record of all divorces granted by authorized
rabbis be kept by the secretary; and that in every city a record should be kept of illegal marriages, those not performed in accordance with Jewish laws.

Representatives of the "Aids of Zion," a Zionist organization of Philadelphia, Israel H. Levinthal chairman, petitioned the Conference to accept Zionism as one of the principles of the association. After a lengthy discussion, Zionism was unanimously accepted as part of the Conference program, with the proviso that the Zionist societies in America hold their meetings as literary and religious bodies, and not as social clubs.

At the last session a public meeting was held, and addresses delivered by Rabbis Lesser, Cincinnati, O.; Wilovsky, Chicago, Ill.; Yoffe, New York City; Sivitz, Pittsburg, Pa.; and Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.


Committee on Kosher: A. H. Yoffe, New York City, Chairman. Peace Committee: Rabbi Ravinson, Cleveland, O., Chairman. Committee on Sabbath: S. J. Englander, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman.