EVENTS IN 5676
JUNE 1, 1915, TO MAY 31, 1916

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A

UNITED STATES

I

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

JUNE 2. New York City: Upon appeal of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Secretary of Labor Wilson suspends order deporting two hundred Russian immigrants, on ground that it is inhuman to subject them to hardships of trip to their homes via Archangel.—OCTOBER 29. United States Supreme Court decides that immigration authorities are not authorized to take into account alleged industrial conditions in place of immigrant's destination, in their supposed relations to immigrant's becoming a public charge.—DECEMBER 7. Senator William P. Dillingham, Vermont, introduces bill containing a literacy test and providing for the limitation of admissions in a year of any nationality to ten per cent of the residents of that nationality.—JANUARY 20-21. Washington, D. C.: Hearing before House Committee on Immigration on Burnett Bill (H. R. 10384). Louis Marshall appears for the American Jewish Committee, Leon Sanders for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Manuel F. Behar for Liberal Immigration League, and Louis E. Levy for the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants and for the Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—31. Burnett Immigration Bill, reported by Committee to the House of Representatives, practically exempts Jewish immigrants from Russia from literacy test.—MARCH 27. Literacy Test retained in Burnett Immigration bill by House of Representatives by vote of 225 to 82.—APRIL 17. Louis Marshall, president of American Jewish Committee, informs Department of State that the Committee has received cablegram stating that Jewish population of Russia fear new series of pogroms in cities and villages, where Jews are now congregated, during Easter.

II

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS:—OCTOBER 29. Indianapolis, Ind.: Proposal to have Bible readings in the high schools opposed by Rabbi Feuerlicht, tabled by School Board.—FEBRUARY 28. Newark, N. J.:
Julius Silberfeld, rabbi, Temple B'nai Abraham, appears before New Jersey State Senate Committee to protest against bill for compulsory Bible reading in elementary schools.—MARCH 14. Albany, N. Y.: Rabbis Bernard Drachman and David de Sola Pool appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee to oppose the Greiner bill providing for reading of selected verses from the Bible in the public schools.—15. Trenton, N. J.: Senate passes Bill requiring the reading of passages from the Old Testament daily in the public school of the State, by vote of 17 to 4.—17. Greenville, Miss.: Reading of Bible in Public School eliminated through efforts of Rabbi Jacob Mielziner.—APRIL 7. Harry Plotz, physician of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, awarded medal, at Uskub, for services in typhus epidemic.

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS:—NOVEMBER 4. New York City: Board of Jewish Ministers considers Gary system of school organization with special reference to its provisions for religious instruction, and adopts resolution favoring introduction of the system into New York schools. Committee of five appointed to report to special meeting of the board some method of co-operation, by which all Jewish pupils may be reached effectively.—12. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Rabbis oppose introduction of Gary system in Public Schools.—13. New York City: Meeting of principals and directors of Talmud Torahs and representatives of organizations interested in teaching of Jewish children adopts resolution against introduction of Gary system, it being opposed to the spirit of equality now prevailing in the public schools and to the interests of the Jewish people.—24. New York City: Isadore M. Levy, member of Board of Education, introduces resolution opposing religious instruction feature of Gary plan.—26. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel adopts resolution protesting against the religious education feature of the Gary plan.—28. New York City: Convention of Delegates of Jewish Community (Kehillah) discusses Gary system and a statement by the Bureau of Education on its probable effect on Jewish education. Resolutions adopted opposing any change in the traditional American attitude toward public education, in regard to its non-sectarian and non-religious character, and recommending a six consecutive hour school day, or less, thus affording Jewish parents opportunity of giving their children religious instruction outside of Public School hours.—DECEMBER. Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, First District, General Committee, adoptes resolution opposing religious education feature of Gary plan.—JANUARY 17. Boston, Mass.: Nathan Ullian protests to School Committee against further use in Boston Public Schools of doctrinal song books.—MARCH 20. Boston: Boston School Committee holds public hearing on merits of petition to eliminate all Christological references from song books in public schools.—MAY

