INTRODUCTION

I

In the events of the year 5673 for the Jewry, the Balkan Wars rank first. Waged with incredible brutality, they brought widespread suffering to the Jews in the former limits of the Turkish Empire. The success of the Balkan States has resulted in the transfer of 120,000 Jews from Turkish sovereignty, under which they have lived since their exile from Spain and Portugal. Servia and particularly Greece now have large Jewish communities within their territory, and the Bulgarian Jewry will be greatly enlarged. Roumania adds to her population and citizenship the Jews of Silistria. For the Balkan Jewry, the change involves new conditions, social and economic as well as political. Their situation in what was formerly Turkey in Europe, and their future, as described by the representatives of the Jewish organizations of Europe and America that united for the work of relief, cannot but be of great concern to the Jews the world over (see pp. 188-206).

Notable in connection with the Balkan War are two things: the prompt and generous response of the prosperous Jewries in Western Europe and America to the Balkan distress, and the effort to secure a guarantee for the civil and political liberty and equality of the Jews in the conquered territory. An international association, the Union des Associations Israélites,
was formed for unifying relief work and effort toward the rehabilitation of the ruined communities. Representatives were dispatched to the scene to insure systematic action, and a study made of the situation with a view to the permanent improvement of conditions among the 200,000 Jews in the former boundaries of Turkey in Europe.

In the endeavor to safeguard the position of the Jews who formerly lived in the Ottoman Empire, the most noteworthy event is the effort of the United States to secure the insertion of a clause in the Treaty of Bucharest, to insure the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to all inhabitants without distinction of race or creed. In this step, the Government followed noble precedents in diplomacy. The suggestion of the United States brought forth the reply that the liberty it was sought to safeguard was guaranteed by law in the Balkan States, and, further, under international law, citizens of ceded territory ipso facto become citizens of the country to which they are annexed.

Concern over the status of the Jews in the territory conquered by the Balkan States relates itself intimately to the problem of the Jews in Roumania. The Balkan Wars and the cession of territory to Roumania in a sense re-opened the question, and the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by Roumania and the oppression of the Jews received much attention during the year. In the House of Representatives and in the Senate a resolution was introduced looking toward an amelioration of the condition of the Jews. In England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, the status of the Roumanian Jews was the subject of Parliamentary interpellation and discussion. Luzzatti, the former Prime Minister of Italy, and Clemenceau, the former Premier of France, championed the cause of the
last political serfs in Europe. The assurance has been given by Roumania that Jews in Silistria and in other annexed territory will be admitted to full citizenship. Hope for the amelioration of the condition of a considerable number of Jews in Roumania is held out in the further promise, reported in the press, that Jewish recruits enlisted in the war against Bulgaria will receive the franchise.

Following the example of the Jews in America, attempts were made in England, France, and Austria-Hungary to secure action aiming at the abolition of the exceptional treatment of foreign Jews in Russia. So far these efforts have proved unavailing.

Russia has added, to its roll of horrors for the Jews, economic persecution in Poland, in the form of a boycott, enforced with the utmost brutality. It had its origin in the events of the election. The Jews in Warsaw are numerically powerful enough to control the election of several deputies. In deference to Polish sensibilities, they were content to forego the election of a Jew, but demanded that the Polish candidate be one pledged to Jewish emancipation. The refusal of the Polish Conservative party to withdraw an anti-Semitic candidate led the Jews to support the Polish Socialist candidate, who was elected. During the campaign, and after the election, a boycott was rigorously enforced against Jewish shops, Jews in the professions, and in social and intellectual life. It assumed such proportions as to cause business stagnation and widespread distress, compelling large emigration. The agitation led also to acts of violence and brutality against Jews, culminating in the horrible deed of Polish peasants, who nailed up a house containing a Jewish family of eight, and then set fire to it. The spectacle of one oppressed nationality persecuting
a still weaker victim of Russian barbarity, is naturally welcome to Russian reactionaries.

In Russia, the year has seen the usual tale of blood accusation. Beilis, the victim of the Kieff libel, is still languishing in prison. A second indictment has been brought in; the two members of the court conversant with the documents in the case declared there was not even indirect evidence against the accused. Leading authorities in Germany, England, and France, notably the International Medical Congress at London, have given their opinion that the medical testimony on which the accusation is based is wholly unwarranted by the facts. Investigation has followed on investigation, but meanwhile the case serves the uses of Jew-baiters in Russia.

The long list of expulsions, culminating in the night visitations at Kieff, the increasing restrictions on Jews desiring secondary or university education, the interference with Jews seeking to exercise their franchise in the elections, the hampering of communal life—all combine to make the year unhappy in the history of the Jews in Russia.

Events outside of Russia have served to darken still further the outlook for the Russian Jew. In Germany, a student agitation has led to the adoption of measures at the Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian Universities, such as will seriously restrict, if not absolutely exclude, Russian Jews seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities denied them in the land of their birth. Similar restrictions have been adopted in Switzerland. Unfortunately the movement has spread to students in France, although there it has not received governmental sanction. Austria has again seen serious disturbances aimed against Jewish students at the University of Lemberg and at the University of Vienna.
In England, the spectre of anti-Semitism in political life has been a cause of grave concern to the Jewry. In the course of the Marconi agitation, a judge passing sentence in a libel suit charged Cecil Chesterton and possibly those behind him with anti-Jewish prejudice. More serious was the statement of Premier Asquith in Parliament, in a discussion of the committee report absolving Sir Rufus Isaacs, Sir Herbert Samuel, and David Lloyd George of imputed misconduct. "There is another element in the case to which I feel bound to call attention, because it is also new in our political life. No one who has followed the history of these transactions can be blind to the fact that the most disgraceful appeals were made from the beginning to racial and religious animosity."

For the United States, the defeat of the restrictive legislation proposed by the Burnett-Dillingham Bill was the general event of significance affecting the Jewry. This year has again witnessed a considerable immigration to America. Over 100,000 Jews came to the United States, and more than 8000 to Canada. This is the largest immigration in any year since the period 1904-1908.

In the inner life of the American Jews, the most significant feature of the year's events is the movement of organization and integration, particularly among the orthodox elements of the community. The formation of the United Synagogue, and of the Federation of Orthodox Synagogues in New York, the federating of orthodox charities in Chicago and St. Louis, taken together with the existing Federation of Orthodox Charities in Baltimore and the Kehillahs in New York and Philadelphia, are significant steps in the progress of the Orthodox Jewry in the organization of communal life.
The Events of the year 5673 are given below as fully as is possible with the existing facilities and the sources available. Examination of the details, in connection with the attempt to present the information this year in somewhat different form, suggests certain limitations of a compendium of occurrences such as is here offered. The imperfect character of the records from which the list of events is necessarily drawn, the restrictions imposed on a compilation, in the effort to eliminate bias and to avoid editorial interpretation, render impossible a complete picture of Jewish life.

From the nature of our sources of information, it is inevitable that acts prejudicial to the Jew should be recorded far more fully than the mass of occurrences indicative of normal participation in the general life of the community. This condition of our records at times tends to convey an unduly pessimistic view of the position of the Jew. In other respects, too, the newspaper registers not so much the typical as deviations from the usual. It therefore takes but inadequate account of conditions as they confront the "average" Jew or the fortunes of the Jewish masses in daily life.

Even within the confines of a record of exceptional and significant occurrences rather than that of normal incidents, our compilation is incomplete. One phase inadequately presented is the activity of Jews in literature, science, and art; in philanthropy; in the professions and in business life generally. This is due to the difficulty of securing complete or even adequate information. The list of appointments, honors, and elections, intended to reflect this form of achievement by Jews, is necessarily confined in the main to political life, partly for the reason that distinction here receives greatest publicity.
Communal life is least satisfactorily dealt with in our chronicle. Note is usually taken of new organizations and movements; less attention is given to their growth or decline. Much of communal activity does not manifest itself in dramatic episodes, and hence escapes attention. Spiritual life may be well nigh imperceptible in its movements. The ordinary sources for a compilation of events do not permit adequate record of progress in the domain of intellect and spirit. There are no comprehensive statistics of communal institutions and of their work to fill the gap in our chronicles of institutional and organized endeavor. The impression of emptiness in our communal life conveyed by the incidents noted may therefore be misleading; it is due in part at least to the inadequacy of our sources of information and of our methods of recording communal life.

III

In method of presentation, this year's list of events departs in several respects from the lists of previous years. The attempt is made to classify the occurrences recorded. For our purpose, the classification is (1) events which involve the Jew and non-Jew, and (2) those that occur wholly within the confines of the Jewish community. The first category is headed I. General Events Affecting Jews; the second is presented under the caption, II. Jewish Communal Life. Within these general classes, incidents in one movement or kindred occurrences are removed from the general chronology, and entered under special headings. In this way it is possible to call attention to movements and events that have special significance.
The classification used is by no means exhaustive. Finer divisions are possible, and sub-classification along geographical lines might at times be desirable. One objection to a minutely detailed and schematic arrangement is that, with the complexity of life, it involves duplication. Furthermore, the list of events for any country is not, as a rule, of sufficient extent to require or permit great refinement in classification.

The problem of classification and grouping is obviously difficult, calling for some appraisal of the worth of incidents and their place, as well as their claim to be recorded. It is open to the charge of bias. However, the interests of the general reader must be consulted, and for him some guidance through the maze of events will doubtless be welcome. Despite errors in classification, the professional historian, too, may find his burden somewhat lightened.

The information is this year presented separately for each country and likewise for each important colony. This plan is carried further than heretofore, because most of the events recorded have their interest chiefly in relation to the particular country or colony in which they occur. An alphabetical arrangement for countries is followed. The purpose here is to facilitate reference, and thereby make the information of greater permanent value. Other groupings, like the Balkan States, North Africa, the British Empire, and an order based on the importance of a country in Jewish life might have advantages perhaps for the casual reader, but these are believed to be of less moment than facility of permanent reference.

For the United States there is brought together this year information formerly presented under several heads. The article entitled “The Government of the United States and Affairs of Interest to the Jews” has been incorporated into the
general list of events for the year, and occupies the first place under the United States. The list of “Synagogues and Homes of Societies Dedicated” in like manner follows the section on Jewish Communal Life in the general list, and in turn is followed by the list of “Appointments, Honors, and Elections.” It is hoped that this regrouping under the head of the United States will facilitate a more comprehensive view of the History of the American Jewry in 5673.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## A. UNITED STATES

### I. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS

- **Immigration**: General; Discussion in Sixty-Second Congress; Burnett-Dillingham Bill ........................................ 234
- **Immigration Bills, Sixty-Third Congress**: Bills in Senate; Bills in House.................................................. 236
- **Naturalization Bills** ................................................................. 237
- **Russian Passport Question** ................................................... 238
- **Roumania and the Jews**: Discussion in Congress; Other Action ................................................................. 239
- **The Balkan War and the Jews**: Government Action; Other Action ............................................................. 240

### II. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

- **Bible in Schools; Religious Exercises in Schools; Sunday Laws; Merchant of Venice in Schools; Stage Caricature; Facilities for Jewish Religious Observance** ........................................... 241
- **Miscellaneous** ........................................................................... 243

### III. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

- **Balkan War Relief Activity; Important New Organizations; Anniversary Celebrations; Other Events** .... 246
- **Synagogues and Homes of Societies Dedicated** ....................... 250

### IV. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

- .................................................................................................... 254

### V. NECROLOGY

- .................................................................................................... 268

## B. FOREIGN COUNTRIES

### ABYSSINIA

- .................................................................................................... 275

### ANGOLA

- .................................................................................................... 304

### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- **Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology** ............. 275
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA-HUNGARY</td>
<td>I. General Events Affecting Jews</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Russian Passports; Balkan War; General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Jewish Communal Life</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III. Appointments, Honors, and Elections</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV. Necrology</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>General Events Affecting Jews; Jewish Communal Life; Appointments</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Honors; Necrology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td>General; Appointments and Honors; Necrology</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIJI ISLANDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>I. General Events Affecting Jews</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Russian Jewish Students at Universities; Other Events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Jewish Communal Life</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III. Appointments, Honors, and Elections</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV. Necrology</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>General; Salonica</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONG KONG</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>Roumania and the Jews; General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Necrology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOROCCO ................................................................. 302
NETHERLANDS
   General; Appointments and Honors; Necrology ........ 303
NORWAY ......................................................... 303
PALESTINE ..................................................... 346
PANAMA .......................................................... 303
PORTUGAL
   General; Angola Commission Report .................... 304
ROUMANIA
   General; Rights of Jews in New Territory ............ 304
RUSSIA
   I. PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION
      Attacks on Jews ........................................ 305
      Blood Accusation ..................................... 306
      Yuchinsky Case ....................................... 308
      Boycott of Jews in Poland ........................... 310
      Expulsions and Domiciliary Restrictions .......... 311
      Industrial and Professional Restrictions ......... 318
      Educational Restrictions ............................ 320
      Restrictions on the Franchise ...................... 323
      Duma Elections ....................................... 324
      Restrictions on Press ................................ 327
      Interference in Jewish Communal Activity .......... 327
      Suppression of Zionist Propaganda ................. 329
      Other Forms of Repression: Various Acts of Discrimination; Internal and Foreign Passports; Russian First Names; Press on Russo-Jewish Students in Germany; Military Service and Fines; Pogrom Leaders and Courts .................. 330
   II. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS
      Duma Discussion and Legislation .................. 332
      Finland ................................................. 334
      Disasters .............................................. 335
      Miscellaneous ......................................... 335
   III. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE
      Institutional Activity; Philanthropic Gifts; General .... 338
   IV. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS .......... 341
   V. NECROLOGY .............................................. 342
EVENTS IN 5673—CONTENTS

Servia
General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections........ 342

Spain .................................................................................................................. 343

Sweden .............................................................................................................. 343

Switzerland
General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections........ 343

Tripoli .............................................................................................................. 343

Turkey
I. Turkey (except Palestine)
   General; Communal Life ................................................................. 344

II. Palestine
   General Events Affecting Jews ..................................................... 346
   Jewish Activity in and on Behalf of Palestine: Colonies and Colonization Activity; Educational Activity; Medical Work; General........ 346

III. Appointments, Honors, and Elections ...................... 349

IV. Necrology ............................................................................................... 350

Union of South Africa
Immigration Bill; Miscellaneous; Jewish Communal Life; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology ................................................................. 350

United Kingdom
I. General Events Affecting Jews
   Russian Passport Question; Balkan War; Naturalization; Sunday Observance and Shops Act; Shehitah; Marconi Affair; Miscellaneous............... 352

II. Jewish Communal Life ................................................................. 355

III. Appointments, Honors, and Elections ...................... 356

IV. Necrology ............................................................................................... 359
A

UNITED STATES

I

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS
OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS

IMMIGRATION

GENERAL.—October. President Taft in address at dedication
of a Polish college at Cambridge Springs, Pa., says: "I have an
abiding faith in the influence of our institutions upon all who come
here, no matter how lacking in education they may be, if they have
the sturdy enterprise to leave home and to come out to this country
to seek their fortunes." Governor Woodrow Wilson, Democratic
candidate for presidency, in reply to letter from Dr. Cyrus Adler, of
Philadelphia, writes: "I think that this country can afford to
use and ought to give opportunity to every man and woman of
sound morals, sound mind, and sound body, who comes in good
faith to spend his or her energies in our life, and I should cer-
tainly be inclined, so far as I am concerned, to scrutinize very
jealously every restriction that would limit that principle in
practice."—November. Resolution in favor of restriction of
immigration rejected by Diocesan Convention of Episcopal
Church, New York City.—February 17. District Grand Lodge
No. 4, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, endorses Pacific Coast
Immigration Congress, to be held on April 14, to consider immi-
gration problems likely to confront Pacific Coast upon opening
of Panama Canal.—May. National German-American Alliance re-
quests President Wilson to institute reforms at Ellis Island and to
replace Commissioner Williams by a commissioner of more liberal
views on immigration.

DISCUSSION IN SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.—July 17. House of Representatives passes bill (H. R. 22913) providing for
placing in new Department of Labor the Bureau of Immigration
Seaborn A. Roddenbery (Ga.) protests against delaying con-
sideration of Burnett Immigration Bill providing for a literacy
test for immigrants.

BURNETT-DILLINGHAM BILL.—DECEMBER 17. The House of Representatives substitutes for the Dillingham Bill, passed in the Senate on April 19, 1912, a provision for a literacy test proposed by House Committee on Immigration. The Senate refuses to accept the bill in this form.

Joint Conference Committee appointed by both houses reports the Dillingham Bill, substantially as passed by the Senate, with an additional provision excluding persons from countries that issue penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce such certificates. Notwithstanding vigorous opposition against this provision, the bill is adopted by the House (Jan. 17). In the Senate, Senator Robert M. LaFollette leads an attack against the penal certificate clause, and the bill is ordered recommitted to Conference Committee (Jan. 21). The bill with certificate of character clause eliminated is passed by the House on January 30 and by the Senate on February 1.

On February 14, President Taft returns the Burnett-Dillingham Bill to the Senate with veto message, in which he states: 

"I cannot make up my mind to sign a bill which in its chief provision violates a principle that ought, in my opinion, to be upheld in dealing with our immigration. I refer to the literacy test. For the reasons stated in Secretary Nagel's letter to me, I cannot approve that test." Message is accompanied by a letter from Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, pointing out various objectionable provisions in the bill and the injustice of the literacy test.

The Senate repasses the bill over the President's veto. In the House the bill fails to pass over the President's veto.

Resolutions of protest against the passage of the Burnett-Dillingham Bill were adopted on various dates by the following:

- Bangor, Me.: Mass-meeting; Boston, Mass.: Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England, mass-meeting, New Century Club, ninety-seven members of Massachusetts State Legislature; Brockton, Mass.: Mass-meeting; Burlington, Vt.: Mass-meeting; Fall River, Mass.: Mass-meeting; Fitchburg, Mass.: Mass-meeting; Haverhill, Mass.: Young Men's Hebrew Association; Houston, Tex.: Mass-meeting; Lowell, Mass.: Young Men's Hebrew Association; Lynn, Mass.: Young Men's Hebrew Association; Meriden, Conn.: Jewish citizens; Plainfield, N. J.: Democratic Club; Nashua, N. H.: Mass-meeting; New Bedford, Mass.: North End Hebrew Club; New York, N. Y.: Jewish Community, mass-meeting of Jewish Civic Federation of the Bronx, National
Liberal Immigration League; Philadelphia, Pa.: Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants, Jewish Community; Providence, R. I.: Young Men's Hebrew Association; Quincy, Mass.: Young Men's Hebrew Association; Springfield, Mass.: Citizens; Taunton, Mass.: Citizens; West Rutland, Vt.: Citizens.

IMMIGRATION BILLS, SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

BILLS IN SENATE.—April 7. Sen. Lee S. Overman (N. C.) introduces bill (S. 50) increasing head tax from four to ten dollars, and excluding aliens who do not possess fifty dollars, who are below the standard for enlistment in the navy, who do not produce penal certificates, if the country of their origin issues such certificates of character, and who cannot read English or some other European language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish.

June 2. Sen. William P. Dillingham (Vt.) introduces bill (S. 2406) providing that the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to ten per cent of the number of persons of that nationality resident in the United States at the time of the preceding Census, nationality being determined by country of birth. Bill provides, however, that aliens in excess of the prescribed maximum may be admitted by the Secretary of Labor as a measure of humanity. Bill further proposes the amendments to the law contained in the Burnett-Dillingham bill vetoed by President Taft.

June 5. Sen. Hoke Smith (S. C.) introduces bill (S. 2453) identical with Burnett-Dillingham bill vetoed by President Taft.

BILLS IN HOUSE.—April 8. Rep. S. A. Roddenbery (Ga.) introduces bill (H. R. 1958) increasing head tax from four dollars to twenty-five dollars, and excluding aliens who do not possess one hundred dollars, who are below the physical standard for enlistment in the navy, who do not produce penal certificates, if the country of their origin issues such certificates of character, and who cannot read English or some other European language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish.

April 8. Rep. Richard Bartholdt (Mo.) introduces bill (H. R. 1950) providing for erection at St. Louis, of an immigration exposition building, to be used by various States to maintain suitable exhibits showing their resources, products, and other advantages to immigrants.


APRIL 17. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Calif.) introduces bill (H. R. 2886) defining the word “alien” when used in immigration law as “any person who is not a citizen of the United States.”


MAY 27. Rep. G. W. Edmonds (Pa.) introduces a bill (H. R. 5598) including among deportable classes aliens convicted of crime within three years after their admission.

JUNE 10. Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) introduces bill (H. R. 5973) containing amendments proposed in Burnett-Dillingham bill, but omitting literacy test and other restrictive features. Bill provides for representation of aliens by counsel or other adviser at hearings before boards of special inquiry; for a rehearing after first rejection; the appointment of members on boards of inquiry by Commissioner of Labor. Bill omits provision that hearings shall be “separate and apart from the public.”


JUNE 26. Rep. William E. Humphrey (Wash.) introduces bill (H. R. 6440) to include Hindu laborers among the excluded classes.

NATURALIZATION BILLS

APRIL 14. Rep. John J. Esch (Wis.) introduces Bill (H. R. 2480) abolishing the requirement of declaration of intention to become a citizen, and substituting a ninety-day provision, for aliens who can prove that it was their bona fide intention for a period of five years previous to become citizens.

APRIL 17. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Calif.) introduces bill (H. R. 2869) providing that only “white persons of the Caucasian race” may become naturalized, and repealing section 2169 of the Revised Statutes.

APRIL 17. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Calif.) introduces bill (H. R. 2923) providing that “Asiatics who are Armenians, Syrians, or Jews” shall not be prevented from becoming naturalized, under Section 2169 of Revised Statutes permitting only “free white persons and Africans” to become naturalized.


MAY 29. Rep. Moses P. Kinkaid (Neb.) introduces bill (H. R. 5674) providing that judge in naturalization proceedings may permit a petitioner for naturalization to submit a deposition of a witness in case witness resides at great distance from court.

JUNE 10. Rep. Robt. E. Lee (Pa.) introduces bill providing for publishing at the expense of applicant the information required for naturalization in a newspaper published in county and in legal publication designated by court, once a week for three successive weeks.

RUSSIAN PASSPORT QUESTION

JULY 3. The Democratic National Convention adopts plank, as follows: "We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which compelled the termination of the Russian Treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which does not recognize that equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation. The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to, and must be given, the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property."—AUGUST 7. The National Progressive Convention adopts plank, as follows: "We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race, or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation."—21. Representative Oscar W. Underwood (Ala.) reviews in House the history of the passport controversy and abrogation of the Treaty of 1832.—NOVEMBER 12. Directors of Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants’ Exchange adopt resolutions urging that steps be taken for negotiating new treaty of commerce with Russia, which shall avoid objectionable features, and make possible resumption of former large export trade of United States with Russian Empire.—DECEMBER. Central Jewish Council, St. Louis, Mo., adopts resolution that no treaty be entered into with Russia without safeguarding the rights of every American citizen, regardless of creed.—JANUARY 1. Termination of Treaty of 1832 between United States and Russia.—APRIL. Ivan Ozerov, formerly member of Council of the Russian

1 A similar plank was adopted in the platform of the Republican party. See AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5673, p. 208.
Empire, in letter to New York Sun, urges settlement of passport question for the sake of the commercial interests of Russia and the United States.—June 28. Secretary of State Bryan telegraphs to the American Hebrew, that no discussion with Russia on the passport question has taken place since March 4.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS

DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.—June 24. Rep. J. Hampton Moore (Pa.) addresses House on Jewish disabilities in Roumania in consequence of that country's violation of the Treaty of Berlin, presents statement submitted by Federation of Roumanian Jews of Philadelphia, and offers resolution requesting Secretary of State to inform House whether there has been any communication with the Roumanian Government or the powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin with respect to the observance of this treaty or with reference to the naturalization convention between the United States and Roumania, and whether the United States has interests in the operation of the treaty which would make desirable further negotiations. Rep. Henry M. Goldfogle (N. Y.) addressing House, on the suffering of the Jews in Roumania, in consequence of the violation of the Treaty of Berlin, advocates that the Government lend its moral support and renew effort to bring about the observance of the Treaty of Berlin.—July 30. Sen. Boies Penrose (Pa.) introduces in the Senate a resolution identical with that of Rep. Moore (Pa.).

OTHER ACTION.—February 10. New York Assembly adopts concurrent resolution, introduced by Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin, expressing sympathy with oppressed Jews of Roumania, and calling on Federal Government to use its good offices to procure observance by Roumania of Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing equal rights to Jews.—May 18. At Philadelphia, Federation of Roumanian Jews protests against violation of Treaty of Berlin by Roumania.—June 18. American-Roumanian Jewish Emancipation Committee organized with Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives as President, to agitate for removal of disabilities of Jews in Roumania. Committee send cable message to Emperor William II of Germany, appealing to him to use his influence to secure the enforcement of the Berlin Treaty, recognizing the full citizenship of the Roumanian Jews.—At Des Moines, Jewish citizens prepare petition, asking the United States Senate to lend its aid for the removal of restrictions upon the Jews in Roumania.—28. At annual convention in New York, the Federation of Roumanian Jews adopts resolution protesting against the inhuman restrictions imposed by the Government of Roumania on its Jewish subjects under the "alien" laws, and inviting the co-operation of the
American Jewish Committee and of civic bodies in devising means for ameliorating conditions.—Congressman Jefferson M. Levy announces that he will participate in movement to improve condition of Jews of Roumania.

THE BALKAN WAR AND THE JEWS

GOVERNMENT ACTION.—MARCH 28. Representatives of the American Jewish Committee confer with President Wilson and request that the American Embassy at London be instructed "to bring to the attention of the Delegates now assembled in London, to arrange terms of peace between the Allied States and the Ottoman Empire, to the British Foreign Office, and the Ambassadors at London, the satisfaction with which the United States would regard the insertion in any such treaty of peace of a clause which will effectively secure to all peoples of every race and religion whatsoever, now domiciled in the conquered territory, ample protection for their lives, their liberty, and their property, equality of citizenship, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience."—JULY 16. A representative of the American Jewish Committee has an interview with Secretary Bryan, and urges early action upon the request.—JULY 24. The State Department in a letter to the American Jewish Committee replies that "understanding that the questions involved in the settlement of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula continue to be considered by the Conference of Ambassadors of the European Powers in London, under the Chairmanship of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," it has desired the American Ambassador to "take occasion to express to the British Foreign Office the satisfaction with which the United States would regard the inclusion, in any such agreement as may ultimately be concluded in regard to these questions, of a provision assuring the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to the inhabitants of the territory in question, without distinction of creed." In a later letter to the Committee (Aug. 6) the Department states that "the American Ministers accredited to Greece and Montenegro, and to Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia, have subsequently been instructed to make to those governments a communication similar to that which had been made to the British Foreign Secretary by the American Embassy in London."—AUGUST 5. At Balkan peace conference, at Bucharest, M. Majoresco, President of Conference, reads note from the United States, expressing the desire that there be inserted in the Treaty of Bucharest a stipulation guaranteeing civil and religious liberty to the population inhabiting territory to be ceded or annexed. M. Majoresco states that such liberty was law in every country participating in the peace conference, and under international law citizens of ceded territory ipso facto become citizens of the country to which they
are annexed, and the delegates agree that it would be superfluous to insert such a clause in the treaty.

OTHER ACTION.—DECEMBER 8. Federation of Jewish Organizations, New York City, requests Secretary of State Knox to urge conference of Powers considering terms of peace between Turkey and Balkan allies to guarantee in any treaty equality of all subjects of conquered territory, irrespective of race or creed.—MARCH. With reference to the Balkan situation and Roumanian claims for Bulgarian territory, the Legislature of Illinois adopts resolutions, that it is the sense of the people of Illinois, that the Powers demand as a condition precedent to a division or cession of territory, that the human rights of all the inhabitants, whether Christians, Jews, or Moslems, be fully protected, and further requesting the United States Department of State to take such measures as it may deem proper and just.

II

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—JULY. At Louisville, Maxwell Savage, Christian minister, on behalf of Catholics and Jews, objects to reading of Bible in public schools.—AUGUST 27. At Little Ferry, N. J., Board of Education petitioned by Bohemian Independent Club to order discontinuance of reading of Bible in public schools.—SEPTEMBER 9. At Jackson, Tenn., injunction sought to prevent reading of Bible in public schools.—NOVEMBER 26. At Nashville, Tenn., Board of Education petitioned to order discontinuance of reading of Bible in public schools, as tending to create sectarian prejudice.—FEBRUARY. At Richmond, Va., School Board restores reading of Bible in public schools. Rabbi E. N. Calisch leads movement in opposition thereto. Committee of ministers and laymen protest to School Board. Baptist Conference also presents resolutions.—At Shreveport, La., School Board orders reading of Bible in public schools. Two members resign from Board in protest.—Annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 7, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Nashville, Tenn., adopts resolution against reading of Bible and singing of hymns in the public schools.—Bill introduced in Pennsylvania Legislature providing for reading of Bible in public schools and for discharge of teachers omitting to do so. Bill passes lower house by vote of 149 to 29 on Feb. 26. Public hearing on bill before Judiciary Committee of Senate, April 8. Rabbi J. Leonard Levy requested by Congregation Rodef Sholom, Pittsburg, to protest to Senate against bill. Jewish Community of Philadelphia sends telegram to Governor urging him to veto bill May 16. Governor approves bill May 20.
RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS.—July 26. Chicago Board of Education approves recommendation of subcommittee to remove Christmas from list of official holidays in public schools. —November 22. At Revere, Mass., School Committee decides to eliminate references to Jesus from Christmas exercises in public schools, in response to request of Jewish women. At special meeting action reconsidered and order rescinded. —January 14. At St. Louis, Board of Education adopts resolution of Central Jewish Council, that Christmas exercises in public schools are contrary to spirit of unsectarian public education.

SUNDAY LAWS.—September. Seventh Day Adventist convention, Sweetwater, Tenn., adopts resolution protesting against recent action of Congress ordering partial closing of post-offices on Sunday, as union of Church and State. —November 23. Number of Jewish shopkeepers in New York City, arrested for violation of Sunday laws, discharged by magistrate on ground that they observe Saturday. —January. Seventh Day Adventist Church, Nashville, Tenn., adopts resolution remonstrating against Sunday observance bill before United States Senate. Similar resolutions passed in two thousand Seventh Day Adventist churches. —Rabbi Bernard Kaplan, San Francisco, Calif., opposes Sunday law introduced in the Legislature, before Senate Committee on Public Morals. —February. Signatures of Rabbis S. Hecht and Isidor Myers, California, head protest against enactment of proposed Sunday law. —At Hartford, Conn., Representative Herman P. Koppelman introduces in State Legislature bill entitled "Defining the Sabbath." —In New York Assembly, bill introduced by Aaron J. Levy, to allow persons not observing Sunday to transact business on that day, provided they observe another day of rest. Defeated. —At St. Louis, Mo., Jewish grocers organize to test constitutionality of new Sunday closing law, considered invasion of their religious rights. —Central Jewish Council, St. Louis, Mo., passes resolution that Jewish merchants observing the Sabbath on Saturday be permitted to transact business on Sunday. Amendment drafted and presented to State Legislature. —June. In Missouri, Sunday closing bill introduced in State House of Delegates defeated. —At St. Louis, five Jewish grocers arrested for violating Sunday closing law.

MERCHANT OF VENICE IN SCHOOLS.—July. Jewish residents of Minneapolis, Minn., inaugurate movement to exclude Merchant of Venice as public school text-book. —December 19. Board of School Superintendents, New York City, adopts resolution that District Superintendents do not approve requisitions for Merchant of Venice, for reading in schools where it would give offense to any pupils. —January 22. Board of Education, by unanimous vote, decides to instruct Superintendent of Schools to
withdraw circular issued in pursuance of above resolution.—F. B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools, Boston, declines to withdraw Merchant of Venice as text-book, in compliance with plea of Rabbi Phineas Israeli.—May. At Fort Worth, Tex., on protest of Congregation Beth El, public school authorities abandon proposed production of burlesque on Merchant of Venice.

STAGE CARICATURE.—February. Independent Order B'nai B'rith, District Grand Lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., resolves to co-operate with other lodges in all cities, to withhold patronage from theatres presenting productions containing caricature of Jews.—April 7. Judge Hugo Pam heads committee of Jews of Chicago to agitate against caricature of Jews on stage.—Young Men's Federated Jewish Charities, Chicago, adopts resolution condemning caricature of Jews on stage.—At Chicago, Ill., meeting of prominent Jews resolves upon appointment of committee to co-operate with other Jewish organizations in opposing caricature of Jews on stage.—June. Permanent committee organized to formulate plan of action against stage caricature of Jews.

FACILITIES FOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.—August. Postmaster General Hitchcock orders that where possible Jewish employees in post-offices be excused on Sabbath.—September 6. At St. Louis, Warden of State Penitentiary and Superintendent of City Workhouse agree to allow Jewish prisoners to abstain from work on high holidays.—At Lynn, Mass., twenty-eight girls discharged from shoe factory for absence on Rosh Hashanah.—At Boston, Young Men's Hebrew Association adopts resolution requesting business houses to excuse Jewish employees on high holidays.—Governor Dix, New York, requests State Civil Service Board to change date of examination set for Yom Kippur.—Central Jewish Organization of Boston requests public school committee to arrange program so that Jewish children may be excused on Jewish holidays.—February. Hearing on bill in Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting discharge of Jewish employees for absence due to observance of religious holidays. Bill withdrawn at request of Boston Jewish Central Organization, March 14.—March 21. In Ohio, bill fixing Saturday as day for primary elections defeated.—In Jersey City, Bayonne, Hoboken, and Union Hill, N. J., date for election postponed from April 22 to April 29, on account of Passover.

MISCELLANEOUS

July.—9. Board of Aldermen, New York City, adopts resolution that Board of Estimate and Apportionment consider building of structures for pushcart peddlers.—14. Advisory Council of Jewish Community of New York City endorses this action,
and adopts resolution asking authorities to permit pushcart peddlers to use vacant property of city.—University of Texas establishes School of Semitics.—Oscar S. Straus signs call for organization of National Progressive Party.—Under ruling of Secretary Nagel, of Department of Commerce and Labor, that child of naturalized citizen is not subject to immigration law, Rivka Polayes, eleven years old, child of a naturalized citizen, detained at Ellis Island as imbecile, is admitted.—Julius Tannenbaum, Captain in New York State National Guard, sues management of Mononotto Inn, Fisher's Island, N. Y., which had requested him to leave hotel as a Jew.—Dr. J. L. Magnes, in letter to New York Telegram, takes exception to expressions prejudicial to Jews in connection with Rosenthal case.

AUGUST.—12. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, celebrates fiftieth birthday anniversary by gifts amounting to over six hundred thousand dollars.

SEPTEMBER.—8. Strike of furriers, New York City, settled, Dr. J. L. Magnes acting as arbitrator.—11. Proposal to restore cross as part of insignia of Chaplain of United States War Veterans unanimously defeated at National Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

OCTOBER.—Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson declines to re-open case of Herman Bernstein, excluded from Russia though his passport was properly viséed.—At Roxbury, Mass., Jews at mass-meeting adopt resolution protesting against assaults upon them and demanding more adequate police protection.

NOVEMBER.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Board of Education opens free night classes in kosher cooking.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Mayor instructs Chief of Police to put an end to assaults on Jews.—At Passaic, N. J., High School, twenty-nine Jewish members of senior class walk out during class election, alleging racial discrimination.—21. As memorial to his mother, Harry M. Levy, Cincinnati, O., presents fifty thousand dollars to medical department of University of Cincinnati; gift to be known as the Julie Fries-Levy Endowment.

