NECROLOGY

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

DIED

1905

AUGUST

27. Isaac J. Milner, journalist, at New York.

28. (end). Albert Cohn, antiquary and Shakespeare scholar at Berlin, aged 78.

SEPTEMBER


OCTOBER


13. Lyman G. Bloomingdale, merchant, at New York, aged 64.


21. Oser Kokesch, Zionist formerly member of the Smaller Actions Committee, at Vienna, aged 44.

29. Heinrich Meyer Cohn, Councillor of Justice, communal worker, at Berlin.


NOVEMBER


DECEMBER


8. Altamont Moses, member of the House of Representatives, South Carolina, at Sumter, S. C., aged 59.

14. Julius Freiberg, communal worker, at Cincinnati, O., aged 82.
1906

JANUARY

FEBRUARY
2. Samuel Siegmund Rosenstein, sometime professor of medicine at the University of Leyden, at the Hague, aged 74.
15. David Solomon Slouschz, rabbi at Odessa, aged 54.

MARCH
17. Martha Wolfenstein, writer, at Cleveland, aged 36.
22. Edward Bloch, publisher, at Cincinnati, aged 77.

APRIL
9. Emma Mordecai, educator and writer, at Richmond, Va., aged 93.

MAY
7. Max Judd, ex-consul to Austria, and chess champion, at St. Louis, aged 54.
22. Isaac Dembo, authority on the Shehitah, at St. Petersburg, aged 62.

JUNE
23. Emil Byk, member of the Austrian Reichsrath from Brody, Galicia.

JULY

AUGUST
A LIST OF LEADING EVENTS IN 5666

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

1905

AUGUST

— Many converted Jews in Russia return to Judaism in consequence of the Czar's edict of April 30 abolishing certain religious restrictions. Also Seventh Day Sabbath keepers and other Judaizing sects adopt the Jewish faith.

— News reaches Europe of the suffering of the Yemen Jews, especially in the capital Sanaa, by reason of the conflicts between Turks and Arabs. Many leave Yemen and settle in Egypt.

— The Jewish Territorial Organization issues a manifesto signed Israel Zangwill, Honorary President.

SEPTEMBER

2. A disastrous fire at Adrianople destroys fifteen hundred houses occupied by Jews and thirteen synagogues. Ten thousand Jews rendered homeless, along with forty thousand others.

4. A Jewish funeral procession at Kishineff, Bessarabia, Russia, charged by troops and police. Eighty Jews wounded, and four killed. No reason given for the occurrence.

6. Date of dispatch from Berlin describing anti-Semitic riots at Kertch, in the Crimea, Russia. Six Jews killed, 285 wounded, and 600 left destitute. The Town Council afterwards adopts resolutions expressing sympathy with the Jewish population, and in various ways tries to atone for the suffering inflicted upon the Jews.

24. Disturbances at the synagogue of Congregation Anshe Kanesses, Judd and Clinton streets, Chicago, Ill., during an address delivered by Mr. Adolf Kraus, President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, as a protest against the visit of the Jewish deputation to M. Witte, at Portsmouth.

28. The Council of Professors, St. Petersburg, Russia, votes in favor of the unrestricted admission of Jews to the university courses, and recommends the admission of all candidates for matriculation regardless of the regulation restricting Jewish students to three per cent of the student body.
30. At Ekaterinoslav, Russia, a mob, encouraged and supported by the police, invades three synagogues and attacks the Jews during the New Year’s Day service. Two persons killed and 368 wounded.

(early). The Austrian Minister of Public Worship confirms the decision of the Governor of Lower Austria annulling the order of the Burgo-master and Municipal Council of Vienna forbidding Shehitah in the slaughtering houses of the city.

— The Assistant-Governor of Moscow refuses permission to the several hundred privileged Jews living there to hold services in a private room, on the ground that the Ukase of April 30, 1905, on Religious Toleration contained nothing concerning Jews.

October

1. Italian and Irish laborers attack Jews gathered for the Tashlich ceremony at the Pike Street Recreation Pier, East River front, New York City. Six Jews injured.

8. Memorial address from Jews of America and Great Britain presented to Mrs. Clara Hay, wife of the late Secretary of State Hay.

15. Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, Chicago, Ill., celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the congregation as rabbi.

30. Manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia “extending to the people the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union, and association.” The Jews not mentioned.

November

1. Date of first dispatch reporting the outbreak of anti-Jewish massacres at Odessa, followed in rapid succession by outbreaks in one hundred and seventy-one cities and towns, chiefly in Southern Russia. Reports of massacres continue until the middle of the month. Number of dead probably between 15,000 and 25,000; of wounded, probably 100,000; families ruined, 200,000; loss, 400,000,000 rubles.

4. The work of Rashi the subject of many sermons delivered on this Sabbath throughout the United States.

30. Main celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the
Jews in the United States, in Carnegie Hall, New York City. Subsidiary celebrations reported from seventy-one cities and towns throughout the country, held in synagogues and other places, on November 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Dec. 1, 4, 8, and 10. The project for the erection of a commemorative monument abandoned on account of the misfortunes of the Jews in Russia. A medal designed by the sculptor Isidor Konti in commemoration of the celebration presented to the members of the various committees arranging the celebrations; executed in silver and bronze it is presented to various museums; and executed in gold it is presented to President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland. A volume to contain the history of the Jews in the United States during the two hundred and fifty years is in preparation.

December

1. Attack on the Jewish quarter of Prague, Bohemia, by a mob of men out of employment.

4. Observed in the United States as a day of mourning and prayer for the Jewish victims of the November massacres in Russia.


5. A resolution introduced in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by the Honorable Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York, expressing sympathy with the Jews of Russia.

6. The French Senate adopts the bill for the separation of church and state by a vote of 181 to 102.

11. A resolution introduced in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by the Honorable William Sulzer, of New York, expressing sympathy with the Jews of Russia.

12. Elisabetgrad in flames and a mob kills the Jews and plunders the Jewish quarter.

15. Congregation Sons of Israel and David, Providence, R. I., celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.
17. A meeting held in Chicago, at the call of Adolf Kraus, President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, issued to all the national Jewish organizations, for consultation on general Jewish questions. Twelve organizations represented. Resolutions adopted regarding the restriction of immigration and the Russian massacres.

18. The Honorable William Sulzer speaks to his own resolution of December 11 (which see), before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

27. Fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Washington (D.C.) Hebrew Congregation.

28. Anti-Jewish riot at Katelnia, near Zhitomir, Russia.

29. Fiftieth anniversary celebration of Congregation B'ne Yeshurun, Milwaukee, Wis.

1906

JANUARY 5. A deputation of the League of Russian Men (reactionary), an association from which aliens, Jews, and converts are excluded, waits upon the Czar, and requests him not to grant equality before the law to the Jews.


16. The members of the Hebrew Business Men's Association of Hartford, Conn., who wish to keep their stores open on Sunday, agree to close them from midnight on Friday to midnight on Saturday, in consequence of a complaint lodged against them by other dealers, who hold that the Jews gain an unfair advantage over them by doing business on Sunday and Saturday night as well, the latter being the best trading night of the week.

17. The Police Chief of Rostov-on-Don indicted for not preventing the massacre of the Jews of the city.

23. Jew baiting reported from Khodorovka, Kiev. Twenty-nine Jewish shops plundered.

24. Date of despatch announcing that one hundred and thirty-three towns in the Pale of Settlement in Russia have been added to the list of places in which Jews may reside.


29. The General Jewish Conference called to consider the state of the Jews in Russia opens its sessions at Brussels, under the presidency of David Wolffsohn, chairman of the Smaller Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization. A resolution adopted looking to the formation of a representative International Committee of Jews.

30. Arms found in a synagogue at Vladislavoso, Russian Poland. The Jewish community fined $1500.

31. Anti-Jewish riots reported from Vasilikov, Kiev. The Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota rules that no business may be transacted on Sunday even by those observing the seventh day as the Sabbath, in the case of the State of Minnesota, respondent, versus M. A. Weiss, appellant, a grocer charged by the Retail Grocers' Association of Minneapolis with selling on Sunday.

February 3-4. A conference held in New York City, convened by Louis Marshall, Samuel Greenbaum, Nathan Bijur, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Joseph Jacobs (Secretary), to consider the formation of a General Jewish Committee, or other representative body of Jews in the United States. Thirty-four persons present out of fifty-five invited; chairman, Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia. Later a committee of seven appointed to report to a subsequent meeting of the same body.

5. Date of despatch reporting the murder of three Jewish merchants in the course of tribal disturbances near Mazagan, Morocco.

8. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives grants a hearing on resolutions for the expression of sympathy with the Jews in Russia, sufferers from the massacres.

12. Hon. Charles A. Towne, member of the House of Representatives from New York, introduces a resolution in the House protesting in the name
of the people of the United States against the outrages upon the Jews in Russia.

12. A massacre of Jews reported to have taken place at Kalarash, Bessarabia.

13. Jewish merchants of the first guild restricted to a six months' residence in Moscow, and their families expelled altogether.

19. Anti-Jewish riots and incendiariism at Vyatka, Russia.

— Expulsions of Jews from Moscow ordered by Admiral Dubassov, Governor-General of Moscow.

— Expulsions of Russian Jews from Berlin begin; they continue throughout the summer.

March 7. Witte, the Russian Premier, receives a Jewish deputation urging the recognition of Jewish equality. He advises them to secure the election of Jewish deputies to the Duma, or failing this, give their support to the Government candidates, and have the Jewish deputies concern themselves only with the Jewish question, otherwise abstaining from all discussions.

15. The Honorable Lionel Walter Rothschild, M. P., publicly makes the statement that Russian emigrants sent back from England under the operation of the Aliens Act are shot on the Russian frontier. Confirmed with regard to deserters from the Russian army.

27. The Minister of the Interior of Bulgaria, at the instance of the Chief Rabbi of the country, issues a circular order to the district prefects requesting them to take necessary measures against every form of anti-Semitic agitation so as to avert the spread of false rumors at Easter time.

28. M. Neidhardt, Prefect of Odessa, and Governor Kurlov, of Minsk, acquitted by the Senate of the charge of complicity in the Jewish massacres in November, 1905.

30. The League of Russian Writers appeals to the Russian people to unite and prevent the Jewish massacres being arranged by the police and the gendarmes in Southwestern Russia for Easter.

