

THE YEAR

5669

BY ALBERT M. FRIEDENBERG

The past year has been without any great noteworthy incidents. The Jewish people throughout the world have moved along in their different lines of progress, and no single event can be seized upon as indicating most important consequences for them. Even in Russia no new manifestations of anti-Semitism were developed during this year. It is the quiet of the grave, however. The oppression of the Jews by the official class and its continued repression of all that would tend to alleviate Russo-Jewish misery were in accord with what has been done in these directions in previous years. For the world at large, of course, one great event took place during the past year. The Turkish Revolution has had a successful outcome, and the consequences of this for the Jews, and especially for the Zionist movement, are very likely to be momentous. At this writing these cannot be indicated with any definiteness. The year was marked, too, by a number of important anniversaries and by the demise of many, forming a large roll of prominent Jewish public men.

THE UNITED STATES

IMMIGRATION.—No serious attempt was made in the period under review to enact restrictive legislation, and a distinct improvement in the regulations affecting the transit through Germany of Russian emigrants may be noted. Robert

Watchorn, the efficient and liberal Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, resigned shortly after President Taft assumed office, and was succeeded by William Williams, his predecessor at the post. The latter is less liberal in his interpretation of the law, and his ruling, that those immigrants not travelling to near relatives must have \$25 in cash in their possession to obviate the likelihood of becoming public charges, has been severely criticised in the press and even made the subject of review before the Federal courts. The report of the immigration into this country for the year ending June 30, 1908, covers exactly the period of marked commercial and financial depression here as a result of which many aliens returned to the lands of their origin. But while only 103,387 Jews came to America (compared with 149,182 in the preceding period of 1907), those returning to Europe numbered only 7702. This is indubitable proof that the Jews who come to this country make it their permanent home. Of the figures first given 71,978 represent the Russo-Jewish immigration. Of the total number of Jewish immigrants, 62,697, or considerably more than half, were destined for points in the State of New York. Of interest, too, is the following table:

ALIENS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, NEW YORK, 1908

In prisons.....	15,323;	of these Jews....	805
In insane asylums.....	25,606;	of these Jews....	1,468
In charitable institutions.	19,572;	of these Jews....	2,442

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.—This question has continued to agitate the Jewish communities in a number of places. At Tamaqua, Pa., a resolution providing for the daily reading of the Bible in the schools was defeated, while a decision was rendered in New Jersey that pupils in the

public schools are not compelled to participate in devotional exercises. In Louisiana the Protestant Ministers' Association made an organized effort to have the Bible read in the schools. The campaign against sectarian Christmas celebrations in the public schools was carried to Baltimore and Philadelphia this year. In the former place the local section of the Council of Jewish Women presented a petition to the school board to have them discontinued. In Philadelphia the board of education formally resolved to prohibit the holding of such exercises in future, on the motion of Edwin Wolf, a member of the board. This action aroused some opposition, the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers' Conference entering its protest. Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, of Pine Bluff, protested publicly to Governor X. O. Pindall, of Arkansas, against the Christological expressions employed in his proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1908. Professor Gotthard Deutsch, in an open letter, protested against Christological prayers at the high school graduating exercises in Cincinnati.

PHILANTHROPY.—Of signal importance was the bequest of \$1,000,000 by the will of Louis A. Heinsheimer, of New York, to a projected federation of six of the largest Jewish charitable institutions of that city, provided federation was consummated within one year from the date of the probate of the will. Failing that, the will provided that the United Hebrew Charities should receive \$100,000 and the Montefiore Home \$25,000, and the balance was to become part of his residuary estate. Serious opposition to the plan developed among several of the institutions to be consolidated, and its adoption has not been effected. In April the residuary legatee under the Heinsheimer will, Mr. Alfred M. Heinsheimer, offered to give, in case the terms of his brother's will were not complied

with, \$1,000,000 for a similar purpose if five of the six institutions named would agree to have their income and disbursements controlled by one agency, and provided this was agreed to by April 1, 1910.

The income of the United Hebrew Charities of New York continued to be inadequate to meet the greatly increased demands occasioned by the financial depression. Early in the past winter Henry Rice resigned the presidency of the institution and became honorary president. He was succeeded in office by Cyrus L. Sulzberger, whose first task was to make an appeal to the community through a number of agencies to place the Charities above financial want. Large sums were procured, but they fell far short of the requirements. A Jewish maternity hospital, costing \$100,000, was dedicated, and several prominent Jews gave upwards of \$30,000 to the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, of the board of trustees of which the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes was elected a member. This has now been taken over by the Horeb School for Deaf-Mutes and become a strictly Jewish institution.

SUNDAY LAWS.—The enforcement of the law making Sunday the day of rest is of particular importance in its effect upon the condition of the Jews living on the East Side of New York City. At the session of the New York State Legislature a number of bills intended to secure their rights and needs, and those of other Seventh-Day Sabbatarians, were introduced. Of these the Oliver and the Levy bill simply repeated the language of the unavailing Strauss bill of 1908, which would permit only such Seventh-Day Sabbatarians as filed a certificate of their belief with the clerk of the county in which they reside to do manual labor or carry on business

on Sunday. A third, the Marks bill, drafted by Louis Marshall, did not contain this objectionable feature and was general in its terms. The introduction of these bills, and the efforts which were put forth to secure their passage, evoked a protest from the Interdenominational Ministers' Conference of New York, at a meeting held in the Marble Collegiate Church. Rev. David J. Burrell and several others declared that these attempts to undermine "the sanctity of Sunday are ethically unjustified." At a subsequent date Rabbi Bernard Drachman, the president of the Jewish Sabbath Association, who attended a public legislative hearing at Albany on the bills, was drawn into a newspaper discussion concerning them by Canon William Sheafe Chase, of Brooklyn. Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, J. Leon Magnes, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, for the American Jewish Committee, early last January interviewed, at his invitation, Commissioner of Police Theodore A. Bingham, of New York, who promised them that he would permit observant Jews to keep their places of business on the East Side open on Sunday, provided they were closed on Saturday. All the bills above referred to failed of enactment, although the Levy bill was reported to the Assembly by a vote of seven to six in its Committee on Codes on April 7. The bill came up in the House five days later, and in the debate was amended and again referred to the Committee on Codes, where it remained buried. In California a bill to make Sunday the day of rest and a constitutional amendment for this purpose were introduced in the Legislature, but they failed to pass. In Connecticut and Massachusetts there was agitation in favor of a more liberal Sunday law, and in the latter State a delegation of Jewish citizens appeared before a legislative committee to attain this end. The Sunday bill

for the District of Columbia, which had been before the committee of the House of Representatives in the Sixtieth Congress, was reintroduced in the Senate by Mr. Johnston, of Alabama, early in the new session. Mention must be made of the ministerial crusade against Sunday vaudeville in New York, in the course of which charges were made against those Jews engaged in or liberally supporting and patronizing these theatrical enterprises. Jacob P. Adler, the Yiddish actor, was convicted of a violation of the Sunday law last November in New York by appearing in costume on the stage on that day, but City Magistrate Moses Herrman, of New York, discharged six orthodox Jewish carpenters from arrest for Sunday labor on the ground that they had the right to work six days a week.

EDUCATION.—The dedications of the Uptown Talmud Torah of New York and the Baltimore Hebrew Institute were both signal events, although the most important educational incident of the year was Jacob H. Schiff's gift of \$100,000 to endow two Jewish Teachers' Colleges in New York and Cincinnati. That amount was made over to Dr. Cyrus Adler and Judge Samuel Greenbaum, of New York, and Edw. Heinsheimer, of Cincinnati, as trustees, who are to divide the income between the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the Hebrew Union College. To the faculty of the Dropsie College of Philadelphia, Dr. Max L. Margolis and Dr. Henry Malter were added, with President Schechter and Professor George F. Moore, of Harvard, as non-resident, and Judge Mayer Sulzberger as resident, lecturers. Dr. Shmar-yahu Lewin, the Zionist, paid America another visit, this time in the interest of the new Jewish Technological Institute at Haifa. Jacob H. Schiff gave to this school the sum of

\$100,000, and Messrs. Louis Marshall, Solomon Schechter, Mayer Sulzberger, Cyrus Adler, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Samuel Strauss were selected a committee as its American managers to administer this and the other considerable sums procured by Dr. Lewin for this purpose. The Regents of the University of the State of New York have admitted elementary and advanced Hebrew to the list of subjects in which examinations are held for its certificates and diplomas. At the graduating exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America four students received the rabbinical degree, while at the Hebrew Union College a class of eight was graduated.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—The subject of the Jewish religion has figured somewhat largely in the drama of the past year, no less than three plays treating the problem of intermarriage between Jew and Gentile. These were “The Melting Pot,” by Israel Zangwill, who visited the country for the purpose of superintending its production; “Meyer & Son” and “The House Next Door.” The rabbis, *schochetim*, and *kosher* butchers of Worcester, Mass., arbitrated their differences. Boycotts against Sabbath-breaking Jewish bakers occurred in Chicago and New York; a subsequent *kosher* bread strike in the latter city caused a sharp rise in the price of bread for a short time and led to some rioting. The refusal of the authorities to permit Jewish policemen in New York to absent themselves from their duties on *Yom Kippur* was approved by communal opinion as necessary for the service. A newspaper’s distortion of the non-admittance of a marine in uniform to the synagogue Adath Jeshurun, Roxbury, Mass., while the rabbi was preaching on Rosh Hashanah, into a declination of orthodox Jews to permit a soldier or sailor in uniform to

enter a house of worship, promised to have unpleasant consequences, but they were averted by the prompt action of the American Jewish Committee. Because of his alleged lack of orthodox views, a systematic effort was made by the Jewish voters of Chicago to "scratch" the name of Julius Liebling, a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. The Jewish Sabbath Association of New York was active in its campaign for a more uniform observance of the Sabbath by Jewish shopkeepers on the East Side, and addressed an open letter to ex-President Roosevelt commending him for his views on the subject of Mr. Taft's religion. Much adverse criticism was directed at the managers of the Jewish charitable fair of St. Louis for opening it on Friday evening. A fire in the Jewish quarter of Rochester, N. Y., completely destroyed the Temple Berith Kodesh and many dwellings. On the complaint of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a magistrate of Atlantic City, N. J., fined Morris Kaplovitz for slaughtering sheep by the Jewish method. The corporation counsel of New York decided that a rabbinical divorce granted in Russia to persons actually domiciled there is valid here, and may be proved by the parol testimony of the witnesses thereto. The Superior Court, of New Haven, Conn., properly refused to recognize a New Jersey rabbinical divorce. By a vote of forty-nine to two the Adath Israel congregation of Boston decided not to abolish the weekly Sabbath services.

FRICITION.—The statement of Commissioner of Police Theodore A. Bingham, of New York, that alien Jews make up one-half of our criminals, indirectly leading to the formation of the local "Community," was completely disproved by statistics, and it was withdrawn. Of the 175,370 persons

arraigned before New York police magistrates in 1908 only 12,192 came from Russia. These figures are furnished officially by the secretary to the magistrates. General Bingham's subsequent removal from office by the mayor was received by the Jews with mixed feelings; on the East Side the general sentiment appeared to be one of relief at the occurrence. In a race riot at Springfield, Ill., the local chief of police attempted to fasten upon the Jews the responsibility for the lynching of negroes which occurred: Abraham Raymers, tried on the charge of inciting the mob to murder, was acquitted. The Jews of Cambridge, Mass., were openly assaulted on the street and had to apply to the mayor of the city for proper protection. The social settlements on the East Side of New York were charged with attempting to proselytize Jewish and Catholic children by Albert Lucas and Father Curry, a priest: this was denied. A small street riot took place on May 30 in the Jewish quarter of Cincinnati, owing to the attempted preaching of a converted Jew. The police had to quell the disturbance.

THE GOVERNMENT.—Both candidates for the Presidency, William H. Taft and William J. Bryan, during the campaign commended the efforts made to secure protection abroad for the citizens of this country. In his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President, and again in his inaugural address, President Taft declared it to be the duty of the United States to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibitions from being enforced against any of our citizens temporarily sojourning abroad because of their race or creed. In May he delivered an address in Temple Rodeph Sholem of Pittsburg. Under the Roosevelt administration Secretary of State Root began negotiations for a revision of the Treaty

of 1832 with Russia, by which the discrimination against American Jewish citizens by that government would be obviated; he announced this move in a letter to Jacob H. Schiff, in October, 1908. By the decisions in the cases of Jan Janoff Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, two non-Jews, the Government made it known that it could not be got to render persons charged by Russia with crimes of a political nature. In the Pouren case American Jews, largely of Russian origin, provided the funds for his defense. Meanwhile, on March 1 and 3, both Houses of the United States Congress passed the joint resolution introduced by Representative Henry M. Goldfogle, which calls upon the President to secure from Russia full rights for the holders of our passports, regardless of their race or creed. Resolves of a similar tenor were adopted by the Legislature of Rhode Island, at the instance of Harry Cutler, one of its members, and were also introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, and Representative William S. Bennet, of New York, introduced in the House a joint resolution rebuking Russia in the name of humanity for her many acts of violence, especially towards the Jews. One of the first acts of President Taft was to offer the embassy to Japan to Oscar S. Straus (March 5). This post was not accepted by Mr. Straus, but he finally became the new United States ambassador to Turkey after Judge Mayer Sulzberger had refused to accept this honor. The Federation of Jewish Organizations of New York petitioned Congress for the appointment of Jewish chaplains in the army and navy, and named a committee to investigate alleged abuses in the methods of naturalization. Judge Julian W. Mack was re-elected to the Circuit Court in Chicago, and Ex-Senator Joseph Simon became mayor of Portland, Ore.

MEETINGS.—There was no lack of meetings in the past year. First and foremost was the series of meetings which culminated in the permanent formation of the Jewish Community of New York City. At these sessions Rabbi J. Leon Magnes, of Temple Emanu-El, presided, and he has since become the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the body. The *Kehillah* has been made the subject of attack, both within and without the community, notably by the Revs. Charles A. Eaton and Frederick Lynch, two Protestant clergymen. At a meeting held September 7, 1908, in the Newport synagogue, a tablet to the memory of Isaac, Abraham, and Judah Touro, and Abraham Pereira Mendes was unveiled. In New York, as well as in London, "literary evenings" to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of "Sholem Alechem's" (S. Rabbinowitz's) literary career were held. The American Jewish Committee again met in annual session, and Judge Sulzberger was re-elected president. The Jewish Religious Education Association of Ohio and the Ohio Rabbinical Association held a joint meeting at Columbus. The Jewish Chautauqua Society held its usual annual sessions at Buffalo; the next annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis is postponed, however, until the coming November, to coincide with the centenary of the births of David Einhorn and Samuel Adler. From December 1 to 10 the fifth triennial convention of the National Council of Jewish Women was held at Cincinnati. The sessions were marked by stormy scenes owing to the conflict between the Cleveland local section and the national executive. The matter was settled by the expulsion of the Cleveland section from the national body. Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, of Pittsburg, was re-elected president, but Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, of Chicago,

refused to continue as honorary president. A memorial window to Isaac M. Wise was dedicated in the Keneseth Israel Synagogue of Philadelphia at the time of the twenty-first council or biennial convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in that city, January 18 to 21. The resolve of the convention that this is not a Christian country provoked a sharp retort from a local Episcopalian conference then in session. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Hebrew Technical Institute of New York, the tenth anniversary of the rabbinate of Samuel Schulman in the same city, and the diamond jubilee of the founding of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel were marked by commemorative exercises. For the first time the Jewish Farmers' Alliance of America met in public conference in New York. The seventeenth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was held at Philadelphia, February 21 and 22, and Dr. Cyrus Adler was again elected president. The Jewish Publication Society of America held there its twenty-first annual meeting on May 23. After the term of office of Hon. Oscar S. Straus as Secretary of Commerce and Labor had expired, he was tendered a number of complimentary dinners, notably one by the Freundschaft Society, a Jewish social club of New York, on March 18. On May 9 to 11 the Independent Order B'rith Abraham met in convention at Washington; Judge Leon Sanders, of New York, was chosen grand master. The impairment of the funds of this organization, disclosed through the investigations of the New York Insurance Department, seems to have been made good. The golden jubilee of the United States Grand Lodge of the Order B'rith Abraham was celebrated by a mass meeting in the New York Hippodrome on June 13. At New York, too, a Jewish Press