JANUARY.—6. President Taft presented with gold medal by committee of Independent Order B'nai B'rith, in recognition of his efforts to secure observance by Russia of Treaty of 1832.—At Pittsburg, at instance of Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, Ministerial Union endorses bill requiring physician's certificate as condition for issue of marriage license.

FEBRUARY.—Aaron J. Levy introduces in New York State Legislature bill providing for home assistance for dependent widows with young children in New York City.—Maurice Mitzman, graduate of National Farm School, reported to have discovered in the Philippine Islands a species of fly that is active agent in
transmission of surra, a malarial disease of horses.—14. Samuel Littman, New York City, resigns from Forty-Seventh Regiment of National Guard, in which he was first sergeant, alleging that promotion was withheld because he is a Jew.—16. Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issues pamphlet by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, urging nation-wide crusade for abolition of shechitah.—21. In Ohio Legislature, bill fixing Saturday as day for primary elections defeated.—Strike of garment workers, New York City, ends, after two months' duration. Wages increased, and question of hours submitted to arbitration.

March.—At Holyoke, Mass., City Solicitor decides that it is illegal to use school buildings for night classes in Hebrew.—6. At Pittsburg, Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, member of Morals Efficiency Commission, advocates, before joint legislative committee, special Morals Bureau to deal with social evil in American cities. —In New York City, Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes advocates, before select committee of State Senate, establishment of Morals Commission to include representatives of religion.—Adjutant-General Hamilton instructs New York National Guard officers that Governor Sulzer forbids absolutely the consideration of race or creed as qualification for membership or promotion in land and naval forces of State.—28. At Boston, Chief Justice Aiken of Superior Court issues order that Jewish jurors be served with kosher food if they desire it.—Adolph Lewisohn presents library of German literature to the College of the City of New York.—31. At Washington, Vice-President Marshall and Secretaries Bryan, Daniels, and Wilson address banquet to delegates to thirty-ninth annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 5, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

April.—Governor Sulzer, New York, approves bill passed by State Legislature, making it a misdemeanor for theatres, hotels, and resorts to show discrimination against any person on account of race, color, or creed.—Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin introduces in New York State Legislature three bills to protect immigrants from fraud.—American Jewish Committee publishes letters from Jews in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, reporting persecution at Tchesme (near Smyrna) by Greek inhabitants disseminating blood accusations. Atlantis, Greek newspaper published in New York City, denies truth of these reports.—New immigration station opened at Galveston, Tex.

May.—3. At New York City, Police Magistrate Corrigan reprimands police captains for summoning three hundred Jewish janitors to court on the Sabbath; janitors discharged.—Adolph Sutro library, consisting of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes, presented to California State Library.—Rabbi E. Gerechter, Appleton, Wis., professor emeritus at Law-
rence College, retires on Carnegie pension.—17. Bill providing for Widows' Pension Commission, introduced by Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, signed by Governor Sulzer.—Jacques Loeb, biologist Rockefeller Institute, excluded from Century Club, New York City. Dr. Cattell, who proposed him for membership, charges race prejudice as cause of exclusion.—State Insurance Commission of Minnesota refuses to renew license of Independent Order B'rirth Abraham to transact business in that State.—At Bay City, Mich., Jews petition School Board for use of school rooms for teaching of Hebrew.—At Philadelphia, through efforts of Jewish Citizens' League, authorities grant permission for Jewish weddings in public halls on Sundays.

JUNE.—14. Nahum Sokolow holds conference with Secretary of State Bryan at Washington, on work of Jews in Palestine.—25. Public hearings held to investigate charge that Samuel Littman was unable to obtain promotion in the militia because he was a Jew. [Charge upheld by Commission in its report to Governor Sulzer.]—Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity withdraws charter from the chapter at the College of the City of New York because the “Hebraic element is greatly in excess,” and the college has, therefore, lost its fertility as a field for Alpha Delta Phi.—At New York, Board of Education resolves to name new high school in memory of Julia Richman.

III

JEISH COMMUNAL LIFE

BALKAN WAR RELIEF ACTIVITY.—NOVEMBER 24. At New York, mass meeting held under auspices of Federation of Oriental Jews, to consider relief of Jews affected by Balkan War. Jacob H. Schiff announces that the Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres had sent five thousand dollars to be distributed by the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden. On motion of Oscar S. Straus, a committee appointed to co-operate with the American Jewish Committee and the Federation of Oriental Jews in the collection of funds.—American Jewish Committee participates in the organization of the Union des Association Israélites à Brussels, December 26, for co-operation in the work of relief among sufferers from the Balkan War.—In response to appeals the American Jewish Committee collects twenty-eight thousand dollars, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, twenty-three thousand dollars, and the Alliance Israélite Universelle, two thousand dollars, making, with the five thousand dollars appropriated by the Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, a total of fifty-eight thousand dollars contributed to the Relief Fund by the United States.


OTHER EVENTS.—JULY 28. New York Jewish Community organizes vigilance committee to fight against moral and political corruption revealed by Rosenthal case.
OCTOBER.—Israel Abrahams, Reader in Rabbinics, University of Cambridge, arrives to deliver a series of lectures in the United States.—13. Committee organized to bring about co-ordination among Young Men’s Hebrew Associations and kindred organizations.

NOVEMBER.—James Loeb presents Montefiore Home, New York City, with fifty thousand dollars in memory of late Morris Loeb. Mrs. Louis Wolf gives fifty thousand dollars to same institution for cancer research laboratory.—8. New York Board of Jewish Ministers adopts resolution disapproving of extravagant floral tributes at funerals, and urges that the money be used for charity in memory of the deceased.—12. New York Jewish Community appoints committee to study Jewish employment agencies of city in order to secure co-operation among them. Appoints committee to co-operate with Board of Jewish Ministers to insure observance of kashruth by benevolent institutions.—15. Federation of American Zionists appeals for contributions for relief of Yemenite Jews migrating to Palestine.—17. Jewish Farmers’ Association of America, at fourth annual convention, New York City, resolves (1) to petition Congress and Governors of States for the introduction of co-operative credit unions and improvement of agricultural credit; (2) to hold agricultural fair in New York City in 1913, for exhibition of products raised by Jewish farmers and for sales directly to consumers; (3) to work for the improvement of religious and secular education among farmers; (4) to co-operate with Jewish Chautauqua Society, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and similar organizations.—24. At Philadelphia, mass-meeting held in interest of bakers who desire to keep Jewish bakeshops closed on Saturdays.

DECEMBER.—6. Joseph Stolz, rabbi, elected for life by Isaiah Temple, Chicago.—Congregations, Buffalo, N. Y., unite to put stop to sale of fraudulent kosher meat.—20. By decree of Supreme Court, State of New York, the balance of funds of National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres is transferred to custody of the American Jewish Committee. Executive Committee of American Jewish Committee adopts regulations for use of this fund. It is to be known as Emergency Trust Fund and to be “devoted to the alleviation of the consequences of persecution of Jews in any part of the world, to rendering them all lawful assistance in the event of the threatened or actual invasion or restriction of their rights, and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews wherever they may occur.” No part of fund is to be used “for the purpose of defraying the general or administration expenses of the Committee, nor for any other purpose foreign to those hereinabove enumerated” (Jan. 1).—29. Order Knights of Zion, at annual
EVENTS IN 5673—UNITED STATES

convention, Chicago, resolves to join Federation of American Zionists.

JANUARY.—2. Conference held to consider immigration of Oriental Jews in New York City.—Jewish Community of Philadelphia submits plan for regulation of kashrut to sixty-six congregations of city for approval.—18. Daughters of Zion, Hadassah Chapter, New York City, sends two Jewish nurses to Jerusalem, Palestine, to install system of district nursing.—Congregations in East New York section unite to organize educational centre in order to counteract influence of missionaries.—Reporters and writers on Yiddish papers strike for higher wages and recognition of union.

FEBRUARY.—2. Jacob H. Schiff, at annual meeting of Hebrew Technical Institute, New York City, proposes federation of all Jewish educational institutions.—Joseph Herman Hertz, rabbi Congregation Orach Chaim, New York City, elected Chief Rabbi of England.—Mrs. Jacob B. Greenhut, Denver, Colo., guarantees cost of installation by National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of "Inhalariums," air-tight rooms filled with germicide gases.—15. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., contributes ten thousand dollars annually for five years for work of the Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station, Haifa, Palestine, and twenty thousand dollars to its building fund.—23. Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York City, instituted.

MARCH.—The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, receives custody of library of Isaac Leeser, held by Hebrew Education Society since 1868.

APRIL.—Jews of Dayton, Ohio, appeal for two hundred Jewish families rendered destitute by flood.—6. On the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration, The Jewish Publication Society of America receives fifty thousand dollars from Jacob H. Schiff for the Bible Translation Fund.—Independent Order B'nai B'rith, District No. 1, establishes B'nai B'rith Forum.—13. Jewish Community of New York City, at annual convention, adopts resolutions for formation of a federation of Orthodox synagogues in New York City; for inquiry into reported interference with Sabbath observance by labor organizations; that Bureau of Education assist Talmud Torah work among Oriental Jews in city; and at instance of Maurice Simmons, officer of Veterans of War with Spain, for investigation of reported discrimination on religious grounds against Sergeant Samuel Littman of National Guard, an appeal to be addressed to Governor for official investigation, if facts warrant it; committee appointed to consider establishment of pension fund for superannuated rabbis and cantors.—19. Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations establishes Union Home Study Magazine for Jewish children in rural districts.—Nahum Sokolow
arrives for a tour of the United States and Canada in the interests of Zionist propaganda.


JUNE.—At Boston, conference of rabbis and teachers in religious schools to discuss means for extending Jewish education appoints committee to organize an Association for the Promotion of Jewish Education in Greater Boston.—At New York, mass-meeting held to raise funds for relief of sufferers by fire at Pressburg, Hungary.—At Cleveland, similar meeting held at Oheb Zedek Temple.—New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women establishes "Nathan Glauber Recreation Fund" as memorial to Nathan Glauber.—18. Federation of American Zionists at Cincinnati resolves to endorse the work of the Ahuzot, establish a Nahum Sokolow fund to be used for building a workingmen's settlement in Palestine, to recommend to the Zionist Congress the consideration of a Jewish National University in Palestine, and to reaffirm the political character of the Zionist organization.—At New York, day school for adult Oriental Jews opened on East Side.

See also list of New Jewish Local Organizations in the United States, pp. 394-413.

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles.—Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California, Nov. 28, 1912.

Sacramento.—B'nai Israel synagogue, rededicated, May 4, 1913.

San Francisco.—Chevra Kadisha, Dec. 8, 1912.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, Dec. 11, 1912.

COLORADO

Denver.—Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society Solarium, Sept. 15, 1912.

Schoenberg Memorial Hospital Building of National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Oct. 27, 1912.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—B'nai Jacob synagogue, May 25, 1913.
EVENTS IN 5673—UNITED STATES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON.—Alliance of Jewish Women, Apl. 6, 1913.
Young Men’s Hebrew Association, June 9, 1913.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO.—Ezras Israel synagogue, Apl. 13, 1913.
Home for Aged Jews, annex, Sept. 29, 1912.
Maimonides Kosher Hospital, Apl. 5, 1913.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, Nov. 17, 1912.
Rachel Jackson Memorial Addition to Rest Haven, June 22, 1913.
Sarah Morris Hospital for Children of Michael Reese Hospital, May 25, 1913.
Temple Beth Israel, Aug. 18, 1912.
STERLING.—Synagogue, Jan. 1, 1913.

INDIANA
GARY.—Temple Israel, Aug. 30, 1912.
MUNCIE.—Temple Beth El, Dec. 18, 1912.

MAINE
BANGOR.—Synagogue Beth Israel, Mch. 9, 1913.

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE.—Jewish Educational Alliance, Michael S. Levy Memorial Building, June 15, 1913.
Moses Montefiore Emunath Israel synagogue and Talmud Torah, Jan. 5, 1913.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON.—Agudas Achim synagogue, Sept. 15, 1912.
Anshe Slavita synagogue, Jan. 26, 1913.
East Boston Hebrew Free School, May 25, 1912.
DORCHESTER.—Temple Beth El, Sept. 3, 1912.
EVERETT.—Tifereth Israel synagogue, Sept. 1, 1912.
FALL RIVER.—Young Men’s Hebrew Association, Sept. 8, 1912.
LAWRENCE.—Sons of Israel synagogue, Apl. 6, 1913.
MALDEN.—Adath Israel synagogue, Jan. 12, 1913.
Agudas Achim synagogue, Sept. 8, 1912.
NEW BEDFORD.—Hebrew Educational League, Mch. 2, 1913.
NEWTON.—Agudath Achim synagogue, Dec. 15, 1912.
PEABODY.—Anshe Sfard synagogue, May 18, 1913.
QUINCY.—Young Men’s Hebrew Association, Feb. 9, 1913.
WESTFIELD.—Ahavas Achim synagogue, Aug. 11, 1912.
MICHIGAN

HANCOCK.—First Congregation of Israel synagogue, Sept. 1, 1912.

MOUNT CLEMENS.—Synagogue, Sept. 15, 1912.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—Beth Aaron synagogue, Apr. 22, 1913.

MISSOURI

Brith Sholom synagogue, Dec. 29, 1912.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN.—Tifereth Israel synagogue, May 25, 1913.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH.—Temple Israel synagogue, Sept. 8, 1912.

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK.—Sons of Israel synagogue, Sept. 27, 1912.

ENGLEWOOD.—Chevra Ahavath Torah synagogue, Sept. 27, 1912.

JERSEY CITY.—Hebrew Free School, Sept. 8, 1912.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Ahavas Achim synagogue, Aug. 18, 1912.

NEWARK.—Anshe Roumania synagogue, Sept. 1, 1912.


TRENTON.—People of Truth synagogue, Aug. 4, 1912.

VINELAND.—Ahabat Achim synagogue, Aug. 13, 1912.

NEW YORK

BATAVIA.—Shomrei Amoona synagogue, Sept. 9, 1912.

BUFFALO.—Ahavas Achim synagogue, Mch. 30, 1913.

Berith Israel (Anshe Sfard), rededicated, Aug. 1, 1913.

ELMIRA.—Hebrew Institute, Oct. 8, 1912.

HAWTHORNE.—Brooklyn Cottage of Jewish Protectory, May 18, 1913.

NEW YORK CITY, Manhattan.—Beth David Hospital, May 25, 1913.

Sisterhood Home of Congregation Orach Chayim, Dec. 22, 1912.

Brooklyn.—Hebrew Free School of Brownsville, Sept. 1-3, 1912.

Machzikei Talmud Torah of Borough Park, Sept. 8, 1912.

Temple of Moses Anshe Trob, June 29, 1913.

Temple Tiphereth Israel of Kensington, Sept. 29, 1912.

The Bronx.—Beth Hamidrash Hagodol synagogue and Talmud Torah, June 15, 1913.

Greenpoint.—Hebrew Educational Alliance, Sept. 1, 1912.

Tifereth Israel synagogue, June 29, 1913.

ROCHESTER.—Zion Hebrew Library, Sept. 1, 1912.

SCHENECTADY.—Hebrew School, Dec. 29, 1912.

YONKERS.—Congregation Staff of Aaron synagogue, Dec. 8, 1912.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Hebrew Union College, new buildings, Jan. 21-23, 1913.

TOLEDO.—Educational League, May 4, 1913.

PENNSYLVANIA

DONORA.—Ohab Sholom synagogue, Aug. 4, 1912.

ERIE.—B'nai B'rith Orphanage, July 4, 1912.
   Sabbath School Building, Feb. 23, 1913.

GREENSBURG.—B'nai Israel synagogue, Mch. 30, 1913.

PHILADELPHIA.—Adath Jeshurun synagogue, Sept. 8, 1912.
   Adath Zion, Frankford, Dec. 22, 1912.
   Independent Anshe Bessarabia Talmud Torah, Mch. 9, 1913.
   Peerless Club, Oct. 27, 1912.
   Shaari Shamayim synagogue, Dec. 15, 1912.

PITTSBURG.—Talmud Torah for Sons and Daughters of Jacob, May 4, 1913.

SCRANTON.—Keneseth Israel, Apl. 13, 1913.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—Beth Israel synagogue, Aug. 11, 1912.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SUMTER.—Temple Sinai synagogue, Mch. 28, 1913.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS.—Anshe Galiezla synagogue, Aug. 4, 1912.

TEXAS

BRYAN.—Frieda Temple, May 20, 1913.

HOUSTON.—Adath Emeth synagogue, Feb. 9, 1913.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE.—Synagogue, June 29, 1913.

WISCONSIN

KENOSHA.—B'nai Zedek synagogue, Aug. 11, 1912.
IV

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MANNIE ABRAMS, Chicago, Ill., elected Alderman, Mch., 1913.

ROBERT ABRAMS, New York City, appointed by Governor a manager of Manhattan State Hospital, Mch., 1913.

FELIX ADLER, New York City, appointed delegate to First American Conference on Social Insurance, Chicago, Ill., June 6-7, 1913.

HENRY ADLER, Dallas, Tex., delegate to International Congress of Hygiene, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23-28, 1912.

SIMON L. ADLER, Rochester, N. Y., re-elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER, St. Louis, Mo., appointed delegate to Fourth American Peace Congress, May, 1913.

LOUIS P. ALOE, St. Louis, Mo., elected member Board of Freeholders, Apl., 1913.

KARL L. ALSBERG, Washington, D. C., appointed by President head of Bureau of Chemistry, Dec., 1912.

BENJAMIN ALTHEIMER, St. Louis, Mo., appointed delegate to Fourth American Peace Congress, May, 1913.

BENJAMIN ALTMAN, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to Ninth Convention of Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4-6, 1912.

DAVID WERNER AMRAM, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Professor of Practice and Pleading, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Sept., 1912.

ALFRED S. AUSTRIAN elected member of committee on admissions of Chicago Bar Association, June, 1913.

WILLIAM BAER, St. Louis, Mo., appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Dec., 1912.

EDWARD M. BAKER, Cleveland, O., re-elected President Cleveland Stock Exchange, Mch., 1913.

CLARENCE G. BAMBERGER, Salt Lake City, Utah, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

IRVIN V. BARTH, St. Louis, Mo., elected Circuit Court Judge, Nov. 5, 1912; appointed to Board of Commissioners of Penal and Charitable Institutions, Mch., 1913.


MORRIS BERNSTEIN, Cleveland, O., elected State Senator, Nov. 5, 1912.

JACOB BILLIKOPF, Kansas City, Mo., appointed by Mayor member of Board of Public Welfare, May, 1913.
Maxim Birnkraut, New York City, elected member State Legislature Nov. 5, 1912.


Siegfried Bloch, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed medical director of National Association for Study and Care of the Exceptional Child; delegate for this body and for Kings County Medical Society to the International Congress on Child Hygiene, Buffalo, Aug. 25, June 6, 1913.

Simon Bloom, Pine Bluff, Ark., elected Mayor, Nov. 26, 1912.

Hannah Blum, New York City, appointed member of special commission to investigate conditions in state prisons and reformatories, June, 1913.

Benjamin Blumenthal, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny member local school board, for Fifteenth District, Jan., 1913.

Sam B. Bradner, Benson, Ariz., elected member State Legislature, and of the State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 5, 1912.

Walter M. Brickner receives from President commission as First Lieutenant of Medical Reserve Corps of United States, Mch., 1913.

S. S. Brill, St. Louis, Mo., appointed delegate to annual meeting of United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21-23, 1913.

Israel B. Brodie, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Mayor delegate to National Charities and Correction Convention, Seattle, Wash., May, 1913.

Jacob A. Cantor, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to Ninth Convention of Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4-6, 1912.

Maurice Caro, Boston, Mass., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Albert Morris Cohen, Lieutenant Junior Grade, United States Navy, honorably mentioned by Captain of the Delaware, Aug., 1912; appointed Aid on staff Rear-Admiral Chas. J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief United States Atlantic Fleet, Apr. 16, 1913.

Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O., presidential elector, Nov., 1912; chosen president Ohio Electoral College, Jan., 1913; appointed by Governor member National Commission on Uniform Laws, Jan., 1913.

Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected vice-president the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, Dec., 1912; re-elected first vice-president Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1913; re-elected vice-president Fairmount Park Art
Association, Feb., 1913; elected president Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Apl., 1913.


Frederick Cohn, rabbi, Omaha, Neb., appointed by Governor delegate to Prison Conference, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9-14, Oct., 1912.

P. C. Cohn, Sacramento, Calif., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I., elected Colonel First Light Infantry Regiment, Rhode Island, Jan., 1913.

Samuel Despres, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Mayor member Public Library Board, August, 1912.

Mose Drachman, Tucson, Ariz., elected member Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, Nov. 5, 1912.

Louis J. Dreyfus, Santa Barbara, Calif., appointed Vice-Consul General at Callao, Peru, Aug., 1912.

Jacob A. Eaton elected member State Legislature, Rhode Island, Nov. 5, 1912.

Samuel Edelman, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Vice and Deputy Consul, Jerusalem, Sept., 1912.

Adolph Edlis, Pittsburg, Pa., re-elected Treasurer of School Board, Nov., 1912.

Mrs. Wm. Einstein, New York City, appointed member of commission to inquire into practicability of providing pensions or other relief for widowed mothers, June, 1913.

Mark Eisner, New York City, elected member State Assembly, Nov. 5, 1912.

Henry Elgart, Colchester, Conn., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Abram I. Elkus, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to Fifth Annual Convention of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, New London, Conn., Sept. 4, Aug., 1912; appointed by Governor delegate to convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors, Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1913; receives degree Doctor of Civil Laws from St. Lawrence University, June, 1913.

Saul Epstein, Denver, Colo., appointed by Governor Commissioner of Insurance of Colorado, Feb., 1913.

Harry W. Etelson, rabbi, Hartford, Conn., appointed on Juvenile Commission by Board of Aldermen, Apl., 1913.

William L. Ettinger, New York City, elected associate city superintendent of schools, June, 1913.

Julius Feiss, Cleveland, O., elected member of Board of Philanthropies, Mch., 1913.

Adolph Felsenthal, Camden, Ark., appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General on staff of General W. N. Brandon, Trans-Mississippi Department, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Mch., 1913;
appointed by Governor delegate to represent Arkansas on American Commission for Study of European Co-operation in Agricultural Credits, Apl., 1913.


J. Feuerlicht, Chicago, Ill., appointed delegate to National Conference of Charities and Correction, June, 1913.

Gustav G. Fischlowitz, New York City, commissioned by President First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, Dec., 1912.

Solomon Foster, rabbi, Newark, N. J., elected member of arbitration committee to settle strike of Garment Workers, Feb., 1913; re-elected member Executive Committee of New Jersey Conference of Charities and Correction, Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 2-4, 1913.

George Fox, Fort Worth, Tex., appointed chairman of Charity Board, June, 1913.

Jacob Frank, President Medical Society, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor as Major and Assistant Surgeon-General for Illinois, Mch., 1913.

Lee K. Frankel, New York City, appointed by Mayor delegate to New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1912; appointed delegate to First American Conference on Social Insurance, Chicago, Ill., June 6-7, 1913.

Bertram Frankenberg, Charleston-on-Kanawha, W. Va., appointed Second Lieutenant United States Army, Dec., 1912.

Maurice Frankenthal, St. Louis, Mo., appointed member Board of Education, Mch., 1913.

Felix Frankfurter, law officer of Bureau of Insular Affairs, appointed by President member of committee to investigate methods of United States Board of General Appraisers, Oct., 1912.

Ernst Freund, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor on Illinois Commission on Marriage and Divorce, Mch., 1913.

J. Isaac Friedman, Natchez, La., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Leo V. Friedman, Boston, Mass., appointed Assistant Professor of Obstetrics at Tufts Medical College, Feb., 1913.

W. M. S. Friedman, rabbi, Denver, Colo., appointed by Mayor on Committee on Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between English-Speaking Peoples, May, 1913.

Jacob Frohlich, New Haven, Conn., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Sigmund J. Gans, Philadelphia, Pa., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

E. Gerechter, rabbi, Appleton, Wis., receives degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lawrence University, June, 1913.

Hiram C. Goldberg, Detroit, Mich., elected President of School Board, July, 1912.

Mark Goldberg, New York City, re-elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Henry M. Goldberg, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1912.

Pauline Goldmark, New York City, appointed by Governor member of New York State Industrial Board to co-operate with State Commission of Labor, May, 1912.

Harry Goldstein, Fernandina, Fla., re-elected member State Legislature, Jan., 1913.

M. Goldwater, Prescott, Ariz., elected member State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 5, 1912.

Max Goltzman, Memphis, Tenn., official delegate to Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23-28, 1912.

Samuel Gompers, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19-21, 1912; appointed member of Committee on Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between English-Speaking Peoples, Nov., 1912; appointed by Governor delegate to Convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors, Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1913.

Isaac Gordon, Boston, Mass., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Abraham Greenberg, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Sarah Morris Greene, sculptress, decorated by French government, Nov., 1912.

A. Greenhut, Pensacola, Fla., elected Mayor under commission form of government, June 9, 1913.

A. Guttmacher, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor delegate to Southern Sociological Congress, Atlanta, Ga., Apl., 1913.

Louis C. Haas, Cleveland, O., elected Governor of Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Bankers, May, 1913.

Louis J. Haas, rabbi, Utica, N. Y., appointed member of Commission on Housing Conditions in Utica, Feb., 1913.

Edgar A. Hahn, Cleveland, O., elected member Charter Commission, Feb., 1913.

James S. Halle, New York City, elected a Governor of New York Stock Exchange, May, 1913.

LEON HARRISON, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo., appointed delegate to Fourth American Peace Congress, May, 1913.

ISAAC HART, Hopkinsville, Ky., appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, by Governor, Nov., 1912.

MAX HELLER, rabbi, New Orleans, La., appointed Professor of Hebrew, Tulane University, Nov., 1912.


MOSES HERRMAN, New York City, Judge, reappointed City Magistrate for ten years, July, 1912; appointed by Mayor a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, Feb., 1913.

AARON B. HESS, Lancaster, Pa., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

MRS. ALBERT HESSBERG, Albany, N. Y., appointed by Governor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19-21, 1912.

HARRY HEYMAN, New York City, re-elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

EMIL G. HIRSCH, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor on Illinois Commission on Marriage and Divorce, Mch., 1913.

SAMUEL HIRSCHBERG, rabbi, Milwaukee, Wis., elected member Executive Committee of Wisconsin Civil Service Reform League, Apl., 1913.


CHAS. I. HOFFMAN, rabbi, Newark, N. J., elected member Associate Board of Public Welfare Committee, Feb., 1913.

LOUIS HOOD, Newark, N. J., appointed by Governor Prosecutor for Essex County, Mch., 1913.


SAMUEL M. HYNEMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Judge of Common Pleas Court, June, 1913.

OSCAR IGSTAEDETER, New York City, elected Alderman, Feb., 1913.

MRS. HENRY ITTLESON, St. Louis, Mo., appointed by Mayor member Board of Commissioners of Penal and Charitable Institutions, Mch., 1913.

LEON S. JACOBS, Phoenix, Ariz., re-elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

SIMON JACOBS elected member of Memphis, Tenn., Board of Education, Nov., 1912.

A. E. JACOBSON, Safford, Ariz., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

CHARLES JACOBSON, Little Rock, Ark., re-elected member State Senate, Nov. 5, 1912.
Meyer Jacobstein, of University of North Dakota, appointed Assistant Professor of Economics in University of Rochester, June, 1913.


Morris Jastrow, University of Pennsylvania, appointed Haskell Lecturer at Oberlin College, Ohio, Nov., 1912.

Simeon M. Johnson, vice-Mayor, Cincinnati, O., elected President Ohio State Bar Association, Aug., 1912.

Emil Joseph, Cleveland, O., elected member Board of Education, Oct., 1912.

Louis Josephs, Texarkana, Ark., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Julius Kahn, California, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1912.

Max Kalish, sculptor, Cleveland, O., awarded medal in Académie Colorossi, Paris, France, Jan., 1913.

J. H. Kaplan, rabbi, Selma, Ala., appointed by Governor delegate to Annual Conference on Child Labor, Jacksonville, Fla., Mch. 13-16, 1913.

I. Kastor, Evanston, Wyo., elected Mayor, May, 1913.

Jacob Katz, New York City, appointed by Governor member Board of Managers Manhattan State Hospital, Dec., 1912.

D. L. Kaufman, Pennsylvania, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1912.

J. E. Kaufman, Galveston, Tex., elected member State Senate, Nov. 5, 1912.

J. M. Kaufman, Champaign, Ill., elected President Chamber of Commerce, Apl., 1913.

Charles Hillel Kauvar, rabbi, Denver, Colo., appointed member Municipal Morals Commission, Mch., 1913.


Jacob Klein, Beatrice, Neb., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Meyer Klein, Omaha, Neb., appointed by Governor member of his staff with rank of colonel, Feb., 1913.

Herman P. Koppleman, Hartford, Conn., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Alexander Krisel, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Consular Assistant to American Legation, Pekin, China, July, 1912.

Harry P. Kuhn, Pittsburg, Pa., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Joseph Kussy, Newark, N. J., elected President of Central Dental Association of New Jersey, Feb., 1913.
Max Landsberg, rabbi, Rochester, N. Y., appointed by Governor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19-21, 1912.

Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass., elected President of Board of Aldermen, Nov., 1912.

Sam Lazarus, St. Louis, Mo., elected President of City Council, Apr., 1913.

Jacob C. Le Bosky, Chicago, Ill., appointed State Fire Marshal, June, 1913.

Joseph Leonard, Boston, Mass., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Oscar Leonard, St. Louis, Mo., appointed by Governor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction to represent Missouri, and by Mayor to represent St. Louis, Nov. 23-26, 1912.

Simon Leopold, Phoenix, La., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor member State Vice Commission, Feb., 1913.

Aaron J. Levy, New York City, re-elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Jefferson M. Levy, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1912.

Max Levy, Newport, R. I., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Samuel D. Levy, New York City, appointed by Mayor City Magistrate, Feb., 1913.

Sara Lewinson, New York City, appointed by Borough President member of Local School Board, Twenty-first District, Jan., 1913.

Adolph Lewison, New York City, nominated by President member of National Commission on Industrial Relations, Nov., 1912.

Joseph L. Lewisohn, Salt Lake City, Utah, appointed Professor of Law at University of North Dakota, Oct., 1912.

D. L. Liknaitz, rabbi, Leavenworth, Kan., appointed Professor of Semitics and Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Kansas University, June, 1913.

J. G. Lipman, Professor at Rutgers College, appointed by American Public Health Association delegate to Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23-28, 1912.

Albert H. Loeb, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor on Illinois Commission on Marriage and Divorce, Mch., 1913.

Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill., appointed member Board of Education, Jan., 1913.

Sophie Irene Loeb, New York City, appointed member of commission to inquire into practicability of providing pensions or other relief for widowed mothers, June, 1913.
S. J. LUBIN, Sacramento, Calif., appointed by Governor member of Commission on Immigration and Housing, Jan., 1913.


JOSEPH LUSTIG, Cleveland, O., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

JOSEPH P. MAAS, Detroit, Mich., elected member of State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

I. M. MACHS appointed Professor of Pathology at University of Maryland, Aug., 1912.

AARON MANDELBAUM, Wabash, Ind., elected Prosecuting Attorney, Nov. 5, 1912.

LEO MANNHEIMER, rabbi, Paterson, N. J., appointed by Mayor member Board of Education, Jan., 1913.

MRS. JACOB L. MARKEL, New York City, appointed member Local School Board by Borough President Miller, Apr., 1913.

SAMUEL MARKELL, Chelsea, Mass., re-elected Alderman-at-large, Dec., 1912.

MARCUS A. MARKS, Cleveland, O., elected member Board of Philanthropies, Mch., 1913.

MARCUS M. MARKS, New York City, appointed member of Committee on Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between English-Speaking Peoples, Nov., 1912; appointed by Governor delegate to Fourth American Peace Congress, St. Louis, Mo., May, 1913.

LOUIS MARSHALL, New York City, appointed by Governor member of Board State Forestry College, May, 1913; receives degree Doctor of Laws from Syracuse University, June, 1913.

MAX B. MAY, Cincinnati, O., elected Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Nov. 5, 1912.

MITCHELL MAY, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Secretary of State, Nov. 5, 1912.

SAMUEL MAYER, Cincinnati, O., elected President of Credit Men's Association, Dec., 1912.

ELIAS MICHAEL, St. Louis, Mo., elected Vice-President of United States Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1913.

LOUIS E. MILLER, New York City, appointed by Mayor on Committee on Pushcart Problem, Dec., 1912.

ALFRED MORGENSTERN, Alameda, Calif., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to Fifth Annual Convention of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, New London, Conn., Sept. 4, Aug., 1912; appointed by Governor delegate to Ninth Convention of Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4-6, 1912; member Executive Committee and chairman Finance Committee, Demo-
cratic National Committee; appointed by Governor delegate to Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1913.

**Ernest Morris**, Denver, Colo., elected President of Bar Association, Dec., 1912.

**Alfred G. Moses**, rabbi, Mobile, Ala., appointed delegate to Association for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Washington, D. C., Dec., 1912; appointed Professor of Semitics and official Lecturer, University of Alabama, Jan., 1913; delegate from Mobile to Alabama Sociological Congress, Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 22-24, 1913.

**Henry Moskowitz**, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to Convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors, Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1913.


**Max M. Neumann**, Spokane, Wash., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

**Harry Newburger**, lawyer, New York City, appointed Third Deputy Police Commissioner, Feb. 5, 1913.


**Harry Nusbaum**, Philadelphia, Pa., elected President of Produce Exchange, Jan., 1913.

**Benton S. Oppenheimer**, Cincinnati, O., appointed by Governor Superior Court Judge, Jan., 1913.

**Hugo Pam**, Judge, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor on Illinois Commission on Marriage and Divorce, Mch., 1913.

**Max Pam**, Chicago, Ill., appointed delegate to International Peace Forum, St. Louis, Mo., May 1, Feb., 1913; decorated with the Cross of Saints Cyril and Methodius by Mgr. Menint of Sofia, Bulgaria, Apr., 1913.

**David Plessner**, Denver, Colo., appointed by Mayor Public Administrator, July, 1912.

**Henry W. Pollock**, New York City, re-elected member State Senate, Nov. 5, 1912.

**Hyman Pouker**, New York City, elected Alderman, Feb., 1913.

**Joseph Rabinowitz**, Woodbine, N. J., elected Mayor, Nov. 5, 1912.

**Paul Radin**, New York City, appointed by Columbia University to fellowship in International School of American Archeology and Ethnology in Mexico, Apr., 1913.

**Max Raisin**, rabbi, Meridian, Miss., appointed by Governor delegate to Southern Educational Convention, Richmond, Va., Apr. 15-18, Mch., 1913.

MILTON J. ROSENAU, Brookline, Mass., appointed Assistant Surgeon Medical Reserve Corps, May 9, 1913; nominated by Governor member of Massachusetts State Board of Health, May, 1913.

JACOB ROSENBMW, New York City, appointed Assistant Professor of Bio-chemistry, University of Pittsburg, Nov., 1912.

SIMON W. ROSENDALE, Albany, N. Y., appointed by Governor to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19-21, 1912; elected vice-president State Board of Charities, May, 1913; appointed commissioner on new prisons, June; appointed delegate to National Conference of Charities and Correction, Seattle, June; delegate to Annual Conference of American Association of Officials of Charities and Correction, Springfield, Ill., June 24-26, 1913.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, New York City, appointed by Mayor delegate to New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1912.

SALUAM N. ROSENFELD, St. Louis, Mo., elected member Board of Freeholders, Apl., 1913.

HARRY ROSENHAUPT, Spokane, Wash., re-elected member State Senate, Nov. 5, 1912.

ALEXANDER ROSENFELT, New York City, appointed by Governor to Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1913.