April 2. Mr. Henry White, first delegate of the United States to the Algeciras Conference on Morocco, supported by the president of the Conference, the Duke of Almadovar, representing Spain,
has a provision inserted in the treaty by which
the security and equal privileges of the Jews
of Morocco, both those living in the ports and
those living in the interior towns, are guaran-
teed by the signatory nations (see p. 92.)

11. The Honorable Allan L. McDermott, of the Tenth
District of New Jersey, speaking before the
House of Representatives of the Congress of
the United States while it was in Committee
of the Whole on the State of the Union, makes
an address arraigning Russia and other Christi-
ian nations for their treatment of the Jews.

18. The earthquake and fire at San Francisco, Cal.,
destroy three synagogues, the B'nai B'rith
Library, the headquarters of the Eureka So-
ciety, the school buildings and clinic of the
Emanu-El Sisterhood, and the plants of three
Jewish newspapers. Other synagogues and in-
stitutions suffer loss.

24. The "Fundamental Law," the constitution of
Russia, promulgated. The right of freedom of
residence remains subject to the "existing
regulations."

(end). The Jewish quarter of Sniatyn, Galicia, des-
broyed by fire. Fifteen hundred families
homeless.

MAY

1. A deputation of representatives of the Berlin Jew-
ish Community and other organizations wait
on the Minister of the Interior in behalf of the
Russian Jews expelled from Berlin or threat-
ened with expulsion. The Minister promises to
suspend the edict of expulsion in the case of
all settled in Berlin before 1904.

4. Debate in the German Reichstag on the expulsion
of Russian Jews from Berlin.

10. The Russian Duma convenes. Twelve Jewish
members: Shmaryah Chaimovitch Levin, Vilna; Hirsh Bruck, Vitebsk; Vladimir R. Ja-
cobsohn, Slonim; Semen Jacoblevitch Ros-
baum, Minsk; Nissim Katzenellensohn, Libau;
Maxim Moisevitch Vinaver, St. Petersburg;
Gregor Jollos, Poltava; M. I. Sheftel, Ekateri-
noslav; Leon Bramson, Kovno; Moses Ostro-
gorsky, Grodno; Simon Moisevitch Frenkel,
Uman; and Moise Israilovich Tchervonenkin,
Kiev.
The reply to the address from the throne contains the following passage: “The Duma is, moreover, firmly convinced that neither liberty nor any order based upon right can by any manner of means be permanently assured without the recognition of the general principle of equality before the law of all citizens without exception. The Duma will therefore draft a law establishing the complete equality of all citizens, and abrogating all restrictions and privileges of class, nationality, or creed.”

11. Theodor Ritter von Taussig, a member of the Council of the Vienna Jewish Community, resigns in consequence of the indignation aroused among the Jews of Vienna and expressed in resolutions taken by the Israelitische Allianz and other bodies on account of his participating in the Russian loan.


13. Date of despatch reporting that at a conference between Jewish, Constitutional Democratic (Ko-det), and Labor leaders, it was agreed not to raise the Jewish question as an independent issue in the Duma, but include it in the general question of abrogation of national restrictions and class privileges.

19. The Committee of Seven (see under February 3-4) appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a General Jewish Committee, or other representative body of Jews in the United States, submits its report to the conference (twenty present). Referred to a Committee of Five, with instructions to select another Committee of Fifteen, representative of all societies of the United States, to be increased to fifty members, if considered desirable.

22. The Jewish League for the Attainment of Equal Rights for Russian Jews holds its fourth congress in St. Petersburg, and defines the attitude of the members of the organization in the Duma. It recommends that the Jewish deputies in the Duma form a special group to act in unison on all questions pertaining to the emancipation of the Jews, the members of the Jewish group not to be constrained, however,
to act in accordance with strict party discipline, but to be free to act as individuals or as members of the other parties on questions not pertaining to the Jews.

23. The Senate passes the Dillingham Immigration Bill, raising the head tax to five dollars, and providing that all persons over sixteen must be able to read from twenty to fifty words of the Constitution of the United States in English or some other language.

Representatives of the Constitutional Democrats (Ko-dets) in the Duma interpellate the Government of Russia regarding the pogroms, whether steps have been taken to punish the guilty and prevent similar occurrences in the future.

JUNE


14-16. Massacre of Jews at Bialystok, Russia. It is estimated that two hundred Jews were killed and between six and seven hundred wounded; also six Christians killed, and twelve wounded. The Deputy-Governor of Grodno and the Commissioner of Police of Bialystok promoted after the pogrom.

15. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York County decides in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Howard Cohen versus Congregation Shearith Israel, permitting him, in contravention of Jewish law, to disinter the remains of his mother.


22. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States adopt without debate a joint resolution of sympathy with the Jews of Russia, introduced in the Senate by Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi (see p. 91.)

22. Hon. John Gill, Jr., of Maryland, introduces a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the House of Representatives such official information as he can secure concerning the massacre at Bialystok.


25. The House of Representatives passes the Dillingham Immigration Bill (see under May 23) in amended form (Gardner Bill). The Bill is now in conference.

27. Street riots near the public school buildings of the Lower East Side in New York City, caused by a rumor that children had had their throats cut.

**JULY**


12. The Supreme Court of France annuls the condemnation of Dreyfus, without re-trying him. He is made Major of Artillery, and gazetted to a regiment. Also, Colonel Picquart is made Brigadier-General. On July 21, the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Major Dreyfus on the spot where he had been degraded.

20. Last session of the Duma. A resolution adopted insisting upon a judicial investigation of the Bialystok pogrom, the punishment of all officials concerned, and the dismissal of the Ministry (see p. 89).

22. The Duma dissolved.

24. Anti-Jewish excesses in Odessa. Cossacks, hooligans, and police leagued against the Jews. (middle) Fifteen hundred workmen in a shoe factory at Spencer, Mass., threaten a strike unless nine Jews employed there are dismissed.

7. The Jewish Committee of the Duma joins the ex-deputies of the Social Democratic and Labor parties, and the Polish Committee, in a manifesto to the Russian people calling upon them to enter upon a "decisive struggle against the Government of the Emperor, for a national Government, and for land and liberty."

14. The frontier authorities enforce a ministerial edict providing that every Russian immigrant entering Prussia must have $100 in his possession if he is an adult, $75 if he is a minor; otherwise he is returned to Russia.

15. The soldiery, in quelling terrorist demonstrations in Warsaw, kill and wound over 300 Jews, women and children among them.
One of the most eventful years in Jewish history is now about to pass into eternity. The martyr-race has again manifested its fortitude and self-sacrifice for the sake of an ideal, struggling in behalf of the holy cause of liberty with the same zeal as, in former generations, in behalf of religion. The progress of Jewish emancipation has been well marked. Even benighted Morocco has been forced to promise better treatment to her Jews, at a conference held, strange to say, in Spain, and presided over by a Spanish prince. France has finally removed the blot from the pages of her annals in fully vindicating Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the innocent victim of anti-Semitic plots, and restoring him, with distinctive honors, to the army from which he was so ignominiously ejected. The occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States and of their resettlement in England under Cromwell, brought out in greater relief the important position occupied by the Jew in these two enlightened lands. The attempts at internal organization, though not yet successful, point to greater solidarity within the Jewish camp, and give hope for the establishment of a better understanding among Jews of different lands and different shades of opinion. The most encouraging feature in the events of the closing year is the fact that twelve representative Jews, some with distinctly Jewish national inclina-
tions, were returned to the Russian National Assembly, and that this Assembly, composed of representatives of all sections of the Russian population, publicly declared itself in favor of religious liberty, and fearlessly denounced the Government for inciting riots against the Jews.

All these auguries of a brighter future for Israel among the nations have been marred by the unspeakable suffering and trials of our Russian brethren during this year. The Jewish heart has been rent by the cries of anguish from every part of Russia where Jews are permitted to settle and eke out a miserable existence. The picture drawn by a writer of the fourteenth century, of the horrors that beset the Jewish communities of Castile in his time, paints the situation of the Russian Jews at the beginning of the twentieth century: "In truth, plunder followed upon plunder; money vanished from the purse, souls from the bodies: all the sufferings believed to precede the Messianic period are here—but the redeemer has not come. I will not attempt to recount all the miseries; they are more numerous than sand." Russian officialdom, believing the Jews to be the chief instigators of the present revolution, instituted a wholesale butchery of the Jews, and the world was horror-stricken at the barbarities committed. The outrages of Kishineff, Gomel, and Zhitomir were repeated with greater and more shocking atrocities in Odessa, Kiev, Bialystok, and hundreds of other towns, and the fury of the mob is not yet appeased. The Russian Jew still lives in terrified suspense, uncertain what fresh misfortunes the morrow may bring. The gloom that these calamities cast over Israel was relieved only by the spontaneous flow of human sympathy and aid from all quarters of the civilized world, strikingly illustrating the principle that "all Israel are brothers."
Each Jew felt the blow, and all hastened to render assistance. The dead could not be revived, the maimed could not be made whole, the dishonored could not be restored to their former dignity, but the immediate material needs of those left in poverty and destitution could be and were satisfied.

While the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were concluding the terms of peace at Portsmouth, the Czar issued his famous manifesto granting his subjects a National Assembly. The document contained no clause discriminating against the Jews, and thus the Jews were tacitly placed, for the first time in many generations, on an equal footing with the rest of the population of Russia. The Jews of Russia, however, did not appear overjoyed at the concession. The Bulygin-Trepoff régime was not such as to inspire them with any degree of confidence, nor did they put much trust in Witte's premiership. The radical revolutionists among them inaugurated a campaign against the proposed Duma, and endeavored to dissuade the Jews from taking any part in the elections. The better counsel of the more thoughtful and deliberate prevailed, however, and the Jews were found comparatively well-organized for the elections, which brought them some satisfactory results.

Early in September of last year, a Jewish massacre occurred in Kertch, Crimea. Kertch has a population of 28,982, including 2650 Jews, among whom there are about forty Karaites. The riot was attended with the usual brutality and bloodshed, resulting in the murder of six Jews and the wounding of 285. The Self-Defense band, consisting of sixty young men, was quickly routed by a company of soldiers, who killed three and wounded eleven of them. Resolutions of sympathy with the Jews and condemnation of the police and military
authorities, adopted by a large majority at a meeting of the Town Council, were suppressed by the authorities, and the newspapers were forbidden to publish them.