Club, the first of its kind anywhere, was successfully established. The Jewish Social Workers of the country met at Buffalo and elected officers, early in June.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Jewish conditions in **ABYSSINIA** are improving, if credence may be placed in the statements made by Emperor Menelek to Dr. Faitlovitch, the head of the Pro-Falashas Mission of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*. The annual report of the *Alliance* discussed the situation of the Falashas at considerable length, and showed what is being done for them. The Jewish colonies in **ARGENTINA** continue to flourish within limits, and the number of colonists was augmented by new arrivals from Russia. During the year many Jewish agriculturists from the South Russian colonies went to the Argentine and the United States, their Russian possessions having been confiscated. Thirty students from the Minsk Agricultural School also went to Argentina, and some 2500 Russo-Jewish families journeyed to Brazil.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Emperor Francis Joseph I, the aged ruler of the dual monarchy, celebrated the diamond jubilee of his accession to the throne last December, and conferred many orders and decorations on his prominent Jewish subjects. The president of the Vienna Community, Alfred Stern, declined to receive one, however. The troubles of the Jews in the army was the subject of an interpellation in the *Reichsrat*; Major-General Eduard Ritter von Schweitzer was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. A monument to Heine by Albert Landau was erected in Vienna, and in a fight between the Jewish and Christian students of the city

one hundred persons were wounded. The Government declined to consider a new petition for the pardon of Leopold Hilsner. A department to deal with the religious interests of Jews was created by the Government. Not without its effect on the Jews residing in the provinces was Austria's action with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Jews of Serajevo hailed their annexation with joy, while those of Servia protested against it to the world. In the new Diet of the provinces the Jewish Communities will be officially represented by two deputies, one, the Chief Rabbi of Serajevo, to be appointed by the Crown, the other to be elected. In Bohemia a movement to boycott the Jews was started by anti-Semites: it caused a riot in Prague in which several Jewish students were injured. The courts held that such a boycott is not illegal. The ritual murder charge was futilely brought forward at Pisek. In Galicia there were no important incidents. There was a large number of voluntary baptisms besides the kidnapping of the fifteen-year-old daughter of a merchant named Stern by nuns who refused to restore her to her father. The Lemberg municipal authorities will sell *kosher* meat to offset the extortionate demands of Jewish butchers. A conference on the Yiddish language was held at Czernowitz, and about seventy delegates attended. Dr. Dulemba, the new Minister for Galicia, declared himself a friend of the Jews and promised to protect them. But the action of the Government in ordering all deserters from the Russian army, as well as Russian refugees, to be expelled from Czernowitz, and the arrest of one hundred and fifty suspected Russo-Jewish revolutionists at Buda-Pest, aroused much indignation. A proposed federation for mutual protection of all the Jews of Austria-Hungary was practically set at naught by the attitude of the *Zaddikim* in

Galicia, who influenced their communities to protest against the Government's approval of the plan. The last was comparatively a peaceful year for Hungarian Jewry, although lately an economic boycott of Jews has been organized in several towns by the Union of Tradesmen. Four persons were killed and forty more badly hurt through a false alarm of fire in the synagogue of Marmoros-Sziget, and at Bilke eighty Jews and their rabbi were convicted of fraudulently altering the communal records in order to escape from military service. At Easter the old charge of ritual murder was brought forward against the Jews of Turocz: it proved to be without foundation. The Hungarian Minister of Education has decided to recognize only such Jewish communities as have a rabbi at their head.

The Jewish communities in AUSTRALIA continue in the old paths: New South Wales now has a Jewish population of 6700 souls, and Victoria one of 5907. The ruler of BULGARIA, who assumed the title of Czar during the past year, has always been distinguished by his friendship for the Jews of his country. This was continued in spite of occasional anti-Semitic outbursts in Parliament. The law requiring Jewish pupils in the schools to prove that they receive religious training was repealed, and the ministry announced that Jewish teachers will continue to receive official appointments in future. In addition, the Government has granted annual subventions out of the public funds to a number of Jewish schools. A charge of ritual murder against the Bulgarian Jews was promptly quashed by the action of the authorities. In CANADA the year was marked by several untoward incidents. The continued efforts of the Jews of Quebec to secure proper edu-

cational facilities of their own evoked the opposition of Catholic and Protestant organizations, the heads of which finally succeeded in defeating the bill. On account of some anti-Semitism prevalent in the city of Montreal, a local Jewish communal body for mutual support and defense was founded. One of its first tasks was the inquiry into the question whether the Montreal Jews are Socialists in the main: it was found that there are only forty Jewish Socialists in the city. A curious legal decision was that affecting a local rabbi, Solomon Lom-bon. He was fined and imprisoned for killing chickens in a spot too close to the public markets. And by reason of the enforcement of the new law Jewish immigration into the Dominion is reported to have practically ceased. DENMARK is a land where there is absolutely no anti-Semitism, according to Chief Rabbi David Simonsen of Copenhagen. At Port Said, in EGYPT, the ritual murder story was revived, without any consequences. A railway is to be built by French and Turkish capitalists from there to Jaffa, Palestine; at Cairo a Jewish society for the prevention of blindness was organized. New communal schools were also inaugurated.

ENGLAND.—In this country the past year has been marked by numerous interesting incidents. Early in the autumn the Third International Congress of Religions was held at Oxford; this was attended by many prominent Jewish scholars from all parts of the world. The theory that Jesus was no Jew by race was put forward here by Professor Paul Haupt, of Baltimore, and was roundly combated by the Haham, Dr. Moses Gaster, and others. An enumeration of the educational facilities of the kingdom disclosed the fact that England has twelve Jewish public schools, providing accommodation for

10,902 children. The past year saw the first appointment of a Jewish headmaster at an English board school: Isaac Goldston was named for the Christian Street School by the London County Council. It is said that the Christian headmasters of these London board schools discriminate against Jewish teachers. The London *Shechitah* Board had considerable trouble in September and October in having its authority acknowledged by the East End *kosher* butchers. The latter formed a rival association to supervise the ritual slaughtering of animals, and the *Shechitah* Board issued a manifesto against it, voting £1000 of its funds to combat it. Lord Rothschild was drawn into the struggle, which was finally amicably settled through the good offices of Lord Swaythling, the then president of the Board. Subsequently, after forty years' service, he resigned as president and was succeeded by Joshua M. Levy. Lord Swaythling also resigned as president of the London Russo-Jewish Committee, and was succeeded in this office by Lord Rothschild. Growing out of their past troubles, a conference of representatives from the various *Shechitah* Boards of England was held on May 9, and resolved to proceed to the formation of a central committee to consolidate all the present boards and to establish new ones. Experiments carried out at Liverpool demonstrated the complete superiority of *Shechitah* over the usual pole-axing method of slaughtering. The situation of the Jews in Roumania at the present time was made the subject of a memorial by the Conjoint Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to the Government at a time when it was believed that the Berlin Treaty was to be revised after the then recent developments in the Balkans. The Jewish Religious Union held a notable meeting in November, at which

reports on the condition of Liberal Judaism in France and Germany were presented by Rabbis Louis Germain Lévy and Caesar Seligmann. Among the honors of the year the appointment of Herbert Samuel, the Under Home Secretary, to the Privy Council, and his subsequent promotion to Cabinet rank as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the conferment of a baronetcy on Jacob Elias Sassoon, of Bombay, may be mentioned.

The problem of education continued to confront the community: an important conference to consider Jewish interests in any future legislation on the subject was held by prominent educationists and Jewish Members of Parliament. At Cambridge University the American Jewish scholar, L. J. Mordell, of Philadelphia, was Third Wrangler. The Jewish Historical Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Jews to Parliament by a dinner. The usual Sunday-closing bill was introduced in the House of Commons: this aims to make Jews completely dependent upon their local authority for permission to trade on Sunday. The bill failed to pass, having been successfully "blocked" through the efforts of Bertram S. Straus, M. P. A tempest in a teapot was started by the departure of the Rev. R. Tribich from Bradford. From a debate whether or not Mr. Tribich's rights as minister of the orthodox congregation of Bradford had been invaded, the matter took on a more general aspect, and finally culminated in a lengthy discussion of the status of the Jewish ministry in Great Britain in *The Jewish Chronicle*. Again, the Board of Deputies protested against a statement appearing in *The Children's Encyclopædia*, a serial publication, to the effect that nowadays the Jews expect a Messiah to make them prosperous and restore them to a great empire.

The Government report showed that 570,160 aliens arrived, in 1908, in the United Kingdom as against 480,741 in 1907. The departures from the country totalled 542,979. Leave to land was refused in 724 instances, but only 112 of the 321 appeals therefrom proved successful. The Home Secretary, Herbert Gladstone, who criticised the Aliens' Act in a speech at Leeds, made 360 orders of expulsion of alien criminals.

Of philanthropic interest were the festival dinner of the London Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, which added £12,000 to its endowment, and that held to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish Board of Guardians. A little over £25,000 was contributed by the community to the funds of the latter institution. The attempt was made by a communal appeal to prevent the sale of the Spitalfields Great Synagogue in the East End. Although 400 new members joined the United Synagogue in 1908, the finances of this organization are still in a more or less precarious state. Its council refused to advance the age limit for candidates for its ministerial positions from forty to fifty years. Two murder cases profoundly stirred the community. The crime of Hefeld and Lapidus, two Jewish refugees from the Baltic provinces of Russia, was directly traceable to the persecution to which Russia had subjected them. The second was the case of Marks and Morris Reubens, two youths, who were executed for the murder of a seaman. It was found that this case grew out of the White Slave Traffic, in which the Jews were somewhat deeply concerned, and the large Jewish communal bodies joined hands with other associations in the work of entirely wiping out "the burning shame of this terrible scandal."

Of particular interest was the celebration of the seventieth birthday of the Chief Rabbi Dr. Hermann Adler, occurring on May 30, not only participated in by his own community and by Englishmen in general from King Edward VII down, who made him Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, but also by many Jews in the British dependencies and in the English-speaking lands of the globe. Oxford University conferred on him the D. C. L., *honoris causâ*. Shortly before this date Dr. Adler paid a pastoral visit to the synagogue of Swansea, Wales, which he had consecrated with his first sermon fifty years earlier.

Growing out of the celebration of the Chief Rabbi's birthday, and partly by reason of the agitation to this end by *The Jewish Chronicle*, the first preliminary conference of all the Jewish ministers in England was held in London on June 9. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, of Birmingham, and determined to hold a session within six months. The date for the first Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers has been fixed for the week of December 26 *proximo*. The Board of Deputies actively supported a bill by which the word "Jehovah" in the present form of oath in court shall be replaced by "God." A Hebrew-speaking conference was held at Manchester and active work for the promotion of Hebrew learning was decided upon.

In IRELAND nothing of much note took place. Curiously enough, at Dublin a Judaeo-Irish Association to support the Home Rule movement was started and an attempt made to nullify the work of conversionists by Jewish counter-demonstrations.

FRANCE.—The Dreyfus case still continues to obsess a portion of the French public. Louis A. Grégori, who made a futile attempt to kill Alfred Dreyfus during the funeral of Zola in the Paris Pantheon, was tried and acquitted. Shortly thereafter the latter had to again defend himself from attack, and to formally reply to an inspired newspaper article impugning the competency of the court which quashed the verdict rendered against him by the Rennes military tribunal. Finally Captain Dreyfus was compelled to institute a libel action against several Parisian journals which had refused to print his refutation of the new charges made; he succeeded in the suit against the *Courier de la Vienne*. Again, in the Chamber of Deputies a member openly criticised the *Cour de Cassation* for having reversed the Rennes verdict. The Jewish Consistory of Paris now has 3666 members. It was decided that foreign Jews are to be admitted to membership in it if they have lived ten years in France, provided the number of foreigners does not exceed one-quarter of the total membership. Of pleasing incidents in the past year, besides the usual honors and appointments awarded to French Jews, the action of the Paris municipality in naming a local street *Rue Henri Heine* and designating the synagogues in the *Rue de la Victoire* and the *Rue des Tournelles* as "historic monuments" may be noted. The important experiments of Dr. Louise G. Rabinovitch, of New York, to determine whether electricity may be employed in cases of resuscitation, as well as those on tuberculosis of Dr. Alexander Marmorek, were conducted in the French capital. At Nîmes a monument to the late Bernard Lazare was unveiled on October 4. A signal honor came to Professor Gabriel Lippman, of Paris, to whom the Nobel Prize for physics was awarded. The benefactions of the Paris

Rothschilds were large as usual. A Jewish Statistical Society has been founded at Paris. On January 20, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Socialist Deputy Rouanet made a motion that the Government withhold its authorization from the flotation of foreign state loans in France unless it deemed the national interests properly safeguarded. He drew attention to the proposed new Russian loan as involving the use of the money of Frenchmen in the *pogroms* organized by the "Black Hundreds." At the Conference of the Union of French Rabbis, held at Paris early in June, discussion was confined to various suggested changes in the ritual, among others the adoption of a triennial cycle for the reading of the Law.

GERMANY.—German Jewry continues to enjoy peace. The new German Bourse Law includes both days of the Jewish New Year and the Day of Atonement among the holidays officially recognized by the State. The new Jewish Religious Organizations Law, enacted in Prussia in the past year to take the place of the former similar act, requires no comment. Interesting is the fact that the Bavarian Government, which has always been characterized by its liberal spirit towards the Jews, has decided to exclude all references to the faith of the holder in passports for travellers in Russia issued by it. September 19 to 21 a conference of prominent Jews was held at Berlin where a plan for the unification of the activities of the larger Jewish organizations of the different countries of the world in a General International Jewish Organization was drawn up and discussed. A conference of Württemberg rabbis went on record against the practice of cremating. At its own meeting the *Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeindebund* considered

a new scheme for the organization of German Jewry, including the appointment of rabbis for life and the publication of a communal organ. This was indeed a year of anniversaries. The centenary of the birth of Dr. Michael Sachs, the preacher and scholar, as well as that of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the famous composer, were duly celebrated. The Jews of Baden observed the centenary of their recognition as a separate religious organization by the Government of the Grand-Duchy. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Eduard Lasker, the Parliamentary leader, was marked by appropriate exercises. A new museum of Jewish ceremonial objects was opened at Strassburg, and an institution for the education of Jewish defectives in a suburb of Berlin. Questions of *Shechitah* and in regard to Jewish participation in the White Slave Traffic caused much discussion. As to the former, the Senate of Bremen, for example, refused to prohibit it despite the efforts of the German Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against it, while a number of German Jewish organizations participated in a conference on the latter at Breslau. The Imperial Government put an end to the agitation by the *Hilfsverein*, the *Alliance*, and similar Jewish bodies for a revision of the Berlin Treaty in the interest of the Roumanian Jews by refusing to bring up the question at the proposed conference of the Powers to consider the Balkan situation. Professor Paul Ehrlich, an eminent physician of Berlin, was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine. Although a liberal Jewish movement was started at Frankfort-on-the-Main by Rabbi Caesar Seligmann, this orthodox stronghold witnessed a convention of conservative Jews which was attended by over two hundred delegates, including thirty rabbis. A memorial tablet to mark Heinrich Heine's birthplace was unveiled at

Düsseldorf, and monuments to Moses Mendelssohn and Berthold Auerbach were erected at Berlin and Cannstatt.

But the position of the Jews in the German army is still unsatisfactory. Statistics show that of some twenty-five thousand Jewish volunteers (*Einjährig-Freiwillige*) since 1880 not one has reached the rank of officer in the reserve (*Reserveleutnant*). In this connection it should be noted that repeatedly, and again during the past year, the Government has officially declared this post open to all German volunteer soldiers regardless of creed. Of the one thousand five hundred recruits in the same period whose fathers or mothers have left the Jewish faith some three hundred have become officers in the service. Finally, very often the Jewish soldiers are subjected to insults and ill-treatment by those placed in command over them: such a case, where the soldier was so badly used that he committed suicide, occurred at Mühlhausen in Alsace during the year. The death of Dr. Theodor Barth, the Liberal politician and philo-Semite, may be noted.

In GREECE there was an attack by brigands on the Jews of the Janina district in Epirus, in which two butchers were slain. The Minister of the Interior of HAYTI expelled twenty Syrian Jews from the republic under the pretense that a law existed which forbade them from remaining. It appears, however, that they had resided there long before the statute in question was enacted.

The birth of an heiress to the throne of HOLLAND was the occasion of the holding of a special service in the Portuguese synagogue of Amsterdam. The depression in the diamond

trade caused much distress among the diamond cutters of Amsterdam. Heer Josef Israels, the painter, attained his eighty-fifth birthday. In ITALY David Lubin, of California, opened the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome under the patronage of the King. President Porfirio Diaz, of MEXICO, publicly announced that his Government would welcome settlements by groups of Jewish colonists in the country.