FACILITIES FOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES:—
JULY 9. Camden, N. J.: Petition addressed to Board of Education by the Young Men's Hebrew Association praying that Jewish pupils be not made to suffer deduction marks for absence on holy days.—SEPTEMBER 18. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University declines to change date of examinations scheduled for Yom Kippur, but grants permission to Jewish students to dictate answers to stenographers.—OCTOBER 21. Lorain, O.: Board of Education receives petition signed by citizens asking for use of Garden Avenue school building for purpose of instructing Jewish children in Jewish religion.—NOVEMBER 5. Philadelphia, Pa.: Cyrus Adler, president, on behalf of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, protests to Governor Brumbaugh against discrimination by hotels in the State against Jews, and urges passage of a law prohibiting such discrimination.—DECEMBER 6. Washington, D. C.: Secretary of War Garrison in reply to inquiry by Representative Chandler of New York denies charge that discrimination is practiced against Jews in admissions to West Point Military Academy.—MARCH 10. New York City: Interborough Rapid Transit Company, upon request of Jewish Sabbath Association, agrees to excuse Jewish employees on the Sabbath, upon receipt of individual applications.—21. Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, signs the Kosher Meat Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS:—JUNE 7-12. New York City: National Women's Trade Union League of America at fifth biennial convention expresses indignation against inhuman acts of Russian Government.—JULY 20. New York City: Strike of sixty thousand workers of the American Manufacturers' Association averted by agreement valid until Sept. 1, 1916, which guarantees employees from 12 to 15 per cent increase in wages.—22. In a letter to editor of Jewish Daily News of New York City, the Pope states that Holy See has in past acted in accord with dictates of justice in favor of Jews, and intends to follow that path on every propitious occasion that may present itself.—AUGUST 16. Leo M. Frank, leading figure in celebrated murder trial, victim of mob near Marietta, Ga. —20. St. Louis, Mo.: Eleven Jewish grocers summoned into City Court on complaint of police, because shops are open on Sunday.—OCTOBER 11. Conneaut, O.: "Merchant of Venice" removed from the curriculum of Public Schools.—NOVEMBER 19. Albert Bonnheim, of Sacramento, presents to University of California fund of $100,000 to be known as the Joseph Bonnheim Memorial Fund.—JANUARY 20. George Alexander Kohut, New York City, presents father's collection of Hebrew and rabbinic literature to Yale Uni-
versity.—February 1. New York City: Columbia University includes in its curriculum a course in Yiddish, to be conducted by Elias Margolis.—11. New York Chamber of Commerce adopts resolution in favor of enactment of commercial treaties with Russia, Nicaragua and United States of Colombia, provided such treaties can be negotiated without departing from those principles of equality and justice for which the Government of the United States aims to stand in relation to all its citizens and to all foreign nations.—25. New Haven, Conn.: Board of Education votes to prohibit reading of "Merchant of Venice" in Public Schools. This prohibition applies also to Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" until an edition is published which omits this play.—26. New York City: Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, on visit home, given public reception at College of City of New York.—March 3. New York City: Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society informed that Russian Government grants traveling permission to wives and children of men who emigrated to America before the war.—10. New York: Rabbis warned by District Attorney against solemnizing marriages for couples who had not obtained civil licenses.—21. Democratic State Convention, Missouri, adopts resolution endorsing nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of Supreme Court.—27. Mobile, Ala.: Monument to Esau Frohlichstein, Jewish marine of Mobile, killed at Vera Cruz two years ago, to be erected in Fearn Way, on a plot to be called "Frohlichstein Square."—April 25. Representative William S. Bennet (N. Y.), in a speech in House of Representatives, criticises Department of State for refusing to investigate case of Solomon Schwartz, an American citizen of Austrian birth, retained in an English prison for a year.—26. Mayor Mitchell, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Felix Adler, and others call conference of representatives of cloak and suit manufacturers with view to averting lock-out proposed for April 29th.—Henry Morgenthau resigns as Ambassador to Turkey.—May 13. Harper's Weekly, under title "Jews and Immigration," publishes an article by Louis Marshall, president of American Jewish Committee, refuting editorial statement by Norman Hapgood that the Committee had maintained a lobby in Washington to have the words "including Hebrew and Yiddish" inserted in literacy test provision in immigration bill, and also refuting charge of unfairness to Russia in book published by Committee entitled "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone."—26. Atlantic City, N. J.: General assembly of Presbyterian Church in United States of America adopts resolutions petitioning President Wilson that the United States participate in an international conference for alleviating condition of Jews in Europe.—Maurice Simmons, former national commander-in-chief of United States Spanish war veterans, presents to
Governor Whitman, of New York, formal charges against captain H. E. Sullivan, Battery D., 2d Field Artillery, National Guard of New York, accusing him of having refused to enroll Jews on account of their religion.

III

EUROPEAN WAR

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCE MOVEMENTS:—JUNE 7. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order Brith Abraham at seventh annual convention adopts resolution declaring itself "in favor of the calling of a Jewish conference at the most opportune time to consider all Jewish questions."—17. Philadelphia, Pa.: Jewish Community adopts resolution leaving the American Jewish Committee to decide as to the advisability of calling a general Jewish Conference and the manner of constituting such a conference, if called.—20. New York City: American Jewish Committee at special meeting adopts resolution approving a conference of not more than one hundred and fifty delegates of Jewish national organizations, at Washington, D. C., about October 24, for sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as it affects Jews in belligerent lands.—27. Boston, Mass.: Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs adopts resolution in favor of the convening of an American Jewish Congress on a democratic basis, and that other national Jewish organizations in the United States be invited to issue a joint call for an American Jewish Congress, to consider the proper steps to be taken to obtain full civil status for the Jews in all lands and for the development of a home land for the Jews in Palestine.—JULY 11. Buffalo, N. Y.: Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America, at annual convention, endorses a Jewish Congress.—AUGUST 4. Atlantic City, N. J.: Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B’nai B’rith, adopts motion that the communication from the American Jewish Committee inviting the Order to participate in a conference and the invitation from Jewish Congress Organization Committee be referred to the president of the Order with a view of making an effort to secure a union of forces.—5. New York City: Nationalist Socialist Congress Agitation Committee holds mass meeting to promote Jewish Congress.—19. New York City: Mass meeting called by Jewish Congress Organization Committee adopts resolution favoring a Congress to consider the Jewish question in all its phases and that the Congress be democratically convened and constituted, and give free and public expression to the aims and aspirations of the Jewish people.—Arverne, N. Y. C.: Meeting under auspices of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism approves Conference of representatives of national
Jewish organizations called by the American Jewish Committee.—
31. Philadelphia, Pa.: Meeting of conference of delegates of local
organizations adopts resolutions favoring a Jewish Congress.—
OCTOBER 3. Meeting called by Adolf Kraus, attended by heads of
twenty-two national Jewish organizations and institutions, dis-
cusses the Congress.—10. Executive Committee of the American
Jewish Committee adopts resolution postponing the proposed
Washington conference, pending negotiations with various organ-
izations and bodies and in view of approaching annual meeting.—
NOVEMBER 14. New York City: American Jewish Committee at
ninth annual meeting adopts resolution that the American Jewish
Committee join with other national Jewish organizations in the
calling of a conference for the purpose of considering the rights of
Jews in belligerent lands and in Roumania, and that it take steps
to call a congress on a democratic basis after the termination of
hostilities and at such place and in such manner as it may seem
best for the securing of these rights.—21. New York City: Prel-
iminary Conference of representatives from National Jewish or-
ganizations to discuss ways and means of convening a Jewish Con-
gress.—JANUARY 16. Executive Committee of the Independent
Order of B'nai B'rith adopts resolutions to the effect that the or-
ganization stands ready to co-operate in emergencies with other
recognized Jewish organizations in matters affecting the Jew-
ish cause. It is not deemed advisable to participate in the
proposed congress, but the Order will co-operate with the Jew-
ish Congress if in the opinion of the Advisory Committee the plan and method adopted at such Congress, if held, shall be
deemed practical and feasible.—27. San Francisco, Cal.: Meet-
ing of two hundred delegates representing more than sixty Jewish
organizations endorses Jewish Congress.—23. Chicago, Ill.: Meet-
ing of Congress Convention adopts resolutions: (1) recom-
mending consideration of Jewish immigration at Congress; (2)
that the central committees of the Jewish national organizations
be urged to call a Conference for arranging details of Congress;
(3) that a permanent Executive Committee of twenty-five be
elected in this convention.—24. New York City: Mass meeting
under auspices of Jewish Congress Organization Committee. Ad-
dresses by Louis D. Brandeis, Adolph Lewisohn, Representatives
Chandler and Siegel, and Immigration Commissioner Howe.
Resolutions adopted calling on American Government to "secure
for Jewish people their just and full rights."—FEBRUARY 22. New
York City: Meeting of delegates of Jewish organizations of
Borough of Manhattan, under auspices of Congress Organization
Committee, adopts resolutions calling for equal rights and a home
land in Palestine.—MARCH 19. Philadelphia, Pa.: Jewish Con-
gress State Convention of Pennsylvania held.—26. Philadelphia,
Pa.: Preliminary conference of national and central organizations
and of Jewish Congress Committees, to consider details regarding arrangements for a Congress, adopts resolutions: that Congress be convened as soon as practicable but not later than December 31, 1916, unless Executive Committee shall determine otherwise by a three-fourths vote; that Conference accepts principle of a democratic and universal suffrage in election of delegates to Congress; that Conference recommends that Congress consider question of acquiring equal rights for Jews and national rights in countries where these are recognized; the problems of Jewish development in Palestine, in all its phases; co-operation with Jews of all lands in furtherance of Congress program; the question of creating a commission to submit proposals of Congress to Peace Conference; the advisability of establishing Congress as a permanent institution; the problem of constructive relief in lands affected by war; and the problem of Jewish migration in all its aspects.—May 5. Executive Organization Committee for the American Jewish Congress addresses letter to leading Jewish organizations of Europe, South Africa, Australia, and South America, presenting platform and offering to co-operate with societies and committees of other countries.—9. Baltimore, Md.: Congregation Chizuk Emunoh at special meeting adopts resolution favoring Jewish Congress movement.—14. New York City: American Jewish Committee at additional meeting of General Committee adopts resolution that the executive committee be authorized to proceed, in conjunction with such other national Jewish organizations as are prepared to unite with it in issuing call for that purpose, to convene a conference of national Jewish organizations at some time during June, 1916, at a place and on basis of representation agreed upon, for the purpose of considering suitable measures to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them, it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is to be deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and, in addition, wherever separate group rights are recognized in any land, the conferring upon the Jews there of such rights, if desired by them.