In all parts of Russia a constant agitation against the Jews and the intellectuals was carried on by the large army of reactionaries, most of whom are Government officials, and, as was later definitely established, it was actively supported by men high in public station, even by ministers of the cabinet. The Government printing presses were employed to spread broadcast millions of circulars inciting the mob against the Jews, thus giving the movement official sanction. The "Black Hundred" were also supplied with money and arms, and local officialdom and the clergy did their utmost to stir up the wildest passions of an ignorant populace against the Jews, "the enemies of the fatherland." On October 31, the Czar's manifesto granting civil liberty to all his subjects was read in every town and hamlet of the Russian empire. This grant of rights included inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, of speech, of union, and of association, and invested the Duma with greater power than before.

The proclamation of this constitution was taken by the "Black Hundred" as a signal for an attack on the Jews, probably in order to discredit the constitution and show that the Russian people do not desire additional liberties, and are willing to have the old order continue in power. The hooligans fully prepared and organized, and the protection and support of the police and militia secured, the signal was given, and the work of destruction commenced. From October 31 to November 5, about three hundred towns and villages were laid waste, nearly twenty-five thousand persons were killed or wounded, and property to the value of millions of dollars was
ruthlessly destroyed. The most terrible massacre occurred in Odessa, where, according to the official report of the American consul, 538 Jews were killed and about two thousand wounded. The Jewish Self-Defense fought heroically, but was entirely crushed by the overwhelming numbers. Noble-hearted Christians who tried to assist the Jews in their desperate struggle also fell victims to the bloodthirsty mob. It was later definitely established that the hooligans had been supplied with rifles and ammunition, and the police headed by its chief, Neidhardt, aided and abetted the Jewish butchery. The most brutal passions of savage man were given full sway, and the barbarities committed in these riots were such as cannot even be recounted without violating human sensibility. In Kiev, similar scenes were enacted. Hundreds of young Jews belonging to the Self-Defense were thrown into prison on the night before the massacres, and the Jewish quarter was delivered to the hooligans for a three-days' pillage, rape, and murder. The houses of the rich and of the poor were looted, about one hundred Jews were killed and about four hundred wounded in the struggle. Kishineff, Ekaterinoslav, Kremenchug, Minsk, Rostov, Kherson, Kursk, and hundreds of other towns shared the same fate.

The cry of anguish from the millions of despondent and forlorn reverberated throughout the civilized world, and in every land meetings of protest and indignation were held, which were addressed by renowned diplomats, clergymen, authors, and financiers. In New York, nearly one hundred thousand persons marched through the principal streets in token of protest against Russian atrocities. England manifested her feeling of horror at a huge meeting held in London, which was attended by the most prominent men of the em-
pire. In Russia itself, meetings of protest were held in various towns, notably the one held in St. Petersburg, presided over by Professor Myakotin, and attended by more than four thousand Russians. The work of relief began at once throughout the world, and the Jews responded generously to the appeal of the suffering and the destitute. Lord Rothschild acted as treasurer of the general relief fund, of which Sir Samuel Montagu was chairman, and Baron Günzburg of St. Petersburg was appointed by the Russian Government chief of the distributing committees formed under his direction in all the afflicted provinces. A special commission, consisting of Mr. Carl Stettauer, Dr. Paul Nathan, and Mr. D. Feinberg, was appointed to investigate conditions on the spot. The funds collected outside of Russia amounted to nearly four million dollars, of which about two and a half millions went through the central office of the fund in London. In America, the Honorable Oscar S. Straus acted as chairman, and the Honorable Jacob H. Schiff as treasurer, of the central national committee, which collected over one million and a quarter dollars. Europe's appreciation of the large share contributed by America to the relief fund is best expressed by Sir Samuel Montagu in a letter to Mr. Schiff. In it he says: "The extent of the calamity is unfortunately without precedent; but equally without precedent is the volume of philanthropic effort with which the American Jews and their Christian friends, led by your own noble example, have striven to meet the sad emergency created by that calamity."

From the very beginning it was realized that no Power could be induced to offer formal protest to Russia, and thus possibly obviate a further recurrence of such atrocities. Still, attempts were made by Jews in different lands to induce their
The replies received were uniformly courteous and sympathetic, but none found it possible, within the limits of international law and etiquette, to do anything decisive.

The feeling that an international Jewish organization had become an absolute necessity was thus strongly intensified. It was felt that Jews all the world over must have their spokesmen in such crises, and these must fully represent the Jewish people of the Diaspora. The first meeting convened in the interest of Russian Jewry was a conference of delegates of various organizations held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, on January 4 and 5, at which it was decided not to pay out any part of the relief fund for the purpose of emigration, and that the emigration of the destitute should be strongly discouraged. Nothing else of any consequence was accomplished by this conference, except the regulation of the funds and the issuance of an appeal for additional contributions. The Brussels conference, called at the initiative of the central Zionist organization for the week of January 29, and attended by delegates of various communities, although representatives of the most influential organizations were conspicuous by their absence, took a decisive step toward the formation of a permanent international Jewish committee. Messrs. M. A. Spielman and L. J. Greenberg were appointed "to take such initial preliminary steps as they might deem necessary for the purpose of forming such organization." It was also decided at that conference, that inquiries should be instituted for ascertaining the facilities offered by various countries for Jewish immigration, more especially by those in the Orient.

The Russian Jews themselves have not remained entirely
passive. The "League for Obtaining Equal Rights for the Jews" held its first public meeting in St. Petersburg on November 29. It was attended by nearly two thousand persons. Mr. Vinaver, the chairman, stated that the aims of the committee were the removal of all exceptional legislation, and the securing of complete equality for the Jews. When, before the Russian Easter holidays, rumors of repeated massacres were rife, a Jewish deputation waited on Count Witte, the Premier, and obtained his promise to use most effectual means in obviating such a calamity. The opinion of Russian Jewry has been divided with regard to the utility of the Self-Defense, the product of the Jewish revolutionary organization, the Bund. The more conservative among the Jews deplore the existence of the organization, believing that much of the bloodshed might have been avoided if the Jewish youth had not offered such determined resistance. The participation of the Bund in the Lettish rebellion, which ended in so miserable a failure, added to the distrust with which the Jews regard this radical organization.

In spite of the many factions in present-day Russian Jewry and the bitter animosity existing among them, it is marvellous how well organized they were when the time for elections to the Duma came. At first, the Bund strenuously opposed all participation by the Jews in the elections, maintaining that nothing could be expected from an assembly in which the reactionaries would probably have the upper hand. They published an appeal, entitled "Why Should the Duma be Boycotted," and distributed eighty thousand copies of it among the Jews. The more conservative element of the Jews did not heed this appeal. They put forth strenuous efforts to prepare the Jews for the elections, and committees were ap-
pointed in various communities to unite Jewish electors for electoral purposes. Most of them attached themselves to the Constitutional Democratic party, which promised to support the Jewish cause in the Duma. The Zionists especially, including all their various factions, were found to be well organized for the occasion, with the gratifying result that five of their leading members were returned to the Duma. Altogether, there were twelve Jews in the first Russian National Assembly: Max Vinaver of St. Petersburg, Dr. Bruck of Vitebsk, Dr. Shemaryah Levin of Vilna, Dr. N. Katzenellensohn of Libau, Gregory Jollos of Poltava, V. R. Jacobsohn of Slonim, Dr. Simon Frenkel of Uman, Ostrogorsky of Grodno, Bramson of Kovno, Rosenbaum of Minsk, Sheftel of Ekaterinoslav, and Tchervonenkin of Kiev. Professor Hertzenstein of Moscow and Dr. Z. Frenkel of Kostroma, converted Jews, were also returned with overwhelming majorities from their respective constituencies. Professor Hertzenstein has since been assassinated by a member of the “Black Hundred,” on account of his liberal tendencies.

The number of Jewish delegates in the Duma by no means represents the proportion of the Jewish population. The ten provinces of Russian Poland, with a population of one million and a half of Jews, did not send a single Jewish deputy. Similarly, the province of Volhynia with four hundred thousand Jews, Kherson with a like number, and Podolia with 330,000 Jews returned no Jew. This is attributed to the strong agitation of the Bund and the lack of organization among the other parties in these provinces.

Long before the Duma convened, the Russian Jews considered the question as to the attitude the Jewish members should take in all matters coming up for discussion in the Assembly.
Count Witte advised a Jewish deputation to instruct the Jewish delegates to adhere strictly to Jewish affairs and not join any party. He pointed out to them that if the Jewish deputies would not attempt to meddle in the other affairs of State, but would struggle only for the rights of Jews, the Government would be ready to support them, otherwise he could not guarantee Governmental aid. The nationalist Jews naturally endorsed this suggestion, and demanded that the Jewish members of the Duma should form a special Jewish group, and as such vote on all questions. This, however, did not meet with the approval of those who had become prominently identified with the party politics of either the Constitutional Democrats or the Radical wing. At a meeting of the "League for Obtaining Equal Rights for the Jews," held in St. Petersburg on May 24-27, a resolution was moved and passed advocating the formation of a distinct Jewish group in the Duma. But as this threatened to lead to the secession of a number of delegates from the League, including several leading Jewish deputies, a compromise was, after long discussion, agreed upon, whereby it was arranged that the Jewish deputies should consult and act together on all matters affecting Jewish interests.

The Czar opened the session of the Duma with a commonplace address. The Duma replied with a strong and definite programme, including a clause demanding equal rights for all, irrespective of creed, race, or nationality. In accordance with a resolution passed at a convention of the Constitutional Democrats, who had the majority in the Duma, the Jewish question was not to be considered separately, but was to be included in the general clause demanding equal rights for all. This clause was also favored by the Peasants' Association as well as by most of the more enlightened deputies.
Some of the Jewish deputies made their influence strongly felt; Mr. Vinaver was regarded as one of the foremost members of the Constitutional Democrats. Everything seemed to point to a more favorable future for the Jews in Russia, when suddenly the Bialystok massacres again plunged the Jews in gloom and despair, and horrified the civilized world.

On June 14, a Corpus Christi procession of about ten thousand persons was moving through the principal streets of Bialystok, a prosperous manufacturing town in the province of Grodno, when suddenly a rumor spread that a number of people, including a priest, had been killed by a bomb thrown by Jews into the procession. It has since been proved that the explosion of the bomb was merely a sign for the hooligans to begin their work of destruction, for, within five minutes, there began plunder and murder of Jews, and it continued for three days. Wherever the Jews showed fight, soldiers came to the rescue of the hooligans, and shot down the Jews. The riot was marked by extreme ferocity; about two hundred Jews were killed, murdered in the most inhuman manner.