MRS. NATHAN ROSENFELT, Cleveland, O., appointed by Governor member State Board of Women Visitors to State Charitable and Penal Institutions, Dec., 1912.

VICTOR ROSENFELT, Omaha, Neb., chosen Chairman of Charter Commission of Fifteen to adopt new city charter, Mch., 1913.

IRA C. ROTHBERGER elected Judge of County Court, Denver, Colo., Nov., 1912.

ISAAC S. ROTHBERGER, Chicago, Ill., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

LEO S. ROWE. Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, appointed representative of United States on International Tribunal to Adjudicate Claims against United States Growing out of Construction of the Panama Canal, Feb., 1913.

A. J. SABATH, Chicago, Ill., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1912.

THEODORE B. SACHS elected president of the Chicago, Ill., Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, June, 1913.

MOSES N. SALE, St. Louis, Mo., appointed by Mayor on commission to investigate charges against workhouse, Apl., 1913.
S. Sale, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo., appointed delegate from St. Louis to Fourth American Peace Congress, May, 1913.

Joseph W. Salus, New Jersey, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Samuel W. Salus, Philadelphia, Pa., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn., appointed by Governor delegate to Southern Sociological Congress, Atlanta, Ga., Apr., 1913.

David B. Samuel, Shreveport, La., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Michael Schaaf, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.


Mortimer L. Schiff, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19-21, 1912; appointed delegate to annual conference of American Association of Officials of Charities and Correction, Springfield, Ill., June 24-26, 1913.

Joseph S. Schwab, New York City, appointed member New York State Board of Taxes, Jan., 1913.

B. L. Schwartz, St. Louis, Mo., elected member State Legislature, Apr., 1913.

Leon Schwarz, Mobile, Ala., appointed by Governor delegate to Annual Conference on Child Labor, Jacksonville, Fla., Mch. 13-16, 1913.


Isadore Shapiro, Birmingham, Ala., appointed by Governor delegate to Annual Conference on Child Labor, Jacksonville, Fla., Mch. 13-16, 1913.

Louis R. Siebert, Columbus, Ohio, elected member Ohio State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Jacob Silverstein, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Edward Simon, Omaha, Neb., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Wm. I. Sirovich, New York City, appointed by Governor manager of Mohansic State Hospital, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Feb., 1913; appointed member of commission to inquire into practicability of providing pensions or other relief for widowed mothers, June, 1913.
ISADOR SOBEL, Erie, Pa., elected President of National Postmasters' Association, Sept., 1912.


MAURICE J. SPEISER, Philadelphia, Pa., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

A. STEEG, New Orleans, La., appointed member Peace Committee to co-operate with National Committee on Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between English-Speaking Peoples, 1914-1915, May, 1913.

MORTON STEIN, New York City, appointed member Board of Education, Oct., 1912.

SIMON H. STEIN, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor to State Vice Commission, Feb., 1913.


SAMUEL STERN, New York City, reappointed by Mayor member Board of Education, Dec., 1912.

EMANUEL STERNSTEIN, rabbi, Greenville, Miss., appointed delegate to First Conference on Social Insurance, Chicago, Ill., June 6-7, 1913.

CHAS. A. STIX, St. Louis, Mo., appointed delegate to Fourth American Peace Congress, May, 1913.


RALPH B. STRASSBURGER, New York, nominated by President Secretary to American Legation, Bucharest, Aug., 1912.


OSCAR S. STRAUS, New York City, elected chairman of committee to arbitrate differences between Eastern railroads and their engineers, July, 1912; nominated Progressive party candidate for Governor, Sept. 6, 1912; appointed member of Industrial and Trades School Advisory Council of New York State Board of Regents, Oct., 1912; appointed member ex-officio of Committee on Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between
English-Speaking Peoples, Nov., 1912; appointed by Governor delegate to Fourth American Peace Congress, St. Louis, Mo., May, 1913.

B. Morris Strauss, Mohns Store, Pa., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Joseph Strauss appointed Captain in United States Navy, July 24, 1912.

Eugene M. Strouse, Rochester, N. Y., appointed by Governor legal member of State Hospital Commission, May, 1913; delegate to annual conference of Officials of Charities and Correction, Springfield, Ill., June 24-26, 1913.

Solomon Sufrin, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Martin L. Sugarmann, Omaha, Neb., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1912.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York City, appointed by Governor a manager of proposed State Reformatory for Misdemeanants, Sept., 1912; appointment renewed, for five years, Feb., 1913; delegate to annual conference of Officials of Charities and Correction, Springfield, Ill., June 24-26, 1913.

Mayek Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa., receives honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature from Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June, 1913.

Julius Tannenbaum, New York City, commissioned Captain Coast Artillery Corps National Guard State of New York and assigned to command 26th Company, May, 1913.

Frances Taussig, Chicago, Ill., appointed delegate to National Conference of Charities and Correction, Seattle, Wash., July 5-12, June, 1913.

H. M. Threefoot, Mississippi, appointed by Governor delegate to Southern Educational Convention, Richmond, Va., Apl. 15-18, Mch., 1913.

Daniel M. Tickton, Waltham, Mass., re-elected Alderman, Nov. 5, 1912.

Henry H. Torborg, New York City, elected member State Senate, Nov. 5, 1912.

A. L. Tribourg, Sioux City, Ia., elected President of Board of Public Libraries, Apl., 1913.

Paul Uhlmann, Kansas City, Mo., re-elected director of Board of Trade for 1913, Jan., 1913.

Samuel Untermyer, New York City, appointed by Governor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19-21, 1912.

Adolphus N. Veit, elected Mayor Livingston, Mont., May, 1913.

Lillian D. Wald, New York City, receives degree of LL. D. from Mount Holyoke College, Oct., 1912; appointed by Mayor delegate to State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syra-
WALDMAN, New York City, appointed by Mayor on Committee on Pushcart Problem, Dec., 1912.

PAUL M. WARBURG, New York City, receives from Emperor William the Order of the Crown of the Second Class, May, 1913; appointed delegate from New York at First American Conference on Social Insurance, Chicago, Ill., June 6-7, 1913.

EDWARD WEIL, New York City, re-elected member State Assembly, Nov. 5, 1912.

JACOB WEINBERGER, Globe, Ariz., elected member State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 5, 1912.

HARRIS WEINSTOCK, Sacramento, Calif., nominated by President Wilson on National Commission of Industrial Relations, June 26, 1913.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, New York City, appointed by Governor member New York State Industrial Board to co-operate with State Commissioner of Labor, May, 1913.

B. WILDUR, Atlanta, Ga., appointed by President Consul to Germany, Apl., 1913.

IRA S. WILE, New York City, appointed member Board of Education, Oct., 1912.

HERMAN WISE nominated by President Postmaster of Astoria, May, 1913.


MEYER WOLFF, New York City, appointed by Governor member State Civil Service Commission, Jan., 1913.

HENRY L. WOLFSNER, St. Louis, Mo., elected member Board of Education, Apl., 1913.

HERMANN WOLLENBERGER, Chicago, Ill., appointed delegate to National Conference of Charities and Correction, Seattle, Wash., July 5-12, June, 1913.

LOUIS WOLSEY, rabbi, Cleveland, O., named by Mayor on committee of nine to nominate Commission of Fifteen, to frame a charter for Cleveland, Nov., 1912.

V

NECROLOGY

SAMUEL AFFELDER, sometime member of First Branch of City Council, Baltimore, Md., aged 50, Apl. 29, 1913.

WERNER D. AMRAM, manufacturer, Confederate veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, Jan. 4, 1913.
JACOB G. ASCHER, writer, New York City, Oct. 12, 1912.
LEVI S. Bamberger, merchant, New York City, at Locust Valley, L. I., aged 73, July 12, 1912.
MAX BAUM, merchant, Uniontown, Pa., aged 70, July 10, 1912.
MAURICE BAUMFELD, theatre manager, New York City, aged 45, Mch. 7, 1913.
RUDOLPH BECK, Professor of Surgical Anatomy at Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ill., aged 44, Mch. 28, 1913.
SIGMUND L. BENDIT, merchant, New York City, aged 58, Apr. 18, 1913.
SEYMOUR BEUTLE, detective, New York City, Oct. 13, 1912.
DAVID BLAUSTEIN, rabbi and communal worker, New York City, aged 48, Aug. 26, 1912.
ISAAC BLOCK, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 72, July 10, 1912.
ABRAHAM BOEHM, real estate man and introducer of gas engines in Europe, Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 71, July 4, 1912.
ALFRED S. BRANDEIS, lawyer, Louisville, Ky., Mch. 4, 1913.
LOUIS BROUDY, rabbi, Pittsburg, Pa., aged 70, Mch. 8, 1913.
ZACHARY BRUENN, merchant and communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 89, Nov. 22, 1912.
CHESTER H. BRUNSWICK, Deputy Harbor and Wharf Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo., aged 27, Aug. 12, 1912.
AARON CAHN, communal worker, San Francisco, Calif., aged 82, Aug. 19, 1912.
JOSEPH CHUCKROW, rabbi, Troy, N. Y., aged 47, Mch. 26, 1913.
BERRY DANTZIG, communal worker, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1912.
ISRAEL DE BEAR, communal worker, New York City, aged 81, May 5, 1913.
DAVID S. DIAMANT, portrait and landscape painter, New York City, aged 63, July 19, 1912.
ISAAC EPSTEIN, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 77, Dec. 25, 1912.
GUSTAV FALK, merchant, New York City, aged 72, Apr. 12, 1912.
BENEDICT A. FEINEMAN, communal worker, Kansas City, Mo., aged 82, Nov. 11, 1912.
JOSEPH FELSENTHAL, communal worker, Confederate veteran, Brownsville, Tenn., aged 75, Nov. 30, 1912.
ISRAEL FISH, communal worker, Roxbury, Mass., aged 52, Sept. 16, 1912.
ABRAHAM H. FISHER, Judge, Baltimore, Md., aged 62, Mch. 16, 1913.

EMANUEL FIST, communal worker, Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 14, 1912.

JULIUS FLEISCHMAN, contractor and builder, New York City, aged 62, Nov. 12, 1912.

MANUEL FORCHEIMER, merchant, Mobile, Ala., aged 87, Sept. 17, 1912.

FREDERICK FORCHEIMER, physician and writer on medical subjects, Cincinnati, O., aged 60, June 1, 1913.

JUDAS LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 72, Mch. 1, 1913.

HERMAN FROMME, lawyer, New York City, aged 50, June 28, 1913.

DAVID FULD, manufacturer, Albany, N. Y., aged 77, Feb. 6, 1913.

LEWIS GODLOVE, journalist, St. Louis, Mo., aged 55, June 4, 1913.

GOLDBERG, rabbi, Iowa City, Ia., July 13, 1912.

AARON GOODMAN, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 89, Mch. 18, 1913.

E. P. GOODMAN, author and publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 62, July 30, 1912.

NATHAN GOODMAN, communal worker, Newburgh, N. Y., aged 75, Feb. 2, 1913.


HERMAN GRAU, operatic impresario, New York City, aged 87, Oct. 27, 1912.

EDWARD GRAUMAN, Charity Commissioner, Louisville, Ky., aged 70, Mch. 16, 1913.

MAX GUGGENHEIMER, banker, Lynchburg, Va., aged 70, Sept., 1912.

ABRAHAM GURANOWSKY, rabbi and communal worker, New York City, aged 66, Sept. 19, 1912.


EPHRAIM HAMBURG, colonel, Civil War, Chicago, Ill., aged 97, June 13, 1913.

MOSES J. HARRIS, City Magistrate, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 53, Jan. 27, 1913.

SAMUEL HEILBRONER, communal worker, Fort Wayne, Ind., aged 84, Oct. 11, 1912.

MEYER HEINEMANN, merchant, Confederate veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 81, Oct. 25, 1912.

LEOPOLD HERMAN, communal worker, New York City, aged 69, Jan. 15, 1913.

FERDINAND HERMANN, banker, Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 67, Sept. 23, 1912.

NATHAN HERMANN, philanthropist, New York City, aged 78, Aug. 23, 1912.
HENRY S. HERRMAN, banker, New York City, at Deal, N. J., June 20, 1913.


SIMON HERTZ, author and teacher, New York City, aged 66, Mch. 19, 1913.

SAMUEL HIRSCH, communal worker, Niagara Falls, N. Y., aged 68, Aug. 31, 1912.

GABRIEL HIRSH, manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 74, Apl. 22, 1913.

ISAAC HIRSH, wholesale grocer and municipal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 59, May 21, 1913.

M. IDELMAN, rancher and financier, Cheyenne, Wyo., at St. Louis, Mo., aged 68, Apl. 11, 1913.

ARCHIBALD E. ISAACS, communal worker and physician, New York City, aged 47, Mch. 14, 1913.

JOSEPH ISAACS, clothing merchant, New York City, Dec. 9, 1912.

LEON S. ISRAEL, former manager of Italian opera company, Chicago, Ill., aged 73, Mch. 12, 1913.

HERMAN JACOBY, pioneer in railroad construction, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 78, May 2, 1913.

DEBORAH KLEINERT JANOWITZ, communal worker and poetess, New York City, aged 53, Jan. 2, 1913.

HENRY JONAS, communal worker, Butte, Mont., Oct. 10, 1912.

ALBERT P. KADISON, physician, Chicago, Ill., aged 73, Mch. 14, 1913.

NATHAN KAHN, trustee of public school board, Selma, Ala., Apl. 14, 1913.

HYMAN KALMANOWITZ, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22, 1912.

NATHAN KAUFMANN, communal worker and merchant, Toledo, O., aged 58, Aug. 14, 1912.

JULIUS KEIFFER, merchant, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 70, Jan. 26, 1913.

ISAAC L. KEMPER, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 51, Feb. 5, 1913.

ISAAC B. KLEINERT, rubber manufacturer, New York City, aged 83, Apl. 18, 1913.

SIGMUND KOHLMAN, merchant, Mobile, Ala., aged 55, Apl. 19, 1913.

MAX KOHN, communal worker, Pueblo, Colo., at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15, 1912.

HENRY KORN, merchant and real estate operator, New York City, aged 68, Oct. 25, 1912.

ELIAS LANDAUER, merchant and communal worker, New Orleans, La., Aug. 16, 1912.

SAMUEL A. LASS, rabbi, Minneapolis, Minn., Mch. 21, 1913.
HENRY LAZARUS, Confederate veteran, Camden, Ark., aged 69, Mch. 20, 1913.

ARNOLD LEVY, rabbi, New York City, aged 84, June 26, 1913.

ISAAC LEVY, merchant and communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 73, Nov. 9, 1912.

M. D. LEVY, communal worker, Springfield, O., aged 76, Apr. 14, 1913.

LOUIS LEWENGROD, communal worker, New York City, aged 91, Jan. 29, 1913.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, sometime Acting Mayor and president of Board of Aldermen, New York City, at Greenwich, Conn., aged 82, May 31, 1913.

DAVID H. LIEBERMAN, communal worker, New York City, Mch. 29, 1913.

LOUIS M. LILIENTHAL, rabbi, Borough Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1912.

J. B. LINDNER, rabbi, New York City, aged 77, May 13, 1913.

ABRAHAM LITMAN, socialist and communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 32, July 7, 1912.

SIG. LIVINGSTONE, banker, Tamaqua, Pa., at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1913.

MORRIS LOEB, scientist, philanthropist, and communal worker, New York City, aged 49, Oct. 8, 1912.

MORITZ LOTH, communal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 80, Feb. 18, 1913.

PAUL LOWENTHAL, colonel, former councilman, Shreveport, La., aged 62, May 9, 1913.

M. MACHOL, rabbi emeritus, Cleveland, O., at Denver, Colo., aged 67, Aug. 26, 1912.

SIMON MANDEL, merchant, Chicago, Ill., aged 75, Aug. 19, 1912.

BENJAMIN DAYTON MARCH, active in combating yellow fever epidemic, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1912.

MAX MARCUSE, communal worker, Oakland, Calif., Nov. 23, 1912.

MARK MARKS, Mexican War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 91, Dec. 5, 1912.

MAIER MAY, rabbi, Portland, Ore., at San Francisco, Calif., aged 65, May 27, 1913.

NATHAN MAYER, physician and dramatic critic, Hartford, Conn., aged 74, July 10, 1912.

ADAM MEYER, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 80, Mch. 23, 1913.

CHAS. A. D. MEYERHOFF, journalist, New York City, aged 80, Mch. 21, 1913.

JACOB MOSES, Confederate veteran, Greenville, Miss., at New Orleans, La., July 4, 1912.

MARX MOSES, rabbi, New Orleans, La., aged 81, Feb. 9, 1912.

ROSALIE MOSES, educator, New York City, Sept. 9, 1912.
HARTWIG MOSS, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 61, Sept. 26, 1912.
JOSEPH MOSS, merchant, New York City, Mch. 30, 1913.
LOUIS L. MUNKER, member Board of Education, Steubenville, O., aged 38, July 8, 1912.
ABRAHAM SAMUEL NEUMARK, rabbi, New York City, June 4, 1913.
MAURICE NEWMAN, merchant, Boston, Mass., aged 49, Feb. 25, 1913.
SIMON NEWMAN, philanthropist, San Francisco, Calif., aged 66, Oct. 6, 1912.
ALFRED PELS, Civil War veteran, Cincinnati, O., Nov. 22, 1912.
MORRIS PFÄLZER, merchant and communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 65, Mch. 20, 1913.
SAMUEL PINCUS, Civil War veteran, Alexandria, La., aged 72, July 26, 1912.
SOLOMON PREISS, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 85, Apr. 14, 1913.
ISAAC RADINSKI, merchant, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1913.
PAUL RATNER, communal worker, Manchester, N. H., aged 47, Nov. 2, 1912.
CHARLES RAWITSER, rabbi, Memphis, Tenn., aged 71, Nov. 29, 1912.
ISIDOR RAYNER, United States Senator, Baltimore, Md., aged 62, Nov. 25, 1912.
HENRY REICH, rabbi, New York City, aged 70, Jan. 18, 1913.
ARTHUR REICHOW, sometime manager Baron de Hirsch Fund, New York City, aged 67, Sept. 14, 1912.
JONAS D. RICE, merchant, Trenton, N. J., June 24, 1913.
NATHAN H. RICE, merchant, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70, Jan. 15, 1913.
SOL. J. ROSENBAUM, merchant, Uniontown, Pa., Mch., 1913.
JOSEPH ROSENBERG, Civil War veteran and musician, Chicago, Ill., aged 83, Nov. 8, 1912.
S. ROSENBERG, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 60, Jan. 2, 1913.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, Civil War veteran, Chicago, Ill., aged 83, Nov. 14, 1912.
MRS. BASHE SARASOHN, communal worker, New York City, aged 81, May 30, 1913.
PHILIP SARTORIUS, Confederate veteran, Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 15, 1913.
HENRY SAYERS, merchant, St. Louis, Mo., at London, Eng., aged 58, July 16, 1912.
ABRAHAM J. SCHIFF, rabbi, New York City, Dec. 6, 1912.
JOSEPH B. SCHIRESOHN, scholar and journalist, New Bedford, Mass., aged 69, June 7, 1913.
JACOB SCHÖN, communal worker, New York City, June 26, 1913.
WILLIAM SCHOLLE, banker, New York City, aged 91, May 16, 1913.
MRS. FLORA SCHWAB, communal worker, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 60, May 6, 1913.
MOSES SCHWARTZ, manufacturer, New Orleans, La., July 8, 1912.
SAMUEL SCHWARTZBERG, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 55, Jan. 12, 1913.
BAHR SHEIDEMAN, merchant, San Francisco, Calif., Mch. 18, 1913.
Moses SHELT, Civil War veteran, Covington, Ky., aged 71, Oct. 11, 1912.
MOSES SHIRE, lawyer, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 56, Jan. 2, 1913.
HERMAN SHWARZ, merchant, Napa, Calif., aged 65, May 21, 1913.
WILLIAM SICHER, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26, 1913.
ISADORE SIEGEL, merchant, Newark, N. J., aged 52, Apl. 13, 1913.
ADOLPH SILBERSTEIN, merchant, New York City, aged 79, Apl. 15, 1913.
ALEXANDER SINSHEIMER, merchant, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 89, Jan., 1913.
MAX SPICKER, cantor and composer, New York City, aged 54, Oct. 15, 1912.
ABRAHAM H. SPIRA, merchant, Mobile, Ala., aged 54, Oct. 18, 1912.
LEO SPEYER, banker, New York City, aged 65, Apl. 9, 1913.
HENRY M. STEINERT, Judge, New York City, aged 57, Feb. 2, 1913.
JACOB STEINFELD, merchant and philanthropist, Cleveland, O., aged 67, Nov. 6, 1912.
EMANUEL STEINHARDT, grain merchant, New Orleans, La., aged 66, Dec. 29, 1912.
JULIE STEITHEIMER, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 91, Sept. 30, 1912.
LESSEMANN STRAUS, Civil War veteran, Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 85, Nov. 10, 1912.
SAMUEL STRAUS, Indian agent, Chattanooga, Tenn., aged 69, May 10, 1913.
GEORGE STRAUSE, packer, New York City, aged 78, July 9, 1912.
LEON STRAUSS, newspaper correspondent, at Turin, Italy, aged 62, Feb. 1, 1913.
VICTOR STRELITZ, merchant, Chicago, Ill., Mch. 21, 1913.
EVENTS IN 5673—AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND 275

ISAAC STROUSE, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 77, Dec. 12, 1912.
JACOB TATTLEBAUM, cantor and journalist, Paterson, N. J., aged 83, June 20, 1913.
HENRY THALSHEIMER, merchant, New Orleans, La., aged 59, Nov. 17, 1912.
ABRAHAM ISAAC TRAGER, rabbi, New York City, at Columbia, S. C., aged 105, Mch. 5, 1913.
ISAAC TUCK, publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 55, Apl. 10, 1913.
NATHAN WAXMAN, communal worker, Brookline, Mass., June 30, 1913.
ALPHONSE WEINER, school commissioner, New York City, aged 51, July 31, 1912.
JACOB H. WERBELOWSKY, glass manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 44, Mch. 17, 1913.
BEN WINDECKER, politician, Cleveland, O., May 2, 1913.
BERNARD WOLF, merchant, Chicago, Ill., aged 72, Mch. 30, 1913.
ERICH WOLF, composer, New York City, Mch. 28, 1913.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA AND FALASHAS

November.—Italy agrees to furnish site for building school for Falashas on frontier between Abyssinia and Italian colony at Erytrean.—Jacques Faitlovich undertakes new mission to Falashas, accompanied by two young Falashas and a Yemenite Jew, who were trained as teachers, for staff of school to be established at Erytrean.
May.—German missionaries report opposition on part of Falashas to Christian missionary activity.—Moritz Hall, former War Minister, dies.

ANGOLA

(See under Portugal)

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

SIR GEORGE ALBU approved by King as Consul of Denmark at Johannesburg, Mch., 1913.
ISIDORE ISAACSON, 64th Australian Infantry Regiment, receives Victorian Medal, Apl., 1913.
N. JACOBS, Wellington, New Zealand, appointed to staff of House of Representatives, Jan., 1913.
Leo Myers, Auckland, New Zealand, obtains diploma of F. R. C. S., Jan., 1913.

M. M. Phillips, Taxing Master of Supreme Court of Victoria, elected Chief President of Australian Natives' Association for 1913, Apl., 1913.

Necrology

Abraham Benjamin, communal worker, St. Kilda, Melbourne, aged 81, Aug. 1, 1912.

A. Cantor, communal worker, St. Kilda, Melbourne, aged 86, Sept. 6, 1912.

Maurice Coleman Davis, merchant, Perth, West Australia, aged 78, June, 1913.

Austria-Hungary

I

General Events Affecting Jews

Russian Passports.—July. Chamber of Deputies for Lower Austria sends resolutions to the Minister of Commerce, urging government to secure from Russia the abolition of restrictions on foreign Jews, and to co-operate with other governments for this purpose.—In Diet, Dr. Straucher, Jewish deputy, interpellating Minister of Foreign Affairs on Russian passport question, advocates that Austria-Hungary follow example of the United States.—May. At Budapest, League of Hungarian Merchants, representing eighteen thousand merchants, adopts resolution advocating agitation in Hungary opposing Russian discrimination against foreign Jews. Petition, forwarded by Austro-Hungarian government, rejected by Russia (June).

Balkan War.—December. In Austrian Chamber of Deputies, Herr Reizes interpellates government on reported anti-Jewish excesses at Salonica, asking that Minister of Foreign Affairs secure protection for Jews at Salonica, and intervention on their behalf by all the great powers.—Zionist leaders, Vienna, present memorial to Peace Conference at London, praying for recognition of Jewish rights in Palestine in adjustment of affairs in Turkish Empire.—June. In Diet, Deputy Reizes calls attention to the failure of Roumania to observe the Treaty of Berlin with respect to equality for adherents of all religions, and requests Prime Minister through the Minister of Foreign Affairs to insure that equality of rights will be respected, where it now exists, and carried into practice in Roumania.
GENERAL.—JULY.—At Vienna, deputation of Reform Jews waits on Hungarian Minister of Public Worship and Education to urge autonomy for Jewish religious community.—At Vienna, Frau Franziska von Wertheimstein bequeaths to city her park in suburb of Döbling, and villa for public library.

AUGUST.—At Cracow, Galicia, municipality names street in Jewish quarter in memory of Rabbi Meisels of Cracow.—At Szczawnica, Galicia, Jewish visitors at baths demand at protest meeting dismissal of police officer who assaulted rabbi for protesting against discrimination.—At Cracow, Galicia, in connection with international Esperanto Congress, a synagogue service held in Esperanto.

SEPTEMBER.—Alois Neumann, president of Chamber of Commerce of Reichenberg and member of House of Lords, founds home for children of his employees to commemorate sixtieth birthday.—At Vienna conference of German jurists declares Hilsner innocent of the murder for which he is serving imprisonment.—Government confiscates pamphlet in defense of Hilsner (Dec.).—In Croatia, committee of Diet frames bill to abolish the oath more Judaico.

OCTOBER.—Commercial Councillor Eduard Jacob Weinmann, Ausssig, gives three hundred thousand crowns ($60,000) for philanthropic purposes, on sixtieth birthday.—Firms of Rothschild Brothers and Gutmann Brothers, Vienna, contribute each one hundred thousand crowns ($20,000) toward fund for the construction of Austro-Hungarian airship fleet.—Ten Jews elected to Diet of Bukowina.

NOVEMBER.—At Cracow, Rafael Landau, vice-president of local Jewish Community, obtains order of court directing nuns to return abducted Jewish girl to parents. Upon refusal of Mother Superior, Archbishop declares that decisions of a court of justice must be respected unreservedly and orders child restored to parents.

DECEMBER.—At Muszyna, Galicia, crowd of peasants threaten attack on Jewish population. Dispersed by gendarmerie.—Alphonse de Rothschild, Vienna, gives one hundred and thirty thousand crowns ($26,000) to philanthropic institutions, in celebration of marriage.—At Netschetin, Bohemia, absence of girl on visit to sister gives rise to blood accusation.—In Diet, Dr. Smeral moves that political, religious, or national considerations shall not be taken into account in appointment of officials. Motion defeated, 188 to 142.—At Prague, Bohemia, in public school attended by Jewish and Christian children, priest distributes at Christmas time, among non-Jewish children, booklet containing ritual murder stories.—At Judenburg, Styria, the finding of a headless body gives rise to blood accusation. Author of crime subsequently discovered.—At Rimanoff, Ruthenians attack Jews and Poles.
JANUARY.—Budapest commemorates centennial of birth of Eduard Horn, Hungarian Jewish statesman, by naming street after him.—At Fiume, Catholic weekly journal, Il Rioveglio, confiscated for article declaring ritual murder charge to be true.—In Diet, Dr. Straucher interpellates government on revision of sentence of Leopold Hilsner.

FEBRUARY.—Emperor of Austria sanctions building of Jewish hospital for children, and grants site for it.—Hungarian government grants four hundred thousand crowns ($80,000), to make up deficit required for building Jewish gymnasium, Budapest.

MARCH.—In Kolin, Bohemia, disappearance of servant in Jewish family gives rise to blood accusation. Charge furthered, in communication to the Prague paper Czech, by a priest, Hrachowsky, former lover of girl. Body subsequently found in river, and inquest proves suicide. Hrachowsky ordered dismissed, as teacher, at meeting of district school committee (May).—Boycott of Jews started by Russian Poles extends to Galicia.—At Gross-Chvalovic, near Petschek, departure of servant in Jewish family to a position elsewhere made basis for blood accusation.—At Lemberg University, fights between non-Jewish students and Jewish students from Warsaw.—Ignaz Goldziher, Budapest, appointed delegate by Hungarian Academy of Sciences to Congress of Academies to be held at St. Petersburg, resigns delegateship, and refuses to avail himself of permission to visit Russia as an act of grace. Hungarian press approves his conduct.—Election for Town Council of Czernowitz, Bukowina, increases number of Jewish members to seventeen.

APRIL.—At Veszprim, Hungary, Cardinal Bishop suspends Ludwig Markosch, rabid anti-Jewish priest, from exercise of ecclesiastical functions.—At Lemberg, Galicia, authorities decide to expel number of Russian Jews.—At Iglau, disappearance of girl employed as servant in Jewish home, subsequently found dead in a pond, gives rise to blood accusation repeated in several papers.

MAY.—At Vienna University, fights between Jewish and Christian students.—Dr. Kuranda, in Parliament, denounces student riots at the University of Vienna, and charges the University Senate with hostility towards the Jews, and the authorities with indifference towards anti-Jewish demonstrations, and laxity in protecting Jews.—Minister of Public Worship gives promise to a deputation of Jewish students of the University of Vienna that their complaints will be investigated.—Senate of University calls upon students to put an end to disorders, and condemns their resolutions against Jewish fellow students.—The Oesterreichisch-Israelitische Union petitions the Minister of Interior for the dissolution of the student societies subscribing to the resolutions of the Waidenhofen Verband, declaring Jews to be lacking in honor, on the ground that their action is contrary to the law guaranteeing
the rights of Jews as citizens and as members of a recognized religious community.—Establishment of Jewish University proposed on account of anti-Jewish attitude of Christian students.—At Cracow, Congress of Polish women, attended also by delegates from Germany and Russian Poland, adopts resolutions to extend anti-Jewish boycott.—Government grants fifteen thousand crowns for the restoration of the old synagogue at Cracow.—At Burshtin (Galicia), anti-Jewish riots; Jewish shops plundered by peasants.

**JUNE.**—Sabbath Closing Bill passed by Hungarian House of Deputies, providing that shops may not keep open on Saturday after eight o'clock at night. No exemption made for those observing the Jewish Sabbath, who must under existing law keep closed also on Sunday.—In Galician election campaign for Diet, Poles make threats of boycott and pogrom to intimidate Jewish voters.

## II

### JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

**JULY.**—At Cracow, following government inquiry into emigration from Galicia, Jewish Statistical and Emigration Society established to gather statistics on condition of Jews of Galicia, to regulate their emigration, and to protect emigrants from fraud. At Iloncza, Hungary, forty Greek Catholic families embrace Judaism.

**AUGUST.**—At Budapest, Moritz Bonfeld bequeaths villa and 360,000 crowns ($72,000) for a Jewish intermediate school.—At Budapest, Ignaz Hay bequeaths two million crowns ($400,000) to various Jewish charities.—At Lemberg, Yiddish paper, *Der Volkswille*, begins publication.

**OCTOBER.**—At Szabadka, Hungary, Dr. Adolf Klein, president of Reform Congregation, proposes that Conference of Reform Congregations accept Shulhan Aruk as authority, in order to effect union with orthodox Jews.—Fortieth anniversary of establishment of Hungarian Jewish Orthodox Community celebrated. Emperor receives Jewish deputation.—Solomon Bondy, Prague, bequeaths seven hundred and sixty thousand crowns ($152,000) to Jewish charities.

**NOVEMBER.**—At Czernowitz, Bukowina, Moses Schlefer bequeaths five hundred thousand crowns ($100,000) for Jewish education and dwellings for needy Jews.—At Vienna, Ferdinand Pick bequeaths estate of one hundred thousand crowns ($20,000) for benefit of poor artisans trained by Society for Promotion of Handicrafts among Native Jews.—Budapest Committee of Hungarian Branch of Ito organized.

**DECEMBER.**—At Lemberg, Jewish conference held to consider economic crisis in Galicia.
JANUARY.—At Prague, Bohemia, Heinrich Brody elected chief rabbi.—Central Bureau for Care of Jewish Itinerant Poor organized to deal with the problem of migratory beggars.—At Lemberg, rabbis declare fast on account of economic crisis in Galicia.—Karl Stadtler, Steinamanger, Hungary, bequeaths 500,000 crowns ($100,000) to Jerusalem charitable institutions.

FEBRUARY.—At Lemberg, Galicia, Emigration Bureau established to assist passing Russian Jewish emigrants.

MARCH.—At Vienna, new building of Jewish Museum of Art and History dedicated.—At Brünn, capital of Moravia, plan formed to settle Galician Jews in Moravia.

APRIL.—At Budapest, conference of Jewish scholars held in connection with publication of Jewish encyclopedia by Markon, St. Petersburg.

MAY.—At Pressburg, Hungary, fire in Jewish quarter destroys about one hundred buildings, including yeshibah, rendering eight thousand persons homeless, and involving loss estimated at $200,000.—Gustav Löwe, actor, bequeaths 500,000 crowns ($100,000) to Jewish community for the benefit of orphans.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

DR. LEOPOLD BADASS, Budapest, National Labor Party deputy, appointed Political Secretary of State at Ministry of Justice, Mch., 1913.

ADOLF BECK, Professor of Medicine, elected rector of Lemberg University, July, 1912.

ADOLF ENGLÄNDER, Director of Kreditanstalt, Prague, receives Commander's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph, Aug., 1912.

ALFRED FRIED, Vienna, holder of Nobel Peace Prize, elected Vice-President of International Peace Congress, Ghent, Oct., 1912; receives degree of Doctor of Political Science from University of Leyden, June, 1913.

ROBERT VON FUCHS, Imperial Councillor, ennobled, Jan., 1913.

FRAU GRÜNFELD, philanthropic worker, receives Elizabeth Order, Second Class, July, 1912.

ALEXANDER HATWANY-DEUTSCH, baron, appointed Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, Dec., 1912.

MICHAEL HEIN, judge of Croatian Court, promoted to Septemvir, or member of Supreme Court of Province, Aug., 1912.

FRANZ HELTAL, Budapest, elected Chief Burgomaster, first Jew to hold position, Feb.; appointed member of Hungarian House of Magnates, Mch., 1913.

EMANUEL HERCZEL made baron, Aug., 1912.
SIGMUND HERZBERG-FRÄNKEL, professor at University of Czernowitz, receives Order of Iron Crown, Third Class, May, 1913.

ARNOLD HILDESHEIMER appointed Commander of Francis Joseph Order, Sept., 1912.

LEOPOLD HIRSCH, Budapest, ennobled, Jan., 1913.

MICHAEL HOLZMAN appointed Chief Librarian of University of Vienna, July, 1912.

ADOLPH KAHN, Vienna, promoted Judge of Superior Provincial Court of Vienna, June, 1913.

SIGMUND KANDERS, Imperial Councillor, receives Order of Francis Joseph, Nov., 1912.

ALEXANDER KISCH, Prague, Bohemia, rabbi and army chaplain, receives Knight's Cross of Order of Francis Joseph, June, 1913.

KOHNER FAMILY, Budapest, receives Hungarian barony, July, 1912.

AARON LEVIN, rabbi of Sombor, appointed Councillor of State, May, 1913.

PHILIP LöW appointed Royal Councillor, Aug., 1912.

MAX NEUMANN, banker, Budapest, ennobled, Apl., 1913.