RELIEF WORK:—June 7. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order Brith Abraham at seventh annual convention adopts resolution for collection of a voluntary per capita tax of twenty cents to aid Jews in the war zone.—18. American Jewish Relief Committee receives dispatch from chief rabbi Ehrenpreis, Stockholm, to effect that 200,000 Jews were expelled from provinces of Courland, Kovno, and parts of the province of Suvalk.—August 30. St. Paul, Minn.: Jewish Community levies tax of one cent on every pound of Kosher meat sold and two cents on every fowl killed by a Shochet; proceeds to be sent to the Central Relief Committee.—September 21. American Jewish Relief Committee
receives communication from the Jewish Colonization Association of Petrograd stating that they are making all efforts to locate refugees about whom American Jews are inquiring.—OCTOBER 21. Isidore Hershfield, New York City, commissioned by Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society to locate in the war zone missing relatives of American citizens.—DECEMBER 21. New York City: Mass meeting arranged by American Jewish Relief Committee, to launch campaign for five million dollars. Addresses by J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Bishop David H. Greer. Over $800,000 contributed or pledged.—JANUARY 2. Baltimore, Md.: At mass meeting under auspices of American Jewish Relief Committee $64,603 is contributed in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes. —6. American Jewish Relief Committee informed by wireless from Berlin that Jews in Alexandria face starvation and disease. —Senator James D. Martine, New Jersey, introduces resolution requesting President Wilson to set aside a day for collection of funds for the relief of Jews in the war zone.—13. President Wilson issues proclamation designating January 27 as special day for the collection of funds for relief of Jewish war sufferers.—20. Washington, D. C.: At mass meeting under auspices of American Jewish Relief Committee about $10,000 is contributed in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes.—25. Cincinnati, O.: At mass meeting under auspices of American Jewish Relief Committee $60,000 is contributed in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes.—27. Jewish Relief Day in United States.—30. Philadelphia, Pa.: At mass meeting under auspices of American Jewish Relief Committee $200,000 is pledged in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes.—FEBRUARY 7. At request of Albert Lucas, representing the Central Relief Committee of New York, Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, permits Committee to send a cargo of medicine and matzos to Palestine on the U. S. Collier Sterling to leave on February 16th.—MARCH 20. American Jewish Relief Committee apportions $225,000 for Poland, Lithuania, and Courland; for Russia $150,000; for Galicia $75,000; for relief of Jewish writers in Poland and Lithuania $2500; for Palestine $30,000; Palestine soup kitchens $1000 monthly until September, 1916; Turkish Jews outside Palestine $3000 monthly for ten months.—26. New York City: Meeting under auspices of National Jewish Workmen's Committee attended by five hundred delegates. Resolution adopted demanding equal rights for Jews in countries where they are oppressed and persecuted.—APRIL 28. Jacob H. Schiff, New York City, donates $10,000 to American Red Cross toward special fund for equipment of three military hospitals for the United States.—MAY 11. Chicago, Ill.: At mass meeting under auspices of American Jewish Relief Committee $350,000 is contributed in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes.—15. Philadelphia, Pa.: Two hundred and fifty delegates representing the War Relief
Organizations of fourteen States meet and render reports to the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering on Account of the War. Resolutions adopted for the continuation of their work.—21. Buffalo, N. Y.: At mass meeting under auspices of American Jewish Relief Committee about $50,000 is contributed in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes.—31. During the year there was appropriated by the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Jewish, Central, and Peoples' Relief Committees, the following sums: Austria-Hungary, $700,000; German-Poland, $1,042,500; Russia, $985,000; Palestine, $190,282.60; Vulcan, $64,506.09; Greece and Turkey (outside of Palestine), $59,500; Alexandria, $4000; Jewish students at Swiss Universities, $2500. Total, $3,048,288.69. These appropriations make the totals for the duration of the war as follows: Austria-Hungary, $785,000; German-Poland, $1,237,500; Russia, $1,340,000; Palestine, $292,788.69 (includes Vulcan); Greece and Turkey (outside of Palestine), $73,325; miscellaneous, $12,000 (includes Alexandria and Jewish students at Swiss Universities). Total, $3,740,613.69.