The Duma showed itself to be the stronghold of the people by its prompt and decisive action. As soon as the report of the massacre reached St. Petersburg, some of the delegates called on M. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, for an explanation. The explanation, as expected, was unsatisfactory, and an interpellation was presented in the Duma by M. Sheftel, a Jewish deputy from Ekaterinoslav, demanding immediate action on the part of the Duma. The interpellation was unanimously adopted, and a commission, consisting of Messrs. Schtchepkin Jacobsohn, and Arakantzeff, was appointed to proceed at once to Bialystok and investigate the matter on the
spot. The report submitted to the Duma by the commission proved the complicity of the police and of the troops in the riots, and showed that at least six of the civil and military authorities, not only assisted, but actually participated in the murders, tortures, and robberies. A remarkable address was made by Prince Urusoff, formerly a high government official and later a member of the Duma, in which he mercilessly exposed the plans of the Government in inciting riots against the Jews, and openly charged it with the instigation of these brutal orgies. When refuted by General Trepoff, Prince Urusoff produced documentary evidence substantiating the guilt of the Government. Again meetings of protest and indignation were held, the most remarkable being that in Berlin on June 25, which was addressed by the most prominent men of the German capital, as well as by two Russians, one of whom was a Jewish physician just returned from Bialystok. The United States Congress adopted resolutions of sympathy with the unfortunate Jews. The question was raised in the English Parliament a number of times, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs endeavored to assure the members of Parliament, that it was impossible for the Government to do any thing in the matter, and that the adoption of any resolutions by the House would only tend to embarrass the Russian Government, which, in his opinion, was blameless in the matter. The Russian Government itself, however, contrary to all precedent, found it necessary to send official reports of the massacres to the ambassadors in St. Petersburg, to be forwarded to their respective Governments.

By an imperial decree, the Duma, the refuge of the Russian people, was dissolved, and the hopes of the Russian Jews have thus been again set at naught. The immediate future
of the Jews in Russia is most uncertain. It is true that the plan of the Government to stop the revolution by instituting riots against the Jews, has proved a dismal failure, for the revolution is spreading rapidly, and has already affected a large percentage of the army. The policy of the new Premier, Stolypin, who seems to be following in the footsteps of Durnovo, in his methods of espionage and repression, will avail but little in the present state of excitement. The "Black Hundred," however, have received a new lease of life, and, encouraged by the reactionary measures now resorted to by the Government, may at any moment return to the profitable business of pillaging and murdering defenseless Jews. The Jews are naturally panic-stricken, and those who are able to escape, flee the country, thus aggravating the perplexing problem of Jewish emigration. During the past few weeks, the Government has been making efforts to frustrate massacres, and in this way has prevented imminent disorders in Warsaw and in Poltava.

After the dissolution of the Duma, a company of Cossacks tried to create disorders in Odessa, and in the first struggle two Jews lost their lives. The Cossacks, however, were soon surrounded by a regiment of infantry and forced back to their barracks, before the riots assumed a serious aspect. Thus the Government is proving, that when it wishes, it can easily control the mob and avoid atrocities, which at other times it appears to find uncontrollable.

We cannot end the narrative of events in Russia during the closing year without chronicling the marvellous development of the spirit of self-reliance and dignified self-respect among the Jews of Russia. The modicum of freedom of the press that was granted to the Russian people, was utilized by the
Jews to the greatest advantage, and the manner in which topics of the day are discussed, shows the Jews to be ready for a grant of full and unrestricted liberty. The spirit of organization is in the air. Every town and hamlet has its political, Bundist, and Zionist organizations. Even the Rabbis are about to form a union under the leadership of Rabbi Lurya of Kiev. The superior ability of the Jews of Russia was brought into relief during the sessions of the Duma. The addresses delivered by men like Vinaver and Levin show depth of knowledge and full appreciation of political conditions, and M. J. Ostrogorsky of Grodno was appointed one of the six delegates sent by the Duma to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in London.

Jewish affairs in all parts of the world have been more or less affected by the Russian situation. Thus, in Germany, the anti-Semites assumed the guise of Russophiles, and as such molested the unfortunate emigrants who had made their flight to that country. It was clearly proved by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, that the Prussian Government actually assumed the rôle of spy for Russia, and delivered Jewish revolutionists to Russian agents. In spite of the interpellations made in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Landtag, seven hundred Jews were expelled from Prussia during the year, while fifty-five hundred persons of the Jewish religion who emigrated to Germany since 1900, were informed that they could not settle permanently in the country. The Education Bill, which has just passed the Reichstag, and was confirmed by the Herrenhaus, while not directly an anti-Semitic measure, was, in the form first presented, very prejudicial to the Jews, especially those of Prussia. Jewish inter-
ests were somewhat safeguarded by the amendments adopted during the various readings it received in the Reichstag. The sentiments expressed by some of the deputies in discussing the bill, especially in the Herrenhaus, clearly show that the prejudice against Jews is still strong in the minds of the titled Teutons. The anti-Semitic feeling of the German press was greatly intensified by the fact that the Emperor conferred the patent of nobility on four baptized Jews, and entertained at his table some of the leading Jews of Germany. The Emperor himself, however, though unable to eradicate the prejudice against Jews in his realm, seems to be free from petty animosity, and has frequently shown a favorable attitude toward Jews. The Verein zur Abwehr des Antisemitismus, under the presidency of Dr. Barth, is exerting a salutary influence, and it attracts the best minds of Germany to join its ranks.

Perhaps the most active organization in communal Jewry during the year was the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, under the able leadership of its president, James Simon, and its energetic secretary, Dr. Paul Nathan. It has kept fully informed on the constant changes in Russia, and through its efforts and immediate action riots in different towns have been prevented. It has been especially useful through its Bureau for Jewish Emigration, which granted assistance and advice to thousands of prospective emigrants. The Hilfsverein also took a leading part in the introduction of the Jewish question in the Algeciras Conference. Its good work is being fully recognized, as is witnessed by the fact that during its five years' existence it has been successful in securing a membership of eighty-five hundred and a fund of one million marks and a half.
Though the anti-Semites in Austria received a crushing defeat at the elections this year, anti-Semitic feeling seems to be as strong as ever. Dr. Lueger is still mayor of Vienna, and he persists in his prejudices. On one occasion he went so far as to threaten the Jews of Austria with massacres similar to those in Russia. The new franchise regulations in Austria are not expected to be of great benefit to the Jews, although Jewish representation in a few provinces, where they form the majority, may be slightly increased. The ritual murder accusation has happily not been brought up this year. It was averted in a town in Hungary by the prompt action of the police, who extorted a confession from the culprit, a Christian youth.

Probably for the first time in the history of the Zionist movement, a plea in its behalf was made in a European Parliament. In discussing the Bialystok massacres in the Austrian Reichsrat, Dr. Straucher, a Jewish delegate, took the opportunity to plead the cause of Zionism before the representatives and the ministers, and urged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have the Zionist plan of solving the Jewish question brought up before the next Hague Conference. The Zionists in Austria are endeavoring to make their influence felt in national politics. As a result of this a struggle arose between them and Dr. Byk, leader of the Polish Jewish deputies, who died recently. Through his efforts, a number of Zionist societies were suppressed, and their archives confiscated. This raised a volley of protests on the part of the Austrian Jews, and Dr. Schalit twice visited the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Zionists. At a special convention of Austrian Zionists, held at Cracow on July 1, it was decided that the Zionists of
Austria would welcome the formation of a new political organization of Austrian Jews, as the political union of Austrian Jews on a Jewish national basis would be likely to strengthen the Jewish people industrially and morally. The strong feeling of solidarity felt by the Austrian Jews has been manifested in the agitation against Jewish subscribers to the Russian loan, which led to the resignation of Ritter von Taussig from the directorate of the Vienna Jewish community.

The Russian atrocities gave additional encouragement to the anti-Semites in the Balkan provinces to display their hatred in a practical manner. In Bulgaria, theoretical anti-Semitism is cultivated in the schools and in the press, while the Macedonian brigands and unemployed workmen that have been infesting the country, have found the Jews the easiest victims. A number of foul murders have been committed on Jews. The Government also shows no particular friendship to the Jewish population, in spite of the efforts of Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis to establish a pleasant relationship.

In Roumania, although no additional restrictions against the Jews were promulgated, there have been no indications of a more liberal policy. The number of naturalizations has been very slight, not quite two dozen of Jewish citizens have been granted the privilege during the year. Russian Jewish refugees, settled in various towns of Roumania, have been given notice to leave the country. Jewish emigration from Roumania steadily increases, the Jewish Colonization Association lending its support to destitute emigrants. The Jews of Roumania evinced great enthusiasm in the celebration of
the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Rou-
mania and the fortieth of King Charles's reign. The king
received several Jewish deputations, and referred depre-
catingly to the difficulty connected with the naturalization of
Jews.

The Morocco Jews forgot for the time the troubles caused
by their civil and political disabilities in the greater misfor-
tune of extreme poverty and destitution. Because of a fam-
ine that threatened the interior provinces, a great number of
Jews fled to the larger towns, where they became a burden to
the already overtaxed charity organizations. Although the
Russian misfortune nearly drained the resources of the Euro-
pean Jewish charity societies, help has been extended to the
sufferers, both by the Alliance and the Hilfsverein. Jewish
organizations of Europe and America took advantage of the
Morocco Conference, which was sitting in Algeciras for
nearly three months, to bring up the Jewish question, through
the good offices of Mr. White, the delegate from the United
States. The petition did not aim to introduce any drastic
reforms in the treatment of the Jews, as this was opposed by
Jewish leaders in Morocco. Unlike their Russian brethren,
who will be satisfied with nothing less than full equality, and
are willing to take the risk that this may entail, they
fear that radical innovations might lead to serious out-
breaks on the part of the Moslem population. The Duke of
Almodovar, president of the Conference, declared that no
country concurred in this high sentiment of religious tolera-
tion more gladly than Spain, the country he represented.
The Palestinian Jewish colonies have shown marked progress. The number of colonists who are becoming independent of the Jewish Colonization Association is on the increase, and in a number of instances syndicates of colonists for the purpose of developing various industries have been formed. The vine-growing colonies have had a very good season, but they are still hampered by want of a proper market for their wine. The orange-growing industry is yielding most satisfactory results, especially by reason of the failure of the orange groves in Italy this season. A great future is promised for olive-growing in Palestine, as well as for tobacco, cotton, and spices. On account of the present disorders in Russia, many Russian Jews, some of them possessing large means, have taken up their residence in Palestine, and introduced new industries there. A soap factory has been founded in Lydda by a Russian Jewish company, and after the Bialystok riots it was reported, that eight prominent Jewish factory owners intended to leave the stricken town and set up in business in Palestine. A new art and trade school, under the name of Bezalel, was opened in Jerusalem at the beginning of this year, with the aid of prominent Zionists in Germany and elsewhere, who formed a society bearing the same name. Pupils are instructed there in drawing, painting, and tapestry work. Professor Boris Schatz, the famous sculptor, is at the head of the school, and Herr E. M. Lilien, the well-known artist, is one of the instructors. According to recent reports, the school had ten times as many applications from pupils as it had accommodations for them, and the work accomplished by the pupils is most satisfactory.