MOROCCO.—A turn for the better in the condition of the Jews of Morocco has taken place, since the contest over the dynastic succession was decided in favor of Mulai Hafid. The Jews are still penned up in a separate quarter—called the *Mellah*—of the towns, but the Mohammedans have begun to acknowledge that they have some legal rights. Last September the Grand Vizier of Sultan Mulai Hafid ordered the officials to protect the Jews whenever they are attacked by Moorish fanatics. Subsequently he even directed that the Jews be secured against the oppression of the Sultan's chamberlains. Still later he wrote the authorities of the *Alliance* commending them for the work they have done in Morocco. The Governor of Mogador departed completely from his former attitude towards the Jews under his rule and accorded them adequate protection. In PERSIA the new era of liberal government was joyfully hailed by the Jews; but their hopes for this were speedily dispelled by an anti-Jewish riot which occurred at Kermanshah. Here a frantic mob accused a Jew of having beaten a Mohammedan to death, and thereupon sacked one hundred and seventy houses in the Jewish quarter, killed one Jew, and wounded two others. The Jew who was the cause of the attack was afterwards beheaded by the order of the Governor. In September last an attack on a

Jewish funeral was reported from Lisbon, PORTUGAL; this was subsequently proved to rest on no foundation.

ROUMANIA.—Although no actual outbursts of anti-Semitism have occurred in this land in the past year, the actual repression of the Jews residing in it still continues. The attempts of the Jewish societies to secure an improvement in their condition for the Jews of Roumania, by means of an appeal to the Powers to revise the Berlin Treaty, were futile. These have been adverted to previously. Up to this writing that Treaty has not been revised. A few more Jews were naturalized by Parliament. That the Roumanian Government's attitude towards the Jews has undergone no very material change appears from such circumstances as the action of the mayor of Jassy prohibiting Jews from repairing school houses, as well as that of the educational authorities of Botoschani in requiring Jewish students to purchase their books at the local co-operative stores. The objectionable oath *more judaico* is still required of the Jews by the local courts of justice in Roumania. Rabbi Niemirower, of Jassy, was only partially successful in his attempt to have this totally abolished by law, for Rabbi Taubes, who was called as a witness in a case heard at Jassy, was fined by the court on refusing to take the special oath.

RUSSIA

While there was only one actual *pogrom*—at Korshin, on June 6, where there were no fatal results—organized and executed against the Jews of Russia during the past year, still a large number of outbreaks were only narrowly averted. In Tiraspol a family of twelve Jews was killed by the peasants;

at Ekaterinoslav an attack was made on the Jews residing in the town by the "Real Russians" and "Black Hundreds," and the Governor refused to permit news of the fact to be made public. The peasants of Podol burnt a *Sepher*, while a fire of mysterious origin destroyed a synagogue and four *Sepharim* at Warsaw. Attacks on the Jews near Wishki, Stepanova, Karitzin near Grodno, Polotzk, Beniowo (Poland), and Homel, were only prevented from taking place through the heroic action of the local authorities. In Kutais the *agents provocateurs* accused the Jews falsely of using Russian girls for ritualistic purposes, and at Novo-Vileisk a baseless charge of ritual murder was trumped up. The campaign of the "Real Russians" against the Jews of Odessa was attended with diabolic success, sixty thousand of the latter literally facing starvation. Moreover, seventy-five thousand Jews of Warsaw are reported as entirely destitute, the result of the continuous acts of repression to which they are subjected.

During the year the persecution of the Jews in Russia took the form usually of orders of expulsion. Thus, Jewish artisans are now forbidden to reside in the capitals of those provinces which are not within the limits of the Pale of Settlement. The Jews were even expelled from Poltawa in the Pale because the Czar came there on July 8 to participate in the exercises to commemorate the bicentenary of Peter the Great's victory over Charles XII of Sweden. The action of the Council of St. Petersburg in excluding Jewish artisans from the local guilds forced 281 of them to leave the capital in the month of August, 1908, alone. Many more joined them in the succeeding months. Entire families were sent out from Vladivostok, Voronez, Liziansk, Koslov, Kineshma, Sebastopol, Kieff, Vitebsk, Orlov, Orel, Yaroslav, Kuban, Ribinsk,

and Astrakhan, while 300 Jewish colonists were exiled from Ekaterinoslav. Thirty-three Jews had to leave Lodz because they belonged to the *Bund*, and by the personal command of the Czar the Jews were forbidden to reside in the province of Tomsk in Siberia. Moreover, the Government has forbidden the Jews of Siberia to travel, and has ordered the Jewish political exiles not to leave the villages in which they reside. On the whole, the lot of the Jews of Siberia has changed materially for the worse during this year. By an order of the Russian Senate the Jewish merchants of St. Petersburg are forbidden to reside in Moscow. Indeed, if Jews are found in the latter city without the right to stay there they will be summarily fined 500 roubles and expelled or imprisoned. From Kieff and Irkutsk the Jewish dentists and midwives are being expelled. Ailing Jews are restricted in their consultation of the Kieff specialists. Yet, in the face of these facts, President Khomyakoff of the Duma declared in an interview that the "Real Russians" are now willing to open the central provinces of the empire to the Jews.

The trials of and the sentences imposed upon the organizers and perpetrators of the *pogroms* of several years ago are a veritable farce. Krushevan, of Kishineff infamy, appealed to the "Real Russians" to avenge his recent imprisonment upon the Jews, and started to distribute *pogrom* literature anew throughout Bessarabia. Indeed, the Government went so far as to grant him a subsidy of 10,000 roubles to enable him to publish the anti-Semitic *Droug*; this will continue to appear under the auspices of the "Black Hundreds" of Odessa. His sudden death on June 18 must have come as a great relief to Russian Jewry. In Odessa twenty-nine Russians who organized a *pogrom* at Pesterawa and forty-five who initiated

that at Bolshoi-Byalick were acquitted in triumph, while the leaders in the *pogroms* at Derefka and Chotinsk received prison sentences not exceeding the maximum of eighteen months. Five of the "Black Hundreds" who attacked the Jews of Kieff were sentenced to three months' penal servitude. When the Jewish terrorists and so-called revolutionists are on trial in the Russian courts, however, they are severely dealt with. The police of Warsaw arrested a rabbi on suspicion that his Talmud and prayer-book were revolutionary publications, and eighty-six Jews of the city were tried for belonging to the *Bund*. Dr. Katzenelsohn, the Chairman of the Jewish Colonial Trust, had to spend three months in prison because he had signed the "Viborg Manifesto." Although Brodsky, of Kieff, who slew a leader of the local *pogrom* of 1905, was acquitted at his trial, a Jewish student named Zeitlin was condemned to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for belonging to the *Bund*, and Frenkel, a Jewish Deputy in the first Duma, was sentenced to a term of penal servitude for giving a Liberal pamphlet to a peasant. The police of Freienburg, in Kurland, arrested many prominent Jews of that town who supported the Jewish Self-Defense Movement of 1905; four Jewish terrorists each received a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment from a military tribunal for exploding a bomb in the residence of a Jewish merchant. Finally, the court of inquiry into the murder of Herzenstein found that the act was carried out as the result of a bribe of 15,000 roubles offered by Dubrovin, President of the Union of the Russian People. Dubrovin, who was directly accused of the murder in the Duma, will be tried on the charge of inciting to murder.

The position of the Russian Jews residing in the Pale of Settlement is extremely abject, while their condition socially and economically is most precarious. Thus, the Zemstvo of Mohileff, charged with the supervision of the local insurance agencies, refused to permit them to insure the property of the Jews upon the same terms as other Russians. At Odessa the police closed the temporary synagogues for the Holy Days. The Government refused to permit Jewish dentists to enter the commercial guilds. In Charkoff no Jewish lawyer is allowed to practice before the courts. The holding of a medical conference at Moscow was only officially approved upon the express condition that Jewish physicians should not be admitted to the sessions. Further, in a number of instances, leave to open Jewish dispensaries at Moscow was refused. The Union of Orthodox Rabbis ("Keneseth Israel") and its branches throughout Russia were closed by the authorities, although a rabbinical convention held at Lublin dispatched a message of loyalty to the Czar. Conferences of rabbis were held at Wilna, Kherson, and Warsaw, at which such "revolutionary" subjects as the strict observance of the Jewish Sabbath, the thorough inspection of the *chedarim*, the publication of an official organ, and *Kashruth* were discussed. For the first time a congress of Jewish communal workers and representatives of the communities in the Pale was held at Kovno. The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Mapu, the Hebrew novelist, was widely observed, and a Jewish public library will be established in his honor. While the Government has granted reduced fares to all intending emigrants on the Russian railways, a lock-out started by the Jewish merchants and manufacturers in the Pale only served to deepen the misery of the poorer Jews there. Besides, the "Real

Russians" opened many factories and stores throughout the Pale in order to compete with and eventually to completely boycott the Jews. At Mohileff, Podolsk, and other places, these were total failures and, indeed, were soon bankrupt. Only the wealthy Jews, not those residing in the Pale, were permitted to acquire summer residences in villages, by the Russian Senate, and the order of the Governor of the Caucasus closing the spas in that region to Jews this summer was only reversed through the Czar's personal intervention. He refused, however, to permit Jewish musicians to reside there. There were epidemics of cholera at St. Petersburg, both in the past and the present year. A severe famine visited nine provinces, especially Poltava, Podol, Tchernigoff, and Kherson, and the Jews of Koshan and Tiraspol were reported to be literally starving. Fires broke out, too, at Tels, Solok, and Radomischl, causing much loss to many of the Jewish inhabitants. The "Real Russians" are so opposed to the Jews that they even started a campaign against the continued practices of *Kapporah-Nacht* on the ground that these were cruel to animals. To a congress of Russian veterinarians the question of *Shechitah* was referred by the Government.

Although the Jews contribute four per cent of all recruits, based on the population, their exact quota, to the Russian army, this subject furnished much discussion throughout the year. In Poland the Governor-General levied a tax of 500,000 roubles on those Jews whose sons failed to present themselves at conscription. The only sons of widowed mothers, who are exempt from service by law, were often forced to enlist, and the councils of the various Russian military districts even went so far as to prepare statistics of alleged crimes by Jewish

soldiers. At Warsaw the conditions with respect to the army became acute: 729 Jewish recruits were drafted here as against only 535 non-Jewish. The new army law excludes suspected revolutionists from the service, but it is incumbent upon the various communities to supply able-bodied men in their places. The entire subject will be carefully gone into in the Duma.

The Yiddish drama has been proscribed throughout the Empire, a specific instance occurring at Wilna where no Yiddish actors were allowed to perform. Educational restrictions still continue to hamper the Jews. The existing law, which limits the number of Jewish students in the higher schools to ten per cent of the total, is very strictly enforced, the efforts of Russian professors at Moscow, Odessa, and Kieff to have it done away with proving futile. At Odessa, in fact, a "Real Russian" gymnasium for orthodox students only was opened. The *chedarim* at Lodz were closed as the teachers in them did not possess governmental licenses. A number of Jewish university students embraced the Mohammedan faith in the hope of thereby being enabled to further their work, but the Senate decided that although Jewish persons may become Mohammedans, yet this act will not relieve them of their Jewish disabilities. The Duma, indeed, attempted to modify the restrictions now hampering conversions from the Greek Catholic Church to other faiths, but the Czar vetoed the measure after Stolypin had called the Jews heathens in the course of the debate. It is reported that at least one hundred and thirty thousand Jews in southwestern Russia alone are without any educational facilities. The Government created a committee on Jewish religious education in the secondary schools, to which the late Baron Günzburg and MM. Drabkin and Katzenelsohn were appointed, but it re-

fused to permit the opening of a Russian rabbinical institute, and Purishkevitch began the formation of an academic league to expel the Jews from the universities.

Tolmatcheff, the Governor-General of Odessa, is a rabid anti-Semite. He has excluded the Jews from the municipal service, and quite recently he requested the Jewish Hospital (supported by the local community) to dismiss most of its Jewish doctors as suspected revolutionists. He further compelled the hospital authorities to receive more than their proper quota of free patients without increasing the appropriation granted by the municipality. At St. Petersburg societies for the study of Jewish history and folk-music were organized.

Not much in respect of the amelioration of Russo-Jewish conditions may be expected from so reactionary a body as the Third Duma, and this fact was pointed out early in the year by the Jewish Deputy Niselovitch. In November the Constitutional Democrats, in a conference at St. Petersburg, decided not to bring up the Jewish question, although their Moscow conference voted otherwise. Whenever the opportunity presented itself, the overwhelming reactionary majority in the Duma took up a strong anti-Jewish position. Thus, bills to restrict Jewish and other non-orthodox educational institutions, to limit the number of Jewish apothecaries, and to provide for the closing of shops on Sunday were introduced, although in the last case an exemption of the Jews to trade for five hours on Sunday was secured through the efforts of Niselovitch and Freedman, the Jewish Deputies. At last, the Octobrists in the Duma have decided to press the passage of a bill, introduced June 5, for the abolition of the Pale of Settlement. But the session ended on June 15, and so this

has failed to be enacted. The Duma did pass the bill, vetoed by the Czar, guaranteeing freedom of conscience: this only would have facilitated the return of Jewish converts to their old faith.

Premier Stolypin has exhibited himself as no better friend of the Jews than heretofore, although at times he and other officials of the Government have favored them, when this suited his purpose. Stolypin attempted to limit somewhat the activity of the "Real Russians," but he was not regarded as working seriously for this; the "Real Russians" have not ceased to attack the Jews and declare that Stolypin must be of Jewish descent because he would protect them! The death of the converted Jew, Ossip Y. Pergament, a Constitutional Democrat and consistent champion of the Jews as Deputy for Kherson in the Duma, on May 29, is to be noted. It is possible that the well-known Jewish lawyer, M. Grusenberg, may be returned from Odessa to succeed him.

IN FINLAND the beginning of the year was marked by the introduction of a Jewish emancipation bill in the Diet of the Grand Duchy by Socialist members. In December, when the Government was attempting to float a new foreign loan in London, it was officially stated that the Finnish Jews are not being oppressed and that a new law to enlarge and secure their rights would be passed. But Lord Swaythling, as Chairman of the Russo-Jewish Committee of London, came out strongly against the proposed loan, and requested the English financiers to refuse to assist such foreign Governments as oppress their Jews. Shortly thereafter the condition of the Jews in Finland changed much for the worse, the St. Petersburg authorities effectually opposing all measures calculated to be for

their relief. The Finnish Senate prohibited *Shechitah* as being a method of slaughter quite inferior to that in use among Christians, and the Czar himself confirmed this decision. Thereby he overruled the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, who had refused to prohibit *Shechitah*. The rabbis of Finland have appealed to the Imperial authorities, and meanwhile the condition of those Jews who observe the dietary laws is deplorable. Early in the spring of the present year a new draft of proposed laws for the Jews of Finland was promulgated. These will provide for the acquisition of citizenship by all Jews of legal age who are born in the Grand Duchy, or who have resided there continuously for ten years. But to obtain this privilege a certificate of good character must be produced by the applicant from the local police officials. If this cannot be obtained, he may remain only three months in the country, unless an extension of time to leave is granted him by the superior authorities. Further, all Jewish marriages to be valid in Finland must be preceded or followed by a civil ceremony. These draft laws were intended to be acted upon by the new Diet, convened for the 1st of June, but as the vast majority of its members is Socialist and Constitutional Democratic in political complexion (the elections took place on May 11), it is problematical if they will be enacted in substantially their present form. As proposed, they will completely subject the Finnish Jews to the caprices of the police. While the anti-Semitic Old Finns have been defeated for the Diet, the Christian inhabitants of the villages in the country do not favor the conferring of equal rights upon the Jews, as was determined in quite a number of village elections. Lately the Jews have protested against being called upon to pay twice in every year a special residence

tax. The persons protesting, however, were promptly arrested and expelled from the country by the authorities.