OTHER EVENTS:—June 4. Cablegram sent to Rockefeller Foundation from Poland states that conditions are worse than in Belgium or France.—Cable from American Ambassador at Constantinople to the American Jewish Relief Committee states that about fifteen hundred Jews from Gallipoli and Dardanelles obliged to leave their homes are in want in Pauderma, Rodosto and Constantinople. Chief Rabbi and local Committee ask for help.—September 5. United Orthodox Rabbis of America, at special assembly in New York City suggest that all orthodox Jews observe this day as a special fast day on account of the war.—November 14. Chelsea, Mass.: Mass meeting to protest against persecution of Jews in Russia adopts resolution to ask the United States Government to use its good offices, when a peace conference of European nations is held, to obtain a guarantee of equal civil, political and national rights for Jews in all European countries.—December 6. Cleveland, O.: Mass meeting adopts resolutions protesting against oppression of Jews and requesting the Government of the United States to use its friendly offices with the governments of the nations of Europe to bring about the emancipation of the Jews.—12. Cincinnati, O.: Mass meeting of Independent Order B'nai B'rith adopts resolutions requesting Government of United States to use its friendly offices at the Peace Conference toward securing for Jews of the world equal civil and political rights.—17. Seattle (Wash.) and San Francisco (Cal.): Jewish refugees arrive from Russia in large numbers. Organization of branch of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society planned.—January 21. Albany, N. Y.: Resolution introduced into
Legislature by Abraham I. Shiplacoff requesting United States to urge Governments at war "to remove political and civic discrimination" against Jews.—**FEBRUARY 4.** American Jewish Committee publishes book entitled "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone."

**IV**

**JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE**


**ACTIVITY OF ORGANIZATIONS:**—**JUNE 20.** Boston, Mass.: Annual convention Independent Order Sons of Israel adopts resolution endorsing the Zionist platform and authorizing the collection of the Shekel from each enrolled member for Zionist purposes. —**24.** Cambridge, Mass.: Intercollegiate conference at Harvard
University for purpose of forming an Intercollegiate Zionist Organization.—25. Philadelphia, Pa.: Council of Jewish Clubs proposes to call meeting of presidents and rabbis of orthodox congregations to take action against missionaries.—26. Boston, Mass.: Wholesale Grocers' Salesmen Association resolves to support Zionist movement.—26-27. New York City: Federation of Roumanian Jews at eighth annual meeting adopts resolutions: (1) favoring a Jewish Congress and agreeing to co-operate in the Zionist movement; (2) recommending that the constituent organizations assess their members five cents a week toward the relief of Jews in belligerent lands.—28. Denver Council of Jewish Women becomes re-affiliated with the National Organization as Denver Section.—August 3. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order of Bnai Brith, meeting of Executive Committee, appoints Immigration Committee, and decides to consider the practicability of the establishment of Boards of Inquiry in foreign ports for the examination and certification of all aliens at the ports of embarkation.—September 7. American Jewish Committee takes over supervision of the work for the Falashas on account of difficulty of communicating with the main office at Frankfort.—20. New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women by vote of 37 to 27 secedes from the National Organization. Action repudiated by later meeting attended by several hundred members. (Sept. 27.)—October 11. New York City: Council of Jewish Women decides to submit to arbitration the differences existing between the New York Section and the National Body. Resolution adopted annulling the withdrawal motion.—19-20. New York Jewish Community (Kehillah), through mediation of its Bureau of Industry, settles strike of leather bag workers.—November 21. Philadelphia, Pa.: Annual meeting of Jewish Community adopts resolution concurring in view of its president, Cyrus Adler, that professional politicians who hold out the Jew as a distinct entity in matters pertaining to local or national politics give rise to misapprehension.—December 10. New York City: Guggenheim Memorial Building, gift of Guggenheim brothers, added to Mt. Sinai Hospital.—24. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Board of Directors of Jewish Theological Seminary as acting president of the Seminary.—30. American Jewish Committee submits to Pope Benedict XV, a copy of its booklet on "The Jews in the Eastern War Zone," with a petition praying him to exert his influence to ameliorate conditions in that region, especially in Poland. Reply of Holy See, dated Feb. 9, with statement that it is a virtual encyclical, and has been followed by directions to the Catholic clergy of Poland, admonishing them to use their best endeavors to put an end to persecution which has prevailed, published in Europe and America by joint agreement April 17.—January 9. New York City: Meeting of Board of Synagogue and
School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; $25,000 subscribed for promotion of school extension in New York City.—16. Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at annual meeting decides to cable to leading citizen of a neutral country requesting him to confer with leaders in belligerent countries with regard to means of presenting to a peace conference question of securing equal rights for all inhabitants of European lands.—30. Boston, Mass.: Independent Hebrews of America at annual convention adopt resolutions: (1) expressing appreciation to President Wilson for nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of Supreme Court; (2) thanking President Wilson for appointment of Jan. 27 as Jewish relief day.—FEBRUARY. San Francisco, Cal., annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 4, Independent Order B'nai B'rith appoints committee to consider advisability of establishing agricultural colonies for Jewish immigrants on the Pacific Coast.—18. Brooklyn Section, Council of Jewish Women, appeals to Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis to take action against objectionable missionary activities of Leopold Cohn, a converted Jew.—20. Newark, N. J.: Independent Order of King Solomon at annual convention unanimously endorses Zionist movement.—21. Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association of Jewish Women decides to re-affiliate with the Council of Jewish Women.—MAY 22. Louis Marshall, in letter to American Hebrew, condemns systematic attacks against the American Jewish Committee.—29. New York City: Group of delegates of the Kehillah, headed by Louis Lipsky, resolve: (1) to propose the termination of the connection of the Kehillah with the American Jewish Committee; (2) to ask Kehillah convention to unqualifiedly endorse the Jewish Congress; (3) to propose that members of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah resign from the American Jewish Committee; (4) to leave convention in a body if these demands are refused.