The Sultan has shown distinct kindness to the Jews, both in opening a fund for the Russian sufferers with a substantial
contribution of his own, and in conferring distinctions on a number of his Jewish subjects. An unconfirmed report recently gained currency, that the laws restricting Jewish settlement in Palestine have been revoked.

France has at last succeeded in freeing herself from the domination of the corrupt nationalist party and its adjunct, the anti-Semitic group. At the recent elections, four Jews were returned to the Chamber of Deputies: MM. L. L. Klotz, Louis Dreyfus, Joseph Reinach, and his brother, Theodor, while some of the most vehement anti-Semitic agitators, like Deroulede, Menard, Auffray, and Marchand, were defeated. On June 15, the re-hearing of the Dreyfus case was begun by a special commission, and on July 12, the decision, annulling the condemnation of Alfred Dreyfus, was read by the President of the Court of Cassation in the Palace of Justice. The next day, both Houses of the French Parliament passed on the decision, and appointed Dreyfus Major, and Picquart Brigadier-General, and the President of the Republic signed the bill the same evening. Dreyfus was later awarded the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on the same spot on which he had been innocently dishonored twelve years before. Thus justice was at last vindicated, and the most infamous wrong of our generation set aright.

With the separation of Church and State in France, the internal affairs in French Jewry have become greatly complicated. It was estimated that the withdrawal of State support from the Jewish congregations would cause a deficit of two hundred thousand francs per annum in the Jewish budget. This sum will now have to be replaced by individual contributions, and the whole fabric of ecclesiastical authority will
have to be re-cast and adapted to the changed conditions. The
death of the Grand Rabbin, Zadoc Kahn, early in December,
made the situation still more complex, but French Jewry
seems to be nearing a satisfactory solution. The funeral of
the Grand Rabbin, at which Rabbis from various localities
were present, was made the occasion for the formation of a
union of the French Rabbinate. A tentative plan for the
organization of the Jewish communities in various towns has
been drawn up, by which each community is to constitute itself
a religious organization, every member of which is to pay an
annual subscription. Communities will then organize them-
selves into federations, each federation being entitled to send
one representative for every five hundred electors to the Central
Union. The greatest difficulty that presents itself before the
leaders of French Jewry is the indifference to all Jewish mat-
ters of a large fraction of French Jews. A canvassing com-
mittee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions from every
Jew in France. Up to May 24, more than thirteen hundred
members, whose aggregate subscriptions amount to 138,000
francs, were secured in Paris. A reform movement which is
slowly developing threatens to complicate matters still further.
It is fortunate, however, that those who desire reforms recog-
nize the grave crisis in which French Jewry finds itself at
present, and therefore do not press their demands. They
simply wish that their views be respected, and that they be
given one of the existing synagogues, in which they may hold
services in accordance with the reforms they desire to intro-
duce. Although this request has not been granted, the lead-
ers of the liberal movement have not seceded, and work in
harmony with the other leaders in French Jewry.
Italy still holds her undisputed position as one of the most liberal of the European Governments, especially in her treatment of the Jews. The proportion of Jewish delegates in the Italian Parliament by far exceeds the proportion of the Jewish to the general population. Even in small communities, where there are only a few Jewish inhabitants, Jews are recognized as leaders, and elected to most important positions. A striking illustration is a small community in Placenza, with a population of seven thousand, among whom there are only thirty Jews, where five Jewish members were returned to the Town Council. Under the Sonino ministry, Luigi Luzzatti was again given the portfolio of the Ministry of the Treasury, while the Prime Minister himself is also of Jewish descent.

Dr. Pulido, a famous physician and Senator of the University of Salamanca, has continued his campaign designed to induce the Spanish Government to open its doors to the Jews. He has written another book on the Spanish Jews and the Spanish Language, and published a series of articles in the leading Spanish newspapers, in which he endeavors to convince the Spanish public of the tremendous advantages that will accrue to them by the settlement of Jews in the land.

The Portuguese Government has not yet officially recognized the Jewish community of Lisbon, although a synagogue was erected there about two years ago. A committee is now at work, trying to obtain such recognition.

The complete success of the Liberal party in England during the last elections secured sixteen seats in Parliament for
Jews, against the ten of last year. This is by far the largest number of Jews ever returned to Parliament. It was probably the reward paid the Jews for their loyalty to the Liberal party, to whose good offices they owe their complete emancipation. The elevation of Sir Herbert de Stern to the peerage brings the number of Jewish members in England's House of Lords up to three, the other two being Lord Rothschild and Lord Wadsworth. Mr. Herbert Samuel was appointed Under-Secretary of State under the new Government, and was thus made second head of the department which has to administer the Aliens Act.

This Act, which has been agitating the minds of the English Jews for the last few years, went into operation on the first of January. Due to the liberal interpretation given its provisions by the executive officers of the Government, much of its harshness has been removed. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, introduced considerable changes in the Act, which, according to the opinion of one of the strongest advocates of the Act, Sir W. Evans-Gordon, "practically annul the force of the Act altogether." Whether this be so or not, it has been conceded that the serious objections on the part of the Jewish community have been practically removed by the concession, that the immigrant's testimony to the fact that he is a refugee from religious persecution should be sufficient to procure for him admittance, even though he is not possessed of the necessary funds.

English Jewry has been considerably exercised over the Education Bill now before Parliament. By this Bill, Government control of schools is to be increased, and the status of the voluntary schools, which include the Jewish Free Schools, considerably changed. The special difficulty in the
Bill, which has caused so much apprehension on the part of the Jews, is the clause which provides for special religious instruction in localities where parents of one denomination have a four-fifths majority. Both Roman Catholics and Jews desire that this clause should be made compulsory, and not left to the discretion of the Local Boards, which may be prejudiced against one or the other form of religion. We, in America, accustomed as we are to the rigid secular character of our public schools, can hardly appreciate the predicament of the English Jews. It appears that they regard the provisions of the Bill with grave apprehension, and are doing their utmost to minimize its evil effects. A deputation of prominent Jews, including the Chief Rabbi, waited on Mr. Birrell, Minister of Education, and presented their grievances. Mr. Birrell promised that Jewish interests shall be safeguarded. The Bill passed the House, after a number of amendments had been added to it, and it is now before the House of Lords. It is expected that the Lords, most of whom are conservative, and hate the word "secularism," will introduce additional changes, tending still further to protect the interests of denominational schools.

Another proposed legislative measure that is regarded damaging to Jewish interests is the Sunday Trading Bill. A joint committee of both Houses of Parliament has been in session for some time to hear evidence bearing on the subject, among the witnesses summoned being also a number of Jews. The Jews demand that provision shall be made in the Bill to protect the interests of such Jews as observe the seventh day Sabbath, who would be seriously hampered if they were compelled to cease from work on Sunday also. The committee will probably be ready to report at the next session of Parlia-
ment. Meanwhile, the Canadian Senate passed a similar measure, and an amendment to exempt Jews from its operation was defeated, in spite of the efforts put forth by the Jews of the Dominion.

The fourth of December was the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the National Conference at Whitehall summoned by Cromwell, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, for the purpose of considering the readmission of the Jews to England. The result of the Conference was a declaration that there was no law forbidding the return of Jews to England. Their return was an important event in the development of Jewish history, due to a large extent to the endeavors of Manasseh ben Israel. The leaders of English Jewry wished to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day in a befitting manner. At that time, however, the Russian atrocities against the Jews were in progress, and the Jewish world was thrown into mourning. The celebration was therefore indefinitely postponed, and instead a dinner was given by the Jewish Historical Society on February 5, at which a number of prominent Englishmen delivered addresses.

The jubilee of Jews' College was also celebrated by a banquet, at which Lord Rothschild presided, and it was announced then that three-fourths of a fund for the College had already been subscribed. Professor A. Büchler of Vienna has accepted a call to serve as assistant to the Principal, Professor M. Friedländer. He will assume his office with the beginning of the next scholastic year.

The growth of Jewish influences in the British possessions has been highly satisfactory. The immigration of Russian
and Roumanian Jews into Canada has been encouraged, both by the Canadian Government and by the Jewish Colonization Association, the latter continuing its work in establishing Jews on the colonies which it owns there. South African Jews have been very active in Jewish communal affairs, and have especially been generous in their contributions to the Russian Relief Fund and to the Zionist National Fund. Jews there occupy positions of trust in the Government, and are highly respected by their fellow-citizens. Jewish settlements in East Africa are also on the increase, and the settlers appear to be satisfied with their lot. Yokohama, with its Jewish Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, possesses not a few institutions maintained by Jews. English Jewish influence is also felt in the prospering Jewish community in Shanghai, which has been alive to Jewish interests in other parts of the world, and especially active in spreading the Zionist movement. Nagasaki's Jewish settlement has been considerably increased through the influx of Russian Jewish soldiers, who did not care to return to their fatherland after the war with Japan was over. The arrival of the Rev. Francis Cohen at Sydney, Australia, gave a new impetus to Jewish communal life in that remote corner of the world, where the Jewish population is steadily increasing. The prosperity of the Australian Jews and the high regard in which they are held by the rest of the population have been the means of attracting new settlers. The overwhelming number of intermarriages, which threatens to undermine the future of Judaism in that land, has been engaging the attention of the new Rabbi, who began an active campaign to minimize the evil.
American Jews began the year 5666 with the pleasant anticipation of celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of our people on these blessed shores. The committee had been at work since April; and all the leading organizations of the country were preparing for a great celebration during Thanksgiving week, when the reports of the horrors in Russia cast a gloom over Jewry in all parts of the world, and especially on American Jews, most of whom are intimately related to the afflicted Russian Jews. It was felt, however, that the occasion could not be allowed to pass by in silence, and in accordance with the programme services and meetings were held in all Jewish communities. The most important meeting was the one in New York, on Thanksgiving Day, November 30. It was presided over by the Honorable Jacob H. Schiff, and the speakers included ex-President Grover Cleveland, Governor Higgins of New York, Mayor McClellan of New York City, Bishop Greer, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes. A notable feature of the celebration was the reading of a letter from President Roosevelt, in which he says that though it was his rule not to write letters on the occasion of any celebration, he was sending one in this case, "because the lamentable and terrible suffering to which so many of the Jewish people in other lands have been subjected, makes me feel it my duty, as the head of the American people, not only to express my deep sympathy for them, as I now do, but at the same time to point out what fine qualities of citizenship have been displayed by the men of Jewish faith and race, who, having come to this country, enjoy the benefit of free institutions and equal treatment before the law. I feel very strongly that if any people are oppressed anywhere, the wrong
inevitably reacts in the end on those who oppress them; for it is an immutable law in the spiritual world that no one can wrong others, and yet in the end himself escape unhurt.”