In **SERVIA** the Balkan crisis dominated the events of the year. Although the Jews number only 5,729 out of a total population of 2,735,147 souls, yet they pledged themselves to contribute £100,000 to the fund to be raised by the Government in the event that a war with Austria would have been begun. In **SOUTH AFRICA** the year passed without noteworthy incidents. A proposal is on foot to found a united synagogue in Johannesburg. The Supreme Court of the Transvaal appointed Benzion Hersch the official Hebrew and Yiddish interpreter of the tribunal, while Harry Graumann was elected Deputy Mayor of Johannesburg. Jewish immigrants to Cape Colony are in future not to be invidiously labelled as such. In **SPAIN**, the classic land of anti-Semitism, a philo-Jewish book by Isabel Lawrence, an English lady, was officially proscribed. The question of Sunday observance grew acute in **SWITZERLAND**. The Federal Legislature passed a law prohibiting the Jews from keeping their shops open between ten and twelve o'clock on Sunday mornings. In the canton of Basle a subvention of fifteen thousand francs was granted to the local Jewish community. The Jews of **TUNIS** now live under somewhat improved conditions, as the suzerainty of France has benefited the entire country. Where the primitive Mohammedan system of law is still administered, however, the Tunisian Jews are handicapped considerably, the judges often making capricious decisions. Of some importance is the tardily granted concession to the Jews of controlling their own communal elections, from which much is hoped; and by their admission to the Tunisian army,

as a bill just introduced proposes, the Jews will be able to obtain the privileges of naturalization more easily than hitherto.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE

What effect the great events which have taken place in Turkey during the past year will have upon the Jews residing in the Sultan's dominions cannot now be indicated precisely. Ultimately they will undoubtedly work a considerable change upon the position of the Turkish Jews. It is to be hoped, and of this the signs are favorable, that a substantial improvement in their condition will occur. The establishment of a constitutional régime in the Empire has been hailed with much pleasure by the Jews of Turkey, those residing in the larger cities, such as Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Salonica, celebrating the opening of the new Turkish Parliament. The Young Turks, on the whole, are very kindly disposed towards the Jews, who from the first were among their most earnest supporters in the local committees, and the new Government has instituted a number of needed reforms in the case of the non-Mohammedan population. Thus, the special tax the Jews have been obliged to pay in lieu of military service has been abrogated, and the army of Turkey is now open to them upon the same terms as other Turks. Similarly, reforms have been proposed in the laws governing religious communities, education, and taxes. Moreover, the Jews now share in the task of legislating for the country: six have been chosen as municipal councillors, and four—Emmanuel Effendi Carasso, for Salonica; Nissim Effendi Mazliah, for Smyrna, who is the Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, David Sassoon Haskel, for Bagdad, and Vitali Effendi Faraggi, for Con-

stantinople—are Members of Parliament. Again, in the new Cabinet, Nissim Effendi Mazliah is the Assistant Minister of Justice. The direct representation of the Jews in the National Legislature may be traced to the decision of the Ministry of the Interior whereby all Turkish subjects paying the regular military taxes or possessing the requisite property qualifications were permitted to vote at the Parliamentary elections. But Jerusalem has no Jew to represent it in Parliament, for, although two Jews were nominated by the electors, they did not secure an election owing to the fact that the Jews of Jerusalem are foreigners in great part. There are, further, two Jewish members of the Imperial Council of State: Behor Effendi Askenazi, Sub-Prefect of Constantinople, and Daoud Effendi Molho, First Dragoman of the Imperial Divan and Senator. The conviction in 1886 of the Jewish surgeon-major, Joseph Effendi Carmona, of the military hospital at Adrianople, was quashed by the new Minister for War. Early in the session the Chamber of Deputies voted not to meet publicly on Saturday and Sunday.

The office of Chief Rabbi, or *Haham Bashi* of the Turkish Empire, was filled on January 24 by the election of Rabbi Hayim Nahoum, previously appointed Acting Chief Rabbi, by the Jewish communities of the country. He received seventy-four out of a total of eighty-five votes cast, the other candidates being Rabbis Abraham Danon, Yossef Levy, Moché Habib, of Broussa, and Raphael Benchimon, of Cairo. Rabbi Nahoum's title to the office was duly confirmed by the Government, whose principal officials, including Sultan Abdul-Hamid II, since deposed, received him in due form. When he was entertained by the Young Turk leader, Ahmed Riza Bey, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the latter

told him that Jewish colonization in Mesopotamia would be very welcome, and previously the Young Turk journal, *Jeni Assr*, of Salonica, had made the same suggestion. But such a view is entirely too roseate, as the Arab hillsmen of the country oppose the Jews and would attack any autonomous settlement. Similar sentiments came from another Young Turk leader, Dr. Riza Tewfik, M. P. Opposition to any large immigration of Jews into Turkey developed in a section of the Mohammedan press through the public representations of a Jew that the Zionists will be bad Turkish patriots. It was promptly set forth, however, that the large European Jewish societies had no anti-Turkish interests to serve.

The past year in PALESTINE was marked by efforts looking towards the completion of the Herzl Memorial Forest, and the establishment of the new Jewish colony, *Ain Ganim*. A society for safeguarding the rights of Turkish Jews and spreading a knowledge of Turkish and Arabic among them was founded at Jerusalem, and another, known as *Achdus*, at Haifa. The *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden* opened a kindergarten at Tiberias, while many Jews purchased property at Jericho and other places in the Holy Land. Co-operative societies for the purchase of land in Palestine were organized throughout Russia by M. Shenkin, President of the Jewish Information Bureau at Jaffa. Rabbi Panigel, the Acting *Haham Bashi* of Jerusalem, was removed from office by Rabbi Nahoum and Rabbi Hiskia Shabbatai appointed in his place. A fire in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem damaged property to the value of \$50,000, while early in the spring a severe epidemic of meningitis occurred. On the representation of the Consistory of Jerusalem the Grand Vizier of Turkey promised the Jews of Sanaa, in Yemen, full protection against attacks

by Arabs to which they were subjected. While it appears that the existing restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine have not been abrogated, yet Abd-er-Rahman Bey, commander of the garrison of Jerusalem, as also the governor of the city, expressed themselves in favor of the Jews and desirous to permit them to settle unrestrictedly in the Holy Land. Indeed, late in May, Ahmed Riza Bey informed the *Haham Bashi* further that the Imperial Ottoman Government intended to abolish all restrictions on Jewish immigration, and to confer full rights of citizenship on Jewish immigrants immediately after their arrival in the country. At the present time already Turkish Jews are no longer required to give an undertaking when purchasing land that they will not lease this to Jewish immigrants or build synagogues upon it. Persons fully acquainted with conditions, however, advise the Jews not to immigrate in large numbers at present, and advise those who have not done so to become Turkish subjects as soon as possible. The usual blood-accusations were levelled at the Jews of Jaffa and Haifa; their groundlessness was amply proved. At Jaffa, indeed, an organized attack was made against the Jews on the eve of Purim, and as the Governor, the *Kaimakam* Assuf Bey, had not prevented this from occurring by adequately protecting them, he was removed from office and tried on that charge. A slight disturbance at Safed was magnified at first into a great calamity by the newspapers: it finally developed that a petty Turkish official had exceeded his legal authority over an alleged evasion of the payment of the military tax by some Austrian Jews residing at that place. Late in June there occurred an attack on a Jewish colonist at Safed by some Arab hillmen. The commercial importance of the country is increasing.

Through Jaffa, in 1908, passed imports to the value of £803,000 as against £473,000 in 1904. The exports were £556,000 in 1908, as against £295,000 in 1904.

ZIONISM AND ITOISM

Progress in the main has been the watchword among the Zionists during the past year. For weighty reasons the International Zionist Congress, usually convening in the summer of every second year, has been postponed until next December. Some Zionists are even in favor of postponing it until the summer of 1910. The Jewish Colonial Trust has declared a dividend of 6d. on the pound as the result of its operations in 1908. In the United States Zionists have been active in their work for the National Fund and for Palestinian development. The Federation of American Zionists protested against the recognition of the Order Knights of Zion, having headquarters at Chicago, as the Western federation of the movement in this land. The Greater Actions Committee, at its session at Cologne in March, overruled this protest. The Federation of American Zionists held its annual convention in June, and Dr. Harry Friedenwald was re-elected president. At the Palestinian Triennial Conference, held at Odessa, and presided over by M. Ussischkin, six hundred delegates attended.

The English Zionist Federation experienced a year of storm and stress. At the annual conference, held at Sheffield, on January 31 and February 1, Dr. Gaster was again chosen president, but those who were opposed to his construction of Zionist policies succeeded in electing Leopold J. Greenberg, proprietor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, as London vice-president by a vote of twenty-two against twenty-one for Herbert Bentwich. In consequence of this narrow majority for Mr. Green-

berg, Dr. Gaster declared his unwillingness to continue as head of the Federation, and with him a number of other honorary officers retired. But before this occurred Dr. Gaster had attempted to have the entire proceedings declared void because of certain alleged irregularities in the election of the London vice-president. After a fruitless appeal to the Honorary President of the Federation, Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. Greenberg called a special conference of the Federation for March 28 at Leeds. The whole controversy evoked an acrimonious discussion of the matter in the newspapers and on Zionist platforms, an added incentive to this being Dr. Gaster's refusal to surrender possession of the office of the Federation. Finally, all difficulties were adjusted by the election at Leeds of Dr. Charles Dreyfus, J. P., of Manchester, as president, with Alderman Jacob Moser, of Bradford, as provincial, and Mr. Greenberg as London vice-president. The last again triumphed over Mr. Bentwich, who had vainly endeavored, by virtue of his position as Grand Commander of the Order of Ancient Maccabæans, to have his organization recognized as an independent federation in the movement. University Zionist societies were established at Oxford, Cambridge, and in the past year at London. Statements made in an interview with one of the young men deeply interested in this phase of Zionist activity to the effect that a Jew can never become thoroughly an Englishman in thought and feelings drew forth a solemn protest from some anti-Zionist communal leaders.

The Russian Government continues to persecute the members of the Poale-Zion, six adherents of which were exiled to Siberia, while two others, who were minors, were sentenced at Lomza to penal servitude. The anti-Semitic press, notably

the *Rossia*, added fuel to the fire by asserting that the Zionists aim at the unqualified independence of Palestine. The Ministry of the Interior has turned the official supervision of the Zionists over to that department which controls the non-orthodox religious sects. At the meeting of the Netherlands Zionist Federation resolutions criticising the Smaller Actions Committee for the alleged looseness of its control of the movement in various countries were adopted.

The ITO is active wherever Israel Zangwill, its gifted leader, is able to personally guide its work by his presence. The Emigration Regulation Department of the ITO, as the Galveston branch of its work is called, which had been inactive since the business depression of 1907 in the United States, resumed operations on April 20. This department in a very restricted sense has since been legalized by the Russian Government. It must confine itself entirely to the regulating of emigration. No decision was arrived at by the ITO with regard to proposed Jewish settlements in Mexico. At a London meeting of the ITO, Lucien Wolf and Meyer A. Spielmann foreshadowed the unfavorable report of the ITO's Geographical Commission on the projected autonomous Jewish colony in Northwest Africa, and supported the plan to found Jewish colonies in Mesopotamia by the ITO and the ICA jointly. On April 1 the ITO Commission also reported unfavorably on Cyrenaica, in Tripoli, as a land for Jewish colonists. As Israel Zangwill picturesquely prefaced the report of the ITO's investigators, "the Cyrenaica project will not hold water," the soil of the country being sandy and destitute of natural moisture. On May 10, at another London meeting, and again at Leeds on June 13, Mr. Zangwill announced that the ITO would now bend all its energies to establish

Jewish colonies in Mesopotamia. He hoped that a number of prominent Jewish leaders throughout the world would help to finance the scheme. It is believed that at least \$40,000,000 are required for this purpose. Mr. Schiff, in published interviews, while moderately favoring the plan, declared its adequate financing by means of a possible governmental subvention and the co-operation of the large international Jewish societies, was absolutely essential to its success. Mr. Zangwill's project was also regarded favorably by American Jewish communal leaders, and Judge Mayer Sulzberger pointed out that so long ago as 1892 Professor Paul Haupt, of Baltimore, suggested the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, which comprise Mesopotamia, as the seat of Jewish colonies. The ITO scheme has not been sympathetically received by the Zionist leaders, who take exception to the somewhat sarcastic flings at their movement of Mr. Zangwill. In an interview on June 14 Mr. Zangwill said that his organization will very probably abandon the Mesopotamia project because of the "incomprehensible ingratitude" with which it has been received by the Jewish press.

LITERATURE

Among the notable books of Jewish interest published during the past year the following deserve mention: Professor S. Schechter's "Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology"; Dr. Max L. Margolis' "Micah," the initial volume of the series of Jewish commentaries on the Bible, now in course of preparation by the Jewish Publication Society; Professor Louis Ginzberg's "The Legends of the Jews," Vol. I, to be followed by three additional volumes; the third volume of the Hebrew encyclopædia "Ozar Yisroel"; the fourth volume of the

“Collected Writings” of the late Samson Raphael Hirsch; J. H. Kann’s “Erez Israel,” a book on Palestine, “the Jewish Land”; a revised edition of Dr. Gustav Karpeles’ “Geschichte der jüdischen Literatur”; Chief Rabbi Hermann Adler’s “Anglo-Jewish Memories and Other Sermons,” a volume to mark the author’s seventieth birthday; the Rev. Professor Dr. Hermann Gollancz’s “Sermons and Addresses” and “Translations from Hebrew and Aramaic”; Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf’s “Prejudice, Its Genesis and Exodus”; and Rabbi Edward N. Calisch’s “The Jew in English Literature.” In Berlin a new journal, *Der jüdische Handwerker*, made its appearance, and the Zionist weekly, *Die Welt*, now publishes a Hebrew edition, *Ha-Olam*, from Wilna. *Israelita*, the organ of “the Poles of the Law of Moses,” suspended publication after an existence of forty-three years, while *Der Fraind*, a Yiddish daily of St. Petersburg, did not appear for a short time owing to the activity of the Russian bureaucrats. The Jewish Historical Society of England issued the fifth volume of its *Transactions*, besides a monograph on “The Jews and the English Law” by H. S. Q. Henriques. The American Jewish Historical Society published two new numbers (the seventeenth and eighteenth) of its “Publications.” The history of the Jewish Board of Guardians of London was made the subject of a volume by Laurie Magnus to mark its golden jubilee. The thirteenth issue of the English “Jewish Year Book” marked a new departure; it is designed to cover the civil, instead of the Jewish, year. A new German periodical is *Liberales Judentum*, devoted to the interests indicated by its title. *The Jewish Quarterly Review, New Series*, will be edited by Cyrus Adler and Solomon Schechter and published by the Dropsie College of Philadel-

phia, and the Hebrew monthly *Ha-Shiloach* is now published from Jerusalem instead of from Odessa. The scholarly world received with much doubt Dr. Gaster's edition of the "Samaritan Joshua," and "Wilhelm II," by Adolf Stein, a converted Jew, was an offensive work. Two lectures delivered at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America were especially notable: Professor Schechter, in his centenary oration on Abraham Lincoln, viewed the martyred President as a religious mystic, while Judge Sulzberger, in "The Am ha-Aretz," declared that the "men of the earth" constituted the ancient Hebrew Parliament. Both received wide circulation in printed form. Our State Department issued an account of the Jews in Russia written by Spencer Eddy, *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg. The Central Conference of American Rabbis is co-operating with the Jewish Publication Society of America in the preparation and editing of the new Jewish translation of the Bible, and issued "The Jew in America," a brief tract by its president, the Rev. Dr. David Philipson.

NECROLOGY

Moses Zangwill, of Jerusalem, who died at the age of 70, was the father of Israel and Louis Zangwill, the novelists. Haeem Samuel was a well-known Bombay philanthropist, while Louisa Lady Goldsmid was the widow of the celebrated Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid. Professor Max Klein was a prominent Hungarian sculptor, and S. Hirszenberg, the noted Polish painter, was interested and active in the Bezalel School in Palestine. Sir Joseph Joel Duveen was a London patron of art, and Sigmund Frumkin, a philanthropist, of Warsaw. Lucien Bloch, editor of *L'Univers Israélite*, died at Paris,

while the passing away of Lector Meir Friedmann, of Vienna, was a distinct loss to Jewish scholarship. Aron Vecht was an important Zionist, while Leopold Kahn was one of the Viennese friends and followers of Theodor Herzl. During the year New York Jewry lost Louis A. Heinsheimer, the banker; Adolph M. Radin, a rabbi and communal worker; Edmund Louis Gray Zalinski, of the United States Army, the powder and gun expert; Heinrich Conried, in the last years of his life the director of the Metropolitan Opera House; David L. Einstein, a prominent merchant; Julie Ochs Einhorn, the widow of the reform pioneer; Henry Wolfsohn, the musical agent; Louis Loeb, N. A., the distinguished artist; Jacob P. Solomon, the editor of *The Hebrew Standard*, who died on the morning of his seventy-first birthday, and Jacob Gordin, the most distinguished of the Yiddish dramatists, who was only fifty-six years of age. Catulle Mendès was a French writer of much fame, and Adolf Stoecker was a notorious anti-Semite and *Hofpastor* of Berlin. At Frankfort-on-the-Main two former residents of the United States died, full of years and honors: Henry Seligman was a banker, while General Edward S. Solomon was Governor of Washington Territory shortly after the Civil War. Herman Myers was several times Mayor of Savannah, Ga. The death of the noble philanthropist, Baron Horace Günzburg, at St. Petersburg, on March 2, profoundly affected Russian Jewry. Adolf Ritter von Sonnenthal, the gifted actor, died at Prague while on a visit to that city, aged seventy-five. Oscar Marmorek was an architect and prominent Zionist of Vienna, and died by his own hand. Rabbi Fajbush Hurwitz was spoken of as the modern "Gaon" of Galicia. Professor Dr. Benno Badt was a celebrated educator of Breslau; Dr. Fried-

rich Elbogen, an advocate of Vienna, who took a deep interest in the Hilsner case, and Dr. Markus Hirsch was *Oberrabbiner* of Hamburg at the time of his death. Two notable English Jews were the Rev. Professor David W. Marks, of the Reform Synagogue, who died at the patriarchal age of ninety-seven, and Ellis A. Franklin, a useful and active communal worker. Sir Julian Solomons was an Australian lawyer and politician; Julius Ritter von Gomperz, a Moravian cloth manufacturer; while Baron Siegmund Kornfeld, the Buda-Pest financier, and Aulic Councillor Armin Neumann were prominent figures in Hungarian Jewry. Moses Klein was a prominent communal worker of Philadelphia's Jewry. Joseph de Castro, of London, was one of the leaders in its Sephardic community, while Abraham Rosenfeld and Nathan S. Joseph were prominent in the Ashkenazic section. The last was specially active throughout many years in the work of the London Russo-Jewish Committee.