JOSHUA SALOM, Sarajevo, Bosnia, vice-president of Chamber of Commerce, receives Order of Iron Crown, Third Class, Apl., 1913.

ARMIN SCHNITZER, chief rabbi of Komárom, Hungary, appointed Officer of Order of Francis Joseph, Sept., 1912.

DAVID SEBESTYEN ennobled, Aug., 1912.

EMANUEL SINGER, journalist, Imperial Councillor, ennobled, Sept., 1912.

EDUARD SPITZER, financier, Vienna, made baron, Jan., 1913.

BENJAMIN ARYEH HACOHEN WEISS, chief rabbi, Czernowitz, Bukowina, elected honorary citizen by unanimous vote of Town Council, Oct., 1912.

DAVID ZELLSTEIN, Klausenburg, Hungary, ennobled, Aug., 1912.

IV

NECROLOGY

LUDWIG BALLAY, Ministerial Councillor, Officer French Legion of Honor, Budapest, Oct., 1912.

KARL BAUMGARTEN, president of Senate of Royal Hungarian Curia, Budapest, Feb., 1913.

LUDWIG BENDIENER, lawyer, communal worker, Prague, aged 70, Jan., 1913.

IGNATZ BERGER, lawyer, Vienna, Aug., 1912.

SALOMON BONDY, physician and philanthropist, Prague, aged 78, Oct. 9, 1912.

JACOB B. BRANDEIS, editor and publisher, Prague, aged 78, Oct., 1912.
Moritz Dattner, president of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cracow, Galicia, Nov., 1912.
Max Frank, member of City Council and of Executive Council of Jewish Community, Vienna, aged 48, July, 1912.
Wilhelm Goldblum, editor Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, Aug., 1912.
Theodor Gomperz, scholar and author, Vienna, aged 80, Aug., 1912.
Alexander Hatwany-Deutsch, member of Hungarian House of Magnates, Budapest, Feb., 1913.
Joshua Holzer, Cracow, communal worker, June 23, 1913.
Alter Horowitz, rabbi, Dzikov, Galicia, Dec., 1912.
Joseph Kareis, official in Ministry of Commerce, aged 76, June, 1913.
Joseph Koblack, rabbi and editor, Lemberg, Galicia, aged 85, Mch., 1913.
Julius König, professor of mathematics, Budapest, May, 1913.
Wilhelm Löbel, physician and author, Budapest, aged 37, Nov., 1912.
Gustav Löwe, actor, Prague, aged 48, May, 1913.
Desiderius Markus, judge Supreme Court of Hungary, Budapest, Jan., 1913.
M. Marton, rabbi, Disco St. Marton, Hungary, aged 47, Oct., 1912.
David Heinrich Müller, professor Semitic languages, Vienna, aged 56, Dec., 1912.
Bertold Perutz, banker, Teplitz-Schönau, Bohemia, Aug., 1912.
Emilie von Pfeiffer, philanthropist, Dame of Order of Elizabeth, Second Class, Vienna, aged 77, Oct., 1912.
Ferdinand Pick, capitalist, Vienna, Nov., 1912.
Karl Stadtlar, merchant, Steinamanger, Hungary, aged 85, Jan., 1913.
Maximilian Steiner, communal worker, Vienna, aged 80, Mch., 1913.
Victor Stern, dramatist, Vienna, aged 76, Feb., 1913.
Joachim Jacob Unger, rabbi and poet, Iglau, Moravia, aged 87, Nov., 1912.
Alexander Weinberg, author and professor natural sciences, Leitmeritz, aged 52, July, 1912.
Benjamin Aryeh Hacohen Weiss, chief rabbi, Czernowitz, Bukowina, aged 69, Dec., 1912.
EVENTS IN 5673—BULGARIA

BERNARD WOLF, Austro-Hungarian consul in Soerabaya and Java, at Judendorf, Styria, July, 1912.

BELGIUM

GENERAL.—SEPTEMBER. Applications from Russia for admission to University at Liège this year reported to be one thousand. —NOVEMBER. Historical and Literary Section of Royal Academy offers prize of six hundred francs for best essay on economic role played by Jews in Belgium from Middle Ages to end of old régime.—DECEMBER. Meeting at Brussels, at home of Franz Philippson, of representatives of important Jewish philanthropic institutions, considers joint action for relief of Balkan Jews. Union des Associations Israélites organized.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

—SPIER, Luxemburg, elected Senator, Aug., 1912.
—WINER, Brussels, elected Senator, Aug., 1912.

NECROLOGY

JOSEPH WIENIAWSKI, composer, Brussels, aged 75, Nov., 1912.

BULGARIA

AUGUST.—At Sofia, Municipal Council rejects anti-Jewish petition, that land occupied by Jewish school be expropriated, and buildings demolished, and replaced by elementary Bulgarian school. —OCTOBER. At Bulgarian Consulate in Odessa, Russian Jews apply for enlistment in Bulgarian army. —NOVEMBER. At Sofia, Jews convert their school into hospital for wounded soldiers. —Government summons several rabbis to front, to serve as chaplains. —Mir, semi-official journal, declares that all nationalities and religious sects in conquered territory will enjoy equality of rights. —Captain Dadschar promoted major. —DECEMBER. Rumor that Jew had betrayed to Turkish general staff important military secrets denied by Mir. —At Sofia, at conference of Jewish organizations, a committee is appointed for relief work among Jewish sufferers by war. —Chief Rabbi of Sofia urges Jews in conquered territory to welcome allies and accept Bulgarian rule. —Tagir, Jewish officer, distinguishes himself for bravery at siege of Adrianople. —FEBRUARY. Central consistory of Bulgarian Jews petition Premier, praying that no territory be ceded to Roumania, in view of the latter's violation of the Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing equal rights.
to Jews, and soliciting the assurance that the civil rights of the Jews will be safeguarded in the peace negotiations.—MARCH. Chief Rabbi submits copies of this petition to foreign ministers at Sofia for transmission to conference of Ambassadors in London.—APRIL. Moses Tagger Kustendil, former chief rabbi, dies, aged 81. See also The Balkan Wars and the Jews, pp. 188-206.

CANADA

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JANUARY.—Compulsory education bill for Quebec providing that Protestant and Jewish children should receive free and compulsory education up to fourteenth year defeated.

APRIL.—At Halifax, Abraham Levitt, a shohet, summoned before Stipendiary Magistrate’s Court, charged by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with cruelty to animals in exercise of his duties. Shohet is fined six dollars and costs for “cruelty in killing a heifer by the Jewish method of slaughter.” On appeal, Judge Wallace dismisses the case (June 13), finding the defendant not guilty. In his opinion, based on the evidence, the Jewish method of slaughtering animals adopted in this instance was free from unnecessary cruelty, and was at least as humane as the other method, which prevails generally. Indeed strong evidence has been given by a highly qualified expert to show that the Jewish method is more humane, and therefore preferable to the other method.—At Ottawa, Minister of Customs authorizes free importation of matzos to be used for Passover.

MAY.—At Quebec, suit of B. Ortenberg and L. Lazarowitz against J. H. Plamadon and René Leduc for spreading anti-Jewish libels, March, 1910, inciting hatred against Jews among the French-Canadian population, in consequence of which a number of Jews were attacked and a loss of business resulted.

JUNE.—At Montreal, Protestant Board of School Commissioners resolves to make Jewish teachers eligible for appointment.—Superintendent of Public Instruction makes provision for special examination for Jewish students prevented from taking the regular examination on account of holiday.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

AUGUST.—At Toronto, dedication of synagogue of Men of England Congregation, Simcoe Street.—At Montreal, Mount Sinai Sanatorium for Tuberculosis opened.

SEPTEMBER.—At Toronto, Hebrew and Yiddish department established in city library.—At Winnipeg, corner-stone laid for
Hebrew Public School, to serve as place of instruction in Hebrew and religion, and as centre for communal organizations.—At Toronto, dedication of synagogue of Congregation Kneseth Yisrael.

November.—Committee of twelve elected as official representatives of Calgary Jewry, to supervise local activities.

January.—At Ottawa, dedication of synagogue of Congregation Agudath Achim.

February.—At Montreal, Friendly League of Jewish Women organized to promote welfare of Jewish girls.

March.—At London, Ontario, Zionist society Ohave Zion organized.—At Quebec, Zionist Society formed.

April.—At Montreal, St. Urbain Street Talmud Torah establishes classes for girls.

June.—At St. Agatha, sanitarium for tuberculosis, opened by Jews of Montreal, dedicated.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

S. Ginsburger, Vancouver, B. C, appointed Swiss Consul for British Columbia and Alberta, Apl., 1913.

E. R. Levinson appointed Crown Prosecutor of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug., 1912.

Jacob H. Minkin, rabbi, Hamilton, Ont., appointed superintendent of night schools.

A. Skaliter, Winnipeg, elected alderman, Dec., 1912.

NECROLOGY

Nathan Keyfetz, scholar, formerly Crown Rabbi at Rogacheff, Russia, at Toronto, aged 78, Aug. 29, 1912.

Jacob Leo Samuel, president of Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, communal worker, at Montreal, aged 80, Oct. 1, 1912.

CHINA

February.—Canadian-Anglican Mission purchases ancient site of Jewish synagogue at Kai-feng-fu, Honan, erected about 1163 and not used for past generation.—April. Jewish Community in Shanghai opens subscription list in favor of Jews in Turkey who suffer by war.

DENMARK

December.—At Copenhagen University, lecture by Karl Simon- sen on "Spirit of Danish Jews," containing derogatory remarks.
on Georg Brandes, provokes student fight between adherents of the two professors.—Moses Melchior, merchant, Copenhagen, dies, aged 87.

EGYPT
GENERAL

SEPTEMBER.—Offices of Municipality of Alexandria closed on Yom Kippur.—NOVEMBER. At Cairo, La Renaissance, Zionist monthly in French, begins publication.—JANUARY. Alliance Israélite Universelle closes Abbasieh School, Cairo; Jewish Community opens pay school.—At Cairo, new synagogue built by N. Eskinazi.—APRIL. At Port Said, new synagogue Ohel Moshe consecrated.

APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS

EL BIMBASHI EDMOND M. SINAUER receives, from Khedive, Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjидieh, Fourth Class, Jan., 1913.
ALFRED SUARÈS, Alexandria, receives Medjидieh Order, Third Class, Oct., 1912.

NECROLOGY

MAURICE ROMANO BEY, lawyer, Alexandria, Dec., 1912.

ENGLAND
(See UNITED KINGDOM)

FIJI ISLANDS

JANUARY.—Henry Marks, Suva, representative in Legislative Council, appointed member of Executive Council of Colony.

FRANCE.
GENERAL

JULY.—Branch of Agudas Yisroel formed at Paris.
SEPTEMBER.—Nahum Slousch visits Morocco to study Jewish and Phoenician inscriptions.
EVENTS IN 5673—FRANCE

OCTOBER.—French Premier, in reply to League of Human Rights, refuses to take up passport question with Russia, on ground that passport regulations for Jews were based on Russian law, and no convention provided for deviation from that law.—Memorial signed by French rabbis and other prominent Jews presented to French government, requesting that citizenship be granted to Moroccan Jews.—Messrs. de Rothschild, Paris, contribute fifty thousand francs ($10,000) toward expense of French Archeological Mission in Persia.

JANUARY.—President Fallières reinstates Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam, principal witness in Dreyfus case.

APRIL.—Laying of corner-stone of first orthodox synagogue in Paris, to be built by an Association Cultuelle Israélite.—Conference of French medical students demands that no foreigners be admitted to medical faculties; that foreign students generally be not allowed to concentrate at Paris, but be dispersed in provincial Universities; that foreigners holding French medical diploma be forbidden in future to practice in France, and that those already in the medical profession be compelled to serve in the army.—Meeting held at Paris to protest against blood libel agitation in Russia and imprisonment of Beilis.

MAY.—French Students Congress adopts resolution, that foreign students not possessing French diplomas be refused admission to French universities.—At congress of savants, the Premier expresses the hope that hospitality will always be shown to foreigners coming to France for education.

JUNE.—Clemenceau, former Premier, in L'Homme Libre, writes article on the Jews of Roumania, reviewing the conditions imposed by the Treaty of Berlin, and its violation by Roumania. Suggests that French Minister of Foreign Affairs take up the cause of the Roumanian Jews.—Bischoffsheim Institute, Paris, receives from French Academy the Montyon Prize.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

LIEUTENANT BÉNÉDICT, of French Army of Occupation in Morocco, promoted Captain, Dec., 1912.

HENRI BERGSON, philosopher, Paris, made Officier of Legion of Honor, Aug., 1912; elected Vice-President of French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Jan., 1913.

M. BLOCH, Assistant Manager of Orleans Railway Company, promoted Officier of Legion of Honor, Jan., 1913.

GUSTAVE COHEN, Paris, appointed to chair of French Language and Literature at University of Amsterdam, July, 1912.

MADAME JAMES DARMESTEITER, painter, Paris, appointed Officier de l'Académie, June, 1913.
HENRI DEUTSCH DE LA MEURTHE, patron of aviation, promoted Commander of Legion of Honor, Dec., 1912.

SENATOR FERDINAND DREYFUS, Paris, appointed member of extra Parliamentary Commission to consider plans for the protection of young girls, Aug., 1912; appointed member of French Superior Council of Fine Arts, Apl., 1913.


FELIX DURAND, Councillor at Court of Appeal, Paris, promoted President, Apl., 1913.

LUDWIG FULDA, playwright and poet, appointed Chevalier of Legion of Honor, Aug., 1912.

M. HADAMARD elected member of Section of Geometry of French Academy of Sciences, Dec., 1912.

GEORGE HAYEM, Honorary Professor in Faculty of Medicine of Paris and member of French Academy of Medicine, promoted Commander of Legion of Honor, Feb., 1913.


SENATOR PAUL KAHN, Paris, appointed member of extra Parliamentary Commission to consider plans for the protection of young girls, Aug., 1912.

LUCIEN L. KLOTZ appointed Minister of Interior in Barthou Ministry, Apl., 1913.

JULES LAX, retired Inspector-General of Bridges and Roads in France, promoted Grand Officier of Legion of Honor, Dec., 1912.

EDOUARD LEVY, ex-President Tribunal of Commerce at Gray, appointed President of Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1913.

NEPHTHALIE LEVY promoted Officier de l'Instruction Publique, Aug., 1912.

MADAME STEPHIA LEVY-OLLMANN awarded medal of honor by National Society for Promotion of Good Work in France, Aug., 1912.

CAMILLE LYON, President of Section of French Council of State, promoted Grand Officier of Legion of Honor, Jan., 1913.

ARNOLD NETTER made Officier of Legion of Honor, Aug., 1912.

M. PICCIOTTO, soldier in Foreign Legion, receives Cross of Legion of Honor, and promoted sub-lieutenant, Dec., 1912.


RODITI BEY, Turkish Consul, Antwerp, receives gold medal of Latin Academy of Sciences and Literature, Paris, June, 1913.
BARON AND BARONESS HENRI DE ROTHSCHILD, Paris, receive from Bey of Tunis the insignia of Grand Officers of Order of Nicham Iftihar, Mch., 1913.

ANSELME SCHWARZ, surgeon in hospitals of Paris, receives prize of five thousand francs ($1000) from French Academy of Science, Jan., 1913.

M. SELIGMANN, Advocate-General at Court of Cassation, appointed Councillor at that Court, Apl., 1913.

JULES STEG appointed by President Poincaré Minister of Public Worship and Education, Jan., 1913.

SENATOR PAUL STRAUSS, Paris, appointed member of extra Parliamentary Commission to consider plans for the protection of young girls, Aug., 1912.

GENERAL VALABREGUE, Commander-in-Chief of Third Army Corps of France, made Commander of Legion of Honor, July, 1912.

GENERAL VALENSI, Tunis, appointed Officier de l'Instruction Publique, Sept., 1912.

M. WERTHEIMER, Professor of Medicine in Lille, awarded physiology prize of ten thousand francs ($2000) by French Academy of Sciences, Nov., 1912.

DR. WIDAL, Professor at School of Medicine in Paris and member of Academy of Medicine, made Commander of Legion of Honor, Feb., 1913.

NECROLOGY

EDWARD ALLATINI, Commander of Order of Crown of Italy, formerly of Salonica, Turkey, at Paris, Mch., 1913.

HENRI ABON, communal worker, Paris, aged 84, Mch., 1913.

JULES BEER, banker, Paris, Mch., 1913.

M. W. ENOCH, music publisher, Paris, June, 1913.


EUGÈNE HALPHEN, philanthropist, Paris, aged 92, Jan., 1913.


IGNAZ KONT, Professor of Hungarian Language at Sorbonne, Paris, Dec., 1912.


ERNEST SELIGMANN, former Sub-Director of Paris Mint, aged 71, Sept., 1912.

GERMANY

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

RUSSIAN JEWISH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES *

AUGUST.—Prussian Minister of Public Instruction sends circular to societies that give support to Russian Jewish students, requesting list of students receiving subventions and scholarships.—

SEPTEMBER. At Heidelberg University, deans of faculties of law, science, and medicine issue public protest against charges published in the Rossiya, official paper of the Russian government, against Russian students at German Universities.—Professors at Heidelberg University protest against attack of Russian organ, the Rossiya, on Jewish students coming from Russia.—

NOVEMBER. The Vossische Zeitung publishes opinions on Russian Jewish students by a number of professors, all of whom with exception of one, notoriously anti-Jewish, speak highly of them.—

Group of intoxicated German students at Darmstadt attack Russian Jewish students in café; a Jewish student, Weiser, of Tchenstokova, Poland, stabbed to death, and several Jewish students injured. At trial for murder of Weiser (Mch.), the five men implicated are sentenced for periods from three weeks to fifteen months.—

DECEMBER. At Berlin, a meeting of Jewish students decides to recommend an organization of all East European Jewish students at West European Universities.—

Students in Faculty of Medicine at University of Halle strike against admission of foreign students to the University. Strike spreads to Universities of Greifswald, Freiburg, and Tübingen. The Bund Deutscher Kliniker sends statement to Prussian Minister of Public Instruction threatening general strike of all medical students, unless Russian Jewish students are required to pass intermediate examinations before admission to lectures and demonstrations.—

JANUARY. A joint meeting of the professors of medicine of the Universities of Halle and Berlin decides to ask Russian government to extend to Jewish students equal rights with non-Jewish students, on the ground that there are not enough physicians in Russia, and further be-

* "In order to prevent foreign doctors who have studied at German universities from settling afterwards as practitioners in Germany and competing with the native doctors, the authorities have made it a rule that foreign students of medicine in Germany, mostly Russian Jews, should not be admitted to the intermediate medical examinations, and consequently not to the final State examination, which alone accords the privilege of legally practicing in Germany. The foreign students are allowed only to attend the lectures and demonstrations, and to pass their doctor examination does not give the right to settle as a physician in the German Empire."

Extract from statement of Dean of Faculty of Medicine, University of Halle. J. Chr., Dec. 27, 1912.
cause restrictive action is contemplated by German authorities, and intermediate examinations will be required as condition for admission to hospitals and laboratories.—At meeting of students at Berlin and Leipsic, resolutions passed advocating restrictions on Russian students, requiring the same entrance conditions for them as for German students, Russian police certificates of character, passing of intermediate examinations by medical students before they are allowed to take final examinations, limitation on number of Russian students, double fees, exclusion from scholarships and stipends, and exclusion from hospitals and laboratories, until all applications from native students are filled. —Russian Jewish students at Berlin University protest to rector against circulars on foreign students issued by Minister of Education, and the allegations made against them in the agitation.—MARCH. Minister of Education announces that foreign students will have to pay double tuition fees, that entrance examination requirements will be raised, and that graduation from Russian gymnasia will be required for admission of Russian students.—Leipsic police prohibit conference of Russian Jewish students, under the law that no foreign language may be used at conferences except in districts where majority of population is non-German. Conference meets at Karlsruhe, and adopts resolution asking German fellow-students to maintain relations of comradeship with those deprived of opportunity of studying in their own country, and inviting Russian students to organize in their own interest.—At Polytechnic High School in Köthen students strike because Russian Jewish students' fraternity is tolerated; Senate of school refuses to suppress student society.—APRIL. Minister of Education in Prussian Diet announces that government is considering the reduction of the number of Russian students at Prussian Universities to a point where they will be proportionate with other foreign students.—By decree of University of Leipsic Senate, confirmed by Saxon Minister of Education, Russian students to be admitted must have spent two terms at a Russian University and mastered German. Decree of University made applicable also to students enrolled at the University.—MAY. Bavarian Universities institute a percentage rule for Russian Jewish students, without publishing percentage permitted.

OTHER EVENTS

JULY.—Anti-Jewish press attacks Emperor for friendship towards Jews.—Würtemberg new law on Jüdische Staatskirche requires of foreign Jews residence in Germany for five years to entitle them to vote on Jewish communal affairs.—Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of Professor Hermann Cohen, philosopher, Marburg University, by University and by Jewish organizations, July 4, 1912.
August.—German Crown Prince, in published book, denies anti-Jewish sentiments attributed to him by anti-Jewish press.—At Halle, memorial to Heine unveiled.—Dean of Faculty of Philosophy at Marburg University requests Professor Hermann Cohen, philosopher, to withdraw resignation.—Georg Goistein, member of Reichstag, in the Berlin Tageblatt criticises Minister of War for refusing to admit Jews as officers in the army.

September.—Baron von Kress, Minister of War, Bavaria, states in Chamber of Deputies that there are no obstacles in way of Jews' becoming army officers.—At Frankfort, meeting held to protest against erection of proposed Heine memorial, at which Herr Werner, member of Reichstag, delivers attack on Heine.

October.—The Kreuzzeitung, official organ of German Conservative Party, publishes article advocating establishment of Faculty of Hebrew and Jewish Learning at new Frankfort University.—Prussian government abolishes Chair of Philosophy at University of Marburg, from which Professor Hermann Cohen retires.—Speech of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria on religious toleration at consecration of new church at Altötting criticised by press of the Centre as tactless provocation and a plea for the Jews.—At Hamburg, Harry Budge and wife give two hundred and fifty thousand marks ($62,500) to Frankfort University and fifty thousand marks ($12,500) to new Jewish hospital.—At Women's Suffrage Congress at Munich resolution adopted against shehitah.

November.—Authorities in Prussian provinces near Russian and Austrian frontiers ordered by Ministerial circular to prevent permanent residence of foreign Jews.—At Dresden, attempt to abolish shehitah in Saxony rejected by majority of two, Socialists voting in favor of shehitah.—German Emperor visits new synagogue in Fassenstrasse, Berlin.—German Conservative Party, Berlin, at annual meeting, decides to retain anti-Jewish paragraph in constitution of the party.—Emanuel Frankel, Commercial Councillor, Neustadt, Silesia, on seventieth birthday anniversary, gives one hundred and fifty thousand marks ($37,500) for convalescent home for tuberculous children and thirty thousand marks ($7,500) for other philanthropies.

December.—Dr. Weill, Socialist, member of Diet for Alsace-Lorraine, awarded damages of one hundred marks and costs in suit against Curé of Hauconcourt, who, during elections, had issued circular to parishioners urging them not to make common cause with Jews.—The Leipziger Volkszeitung, Socialist paper, publishes article against shehitah.

January.—German press attacks the Alliance Israélite Universelle as agent of French imperialism, and warns German Jews not to support it because of its anti-German tendencies. German members of the Alliance protest against insinuations of disloyalty to Germany.—German Minister of Railways prohibits circulation
of anti-Jewish pamphlets on the railways.—Interpellation in Reichstag by Dr. Werner of Giessen asking whether any legislative action is contemplated against foreigners at the Universities, shehitah, and white slave traffic, and whether the prohibition against the sale of anti-Jewish pamphlets at stations is approved by the Chancellor.—Rev. C. Correvon, pastor of French Reformed Church at Frankfort, joins German Society for Combating Anti-Semitism.—Alfred Nathan, Court Councillor, founds Military Convalescent Hospital at Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria.—Berlin Medical Association submits to Reichstag petition condemning exclusion of Jewish doctors from general hospitals on religious grounds. Committee on Petitions forwards document to Chancellor with the recommendation that only denominational hospitals be entitled to refuse candidates on religious grounds, and that this reason be made known to unsuccessful candidates.

FEBRUARY.—Government issues declaration to Reichstag Committee that the opportunity of discharging military service and thereby obtaining naturalization will be given to young men of good character born in Germany though not citizens.—Anti-Jewish demonstration at meeting of German Agrarian Association, Berlin.—Hans von Bleichröder, banker, on sixtieth birthday anniversary gives one million marks ($250,000) to found free convalescent home for poor, irrespective of creed; and one-half million marks ($125,000) for pension fund for employees in his bank.

APRIL.—Herr Cassel in Prussian Diet repeats request of Verband der Deutschen Juden that government contribute to funds for widows and orphans of Jewish communal officers, where Jewish communities are unable to do so.—In German Reichstag, General Häusler, of the Centre, in debate on army bill, criticises exclusion of Jews from corps of officers. Socialist member asks that government insure admission of a certain number of Jews to military schools. Minister of War replies that government has no means of compelling officers’ corps of a regiment to admit Jewish candidates.—At meeting of Allgemeiner Schaafenhauenscher Bankverein, shareholder criticises management, asserting that in thirty years no Jewish officer had been employed.—At Lobsens (Mirsitz, Prussia), disappearance of six year old girl, subsequently found in a peat bog, gives rise to blood accusation. Despite the showing of the autopsy that no injury had been inflicted on the child, agitation continues in Polish press during May, and authorities obliged to issue formal denial of the accusation.

MAY.—Dr. Frank and Dr. Rosenthal, rabbis of Jewish community, attend the installation of Archbishop von Hartmann at invitation of Chapter of Roman Catholic Cathedral at Cologne.—Eduard Bernstein calls attention in Reichstag to violation of Treaty of Berlin by Roumania as regards Jews.—A. Samson
bequeaths to Prussian Academy of Sciences legacy of two million marks ($500,000) for researches in anthropology, ethnology, geography, geology, and meteorology.—Rudolf Mosse, newspaper proprietor and philanthropist, in celebration of seventieth birthday gives one million marks ($250,000) for a superannuation fund to the municipality of Berlin, one hundred thousand marks ($25,000) to the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, and ten thousand marks to each of eighteen other Jewish and non-Jewish charitable organizations, and distributes three hundred thousand marks ($75,000) among his employees. Municipality resolves to name street in Berlin Mossestrasse.

JUNE.—In discussion in Reichstag on naturalization bill providing that those born in Germany of foreign parents are entitled to German citizenship, if fit for military service, members of all parties, except the representatives of the Economic Union, express themselves in favor of facilities for the naturalization of foreign Jews.—In the debate in Budget Committee of the Reichstag, deputy calls attention to the deficiency in army doctors, which he attributes to the exclusion of Jews. Minister denies that the shortage was due to religious discrimination, the authorities requiring for appointment merely certificates of birth and not certificates of baptism.—Attack made on Jews by a Conservative deputy and an anti-Semitic deputy. Utterances condemned by members of other parties and also of Conservative party.—In election for Prussian Diet, eight Jews returned. Anti-Semites elect one deputy.—Michael Kohn, late member of Town Council of Nuremberg, bequeaths nine hundred thousand marks ($225,000) to municipality.—International organization of Christians formed to aid Zionism.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JULY.—Seventieth birthday anniversary of Professor Hermann Cohen commemorated by founding a Hermann Cohen Professorship for Jewish Religious Philosophy at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judenthums, Berlin.—At Frankfort, Jewish community decides upon the erection of new Jewish hospital.—At Neukalen, Jewish community orders dismissal of children sent to Jewish religious classes by free-thinkers who desire to avoid Christian education for their children.—Louis Bergfeld, Breslau, bequeaths one million marks ($250,000) to charity, one-half to be applied to establish home for Jewish female teachers.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Hern give one hundred thousand marks ($25,000) to the Israelitische Religions Gesellschaft of Frankfort for establishing a humanitarian institute.

AUGUST.—Consecration of new synagogue, Berlin.—Bochum community deprives foreign Jews of vote in communal affairs.—
Moritz Goldschmidt resigns as president of Jewish Community of Württemberg.—At Mayence the Freie Israelitische Gemeinde synagogue consecrated.—At Bad Dürheim, Frederick-Louise Hospital for Jewish Women and Children opened.—Sefardi synagogue opened in Berlin.

September.—Professor S. Kalischer succeeds Professor Philippson as President of the Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeindebund.—Rabbi Dr. Seligmann, of the Reform Congregation, appointed successor to late Rabbi Horowitz as representative of Frankfort Jewry in all civic and military functions.

October.—Plan for Deutsches Comité der Alliance Israélite Universelle rejected by Paris Central Committee.—Commission appointed by Conference of the Vereinigung für das Liberale Judentum in Nuremberg, June, 1910, to frame programme for Liberal Judaism, publishes its report.—Conference of the Histadrut Ibrit (Society for the Spread of Jewish Culture), Berlin, decides to convene a Hebrew Cultural Congress in August, 1913.—Jewish schools in Bremke, Miloslaw, and Osnabrück close on account of migration of Jews to larger cities.

November.—Southern section of German Alliance Israélite Universelle decides to return to status quo ante 1905 and join the Paris central body without reservation.—The Agudas Yisroel, defining the basis of the Agudah, adopts resolutions that all Jews throughout the world loyal to Jewish laws are eligible to membership, and all members are eligible for election to the executive bodies who in thought and deed take their stand on a Judaism faithful to its laws.—The Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden appeals for help for Turkish and Bulgarian Jews.

December.—The Verband Orthodoxer Rabbiner in Deutschland and the Vereinigung Traditionell Gesetzestreuer Rabbiner Deutschlands condemn the statement of principles of the Vereinigung für das Liberale Judentum, and consider religious functions performed by liberal rabbis invalid.—Executive Committee of the Vereinigung Liberaler Rabbiner Deutschlands offer to make concessions on marriage and divorce to satisfy the orthodox rabbis.—Jewish communities of Berlin and Frankfort publish declaration disapproving the denunciation of one section of the Jewry by another, and the declaration by a number of rabbis that the religious decisions and functions of duly elected rabbis have no validity, and their religious instruction is to be considered a danger to Judaism.

January.—Dr. Breuer, rabbi, Frankfort, resigns from the Agudas Yisroel.—Many communities introduce clause into their constitutions restricting the right of voting to German citizens.—Organization of Confessionslose Juden, i.e., those who have abandoned Judaism, proposed by G. Zeplar, of Charlottenburg.
February.—At Frankfort, Baroness Edmond de Rothschild, Paris, France, presents to Jewish Community the old premises of the late Rothschild firm, now used as Domestic Training School for Jewish Girls.—At Frankfort, the Adas Israel, recently formed, appropriates fifty thousand francs for settling students of Jerusalem yeshibot in Palestinian colonies.—Berlin Jewish Community appoints committee to draw up plans for more decentralized administration of communal affairs. New administrative bodies to be provided for Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, and Schöneberg, and ten new district committees for different parts of the city are formed to act in advisory and executive capacities.—The Freistatt, new Jewish review, to be published monthly at Berlin under auspices of Zionist organization.

March.—Editor of the Hamburger Israelitisches Familienblatt, Dr. Rosenbaum, resigns on account of opposition to him raised by Zionist press.—Proposal to abolish separation of sexes in synagogues defeated in Council of Berlin Community.—Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, at a meeting in Berlin, declare that though they welcome Zionist efforts to find a home for oppressed Jews, they must dissociate themselves from Zionists who deny that they are Germans by nationality.

April.—Dr. Hantke, acting president of German Zionist Federation, protests against implication that Zionism and German Jewish citizenship are incompatible.

May.—At Frankfort, Commercial Councillor Louis Feist bequeaths one hundred thousand marks ($25,000) to Orthodox Jewish Community.

June.—Baroness Mathilde de Rothschild, Frankfort, makes provision for a convalescent home for Jewish girls at Baden-Baden.—Jewish Consistory of Alsace-Lorraine refuses to recognize diploma granted by liberal rabbis.—Frau Paula Gutman, Breslau, makes bequests for erection of sanitarium for children in Silesia.—At Zimmersrode, Jewish school closed, owing to the few Jewish pupils remaining.

III

Appointments, Honors, and Elections

Frau Johanna Abraham, Berlin, receives Women's Cross of Merit on occasion of birthday of Empress, Nov., 1912.

Eduard Arnhold, Commercial Privy Councillor, Berlin, appointed member of Prussian House of Lords, June, 1913.

E. Cassirer, Privat Dozent of Philosophy at University of Berlin, called to professorship at Harvard University, Apl., 1913.

Cohen, Socialist candidate, elected deputy of Reichstag for Reuss, Jan., 1913.
EVENTS IN 5673—GERMANY

ADOLF COHEN, Kloster Horsweg, near Emden, Prussia, elected burgomaster, Apl., 1913.

HERMANN COHEN, Professor at University of Marburg, decorated with Order of Red Eagle, Third Class, Nov., 1912.

OTTO EDUARD COHEN, judge of the Hanseatic Tribunal, Hamburg, appointed President of Court of Appeals, Apl., 1913.

DR. COHN, rabbi, Kattowitz, decorated by Emperor with Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class, Jan., 1913.

FRANZ COHN, appointed Professor at Royal Clinic for Women at University of Greifswald, June, 1913.

DR. PAUL EHRLICH, Privy Councillor, Professor, Frankfort, appointed member of Royal Bavarian Order of Maximilian, Mch., 1913.

LUDWIG FULDA, playwright and poet, appointed Knight of French Legion of Honor, Aug., 1912.

LUDWIG GEIGER, Berlin, decorated by Emperor with Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class, Jan., 1913.

LUDWIG MAX GOLDBERGER decorated with Order of the Crown, Second Class, June, 1913.

MOIRITZ GOLDSCHMID decorated by King of Würtemberg with Knight's Cross, Frederick Order, First Class, Aug., 1912.

RUDBOLD VON GOLDSCHMIDT-ROTHSCHILD, painter, Frankfort, decorated by King of Würtemberg with Knight's Cross, Frederick Order, First Class, Dec., 1912.

VICTOR GOLDSCHMIDT, Heidelberg, decorated by Grand Duke of Hesse with Knight's Cross, First Class, of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous; receives congratulations from University of Kingston (Canada), in honor of sixtieth anniversary of birth and twenty-five years' service as lecturer at University of Heidelberg, Feb., 1913.

FRAU HANNAH HAMBURGER, Mannheim, appointed Professor in University of Baden, Oct., 1912.

DR. HEILBRONN, Gallingen, decorated by Grand Duke of Baden with Order of Zähring Lion, Jan., 1913.

WILLIAM HERZ, Commercial Privy Councillor, Berlin, appointed by Emperor Actual Privy Councillor, with title of Excellency, Apl., 1913.

FRAU PAULINE HIRSCH, Ulm, receives Karl Olga Medal on occasion of birthday of King of Würtemberg, Nov., 1912.

GABRIEL KARLSRUHER, Ittlingen, decorated by Grand Duke of Baden with Order of Zähring Lion, Jan., 1913.

DR. LICHTENSTEIN, Justizrat, Progressive and National Liberal candidate for Prussian Diet, elected at Königsberg, Jan., 1913.

JOSEPH FRIEDRICH NAUMANN, Radical, elected to Reichstag, in Waldeck-Pyrmont district, June, 1913.