Soon after the November massacres, an agitation was begun in America for the purpose of forming a national Jewish Conference, which should represent Jewish interests in this country. It was felt that the existing national Jewish organizations, although they neglect no opportunity to advance Jewish interests, were not sufficiently representative. The same efforts are frequently duplicated unnecessarily, and the cause is injured instead of helped. A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Conference was held in New York on February 4, and it appointed a committee of seven to draw up a plan of organization. Mr. Louis Marshall, the chairman, submitted the plan agreed upon by the committee before a reconvened meeting of the Conference, which was held in New York on May 19. This plan, based essentially on congregational affiliation still made allowance for individual representation by the payment of a small sum. A number of gentlemen who were present at the first Conference sent a letter of protest, in which they pointed out that it would be useless and even dangerous to form a new organization on the lines proposed. After considerable discussion, the committee’s plan of organization was shelved, and instead it was decided that an Executive Committee of Fifteen be appointed, with the power to increase its number to fifty, to co-operate with the various Jewish bodies in the country. The Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, the chairman of the meeting, declined to take upon himself alone the task of appointing the committee, and five members of the Conference were delegated to assist the chair-
man in selecting the Committee of Fifteen, after which the meeting adjourned sine die. The Committee of Fifteen has since been appointed, and it is hoped that it will put forth an effort to unite the Jews of this land.

On purely philanthropic lines, however, the Jews of America seem to be able to organize and work harmoniously. The National Conference of Jewish Charities, which held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, proved it by the large number of delegates that attended the sessions, and by the work that was accomplished. An interesting incident, showing the manly spirit of our Western co-religionists, was made public soon after the meeting. The terrible disaster that befell the city of San Francisco touched the hearts of the American people to the core, and millions of dollars were contributed to the relief fund by all sections of the population. Although the demand made upon them by the sufferers in Russia had been large, the Jews came forward generously in the national calamity, and helped to swell the funds for their unfortunate fellow-citizens. Jewish organizations all over the country gave substantially toward the fund, and individual contributions by Jews were proportionately large. The Jewish sufferers in the stricken city were assisted from the general fund, together with their non-Jewish neighbors, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, one of the structures consumed by the fire, acted as chairman of the local committee on Relief of Hunger.

It was felt, however, that though individuals might be temporarily assisted by the general fund, the Jews of San Francisco might find it difficult to build up again their noble communal institutions without outside aid. The National Conference of Jewish Charities therefore sent a committee,
consisting of Drs. Lee K. Frankel and J. L. Magnes, to investigate conditions and consult the representatives of the Jewish community whether assistance would be acceptable. The reply of San Francisco Jewry was embodied in a resolution passed by the local Jewish relief committee, "that we, fully appreciative of the generous offer made to aid us, deem it unnecessary for us to accept those liberal and kind offers at this time, and we undertake to care for our needy, as we have done in the past."

The friendly attitude of the Government and of the people of the United States towards the Jews was made manifest at various times. Reference has been made to the cordial letter sent by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States; to the sympathy and generous contributions made by our fellow-citizens at the time of the Russian atrocities; to the action of Congress regarding the massacres. On April 11, a powerful address was delivered in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Allan L. McDermott, of New Jersey, in which the Christian world was bitterly arraigned for tolerating Jewish persecutions. Though the theology of his address may be open to criticism, the facts brought forth, that the Jews were not responsible for the execution of Jesus, that Jewish persecution began with the rise of Christianity, and that it is therefore the duty of Christianity to stem its progress, are certainly unassailable. That such an address was delivered in the parliament of one of the most enlightened nations in the world, will help to console the broken hearts of the Jews in the lands of persecution.

The liberal and humanitarian spirit that dominates the
American people was also shown during the last session of Congress, when a new Immigration Bill was introduced. The Bill, which proposed to raise the head tax from two dollars to five, was first presented in the Senate, by Mr. Dillingham, of Vermont. An illiteracy clause was later added, which provided that all persons over sixteen years of age must be able to read from twenty to fifty words of the Constitution of the United States, either in English or in some other language. The Bill was passed by the Senate on May 23 without much opposition. When, however, it reached the House, a powerful opposition party was formed, which practically won the day. The head tax provision was annulled by an amendment reducing it again to two dollars, and the educational test was eliminated. The Littauer amendment, which provided that persons seeking admission to these shores to avoid persecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, should not be deported because of want of means or the probability of their being unable to earn a livelihood, was passed, thus removing the most serious objection to the Bill from the Jewish standpoint. The failure of the Bill to pass the House in the form in which it was adopted by the Senate was largely due to the protests of many leading Jews from all over the land. Mass meetings were held in various towns and many organizations sent resolutions of protest to the representatives in the Congress. A committee of prominent business men of Philadelphia, with Mr. Louis E. Levy, chairman of the Association for the Relief and Protection of Jewish Immigrants, as their spokesman, visited the President and the Representatives from Pennsylvania in Washington, to whom they presented their objections to the Bill. The Bill is now in conference.
Though New York and the other large centres in the East continue to be the most attractive spots for recent immigrants, through the instrumentality of the Industrial Removal Society, Jewish settlements are being formed in all parts of the country. The work of distribution of the immigrants is still the greatest problem that besets American Jewry. The New York Hebrew Charities found it necessary to issue a strong appeal to the public for funds, and it threatened to close its doors because of lack of means, unless the appeal met with the expected response. It is generally recognized, that if a feasible plan were worked out, by which the congestion of the Jewish quarters in the large cities would be reduced, there need be no fear of restriction of immigration.

With the increase in the Jewish population there is a corresponding increase in communal and religious activity. New congregations are being formed in many towns of the Union, and new lodges and orders are being established. Most of this year's graduates of the two theological seminaries have already been appointed to rabbinical positions, some of them having been elected to congregations even before they received their diplomas.

The Conference of American Rabbis held its annual meeting in Indianapolis during the first week of July. The most important feature of the meeting was the final disposition of the Synod project, which had engaged the attention of the Rabbis during the past few years. A substitute motion was adopted, urging the members of the Conference to institute a campaign of education in the Jewish press and pulpit, "for the purpose of organizing public opinion and sentiment in favor of the creation of a representative Jewish organization, whose primary purpose shall be the promotion of the cause
of Judaism, and for the recognition of the principle that the
synagogue is the basic institution of Judaism and the congre-
gation its unit of representation.” The annual convention
of the Orthodox Rabbis was held in Trenton, during the
last week of July. The improvement of the condition of the
immigrant Jews, reforms in the Jewish schools and in the
method of instruction, and Sabbath observance, were some
of the topics discussed at the convention.

The American Jewish Historical Society held its annual
meeting in Baltimore on March 25. In addition to the
annual publication, containing the proceedings of the annual
meeting, the Society also published a volume containing a
description of the celebrations of the two hundred and fiftieth
anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United
States. The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication
Society, held in Philadelphia on May 6, was signalized by
a free discussion and criticism of the Society’s work and
progress. The Jewish Chautauqua Society made a departure
this year from its regular course, by holding its Summer
Assembly in Atlantic City only for five days instead of
three weeks, as heretofore. A large number of new circles
have been formed during the year in various parts of the
country, through the efforts of the new Field Secretary, Miss
Jeannette Goldberg.

As in former years, the activities of the Jewish inter-
national organizations have been largely directed towards
facilitating emigration and improving the lot of recent emi-
grants, although the regular work in which each is engaged has
not been abandoned. The Alliance Israélite Universelle still
exercises its function as the diplomatic representative of
Jewry, though it has received considerable assistance in this from the German *Hilfsverein* and the Anglo-Jewish Association. While continuing in its propaganda of education among the Jews of the Orient, it has been alive to Jewish suffering everywhere, and its assistance has always been timely and liberal. The Jewish Colonization Association, though still open to criticism on account of its manner of procedure, has vindicated its methods by the encouraging progress of its work in the various centres of its activity. The colonies in the Argentine Republic are in a prosperous condition, the land under cultivation was enlarged nearly forty per cent over that of last year, and the number of colonists is constantly increasing. Argentine has of late become a centre of attraction for Jewish immigrants, and the Government is highly pleased at the prospect of having a large Jewish immigration. It is endeavoring to induce the new arrivals to settle in the interior and not overcrowd the large cities. The Jewish community of Buenos Ayres is increasing in size and importance, and is about to build a large and costly synagogue. In the United States and Canada the work of the ICA has been directed mainly toward the distribution of immigration and the creation of new centres of Jewish settlement, thus reducing the congestion in the large cities. The report of the Association also records with satisfaction the gradual emancipation of the colonists in Palestine from its control, and their endeavor to become self-supporting. Its work in Russia has been greatly hampered by present conditions. Still, its activities in that land have been numerous and of great assistance to the poverty-stricken communities there. While the schools of the Association in Russia have not flourished, the number of scholars considerably diminishing, the loan as-
associations established by it proved an invaluable boon to the struggling Jews in the present economic crisis. The ICA's activities actually cover the whole area of Jewish population in the world, and the great good it is doing everywhere is bound to elicit the gratitude of the whole of Jewry to the late Baron de Hirsch and to the executors of his large bequests to unfortunate Israel.