A LIST OF LEADING EVENTS IN 5669

AND NECROLOGY

AUGUST 1, 1908, TO JUNE 30, 1909

A dash (—) before an event indicates that the source from which the information was obtained did not specify the exact date.

1908

UNITED STATES

- SEPTEMBER 7. Marble tablet, in honor of Isaac Judah, Abraham Touro, and Abraham Pereira Mendes, unveiled in the Synagogue at Newport, R. I.
16. Police Commissioner Bingham, New York, retracts statement that Jews furnish fifty per cent of New York City criminals.
27. Newspaper report that a Jewish sailor was denied admission to Temple Adath Jeshurun, Roxbury, Mass., because he was in uniform. Report investigated by American Jewish Committee and proved unfounded. On Oct. 15 Secretary of the Navy Metcalf writes to Rabbi Israeli, expressing satisfaction at learning that report is untrue.
- OCTOBER 10. Judge Foster, St. Louis, Mo., postpones a hearing on account of H. H. Bernstein, who refuses to sit as juror on Sabbath.
- 10-11. Conference of representatives of Jewish organizations, New York City, to devise a plan to establish a Community [see pp. 44-54].
16. Two hundred Jews of West Side, Chicago, agree to boycott Jewish bakers who break Sabbath.
18. First conference between representatives of the proposed Jewish Community of New York and of the American Jewish Committee to form plan of co-operation.
19. Letter from Secretary of State Root to Jacob H. Schiff *re* Jan Janoff Pouren and the government's position in the case, and attitude of government in securing equality of treatment for American citizens visiting Russia [see pp. 41-42].

23. Cong. B'nai Jeshurun, Newark, N. J., observes 60th anniversary.
 26. Jewish women, Chicago, Ill., boycott trades-people who do not observe Sabbath.
 26. Jan J. Pouren, Russian political refugee, liberated in extradition proceedings and re-arrested at New York.
- DECEMBER
8. Philadelphia School Board adopts resolution offered by Edwin Wolf, prohibiting teaching of songs which do not "express religious sentiments common to all."
 26. U. S. Commissioner Foote decides that Rudowitz should be extradited as requested by Russian government.
 27. Mass-meeting, Chicago, Ill., to protest against extradition of Christian Rudowitz.
 31. Jacob H. Schiff gives \$100,000 toward new technological college, Haifa, Palestine. Committee appointed as American trustees of college: Mayer Sulzberger and Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Louis Marshall. Solomon Schechter, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Samuel Strauss, New York City.

1909

JANUARY

8. At conference between Commissioner Bingham, Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Louis Marshall, and J. L. Magnes, it was decided to allow Jews who close their stores on Saturday to keep open Sunday in New York.
15. Bequest of \$1,000,000 made to Jewish charitable institutions, New York City, by L. A. Heinsheimer, on condition of their federation. On refusal, bequests in smaller amounts go to United Hebrew Charities and Montefiore Home.
18. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel celebrate 60th anniversary.
18. Henry M. Goldfogle, Congressman from 9th district, New York City, introduces joint resolution in U. S. House of Representatives, directing President to renew negotiations to end discrimination practiced by Russian government against American citizens of Jewish faith travelling in Russia.
18. Ferdinand Blumenthal, American citizen, receives Cross of Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

- 18-19. Conference of Jewish Farmers at Educational Alliance, New York City.
- 24. Resolusion passed at meeting of Interdenominational Committee of New York clergy for suppression of Sunday vaudeville, to appeal to Jews to observe Christian Sunday universally.
- 26. Secretary Root refuses to grant demand of Russian government for extradition of Christian Rudowitz.
- 28. Christian Rudowitz released from jail, Chicago, Ill.

FEBRUARY

- 4. Amendment to N. Y. Penal Code proposed in bill introduced by Assemblyman Oliver, of New York, providing that no person who observes seventh day of week as Sabbath and refrains from business, and who files written notice of such belief with County Clerk where he resides, shall be liable to prosecution for working on Sunday, providing he disturbs no other person who is then attending public worship.
- 4. Newspaper report that revision of treaty between United States and Russia, relating to commerce, navigation, etc., has been brought to notice of Russian foreign office, by Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., American chargé d'affaires. Foreign Minister Iswolsky promises to give subject attention.
- 9. Hebrew Technical Institute, New York City, celebrates 25th anniversary.
- 16. Joint resolution presented by Representative Goldfogle, New York, designed to secure better treatment for American Jews travelling in Russia, amended and reported by House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs.
- 26. Petition to give Hebrew shopkeepers right to do business on Sunday, providing they observe Saturday as their Sabbath, presented to the Massachusetts Legislature.

MARCH

- 1. Joint resolution adopted by House of Representatives, U. S., requesting President to renew negotiations with Russia to secure uniformity of treatment of and protection for American citizens abroad holding U. S. passports. Resolusion adopted by U. S. Senate, March 3. (See p. 37.)

- 1-5. Local Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals causes arrest of Morris Kaplovitz, a Shochet, Atlantic City, N. J., for killing sheep according to Jewish ritual. Fined \$10. Case appealed.
 9. Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa., presents Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, with 200 Hebrew manuscripts, in honor of the 88th anniversary of birth of Moses A. Dropsie.
 12. Joint resolution of Ohio Legislature petitioning Congress to enact more stringent immigration laws passed.
 22. Resolution of Pennsylvania House of Representatives petitioning Congress to enact more stringent immigration laws passed.
 22. Representative Bennet, New York, introduces in House resolution deploring acts of violence and inhumanity committed in Russia as shocking to civilized world and retarding universal progress.
 27. "Jewish Community of New York City" organized after meetings held on February 27-28, March 6, and this date.
 30. Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I., introduces resolution in Rhode Island Legislature urging uniform recognition of American passports. Unanimously adopted in House and Senate, April 2, 1909.
 - (end). Jacob H. Schiff presents Tissot collection of Old Testament paintings to the New York Public Library.
- APRIL
5. Regents of University of State of New York pass resolution that elementary and advanced Hebrew are each entitled to five academic credits.
 7. Assembly Bill No. 71, introduced by Aaron J. Levy, amending Sunday law, New York, reported.
 9. Three thousand Jews of St. Louis (Mo.) strike against reputed extortion of local Kosher butchers.
 12. Levy Bill (see April 7) amended unfavorably and referred back to committee.
 13. Temple Berith Kodesh and seventeen dwellings occupied by Jews, Rochester, N. Y., destroyed by fire.

17. Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York City, celebrates 35th anniversary.
23. Gift by Jacob H. Schiff of \$100,000 for Jewish Teachers' Colleges to be established in New York and Cincinnati.
23. Congregation Leshem Shomayim, Wheeling, W. Va., celebrates 60th anniversary.
- MAY 3. Max Friedlaender, professor of music, Berlin, commissioned to go to the United States for three months to lecture before German societies on popular music of Germany.
29. President William H. Taft addresses Rodeph Shalom Congregation, Pittsburg, Pa.
- JUNE 1. United Hebrew Charities, New York City, ceases to be principal factor in work at Ellis Island of caring for Jewish immigrants; will be directed by the Jewish Immigration Committee, composed of representatives of societies dealing with the Jewish immigrant.
12. Russian Foreign Office reported to have notified American Embassy of readiness to negotiate a revision of treaty of 1832 between America and Russia, relating to commerce, navigation, etc.
- 13-17. Order Brith Abraham celebrates Golden Jubilee.
28. Commissioner of Immigration Williams, New York, issues order debarring immigrants who do not possess \$25 and a ticket to destination. Many Jews affected.

NECROLOGY

1908-1909

- SEPTEMBER 20. Henry Stix, merchant, Cincinnati, O., aged 83.
- Henry L. Frank, ex-Mayor, Butte, Mont., aged 57.
- OCTOBER 3. S. H. Sonneschein, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo.
4. Solomon M. Goldsmith, communal worker, publisher of *Jewish American*, Detroit, Mich., aged 48.
10. Henry Straus, ex-Mayor, Alexandria, Va., aged 73.
19. Gus Solomons (Gus Rogers, comedian), New York City, aged 39.
- NOVEMBER 8. David Ambach, Baltimore, Md., financier and manufacturer, aged 70.
13. Mrs. Rose N. Lesser, communal worker, New York City, aged 49.

- DECEMBER 8. Moses H. Cone, merchant, member American Jewish Committee, Greensboro, N. C., aged 51.
- JANUARY 1. Louis A. Heinsheimer, banker, communal worker, New York City, aged 50.
 2. Samuel Huebsch, publisher, New York City.
 6. Alfred R. Wolff, engineer, New York City, aged 50.
 7. Louis Bamberger, editor, Selma, Ala.
 23. Albert Cardozo, 2d, lawyer, New York City, aged 52.
 28. Jacob Elson, chess expert, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70.
- FEBRUARY 4. Adolph M. Radin, rabbi and communal worker, New York City, aged 60.
 12. Isaac Rosnosky, politician, Boston, Mass., aged 63.
 12. Isaac N. Solis, lawyer and banker, New York City.
 15. Benjamin Cohen, business manager *Boston Courier*, Boston, Mass., aged 41.
 25. Leopold Carpeles, captain and vice-president of Medal of Honor Men of Civil War, Washington, D. C.
- MARCH 10. Edmund Louis Gray Zalinski, colonel U. S. A., retired, inventor and engineer, New York City, aged 60.
 20. Jacob Woolner, communal worker, Peoria, Ill., aged 74.
 24. Herman Myers, ex-Mayor, Savannah, Ga., aged 62.
- APRIL 3. Walter Florian (Moses), artist, New York City, aged 34.
 17. Andrew Rosewater, city engineer, Omaha, Neb., aged 61.
 20. Horatio Gomez, physician, New York City, aged 83.
 23. General Edward S. Salomon, ex-Governor of Washington Territory, at Frankfort, aged 82.
 27. Heinrich Conried, impresario, New York City, aged 54.
- MAY 3. Elkan Bamberger, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 87.
 7. David L. Einstein, manufacturer, New York City, aged 70.
 12. Joseph Wassman, ex-Mayor, Chattanooga, Tenn.

13. Rachel S. Skidelsky, physician, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 53.
16. Julie Ochs Einhorn, widow Rev. David Einhorn, New York City, aged 92.
22. Charles Levy, ex-Mayor, Breckenridge, Colo., aged 51.
26. Jacob P. Solomon, editor Hebrew Standard, New York City, aged 71.
- JUNE 1. Samuel H. Hirsdansky, Talmudic scholar, New York City, aged 61.
7. Max Morris, member Colorado Legislature, Denver, Colo., aged 43.
11. Jacob M. Gordin, author and playwright, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54.
14. Marcus H. Hecht, civic worker, San Mateo, Cal., aged 65.
25. Wm. Loeffler, politician and philanthropist, Chicago, Ill.
27. Charles Miller, Yiddish poet and author, New York City, aged 40.

FRANCE AND COLONIES

- 1908
AUGUST 13. Jewish quarter of Constantine, Algeria, destroyed by an earthquake.
- Institute of France celebrates 90th birthday of Henri Weil, eminent classical scholar.
- George Berr, professor of the Conservatoire and sociétaire of the Comédie Française, and several other Jews, appointed officers and chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.
- French government confers decoration of officer of the Academy upon J. C. Hyam, Algiers.
- SEPTEMBER 11. Louis A. Gregori acquitted of charge of attempting to kill Captain Alfred Dreyfus.
- OCTOBER 4. Monument to Bernard Lazare unveiled at Nîmes.
15. Narcisse Leven celebrates 75th birthday.
17. Gabriel Lippman, Professor of Physics at the Sorbonne, receives honorary degree of Doctor of Science, at Cambridge University, England.
30. Paul Strauss elected President of Association of French Republican Journalists.
30. New street in Paris named Rue Henri Heine.
- NOVEMBER 13. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, Paris, elected Vice-President of 8th Arrondissement branch of French League for Defense of Rights of Man and Citizen.

13. Council of University of Paris authorizes opening of free course at the Sorbonne. to be conducted by Louis Germain Lévy, rabbi of the reform community.
30. M. Levy, Paris, appointed to chair of Civil Law in faculty of Lyons University.
30. M. Edouard Petit, Inspector-General of Public Instruction, appointed President of French League of Education.
30. M. Lyon-Caen, Paris, appointed President of the Committee of Commercial Law, founded by Minister of Commerce.

DECEMBER

1. Gabriel Lippmann. professor, Paris, awarded Nobel prize for physics.
13. Captain Alfred Dreyfus brings libel action against newspaper, Paris *Courier de la Vienne*, for refusing to insert letter repelling charge against him; paper ordered to print it and pay fine and costs.
18. Alexander Marmorek. physician, Paris, makes important discovery bearing on detection of presence of tuberculosis.

1909

JANUARY

3. Paul Strauss (Seine). Edouard Millaud (Rhône), re-elected to Senate of France. Ferdinand Dreyfus elected Senator for Seine-et-Oise.
3. Salomon Reinach, Paris, elected by Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres collaborator on *Journal des Savants*.
12. Jewish bankers, Paris. boycott projected Russian loan in retaliation for renewed activities of "Black Hundreds" with the consent of Russian government.
24. Faculty of Medicine, Paris, awards Lacaze prize, of 10,000 francs, to Leon Bernard, of Paris, for work on tuberculosis.

MARCH

5. Mlle. Azoulay, Algiers, first woman lawyer to plead in courts.
12. M. Wahl appointed Professor of Civil Law, Faculty of Law, at the Sorbonne.
19. Camille Lyon, President of section of Council of State, appointed member of Council of Administration of State Railways

19. Jean Javal, Council-General for the Department of Yonne, France, elected member for Sens, Chamber of Deputies.
- APRIL 2. Albert Kahn, France, presents to the Interparliamentary Union the sum of 200,000 francs for the organization of a permanent office of the Union, the object of which is the creation of an entente among all nations by means of arbitration.
9. M. Milhaud, Paris, appointed professor of the History of Philosophy in its Relations to the Sciences, at University of Paris.
- MAY 3. Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Amette, insists on suppression of anti-Semitic passages in book published by a subordinate.
3. Georges Schwob, Paris, appointed by government Commissioner-General of the French Colonies at the International Exhibition, to be held at Brussels, 1910.
17. Annual Meeting of Jewish Consistory of Paris passes resolution barring from membership any Jew who has not resided at least ten years in France.
21. Reginald Kann, military editor of *Temps*, receives Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
- JUNE 1. Anselm Schwarz appointed Surgeon to Paris Hospitals. (First Jew to hold position in forty years.)
21. *L'Action Française*, anti-Semitic paper, Paris, summoned to appear before tribunal at Versailles, requests that two Jewish magistrates be not permitted to participate in hearing of case, as it objects to being judged by Jews. Application rejected and fine of 200 francs imposed for each challenge of magistrates.
28. University of Paris announces donation of \$100,000 with an annual subvention of \$3000 from Henri Deutsche de la Meurthe for the foundation of a department of technical aeronautics, including studies and researches for the perfection of aerial apparatus of whatever form.
- NECROLOGY
- 1908-1909
- NOVEMBER 12. Lucien Bloch, manager of *L'Univers Israélite*, Paris, aged 66.

- FEBRUARY 8. Catulle Mendés, poet, Paris, aged 68.
 26. Frédéric Rauh, Professor of Philosophy, Paris, aged 48.