H. OPPENHEIM, neurologist, Berlin, elected honorary member of Società Italiani di Neurologia, Rome, Jan., 1913.
Solomon Rosenstiel, Schneeheim, decorated by Grand Duke of Baden with Order of Zähring Lion, Jan., 1913.
Dr. Saalfeld, rabbi, Mayence, named Grand Ducal Professor by Grand Duke of Hesse, Sept., 1912.
James Simon, Berlin, decorated with Order of Red Eagle, Second Class, June, 1913.
Solomon Rosenstiel, Schneeheim, decorated by Grand Duke of Baden with Order of Zähring Lion, Jan., 1913.
Dr. Saalfeld, rabbi, Mayence, named Grand Ducal Professor by Grand Duke of Hesse, Sept., 1912.
James Simon, Berlin, decorated with Order of Red Eagle, Second Class, June, 1913.
Oscar Tietze, Berlin, decorated by Prince Regent of Bavaria with Order of St. Michael, Jan., 1913.
Dr. Ury, chief rabbi of Strassburg, member of Upper House of Alsace Diet, decorated by Emperor with Order of Red Eagle, Jan., 1913.
Adolf Warschauer appointed Director of State Archives of Dantsic, Jan., 1913.

IV
NECROLOGY

M. Abramovitch, aviator, Berlin, Apl. 24, 1913.
Sigismund Bergel, communal worker, Berlin, aged 70, Nov. 22, 1912.
Pincus Berlak, communal worker, Posen, aged 92, Aug. 30, 1912.
Adolf Buschhof, butcher, tried twenty years ago on a ritual murder charge, Xanthen, Prussia, aged 72, Aug. 16, 1912.
David Carlebach, rabbi, Halberstadt, aged 27, Feb. 14, 1913.
Alfred Cohen, Councillor at Supreme Court of Justice, Munich, aged 60, Jan. 31, 1913.
Wilhelm Ebstein, physician, Göttingen, aged 76, Nov. 21, 1912.
Adolf Ehrlich, rabbi, Tilsit, aged 75, Mch. 7, 1913.
Louis Feist, philanthropist, Frankfort, aged 56, Mch. 21, 1913.
Gustav Frankensteine, President of Jewish Community of Bielefeld, aged 52, July 19, 1912.
Jacob Gallinger, communal worker and philanthropist, Nuremberg, aged 70, Sept. 9, 1912.
Raphael Hausman, physician, Breslau, aged 76, July 19, 1912.
Gabriel Hirsch, member of Town Council of Halberstadt, Feb. 6, 1913.
Max Hirsch, colonel, Petrikau, aged 86, Aug. 30, 1912.
Hermann Landsberger, communal worker, Berlin, Nov. 28, 1912.
Erich Lello, Judicial Councillor, Berlin, Dec. 27, 1912.
Hermann Munk, Privy Councillor and former Ordinary Professor of Physiology, Berlin, aged 73, Oct. 18, 1912.
Julius Neumark, president of Jewish Community, Krotoschin, Apl. 18, 1913.
B. Oppenheimer, banker, Frankfort, aged 65, Apl. 4, 1913.
EVENTS IN 5673—GREECE

ARThUR PFUNGST, author, editor, and philanthropist, Frankfort, aged 48, Oct. 11, 1912.

MORITZ ROSENOW, Judge, Berlin, aged 64, July 19, 1912.

ISRAEL ROSS, physician and communal worker, Frankfort-on-Main, aged 49, June 13, 1913.

GEORG SCHREIBER, captain, Consul-General, Leipsic, Aug. 16, 1912.

DAVID WOLFF, communal worker, Berlin, aged 70, Nov. 8, 1912.

FANNY WOLFFSOHN, wife of Zionist leader, Baden-Baden, aged 53, Sept. 17, 1912.

GREECE

GENERAL

JULY.—At Athens, Greek Jewish paper, Israilitiki Aethipheorosis, established by Professor Caimi.—AUGUST. At Mala, congress of physicians to discuss tuberculosis adopts resolution recommending introduction of shehitah in Greece.—SEPTEMBER. At Athens, Hiskia Sciaky, Larissa, appointed Judge of First Instance.—NOVEMBER. Press assures Jews that Greek authorities at Salonica will protect them, and describes benefits to be derived by Jews under Greek sovereignty.—DECEMBER. At Chalkiba, after victory of allies, Jewish quarter attacked, windows in houses and synagogues broken. Police arrest rioters.—JANUARY. At Delos, ruins of synagogue discovered by French Archeological Society.

See also THE BALKAN WARS AND THE JEWS, pp. 188-206.

SALONICA

November.—Greeks sack Jewish quarter on capture of city and commit outrages on Jews. Chief Rabbi of Turkey invokes protection of French and British Ambassadors.—Editor of French Jewish paper L'Indépendant arrested for publishing list of Jewish houses pillaged.—On November 26, Chief Rabbi of Salonica, in letter to Prince Nicholas of Greece, denies truth of charges of excesses committed by Greek soldiery, and declares he had not sought protection of Powers for Jews of Salonica.—Mixed commission of five Jews and five Greeks formed to remove misunderstanding between Jews and Greeks.—King of Greece receives Chief Rabbi of Salonica and other prominent Jews. Considerable discussion on the advisability of establishing Salonica as a free and independent city.—DECEMBER. Anti-Jewish boycott reported.—King of Greece receives Chief Rabbi.—Jewish Communal Council appeals for financial assistance to relieve distress.—Jews enrolled in the police for special protection of Jewish quarter.—JANUARY. Blood accusation raised.—FEBRUARY. Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, assures Chief Rabbi of Salonica, that rights of Jews will be continued and extended.—MARCH. King of Greece assassinated at Salonica; false charge
made in Greek papers that assassin was Jew.—Publication of L’Indépendant stopped by authorities on account of an article criticising Russian Government.—APRIL. Chief Rabbi informed that by order of Prime Minister the Jewish community in the collection of the “gabella,” or communal tax, may invoke the help of the gendarmerie.—JUNE. Coffinas, Director of Macedonian Finances, in interview in Athenian paper, states that the position of Jews under Greek rule will in no way be interfered with, hostility against the Jews being rendered impossible by the Greek Constitution, which assures Jews the same rights as other Greeks.—Premier Venizelos visits Chief Rabbi.—Premier receives Mario Modiano, and assures him that Jewish merchants will not be interfered with in developing their business.

HONG KONG

Edward Shellim confirmed as Unofficial Member of Council of Colony, Apl., 1913.

INDIA

SEPTEMBER. Myer Nissim, elected Director of Bank of Bombay.—DECEMBER. Deputation from Jewish synagogues and schools, Calcutta, ask Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, for removal of educational disabilities of Jews in India.—Sassoon family, India, reported to have given one million francs ($200,000) for erection of new yeshibah in Jerusalem.—APRIL. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, B. A., Bombay, obtains degree of LL. B., of Bombay University.—JUNE. At Calcutta, Jewish Messenger, fortnightly, begins publication.

ITALY

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS.—MARCH. Ex-Premier Luigi Luzzatti publishes, in the Corriere Della Sera, indictment of Roumanian legislation against the Jews in defiance of Article XLIV of the Berlin Treaty, and points out the injustice of transferring to Roumanian sovereignty Bulgarian Jews, who suffer no such persecution.—APRIL. Union of Jewish Communities in Italy sends memorial to Minister of Foreign Affairs requesting that in connection with negotiations between Roumania and Bulgaria in settlement of Balkan question, pressure be brought to bear on Roumania for removal of Jewish disabilities.—MAY. Ex-Premier Luzzatti publishes, in the Corriere Della Sera, reply to Roumanian Minister Jonescu, calling attention to misrepresentation of facts concerning position of Roumanian Jews as stated by Minister in interview with press representative.
GENERAL.—July. At Milan, bronze bust of philologist, Graziadio Ascoli, unveiled at Academy of Sciences.—November. Italian Government informs Dr. Margulies, Chief Rabbi of Florence, President of Pro-Falashas Committee, that it will grant site in Erytrea for school for Falashas.—December. Chief Rabbi Dr. Margulies and Chief Rabbi Dr. Dario Disegni visit Tripoli to study situation of Jews.—February. The Rabbinical Seminaries at Leghorn and Florence unite as Italian Rabbinical Institute.—April. La Tribuna states that, in accordance with new law, Jews of Tripoli and Cyrenaica may continue to refer their disputes to the Bet-Din, the decisions of which will have the same force as those of a law court.—May. Alessandro Coën founds a night shelter at Ancona.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Carlo Ardivolti, Captain of Artillery, decorated for bravery in Tripolitan War, May, 1913.

Teodoro de Benedetti, Major-General on Italian Reserve List, promoted to grade of Lieutenant-General, Nov., 1912.

Vittorio de Benedetti, Turin, appointed Chevalier of the Order Crown of Italy, Jan., 1913.

Count di Carubio appointed Italian Minister at Copenhagen, Denmark, Apr., 1913.

Dr. Colombo, rabbi of Leghorn, appointed Chevalier of the Order Crown of Italy, Nov., 1912.

Cesare Colombo, Procureur-General of Bologna, appointed Commander of Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, July, 1912.

Angelo Segré Cuneo appointed Chevalier of the Order Crown of Italy, Jan., 1913.

Ernesto Enriquez, lieutenant of artillery, decorated for bravery in Tripolitan War, May, 1913.

A. da Fano, Chief Rabbi of Milan, appointed Officer of the Order Crown of Italy, July, 1912.


Moïse Foligno, capitalist, Milan, promoted Officer of the Order Crown of Italy, Nov., 1912.

Emilio Enrico Franco, Venice, appointed Chevalier of the Order Crown of Italy, May, 1913.


Giacomo Malvano, Rome, appointed president of State Council, Feb., 1913.

Cesare Mortara, Procureur Royal of Modena, appointed Chevalier of Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, July, 1912.

Ernesto Nathan re-elected Mayor of Rome, Dec. 8, 1912; appointed by French Government Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, Feb., 1913.

Attilio Ottolenghi, Piacenza, appointed Chevalier of Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, May, 1913.

Emanuel Priglese, adjutant, decorated with Military Order of Savoy for bravery in Tripolitan War, May, 1913.

Guido Sacerdote, Mayor of Nonnutola, promoted Commander of the Order Crown of Italy, Nov., 1912.

Lazzaro Sanguinetti, president of Jewish Voluntary Association of Bologna, appointed Grand Officer of the Order Crown of Italy, Jan., 1913.

David Simon, consul at Mannheim, appointed Officer of the Order Crown of Italy, June, 1913.

Moïse Giuseppe Treves, Turin, appointed Officer of the Order Crown of Italy, Jan., 1913.

Necrology


Guido de Chajes, communal worker, Leghorn, Mch., 1913.

Adolfo Coën, Director of the Stenographic Bureau of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Rome, July, 1912.

Cesare Eliseo, rabbi, Rome, Nov., 1912.

Moïse Finzi, lawyer and communal worker, Florence, Feb., 1913.


Lamberto Loria, founder of Museum of Ethnography at Florence, at Rome, aged 58, Apl., 1913.

Morocco

July.—Elmaleh presented by Trustees of Carnegie Fund with bronze medal and two hundred francs, for bravery during attack in November on Mellah (Jewish quarter) in Fez.—At Fez, Jewish municipal council formed.—August. Bombardment of Agadir Fonti reported by Tangier correspondent of London Morning Post. Jews warned by French authorities at Mogador to leave Turadant and Marrakesh.—Morocco Jews petition French government for citizenship. At Fez, authorities agree to grant to Jewish quarter one-tenth of annual receipts of municipality. Constitution adopted for autonomy of Mellah; police force organized, and steps taken for enlarging and rebuilding quarter.—March. At Tangier, Isaac A. Abensur, head of Jewish Community, appointed member of commission to study matters relating to future government of city.
NETHERLANDS

GENERAL.—JULY. In Amsterdam, Jewish Building Society Oholei Jacob formed for erecting dwellings for Jewish workmen.—FEBRUARY. Committee of Montefiore Home, Rotterdam, caring for Jewish emigrants passing through port, closes home for lack of funds.—JUNE. At the Hague, the “Jewish House” opened as social centre.

APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS

H. ANDRIESSE, Commissioner of the Netherlands Benevolent Society, Brussels, made Commander of Order of the Netherlands Lion, Sept., 1912.

T. M. C. Asser receives degree of Doctor of Laws from University of Berlin, July, 1912; degree of Doctor of Political Science from University of Leyden, June, 1913.

COHEN HENRIQUES, member of Colonial Council of Curaçao, made Knight of Order of Orange-Nassau, Sept., 1912.

M. de Pinto, Avocat-Procureur at The Hague, appointed Knight of Order of the Netherlands Lion, July, 1912.


PHILIP Roos, Sheriff of Colvorden, made Officer of Order of Orange-Nassau, Sept., 1912.

L. WAGENAAR, chief rabbi of Consistory of Gelderland, receives Knighthood of Order of the Netherlands Lion, Sept., 1912.

RABBI Wagner, Godland, made Knight, Nov., 1912.

NECROLOGY

B. COHEN, Dean Order of Advocates of Groningen, Leyden, Sept., 1912, aged 79.

M. M. KLEEREKOOPER, bibliographer, Amsterdam, aged 38, Sept., 1912.

NORWAY

FEBRUARY.—At Christiana, municipal authorities forbid shehitah.

PALESTINE

(See under Turkey)

PANAMA

At Colon, first synagogue dedicated April 11, 1913. President of Republic attends ceremony.
PORTUGAL
GENERAL

JULY.—Portuguese press displeased with attitude of Jewish Territorial Organization conference toward Angola offer.—AUGUST. Jewish Territorial Organization sends commission headed by Professor Gregory, to study hygienic conditions in Angola and its suitability for colonization. For report see below.—SEPTEMBER. Lima, candidate for presidency, favors settlement of Angola by Jews.—FEBRUARY. At Lisbon, Uba Le Sion, society for promoting study of Judaism, formed.—JUNE. E. E. Franco, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Lisbon, knighted by King of Italy.

ANGOLA COMMISSION REPORT

JUNE.—Report published of Commission sent to Angola by the International Territorial Organization (Ito) to investigate Portuguese offer of land for colonization. Council of Ito prefaces report with statement that it substantiates the view "that individual colonization is impracticable, and that the colonists must be backed by a rich and powerful organization with the necessary guarantees." Professor Gregory recommends, as indispensable conditions for Jewish colonization in Angola, the option of at least five thousand square miles for a nucleus of agricultural settlement, a further concession of some thirty square miles for an agricultural station near the railway, of a square mile of limestone for use in fertilizers and cement, free admission of materials required by the colony for a term of years, the right to export without restriction, no preferential duties in favor of Portugal or Portuguese ships, and no heavy export duties.

ROUMANIA

GENERAL.—August. Physician, Bucharest, sues hospital for damages for appointing Jew to position for which she applied, alleging loss of prestige among Roumanians through act of hospital authorities. Court awards damages of five thousand francs ($1000).—Minister of War instructs commanders, that Jewish soldiers fulfilling all requirements of service and passing necessary examinations be promoted as non-commissioned officers. —Minister of War withdraws from Jews privilege extended to medical students to defer military service, and remain at the university until the age of 28.—JANUARY. Socialist party supports Koskovitch, a Jew, for Parliament.—Association of Jews petition King and Parliament for abolition of exceptional treatment of Jews, and recognition as Roumanian citizens.
EVENTS IN 5673—RUSSIA

RIGHTS OF JEWS IN NEW TERRITORY.—JANUARY. Demand made that Silistria be ceded by Bulgaria in return for Romanian neutrality in Balkan War.—FEBRUARY. Johann Bursuk, anti-Jewish agitator, Bucharest, publishes article opposing equality of rights for Jews in districts demanded by Roumania in return for neutrality in the war.—At University of Bucharest, students adopt resolutions opposing equality for Jews in districts to be ceded to Roumania.—MARCH. In reply to inquiry by the Jewish Chronicle, London, N. Mishu, Roumanian Minister to England, writes, on March 15, that Jews of other countries, on becoming subjects of Roumania, will have all the rights of Roumanian citizens.—Roumanian government assures Powers that in any territory ceded it by Bulgaria, Jews will enjoy full civil and political rights.

See also THE BALKAN WARS AND THE JEWS, pp. 196-197; UNITED KINGDOM, p. 353; UNITED STATES, pp. 239-241.

RUSSIA

I

PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION

ATTACKS ON JEWS

JULY.—At Horodock, near Bielistock, attack made upon Jews in the streets and markets, as result of anti-Jewish agitation in the provinces. Four Jews severely injured; troops called to suppress riot.—At Eletz, synagogue and Jewish shops marked with a cross and sword, signed “The Organization for the Execution of the Jews.”—At Pereyasloff (Poltava), Jews threatened with pogrom.—Govurun, new military chief, utters threats of massacre to Crown Rabbi; Jew-baiting speeches made by priest Suchko, and copies of anti-Jewish paper Dvuglavi Oryol (Two-Headed Eagle) circulated.—Pogrom reported in suburb of Lida (Wilna).—In Warsaw, unrest stirred up because Christian girl was punished by Jewess for beating her child; Jews assaulted in streets.—Near Radomisl (Kieff), Jews report that “Real Russians” poison their cattle in the common pastures.—At Tcherkassi, twenty-three Jews imprisoned for three months for alleged connection with assault on director of gymnasium.

AUGUST.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Jews attacked in park.—At Odessa, Jews attacked in street-car.—At Britshevo (Bessarabia), anti-Jewish outbreak, in which Jewish pharmacist’s shop is destroyed.—At Pestchanka (Podolia), one Jewish girl killed and another injured in anti-Jewish riot.
SEPTEMBER.—At Kieff, on anniversary of assassination of Stolypin (14th), Jews attacked in Podol district and suburb Slobodka; pogrom proclamations and anti-Jewish literature circulated.

OCTOBER.—At Nemiroff, one Jew injured in riot resulting from quarrel between Jew and Christian.—At Tchenstokova (Poland), Jews attacked in synagogue at Kol Nidre service; windows broken and panic caused.

NOVEMBER.—At Sarnia (Volhynia), pogrom agitation follows theft from monastery, to which a Christian subsequently confesses; Jews accused and their residences searched.—At Alexandrovsk, Jewish funeral procession attacked and a number of Jews beaten.—At Irkootsk, Kieff, Ostrovetz, and Ekaterinoslaff, attempts made to provoke anti-Jewish rioting.

DECEMBER.—At Pabianitzi, allegation that a priest was murdered by Jews occasions assault on Jews in streets.—Jewish recruit killed by Christian comrades on train conveying regiment to Asiatic Russia.—At Sandomir (Radom), Jews attacked in streets by recruits.—At Tsaritsin, firing of toy-gun by child made occasion for charge of attempt on life of Assistant Public Prosecutor by Jews; several Jewish residences searched by police.

JANUARY.—At Keltzi, panic averted by police, whom the rabbi had warned of threatened pogrom.—At Lodz, Jews attacked and stores looted.

FEBRUARY.—At Krukoff, Jewish shop robbed, windows broken, and a number of Jews injured.—At Kieff, anti-Jewish rioting; a number of Jews injured. Authorities, acting on instructions, warn participants to desist on penalty of expulsion from city.

APRIL.—At Mlava (Poland), Jews send delegation to protest to Governor-General against inadequate measures of Chief of District to prevent pogrom threatened on account of rumor that Polish priest was abducted by Jews.—At Razion (Plotzk), troops required during fair to prevent pogrom planned by agitators of boycott.

JUNE.—At Looblin, Poles attack Jews in park, and injure three, before police interfere and arrest hooligans.

**BLOOD ACCUSATION**

(See also YUCHINSKY CASE, p. 308.)

JULY.—At Lunetz (Minsk), blood accusation and pogrom panic; Jewish student, Zaretsky, arrested.—At Zdunskaja-Volia, near Lodz, blood accusation in connection with death of Christian servant of heart failure; Jewish employers accused of having suffocated her for ritual purposes; agitation causes rioting, loot- ing, and assault; body of girl subsequently exhumed and taken to Kalish for expert medical examination (Nov.).—Blood accusations at Stasheff (Radom), Siedlce, and Novoselitza (Bessarabia).
—Hannah Spector agrees to return to Russia from America to stand retrial on charge of ritual murder at Ooman, the Senate having annulled former verdict of acquittal at request of Public Prosecutor. At Zashkoff (Kieff), police search home of relatives of Hannah Spector and keep them under surveillance.—The Rossiya, official newspaper of Premier, condemns blood accusation agitation. Blood accusation at Slaviansk, based on temporary loss of boy, characterized as "sensation invented to stir up people."

AUGUST.—At Votkevitch (Grodno), peasant who killed a Jew and a Jewess pleads that it was done to prevent ritual murder.—At Kreslavl (Vitebsk) and Petrikoff, blood accusation raised against Jews.—At Tchenstokova (Poland), blood accusation against Jews follows accidental injury to Christian girl, and necessitates police intervention.—Fifteen thousand blood accusation pamphlets confiscated, upon report of Jewish bookbinder (Sept.).—At Bielsk (Grodno), temporary loss of Christian boy occasions attack on Jewish shops; two Jews are injured.—At Remni (Bessarabia), Jews accused of stealing boy for ritual purposes.

OCTOBER.—Temporary disappearance of Christian girl in service of Vitebsk Jewess followed by inflammatory article in the Zemstchina charging ritual murder.—Ritual murder case at Kreslavl (Aug.) revived, though accused Jews were exonerated; witnesses are re-examined.—At Haisin there is brought to gendarme a bottle filled with blood and marked "blood for Passover," in package addressed to a Jew of Brazlaff, with directions that it be distributed for Passover. Agitation lasting several weeks terminated by confession of author of story.—Governor of Orel proceeds against police commissioner and reprimands secret police officer for giving to the press confession of boy who told story of attempted ritual murder to account for his torn clothes.

NOVEMBER.—Near Bobruisk loss of Christian boy gives rise to blood accusation. Police arrest Jewish tailor on ritual murder charge, but release him after examination.—At Ponevez and Starodub, pogrom panics occasioned by ritual murder charge.—Deputy Purishkevitch dispatches blood libel pamphlets to politicians and to villages for distribution.

JANUARY.—At Wilna, a Jewess, Nathan, sentenced to a month's imprisonment for publishing appeal for protests against blood accusation; publication confiscated.—Attempts to raise blood accusation made at St. Petersburg, Kishineff, and Kamenetz-Podolsk.—At Pilitza, blood accusation and panic result from disappearance of Christian boy, whose body is subsequently found in the river.

FEBRUARY.—At Ivie (Wilna), disappearance of Christian girl causes blood accusation panic; girl is found after few days'
absence.—At Shavli (Kovno), temporary absence of Christian girl, on visit to a friend, leads to blood accusation riot; Jewish shops and houses pillaged and Jewish homes searched.

March.—At Konsk, temporary absence of Christian boy made occasion for blood accusation; Jews sue authors of agitation.—Judge Martinov of Warsaw Assizes delivers lecture denying the blood accusation libel.

April.—Count Witte, ex-Premier, in a letter to Society of Friends of Peace, condemns ritual murder agitation, saying, "The question is being exploited by political passion and mostly with a mean end in view."—The Kavkazski Krai fined and the Odesskya Novosty confiscated for publishing articles against blood accusation.—At Bendin, rabbi appeals to Jews not to employ Christian servants, who are often the cause of blood accusations.—Attempts to raise blood accusation in Wilna and Petrikoff.—At Belsk (Keltz), child purposely hidden in forest to create occasion for blood accusation.—Archbishop Anthony of Volhynia protests against blood accusation as the work of those who forget the Bible.—At Wobrom (Kielce) and at Kazatin (Kieff), blood accusations.—Violent blood accusation speech by Bishop of Tchita circulated by anti-Jewish agitators.—A police newspaper advertisement for lost boy, subsequently found, made the basis for blood accusation by the Zemstchina.—At Vloszove, panic aroused by story of Christian boy of alleged attempt on his life for ritual purposes.—In suburb of Kieff attempt made to stir up riot in connection with blood accusation.

May.—At Warsaw, Jew, conveying his child home after operation, surrounded by mob who accuse him of having stolen Christian child for ritual purposes: statement of physician who performed operation prevents violence.

YUCHINSKY CASE

July.—Petition of counsel for Beilis for investigation of Yuchinsky case in light of Krasovsky revelations considered by Ministry of Justice, and new inquiry is decided upon.—Kieff District Assizes and Judicial Chamber, on technical grounds, withdraws order to try Beilis.—Professor Miliukoff and former Minister Kutler condemn agitation over case, and deplore the fact that the Duma is the only Parliament in the world where such an absurd charge would receive serious consideration.

October.—At request of Mashkevitch, committee appointed to examine all books in library of St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy for references to the use of Christian blood by Jewish sects. Attention is drawn to anti-Jewish composition of Committee, and Assistant Minister of Justice denies responsibility for appointment of members.
November.—The Kolocol, organ of Holy Synod, urges ecclesiastical committee to confirm belief in ritual murder theory and guilt of Beilis.

January.—Ministry of Justice orders bringing of new indictment against Beilis at approaching session of court. Public Prosecutor assures Beilis that trial will take place in May.—Professor Troitzky, Christian authority on Jewish law and customs, testifies on ritual murder before investigators in Beilis case, and declares it an unfounded myth. Similar evidence by Magister Balabassa, Professor Glogoleff, and others.

April.—Mashkevitch completes report on Yuchinsky case, comprising eight volumes of five hundred pages. Minister of Justice orders further inquiry.

June.—Second indictment against Beilis confirmed by Kieff Judicial Chamber. Indictment mentions ritual character of crime. Minority opinion presented by President of the court and Judge rendering report to the court, holding that there is no evidence against Beilis.—Prosecuting attorney announces that another Jew, Feivil Schneyerson, and Tcheberkova are implicated in Beilis case as accomplices.—Appeal of wife of Beilis, that Jewish books be examined for references to ritual murder, denied.—The Retch fined five hundred roubles for criticising indictment of Beilis. At St. Petersburg, Congress of Physicians and Naturalists protests against the Beilis trial and the blood accusation campaign. [Note—August 12. At London, the blood accusation in the Yuchinsky Case was discussed at a joint meeting of the sections devoted to forensic medicine and psychiatry, or mental diseases. Professor George Puppe, of the University of Königsberg, and Professor Henri Colin, of Paris, produced evidence against the theory of ritual murder. A joint report, signed by Professor Augustus J. Pepper, of the University of London; Dr. William Henry Wilcox and Dr. Charles A. Mercier, both of London, was presented, expressing the opinion that the evidence proved the crime to have been a coarse and brutal murder committed by a lunatic. The report said: “We hold the strongest opinion that there was nothing in the details of the murder to suggest the race or nationality of the murderer, and we are entirely and emphatically opposed to the opinion that the crime was a ritual murder.”

Sir James Crichton-Browne, who presided, said the congress was not a judicial tribunal, but was entitled to say that it did not agree with the opinion that the crime was a ritual murder. In his own opinion, he said, it was a case of racial antipathy amounting to a criminal conspiracy which seized upon an independent criminal act and distorted and perverted it for its own purposes.

All the delegates present cheered in intimation of their agreement with Sir James Crichton-Browne's views.]
Boycott of Jews in Poland

July.—Boycott instituted in Poland against Jewish merchants on account of decision of Jews to support only such candidate for the Duma as would pledge himself to work for Jewish emancipation.—At Petrikoff, unprecedented emigration is reported on account of economic crisis caused by boycott.

August.—At Warsaw, Poles picket Jewish shops and urge Christians not to trade in them.

October.—National "Boycott Day" planned by Poles prohibited by Governor.

December.—At Warsaw, assaults on Jews take place.—At Hodetch, Jews attacked; one killed.—Governor-General takes steps to arrest boycott; confiscates boycott literature.

January.—Attacks on Jews in different parts of Poland reported.—Anti-Jewish restrictions in Loan and Credit Society, Warsaw, proposed, and Jews protest to government.—Polish physicians refuse to attend Jews, newspapers decline their advertisements, and dealers refuse to sell pro-Jewish papers.—Attack made on Jews by Poles in train between Warsaw and Novidor; four dangerously wounded.—At Bezin (Plotzk), Jewish girl stabbed by Poles.—Demand made that Jews be allotted separate place in Warsaw markets.

February.—Cultura Polska, Polish association, rejects motion to exclude Jews from membership. This decision is reversed in March.—At Warsaw, Professor Dickstein, founder of Warsaw Library, resigns presidency of institution on account of anti-Jewish agitation.—Deputy Yagello, Warsaw, publishes statement that workmen of Polish capital will oppose any general outbreak against Jews.—Minister of Interior directs Governor-General to arrest boycott.

March.—Senate decision against residence of Jews on land originally owned by peasants invoked by peasants in Polish villages for expulsion of many Jewish families.—Governor-General informs Ministry that it is regarded inadvisable to take steps against boycott. The Fraind and the Yiddische Woche are confiscated for condemning Governor-General's attitude.—Attacks on Jews at Warsaw, Tchenstokova, Szekun, and Moshin.—In Duma, Yagello, Polish deputy, protests against boycott.—Protest meeting held in St. Petersburg under Christian auspices.—Anti-Jewish riot at Miava (Plotzk).

April.—At Plotzk, attack on funeral of Jew; two Jews injured.—Poles in the employ of Jews threatened with death.—Attempt made to arrange for market-day at Looblin on a Saturday.—Further agitation for expulsion of Jews from peasant land.

May.—Leaders of boycott accuse Jews of poisoning cattle belonging to Christians.—At Cracow, conference of Polish women
adopt resolution approving boycott.—At Radom, Kielce, and other places, Jews refrain from buying fish supplied by leaders of boycott.—At Pabianitzi, rabbi threatened with death by Poles for advising counter-boycott of Polish goods.—At village of Poutneff near Kalish, Russian Poland, a family of eight burned to death. House fired, after nailing doors and windows.—At Szolkovitz, boycott leaders resolve that Jews be not permitted to live in houses owned by Poles.—At Laskare, and villages near Velun, Jews receive threats to depart, or be burned alive.—Three hundred frontier guards reported to have been sent to the district Kalish.

JUNE.—Police prevent Jews of villages in neighborhood of Poutneff from arranging public funeral for the victims of the fire.—At Leshno (Warsaw), thefts from Polish shops, subsequently found to have been committed by Christians, made ground for charge against Jews, pogrom agitation, and arrests.—Governor-General of Poland reports to Minister of Interior that boycott is affecting district adversely and particularly the small traders.

EXPULSIONS AND DOMICILIARY RESTRICTIONS

(See also INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS; EDUCATIONAL RESTRICTIONS; RESTRICTIONS ON THE FRANCHISE, pp. 318-324.)

JULY.—At Novo-Nikolaievsk (Tomsk), expulsions of Jews on large scale.—In St. Petersburg, a synagogue is surrounded by police, and several Jews not possessing adequate evidence of right to reside there are arrested.—Prince Drutzki-Lubetzky petitions authorities to permit Jews to live in hamlet of Stanislovova owned by him.—Governor-General Trepoff, Kieff, orders expulsion of large number of Jews within a week.—In Kherson, Governor orders expulsion of Jews residing in province under the Stolypin circular. Peasants and landowners send deputation to Premier and to Minister of Interior to protest against order. Deputation is promised that authorities will be informed that Stolypin circular is still in force. Governor thereupon undertakes registration of all Jews and expels those not within limits of Stolypin circular.—Governors of Volhynia and Podolia convert parts of urban areas in various places into suburbs, thereby compelling Jews to move.—Near Telsi, one hundred and twenty Jews are expelled from villages.—Near Moghileff, numerous expulsions from villages.—At Pustchevoditza, a summer resort near Kieff, a number of Jews staying overnight are arrested after midnight, and nine who did not have right of residence are expelled.—Governor of Volhynia reprimands police official for delaying expulsion of Jewish widow with five children.—Expulsions ordered from Nikolaieff (formerly part of Pale), St. Petersburg, Chortiza, Kutzchas, Tatarsk (Omsk), Pruzani (Grodno), Gorotchenko
Orders for expulsions from Chortiza and Kutzchas (Ekaterinos-laff) cancelled, but Governor expels thirty-nine families as “politically dangerous.”—Council of Trade and Commerce of Moscow manufacturers protests against restrictions imposed on Jews. Odessa Exchange makes similar representations to Assistant Minister of Commerce.

AUGUST.—In Turkestan, military riot made occasion for agitation for expulsion of Jews.—Deputation from Odessa appears in St. Petersburgh to protest against threatened banishment of ten thousand Jews.—Jews expelled from Astrakhan, Dolinskaya, Beloozero, Koorsk, and Slaviansk, and from resorts near Riga.—At Nizhni-Novgorod, Governor imposes restrictions on Jewish merchants attending fair; but concessions are made to the more prominent upon protest of Christian merchants. The Volmar fined three hundred roubles ($150) for criticising Governor's action and demanding wider concessions. Third of usual number of Jews at fair.—At Vladivostok, Governor makes the Nicolosk-Usuruisk district a local ghetto, which Jews may leave only twice a year by special permission.—At Kadrin (Grodno), laying of corner-stone of monument to General Tomasov made occasion for expulsion of all Jews from neighborhood of site.—Near Smolensk, many searches made in places outside the Pale for Jews with doubtful rights of residence.—At Theodosia and Podgorodni, expulsions ordered.—In spite of protest of Russian commercial bodies, sanction is given to new registration system requiring that Jewish merchants and their representatives coming on business to points outside Pale provide themselves with books in which the date of their arrival must be certified to by the police. At Andreyevka (Poltava), peasants inform priests and political agitators that they are opposed to expulsion of Jews.—At Alexandrodar (Kherson), peasants petition authorities to convert village into townlet to enable Jews to reside there.—Permission to visit Caucasus resort granted to consumptive Jewess after months of effort on part of anti-consumption league.—At Tchornaya-Ves, peasants request that village be converted into townlet to enable Jews to settle there.—At Kieff, a number of Jewish butchers are expelled.—In a village near Saratoff (Svovikina), Jewish lawyer expelled.

SEPTEMBER.—Expulsions of Jews from villages in province of Tchernigoff and district of Koorsk. Expulsion from Koorsk annulled by Ministry.—At Rasan, Jewish tobacco agents subjected to harsh treatment despite protests of Christian merchants.—From Turkestan, two hundred and seventy families expelled.—From Kisilevka, twenty-five families expelled.—Expulsions from villages of Volhynia.—Minister of Interior rules that converted Jews whose wives return to Judaism lose right of residence.—Gortzi
EVENTS IN 5673—RUSSIA

(mountain Jews) of Caucasus deprived of right to participate in local municipal elections, and prohibited from residing in Cossack settlements.—Jewish communal workers, St. Petersburg, protest to Premier against numerous expulsions from villages in South.

OCTOBER.—Leading merchants of Moscow and St. Petersburg protest against expulsion and confiscation of property of Jewish merchants and restrictions imposed on them, holding this policy responsible for commercial depression. Premier promises to use influence against expulsions, especially from towns holding fairs. —Kieff District Assizes decide that Jewish veterans of the Russo-Japanese war are entitled to residence outside of Pale, but not to trade there.—Ministry cancels order expelling Jews residing on peasant estates in Poland. Senate decides that Jews may not reside on these estates (Jan.).—Yuskevitch, Jewish writer visiting St. Petersburg, expelled.—In Siberia, Jewish recruits of Nicholas I possessing right of residence expelled.—In Zhitomir, five hundred families expelled.—Senate decides that Jews living outside the Pale on the basis of Stolypin circular may not trade there.—At Novo-Skolniki, court expels wife of Jewish artisan for selling bread baked by her.—At Kieff, panic among Jews on account of decision of municipality to annex suburb Dimlevka, where many Jews reside, who would be deprived of right of residence by annexation.—At Nikolaieff, police interfere with transfer of body of Jew from Odessa on the ground that deceased had not had right of residence.—At Yalta, the zemstvo petitions that Jewish tobacco merchants be permitted to visit places in Crimea prohibited to them.—At Christinovka, peasants petition for conversion of village into townlet to enable Jews to live there. —Plan submitted to authorities for establishing a ghetto for Jews living in Chelm.