OTHER EVENTS:—JUNE 4. Jacob H. Schiff contributes $20,000 and Julius Rosenwald $10,000 to an international loan fund for the benefit of orange cultivators in Palestine.—17. New York City: Organization of Jewish Immigrant Bank to provide banking facilities and a safe depository for Jewish immigrants.—AUGUST 6. New York City: Jacob H. Schiff makes gift of $5000 a year to the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.—SEPTEMBER 9. Mobile, Ala.: Congregation Shaarai Shomayim discontinues sale of seats or pews; synagogue to be open to all.—OCTOBER 21. Clarion, Utah: Jewish agricultural colony abandoned because of hard times due to poor crops. State Land Board cancels all contracts with the colony, and State reclaims land. (Nov. 24.)—DECEMBER 24. Boston, Mass.: A. C. Ratshefsky gives $100,000 to start Jewish foundation.—JANUARY 3. Memorial meet-
ings for Solomon Schechter throughout the United States.—21. Alumni of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America decide to raise fund of $100,000 in memory of Dr. Solomon Schechter to endow chair in Jewish Theology at the Seminary.—FEBRUARY 18. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus give $50,000 for Jewish charities in Southern California.—APRIL 21. Kansas City, Mo.: Nathan Schloss donates $5000 to Jewish Educational Institute on occasion of sixty-eighth birthday.—MAY 14. American Jewish Committee at meeting adopts resolution expressive of loss to Jews of the world by death of Sholom Aleichem, and committee, consisting of Cyrus Adler, J. L. Magnes and Herman Bernstein, is appointed to draft a suitable memorial. Dr. Magnes pleads for establishment of fund of $10,000, half of which is raised at the meeting.—19. New York City: Chas A. Wimpheimer gives $150,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital for endowment of the department of enteric surgery.

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS.—Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital, May 3, 1916.

CALIFORNIA


LOS ANGELES.—Home for the Aged, Aug. 29, 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Ahabat Achim Synagogue, June 13, 1915.


Anshe Sfard Temple, Mch. 19, 1916.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—Jewish Home for the Aged, May 21, 1916.

GEORGIA


ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Chicago Hebrew Institute Gymnasium, June 6, 1915.

Sons of Joseph Hebrew School, June 12, 1915.

Associated Jewish Charities, West Side Building, Nov. 28, 1915.

Kehillath Jacob Synagogue, May 2, 1916.


IOWA

KENTUCKY
Covington.—Temple Israel, Nov. 28, 1915.

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge.—B'nai Israel Temple, rededicated, Feb. 11, 1916.
New Orleans.—Chevra Thillim, July 25, 1915.
Shreveport.—Hebrew Zion Congregation, Oct. 22, 1915.

MAINE

MARYLAND
Baltimore.—Ahawas Sholom, Aug. 29, 1915.
B'nai Israel Synagogue, rededicated, Sept., 1915.
West End Talmud Torah, Oct. 17, 1915.
Machazika Hadath Synagogue, Jan., 1916.
Daughters of Hannah Home, Feb., 1916.
Hess Memorial Dispensary, Apr. 20, 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston.—Frauen Verein Home for Convalescent Jewish Women,

MICHIGAN

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Manchester.—Synagogue Anshe Sfard, Apl., 1916.

NEW JERSEY
Camden.—Ohav Zedek, June 13, 1915.
Jersey City.—Agudath Yisroel, June 23, 1915.
Longport.—Max and Sarah Bamberger Seashore Home, Aug. 1, 1915.
Newark.—Ahawath Zion Synagogue, Aug. 29, 1915.
B'nai Jeshurun Temple, Dec. 3-5, 1915.
NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—Beth Zion Temple, Sept. 24, 1915.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn and Queens.—Petach Tikvah (Brownsville), Aug. 15, 1915.
Beth Israel Synagogue, Richmond Hill, Aug. 29, 1915.
Zion Hospital (Borough Park), Sept. 12, 1915.
Beth Sholom Synagogue, Mch. 5, 1916.
Manhattan and the Bronx.—Hebrew Sheltering Society Home, June 28, 1915.
Bnai Israel Synagogue, Sept. 26, 1915.
West Side Young Men's Hebrew Association, Oct. 24, 1915.
Harlem Day Nursery, Nov. 28, 1915.
First Orthodox Rabbinical College, Dec. 5, 1915.
Sinai Temple of the Bronx, Mch. 12, 1916.
B'nai B'rith Building, Apl. 16, 1916.
Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Apl. 16, 1916.
Central Jewish Institute, May 21, 1916.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Temple Beth El, Sept. 6, 1915.

NYACK.—Jewish Home for Convalescents of Federation of Rou-

MANHATTAN and the Bronx.—Hebrew Sheltering Society Home, June 28, 1915.


OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue, Aug. 29, 1915.
       Temple Israel, Nov. 28, 1915.
       Talmud Torah, May 28, 1916.

CLEVELAND.—Jewish National Workmen's School and Institute, Sept. 4-6, 1915.


TOLEDO.—Anshe Sfard Synagogue, Sept. 5, 1915.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Rodef Sholem Temple, June 11, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA

CANONSBURG.—Tree of Life Synagogue, June 20, 1915.

MCKEESPORT.—Hebrew Institute, June 6, 1915.
Rothschild Memorial Synagogue, Beth El, Sept. 5, 1915.
Shaare Torah Anshe Sfard Synagogue, Aug. 27, 1915.
Tifereth Israel Synagogue, Sept. 9, 1915.
Uptown Home for the Aged, Dec. 5, 1915.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, rededicated, Dec. 16, 1915.
Montefiore Synagogue, rededicated, Feb. 6, 1916.
Jewish Sheltering Home, May 7, 1916.

PITTSBURGH.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Apl. 9, 1916.


SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA.—B'nai Sholom Synagogue, Aug., 1915.

TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS.—Congregation Children of Israel, May 12, 1916.

TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO.—B'nai Israel, Aug. 15, 1915.

VIRGINIA
RICHMOND.—Zion Institute, Sept. 26, 1915.

WASHINGTON

V
APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS
ALSCHULER, SAMUEL, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, chairman of State Railway Commission, July, 1915.—Appointed by President, Judge of the United States Seventh Circuit Court, Aug. 17, 1915; confirmed by Senate Jan. 18, 1916.
ALTMAN, EMIL, appointed by President, first lieutenant, medical reserve corps, May 5, 1916.
ARANOW, FRANK, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.
ARNSTEIN, Leo, New York City, appointed by mayor, member of Board of Education, Dec., 1915.
BENSON, MR. META, Milwaukee, Wis., elected president of the Milwaukee School Board, July 7, 1915.
BERNSTEIN, Alexander, Cleveland, O., elected member of City Council, Nov. 2, 1915.
BENSTEIN, Maurice, Cleveland, O., elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov. 2, 1915.
BERNSTEIN, Sam, Kingston, N. Y., elected president of Board of Education, Jan., 1916.
BILLIKOPF, Jacob, Kansas City, Mo., appointed lecturer on Sociology at University of Missouri, Oct., 1915.
BLEECKER, Leon, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.
BLOCK, D. Maurice, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.
BLUMENTHAL, W. B., Cleveland, O., appointed assistant professor of History and Government at Ohio University, July, 1915.
BRANDEIS, Louis D., Boston, Mass., nominated by President, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Jan. 29; confirmed by Senate, June 1, 1916.
CARDozo, Benjamin N., New York City, receives from Columbia University honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June, 1915.
COHEN, AARON B., Toledo, O., appointed Commissioner of Playgrounds, Apl., 1916.
COHEN, IRA, appointed by President, lieutenant, medical reserve corps, Mch. 15, 1916.
DANNENBAUM, Henry J., Houston, Tex., appointed by Governor, judge of the 61st District Court, Oct., 1915.
DavIs, Henry LEXI, appointed by President, lieutenant, medical reserve corps, Dec. 17, 1915.
DINKELSPiEL, H. G. W., appointed Consul-General of Siam, at San Francisco, June, 1915.
DorLIn, LOUIS, appointed by Governor of Idaho, member of his staff with rank of colonel, May, 1916.
EINSTEIN, Lewis, appointed American Minister to Bulgaria, Nov., 1915.
EISLER, SOLOMON, Hartford, Conn., re-appointed Fire Commissioner, Oct., 1915.
Ellenbogen, Abram, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

Etelson, Harry W., Hartford, Conn., appointed by Mayor to serve as member of Juvenile Commission, Oct., 1915.


Evans, Wm. S., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

Fertig, Moses M., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.


Fischer, Abraham, appointed a Commissioner of Health, Hartford, Conn., for three years, Apl., 1916.

Fischer, Harry M., Chicago, Ill., appointed Judge of Court of Domestic Relations, June, 1915.—Elected to preside over the Boys' Court, Dec., 1915.

Fischer, Jonas, Williamsport, Pa., elected Mayor, Feb., 1916.

Fleishhacker, Mortimer, San Francisco, Cal., appointed by Governor, member of the rural Credit Commission, Sept., 1915.

Fleischer, Simon, New York City, receives from Johns Hopkins University, and from Washington University Medical School, degree of Doctor of Laws, June, 1915.—Decorated by Emperor of Japan with Third Order of the Sacred Treasure, Dec., 1915.—Appointed Cutler lecturer at the Harvard Medical School for 1915-1916, Apl., 1916.


Frank, Jacob, surgeon-general of Illinois National Guard, elected president of the Army and Navy Club, Feb., 1916.

Franklin, Melvin M., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed orthopedic surgeon at the Philadelphia General Hospital, October, 1915.

Friedlander, Walter J., Cincinnati, O., appointed by mayor-elect, Director of Public Safety, Dec., 1915.


Goldberg, Mark, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.


Goldstern, Jacob, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.
GOODMAN, A., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

GREENBAUM, SAMUEL, New York City, re-elected Judge of Supreme Court, Nov. 2, 1915.

HART, ISAAC, COL., Hopkinsville, Ky., re-appointed on staff of Governor, Feb., 1916.

HIRSCH, KAEL, Chillicothe, Mo., elected city attorney, June, 1915.

HIRSCHBERG, HENRY, appointed District Attorney of Orange County, N. Y., Nov., 1915.

HIRSHFIELD, ALBERT CLIFFORD, appointed by President, lieutenant, medical reserve corps, May 6, 1916.

HOCHELDER, MRS. A. W., Brooklyn, N. Y., receives from New York University, degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, June, 1915.

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., Baltimore, Md., appointed by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo to serve on committee of the Pan-American Financial Conference, June, 1915.

HUSIK, ISAAC, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, Pa., May, 1916.