GERMANY

1908

- AUGUST —. Bavarian government decides to exclude from passports the statement of religion of persons who intend to visit Russia.
 —. New Bourse Law includes both days of the Jewish New Year and the Day of Atonement among general holidays officially recognized by state.
- SEPTEMBER 19-21. Conference of prominent Jews at Berlin discusses feasibility of General Jewish Organization.
 30. Centenary of birth of Dr. Michael Sachs observed in Berlin.
 —. Jenny Perlmann first woman to pass State examination in medicine at University of Königsberg.
- OCTOBER 16. Dr. Wilhelm Sklarek, Berlin, decorated with Order Red Eagle on occasion of celebration of his medical jubilee.
 16. Senate of Bremen rejects memorial from Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for order prohibiting Jewish method of slaughter.
 —. Museum of Jewish Religious Objects opened at Strasburg.
- NOVEMBER 6. Jewish Reform Union started at Frankfort-on-the-Main by Rabbi C. Seligmann.
 6. German government refuses to bring Roumania's violation of Berlin Treaty before proposed Conference of Powers.
- DECEMBER 1. Paul Ehrlich, physician, awarded Nobel prize for medicine.

1909

- JANUARY 5. Memorial celebration in honor of 25th anniversary of death of Emanuel Lasker.
 13. Baden Jews celebrate centenary of granting of edict by which the Jewish Community of Grand Duchy received State recognition.
- FEBRUARY 9. Dr. Adolph Stoecker, court preacher and originator of official anti-Semitism in German, dies in Berlin.
 15. Memorial to Moses Mendelssohn in garden of Jewish school in Berlin unveiled.

26. Edmund Landau appointed Professor of Mathematics at University of Göttingen.
- MARCH 5. Felix Liebermann, historian, Berlin, receives honorary degree D. C. L. from Oxford University.
19. Council of Jewish Community of Berlin votes money for translation of Bible into German.
26. Placzek elected President of Town Council of Posen to succeed Julius Salz, deceased.
26. Deputy Kopsch complains during army debate of discrimination against Jews in appointment of officers of Reserve. In reply Minister of War states such condition, though existing, is against regulations.
- APRIL 16. Dr. Pick, Professor of Numismatics, University of Jena, declines directorship of royal mint at Dresden.
23. Heinrich Loewe promoted to be Librarian of University Library, Berlin.
- MAY 10. Sanitary Privy Councillor Dr. Herzberg and wife, Berlin, receive Japanese Red Cross Medal.
21. At Eleventh Conference Jewish Communities, Berlin, delegates consider new scheme of organization of German Jewry, which may obtain government sanction.
23. Monument in memory of Berthold Auerbach unveiled at Stuttgart.
- JUNE 18. Emperor confers Wilhelm Order on Frau Emilie Mosse, Berlin, for philanthropic work.
25. Supreme Court of Judicature, Berlin, upholds decision of Hamburg courts, and decides that Jewish communities are bound to bury in their cemeteries ashes of persons cremated.

NECROLOGY

1908-1909

- AUGUST 15. Professor Louis Sussman-Hellborn, sculptor, Berlin, aged 81.
- SEPTEMBER 20. Salomon Neumann, physician, Sanitary Councillor, Berlin, aged 89.
- OCTOBER 1. Abraham Lissauer, physician and author, Dantzic, aged 76.
2. Dr. Adolf Bruell, author, Berlin, aged 62.
- FEBRUARY 20. Henry Seligman, banker, Frankfort a/M., aged 80.

- APRIL 2. Hugo Milch, Town Councillor, Breslau, aged 73.
16. Benno Badt, Professor, Johannes Gymnasium,
Breslau, aged 65.
- MAY 19. Markus Hirsch, Chief Rabbi, Hamburg, aged 76.
- JUNE 14. Hermann Goldstein, editor and member of Im-
perial Parliament, Dresden, aged 57.
25. Siegmund Fränkel, Professor Semitic Languages,
Breslau.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES

1908

- AUGUST (end). Dr. L. Oppenheim appointed Whewell Professor
of International Law at Cambridge University.
- SEPTEMBER 25. Shechitah Board of London publish manifesto de-
nouncing actions of "Kosher Butchers' Ass'n,
Ltd."
30. Martin S. Kisch, late British Royal Field Artil-
lery, appointed Assistant Resident in Northern
Nigeria.
—. F. C. Hollander elected Deputy Mayor of Dur-
ban, South Africa, for the year 1908-1909.
- OCTOBER 2. E. H. Langdon, ex-President of Chamber of Com-
merce, Manchester, appointed member of Com-
mittee investigating restrictive laws relating to
currency and banking in United Kingdom and
their effect on trade.
2. Experiments in casting and slaughtering cattle
at Liverpool, in presence of Mayor and Mem-
bers of the Town Council, which prove supe-
riority of Jewish method over general practice
of pole-axing animals.
9. Judæo-Irish Home Rule Association formed in
Dublin, Ireland, to support policy of Home
Rule.
9. Jacob Sassoon gives Governor of Bombay, India,
ten lakhs of rupees (£66,000) to found a school
of science.
16. Henry E. Davis, member of Kent County Coun-
cil, elected Mayor of Gravesend.
16. English Jews present petition signed by Anglo-
Jewish Association and London Board of Deput-
ties to British government requesting that
situation of Jews in Roumania be considered
at prospective Conference of Powers on Berlin
Treaty.

23. Children's Bill passes House of Commons, through efforts of Herbert Samuel, Under Home Secretary.
23. Abraham Levy, J. P., President of the Ballarat Hebrew Congregation, elected Mayor of Ballarat, East Australia.
30. Herbert Samuel, London, made Privy Councillor.
30. Settlement of dispute between London Shechitah Board and East End butchers.
30. Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., receives permission from King of England to accept insignia of Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy conferred by King of Italy.
- NOVEMBER 6. Israel Gollancz, Secretary of British Academy, elected Dean of Faculty of London University.
6. Harry Graumann elected Deputy Mayor of Johannesburg.
13. Sir Matthew Nathan, London, receives G. C. M. G.
30. Jubilee celebration of Anglo-Jewish Emancipation (July 26, 1858).
- DECEMBER 1. Ernst Goldstein, London, awarded medal by the Royal Society for researches on discharge of electricity through gases.
2. Lord Mayor of London opens Kosher Kitchen for free distribution of meals in Jewish quarter.
4. Jewish immigration to Canada stopped, owing to new regulations.
- 1909
- JANUARY 1. David Wasserberg elected Mayor of Barberton, South Africa.
8. Jacob E. Sassoon, merchant and philanthropist, Bombay, created a baronet.
9. Rabbi Libshitz, of Kalisch, appointed by Lord Swaythling, Chief Rabbi of the Federation of Synagogues, London.
15. Lord Swaythling resigns as President of Shechitah Board, London.
- FEBRUARY 17. Jubilee Commemoration Dinner of London Board of Guardians.
19. King Edward VII issues orders that all Jewish soldiers are in future to be allowed leave of absence for Passover, Pentecost, New Year, Tabernacles, and Day of Atonement. King Edward has an arrangement in view whereby Hebrew

- soldiers should have their meals separately cooked.
- MARCH 19. A. M. L. Langdon, K. C., appointed Recorder of Burnley by English government.
28. Dr. Chas. Dreyfus, J. P., Manchester, chosen President of English Zionist Federation at Leeds' Special Conference.
- APRIL 2. I. T. O. publishes unfavorable report of expedition to Cyrenaica, conducted for purpose of investigating suitability of country for autonomous Jewish colonization.
- MAY 9. Resolved at conference to form Central Committee to effect union between Shechitah Boards of England, and to promote establishments of Boards where they do not exist.
10. Israel Zangwill addresses ITO meeting and states Mesopotamia colonization scheme is under consideration. He pleads for co-operation of all Jewish organizations to study its possibilities.
19. Colonial Secretary, Cape Town, South Africa, states officially that in future Jewish immigrants will be recorded as Europeans of the nationality of the country whence they have emigrated, and that Yiddish will continue to be recognized as a European language by the South African immigration officials.
21. B. S. Straus, M. P., elected Secretary to London Liberal Members of House of Commons.
23. Resolved at public meeting of workingmen, anxious for more strict observance of Sabbath, to organize a Union of Sabbath Observers and to appeal to clergy and leading Jews in Liverpool to assist movement.
30. Chief Rabbi Adler, London, celebrates 70th anniversary.
- 30-31. Hebrew Speaking Conference, Manchester, decides to create organization for promotion of Hebrew learning.
- JUNE 6. Beginning of celebration of 70th birthday of Chief Rabbi by Jews of England.
9. Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers, London.
17. Oxford University, England, confers degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*, on Chief Rabbi Herman Adler.

NECROLOGY

1908-1909

- OCTOBER 11. Edward E. Micholls, J. P., Manchester, aged 64.
- NOVEMBER 9. Sir Joseph Duveen, art connoisseur, London, aged 65.
- DECEMBER 7. Louisa, Lady Goldsmid, communal worker, London, aged 90.
- JANUARY 2. Henry Ospovat, artist, London, aged 31.
- FEBRUARY 20. Michael Raphael, communal worker, London, aged 87.
24. A. Leon Emanuel, alderman, Portsmouth, aged 61.
- APRIL 8. Julian Solomon, Chief Justice, N. S. Wales, Australia, aged 65.
- Max Hirsch, author, Melbourne, aged 57.
- MAY 4. David Woolf Marks, rabbi, London, aged 97.
11. Ellis A. Franklin, philanthropist, London, aged 87.
22. Elias Solomon, ex-Mayor, Fremantle, Western Australia, aged 70.
- JUNE 5. Joseph de Castro, communal worker, London, aged 76.
11. Nathan S. Joseph, communal worker, London, aged 75.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

1908

- AUGUST 12. Finance Minister Kokovtseff issues order to superintendents of the commercial schools of Russia to enforce rigidly the provision limiting the number of Jewish students to ten per cent.
- Governor-General of Moscow issues circular informing Jews residing in Moscow, contrary to the laws of residence, that in future they will, when discovered, not only be expelled, but also subjected to a fine of 500 rubles or imprisonment for three months.
- Several Jewish deputies who signed the Viborg Manifesto released from prison after three months confinement.
- Jewish artists forbidden to reside in any capital of a province outside the Pale of Settlement.
- Rabbinical Convention at Kherson adopts resolutions asking the government that Jewish rabbis be paid salaries by the administration;

- to abolish the tax on kosher meat and on candles; to force every Jewish teacher to pass an examination; to hold a general congress of all the rabbis of the Empire.
- (end). Fire destroys town of Tels, causing great losses to thousands of Jews.
- SEPTEMBER 18. Socialist Party of Finland introduces into Diet a Jewish Emancipation Bill.
25. Jews of Elisavetgrad compelled to pay double for children at local commercial school that authorities may accept lower rates for Russians. At Viniza Foundation School only 7 Jews admitted for year.
- St. Petersburg Town Council excludes 281 Jewish artisans from the guilds during month. All ordered to leave the capital.
- OCTOBER 2. Governor of Ekaterinoslav prohibits Jews from publishing reports of attacks made by "Real Russians" and members of the Two-Headed Eagle.
5. Rabbis of St. Petersburg recommend Jews not to fast on Yom Kippur, on account of cholera.
9. Governor-General of Poland orders authorities to collect 500,000 roubles from Jewish families whose sons failed to present themselves for military service.
9. Dr. N. Katzenelsohn, chairman of the Jewish Colonial Trust, after three months imprisonment for signing the Viborg Manifesto, released.
16. Prince Dolgorukoff complains that Dr. Hankin, authority on cholera epidemic, is compelled to carry on work at Pasteur Institute, Paris, on account of his religion, when his services would have greatly benefited Russia at this time.
16. At Solotonosha Pogrom trial, nearly all accused were acquitted; three sentenced to imprisonment, not exceeding 8 months.
16. Announcement that no Jewish pupils will be admitted to Government Secondary Schools at Bobruisk and Kamenetz-Podolsk, for next few years, that Jews there may be reduced to limit assigned.
16. Minister of Education rejects petition of Professional Council of St. Petersburg Technical Institute to admit larger number of Jews.

16. Authorities exclude from St. Petersburg University all Jewish non-matriculated students of both sexes.
 16. One hundred and thirty thousand Jewish children of school age in southwestern provinces unable to find accommodation in government or private educational institutions.
 23. Six Poale-Zionists sentenced at Lomza to Siberia for from six to two years, eight months. Two, under age, sent to prison for three years.
 23. Thirty-three Jews exiled from Lodz for belonging to the Bund.
 23. Family of twelve Jews assassinated by peasants near Tiraspol.
 23. M. Ginzberg, sculptor, presents Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, with statue of Tolstoi, to be erected in the lecture hall.
 24. Sholom Alechem's (S. Rabbinowitz's) 25th anniversary as writer.
 30. Eighteen Jewish students adopt Mohammedan religion, so that they can be admitted to Odessa University.
 30. Police receive instruction to exile all Jews from Nertchinsk, in vicinity of projected Amur Railway.
 30. Senate issues circular prohibiting Jewish merchants of St. Petersburg from residing at Moscow.
- NOVEMBER
6. Twelve Jews assassinated by peasants near Tiraspol.
 7. Forty-two Jewish workmen expelled from St. Petersburg.
 13. M. Niselovitch re-elected to Duma Budget Committee.
 13. Ninety-four Jewish workmen excluded from St. Petersburg guilds and expelled.
 20. Siberian Jews forbidden to travel and directed to remain in towns. All provincial Jewish children expelled from the larger educational centres. Jewish political exiles prohibited from residing in towns; obliged to return to the villages.
 20. M. Shipoff, Minister of Commerce, orders authorities to admit only ten per cent of Jews to the Kieff Technical courses, and refuses to sanction the regulations of the Yuzovka Commercial School.

DECEMBER

4. Conference of Rabbis held in Ekaterinoslav to consider communal and religious questions.
4. Twenty-nine organizers of Pesterewa pogrom tried at Odessa; all acquitted.
4. Organizers of Dereffka pogrom sentenced to imprisonment for period not exceeding eighteen months. Similar sentences passed on ringleaders of Chotinsk massacre.
4. Five of "Black Hundreds" sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months for attack on Kieff Jews.
4. St. Petersburg police receive orders to expel from the capital Jews without certificates of residence.
11. Member of the Diet of Finland addresses meeting of Helsingfors citizens; resolution favoring emancipating Jews in Finland adopted.
11. New Russian loan of \$280,000,000 floated at 92.
11. Count Konovnitzin presents petition to government, at St. Petersburg, to deprive Russian Jews of all social rights and to introduce new series of laws restricting their trade and industry. Similar petition to Czar.
12. Krushevan, instigator of pogroms at Kishineff, receives subsidy of 10,000 roubles from Russian government to enable him to continue publication of journal *Droug* (The Friend).
15. Proposal made to prohibit Shechitah in Finland.
19. Telegram sent by Bank of Finland to financial agents in London protesting against reports of oppression of Jews and stating that project in their favor is being considered.
21. Russian authorities in Finland inaugurate wholesale persecution of Jews and drive them from homes. Reports of loss of life and terrible suffering received.
23. Woman's Congress, St. Petersburg, adopts resolution favoring abolition of Jewish disabilities.
23. Assistant-Minister Krizanovsky informs press representative that government never intended to grant Jews equal rights. Propose to abolish Pale on understanding that Jews should not be eligible for government appointments.
23. Appeal of 28 Jews against their expulsion from central provinces rejected by Senate.

23. Pergament, Deputy for Odessa, ordered to be tried for actively assisting liberation movement, 1905.
23. Niselovitch addresses letter to Jewish communities outside Pale demanding details of effects of Stolypin's circular. Also writes to Jewish press explaining that Constitutional Democrats vote to send interpellation to committee to gain time for formulation of reply to "Black Hundreds."
23. Odessa Court acquits 45 organizers of pogrom at Bolshoi Byalick.
24. American Jewish Committee receives cable from Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden confirming report of persecution of Jews in Finland.
25. Russian Senate considers "Real Russian" complaints against Stolypin's circular on Jewish residence outside the Pale. Rejected by large majority.
25. Trial of men arrested during pogrom in Elisavetgrad in 1905 concluded. One sentenced to prison for one year, one for eight months, two to two and four months, respectively, four acquitted.
25. Ministry of Education establishes committee, consisting of Baron Günzburg, Dr. Drabkin, M. I. Katzenelsohn, to re-organize teachings of Jewish religion in Russian secondary schools.
25. Abolition of Martial Law at Odessa officially announced.
27. Thirty Jewish families expelled from Finland.
30. Financial agents, London, of Finland government issue statement denying unfavorable action against Jews.
31. Ex-Deputy of Duma Frenkel sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Russian Court on charge of circulating revolutionary literature.
- One thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven persons sentenced to death in Russia, 1908.