The Zionist movement made but little progress during the year. By the reorganization effected at the last Congress, Mr. D. Wolffsohn was elected president, and the headquarters of the central office were transferred from Vienna to Cologne. The Russian situation absorbed the attention of the leaders, and a special fund was opened for the sufferers, to which the Jewish Colonial Trust contributed $10,000. At the initiative of the Zionist leaders, the Brussels Conference was held, to which reference was made in an earlier paragraph. The practical work of the movement was done during this year by the Palestine Exploration Committee, under the leadership of Professor Otto Warburg. At the instigation of this committee, a syndicate is being organized for the purpose of developing Palestine as an industrial centre. Experts have been at work investigating the various possibilities of the Palestinian soil. Individual groups are also being formed, notably in Russia, with the intention of purchasing land and developing industries in Palestine. The Jewish Colonial Trust has suffered considerably by the uncertain state of affairs in Russia, but due to an increase from other sources, there was still an appreciable balance at the beginning of the year.

National conventions were held in various lands, and were
attended with the customary enthusiasm. The American Zionists held their conference in Tannersville, N. Y., at the beginning of July, and decided to support practical work in Palestine. A large collection was made for the National Fund at a meeting held in connection with the Convention. The annual meeting of the Greater Actions Committee will be held in Cologne on August 28, when there will also be a meeting of the shareholders of the Jewish Colonial Trust.

The split in the Seventh Zionist Congress between the advocates and opponents of a Jewish settlement outside of Palestine, consequent upon the report of the East Africa Commission, resulted in the formation of a new international association, the Jewish Territorial Organization. This organization was formed in Basle, while the Zionist Congress was still in progress. Mr. Israel Zangwill, the leading spirit in this movement, who later became its president, issued a manifesto to the Jews of the world, urging them to join the movement and give it their financial and moral support. The object of the Jewish Territorial Organization, or, as its president dubbed it, the ITO, is, as given in that manifesto, “to procure a territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who cannot, or will not, remain in the lands in which they at present live. To achieve this end, the organization proposes: a) To unite all Jews who are in agreement with this object; b) to enter into relations with governments and public and private institutions; c) to create financial institutions, labor-bureaus, and other instruments that may be found necessary.”

From the very beginning, this movement attracted all those Zionists who were opposed to what seemed to them the narrow
platform adopted at the last Zionist Congress, which confined the work of Zionism to Palestine and its vicinity. Later, many influential Jews and Christians from various lands joined the Territorial movement, so that it became necessary to establish branches in various countries, with the central bureau in London. The Zionists naturally looked with disfavor upon the progress of the ITO, and even attempted to hamper its work. At the instance of Honorable Oscar S. Straus, a meeting of the leaders of Zionism and Territorialism was recently held in London, with the purpose of arriving at some common basis of action. The proceedings of this meeting proved that there can be no common platform for these two organizations—Zionism cannot include in its plan any land but Palestine and its vicinity, while Territorialism will not confine itself to Palestine only. The ITO has not yet accomplished anything definite, but it appears to have some projects under consideration, and the British Government seems to be favorably disposed toward its plans. The first annual convention was held in London on August 1, the anniversary of the formation of the society, and was attended by delegates from various lands.

The Jewish scholarly world celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of the veteran, Professor Moritz Steinschneider, on March 30. Two young American scholars, disciples of the sage of Berlin, Professor Henry Malter of the Hebrew Union College and Professor Alexander Marx of the Jewish Theological Seminary, have been intrusted with the task of editing the scattered articles of Professor Steinschneider in book form, in honor of the occasion. Berlin Jewry celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ministry of Dr. S. Maybaum and the sixtieth birthday anniversary of
Professor Martin Philippson. This year also marks the centenary of the Assembly of Notables convened by Napoleon I, and of the birth of Gabriel Riesser, who was instrumental in procuring Jewish emancipation in Germany.

The most important event in Jewish literary circles was the publication of the last volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia. A Hebrew Encyclopedia is in process of publication in New York, under the editorship of J. D. Eisenstein and H. Broydé. Another encyclopedic work, under the title "Monumenta Judaica" is now being issued in Germany, under the editorship of M. Altschuler, W. A. Neumann, and August Wünsche. The first volume, entitled "Bibliotheca Targumica" will include an edition of all the known Targumim, and the second volume under the title "Monumenta Talmudica" will contain a number of articles on various aspects of the Talmud. The popular edition of Friedländer's English translation of Maimonides' "Guide for the Perplexed" was followed by an English translation of Jehudah Halevi's "Kitab al-Khazar" by H. Hirschfeld. Reinach is still engaged in the publication of his French edition of Josephus, and Dr. D. S. Margoliouth has issued a revised edition of Whiston's English translation of the same work. A French translation of the Zohar is now being issued in Paris.

In conclusion, it becomes our sad duty to record the demise of some prominent Jews. French Jewry lost most heavily during the year, by the death of the Grand Rabbin, Zadoc Kahn, of Professor Jules Oppert, and Eliezer Lambert, all known to the scholarly world in their various branches of activity, and all workers in Jewish communal institutions. Russian Jews mourn the death of Loeb Kupernik, an able lawyer and a champion of Jewish rights, who left Judaism,
but returned to the fold shortly before his death, and of Isaac A. Dembo, the advocate of the Shehitah, the Jewish mode of slaughtering animals. Russian Jews also suffered great loss in the death of Professor Leo Errera of Brussels, the author of “Darkest Russia,” and of “Carl Joubert” of London, an Aryan by birth, but a strictly observant Jew by conviction, and a voluminous writer on Russian affairs. Italian Jewry lost one of its most prominent leaders in the death of Tullo Massarani, a member of the Senate and for many years president of the Provincial Council of Milan. The Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic Jewish community of Palestine, Saul Jacob El-Yashar, died at Jerusalem at the age of ninety-two. A most promising literary career suddenly came to a close by the untimely death of Miss Martha Wolfenstein of Cleveland, author of many fascinating sketches of Jewish life.

In this chronicle of a year’s suffering and misery of Israel among the nations, there can still be discerned the still small voice of hope and cheer for the ancient wanderer. Without political power, without a national centre, with prejudice and hatred on all sides, the Jews of the world have still been able to secure a hearing in the councils of nations, and to compel civilized humanity to pay heed to their demands of just and equal treatment. The immediate prospects, especially of the Russian Jews, are, indeed, most threatening, but the Jew, experienced in misfortunes and blessed with inexhaustible optimism, looks further, and beholds in the more remote future a period of peace and happiness, brought about by the spread of the principles of justice and liberty over all the earth.

REPORT

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

OF THE

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

OF AMERICA

1905–1906
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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REPRESENTATIVE
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Morris Newberger ²............................. Philadelphia
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Edwin Wolf ².................................. Philadelphia

¹ Term expires in 1907. ² Term expires in 1908. ³ Term expires in 1909.
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HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS ....................................... New York

The Board of Trustees meets in the evening of the third Wednesday of January, March, June, and October.

The Publication Committee meets in the afternoon of the first Sunday of January, February, March, October, November, and December.

1 Term expires in 1907. 2 Term expires in 1908. 3 Term expires in 1909.
MEETING OF THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR

The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held Sunday afternoon, May 6, 1906, in the Assembly Hall of the Keneseth Israel Temple, Broad Street, above Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The First Vice-President of the Society, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by Rabbi Israel Aaron, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Vice-President then read the President's address.

The Honorable Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, Ill., was called upon to act as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Leo G. Bernheimer acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Mack delivered an address.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The report of the Board of Trustees was presented as follows:

The Jewish Publication Society of America has concluded its eighteenth year.

The Board of Trustees elected the following officers: Treasurer, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Lewis W. Steinbach, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, Charles S. Bernheimer, of Philadelphia; Secretary to the Publication Committee, Henrietta Szold, of New York.

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; B. Felsenthal, of Chicago; Herbert Friedenwald, of Philadelphia;
Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Charles Gross, of Cambridge, Mass.; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore; Joseph Jacobs, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of Brooklyn; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; Solomon Schechter, of New York, and Samuel Schulman, of New York. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.

PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund amounts to $17,858.22, as follows:

Michael Heilprin Memorial Fund:
  Donation of Jacob H. Schiff....$5,000 00
  Donation of Meyer Guggenheim.. 5,000 00

Morton M. Newburger Memorial Fund ........... 500 00
Bequest of J. D. Bernd......................... 500 00
Donations .................................... 161 50
Life Membership Fund ......................... 6,400 00
Bequest of Lucien Moss ......................... 100 00
Bequest of Simon A. Stern ...................... 100 00
Bequest of A. Heineman ......................... 96 72

Total ........................................... $17,858 22
The Membership by States and Territories is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Territory</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these there are:

- Life Members: 64
- Patrons: 24
- Special Members paying $10 per annum: 46
- Library Members paying $5 per annum: 216
- Members paying $3 per annum: 4307

Total: 4657
New members have been obtained through the efforts of our representative, Mrs. K. H. Scherman, chiefly in Philadelphia and New York City, particularly members of the classes paying more than $3.00 per year.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the past year were as follows:
American Jewish Year Book 5666 (1905-1906), edited by Cyrus Adler and Henrietta Szold.
Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century (Special Series, No. 8), by Gustav Karpeles.
A Renegade and Other Tales, by Martha Wolfenstein.
Rashi, by Maurice Liber.

BIBLE FUND

The last report stated:
"For the purpose of obtaining the necessary funds for the continuation of the Bible work, the Board of Trustees has deemed it necessary that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) be subscribed. The subscriptions are to be annual for five (5) years in succession—that is to say, ten thousand dollars ($10,000) is to be subscribed each year. Subscriptions have already been promised by a number of individuals, but it will be necessary to organize in the leading communities for the purpose of getting together the amount required. It is hoped that the highly scholarly work which the Society has undertaken will receive the substantial encouragement of Jewish citizens throughout the country."

But one-fifth of the above amount has thus far been subscribed.
AMENDMENT

It is proposed to amend the By-laws by substituting for Article I, Section I, the following:

The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Special Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of three dollars ($3), or a Special Member by the annual payment of five dollars ($5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars ($20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars ($50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars ($100).

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the classification of members paying $5 and $10 per annum, as they have not heretofore been designated by a special name.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Trustees.

EDWIN WOLF,

Philadelphia, May 1, 1906.

President.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER
SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 15, 1906.

Henry Fernberger, Treasurer,
In account with the Jewish Publication Society of America.