ISAACS, HARRY EZEKIEL, appointed by President, lieutenant, medical reserve corps, May 6, 1916.

JACK, EMANUEL, rabbi, Pueblo, Colo., elected for three year term, member of Board of Pueblo City and County Bureau of Charities and Social Service, Mch., 1916.

JACOBI, ABRAHAM, New York City, receives from Washington University Medical School, degree of Doctor of Laws, June, 1915.


JACOBS, MANUEL JOSEPH, Berkeley, Cal., appointed Director of Education in Folsom prison, Dec., 1915.

JONAS, L., Nashville, Tenn., elected member of Board of Education, Feb., 1916.

JUWELL, ADOLPH, San Francisco, Cal., re-appointed member of Board of Public Works, Jan., 1916.

KAHN, NATHAN, Louisville, Ky., appointed by Governor, City Prosecutor, Dec., 1915.

KAPLAN, FRANK, McKeesport, Pa., elected member of Board of Education, Nov., 1915.

KOENIG, MORRIS, New York City, appointed by Mayor, City Magistrate, July, 1915.

KOHN, HERMAN E., Cleveland, O., appointed by Mayor, police prosecutor, Jan., 1916.

KOHN, JOHN C., appointed by President, postmaster, Elgin, Ill., Mch. 15, 1916.

KOPALD, LOUIS J., Buffalo, N. Y., appointed member of Board of Education, Jan., 1916.

KORNFIELD, JOSEPH, Columbus, O., re-elected member of Board of Education, Nov. 9, 1915.
EVENTS IN 5676—UNITED STATES

KRAMER, SAMUEL E., Cleveland, O., elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov. 2, 1915.

KRIEGSHABER, VICTOR H., Atlanta, Ga., elected president of Chamber of Commerce, Dec., 1915.

LASKI, HAROLD J., appointed instructor in history, politics, and Government, at Harvard University, Mch., 1916.

LAUER, EDGAR J., New York City, elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov. 2, 1915.

LEIPZIGER, HENRY M., New York City, receives gold medal from National Institute of Social Sciences, Feb., 1916.

LEVENSON, JOSEPH M., Chelsea, Mass., elected to Massachusetts Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

LEVY, Philip, Nebraska, appointed by President, lieutenant, medical reserve corps, May 16, 1916.

LEVY, FRED, Louisville, Ky., appointed colonel on staff of Governor, May 1, 1916.

LEVY, MEYER, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.


LEWIS, Harry S., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Governor Whitman, District Attorney of Kings County, Apl., 1916.


LEWISOHN, ADOLPH, New York City, receives gold medal from National Institute of Social Services, Feb., 1916.

LOEB, JACOB M., Chicago, Ill., appointed president of Board of Education, Dec., 1915.

LOEB, LEO, appointed professor of comparative pathology at the Washington University School of Medicine, Apl., 1916.

LOEB, MAX, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Mayor, member of Board of Education, Oct., 1915.


MAY, MITCHELL, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov. 2, 1915.

MENDELSOHN, ISAAC, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

MEYER, MILTON, San Francisco, Cal., appointed Immigration Commissioner for the District, June 1, 1915.

NEWMAN, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-appointed member of Board of Education, Dec., 1915.

NUSBAUM, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Associate Superintendent of Schools, Jan., 1916.

PERLMAN, BENJAMIN, appointed by President, lieutenant (junior grade) in Navy, Dec. 17, 1915.
PERLMAN, NATHAN D., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

PRAGER, OTTO, appointed by Postmaster General, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Sept., 1915.

RIEGELMAN, EDWARD, elected Sheriff of Kings County, New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

RIPINSKY, SOL., Haines, Alaska, elected Mayor, Apl. 9, 1916.

ROSANOFF, MARTIN A., Worcester, Mass., appointed professor of research in pure chemistry at University of Pittsburgh, Dec., 1915.

ROSENBERG, HERBERT JEROME, appointed by President, lieutenant medical reserve corps, Mch. 15, 1916.

ROSENBERG, SAMUEL, Portland, Me., appointed by Governor, member of State Board of Charities and Corrections, Feb., 1916.

ROSENOW, E. C., Chicago, Ill., appointed director of the Mayo Foundation and chief of the department of bacteriological research, June, 1915.

ROSENFELT, LUDWIG, appointed professor of inorganic chemistry at Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., Mch., 1916.

ROSENTHAL, JONAS, Alexandria, La., appointed postmaster, Mch. 30, 1916.


SCHIMMEL, HENRY S., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

SCHLOSSBACH, ISAAC, appointed by President, ensign in navy, Dec. 17, 1915.

SCHWARTZ, BENJ. H., Cleveland, O., elected to city council, Jan. 3, 1916.

SHAPIRO, NATHAN D., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

SHIPLACOFF, ABRAHAM I., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.

SILBERT, SAMUEL H., Cleveland, O., elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov. 2, 1915.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.


SOLOMON, HENRY, New York City, re-elected president of the State Prison Commission, Jan., 1916.

SPEYER, JACOB, Lexington, Ky., appointed by Governor, member of his staff with rank of colonel, May 1, 1916.

STACEL, JACOB, Cleveland, O., appointed claim adjuster and real estate agent in the Department of Public Service, Jan., 1916.
STEIGLITZ, JULIUS, Chicago, Ill., appointed head of department of chemistry of Chicago University, Oct., 1915.

STEIN, SALO, Akron, O., appointed professor of languages at Kentucky State University, Oct. 1, 1915.

STERN, LÉON, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed to take charge of Municipal Court's Desertion Cases, Jan., 1916.

STERNBERGER, HENRY S., lieut.-colonel, New York City, appointed chief quartermaster with rank of colonel, Mch., 1916.

STEINFELDER, JACOB JEROME, appointed by President, lieutenant, medical reserve corps, May 5, 1916.