1909

JANUARY

1. American Jewish Committee receives cablegram from Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden stating "anti-Semitic agitation in Finland growing more cruel and relentless; Diet promulgated edict prohibiting slaughter of meat according to Jewish ritual."

1. Jewish Rabbis, Kieff, Russia, present former Governor-General and new Chief of General Staff Sukhomlinoff with Bible, in recognition of his friendly attitude toward Jews.
2. Dr. Theodor Barth, German politician, issues appeal to "international conscience," especially of America and England, in reference to expulsion of Jews from Finland.
2. Advisory Committee of Jews formed at St. Petersburg to consider Jewish question and rights; to outline for the Jewish Deputies the plans to be pursued in considering Jewish questions, and to put together necessary material to be used by Jewish Deputies in defending Jews. Niselovitch a prime mover in the organization.
2. Russo-Jewish Committee, London, protests against subscription to Finnish loan.
5. Jews of Finland appeal to Russo-Jewish Committee of London, against expulsion.
6. Lord Swaythling organizes London bankers against proposed Finnish loan.
8. Jewish families notified of expulsion from Finland; informed unless they comply with terms of order they will be imprisoned.
8. Purishkevitch collects signatures for an interpellation in Duma on laxity of government in allowing Jewish workmen, who in reality transact business, to reside in St. Petersburg and outside the Pale. Minister of Interior addresses inquiry to Governors asking for detailed numbers of Jewish workmen living in the provinces. Seventy-five Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg.
8. Jewish soldiers whose time has expired, with exception of those who fought in the Japanese War, expelled from Vladivostok.
8. At meeting of Rabbis, Ekaterinoslav, it was resolved to demand abolition of the *Korobka*, the opening of a Rabbinical Seminary, and the introduction of Jewish history and religion as subjects of instruction into the secondary schools. Conference of all Russian Rabbis to take place at Wilna.
8. Russian leader of "Black Hundreds," Savenko, announces at Kieff that Union prevented the extension of Jewish rights in 1906, although the

- Cabinet had already submitted favorable report to Czar.
11. President of Finnish Senate receives deputation appealing for 30 Jewish families expelled, and promises to postpone expulsion.
 12. Police expel over 100 Jewish artisans from St. Petersburg, under pretext that they do not exercise trades for which they have acquired right of residence.
 12. Pogrom against Jews, Shkood, Government of Kovno; agents of "Black Hundreds" plunder Jewish homes and massacre score of Jewish owners who resist.
 15. Niselovitch requests Premier of Russia to demand of Governor of Kursk explanation of expulsion of 45 Jewish families from the town. Stolypin adds if these come within category of his circular expulsion order should be withdrawn.
 15. Finland grants number of permits to Jews to remain; no Jews will be expelled during winter. Senate will raise Jewish question after re-opening of Diet.
 22. Lad of 14 sentenced to seven years' confinement in home for juvenile offenders for belonging to Poale Zionists.
 22. Kishineff Court acquits Krushevan, who was charged by authorities with inciting crowd against Jews.
 22. Stolypin instructs all Governors of provinces outside Pale of Settlement to re-examine all Jewish artisans, as to their proficiency in work, to ascertain whether their certificates of residence were obtained in an illegal manner.
 22. Frenkel, Deputy of First Duma, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for giving a Liberal pamphlet to a peasant.
 29. Special Committee of Ministry of Interior recommend unanimously to Cabinet extension of Jewish rights.
 29. Ministry of Education decides not to admit children of Jewish soldiers who served in Russo-Japanese War to government schools as supernumerary scholars.
 29. Minister of Justice instructs authorities of Irkutsk to compel Jewish political exiles to re-

FEBRUARY

- main in one place for at least eight years. Russians are permitted to change place of residence every two years.
29. Homel Town Council permits only those Jews to open shops on Sunday for two hours who trade on Saturdays for same length of time.
 5. Rabbi of Asiatic Jews receives telegram from Premier informing him that restrictions against Bokhara Jews will not be enforced till 1910. After that government will not consider petitions in favor of postponing new laws.
 5. Vladivostok Jewish soldiers appeal to their Duma Deputies to obtain for them right to remain in Amur district on termination of their service.
 5. Chassidim of St. Petersburg receive permission to build separate synagogue in capital.
 5. Official statement published by Finnish Senate denying accusation that government of province consists of anti-Semites; expulsion of seventy Jewish families from Finland.
 9. Russian Senate after considering report of Minister of Interior decides that Jews may become Mohammedans, but such conversion does not relieve them of legal disabilities imposed on them as Jews.
 12. Russian Senate orders Odessa municipality to dismiss all Jews in its employ.
 12. Governor-General Beckman, of Finland, informs St. Petersburg Cabinet he is opposed to prohibition of Shechitah in Finland.
 14. Moscow Conference convened as result of exchange of views of Vinaver and members of Jewish Community. Firm attitude in favor of emancipation of Jews resolved on by Conference.
 14. Wilna District Assizes order release of Vicker after confinement for ten months, on charge of ritual murder. In connection with this case, Governor of Wilna expresses his belief in existence of sect among Jews that uses Christian blood for Passover celebration.
 21. Committee formed in Warsaw of representatives of various Jewish parties to collect historical and statistical material on Jewish question for use of speakers in Duma.

21. Imperial authorities decline to endorse recommendation of Finnish Senate to prohibit Shechitah in grand-duchy. St. Petersburg Cabinet informs Senate that in opinion of Ministry, Jewish method of killing animals is not inferior to Christian.
 21. Forty-nine Kuban Jewish families ordered to leave. Exiles include merchants and farmers who have resided for long periods in province; most of them too poor to pay their fares.
 21. Homel Town Council consents to co-opt three Jewish members.
- MARCH
4. Report from Odessa that Governor General Tolmatcheff issued orders to dismiss doctors of Jewish hospitals accusing them of being revolutionists and of poisoning Christian patients.
 5. Three hundred Jews exiled from Jewish Colonies near Ekaterinoslav, Russia.
 12. One hundred and forty Jewish students arrested, Warsaw, for holding unauthorized meeting at University to protest against examination reforms tending to keep Jews from passing. Battalion of troops sent to break up meeting.
 15. Bill introduced in Finnish Senate giving native Jews and those resident ten years full equal rights; others may live in cities for three months, and by special permission, one and a half years.
 19. Sixty-five Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg; 21 Jewish families expelled from Znamenka.
 26. Lasker and Rubenstein tied for chess championship of the world, at St. Petersburg. Rubenstein accorded right of residence in St. Petersburg.
 26. Jews expelled from Dobrush (near Homel).
 26. Senate yields to petition of peasants and permits Jews to reside in summer resorts in the Pale, June-August. Ailing Jews still forbidden to reside in Russian spas outside the Pale. In order to remove that restriction, Novoroseisk Municipality petition Ministry on behalf of Jews, pointing out to central authorities losses incurred by the town through the prohibition.
 26. Commander of the Odessa Military District receives instructions, similar to those sent to

Moscow, to disperse Jewish soldiers among as many regiments as possible.

26. Finnish Senate publishes bill, proposed to be introduced into next Diet, relating to Jewish subjects of grand-duchy who have resided there for ten years.
26. Czar gives assent to recommendation of Finnish Senate prohibiting Shechitah in grand-duchy. Views of Governor-General, who sided with the Jews, ignored.

APRIL

2. Congress of Young Finns consider prohibition of Shechitah in Finland. Measure approved by the gathering and party decide to support Senate, should the Diet question advisability of the step. Jews in Finland and St. Petersburg commence strong agitation against new Shechitah law, in hope public opinion will force Finnish Senate to adopt more conciliatory attitude. Previous order permitting Jews, who resided in Finland for one year, to stay at St. Petersburg, abolished; and Jews will need special permit from Prefect before they can remain in capital. Measure is direct result of extensive emigration movement from Finland to Russia.
9. Meeting of St. Petersburg Rabbis and Communal Workers, convened in capital, to consider prohibition of Shechitah in Finland. They decide to approach Czar and Finnish Senate on behalf of Jews residing in the principality.
9. Twenty-five Jewish families expelled by Governor of Kherson from village Novaja Praga.
9. Seventy-five Jewish pupils from Briansk gymnasium expelled from town on failing to satisfy authorities of right of residence. Local deputies appeal on their behalf to government.
9. Fifteen Jewish families expelled from Tcheremchovo (near Irkutsk).
9. Two Odessa professors dismissed by Russian Senate on charge of permitting students to participate in Jewish Self-Defense Committee, and allowing them to render medical assistance to wounded Jews during pogrom of 1905.
9. Prof. Talquist addresses gathering at Helsingfors, in favor of emancipating the Jews.

16. Fifteen thousand families apply to Warsaw Jewish charitable institutions for relief in connection with Passover holidays.
16. Jewish firm, Poznansky, approaches Ministers of Finance and Commerce, and draws attention to great depression in trade, produced by expulsion, recently, of Jewish pharmaceutical students, medical assistants, and dentists, who in addition to their professions transact business outside Pale of Settlement. Ministers promise to arrange for repeal of expulsion orders until matter is decided by Senate.
16. Fifteen Jewish families expelled from Novaja Praga, near Kherson.
23. Twenty-nine Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg.
23. Jews expelled from Sebastopol.
23. "Novoe Vremya" opens campaign against admission of converted Jews to general staff of Russian Army.
23. Tolmatcheff, Odessa, curtails number of Jewish representatives in Town Council from eight to five.
24. Pergament announces that Jews have nothing to expect from this Duma.
30. Demand made of Jews of Ostra to furnish 2000 roubles in aid of village school in vicinity, under penalty of curtailing number of Jews admitted, in event of refusal. Being unable to comply, government official carries out threat by lowering percentage of Jews in school.
30. By special order of the Viceroy, all the spas and resorts in the Caucasus have been closed to Jews during summer. Order later revoked by Czar.
30. Repeal of expulsion order against the Jews asked for by 50 representatives of commercial houses in Armavir (Kuban district). Petition denies assertion of police that Russian population has found Jews dangerous to their welfare.
30. Kieff police receive strict orders to expel from the city, without delay, all Jews who have no right to reside there.
30. St. Petersburg authorities confirm appointment of five Jewish representatives in Odessa Town Council. Previous Council had eight Jews.

MAY

3. Rabbinical Conference at Wilna instructs rabbi of St. Petersburg to ask government to submit to Duma Committee memorandum on affording Jews opportunity to observe Saturday as Holy Day, and remove all Sunday closing restrictions.
6. In debates on Army and Navy bills in Duma Jews attacked as malingerers and deserters, and Zamislovsky declares no Jew should be allowed to serve in Russian Army. Defense of Jews by Reporter of Committee and Pergament.
7. "Real Russians," led by Deputy Berezovsky, make strong attack on Jews in the Duma.
11. Constitutionalists and Social Democrats, Finland, make enfranchisement of the Jews a plank in election platforms.
13. Milyukoff delivers speech in Russian Duma, strongly defending Jews.
16. Jews visiting Kieff for medical advice expelled. Local authorities tell deputation of Jews they act under orders from St. Petersburg.
16. Jews of Finland apply to Senate for permission to import Kosher meat from St. Petersburg. Finnish government rejects proposal of merchants who offer to form advisory committee for purpose of assisting Senate in drawing up Jewish bill in manner to exclude all chances of a monopolization of trade by Jews.
18. Russia decides to expel all Jews from Siberia, including those residing there for many years.
21. Russian government consents to repeal "temporarily" order prohibiting Jewish dentists and pharmaceutical students from living outside the Pale.
21. Twenty-eight Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg with their families.
21. New Governor of Bessarabia dismisses officials denounced as philo-Jews, and appoints members of "Real Russian Union."
28. Dr. Jochelmann, St. Petersburg, reports that Russian government legalizes the Emigration Bureau, charged with emigration to Galveston.

JUNE

- (beginning). Duma considers bill guaranteeing freedom of conscience in accordance with Czar's promise, 1905. Prime Minister Stolypin opposes de-

cision of Duma to grant to every person right to change religion; and states to Duma that Czar may undo work of Parliament and decline to approve such "drastic liberties" as are presented in Duma scheme. Government excludes Jewish problem in its broad aspect from jurisdiction of the bill. Amendment for extension of Jewish disabilities to converts who return to old religion lost. Severe criticism of latter by M. Friedman and the opposition, and strong protest entered by them against anti-Jewish legislation. Bill adopted in spite of Stolypin's threats.

4. Municipality of Abo, in reply to Finnish Senate, recommends to latter to grant to Jews same privileges enjoyed by other foreigners.
4. New University Law leaves intact all anti-Jewish restrictions.
7. Pogrom breaks out at Konoshin; many wounded.
14. Russian Government orders expulsion of Jews from Poltava on occasion of Czar's visit, July 8.
18. Jews expelled from Voronez, Liziansk, Koslov, Poree, and Kineshma.
18. Prefect of St. Petersburg issues new regulations regarding residence of Jews in capital, rendering it difficult for Jews on visit to obtain lodgings or gain admission to hotels.
18. Moscow authorities expel Jews who have earned right of residence, through distinguishing themselves in Russo-Japanese War.
24. Russian merchants of Kursk request Premier and local Governor and Mayor that Jews be permitted to visit fairs, and threaten in case of refusal not to hold the fairs.
24. Finnish deputy, M. Noarteva, dispatches petition to the Diet requesting Legislature to emancipate the Jews. Committee appointed by Senate to investigate Jewish question expresses itself in favor of emancipation for Finnish-born Jews only.
25. Stolypin denies all rumors of intended prohibition of Shechitah in Russia, in letter to Rabbi of St. Petersburg, Katzenelbogen.
25. Katzenelbogen, Rabbi of St. Petersburg, approaches Governor-General of Finland on behalf of Conference of Rabbis at Wilna, with

- reference to Shechitah prohibition in the principality. General Beckman expresses sympathy with Jewish cause and promises to submit favorable report on matter to Czar.
25. Admission of Jews to new medical school, Wilna, restricted by Ministry, in spite of declination of Duma committee to do so.
25. Kieff authorities announce number of Jews in local Polytechnic, founded by contributions of Brodsky and Halpern, Jews, will be reduced from fifteen to ten per cent.
- (end). Congress of Jewish Communal Workers and Kehillah Representatives from all governments within Jewish Pale of Settlement, at Kovno, Russia.

NECROLOGY

- 1908-1909
- NOVEMBER 19. Vladimir Pitkiss, lawyer, communal worker, Odessa, aged 54.
- Mathias Versohn, bibliographer and archæologist, Warsaw, aged 82.
- DECEMBER 1. Isaac Cylkow, Chief Rabbi, Warsaw, aged 67.
- JANUARY 23. Ignatz Bernstein, banker and litterateur, Warsaw, aged 73.
- MARCH 2. Baron Horace de Günzberg, philanthropist, St. Petersburg, aged 76.
4. Max Hirsch, economist, Vladivostok, aged 56.
- MAY 16. Wolf Aschkenazy, Maskil, Warsaw, aged 66.
19. S. Grusenber, physician and author, St. Petersburg, aged 55.
29. Ossip Y. Pergament, Duma leader, Odessa.
- JUNE 19. Alexander Krushevan, organizer of Kishineff pogroms.

TURKEY AND PALESTINE

- 1908
- AUGUST —. Behor Effendi Askenazi appointed Sub-Prefect of Constantinople.
- . New Turkish administration issues manifesto abolishing law that only Mohammedans are eligible for the army.
- (end). Rabbi Hayim Nahoum elected Acting Haham Bashi of Constantinople.
- SEPTEMBER 16. Colony "Ain Ganim," Palestine, dedicated.
23. Six Jews elected as Municipal Councillors, Constantinople, Turkey.

23. Haham Nahoum, Constantinople, receives Imperial Order of the Medjidieh.
23. Jews of Ottoman Empire form National League in Constantinople.
- Oldest Jewish Synagogue so far discovered unearthed at Bisya, in Central Babylonia.
- OCTOBER 16. David Yellin and Dr. Levy nominated by Jews of Jerusalem for Turkish Parliament. Only 259 votes cast.
16. Subhe Bey, new Governor of Jerusalem, writes letter in answer to Dr. I. Levy, outlining program of activity favorable to Jews.
24. Rohi El Kalili, Said Effendi Husseni, and Hafez Bey, Mohammedans, elected to Turkish Parliament, representatives from "Sandjak" of Jerusalem.
30. Exhibition in Jaffa of work produced at the Bezalel Arts and Crafts School, Jerusalem.
- NOVEMBER 4. Acting Haham Panigel, Jerusalem, ordered by telegram from Acting Haham Bashi Nahoum, Constantinople, to leave his post.
25. Four Jews returned to Turkish Parliament: Emmanuel Effendi Carasso, Salonica; Nissim Effendi Mazliah, Smyrna; David Sassoon, Bagdad; Vitali Effendi Faraggi, Constantinople.
27. Sultan of Turkey grants from his private purse a monthly allowance of £50 to Rabbi Moise Levy.
- DECEMBER 2. Daoud Effendi Molho, First Dragoman of the Imperial Divan, Constantinople, nominated Senator.
2. Behor Effendi Askenazi, member of Council of State, Constantinople, nominated Senator.
4. Fire in Jewish quarter, Jerusalem, \$50,000 damage.
5. Ballot urns of Jewish and Mohammedan voters, Constantinople, conveyed to the Prefecture by procession of 30,000 (estimated) of these sects.
11. Jews in Sanaa (Yemen) complain to Jewish Consistory, Constantinople, of Arabs. Grand Vizier gives assurance that telegraphic instructions will be sent that Jews should not be molested.
14. Report that French and Turkish capitalists have been granted concession to build railway from Jaffa to Port Said.