DR.
To Balance, as audited, May 1, 1905 $1,760 11
To cash received to date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members' dues</td>
<td>$14,280 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrons' dues</td>
<td>360 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations' dues</td>
<td>80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of books</td>
<td>1,828 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>828 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Book advertising</td>
<td>87 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense account</td>
<td>60 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund</td>
<td>307 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund, investment account</td>
<td>2,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible Fund</td>
<td>2,270 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22,902 91

$24,663 02

Cr.
By Disbursements to date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collectors' and canvassers' commissions.</td>
<td>$14 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Canvasser's salary, commission and expense</td>
<td>1,811 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Secretaries</td>
<td>3,070 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of publications, authors' fees, and advertising commissions on Year Book</td>
<td>6,828 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses for office work, postage, stationery, delivery of books, and for New York office</td>
<td>4,552 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible Fund</td>
<td>20 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members' dues account</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$16,301 20

$8,361 82

Balance deposited with Fidelity Trust Co.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>$2,285 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund</td>
<td>3,300 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible Fund</td>
<td>2,775 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$8,361 82

Respectfully submitted,
Henry Fernberger,
Treasurer.

May 1, 1906.
### PERMANENT FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Par value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric and People's Traction Company's 4 per cent. bonds</td>
<td>$8,972.50</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bond, 4 1/2 per cent. Lehigh Valley consolidated mortgage loan</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bond, 4 1/2 per cent. Lehigh Valley first mortgage</td>
<td>1,030.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage 2200 Woodstock St., Philadelphia</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage, 2221 Carlisle St., Philadelphia</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, uninvested</td>
<td>3,300.92</td>
<td>3,300.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,803.42</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,800.92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accounts of the Treasurer and of the Assistant Secretary have been examined and found correct. The cash and securities have been examined and found correct.

Adolph Eichholz,  
Edward Loeb.

*Philadelphia, May 6, 1906.*

### Recommendations of the Committee on the Report of the Board of Trustees

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting held in May, 1904, a Committee was appointed prior to the meeting for the purpose of making recommendations on the report of the Board. The Committee appointed consisted of Messrs. David W. Amram, Chairman; Louis Fleisher, and Maurice N. Weyl, all of Philadelphia.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Committee:

An examination of the Report of the Trustees shows nothing remarkable, except the loss of 773 members since the last Annual Report. As the Committee on the last Report pointed
out, our membership largely depends upon the persistent work of the solicitor, without whose aid it would soon fall to two thousand or less. This shows that the Society is essentially unpopular, and in the nature of things must remain so until a broader interest in Jewish literature is established. Examples of lack of interest might be multiplied, but the example of the State of New York will suffice. With a Jewish population of three-fourths of a million it gives us about one thousand members.

Our Society is not a corporation for profit. It has always given its constituents what it thought they ought to have, and not what they wanted, if, indeed, it may be said that they ever want anything in the line of goods that we purvey. The fact that we deliberately have entered upon the field of supplying books that are not wanted, disarms all criticism based on our lack of membership. In the meantime we are disseminating hundreds of thousands of volumes about the Jews, their history, literature, and religion, which are left to do their work within and without our camp.

But it is greatly to be regretted that we have so small and so unstable a following, and perhaps something could be done to increase it. The uninterrupted success of the present solicitor warrants your Committee in recommending that an additional solicitor be engaged, and that a salary and commission be paid equivalent, if necessary, to two-thirds of the amount of the subscriptions obtained. The expense of producing the books necessary to supply this additional membership will be comparatively small, and if the Society receive only one dollar net for each new membership, it will suffer no loss, whereas an increase in membership must add to its usefulness.
The Treasurer reports $2270 to the credit of the Bible Fund, against which only $20.43 were drawn during this year. Your Committee is strongly of the opinion that the amount in hand is quite sufficient to enable the Society to publish one or more books of the Bible immediately. In view of the fact that the collaborators have now been working for many years, many of the manuscripts must be ready.

It is important that the Society's new translation should appear as soon as possible. Five years ago it was officially reported that other portions of the new translations were ready for the final revision of the style editor. It is to be hoped that he has found time since then to examine them.

The four books published during this fiscal year are of high standard. The Year Book contains much valuable information for the student, the journalist, the communal worker, the bibliographer, and the future historian. "Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. Karpeles, is a bright, readable survey of the great movements of Jewish history during the last century, and is especially excellent in its treatment of the anti-Semitic movement and the modern Renaissance. "A Renegade and Other Tales," by Miss Wolfenstein, whose recent untimely death gives this volume a mournful interest, is a collection of tender and sympathetic stories and character sketches. "The Life of Rashi," by Maurice Liber, is a learned, yet popularly written account of one of the great Jewish worthies, the second in the series of that name, and highly creditable to the author and the translator. In reviewing these books, your Committee feels that the Society need not apologize to its critics for its publications. But in view of the condition of the membership roll, and the frequent criticisms of the Society's publications and policy, your Com-
mittee feels justified in giving this subject further considera-
tion. It is true that we have so few members because the
Jewish public is not interested in our publications. Is this
state of affairs to be ascribed merely to general indifference to
all forms of Jewish literature, or is the number and character
of our publications in part responsible? As to the number
of our books, no one can ask for more than four volumes in
a year for three dollars. As to the character of the publica-
tions, there is something more to be said; not in justification
of captious criticism, but by way of suggestion to the Publica-
tion Committee.

The Publication Committee deserves the highest praise for
its splendid work. It takes the place of paid Readers, and
labors earnestly for the best interests of the Society. Its
critics are not always its opponents, and your Committee
offers its suggestions in the most friendly spirit:

First. The publication of the Bible is unnecessarily de-
layed. So far as your Committee is advised all of the authors
of the Biblical books handed in their manuscript some time
ago; the delay in publication has already been adverted to.

Second. We should increase our publications of Jewish
historical literature. With the exception of Graetz we have
practically nothing, for the sketches by Karpeles and Dubnow,
and the “Outlines” by Lady Magnus are comparatively in-
significant. Your Committee is of the opinion that the So-
ciety should publish a series of histories of the Jews arranged
according to the several lands of their dispersion, dwelling
lightly on the earlier history, but going into fuller detail on
events since the fifteenth century. Such a series of histories
dealing first with the Jews in Italy, Germany, Holland,
France, and England, and thereafter with Jews in the other
States of Europe, would be a much-needed addition to our sole guide, our Graetz. A small and concise general Sketch of Jewish History along the lines of Freeman's General Sketch of History, to be used in Jewish schools, is needed. Lady Magnus' book is inadequate for this purpose.

Third. When the Society undertakes to publish a series of books, for example, the series of Jewish Worthies, it should publish at least one volume annually. The first volume of this series, "Maimonides," was published in 1903. Now "Rashi" follows in 1906. Who will be next in 1909? Is it not possible to arrange with competent authors so that several of the books of this series may be written at the same time and one volume of the series be ready every year?

Fourth. Your Committee is informed that the method pursued by the Publication Committee is substantially this: that it receives manuscripts and reads them, and in most instances rejects them, wisely no doubt. Is it not possible to obtain good manuscripts by entering into contracts with persons of good repute and ability to write them, instead of waiting for manuscripts to be submitted to the Committee for its approval? This method, we are informed, has been followed when new books have been written for us by European authors. Of course, there are no national lines to be drawn in literature. A good book by a foreigner is better than a poor one by an American. But your committee is of the opinion that there are many men of ability in this country who might safely be invited to prepare books for us, and who ought to be sought by our Publication Committee. There are men within reach who would and could write good books for us under contract, with the assurance of a substantial honorarium, but who would not write them for submission to us to be accepted or
rejected. Our Publication Committee no doubt knows where such men can be found, and there are men not on the Publica-
tion Committee who could, if necessary, give the desired in-
formation.

Fifth. The Year Book should be discontinued and its place taken by a triennial publication of a similar character. The money thus saved will pay for two good manuscripts and their publication. While conceding the usefulness of the Year Book, we are of the opinion that other books would be more useful to our Society. Taking the last Year Book as an example, we find in it a Jewish calendar, which any one can easily obtain elsewhere, and an article on Penina Moïse of Charleston, which is material for the American Jewish His-
torical Society. The series of biographical sketches is now complete, and the list of national organizations has been published several times. The list of one hundred best books, syllabus of Jewish history, American Jewish bibliography, bequests, gifts, leading events, and the like, need not be published annually. A review of the history of three years would be quite as satisfactory as a review of each year separately, and the long membership list that closes the volume need likewise be published only triennially.

We strongly recommend this matter to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger, of New York, moved that the report be referred to the Board of Trustees for such action as it might deem desirable.

Mr. Louis E. Levy, of Philadelphia, moved to amend the motion, suggesting that the report be submitted to the meet-
ing for approval.
Miss Sadie American, of New York, moved to amend the amendment, to the effect that the recommendations of the report be discussed seriatim. This amendment was defeated.

Mr. Ephraim Lederer, of Philadelphia, moved the adoption of the report, and asked for free discussion on the part of those present.

Mr. Levy withdrew his amendment, and the motion, with Mr. Lederer's suggestion, was adopted.

The Committee was then discharged with thanks.

The following Committee on Nominations was appointed: Mr. William B. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Mr. Max Senior, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Albert I. Marx, of Albany.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations presented the following nominations:

President (for one year): Edwin Wolf, of Philadelphia.

Vice-President (for one year): Henry M. Leipziger, New York City.

Second Vice-President (for one year): Solomon Blumenthal, Philadelphia.


Honorary Vice-Presidents (for three years): Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht, Boston, Mass.; A. Lippman, Pittsburg, Pa.; Honorable Julian W.
Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Honorable Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for the nominees, and the Chairman declared them duly elected.

On motion, adjourned.

Leo G. Bernheimer,
Secretary.
The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is The Jewish Publication Society of America.

The said corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, which are to be distributed among the members of the corporation, and to such other persons and institutions as may use the same in the promotion of benevolent educational work.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.
BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Special Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of three dollars ($3), or a Special Member by the annual payment of five dollars ($5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars ($20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars ($50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars ($100).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of three dollars ($3), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of May, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous March.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.
ARTICLE III

Officers and their Duties

Section I.—There shall be fifteen Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the first meeting all of the said fifteen shall be elected, five of them to serve for one year, five for two years, and five for three years, and at every subsequent annual meeting five shall be elected for three years.

Sec. II.—Out of the said fifteen, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

Sec. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

Sec. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

Sec. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

Section I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications. Contributing societies shall receive a number of copies of said publications proportionate to the amount of their annual subscriptions.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society’s publications among such institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society’s publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.
ARTICLE IX
Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; provided that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.