NOVEMBER.—Leon Bakst, Jewish painter, ordered expelled from St. Petersburg. Order subsequently revoked by Minister of Interior.—At Varkloff (Vitebsk), owner of townlet suddenly orders all Jewish inhabitants to leave.—At Moscow, three hundred Jewish dentists tried on charge of dating back their registration as dentists in order to secure right of residing outside of Pale. A number of Christians on trial as accomplices. In January, seventy-six of the accused are acquitted, one hundred and seventy-eight sentenced to loss of rights and rigorous imprisonment for one year, seven women sent to ordinary prison for one year; six, including a minor, imprisoned for four months; six officials and three dentists sentenced to imprisonment for terms of three years or more; court will appeal to Czar for reduction of sentences.—At Kosloff (Tamboff), more than one hundred Jewish families driven out by police.—At St. Petersburg, police order eighty-one Jewish families to leave within two days.
DECEMBER.—At Kieff, Jewish assistant pharmacists and students of kindergartening permitted to reside only in two districts.—At Riga, striking Jewish compositors expelled on ground that Jews not engaged in their trade have not the right of domicile.—Two hundred and seventy families, over one thousand three hundred persons, reported by the London Morning Post to have been expelled from villages of Volhynia, and eighty-seven families, four hundred persons, from five villages in district of Dubno. Two hundred mothers of Jewish families appeal to Ministry to cancel expulsions from Volhynia. Government instructed not to expel Jews covered by Stolypin circular.—In South of Russia, thirty Jews expelled for hiring estates.—In St. Petersburg, eighty-four Jews expelled on being excluded from medical courses. Eighty-one Jewish artisans expelled.—Lodz Exchange protests against police practice of searching Kieff business houses for Jews without right of domicile.—At Slutzk (Minsk), Jewish shops closed by police on ground that right of residence does not confer right to trade.—Jews refuse to participate in government timber sales on account of losses sustained, because their representatives were not permitted to reside in villages near forests.—Siberian Exchanges petition that Jews be permitted to reside in Asiatic Russia.—At Kieff, expulsion of Jews suspended for winter, by order of Governor-General Trepoff.—Dentists' conference transferred by government from Odessa to Moscow, and only twelve Jews permitted to attend.—In Caucasus, Christians appeal for greater facilities for Jews to visit baths.—At Moscow, Christian merchants obtain residence concessions for sons of Jewish colleagues.—At Nizhni-Novgorod, Governor forbidden by Ministry and Senate to exclude Jews from Fair Committee. In May, new Governor resumes policy of predecessor.—Kieff authorities prohibit Jewish advocates registered in other towns from practicing there.—Commercial Conference forbidden by Minister of Commerce to discuss memorial of Ekaterinoslaff Exchange Committee against anti-Jewish restrictions and expulsions.—Registration books introduced for Jewish merchants and their representatives entitled to live outside the Pale for part of year only.—Dr. Kamensky of Minsk expelled from St. Petersburg for not having his diploma with him.—At Koorsk, all Jewish merchants prohibited from remaining in villages.—At Nikolaieff, authorities refuse to issue trading certificates to Jews unable to prove long terms of residence. State Controller requested to bring matter to attention of Cabinet, and certificates are issued.—Romanovka, once recognized by Senate as townlet, converted into village.—Odessa merchants again appeal to government to abandon registration books for Jewish merchants.—At Yarug (Podolia), six Jews ordered to remove their houses from land owned by them for more than thirty years and to return land to former Christian
EVENTS IN 5673—RUSSIA

owners.—Registration system meets with so much opposition from many quarters that new Minister of Interior postpones enforcement for fortnight, and convenes departmental conference for consideration of system.—Expulsions from villages near Pinsk and Kishineff, and from St. Petersburg, Kharkoff, Finland, Yalta, and Petrovsk (Daghestan).—Order of expulsion from villages in province of Ekaterinoslaff suspended.—Order for expulsion of thirty Polish-Jewish families postponed by Minister of Interior in response to appeal.—At Michailovka (Volhynia), family expelled in spite of physician's warning against removal of sick mother.—Cabinet decides that Jewish orphans may live in asylums to be erected in villages in commemoration of Romanoff tercentenary, notwithstanding domicile restrictions.—Governor of Courland prohibits Jews residing in province on strength of Stolypin circular from trading there.—From Astrakhan, sixty Jewish merchants expelled; a number of merchants expelled from New Bokhara and Turkestan, Koorsk, and villages in Grodno.—Council of Trade and Commerce appoints committee to petition Ministry for abolition of new registration system, as great losses to commerce have resulted from its operation.—Petition denied by Ministry in March.—Governor-General, Irkootsk, orders regiments to deal with contractors who have rights of residence, notwithstanding appeal of Siberian military authorities that Jewish contractors be permitted to reside there.—At Koorsk, official discovered selling domicile certificates for Jews.

February.—Libau Committee condemns system of registration books for Jewish merchants on business outside of Pale as tending to benefit German ports at expense of Russia.—Two hundred Jews expelled from Bokhara.—Kieff Jewish artisans petition in regard to right of residence, praying for special clemency on occasion of Romanoff tercentenary.—Jewish Duma deputies and communal workers, St. Petersburg, request Advocate Sliosberg to draw attention of government to illegal expulsions, and the violation by police of orders issued by central government cancelling expulsions.—Expulsions from Jewish colony of Daminova, near Bobruisk, and from colonies in Ekaterinoslaff and Podolia.—Koorsk Christian merchants protest to Premier against the proposed expulsion of Jewish families in the province, fearing evil effect on grain trade.—Yalta Christians protest on behalf of Jewish merchants; Ministry asks for explanation of expulsions from Governors of Koorsk and Minsk.

March.—In Russian Central Asia, Governor seeks to remove all Jews to one small town, Katta Kurgan, or to compel them to return to Bokhara, ignoring proof of their right of residence. Four hundred Jewish families, supported by Christian banks and merchants, protest to Senate.—Nizhni-Novgorod municipality by two-third majority petitions government to allow Jewish musi-
cians to reside there, "as without them it is impossible to main-
tain a permanent operatic company."—At Kostroma, a sick Jew
is expelled contrary to orders of physician.—At Gatchina, a Jew
is tried, but acquitted, for staying at a St. Petersburg hospital.—
Dr. Brook, formerly Duma deputy, expelled from St. Petersburg,
and a Jewish advocate from Tamboff, notwithstanding their right
to reside throughout Empire.—At Toola, several Jews are im-
prisoned for alleged violation of domicile laws.—From Kieff, one
hundred Jews expelled; the Poslednia Novosti, Kieff newspaper,
fined for criticising expulsion policy.—From Nizhni-Novgorod,
expulsions take place.—At Kirsanoff, Bachrach, Jewish merchant
of the first guild, expelled, though entitled to reside outside Pale.
—At Saratoff, Jewish tailor holding Georgi Order for having
saved Russian company from destruction on battlefield expelled,
contrary to representations of Minister of War.—Circular on right
of domicile of Jews dispatched to Governors does not authorize all
Jews now residing in Pale to remain, but only those classes now
permitted by law; circular benefits only those residing in villages
before 1881 and those living outside of Pale on basis of Stolypin
circular of 1906.—In Caucasus, Jews visiting spas for treatment
are required by domicile circular to obtain special permission.—
Reports of expulsions from villages of Poltava, Taurida, and
Kherson.

APRIL.—At Kharkoff, Jews without right of residence in city
will be admitted to hospitals only when sick enough to be on
"dangerous list."—At Koorsk, five Jewish nurses from Kharkoff
school, who volunteered for service in typhus epidemic, expelled.
—At Moscow, thirty-six Jews tried for possessing "illegal domi-
cile certificates." A number sent to prison.—Artists' Union
petitions that Jewish actors be permitted to reside outside Pale.—
At Moscow, Governor prohibits Jews living outside Pale to visit
local summer resorts.—Peasants in vicinity of resorts complain
of losses on account of exclusion of Jews.—Minister of Interior
advises authorities not to expel Jews en masse, but to examine
their rights of residence quietly.—Duma Committee considers
proposal to close all special courses for dentists, because Jews
utilize them to obtain right of residence outside Pale.—Ministry
of Interior asks Senate to determine whether Nikolaieff is in
Pale or not.—In Crimea, landowners complain that half of their
wine was not sold this year owing to rigorous application of
domicile laws to Jewish merchants from Pale.—At Minsk, Gover-
nor, on eve of Passover, instructs subordinates to seek out actively
violations of right of residence.—At Laditz, police commissioner,
discovering on Saturday a Jewish family with "inadequate"
evidence of right of domicile, orders their removal, in spite of
Sabbath, to nearest townlet, David-Horodock.—From Riga, two
hundred Jewish families banished; one hundred ordered to leave
in course of next two months, the rest within six months.—Duma deputy, Dr. Bomash, informed by Ministry that Senate is considering right of residence of fifteen hundred Jews in Dubno district, on account of its proximity to Austrian frontier.—In villages in Southwest Russia, Christian contractors are not permitted to hire Jewish laborers from towns, even though they return to towns every evening.—At Ekaterinburg, on Seder nights, police make search for Jews without right of domicile and expel them.

May.—At Kirsanoff, aged Jewish woman expelled as not entitled to reside outside of Pale, in spite of appeal of her son, possessing right of domicile there.—At Koorsk, Jewish midwives are expelled.—At Putivil (Koorsk), Jew appearing in legal proceedings is arrested at court for being in the town where he had no right of residence; protest of court, that he appeared at its order, ignored by police.—Ministry orders Governors to acquaint police with domicile regulations, in view of acts of lawlessness.—Governor of Kieff ordered to postpone expulsion of pupils of a technical school.—After delay of fourteen years, Senate decides that two Jews, Sheindlin and Alterman, had right to move from one village to another.—At Kieff, police arrest in synagogue Jews without right of residence.—At Koorsk, Governor denies petition of Jewish midwives for revocation of expulsion order, admitting that laws for Jews are "imperfect."—Order expelling two hundred families from Riga and three hundred families from Dubno shown to be illegal.

June.—Christians in Baltic summer resorts complain to Governor that restrictions against Jewish summer visitors mean ruin for Christian house-owners.—Increased difficulties reported in regard to the residence of Jews in summer resorts, from various parts of Russia.—At Belovez (Bielistock), wife of Jew, Kleinerman, exiled by authorities on the ground that he had no right to bring wife from the Pale.—Christian inhabitants of Sborodka (Minsk), the municipality of Zhitomir, the Zemstvo of Sagaidak (Poltava), and the inhabitants of Griva (Dvinsk) petition for the cancellation of orders for the expulsion of Jews.—At St. Petersburg, four hundred Jewish students expelled, in consequence of closing of courses for female medical assistants.—At Alexandrodar, peasants agitate for conversion of place into a townlet in order to enable Jews to live there.—In province of Khazan, police guard railway stations to prevent Jewish merchants from going to villages.—In neighborhood of Borisoff, ten Jewish families settled there for sixty years expelled.—At St. Petersburg, conference of millers forbidden to discuss question of residence of Jewish grain merchants outside the Pale.—At Kieff, night searches made for Jews, whose right of residence in city is suspected. Police cordons surround at night streets on which Jews live, many arrested and imprisoned pending
removal from city. Police act with brutality towards victims. Chairman of Advocates' Association protests against treatment of Jews during these domiciliary visits. In response to protest Minister of Interior orders discontinuance of night searches.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS

JULY.—Jews occupied in preparing smoked and salt fish prohibited from residing outside Pale.—Resolution demanding complete Sunday closing in all towns and townlets of Kieff rejected by the zemstvo of province.—Enforcement of measure prohibiting Jewish wine-merchants from trading in houses not actually owned by them postponed indefinitely by Premier. Christian vintners protest against measure, and a ministerial committee considers terms of restriction. Investigator of Ministry of Finance reports that restriction will cause crisis in Bessarabia (Oct.). Senate abolishes restriction (Feb.), and Ministry of Finance concurs (Mch.).—At Nizhni-Novgorod, Jews attending fairs are required to prove that they have not been committed for trial.

AUGUST.—At Beriantch, near Odessa, Jews in boot trade forbidden to wear clothes similar to those worn by peasants; at fairs, their stalls must be erected in separate areas.—Ministry sanctions requirement of proof of three years' apprenticeship as condition for acquiring right of residence outside Pale.

SEPTEMBER.—At meeting of the Vladimir zemstvo, Christian physicians condemn officials for refusing to employ a Jewish medical officer.—At meeting of the Akkerman zemstvo, the charge that Jewish wine-sellers adulterate their goods is officially withdrawn.

NOVEMBER.—Three Ooman Jews expelled by Minister of Interior for five years from southwest Russia for hiring an estate.—Senate approves proposal of Ministry of Justice to cancel appointments of all Jewish Assistant Advocates who, after five years' service, fail to gain rank of Advocate. As result many Jewish assistant advocates, one hundred in Kieff alone, will be debarred through policy of Ministry not to promote Jews.—Governor of Libau prohibits Jewish exporters in city from hiring places of business at the port.

DECEMBER.—Government inspector expels three hundred and sixty-one members from the Tchudoff Loan and Credit Society despite protests of Christian members, who send petition to Premier.—Minister of Justice orders strict enforcement of percentage norm against Jewish advocates; Kieff Advocates' Association enters protest against restriction.—Cotton growers, in conference at Tiflis, adopt resolution favoring permission to all Russian subjects, regardless of race or creed, to grow cotton.
JANUARY.—The Kharkoff zemstvo resolves not to employ Jewish physicians who offer their services in the zemstvo hospitals, in spite of the need of physicians owing to epidemic.—Minister of Justice rejects two hundred applications from Jewish lawyers for licenses as Assistant Advocates.—Premier orders authorities to permit widows and orphans of Jewish merchants of first guild to enter guilds of St. Petersburg and thus obtain permission to trade and reside there.

FEBRUARY.—Committee of Upper House rules that non-Christians cannot hold position of principal in schools attended by Christian children.—Bill introduced in Upper House authorizing women to become Advocates, and fixing a percentage norm for Jewish women. Minister of Justice opposes bill on ground that there were too many non-Christian women among those recently graduated as lawyers. Bill rejected.—Duma Committee proposes to prohibit Jews from buying in Poland estates which were originally government grants to Christians. Duma passes bill (Mch.).

MARCH.—Committee of Jewish attorneys appeals to Minister of Justice for removal of ban against Jewish Assistant Advocates.—Governor of Volhynia prohibits the zemstvo from placing contracts to build schools with Jews. On protest by Christians, restriction withdrawn.

APRIL.—Conference of Nobility at St. Petersburg opposes ownership of land by Jews and their employment by State.—In the Sosnowice District, Jews are prohibited from keeping refreshment stands at railway stations.—Christian Advocates petition for removal of restrictions introduced against Jewish Assistant Advocates.

MAY.—In Podolia, Governor rejects petition of Nationalist zemstvo to engage Jewish physicians, needed on account of widespread typhus epidemic.—Announcement of Assistant Minister of Ways and Communications that Jews would not be employed on government railways, "because they are unreliable in war."—Dental Congress reports refusal of Ministry to employ Jewish dentists.—At Conference of United Russian Commercial Organizations, at St. Petersburg, agitation for exclusion of Jews from Russian commerce condemned.—Senate rules that wives, children, and grandchildren of Jewish merchants of the first guild have no right to trade outside of Pale.—Requirement of local authorities that Jewish merchants entitled to visit Central Russia must present certificates stating that no legal proceedings are pending against them, shown to be illegal.

JUNE.—Union of Commercial Employees petition that Jews be allowed to participate in their Congress at Moscow.—Kieff municipality asks that Jewish midwives be admitted at local hospitals.
Synod prepares measure, forbidding Jews to edit Russian papers.—Minister of Interior Malakoff submits memorandum to cabinet advocating restriction of the privileges of Jews in stock companies. Council of Trade and Commerce opposes such measures.—Government refuses to sanction the incorporation of stock companies in sections where Jews and Poles are not permitted to own real estate, on the ground that this prohibition could be evaded through the organization of stock corporations.—Restrictions introduced into charters of twenty-nine companies, prohibiting them from owning land outside Pale, or, as an alternative, from electing Jews to the management of the companies.

EDUCATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

July.—Kieff Governor orders expulsion of all Jewish students of two schools of music, because, in the absence of their principals, particulars on the right of domicile of the Jewish pupils were not obtainable.—Ministry orders Nikolaieff school for female medical assistants, attended almost entirely by Jewesses, to introduce percentage norm, whereupon school authorities decide to close institution.

August.—Many private schools close as result of anti-Jewish circulars of Ministry of Education.—Jews obtaining degrees abroad not admitted to final State examinations; they must first take entrance examinations, from which Jews are now practically barred.—Ministry of Education makes percentage norm binding on Jewish pupils transferred from preparatory class of a gymnasium or from a lower grade gymnasium to a standard gymnasium. The Constantinograd zemstvo petitions Czar to reduce percentage norm at gymnasium by two-thirds.—Kieff Commercial High School converted into a government institute, and sixteen hundred Jewish students removed from “active” list and classified as non-matriculated students. Petition submitted on behalf of these students (Sept.). Council of Southern League of Commerce and Industry protests against action of authorities (Oct.). Similar resolutions adopted at St. Petersburg and other towns. At Kieff, meeting protests against exclusion of students, and resolves to send deputation to government to appeal for their readmission (Feb.). Minister of Commerce denies petition of deputation, but agrees to extend period granted to students concerned to complete their studies; increase for Jews in percentage norm at the institution refused. Ministry of Commerce rejects petition of excluded students, praying for reconsideration of order as act of grace in connection with Romanoff tercentenary (Apr.).

September.—At Berdicheff, no Jewish child admitted this year to local schools.—At Kieff, one hundred students of school of
music are expelled.—At Brodsky, course for Jewish teachers prohibited from admitting those without right of residence.—At Moscow, one thousand three hundred and ninety-three applications from Jewish women for admission to government higher courses denied.—At St. Petersburg, applications of two hundred and fifty Jewish male students for higher courses denied.—Principal of Kieff educational department orders that at Berdicheff, where Jews contribute ninety-six per cent of maintenance fund, no Jewish students be accepted, percentage norm having been exceeded.

**OCTOBER.**—Pavlograd private gymnasium converted into government institution.—At Kherson and Starodub, many Jews excluded from secondary schools.—Conference on commercial education forbidden to discuss anti-Jewish restrictions.—In Caucasus, percentage norm introduced in secondary schools.—Universities draw attention of Ministry of Education to small number of Christian pharmaceutical students and necessity of increasing percentage norm for Jews.—Jewish students of St. Petersburg Psycho-Neurological Institute expelled from capital; Christian students and Professors Bechterev and Kovalevsky protest. Decided to convert institute into a government institution with a percentage norm for Jews (Mch.). Council of the Institute resolves to exact from Ministry as condition of transfer of the school to the government that all Jewish students on roll be permitted to complete their courses; Kasso, Minister of Education, rejects this proviso (May).

**NOVEMBER.**—At Ekaterinoslaff, second gymnasium closed to Jews.—At Minsk, grant withheld from School of Commerce for admitting too many Jews.—In Kieff, systematic effort made to keep number of Jewish students in secondary schools below legal percentage norm. One hundred students excluded from commercial institute.—At Alexandrovsk, authorities threaten to close Jewish school for suspected Zionist tendency in curriculum.—Ministry rules that Jewish students in secondary schools shall lose credit for not taking New Testament, thereby making winning of gold medal more difficult for Jews.—Professors of Kieff University petition Ministry to permit them to prepare Isabella Abramovitch for post of Professor of Mathematics. Ministry sanctions petition (Jan.).

**DECEMBER.**—Minister of Education introduces in Duma bill providing for opening of special secondary schools for Jewish girls, in order to eliminate them from schools attended by Christians.—At Seviatchin (Kieff), Jewish students are expelled from commercial school. Order of expulsion revoked (Jan.).

**JANUARY.**—At Ekaterinoslaff, government refuses permission for opening of private gymnasium.—In connection with bill to create secondary schools exclusively for Jews, Minister of Educa-
tion sends circular of inquiry on influence of Jewish students under present system. Reply from Ekaterinoslaff opposes Ministerial plan.—At Koorsk, decision in reference to children at gymnasia whose parents have not the right of residence permits older children to complete courses, but expels younger children at close of current term.—Ministry of Education issues circular to principals of private secondary schools and professional institutes, directing them to observe strictly the percentage norm and the requirements applying to domicile for Jews, under penalty of closing of school.—Council of Russian Merchants publishes replies from number of Russian cities, condemning restriction on Jews in commercial schools.

FEBRUARY.—At Conference of Trade and Commerce at St. Petersburg, sectional meetings adopt resolutions opposing restrictions on Jews in commercial schools.—New scholarships for female physicians not open to persons of Jewish origin.—Minister of Education plans to substitute Christian for Jewish teachers in Jewish schools.—Measure in Duma to exclude Jews from benefit of scholarships to be established in commemoration of Romanoff tercentenary withdrawn.

MARCH.—Number of Octobrist leaders petition Ministry of Education to admit, on occasion of jubilee year, larger number of Jews to high schools than allowed by percentage norm.—Conference of Nobles favors prohibiting Jews from attending Russian educational institutions.—Ministry of Education drafts new regulation providing that percentage norm shall be calculated on basis of total number of students on roll at a school and not on total number of students admitted.

APRIL.—Minister of Education in circular censures authorities for admitting too many Jews to external examinations.—Madame Pleishitz, Jewess, accorded right to remain at Bestuzeva High Courses to study for professorship, in recognition of her achievements in Roman law.

MAY.—Minister of Education orders that vacancies for Jews according to percentage norm shall be filled by lot and not according to standing at entrance examinations as heretofore.—At Akkerman (Bessarabia), Educational Council of Female Gymnasium declines to introduce percentage norm for Jewesses, suggested by Ministry of Education.—At Kieff, Nathanson Gymnasium closes owing to expulsion of parents of two hundred students attending the institution. One hundred and two students of Technical School ordered to leave on penalty of arrest and expulsion.

JUNE.—The Retch characterizes as immoral lottery the order directing universities to admit Jews by lot and not according to their standing in scholarship.—Minister of Education Kasso sends
cordial reply to circular letter of Lord Weardale, President of World Conference for Promoting Concord between All Divisions of Mankind, asking for the eradication of race prejudice in schools.—Minister of Education Kasso issues circular prohibiting Jews from teaching Russian history even in private Jewish schools, and requiring separate examination questions for Jewish children. —Government Commission considers the introduction of formal percentage norm in elementary schools for Jews.—At Kieff, officials decree that only Jewesses possessing right of domicile in city may enter educational institutions.—In Duma, Dr. Hurwitz protests against anti-Jewish educational restrictions, pointing out that Jews are refused admission in spite of the fact that there are five thousand vacant places in the universities and twenty-seven thousand in the secondary schools. He denounces the system of casting lots, introduced for admission of students in faculties of medicine.—Nationalist party petitions Government to exclude Jews from new university to be opened in Western Russia.—At St. Petersburg, Congress of Russian Physicians and Naturalists protests against the educational restrictions which compel Jewish students to go abroad, and condemns the campaign against Russian Jewish students in Germany.

**RESTRICTIONS ON THE FRANCHISE**

**July.**—By order of the Senate, Jews conditionally permitted to reside outside of Pale (such as artisans, dentists, medical assistants, pharmacists, etc.) are denied the right to vote in Duma elections. The franchise is restricted to holders of university diplomas and merchants of first guild. It is estimated that in St. Petersburg six thousand are affected, a like number in Moscow, seven thousand in Kieff, and one thousand in Kharkoff.

**August.**—The Pravo, Russian legal journal, publishes article, showing illegality of disfranchising Jews outside of Pale. Editor arrested and imprisoned for three months.—Editor of Novi Voschod, Russian organ of St. Petersburg communal workers, sentenced to four hundred roubles ($200) fine or imprisonment for two and one-half months for protesting against disfranchisement of Jews.—Ministry orders re-insertion of names on register of Rostoff Jews holding certificates of higher educational institutions.—Publication of register shows Jews of Warsaw and Lodz to have majority of voters.—At Bleistock, four hundred and seventy-five Jews are disfranchised on various pretexts.—Published lists of voters in towns outside of Pale show that in some cases fifty per cent of the Jews have been disfranchised, in other cases larger proportions.—At Kieff, all Jews taken from registers and only those who can prove unconditional right of residence permitted to register again. By order of Premier, Jewish mer-
chants of first guild permitted to register without first submitting proof of their right.—At Rostoff, proof of twenty-five years' residence in city is required; at Odessa, proof of ten years' uninterrupted residence in one house.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Jewish voters are removed from general register and classified as separate curia.

SEPTEMBER.—At Stavropol, four hundred Jews are stricken from register for having Russian first names.—In Wilna and other towns, national curiae of voters established, giving Jews low representation in electoral college.—In Kieff, list of Jewish voters cut down.—In Courland, Jews unable to prove their descent from parents registered as permanent residents in 1834 disfranchised. —At Sevastopol, many Jewish merchants disfranchised.—In Kherson, four hundred Jews disfranchised; in Odessa, two hundred.—In some cases where Jews obtain ministerial decisions in their favor, authorities do not publish replies until registers are closed; at Rostoff (Don), Jews institute proceedings against authorities for such action.—In St. Petersburg, documents of Jews possessing undoubted right of residence questioned by police in order to curtail list of Jewish voters.

DUMA ELECTIONS

JULY.—Jewish council for directing elections formed at St. Petersburg.—At Rostoff (Don), Count Bobrinsky advocates economic boycott of Jews and other restrictions in anti-Jewish election program.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Governor requests rabbi to announce in synagogues that a league with progressives would harm Jewish interests.—At Odessa, joint meeting of Exchange Committee and Council of Industry and Commerce resolves to support Jewish candidate for Upper House to defend their interests, and nominate Weinstein and Advocate Gutnick.—At Wilna and Zhitomir, numerous arrests and searches among Jewish intellectuals in course of election campaign.—Electoral manifesto of ultra-Monarchist Union of the Archangel Michael demands exclusion of Jews from all civil and military employment by state, and urges that Jews be prohibited from becoming judges, advocates, or jurymen; that Jewish physicians be prohibited from attending Christian patients, and that Jews be prohibited from becoming pharmacists; "nationalization of Russian credit" advocated as means of driving Jews from Russia.—Threats of persecution by Nationalists to intimidate Jews supporting Liberals in the elections. At Starodub, authorities assist in these tactics.—Nahum Sokolow disqualified as candidate.

AUGUST.—Ministry of Interior warns Wilna Jews that, unless Advocate Grusenberg is withdrawn as candidate for first curia, Jewish vote will be nullified by arranging ballot on "national"
curia system with limited representation for Jews.—At Odessa, rabbis ordered by police to warn Jews against electioneering activities in synagogues; Jews coming to register are driven away by authorities.—Holy Synod instructs bishops to prevent the election of Jewish deputies; the Kolocol, its organ, appeals to Cossacks to work against Jews.—At Moghileff (Podolia), Nationalists propose that Jews join them to insure election of their candidates.

September.—At Novgorod, Leversk, the Marshal of the Nobility, reactionary candidate, promises to support pro-Jewish measures in Duma in return for help of Jews at elections.—At Chelm, Jews threatened with violence, if they oppose Nationalists.—At Bichoff (Moghileff), police officials intimidate Jews.—At Simferopol, Christian progressives nominate Jew for Duma.—At Kovno, Advocate Grusenberg disfranchised and thereby disqualified as candidate.—At Odessa, Jews threatened with violence in case of election of Jew. Bishop Anatoli urges Jews to abandon Liberals, in order to pave way for reconciliation with government.—At Odessa, publication of register reveals omission of thousands of Jewish voters, and many entered with wrong first names. In first curia, Jews have forty-four per cent of votes; in second, instead of expected majority, only twenty-five per cent. —At Slobodka, Jews registering are attacked and several injured. —At Warsaw, Polish leaders refuse demand of Jews that city be represented by Pole of pro-Jewish tendencies. Jewish leaders determine to support Pole who will pledge himself to work for Jewish emancipation. This attitude commended by Professor Miliukoff and other liberal leaders.

October.—Nationalist campaign pamphlet advocates exclusion of Jews from army, expulsion of Jews from provinces outside Pale, their exclusion from educational institutions, disfranchisement, suppression of communal organization, and prohibition against hiring land; and recommends that their emigration be facilitated, and that emigrants be not regarded as Russian subjects.—At Kremenchoog and in province of Tchernigoff, threats of pogrom used to intimidate Jewish voters. Police warn Jews not to vote for Octobrists. Leaders of party protest to Premier.—Advocate Kalmanovitch, candidate for Duma for Courland, disqualified a second time by Senate for “lack of proof of right of unconditional residence.” In June, Russian Senate rules that he was illegally disfranchised and prevented from standing as candidate for Duma.—Campaign manifesto of Holy Synod advocates restrictions on Jews.—At Tamboff, Governor orders rabbi to advise Jews to refrain from voting.—At Gorodna, Jews ordered by police to vote for candidate of Right.—At Vitebsk, Jews protest against fixing of election day for Saturday.—At Lomzha and Looblin, Jews refrain from voting.—At Warsaw, Yiddish paper,
Naies, confiscated for publishing article urging Jews to refrain from voting.—At Wilna, Jewish paper, the Tog, confiscated for election article.—At Poltava, police search houses of Jewish intellectuals.—At Kieff, the Dvuglavi Oryol publishes blood accusation and pogrom article, warning people against electing Liberal Duma, which would consider how many Christian children should be placed at mercy of Jews for ritual purposes.—At Ekaterinoslaff, on election day, Jews assaulted and Jewish shop looted.—At Odessa, Regir, head of large firm, supports candidacy of Advocate Sliosberg, declaring in name of merchants that election of Jew would be welcome protest against injury to trade effected by restrictions on Jews.—At Lodz, on election day, authorities search house of Jewish candidate Bomash.—At Kovno, Jewish candidate Urison disfranchised.—Savenko, Nationalist leader, declares his object in going to Duma to be "to fight the Jews and suppress them with an iron hand."—Ministry of Interior demands explanation from Governor of Wilna of increase in Jewish Socialist vote. —At Melitopol, Simferopol, Kremenetz, Novozibkoff, and Ekaterinodar, Jewish candidates unseated and indicted for using Russian first names.—In Courland, Letts effect fusion with Jews.—St. Petersburg authorities refuse permission to Jews to hold election meeting.—Odessa Jews threatened with dissolution of Council of Wardens of Synagogue and transfer of communal institutions to non-Jewish hands if Liberal candidates win.—Private inquiry shows number of votes for Sliosberg and Nikolsky (Cadet) to have exceeded official figures. Advocate Sliosberg demands annulment of election. Duma Committee subsequently finds charges of fraud justified, and appoints special committee to investigate. Newspapers forbidden to discuss illegalities in election. At Kishineff, the London Jewish Chronicle confiscated for article on Odessa elections (Dec.).

One hundred and ninety-one Jews elected in various electoral colleges; in Lodz fifty-one, in Warsaw forty-seven, in Minsk nine, in Vitebsk eight, and Kherson two.—Jewish candidates in course of election campaign: Fridkin (Poltava), Advocate Grusenberg (Kovno and Wilna), Kalmanovitch (Courland), Kahn-Bernstein (Bessarabia), Saks (Lodz), Nahum Sokolow (Warsaw and Bielisstock), Sliosberg (Odessa), Szaboinsky (Odessa), Timkin (Ekaterinoslaff), Urison (Kovno), Weinstein (Odessa), Yoffe (Lepel), Zimmerman (Tcherkasss). Jews nominated also in Ekaterinodar, Kremenetz, Kremenchoog, Melitopol, Novozibkoff, Simferopol, and Tcherinigoff.

Jews elected to Duma: Mayer Bomash, Lodz; Ezekiel Hurwitz, Mitau (Courland); and Nahtali Friedman, Kovno, who served in third Duma. At Warsaw, Yagello, Democratic Pole, pledged to support emancipation of Jews, elected. Krim, a Karaite, elected.
RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS

JULY.—Kishineff Jewish Chronicle confiscated for condemning inactivity of Duma.—Third volume of Yiddische Welt confiscated.—At Bielistock, Oofa, and Rostoff, newspapers fined for criticising anti-Jewish restrictions.—At Moscow, the Russkoye Slovo fined five hundred roubles ($250) for article against ritual murder accusation.—Governor of Volhynia sues editors of the Retch and Hazefirah for criticising his cruel treatment of Jews.

OCTOBER.—The Rezsviet, Zionist Russian paper, fined two hundred and fifty roubles ($125) for article on Jewish disabilities.

NOVEMBER.—Sokolow, publisher of Hazefirah, tried for republishing article by Max Nordau in Vienna Neue Freie Presse, reviewing Jewish situation in Russia; issue is confiscated; prosecutor demands sentence of eight months for publisher, who is acquitted. On appeal of Public Prosecutor defendant is sentenced to one month’s imprisonment.—Senate denies petition for revocation of order confiscating Zionist pamphlet, “The Shekel.”—At Odessa, police search printing works of Byalick and Ravnitzy for Zionist literature.

JANUARY.—Nahum Sokolow, editor of Hazefirah, fined fifty roubles ($25) on charge of libel brought by Governor of Volhynia. Editor appeals to Senate from verdict (Mch.).—Warsaw court rules that fine was annulled by Czar’s manifesto (June).

FEBRUARY.—Editor of Evreiski Mir sentenced to imprisonment for four months for article published in 1911 criticising Stolypin régime.—At St. Petersburg, the Den and the Zeit fined for pro-Jewish articles.—At Warsaw, issues of the Fraind and the Moment confiscated.—The Novi Voschod, Jewish Russian paper, fined five hundred roubles ($250) for publishing review of Jewish sufferings during year.

INTERFERENCE IN JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITY

AUGUST.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Governor prohibits Jewish literary society as a menace to public peace.—At Odessa, municipal authorities appoint Vovrutchenko, a “Real Russian,” superintendent of shehitah to supervise kashrut.—At Verchnedneprovsk (Ekaterinoslaff), Jews forbidden to organize charitable society to aid those rendered destitute on account of expulsions.—At Berdicheff, where Jews form more than eighty per cent of the population, they are forbidden to open school, although Jewish Loan and Credit Society offers to maintain it; authorities willing to permit a school for Christians with a few vacancies for Jews.

SEPTEMBER.—Odessa municipality recommends to prefect abolition of post of Orthodox Rabbi.
OCTOBER.—At Koorsk, Governor forbids opening of additional synagogue for holidays.—Ministry has under consideration reform of meat and candle tax, dual system of rabbis (Crown and Orthodox), oath question, and communal organization.

NOVEMBER.—At Odessa, organization of society to disseminate correct information about Jews and to counteract anti-Jewish agitation forbidden.

DECEMBER.—At Libau, Jews refused permission to build Talmud Torah.—Jewish Education Society discusses difficulty of obtaining permission to open Jewish libraries.—At Znamenka (Kherson), synagogue closed on account of proximity to church.—Official publication of results of Rabbinical Conference of 1910 ignores decisions of conference on important Jewish communal problems, giving only decisions on marriage, divorce, etc. Ministry concurs with views of rabbis that children of Jewish parents who are not admitted to Abrahamic covenant should not be registered as Jews as proposed. Conference protests against form of Jewish oath.—Expulsion orders against teachers in Brodsky Jewish Schools, Kieff, cancelled by Ministry.

JANUARY.—The Balta court fines Jews tried for organizing charitable society.—At Choroshi (Bielistock), three Hebrew teachers and forty parents imprisoned for maintaining alleged illegal hadarim.

FEBRUARY.—Governor of Minsk introduces restrictions on Yiddish theatres and Jewish meetings.—At Looblin, a number of synagogues closed on account of their proximity to churches.

MARCH.—Senate declares invalid claim of Odessa municipal administration to farm land deeded to Jewish community by a former municipal council.—At Smolensk, under interpretation of old law, Jewish institutions are prohibited from owning land outside Pale.