18. Rabbi Panigel forced to surrender seals of his office as Haham Bashi of Jerusalem; office temporarily filled by Rabbi Hiskia Shabbatai.
- 1909
JANUARY
8. Young Turks nominate Nissim Effendi Mazliah, Deputy from Smyrna, Secretary of Turkish Parliament.
14. Greek members of Chamber of Deputies, Turkey, ask that House should not sit on Sunday; Jewish member for Smyrna requests same for Saturday. Question to be discussed later; at present no public sitting held either day.
15. Dr. Saul Tchernichowsky, poet, appointed Physician of Colonies in the Province of Tiberias, Palestine.
24. Rabbi Hayim Nahoum elected Grand Rabbi of Turkey by Jewish Communities of Empire.
26. Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, Constantinople, removes all limitations upon Jewish immigrants to Palestine.
28. Hermann Galewski, Chief Engineer of Anatolian Railway, appointed Director of construction works of Bagdad Railway.
30. Murder of six Jews of Janina, Albania, by Greek brigands, who warn Jewish hawkers and others who trade in villages they will not be tolerated.
- FEBRUARY
5. In Hebron, where out of a total population of 18,000 about 2000 are Jews, the Arabs decide to boycott Jewish merchants.
- MARCH
8. Regulation concerning Turkish subjects who are Jews, compelling them, on purchase of land in Palestine, to sign undertaking not to lease it to Jewish immigrants, nor to build synagogue on it, abolished.
12. Riza Tewfik, member of Turkish Parliament, declares in favor of Zionism, and promises to support the movement.
19. Sultan of Turkey ratifies election of Chief Rabbi Nahoum, who has an audience with the Sultan.
- APRIL
2. Russian and Roumanian Jews invited to settle in Turkish Empire by Ahmed Riza Bey, President of Turkish Parliament.
- 13-25. Jews take active part in uprising of Young Turks, notably Nissim Effendi Mazliah and Emmanuel Effendi Carasso, Members of Parlia-

- ment. Many Jews from Adrianople, Constantinople, Monastir, and Salonica in volunteer army of Young Turks.
25. Jewish colonies, Palestine, organize for improvement of agricultural methods and hygienic conditions, sale of products, and dissemination of agricultural knowledge among colonists.
- MAY 3. Fire destroys part of Haskeui, Constantinople; 500 Jewish families homeless.
28. Chief Rabbi Nahoum has conferences with Ahmed Riza Bey, Prime Minister, and Ferid Pacha, Minister of the Interior, with a view to stopping the practice of limiting the residence of foreign Jews to three months.
29. Former Governor of Jaffa, Palestine, indicted and to be tried by court martial, on charge of having organized attack on Jews in Jaffa, March 16, 1908.
- JUNE 4. President of Turkish Chamber of Deputies advocates Jewish immigration into empire as a necessity for the country.
5. Report that grave misapprehension has been caused by incorrect statements made in Western Europe with regard to Jewish colonization in the empire.
10. Jewish deputy to Parliament from Smyrna, Nissim Effendi Mazliah, founds at Constantinople daily paper, "*Ittihad*" (Union).
14. Committee of Jews appointed by Haham Nahoum at request of Turkish Government to examine question of military service of Jews.
18. Minister of Justice institutes legal proceedings against editors of the Armenian paper "*Sagig*" on account of attacks on Jews.
23. Member for Salonica, M. Carasso, elected one of Parliamentary Commission of three, to proceed to Adana to open inquiry concerning recent massacres.

NECROLOGY

- 1908
- AUGUST 23. Moses Zangwill, father of Israel Zangwill, at Jerusalem, aged 70.
- SEPTEMBER 15. Samuel Hirszenberg, Polish painter, Jerusalem, aged 42.

OTHER COUNTRIES

1908

AUGUST

16. Professor Paul Errera elected Rector of the University of Brussels.
30. Yiddish Language Conference opened at Czernowitz, Galicia. Seventy delegates present, including Perez, Asch, Naumburg, Raisin, Zhitlovsky, and Rosenfeld. In session until Sept. 3, 1908.
- (end). Emperor of Austria confers title of Imperial Councillor upon Moritz Thias, Prague.
- Professor Daniele Pergola, Turin University, appointed Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy.
- Mayor of Jassy, Roumania, orders that Jews be not entrusted with repairing of school buildings, thus depriving a large number of a livelihood.

SEPTEMBER

- Instructions issued by Viziers of Mulai Hafid that Jews be protected from Moors.
11. A. Wolinski, a Russian Jew, made honorary citizen of Milan, in recognition of his monograph on Leonardo da Vinci. First foreigner to be so honored.
20. Monument to Heine erected in Hietzingerstrasse, Vienna, by Albert Landau.
29. Jews attacked in Lisbon, Portugal, during funeral procession; about 20 injured, 9 gravely.

OCTOBER

2. Alderman L. Van Lier, Utrecht, and Prof. J. Hamburger, Groningen University, created Knights of the Netherlands Lion Order.
2. A. Jesurun, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Curaçao, appointed Knight of the Orange-Nassau Order.
9. Jews of Belgrade, Servia, inform government, in event of war, they will subscribe \$200,000.
9. Dr. Hermann Fischer, philanthropist, Czernowitz, Galicia, ennobled by Emperor.
9. Leopold Bondy, Imperial Councillor, Prague, elected member of the Bohemian Diet.
10. Major-General Edward Ritter von Schweitzer, Vienna, appointed Field-Marshal.

NOVEMBER

11. Conflict between Jewish and Christian students, Vienna; 100 wounded.
20. Grand Vizir, Morocco, sends letter to President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle approving

- educational work and stating that the new Sultan is resolved to protect Jews.
29. King Victor Emmanuel receives Chief Rabbi and representative Jews of Pisa, in audience.
29. Dr. Niemirower, Rabbi of Jassy, Roumania, succeeds in having the oath *more judaico* abolished.
- DECEMBER 6. Alfred Stern, President of the Jewish Community, Vienna, presents address of Jews to Emperor and refuses decoration on occasion of Jubilee celebrations. Many other Jews decorated.
11. Gustav Wolff, physician, Head Clinic at Basle University, elected Dean of Faculty of Medicine for 1909.
11. Queen Wilhelmina, Holland, creates Henri P. Wertheim, Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau.
11. Servian Jews protest against annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
17. Law passed in Switzerland prohibiting Jews keeping stores open Sundays from 10 to 12 A. M.
25. Dr. Faitlovitch on mission for pro-Falashas Committee, received by Emperor Menelek, Abyssinia, and given assurance that measures for improvement of condition of Falashas will be taken.
25. Gorga and Cuza, anti-Semites, professors at Law School, Jassy, Roumania, issue declaration stating that authorities and judges should not act by law, but take into consideration social standing and nationality of accused. When Jews and Roumanians are to be judged, the Jews must be convicted whether guilty or not.
25. Dr. David Simonsen, Chief Rabbi of Copenhagen, protests against report of anti-Semitic movement in Denmark.
- Great distress among diamond cutters in Amsterdam owing to financial depression.
- 1909
JANUARY 6. Attempt in the Bulgarian Parliament to introduce restrictions on Jewish teachers. Rejected by Ministry.

8. Ernesto Nathan, Mayor of Rome, co-operates with Vatican authorities in relief of Messina earthquake victims.
 8. Leopold Ketten, musical composer, Geneva, appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
 8. Joseph Asscher, diamond merchant, knighted by Queen of Holland.
 17. Local authorities at Floridsdorf, Austria, decide not to give employment to Jews and Czechs in municipal service. Dr. Baxa, Radical-Czech leader, warns Czech women they will be disgracing themselves if they make any purchases from Jews.
 17. "Jewish National Party" appears for first time in official statistics of recent elections to the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrath. Total votes polled 31,941, of which Galicia gave 24,757, Bukowina 6658, and Lower Austria (*i. e.*, Vienna) 529.
 24. Ignaz Goldziher, Budapest, elected honorary member of Helsingfors Finn-Ugri Society.
 24. Emanuel Herzog, Chief Rabbi, Kaposvar (Hungary), receives 353 out of 370 votes for Town Councillor.
 27. Josef Israels celebrates 85th birthday at The Hague.
 29. Jacques B. de Menasce, Alexandria, Egypt, appointed Chevalier of Legion of Honor.
 29. Nichan Iftihar Order conferred on Arthur Moch by Bey of Tunis.
- FEBRUARY
5. Camillo Montalcini, Rome, appointed Grand Officer of Order of Crown of Italy.
 8. Minister of Commerce and Manufactures, Roumania, insists on strict observance of law permitting "Roumanians" only to be employed on public works.
 10. Conference of 19 Jewish communities, held in Lemberg, Galicia, to consider founding of General Jewish Organization in Austria.
 12. Moses Ezekiel, sculptor, appointed by King, Officer of Order of Crown of Italy on completion of his statue of Napoleon.
 12. Cavaliere Cesare Colombo, President of Court of Appeal at Modena, Italy, promoted to be Procureur-General of Bologna. Signor Iona succeeds as President of Court of Appeal, Modena.

15. Henri Nahmann, Alexandria, Egypt, appointed Knight of Francis Joseph Order by Emperor of Austria.
 15. Khedive confers on Raphael Suarès, of Alexandria, Egypt, First Class of Order of Medjidieh.
 19. Dr. Anna Tumarkin elected Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy at University of Berne.
 24. Meeting of committee of representatives of 150 Austrian communities with view to federation for protection of Jewish interests.
 28. Declaration promising equal rights to Bosnian Jews made by Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian Premier.
- MARCH
5. "Alianza Hispano-Israelita" formed in Spain to bring about return of Spanish Jews.
 6. Emperor of Austria denies petition for liberation of Leopold Hilsner, accused of ritual murder and imprisoned since 1900.
 12. L. S. Ornstein appointed Lecturer on Theoretical Physics and Mathematical Chemistry at University of Groningen.
 12. Medical Congress in Sofia decides to draw up brochures in Judæo-Español at instance of Christian Delegate, for benefit of Jews unfamiliar with Bulgarian language.
 20. Establishment of first Jewish congregation at Assuan, Egypt.
 21. Issue of Jewish journal, "Selbstwehr," published at Prague, confiscated for reprinting article by Friedrich Elbogen, complaining of rejection of appeal for pardon of Leopold Hilsner.
 26. Arnold Vollag elected Councillor-General of the canton of Aargau.
 28. Simon Vogel, on retiring from active service, has rank of Major-General conferred on him by Emperor of Austria.
 29. Anti-Jewish riot at Kermanshah, Persia. One Jew killed, two wounded.
 - The Alliance Israélite Universelle reopens schools at Marrakesch and Fez, Morocco, closed during the troubles of 1907.
- APRIL
2. Fourteen Jews returned in general election for Italian Chamber of Deputies against 13 in previous election.
 2. Ludovico Mortara promoted Procureur Général at Court of Cassation in Palermo. Aristo Mor-

- tara appointed President of a division of Court of Appeal in Milan.
9. President of Jassy Chamber of Commerce comments publicly on economic injury done to Roumania by anti-Jewish laws.
 9. Maximilian Baron von Goldschmidt-Rothschild, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary at Frankfurt, receives Commander's Cross with Star of Imperial Order of Francis Joseph.
 11. Attack on Jews, Port Said, Egypt.
 16. Imperial Turkish Order of the Osmanieh, fourth class, conferred by Khedive of Egypt on Leo Weinthal, editor of *The African World*.
 23. Government of Tunis increases its annual subsidy of 10,000 francs to the schools of the Alliance Israélite to 20,000 francs.
 23. Sultan of Morocco replies favorably to representations on behalf of Jews made by French Minister. Assurances given that Jews will be protected and rights under Firman of 1864 respected.
 24. Isak Glückstadt, Copenhagen, on his 70th anniversary received in special audience by King, who confers Grand Cross of the Order of the Daunebrog.
 25. Norbert Lichtendorf, Czernowitz, first Jew in Empire to obtain rank of Chief Postal Councillor.
 27. General Federation of Jewish Communities in Austria holds conference in Vienna to adopt new constitution.
- MAY
7. Tobias M. C. Asser, Minister of State, Holland, elected Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.
 9. Galician communities decline to join proposed Federation of Austrian Communities.
 9. Jewish Association, to be representative of all Jews there, formed at Shanghai.
 9. Emperor of Austria confers Elizabeth Order, second class, on Frau Ignaz von Wechselmann, Budapest.
 18. Benno Straucher, Jewish Deputy in the Reichsrath, granted freedom of city of Czernowitz.
 30. Leon Kellner appointed Ordinary Professor for English Philology at University of Czernowitz.

- JUNE
31. Dispatch from Vienna announces that Austrian government grants Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina right of suffrage on same basis as Catholics, Mohammedans, and Greek Catholics.
 11. Austrian Government creates, at ministry of education and public worship, department to deal with matters affecting religious interests of Jews. Dr. Frankfurter appointed head of department.
 18. Authorities on Austrian frontier forbid anti-Semite, N. Jorga, of Jassy, Roumania, to cross into Austrian territory, for purpose of anti-Jewish campaign.
 18. The *Makhzen* prohibit inhabitants of Jewish quarter, Fez, Morocco, to look from windows and roofs of their houses, on penalty of being fired at by guards of Sultan's palace.
 20. Apponyi, Hungarian Minister of Education, decides to recognize only Jewish communities which have rabbi at their head. He calls on several provincial communities, including Temesvar, in which rabbinate is vacant, to fill post within six months, failing which they will cease to be officially recognized.
 24. Emperor of Austria confers a Hungarian barony on Herren Alexander, Josef, Karl and Bela von Hatvany-Deutsch, in recognition of their labors in the spheres of economics and philanthropy.
 27. Emperor of Austria confers Gold Cross for merit with the Crown, on Rabbi Hahn, of Damboritz.

NECROLOGY

1908-1909

AUGUST

4. Donato Levi, rabbi, Genoa, aged 72.
12. Emanuel Bondi, Moravian educator at Pohrlitz.
- Eduard Spigler, member of faculty of University of Vienna, and Professor of Dermatology, at Gainfarn, aged 45.
- Hayim Gabriel Nachmias, leading Jew of Servia.
- Michael Szanto, Adviser to the Minister of Justice, Austria-Hungary.

SEPTEMBER.

18. Horaz Krasnopolski, jurist, Prague, Bohemia, aged 67.
23. Joseph Valensi, Consul, Tunis, aged 60.
- Simon Goldstein, first Jew to practice law in Hungary, Budapest, aged 78.
- Max Klein, sculptor, Budapest, aged 61.

- OCTOBER 10. Moritz Guggenheim, professor at the gymnasium, Zurich, aged 50.
10. Rosa Frank, writer, Budapest.
19. Heinrich Pollak, journalist, Vienna, aged 73.
- NOVEMBER 15. Hermann Katz, journalist, Prague, aged 57.
27. Lector Meir Friedmann, scholar, Vienna, aged 77.
- JANUARY 22. Leopold Kahn, advocate, Vienna, aged 51.
- FEBRUARY 17. Luzzatto Pasha, financier, Egypt.
- MARCH 5. Jacobo Caponi, journalist, San Remo, aged 77.
- APRIL 4. Adolph Ritter von Sonnenthal, actor, Prague, aged 75.
6. Abraham Bengrihan, Chief Rabbi, Marrakesh, Morocco.
7. Oscar Marmorek, architect, Vienna, aged 45.
9. Sigmund Kornfeld, Baron, Budapest.
28. Raphael Suarès, banker, Alexandria, Egypt, aged 63.
- MAY 9. David Schur, Talmudic scholar, Nachod, Austria, aged 91.
- JUNE 28. Reb Leibush Hurwitz, rabbi, Cracow, Austria, aged 62.