APRIL.—At Kieff, Jews forbidden to open a Romanoff synagogue to commemorate Romanoff tercentenary.—At St. Petersburg, police interfere with meeting of local communal workers and delegates of fifteen provinces, assembled to discuss the internal Jewish political situation.

MAY.—At Zimir, Sabbatian inhabitants appeal to Senate, because of refusal of Governor of Irkootsk to confirm a Jew, Lipshütz, as rabbi, the community having adopted Judaism, but having no one in their ranks qualified to serve as rabbi.—At Kieff, Governor refuses to register Jewish societies with Hebrew or Yiddish names.

JUNE.—At Minsk, M. Medvedieff, artist, prohibited to sing in Yiddish or Hebrew at concert of Jewish music.—At Minsk, Ica branch searched and correspondence confiscated.—At Wilna, use of Yiddish prohibited at clubs.—At Odessa, municipality declares its purpose to assume control of Jewish communal fund.—At Kieff,
Governor prohibits Jewish teachers, living outside of city, to attend courses in pedagogy offered by the Mefize Haskola Association. Society appeals to Senate.

SUPPRESSION OF ZIONIST PROPAGANDA

JULY.—In Siedlce, ten Jews fined for attending Mandelstamm memorial services.

AUGUST.—In Wilna, police search houses of prominent Zionists as connected with “prohibited society.”

SEPTEMBER.—At Meztitch (Siedlce), houses of Zionists searched. —At Odessa, two Jews fined for Zionist activity.—At Petrikoff, a Jew, Segal, forbidden to live within one hundred versts (66 miles) of frontier on account of Zionist activity.—B. M. Goldberg’s Almanac, Kadimah, confiscated for containing note on Zionist shekel. —At Warsaw, the Hazefirah fined for publishing appeal of the Mizrahl and the Zionists.

OCTOBER.—At Bielistock, searches on large scale in houses of Zionists.

NOVEMBER.—At Kremenchoog (Poltava), police break up meeting in honor of Dr. Pasmanik, visiting city. In January participants are committed for trial.—At Odessa, police break up gathering where works of Shalom Aleichem were being read.—At Pinsk, Polish landowner acquitted of charge of circulating Zionist literature found at his residence.

DECEMBER.—Senate considers grounds for dismissal of new rabbi at Ostrolenko unwarranted, despite Governor’s objections to his Zionist activity.—Senate annuls sentence of imprisonment of editor of Ha-Olam, accused of inciting one part of population against another by publication of Zionist articles.—At Moghileff (Podolia), authorities prohibit establishment of society for study of Hebrew on account of their opposition to spread of Jewish nationalism.—At Kieff, banquet of Jewish nationalists in honor of students leaving for Palestine as pioneers of Hoveve Zion, dispersed by police as “political meeting.”

JANUARY.—At Irkootsk, Zionist meeting stopped and those present arrested.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Rothstein, a Jew, tried for selling shekoleim.—At Kamienetz (Podolla), group of Jews acquitted of charge of forming Zionist society.

MARCH.—Senate annuls verdict of Odessa court against Marcus, stating that Zionism is not an anti-government movement.

APRIL.—At Odessa, court sentences Neibark to exile in Siberia for belonging to Poale-Zionist organization.

MAY.—At Ooman (Kieff), secret police search residences of rabbi and four communal workers and imprison three for several days; Zionist literature confiscated.
OTHER FORMS OF REPRESSION

VARIOUS ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION.—August. Exclusion of Jews ordered from celebration of Romanoff tercentenary and of centenary of defeat of Napoleon in Russia.—Authorities refuse to present Jewish Lads’ Brigades to be reviewed by Czar.—Jews prohibited from sitting on Council of Volunteer Fleet and on various committees of exchanges outside Pale.—October. Jews not to be appointed chairmen of charitable committees on prisons, by order of Minister of Justice.—November. Union of Russian Women, to promote welfare of Empire, under patronage of Czaritsa, excludes Jewesses from membership.—Jewish members of Petrikoff Gymnastic Society refused permission to accompany their Christian members to a command performance before Czar.—May. In Wilna Military District, General Rennenkampf orders army officers to refrain from associating with Jews.—June. Purishkevitch agitates for percentage norm for Jews in the firemen’s organizations.—Jewish applicants refused for educational trip to Japan.

INTERNAL AND FOREIGN PASSPORTS.—July. Council of Trade and Commerce petitions Ministry to reform passport system for emigrants, now attended by great difficulties.—December. Minister of Ways and Communications favors abolition of passport restrictions and frontier difficulties at least for bona fide tourists.—One hundred Jewish emigrants arrested within fortnight owing to passport difficulties.—March. Conference of Governors at St. Petersburg considers abolition of internal passports; proposed that Jews be compelled to produce special identification documents.—Minister of Interior announces that “in order to destroy Jewish trade in foreign passports,” their issuance will be facilitated.—April. Frontier guards detain fifty Jewish emigrants.—June. Ministry rejects petition of Hungarian merchants, forwarded through the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, asking for abolition of restrictions on Jewish fellow merchants desiring to visit Russia.

RUSSIAN FIRST NAMES.—December. Senate, at instance of Public Prosecutor, annuls acquittal of Odessa Jew accused of having used Russian first name.—January. Right of Russian Jews to assume Russian first names brought before Senate, which decides that Jews may assume them under existing law, a prohibition against practice requiring new legislation.—March. Trials and sentences of Jews accused of using Russian first names annulled under amnesty granted by Czar.—June. Minister of Interior dispatches to provincial authorities copies of Rabbi Zirelsohn’s book on Jewish first names for the guidance of the police authorities.
PRESS ON RUSSO-JEWISH STUDENTS IN GERMANY.—July. The Novoye Vremya and the Rossiya approve action of Bavarian students against Russo-Jewish students. The Rossiya follows lead of the Novoye Vremya, stating that student agitation is not directed against Russians.—August. The Retch protests against attitude of Russian Ministry in connection with anti-foreign movement in German universities.—September. Prince Mestchersky condemns the Rossiya for attacks on Russo-Jewish students in German universities.

MILITARY SERVICE AND FINES.—July. At Wilna, fines aggregating one hundred and ninety thousand roubles ($95,000) imposed on Jewish families for missing members who emigrated or died, but whose names are retained on recruiting registers.—At Gulutcha (Balta), police decline to correct error in registration, crediting Jacob Tchulski with two sons of the same name, entered as born a month apart; Tchulski required to pay three hundred roubles ($150) fine for failure of alleged son to appear for military service, and Tchulski's only son loses exemption from military service accorded to an only son.—August. Commander of the troops in Warsaw district inquires of regimental officers how many Jewish volunteers they could accept without endangering efficiency of regiments.—December. At Warsaw, fines aggregating one hundred and twenty thousand roubles ($60,000) imposed on Jews for alleged missing recruits.—At Libau, fines aggregating forty-five thousand roubles ($22,500) imposed for alleged missing recruits.—February. Senate decides that where a medical certificate of inability to appear before recruiting commission is presented, fine for missing recruit should not be imposed.—Crown Rabbi of Kherson proposes that Rabbinical Commission request Government for facilities to correct registers in order to prove that errors in these are basis of charge that Jews avoid military service.—March. Senate decides that Czar's amnesty manifesto annulled unpaid fines for alleged missing recruits. Ministry refuses to concur in decision.—The Retch publishes accounts of police at Smorgon (Wilna) selling contents of poor Jewish homes to raise three hundred roubles ($150) fine imposed for alleged missing recruits.—May. After six years delay, Senate orders release of Jew who appealed against illegal enrollment in Turkestan in 1907, and who had died in interim.—Czar approves decision of Court of Appeals of Upper House that Jewish families are not to be fined when recruits are late in appearing before recruiting commissioners.—June. At Prushkoff, property of poor Jew sold to satisfy penalty for alleged failure of son to appear for military service. Police refuse to desist from sale, although it was shown that the alleged delinquent was discharging his second year of service.—Attack made on Jews in connection with military service.
at Congress of Physicians and Naturalists disowned by the Congress.

POGROM LEADERS AND COURTS.—AUGUST. Sentence of imprisonment of four months for organizers of pogrom near Warsaw, in 1900, reduced to one week.—NOVEMBER. Three organizers of Vetchin (Minsk) pogrom sentenced to penal servitude for from three and one-half to eight years; nine are imprisoned for eighteen months.—At Barnaul, ringleaders of pogrom sentenced to imprisonment for from four to eight months.—Ringleaders of Ekaterinodar massacre, 1905, sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.—DECEMBER. Court petitions for pardon for ringleaders of pogrom on ground that they fought revolutionary Jews.—JANUARY. Czar pardons organizers of pogrom at Novomoskovsk.—APRIL. Twenty-one organizers of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk pogrom, 1905, sentenced to imprisonment for short terms; twenty acquitted; court to appeal to Czar for reduction of sentences (Apl.); pardoned by Czar (May).

II

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

DUMA DISCUSSION AND LEGISLATION

OCTOBER.—Announced that Ministry will introduce provision in municipal bill permitting Jews in towns of Pale to form separate curia for election of representatives on local councils.

DECEMBER.—Council of Russian merchants, acting on suggestion of Premier, introduces bill into Duma providing for abolition of restrictions against Jewish merchants.—Debate in Duma on Jewish question. Markoff, president of "Real Russian" Union, attacks Jews "who monopolize land and trade." Purishkevitch demands that government adhere to present restrictions. Shulgin advocates that credit be nationalized before Jews are emancipated, in order to minimize opportunity for Jewish competition. Liberals attack anti-Jewish policy and ritual murder agitation and lay before Duma Committee address to Czar protesting against oppression of subject nationalities. Miliukoff attacks inhumanity of treatment of Jews and cites circular of Governor of Courland ordering police to exact the fine of three hundred roubles ($150) from families of alleged missing Jewish recruits, even if they have to sell tools of mechanics, and to expel Jewish workmen prevented from following their trades on account of confiscation of their tools as not entitled to residence.

JANUARY.—Karavlov, leader of peasant faction in Duma, expresses himself as favoring abolition of Pale and against exclu-
sion of Jews from army.—Upper House accepts suggestion of Minister of Commerce, to permit Sunday and holiday trading for five hours, and amends Duma bill providing for complete closing.—Committee of Upper House recommends extension to Poland of operation of municipal act, under which Jews cannot be chosen as councillors, but Governor may appoint Jewish representatives at his discretion. Motion for total exclusion of Jews from local councils defeated in Upper House, which passes bill as recommended by Committee (Apl.). Liberal members point out that bill puts Jewish majorities in Pale cities at mercy of Christian minorities. Duma Committee accepts bill as passed by Upper House, amended so as to exclude Jews from executive posts and from positions of honor (May).

February.—In reply to interpellation in Duma Committee, Assistant Minister of War defends employment of Jewish contractors as in interest of State.—Labor Party compelled to delete, from a bill introduced, a statement that Third Duma had oppressed Jews.—Hurwitz, Jewish deputy, attacks anti-Jewish educational restrictions as fostering racial hatred in schools.

March.—Liberals prepare bill granting franchise to all citizens in local elections.—On motion to prevent Jewish deputies from voting on matters relating to Orthodox Church, President of Duma rules that, as members of the House, Jewish deputies are entitled to vote on all questions.

April.—Proposal to close all special courses for dentists, to prevent Jews from taking them in order to secure right of residence outside Pale.—Duma Committee debates proposal to prohibit Jews from occupying State posts. No action taken.—Bill introduced providing that Jews be permitted to edit newspapers only in Pale.—Proposal to legalize practice of authorities to deny to Jews internal passports for life, compelling them to renew passports from time to time.—Ministries of Interior and Education protest against Senate decision to postpone military service of Jews studying abroad.—In Duma, anti-Jewish deputies attack record of Jews in army. The Retch publishes article showing loyalty of Jews in war as revealed by official statistics and pointing out that Jews furnished relatively more recruits than Russian nobles.—Deputies of Right reintroduce bill for taking over grain trade by State. Bill rejected by Cabinet on advice of Premier (May).

May.—Duma, with consent of Ministry of Commerce, fixes norm of five per cent for Jewish representatives in new Industrial Council, Karaites to be regarded as Jews for purposes of this act.

June.—Professor Miliukoff, Liberal leader, delivers address in Duma, denouncing expulsions of Jews all over Russia, holding
that the persecution of Jews undermined the honor of Russia abroad. Deputies Bomash, Roditcheff, and Yagello similarly protest against anti-Jewish restrictions.—Deputy Friedman dwells on persecution of Jews since the régime of Plehve, criticising the order of General Rennekampf prohibiting army officers from associating with Jews, the petition of Real Russians for exempting pogrom leaders from punishment, the anti-Jewish attitude of Minister of Commerce. He points out that the condition of Christians in the Pale is better than outside of the Pale.—Premier Kokovtzeff, replying to charge that the Government gave state support to Jewish captains of industry, denied responsibility for such action, and criticised campaign against Jewish merchants.—Duma votes to censure Ministry of Interior for sowing discontent among the various nationalities in Russia, and delaying reforms promised by Czar in 1905.—President of Duma Rodzianko, Professor Aleixianko, chairman of Budget Committee, Secretary of Octobrists Lutz, and Liberal leaders Malakoff and Alexandroff, issue statements on the attitude of Duma towards the Jews, to the effect that the Jewish question will not be considered for the reason that the Octobrists holding the balance of power are divided on this point, and that the Upper House is hostile towards concessions to Jews.—In discussion of Polish Local Government Bill, Deputy Friedman points out that in seventy-four of the one hundred and sixteen Polish towns, the Jewish majority are put at mercy of the Polish minority. Bill adopted by Duma.—In Duma, Dr. Hurwitz protests against anti-Jewish educational restrictions, pointing out that Jews are refused admission in spite of the fact that there were five thousand vacant places in the universities and twenty-seven thousand in the secondary schools. He denounces the system of casting lots, introduced for admission of students in faculties of medicine.

FINLAND

JANUARY.—Parliament appoints committee on Jewish question. Parliamentary Committee declines to include in address to Czar petition for emancipation of Jews.—Parliament amends bill granting wider privileges to Russians in Finland so as to include Russian Jews.—Russian cabinet resolves that “Jews, gypsies, and foreigners” may not vote in Finland.

MAY.—Czar gives formal assent to legalization of shehitah in Finland.—In Diet, Deputy Wik, representing opposition, states that treatment of Jews is a disgrace, and urges that Finland do not follow example of Russia.—Mechelin, ex-chief of Finnish government, in reply to Dr. Tchlenow, states that restrictions against Jews in Finland are fundamental laws, which can be changed only by Czar, who, on three occasions since 1872, had rejected petitions of Finnish Diet to remove Jewish disabilities.
EVENTS IN 5673—RUSSIA

DISASTERS

JULY.—At Radzivilova (Lomzha), fire destroys all houses.—In Kremenchoog and Karasobazar, Jewish residences damaged by flood.

AUGUST.—At Monastirschina (Moghileff), one hundred and thirty-eight houses, mostly Jewish, and two synagogues destroyed by fire.—At Plotzk (Vitebsk), fire renders nearly a thousand Jewish families destitute; relief committee organized.—At Pozost-Zagorodni (Minsk), a hundred houses inhabited by Jews destroyed by fire.—Floods at Lodz and Kishineff.—At Vetka (Moghileff) and Loyeva (Bessarabia), incendiary fires cause panics among Jews.—Fires at Starobin (Minsk), Kritcheff (Moghileff), and Stoff (Kalish).—Large part of Belsk (Keltz), a Jewish town, destroyed by fire.—In Vitebsk, cholera epidemic; at Radom, one hundred and fifty Jews stricken.

SEPTEMBER.—At Serey (Soovalki), Jewish houses destroyed by fire; Jews appeal to their coreligionists abroad.—At Terespol (Poland), four women killed and twenty-three injured in panic caused by overturning of lamp in synagogue.

APRIL.—At Szolkovka (Looblin), eighty Jewish houses and the synagogue, two hundred years old, destroyed by fire.

MAY.—At Belsitz (Poland), hundred Jewish houses destroyed and three hundred Jewish families rendered homeless by fire.

JUNE.—At Hrubeshoff (Poland), fire destroys three hundred shops, impoverishing two thousand Jews.—At Vishkoff (Poland), fire renders two hundred Jewish families homeless.

MISCELLANEOUS

JULY.—At Minsk, peasants of Talka testify that official of government spirits monopoly urged them to massacre Jews.—Permission accorded to Jewish aviator Abramovitch to alight in St. Petersburg in flight from Berlin to that city.

AUGUST.—At Drisa (Vitebsk), Governor refuses silver tray with bread and salt presented by Jewish community.—Provincial authorities receive circular calling attention to order of Senate that Jews entering any Christian sect other than the Orthodox Church will not be exempted from restrictions applicable to Jews.—At Minsk, secret police examine members of Jewish community, following circulation of proclamation, alleged to emanate from Jewish revolutionists, presenting Jews as powerful organized Kahal, working for immediate release of Beilis and against Czar's intention to create Purishkevitch a governor.—False charge made that leader of military revolt at Hessen was a Jew.

SEPTEMBER.—Jewish Assistant Superintendent on Southwestern Railway dismissed, though investigation of his department showed
everything to be in proper order.—In article in the Rossiya, M. Syramiatnikoff, a friend of the Premier, advocates abolition of Pale.

**OCTOBER.**—Jewish writers, Einhorn, Silburg, and Weter, exiled from Wilna for alleged revolutionary activity.—Professor Ozeroff in Russkoe Slovo maintains that restrictions on Jews impede Russian economic progress; advocates emancipation for Jews on economic grounds.—In Wilna, three officers of secret police accused of imprisoning Jews to extort money. Two are acquitted and one sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks.—Colonel Lille, who murdered a Jew of Kieff for playing foreign music, sentenced to four months' imprisonment. In December, sentence anulled. In February, Senate reaffirms sentence.—At Warsaw, two hundred Jewish bakers arrested for planning to strike for higher wages.

**NOVEMBER.**—Prominence given by liberal press to astronomical discovery made in Paris by Liber Olchovsky, Jew of Bakoo, who was refused admission to Russian high school.—Court clergy and priests pass resolution against intermarriage between Orthodox Russians and Jews.

**DECEMBER.**—Czar pardons boy, Rappaport, imprisoned since 1906, for murder of Governor-General of Ekaterinoslaff. Real criminal confessed to crime in Paris, and French League for Human Rights pressed case.—Russian General Staff issues recommendation to officers and soldiers to read the Zemstchina, organ devoted to Jew-baiting and blood libel stories.—Governor-General issues order permitting foreign Jews to reside throughout Kieff.—Monk Iliadore in address to Holy Synod asks pardon of Jews for having carried on agitation against them.—Jewish Advocate Lipshitz presents an Antokolsky Department to Czar Alexander III Art Museum, Moscow.—Walk, Jewish student, in examinations at St. Petersburg Military Academy, wins distinctions entitling him to study at Academy for rank of Professor; scholarship must, however, be confirmed by Minister of War, as under prohibition enacted by Third Duma Jews cannot enter Academy. Walk subsequently commits suicide.—Prominent Kieff Christians petition Liberals in Duma to ameliorate condition of Jews.—Amfiteatroff, Russian writer, appeals to Russian literary men to agitate in behalf of Jewish emancipation.

**JANUARY.**—Commander of an infantry regiment, in swearing in Jewish recruits, praises conscientious services of Jewish soldiers in his regiment.—According to Ministerial decision submitted to Senate, only converted Jews and their adult descendants are permitted to re-adopt Jewish faith.—Book on the Simferopol pogrom trial ordered burned by authorities.—The Russki Invalid, organ of War Office, announces that Jewish doctors are included in Russian army list.

**FEBRUARY.**—Russian Academy asks Ministry to permit Professor Goldziher, Budapest Jewish savant, to attend Conference of
Academy at St. Petersburg. Permission granted; privilege refused by Professor Goldziher.

**March.**—Bokhara Jews placed under Russian law instead of native law. Emir proposes to Russian Ministry amelioration of their condition.—Russian Foreign Office declines to confirm appointment of Hurevitch, a Jew, as Italian Vice-Consul at Kharkoff, post which Italian government proposed to create.—Russian Ministry discovers many foreign Jews in Empire having no right of residence, and orders their expulsion. Foreign consuls refuse to send to their respective countries Jews who cannot produce satisfactory foreign passports from their native country. Senate decides that matter requires special legislation.—Committee of Upper House resolves that "Jews" rather than "adherents of the Law of Moses" is proper appellation.—Austrian Jewish actress, Madame Herman, refused permission to enter Russia.—Semi-official St. Petersburg agency spreads throughout Russia libel that assassin of King of Greece is Jew named Ashkenazi. Agency censured for its action by Liberal organ; the Den.

**April.**—Assistant Minister of Justice Gasman, a convert, refused a seat in Upper House.—At Military Medical Academy, under new constitution introduced, even children and grandchildren of converted Jews are barred from entering.—Skuridin convicted of extorting five thousand roubles ($2500) from Odessa Jewish Community; sentenced to imprisonment for two years and fine of three thousand five hundred roubles ($1750).—Jewish deputation from Kutais desiring to place before Viceroy of Caucasus list of grievances against local authorities overtaken by them and compelled to return.—Public notary dismissed at Grodno for having registered thirty-five years ago purchase of peasant's land by Jew.—M. Meneshikoff, in the Novoye Vremya, charges Jews with enticing Russian peasants to the United States and Canada to the detriment of Russia.

**May.**—Orders issued to Governors before Easter to prevent riots. Book published in Germany giving opinions of English, German, and French medical authorities disproving conclusions reached by two Russian medical experts regarding murder of Yuchinsky. The Zemstchina and the Rossiya condemn publication. The Retch approves impartial and authoritative judgment of foreign experts.—At Wilna, authorities confiscate Dr. Lebenson's book on Hebrew literature, because poem by Bialick on Kishineff pogrom is included.—At Tulchin (Podolla), Torah scroll stolen. Zaddik, attempting to recover it, arrested.

**June.**—At Ostroka (Volhynia), Jew arrested for relating to peasant fellow travellers the hardships suffered by Jews, on the ground that he was criticising the government.—Two prominent Italian Jews given permission to visit Russia in order to study the economic development of the Empire.—Censor bars portions of
Herman Bernstein's work, Interviews with Great Men, reflecting upon Russian attitude towards the Jews.

III

JEWSHE COMMUNAL LIFE

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY

JULY.—Moscow Jewish Education Society plans Jewish museum with branches in Pale centres.—Under auspices of Agudas Yisroel, a number of Jewish miners conveyed to Kattowitz (Silesia), Jewish Community defraying part of transportation, and Governor-General, Poland, agreeing to issue cheap passports. In August, ninety per cent of men return to Russia. Ill-health and hostility of native miners render project a failure.—At Warsaw, Bezalel Company organized to promote sale of products of Bezalel School, Palestine.—Three hundred Jews reported to have left for Palestine during June through efforts of Palestine Committee.

AUGUST.—At Odessa, Jewish veterans obtain permission of Czar to build synagogue in memory of war of 1812 (Dec.).—At Lodz, Hebrew kindergarten opens.—At Eupatoria, Karaite conference of delegates from twenty-nine communities elects Advocate Shabbetai Duvan as Haham.

SEPTEMBER.—At Odessa, Jewish gymnasium with status of crown secondary school reopens by authorization of Ministry. In St. Petersburg, authorities sanction organization for promoting education of children.—At Eupatoria, synagogue opened in presence of civil authorities.

OCTOBER.—At St. Petersburg, Crown Rabbi receives special permission to organize courses in Hebrew and Jewish history.—St. Petersburg Society for Promotion of Agriculture and Artisanship among Jews plans to foster gardening.—At Otvotzk (Poland), Jewish sanatorium opened.

NOVEMBER.—Rabbinical Committee to reassemble in 1913 invited by Ministry to submit program of subjects for discussion.—At Kieff, celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Jewish Hospital attended by representatives of University, municipality, and administration; monument unveiled in honor of founder, I. Brodsky.—At St. Petersburg, Society for Promoting Health among Jews in Russia organized.

JANUARY.—At Warsaw, society formed for purchase of land in Palestine.—At Lodz, eight hadarim with about one thousand girls on rolls closed.—Fiftieth anniversary conference of Jewish Education Society, St. Petersburg, takes steps to improve hadarim, organize Hebrew teachers, and publish pedagogic literature.—Kieff Jewish Education Society permitted to open new hadarim after interval of several years.
FEBRUARY.—At St. Petersburg, Jewish Museum in memory of late Baron Horace Günzburg opened.

MARCH.—Conference of rabbis and communal workers, Tchernigoff, considers demand of rabbis to supervise hadarim in order to arrest reform tendency. Majority of conference favor study of Russian language in hadarim.

MAY.—At Lodz, company chartered under name of Bethlehem Jehudah for purchase of land in Palestine.—At Wilna, Emigration Conference resolves to establish medical aid for emigrants, a rabbinical and judicial committee, to take energetic steps to trace deserting husbands, to create a frontier committee at Warsaw, to improve hygienic conditions at control stations, to recommend that Jewish Colonization Association take charge of Galveston emigration, to co-operate in diverting immigration to other ports than New York, to organize courses in English and lectures on life in America, and to convene international Jewish immigration congress. Conference instructs Central Committee to inquire into practicability of establishing emigration bank.

JUNE.—At meeting at St. Petersburg of Society for Regulating Jewish Emigration, committee of bank representatives appointed to draft constitution for Emigration Bank and to convene a meeting in the autumn for the formal establishment of the bank. Society resolves to establish information bureau for emigrants.—At Siedlce, Polish rabbis issue statement condemning dances, Jewish newspapers, and modern literature, and urging return to orthodoxy.—At Gorbatka (Radom), conference held by Zaddikim and laymen. Polish boycott, co-operative activity among Jews, a Jewish bank, and improvement of conditions for emigrants discussed. Conference favors establishment of orthodox newspaper.—Zaddik of Kusmir grants twenty thousand roubles for purpose of sending orthodox settlers to Palestine.—Following upon return of successful preliminary expedition under Rappaport, a conference at St. Petersburg resolves upon an extensive Jewish ethnographic expedition in co-operation with Jewish Historical and Ethnographical Society, to collect historical documents and objects and to record Jewish folklore and melodies.—At Odessa, Palestine Cinematograph Company formed, to distribute in Europe and America films depicting Jewish life in Palestine.

PHILANTHROPIC GIFTS

SEPTEMBER.—At Moscow, Vishnak and Shub donate forty thousand roubles ($20,000) to building fund of Jewish Hospital, Jaffa, for children's department.—NOVEMBER. At Kharkoff, Buras gives Jewish community property valued at two hundred thousand roubles ($100,000).—At St. Petersburg, Ginsburg gives house for Home for Aged Jews.—JANUARY. At Kishineff, Kligman donates one hundred and twenty-five thousand roubles ($62,500) to com-
munity for Home for Aged Jews.—At Kieff, Halpern undertakes to erect sanatorium for tuberculous Jews.—FEBRUARY. At Vitebsk, Bezsmutni gives to local hospital property valued at three hundred thousand roubles ($150,000).—MARCH. At Riga, Gurevitch bequeaths two hundred thousand roubles ($100,000) for Home for Aged Jews.—MAY. At St. Petersburg, Society for Promotion of Agriculture and Artisanship among Jews receives twenty-eight thousand roubles ($14,000) and Jewish Educational Society eleven thousand five hundred roubles ($5,750) from Poliakoff bequests.

GENERAL

AUGUST.—At Warsaw, three of four Yiddish theatres close; fourth suspends occasionally.

OCTOBER.—The Wohin, organ of Ito Emigration Department, suspends publication.—At Suraz (Tchernigoff), dedication of monument to fallen heroes of Jewish Defense Committee of 1905 pogrom.—At Lodz, Rabbi Eliezer Leib Treistman elected Chief Rabbi. In January governor annuls election.—St. Petersburg and provincial communal workers resolve to convene Jewish members of electoral colleges in Duma elections, to consider situation of Jews. Plan is later abandoned on account of interference of authorities.—The Novi Voschod, commenting on statement of French Premier Poincaré, that it would be unfair to Russian Jews to give greater privileges to foreign Jews, says categorically that Russian Jews do not favor restrictions on foreign coreligionists.

NOVEMBER.—Kovno Grand Committee approves terms of Liberal bill providing for freedom and equality of all Russian subjects, and rejects suggestion of communal workers that Jews be specifically mentioned as coming under its provisions; Zionist members of Committee resign.—Russo-Jewish colonists authorized by government to hold a conference.—At Warsaw, I. L. Perez, Yiddish poet and writer, asked to resign post as Secretary of Jewish Community, for political activity in recent elections.—Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of the Kol Mevasser, first Yiddish newspaper in Empire.

JANUARY.—Unser Leben, Yiddish daily, revived to replace Gut Morgen, a small paper.—In St. Petersburg, the Zeit, Jewish labor weekly, appears.—At Kishineff, six hundred Jewish families apply for fuel. Unemployment is widespread at Lodz and Berdicheff and in Bessarabia.—At Odessa, ten thousand three hundred Jewish families, eighteen hundred more than last year, supplied with fuel during winter by Jewish charities.

MARCH.—Ezekiel Lipschitz of Kalish elected rabbi of Kovno.—The Novi Voschod and Hazefirah criticize proposed International Jewish Organization as not truly representative.
APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

M. BELONSON, Kharkoff, awarded Stanisloff Order by Czar, June, 1913.

MAYER BOMASH, Lodz, elected to Duma, Oct., 1913.

H. DEITCHMAN, Podolia, awarded Stanisloff Order by Czar, June, 1913.

M. FREI invited to become Professor at Moscow Conservatory, Oct., 1912.

NAPHTALI FRIEDMAN, Kovno, elected to Duma, Oct., 1913.

M. GESSEN, Elisabetgrad, awarded honorary citizenship by Czar, Jan., 1913.

DR. GOLDENBERG, of Odessa Hospital, awarded St. Anne Order, Third Class, Apl., 1913.

DR. GOLDSTEIN, Berdiansk, awarded Vladimir ribbon by Czar, Oct., 1912.

M. M. GOTTLIEB, Odessa, awarded honorary citizenship by Czar, Jan., 1913.

M. GRUNKEN awarded silver medal by Czar, Jan., 1913.

M. HUREVITCH, Kharkoff, awarded Stanisloff Order by Czar, June, 1913.

EZEKIEL HURWITZ, Mitau (Courland), elected to Duma, Oct., 1913.

A. KATZ, Podolia, awarded Stanisloff Order by Czar, June, 1913.

M. KLEINMAN, Ananieff, made Collegiate Councillor, June, 1913.

HIRSCHMAN LEIBIN, Pavlograd, made Court Councillor, June, 1913.

DR. LURIE, Municipal Medical Officer, Kishineff, awarded St. Anne Order, Third Class, by Czar, Jan., 1913.

DR. MARIASHES, of Odessa Hospital, awarded St. Anne Order, Third Class, by Czar, Apl., 1913.

M. N. ROSENBERG, appointed professor of pianoforte at Saratoff Musical College, Nov., 1912.

M. SAITZER, Kieff, invited to become professor at University of Tomsk, Siberia, July, 1912.

DR. SALTZMAN, Simferopol, awarded Stanisloff Order, Second Class, by Czar, Jan., 1913.

M. SHIFLIS, Odessa, awarded gold medal and Annensky ribbon by Czar, Jan., 1913.

M. SHILGINER awarded title of Court Councillor by Czar, Jan., 1913.

M. STERNBERG, Odessa, awarded honorary citizenship by Czar, Jan., 1913.

VICTOR SZURMUNSKY, Wilna, appointed lecturer at St. Petersburg University, Dec., 1912.

M. WEINSTEIN, Odessa, awarded Stanisloff Order, Third Class, by Czar, Jan., 1913.
NECROLOGY

BENOS APPLEBAUM, Apatoff, aged 104, June, 1913.
JEHUDAH LEIB DAVIDSON, journalist, Biala, aged 56, Nov., 1912.
FANNY EPSTEIN, actress, Warsaw, aged 45, Feb., 1913.
—— FREIMAN, officer and millionaire, Riga, July, 1912.
—— FRIEDLANSKI, rabbi, scholar, and author, Paritch, Nov., 1912.
M. GRAVE, communal worker, Poland, June, 1913.
MAXIMILIAN HERTZ, communal worker, Poland, June, 1913.
MAX HIRSCH, colonel in Boer War, Piotrokovsk, Poland, aged 86, July, 1912.
JACOB KATZENELLENBOGEN, artist and pedagogue of Lodz, at Warsaw, Aug., 1912.
MOSES KIRK, officer in Polish rebellion of 1863, Pobianaz, aged 120, June, 1913.
JAN KIRSCHKOT, engineer, Zionist leader, Warsaw, at Frankfort-on-Main, aged 34, Aug., 1912.
CHAIM MOSHKIN, Dvinsk, aged 127, June, 1913.
HIRSCH NUROCK, rabbi, Mitau, Feb., 1913.
MADAME REISMAN, communal worker, sister of Shalom Aleichem, Rozistcheff, Kieff, Sept., 1912.
JACOB ROTHWABD, secretary of Jewish Community, Warsaw, founder of first Jewish paper in Polish, author, aged 75, May, 1913.
—— SHEINFELD, physician and communal worker, Riga, Aug., 1912.
S. SHEINHAK, communal worker, Poland, June, 1913.
GABRIEL SIEGEL, chief rabbi, Lodz, aged 67, Sept., 1912.
EPHRAIM ZALMAN WEINGOTT, rabbi and author, Lepna, aged 68, July, 1912.
AARON ZEEB WILE, rabbi, Kieff, aged 67, Nov., 1912.
ISAIAH SELIG ZUK, communal worker, Wilna, Nov., 1912.

SERVIA

GENERAL.—OCTOBER. Company of Jewish volunteers, numbering nine hundred, organized for war. Press comments on prompt response of Jewish reservists to call to arms.
See also THE BALKAN WARS AND THE JEWS, pp. 188-206.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

DR. ASHKENAZI appointed to supervise Belgrade hospital, Nov., 1912.
BURNI BENZION, Radical candidate, elected to Servian Skupshtina (Parliament), Oct., 1912.
ADVOCATE NATHANSON, Odessa, receives Order of Stanislaus, for activity against white slave traffic.
SPAIN

AUGUST.—At Madrid, Secretary of Artisans’ Society publishes appeal to Jews to return to Spain.—SEPTEMBER. The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that Spain is making efforts to induce return of Jews.—MARCH. At Madrid, Jews from Bayonne, France, organize congregation.

SWEDEN

JANUARY.—At Stockholm, Scandinavian Zionist Federation organized by societies of Stockholm, Göteborg, Christiana, and Copenhagen, with central office at Stockholm.—APRIL. Jacques Goldberg, Stockholm, receives Knight's Cross of Wasa Order, First Class.

SWITZERLAND

GENERAL.—AUGUST. At St. Moritz, propaganda meeting held in interests of Agudas Yisroel.—At Zurich, International Congress of the Society for Protection of Animals and Prevention of Vivisection adopts resolution condemning shehitah and advocating its prohibition.—SEPTEMBER. At Zurich, society organized to promote study of Jewish folk songs and music.—DECEMBER. Union of Russo-Jewish students at Swiss and South German universities considered at student conference at Strasbourg.—MARCH. At Zurich, convention of Jewish Nationalist students meets and resolves to subsidize research on Jewish problems, to assist students at universities, and to publish magazine in Yiddish and Hebrew.—FEBRUARY. At Zurich, University branch of Ito formed.—APRIL. At Geneva, committee formed to arrange celebration of jubilee of Jewish emancipation in Switzerland.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ARTHUR HOFFMAN, St. Gall, elected Vice-President of republic, Dec., 1912.  
KARL JOEL, Professor of Philosophy, of Basle, elected Rector Magnificus for 1913, Dec., 1912.  
E. WORMSER, Basle, elected member of Parliament, Dec., 1912.

TRIPOLI

APRIL.—In accordance with new law, decisions of the Bet-Din will have the same force for Jews of Tripoli and Cyrenaica as those of a court of law.
GENERAL.—JULY. Jews of Yemen persecuted by Imam Yachya. Grand Vizier Said Pasha promises Chief Rabbi to send instructions to Military Commandant in Yemen to safeguard lives and property of Jews.

AUGUST.—At Vodend (Salonic), non-Jewish population petitions Council-General to change weekly market-day from Saturday to a day on which Jews may participate, in order to improve trade.—In earthquake on shores of Sea of Marmora much suffering caused to Jews.—In Tchorlu, eighty homes and forty stores belonging to Jews destroyed, one hundred and fifty Jewish families made destitute, two million francs loss; in Gallipoli, two hundred and seventy Jewish houses destroyed. Hilfsverein and German Lodges of Order B'nai B'rith send joint relief committee, which establishes relief fund in Constantinople and proceeds to repair and rebuild homes of victims. Destitute take refuge in Constantinople.—At Constantinople, in Mosque of St. Sophia, chief priest delivers address inciting hearers against Young Turks and Zionists.

SEPTEMBER.—Turkish government warns Mohammedan preachers, Constantinople, against delivering anti-Jewish sermons.—Anti-Jewish press campaign calls forth protest to government by deputation of rabbis and members of consistory. Protest considered by Turkish Cabinet, and Procureur-General instructed to proceed against anti-Jewish papers.—The Liberal Entente at party meeting decide not to allot any seats in new Parliament to Jews.—At Haydar Pasha (suburb of Constantinople), Jewish girl abducted from her home by French Assumptionist Sisters and kept in convent. Committee formed to agitate against sending Jewish children to Assumptionist schools.

OCTOBER.—Turkish Ministry issues instructions to Yemen authorities to respect rights of Jews, and troops commanded to refrain from molesting Jews. Large immigration of Yemen Jews to Palestine reported.—On plea of Greek Patriarch and Chief Rabbi, Government decides not to summon Christians and Jews between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five who had never served in the army.

NOVEMBER.—Minister of Justice informs the Chief Rabbi that Official Press Bureau has been ordered to instruct editors of all newspapers to refrain from anti-Jewish agitation.
December.—Following protest against percentage norm instituted for Jewish students, Chief Rabbi informed that authorities at Bagdad have been instructed to admit Jewish students into military and government schools in that city without restrictions.
—At Serres, Jewish quarter inundated by torrent, which sweeps away the greater part of the synagogue and many of the houses.—Emanuel Effendi Karasa, ex-deputy of Salonica, arrested as member of Unionist Party on charge of plotting against government.

February.—Administrative Council of Vilayet of Smyrna discontinues Saturday sessions in deference to Chief Rabbi, who is member of council.—Upon plea of Chief Rabbi, government instructs authorities not to enroll students of yeshibot into army.

March.—At Tchesme (near Smyrna), Jews charged with killing Greek girl for ritual purposes. Jews boycotted by Greeks as result of accusation. Chief Rabbi of Turkey writes to Ecumenical Patriarch asking him to send encyclical to Greeks at Tchesme, reproving them for their hostility to Jews. Official inquiry shows story to have been unfounded, and Metropolitan declares charge absurd. Ecumenical Patriarch informs Chief Rabbi that the Metropolitan of Tchesme has been ordered to restore peace between Greeks and Jews, and end boycott.—Chief Rabbi visited by Russian Ambassador.

April.—Imperial iradé issued in Constantinople modifying press laws so as to make author of calumny against a recognized religion or its spiritual leader or of attempts to incite hatred among different elements in Empire liable to imprisonment.

June.—Hazim Bey, vali of Beirut, declares that he is in favor of Jewish immigration into Syria, as beneficial to the Empire.—In order to prevent forcible conversion, Government raises the age recognized for attainment of majority from fifteen to twenty.—The Jewish Colonization Association decides to discontinue support of its farm school Or Yehudah, near Smyrna.

See also Salonica, pp. 299-300.

Communal Life.—August. At Constantinople, agreement reached between Chief Rabbi of Turkey and the Ashkenazic Community, under which the autonomy of the latter is recognized as well as the authority of the Chief Rabbi.—November. At Smyrna, Council of Jewish Community elects Nissim Danon Chief Rabbi.—December. At Constantinople, Jewish Colonization Association adopts plan for loan fund, to assist Jewish artisans and small tradesmen. Institution authorized by government.—June. At Constantinople, Consistoire determines to close Rabbinical Seminary, and instead to send students to West European seminars.—Julius Reach, rabbi at Gaya, Hungary, appointed rabbi of Ashkenazi community, Constantinople.
II

PALESTINE

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

AUGUST.—Jaffa Hebrew Gymnasium recognized by Turkey and Switzerland. Government proposes to grant local autonomy to Palestinian Jewish colonies, consisting of one hundred or more Turkish subjects.

SEPTEMBER.—At Jerusalem, Hebrew recognized as language in which voters may fill out ballot papers at municipal elections.

OCTOBER.—Large immigration of Yemen Jews to Palestine reported.

NOVEMBER.—At Jerusalem, order issued prohibiting sale or transfer of land or houses to Ottoman or foreign Jews, or from one Ottoman Jew to another. On protest of Chief Rabbi to Grand Vizier and to Minister of Interior, order withdrawn, and head of land office in Jerusalem dismissed for issuing it.—Rishon-le-Zion and Ness Ziona organized as one municipality (Ballodie).—Rehobot organized as municipality.

DECEMBER.—Tahir Hairedine Bey, prominent in anti-Jewish party, appointed Governor of Jerusalem.—At Jerusalem, medical school for Tropical Research established.

JANUARY.—Beth Shemesh unearthed by Palestine Exploration Fund workers, McKenzie and McAllister, according to dispatch from Jerusalem to London Daily Mail.

FEBRUARY.—Governor of Jerusalem, Tahir Hairedine Bey, dismissed, and Madjid Bey appointed in his place.—Chief Rabbi sends to Sublime Porte a memorial on the restriction on foreign Jews visiting Palestine (red ticket), and urges abolition of exceptional laws against foreign Jews, and in particular those relating to the purchase and sale of land in Palestine.

APRIL.—Telephone service installed in Jerusalem.

MAY.—French government in note to Porte claims right to exercise protection over gymnasium at Jaffa among other institutions in Turkey.

JUNE.—Rechid Bey, former Minister of Interior and Governor at Jerusalem, in interview with representative of Budapest paper expresses himself in favor of Jewish activity in Palestine.

JEWISH ACTIVITY IN AND ON BEHALF OF PALESTINE

COLONIES AND COLONIZATION ACTIVITY.—JULY. Three hundred Jews reported to have left Russia for Palestine during June, with the help of the Palestine Committee.—AUGUST. At Rapha, Anglo-Egyptian authorities sanction sale of ten thousand dunams of land to Anglo-Palestine Company, for colonization by
Agudath Yisroel (of Jaffa), and group of Bielistock Jews.—Central Committee of Mizrahi Zionist Federation, at meeting held in Berlin, decides to establish agricultural colony in neighborhood of Jerusalem; fifty thousand francs ($10,000) are subscribed.—September. Conference of agricultural laborers in colonies, held at Jaffa, plans a sick benefit fund, with office at Petah Tikwah.—October. Labor Bureau opened in Jaffa to supply information concerning employment to prospective immigrants into Palestine.—Carmel Wine Company at meeting, Warsaw, votes grant of twenty per cent of its profits to the colonies in Palestine. —Jewish colonists undertake the cultivation of sandy area of about twenty-eight thousand dunams between the colonies and the sea.—Dilov and Bet-Hanina, in vicinity of Jerusalem, acquired by Zionist organization.—November. At Rishon-le-Zion, construction of plant for water supply completed.—January. At Warsaw, society incorporated for purpose of purchasing land in Palestine. —Turkish government confirms purchase of land in Samaria and Galilee by Palestine Department of the Zionist Organization. Amount paid, 750,000 francs ($150,000).—February. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, contributes $10,000 for five years for work of Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station, Haifa, Palestine, and $20,000 to its building fund.—Jewish Colonization Association co-operates with Zionist organization in purchase of large tract of land in Palestine, to be developed by the Palestine Land Development Company.—Wine of Rishon-le-Zion cellars for sixth time awarded Grand Prix at the Turin International Exhibition.—March. Anglo-Palestine Company and German-Palestine Bank send M. J. Arvas to study European markets for oranges, on account of low prices received for Jaffa fruit. Committee representing these organizations and the Pardes Company and the German Syndicate appointed to formulate plan for a general association of fruit growers.—May. At Lodz, company chartered under name of Bethlehem Jehudah, for purchase of land in Palestine.—June. At Tiberias, branch opened of Anglo-Palestine Company.

Educational Activity.—July. Safed boys' school opened by Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden.—Call issued by teachers in gymnasia of Jaffa and Jerusalem for the formation of an association of teachers in Palestinian secondary schools to promote secondary school work and provide means for further training of teachers.—October. Palestine Committee of Odessa Hoveve Zion Society decides to open, at Jaffa, first class of a four-grade seminary for Jewish female teachers.—November. At Petah Tikwah, arrangements made by colonists for opening Agricultural High School.—Alliance Israélite Universelle instructs its schools in Palestine to give more attention to Hebrew. —At Gibeat Shaül, suburb of Jerusalem, new yeshibah opened.—
Sassoon family, India, reported to have given one million francs ($200,000) for erection of new yeshibah in Jerusalem.—Union of Teachers establishes Educational Museum with department for history, pedagogy, and hygiene.—February. At Petah Tikwah, corner-stone laid for an industrial school for girls, to be supported by Frankfort Frauenverein.—May. Ezrat Nashim Society organized in London for the purpose of aiding industrial school established by the Ezrat Nashim Society of Jerusalem.

**MEDICAL WORK.**—September. At Jaffa, appeal issued for establishment of new hospital.—Vishnak and Shub (Moscow, Russia) donate forty thousand roubles ($20,000) to building fund of Jewish hospital, Jaffa, for children's department.—November. German-Dutch Palestine Committee takes steps to raise funds for the purpose of supporting a doctor to minister to Jewish poor in Jerusalem and to help improve sanitary conditions.—January. Daughters of Zion, Hadassah Chapter, New York City, send two Jewish nurses to Jerusalem, Palestine, to install system of district nursing.—March. At Berlin, society organized for improvement of sanitary conditions in Palestine.

**GENERAL.**—July. At Safed, Jewish young men organize to counteract missionary activity and secure withdrawal of children from mission schools.—At Jerusalem, Society Machzikei Anshe Hayyil organized for the relief of families whose male members are called to serve in the army.—Bezalel Company, Warsaw, organized to promote sale of products of Bezalel School.—August. At Jerusalem, twenty-fifth anniversary of literary activity of A. M. Luncz celebrated.—October. At Jerusalem, J. Mankewitz, of Wilna, Russia, donates ten thousand dollars to various institutions.—November. At Jaffa, first convention of Jewish Gymnastic Societies in Palestine, with branch societies in Rishon-le-Zion, Zichron Jacob, Ness Zionah, and Tel Abib.—At Jerusalem, factory established for diamond polishing.—December. At Jerusalem, workshop for manufacture of articles of mother of pearl established by Nathan Straus, of New York City.—At Tiberias, cholera outbreak; twenty-seven fatal cases.—Nathan Straus contributes ten thousand francs ($2000) for the relief of families impoverished by war.—Bezalel School opens at Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem a shop for the sale of its own products, and also of articles made in other Jewish workshops.—January. Amsterdam Committee of the Halukkah and of Jewish National Fund plan to improve housing facilities for Jewish workshops.—Karl Stadtler, Steinamanger, Hungary, bequeaths five hundred thousand crowns ($100,000) to Jerusalem charities.—Severe economic crisis in Jerusalem. Chief Rabbi Franco appeals for financial help.—February. At Frankfort, Germany, Adas Israel, recently formed, appropriates fifty
thousand francs ($10,000) for settling students of Jerusalem yeshivot in Palestinian colonies.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild acquires land for carrying on archeological investigations; seeks permission to open Jewish museum in Palestine.—March. At Jerusalem, Alliance Israélite Universelle grants ten thousand francs ($2,000) toward payment of rent for Jewish poor.—April. At Tiberias, Behar Haim Alhadef appointed Chief Rabbi.—June. At Jerusalem, trade union of Jewish workmen organized.—At Jerusalem, committee formed to counteract efforts of missionary schools.—Palestine Cinematograph Company formed at Odessa to distribute in Europe and America films depicting Jewish life in Palestine.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Dr. Achioto, Constantinople, serving in army at Janina, made Major, first Jew to receive appointment, Feb., 1913.

Ferid Bey Assed appointed inspector for vilayets of Van and Bitlis, Armenia, May, 1913.

Haim Bidjerano, chief rabbi of Adrianople, receives Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class, Aug., 1912.

Prof. Bier, physician to ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, invited by government to direct Red Crescent organization in the field, Nov., 1912.

Nissim Danon, new chief rabbi of Smyrna, receives Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class, Jan., 1913.

— Edas elected member of Municipal Council, Jerusalem, Sept., 1912.

— Esdes, lawyer, Constantinople, appointed judge in Damascus, Apl., 1913.

Carmi Effendi Eisenberg, Rehobot, appointed lieutenant, Aug., 1912.

— Eljaschar elected member of Municipal Council, Jerusalem, Sept., 1912.


Zeki Bey Hayon appointed director of the staff at Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, May, 1913.

Samuel Effendi Israel, of Police Department, Constantinople, receives gold medal for bravery, June, 1913.

Jessua Bey appointed chief of a bureau in Turkish Ministry of War with rank of Commander, Apl., 1913.

Zia Bey Matalon appointed Inspector General at Bassorah, May, 1913.

Misrachi elected member of Municipal Council, Jerusalem, Sept., 1912.

Moses Neumann, Jerusalem, graduate of Syrian College, Beirut, first Jew of Jerusalem appointed to active military service as a surgeon, Dec., 1912.

Semtov Effendi Revah, Salonica, appointed lieutenant, Aug., 1912.

David Yellin elected member of Municipal Council, Jerusalem, Sept., 1912.

IV

NECROLOGY

Mosche Barki, rabbi, Smyrna, June, 1913.

Chaim Berlin, rabbi, Jerusalem, aged 81, Sept., 1912.

Rachmin Buchritz, rabbi of Tunis, Jerusalem, aged 115, Jan., 1913.

Nissim Effendi Djivré, former Chief of the Civil List, Constantinople, aged 65, May, 1913.

Moïse Fresco, pedagogue, Constantinople, at Vienna, Austria, aged 52, Nov., 1912.

Elieser Grünhut, educator, Petah Tikvah, Palestine, aged 62, Feb., 1913.


Mordechai Mallah, communal worker, Salonica, Mch., 1913.

Nahama Mallah, communal worker, Salonica, Mch., 1913.

Aaron Papirmeister, pioneer colonist, Rishon-le-Zion, Palestine, Nov., 1912.

Yehiel Michael Pines, pioneer of Haskalah movement, Jerusalem, aged 73, Mch., 1913.

Frau Arthur Ruppin, founder and directress of Jewish music schools at Jaffa and Jerusalem, Nov., 1912.

Israel Schechter, pioneer colonist, Zichron Jacob, Palestine, aged 64, Nov., 1912.

Emmanuel Steiner, chief engineer of local section of Orient Railways, Salonica, aged 70, July, 1912.


UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

IMMIGRATION BILL.—July. In connection with immigration bill introduced by Government in Parliament of the Union of South Africa, General Smuts, the Minister, denied that it was
directed against Jewish immigrants.—May. In response to representations by Board of Deputies of Transvaal and Cape Colony, provision is made in bill to regulate immigration in South Africa for establishment, by Governor-General, of Board of Appeals at coast ports, and Yiddish is recognized as European language.

MISCELLANEOUS.—July. Petition sent to Director of Education for the Transvaal, for teaching Hebrew in Government Secondary Schools and Colleges.—November. Max Michaeles presents Sir Hugh Lane's collection of Dutch masters to South Africa as nucleus for national gallery.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE.—August.—At conference of Jewish institutions in Union of South Africa and Rhodesia at Bloemfontein, Board of Deputies of South Africa formed.—December. At Johannesburg, Beth Hamedrash synagogue consecrated.—At Port Elizabeth, new synagogue consecrated.—Representatives of ten Witwatersrand congregations convene at Johannesburg to establish a Kehillah to unite all religious institutions in Witwatersrand area and send circular to synagogues and hebrot inviting delegates to a second conference.—January. Circular addressed to all congregations in Johannesburg and suburbs, inviting delegates for the purpose of forming Union of Congregations in Johannesburg.—At Durban, independent Talmud Torah formed.—April. Association formed of Jewish University students in colleges of South Africa.—May. At Johannesburg, Jewish Tribune begins publication.—June. At Woodstock, synagogue consecrated for the Woodstock and Salt River Congregation.—At Rhodes University College, Jewish study circle organized for students at the College.—Jewish Land Settlement Association of South Africa formed at Johannesburg to collect information, formulate plans, and, if possible, organize a company to facilitate the acquisition of land by Jews for farming.—At Johannesburg, Committee appointed to draft plan for a Kehillah.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Jacob Bernstein, Dunfermline, re-elected Town Councillor, Nov., 1912.

Marcus Bowman re-elected on Town Council of Koffyfontein, Orange Free State Province, Apl., 1913.

Felix Charles Hollander, Durban, Justice of the Peace, re-elected Mayor for third time, Sept., 1912; elected President of United Municipal Associations of South Africa, Jan., 1913.

H. Liberman, Cape Town, elected member of Management and Railway Committee, Apl., 1913.

Charles Spiro, Johannesburg, receives from Senate of Dublin University degree of LL.D., in absentia.
NECROLOGY

Benzion Aaron, communal worker, Jacob's Rush River Diggings, South Africa, aged 46, Oct. 27, 1912.

Harris Goldberg, communal worker, Bloemfontein, Apl. 21, 1913.

Abel Newmark, merchant and communal worker, Cape Town, Nov. 22, 1912.

L. Schiro, rabbi, Cape Town, Nov. 22, 1912.

Charles Sonnenberg, member for Vryburg (Bechuanaland) in Old Cape Parliament, Cape Town, Dec. 20, 1912.

Samuel Stone, merchant and communal worker, Kimberley, Apl., 1913.

UNITED KINGDOM

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

Russian Passport Question.—On August 2, Conjoint Committee of London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association sends to Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, memorial on the restrictions on British Jews in Russia, asking that, in view of negotiations for new treaty between the United States and Russia, the Government take steps to secure amendment of treaty with Russia or a more equitable interpretation of it, or propose to Russia submission of the question to the Hague International Tribunal for arbitration. On October 1, Sir Eyre Crowe replied for Sir Edward Grey that the construction of the treaty in 1862 and 1881 could not now be reversed, and the termination of the treaty would not advance the interests of British Jews, and he regretted that he could not approach the Russian Government as desired. On October 17, Sir J. Randles, M. P., Manchester, inquires in Parliament of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether steps have been taken to secure for British subjects of the Jewish faith the removal of the restrictions heretofore imposed on them in Russia. Secretary replies that there is no right of intervention under the treaty, so long as British Jews are not treated less favorably than those of other countries. Similar reply given to Mr. Glazebrook, M. P. for Manchester (Jan. 7, 1913) and to Lord Robert Cecil (Feb. 13). On October 28, Mr. Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states in Parliament: "The question was considered in 1862 and in 1881, and it would not be possible now to interpret the treaty in a sense contrary to the spirit of the decision then arrived at, nor do I think there is any reason to question the fact that this decision was well-founded."—On Inquiry by Conjoint
Foreign Committee, Sir Edward Grey refuses to receive private deputation on occasion of visit of M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on ground that object of audience would be to suggest intervention in internal affairs of another country.

**BALKAN WAR.—DECEMBER.** The London Times, at request of Greek legation, publishes official communiqué from Athens denying reported excesses by Greek soldiery on Jews of Salonica.—Albanian Committee formed in London to assist establishment of Albanian autonomy and disseminate knowledge of Balkan problem, adopts resolution of Dr. Gaster, for recognition of Jewish rights throughout the Balkans.—**JANUARY.** Delegates of Albanian government announce to representatives of the Jewish Chronicle that all citizens of Albania, without discrimination of creed, will enjoy equal rights.—Dr. Nordau, in the London Times, advocates consideration of Jewish question in settlement of Balkan situation.—Conjoint Committee of Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association asks that the government do not permit transfer of territory to Roumania in settlement of Balkan War, on ground that Roumania has violated Article XLIV of Treaty of Berlin of 1878, through its policy of religious discrimination (Jan. 11 and 24). Sir Edward Grey replies that “though the grievances of the Jews will be borne in mind, the present moment is hardly one when the question can be raised by His Majesty’s government with any prospect of success” (Jan. 17 and Feb. 6).—Conjoint Committee submits memorial to Peace Delegation in London asking that liberties of Jews in Balkans and Greece be safeguarded in treaty of peace.—N. Mishu, Roumanian Minister, in reply to inquiry of Jewish Chronicle, writes that inhabitants of territory ceded to Roumania, whether of Jewish or other nationalities, would enjoy the full political and civil rights they now have as subjects of another country. Especially the Jews, whether of Sillistria or of other localities, who would be ceded to Roumania, would further enjoy the rights they had before as Bulgarian subjects (Mch. 18, also Mch. 15).—In reply to a letter sent by the Jewish Conjoint Committee to Sir Edward Grey on May 23, on the position of Jews in territory to be ceded to Roumania, the Foreign Office replies, on June 9, that the Roumanian Minister had on March 17 written to Sir Edward Grey “that he was charged by his government to state that all inhabitants, whether of Jewish or of other nationalities, of Sillistria and other localities, who would be annexed to Roumania, would, of course, enjoy the full political and civil rights which they had under Bulgarian rule.”

**NATURALIZATION. — SEPTEMBER.** Manchester and Salford United Friendly Societies Council adopts resolution favoring greater facilities for naturalization.—**FEBRUARY.** Naturalization fee reduced from five pounds ($25) to three pounds ($15).
SUNDAY OBSERVANCE AND SHOPS ACT.—AUGUST. Local Watch Committee, Liverpool, instructs head constable to enforce ancient statute against shopkeepers who keep open on Sundays. Appeal made by rabbis to members of City Council for exemption of Jewish shopkeepers observing Saturday.—Petition to Magistrate of Glasgow that shopkeepers in Gorbals district, irrespective of denomination, be exempt from Shops Act during weeks containing Jewish holidays.—OCTOBER. Board of Deputies, London, drafts, for introduction in Parliament, amendment to Shops Hours Bill, exempting Jewish shopkeepers observing the Sabbath and certain festivals from full operations of Act.—MARCH. At Leeds, meeting of Chamber of Trades’ Council appoints deputation to urge Sunday Observance Act of Charles II and arrange for census of shops open on Sundays.—DECEMBER. Resolution of London County Council to fix weekly half-holiday for Thursday opposed by Jewish Shopkeepers’ Association as involving hardship for Jews, especially during winter when Sabbath begins early on Friday.—FEBRUARY. County Council sends circular of inquiry on the desirability of a half-holiday on Thursday to Jewish shopkeepers, and Wednesday found preferable. Deputation from Jewish Shopkeepers’ Association and Board of Deputies wait on Public Control Committee of London County Council with reference to fixing of weekly half-day closing.

SHEHITAH.—MARCH. Committee for Protection of Animals Used for Food, and Humanitarian League, in open letter to Chief Rabbi-Elect, Dr. Hertz, ask for introduction of humane reform in Jewish method of slaughtering.—APRIL. At London meeting to advocate humane methods of slaughter, shehitah attacked.—MAY. Croydon authorities exempt shehitah from new regulations requiring animals to be stunned before slaughter.

MARCONI AFFAIR.—MARCH. Parliament appoints Select Committee to investigate charges against Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel, Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs, and Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George, of improper conduct in awarding contract to British Marconi Company and in speculation in company’s shares.—APRIL. At sitting of Marconi Committee, C. Granville testifies that attacks by Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton on Sir Rufus Isaacs and Sir Herbert Samuel in the Eye-Witness were actuated by anti-Jewish prejudice. Charge denied by Hilaire Belloc in his testimony before the Committee.—JUNE. Cecil Chesterton found guilty of criminally libelling Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of Marconi Company. In passing sentence, the judge observes that Chesterton and possibly those behind him had been partly actuated by racial prejudice.—Parliamentary Committee reports absolving Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs, Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George, and Postmaster-General Her-
bert Samuel of the charges made against them.—In the discussion in Parliament, Prime Minister Asquith characterizes as "most disgraceful" the appeals made to "racial and religious animosity." an element in the case new in English political life.

MISCELLANEOUS.—JULY. Postmaster-General requested by deputation from Board of Deputies to excuse Jews employed in post-office on the Sabbath.—SEPTEMBER. Jewish teacher rejected by Nottingham Education Committee on ground that his observance of Jewish holidays involves considerable absence.—OCTOBER. Conjoint Committee of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women and the Jewish Board of Deputies join in movement for effective legislation against white slave traffic, and send deputation to Home Secretary.—John Howard donates forty thousand pounds ($200,000) to Brighton for convalescent home.—NOVEMBER. Jewish League for Women's Suffrage formed in London.—DECEMBER. Day of election of Councillors changed from Saturday to Thursday to accommodate Jewish voters.—APRIL. Sir Stuart Samuel deprived of his seat in Parliament under statute prohibiting members from having any pecuniary interest in government contracts, his firm, Samuel, Montagu & Co., having contracted with government for purchase of silver for India. On April 30, he is re-elected.—Mrs. Barnett Cohen, of Swansea, returned from visit to Russia, reports mistreatment and imprisonment by Russian officials.—MAY. Report of Divorce Commission recommends penal measures against rabbis pronouncing divorces by Rabbinic law, where the state has not previously annulled the marriage.—Editor of Jewish Chronicle protests to Royal Academy against exhibit of a picture entitled Finance by Edgar Bundy, containing figure caricaturing the Jew. Painter denies any anti-Jewish intent.—JUNE. Pamphlet issued on Kieff blood accusation (Beilis case), giving opinions of English and foreign medical experts, showing the untenability of the charge that the murder was of a ritual character.—Union Street, Commercial Road, London, renamed Adler Street in memory of Chief Rabbi.—At London, at International Congress for Suppression of White Slave Traffic, Chief Rabbi Hertz denounces conduct of Russian police to Jewish women using the "yellow ticket" to enable them to live outside of Pale, in order to attend universities.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JULY.—Library and literary remains of late Myer Davis secured by Jewish Historical Society.—Rabbi Jung advocates establishment of Jewish Technical Schools at meeting of representatives of Federation of Synagogues, London.
AUGUST.—Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London, arranges for religious education by correspondence of children unable to attend religious schools.

OCTOBER.—North London Jewish Club established to combat missionary activity.—At Shepherd's Bush, London, Young Men's Jewish Association established.—At Leeds shehitah board dissolved after an existence of nearly three years.

NOVEMBER.—Arthur Marmorstein takes up duties at Jews' College, succeeding Dr. Hirsch as lecturer in Talmud, Codes, and Bible.

JANUARY.—At Manchester meeting of rabbis, appeal made to Jewish bakers not to bake on Sabbath and to Jewish shopkeepers to support only bakers observing Sabbath.

FEBRUARY.—Board of Guardians adopts plan for training boys for agricultural pursuits.—Joseph Herman Hertz elected Chief Rabbi (17th).—Chief Rabbi Hertz elected Vice-President of Jewish Religious Education Board.—At Cork, Ireland, corner-stone of new synagogue laid.—At London, corner-stone of Bet Holim, Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital, laid.

MARCH.—South-Portland Street Synagogue, Glasgow, Scotland, reopened.—Temporary synagogue of Wandsworth and Balham Congregation, Southport, consecrated.

APRIL.—The Jewish World acquired by proprietors of the Jewish Chronicle.—Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of England, inducted into office at Great Synagogue, London (14th).—At Wilbraham Road, Followfield, corner-stone of South Manchester synagogue and school laid.

MAY.—Committee of West End Synagogue reports in favor of a triennial cycle in the reading of the Law.—West End Synagogue adopts resolution favoring the amendment of the United Synagogue Act, to permit women seatholders to vote in synagogue elections.—Central Synagogue defeats resolution to give vote to women in synagogue elections.

JUNE.—At London, Yeshibah Etz Chayim dedicated.—At Leeds, Jewish Shelter opens.—At Bromley, Kent, congregation organized.—Four children whose fathers fell in the Balkan War to be admitted to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Orphanage in London.

See also Angola Commission Report, p. 304.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS


Nettie Adler, Hackney Central, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
CHARLES BERG awarded King's Police Medal by king, Jan., 1913.
REUBEN COHEN, Stockton-on-Tees, returned member of Town Council, Nov., 1912.
DAVID DAVIS, Kensington North, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
HALDIN DAVIS, London, elected member of Council of the Dermatological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, Oct., 1912.
BAILIE DRESNER, Edinburgh, Scotland, elected to Leith Town Council for three years, Nov., 1912.
JACOB ELYAN, Dublin, Ireland, appointed by Lieutenant-Governor to magisterial bench, May, 1913.
OTTO EMANUEL appointed Second Lieutenant in Second Battalion London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, Jan., 1913.
LEON GASTER appointed by Home Secretary member of committee to inquire into lighting of factories and workshops, Jan., 1913.
H. H. GORDON, Whitechapel, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
Percy A. Harris, Bethnal Green Southwest, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
CHARLES S. HENRY appointed member of Royal Commission to inquire into complaints of delay in hearing of actions and appeals, and Crown cases in King's Bench Division, Dec., 1912.
Leo Joseph, Cardiff, appointed Justice of Peace, May, 1913.
Edward H. Langdon, Manchester, elected President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1913.
A. L. Leon, St. Pancras North, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
Col. George Francis Leveson appointed Companion of the Order of the Bath, June, 1913.
Sir Maurice Levy, M. P., made Baronet by King George, Jan., 1913.
H. B. Lewis-Barned, Paddington South, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
B. Liebermann, B. A., Oxford University, awarded James Mew Scholarship in Rabbinical Hebrew, June, 1913.
Adolph Ludski appointed by London County Council Manager of the Old Castle Street and Chicksand Street Council Schools, May, 1913.
LEWIS GRAHAM MARCUS elected representative of Broad Street Ward on the Court of Common Council, July, 1912.

AMY F. MARKS, London, appointed Inspector to staff of Chief Woman Inspector in Elementary Schools Section, Jan., 1913.

BARNETT MARKS, Mayor of Hove, re-elected by Town Council, Sept., 1912.

MRS. L. MODEL appointed by London County Council a member of the Provisional Committee for London under the National Health Insurance Act, July, 1912.

SIR ALFRED MOND appointed member of the Privy Council, June, 1913.

CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORI, London, chosen President of the University of Southampton, Mch., 1913.

W. A. NEWMAN appointed by Lord Lieutenant on His Majesty's Commission of the Peace for Borough of Limerick, Apl., 1913.

COUNCILLOR BENNO PEARLMAN, Hull, returned member of Hull Board of Guardians for Botanic Ward, Apl., 1913.

LIONEL HENRY ROSENTHAL called to Inner Bar by Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Apl., 1913.

ISIDORE SALMON, Hammersmith, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.

HENRY HYMAN SALOMONS, Brussels, authorized to accept appointment as Chevalier of the Order of the Crown, conferred by the king of the Belgians, Oct., 1912.

ARTHUR M. SAMUEL, Norwich, elected Lord Mayor, Nov., 1912.

ISAAC SAMUEL, J. P., elected member of Cardiff Union Area Sanatorium Committee of Welsh National Memorial, Oct., 1912.

SIR MARCUS SAMUEL elected member of Standing Committee on Commission of Lieutenants for London, Jan., 1913.

SAMUEL SAMUEL elected member of Parliament for Wandsworth, June, 1913.

CHARLES E. SEBAG-MONTEFIORI appointed by London County Council Manager of Stepney Jewish Schools, Feb., 1913.

R. M. SEBAG-MONTEFIORI, Clapham, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.

MARCUS SEWILL re-elected chairman of Improvements and Finance Committee of City Corporation, London, Feb., 1913.

SIR MARC AUREL STEIN, of Indian Archeological Department, awarded Lucy Wharton Medal by University of Pennsylvania, for exploration work in Central Asia, Aug., 1912.

CARL STETTAUER, Mile End, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.


OSCAR E. WARBURG, Hackney North, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1913.
IV

NECROLOGY

EZRA ALTARAS, communal worker, Manchester, aged 47, Jan. 1, 1913.
B. BERLINER, rabbi, London, aged 64, Jan. 15, 1913.

AUGUSTE VAN BIENE, composer and violoncellist, Brighton, aged 63, Jan. 23, 1913.
N. BLASEBALK, communal worker, Leeds, aged 76, June 13, 1913.

ELIJAH DAVID BOWMAN, rabbi, Manchester, Feb. 14, 1913.

SOLOMON CAMRASS, communal worker, Leeds, aged 75, Apr. 15, 1913.


SIR CHARLES D'AGUILAR, general, at Vienna, Austria, aged 91, Nov. 23, 1912.

HARRIS DAVIS, clothier, Walsall, aged 62, May 9, 1913.

ISSAC DAVIS, philanthropist, London, aged 83, Mch. 27, 1913.

JACOB FRAIS, communal worker, Leeds, Mch. 28, 1913.

EDWARD N. FRANKENSTEIN, compiler chess problems, London, aged 73, Mch. 13, 1913.

LEVIN FREDMAN, communal worker, Stoke, Devonport, Oct. 18, 1912.

WALTER GOODMAN, portrait painter and author, West Hampstead, aged 75, Aug. 20, 1912.

DAVID HAIMSOHN, rabbi, London, aged 72, Feb. 23, 1913.


ASHER ISAACS, merchant, Brighton, June 14, 1913.

MAURICE ISAACS, Justice of the Peace, merchant and communal worker, Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 4, 1913.


MARCUS LANDAU, communal worker, London, aged 76, Apr. 1, 1913.

ALEXANDER LEVY, communal worker, Brighton, aged 93, Aug. 30, 1912.

EDWARD A. LEVY, merchant, London, aged 80, Apr. 10, 1913.


JOSEPH NIEHAUS, communal worker, London, aged 76, May 2, 1913.

ABRAHAM LIVINGSTONE, communal worker, Manchester, aged 56, June 29, 1913.

JOSEPH MASSER, poet, Manchester, aged 62, Sept. 13, 1912.

PHIL PHILLIPS, communal worker, Cardiff, aged 57, Feb. 28, 1913.

SIGISMUND POLLITZER, member of London Common Council, Hampstead, aged 71, Dec. 3, 1912.

ELIAS DE PASS, communal worker, London, aged 84, May 9, 1913.

KALMAN M. POSNIAK, inventor of system for teaching mutes, London, aged 77, Nov. 25, 1912.


ABRAHAM ROSENBERG, rabbi, London, May 12, 1913.


DAVID FREDERICK SCHLOSS, communal worker, Kensington, aged 62, Oct. 15, 1912.

SOLOMON SCHONBERG, beadle and collector, London, Mch. 29, 1913.

ISAAC SUWALSKY, rabbi and editor, London, aged 54, May 19, 1913.

ISAAC THOMAS, communal worker, Birmingham, Jan. 10, 1913.

MOSES TRAGER, rabbi, London, aged 81, Apr. 26, 1913.


BENJAMIN WOLGEMUTH, communal worker, Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1912.

MOSES WOOLFE, communal worker, Grimsby, Feb. 14, 1913.

GEORGE DE WORMS, baron, Milton Park, Egham, aged 84, Nov. 26, 1912.