STRAUS, OSCAR S., New York City, appointed by Governor, member and chairman of Public Service Commission, Dec. 6, 1915.

SULLZBERGER, MAYER, Philadelphia, Pa., elected member of the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts, Jan., 1916.—Awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Temple University, Feb. 16, 1916.

SUSSDORF, LOUIS A., appointed by President, secretary of United States Embassy, class 4, May 9, 1916.

SWIG, SIMON, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1915.


WEINSTOCK, HARRIS, San Francisco, Cal., appointed by Governor, member of state commission on rural credits, Sept., 1915.


WOLF, MORRIS B., Middletown, N. Y., re-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1916.

ZALINSKI, MOSES, appointed by President, colonel, quartermaster corps, Dec. 17, 1915.

ZINNER, OTTO J., Cleveland, O., appointed United States Commissioner for Ohio, June, 1915.

VI

NECROLOGY

ADLER, ABRAHAM S., merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 84, July 22, 1915.

ADLER, MAX, manufacturer and communal worker, New Haven, Conn., aged 75, Jan. 16, 1916.

APPEL, ALEXANDER M., Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 73, Nov., 1915.
AYRES, T., mining expert, Oakland, Cal., aged 87, Feb., 1916.

BARKHOUSE, LOUIS, communal worker, Louisville, Ky., aged 82, May 5, 1916.

BARRON, ISAAC, member of Chamber of Commerce, Shreveport, La., aged 68, May 3, 1916.

BAUM, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Augusta, Ga., July 12, 1915.

BAUMANN, J. P., Civil War veteran, Glen Falls, N. Y., Apr., 1916.


BAYERSDORFER, WILLIAM, merchant, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, March 20, 1916.

BERLINER, ADOLPH, Civil War veteran, St. Louis, Mo., aged 73, Nov., 1915.


BETTMAN, BERNHARD, internal revenue collector and communal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 81, June 18, 1915.

BLOCH, JACOB, rabbi, Portland, Ore., aged 70, May 3, 1916.

BLUMENTHAL, SOLOMON, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 93, Feb. 18, 1916.

BLYN, ISAAC, pioneer shoe manufacturer, New York City, aged 83, June 27, 1915.


BROOKS, LUDWIG, rabbi, Seattle, Wash., aged 72, Oct. 29, 1915.

COHEN, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 78, Apr. 4, 1916.


COHEN, MENDES, civil engineer, Baltimore, Md., aged 84, Aug. 13, 1915.

COHN, SAM, County Tax Commissioner, Toledo, O., aged 59, Nov. 10, 1915.


DECKER, ADOLF, chess expert and physician, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1915.

DEICHES, WILLIAM, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 73, May 24, 1916.


EINSTEIN, MORRIS, merchant, Chicago, Ill., aged 90, Jan. 11, 1916.

EISEMAN, DAVID, merchant, St. Louis, Mo., aged 70, Aug. 23, 1915.

EISFELDT, WM. T., Civil War veteran, Alameda, Cal., June, 1915.

ELKIN, MEYER, rabbi, Hartford, Conn., aged 75, Dec. 11, 1915.
Elsner, Henry L., professor of medicine, Syracuse, N. Y., aged 61, Feb. 18, 1916.
Engel, Martin, politician, New York City, aged 68, July 15, 1915.
Eppinger, Herman, real estate operator, San Francisco, Cal., aged 74, Jan. 15, 1916.
Ensler, Henry E., former Mayor of Montgomery, Ala., Yonkers, N. Y., at New York City, aged 78, June 26, 1915.
Feinberg, Israel, rabbi, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 62, Feb., 1916.
Finnberg, Benjamin, real estate operator and communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 47, Oct. 21, 1915.
Franklin, Andrew, captain, Civil War veteran, East St. Louis, Mo., aged 79, June 4, 1915.
Freedman, Andrew, politician, New York City, aged 55, Dec. 4, 1915.
Freudenthal, Joseph, manufacturer, Chicago, Ill., aged 70, June 28, 1915.
Friedman, David, civic worker, Caldwell, O., aged 49, Mch. 10, 1916.
Galland, Bonham, philanthropist, member of Nevada Legislature 1883, Seattle, Wash., aged 82, Nov., 1915.
Gitterman, Henry, importer, New York City, aged 82, Jan. 21, 1916.
Glass, Henry, merchant and communal worker, New York City, aged 63, Feb. 27, 1916.
Goldberg, Isaac, merchant and philanthropist, New York City, aged 62, Jan. 6, 1916.
Goodhart, Joseph, formerly member of Board of Education, Cleveland, O., aged 70, Dec. 31, 1915.
Gross, Herman, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 63, Sept. 7, 1915.
Guedella, Moses, Hazan and teacher, New York City, at Arverne, N. Y., aged 76, Mch. 16, 1916.
Halle, Chas. K., merchant, Cleveland, O., aged 71, Feb. 5, 1916.
Hanaw, Henry, attorney, Mobile, Ala., aged 60, Feb. 9, 1916.
Harris, Alexander, professor of music, Leavenworth, Kan., at Denver, Colo., aged 58, Apr. 30, 1916.
Harris, Henry, author, Denver, Colo., Oct., 1915.
HASPEL, SIMON, organizer of Board of Trade, New Orleans, La., aged 74, Apl., 1916.

HAYS, KAUFMAN, philanthropist, former member of City Council, Cleveland, O., aged 81, Apl. 12, 1916.

HELLER, H. H., rabbi, Portland, Ore., aged 54, June 4, 1915.

HIRSCH, LAZARUS, Civil War veteran, Vicksburg, Miss., aged 73, Mch., 30, 1916.


JACOBSON, MRS. JANIE, author, New York City, aged 55, July 2, 1915.

JOSEFFY, ISRAEL, pianist, Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 63, June 25, 1915.

KALETZKY, JULIUS, rabbi, New York City, aged 68, July 2, 1915.

KAMENETSKY, HYMAN, rabbi, New York City, aged 75, June 1, 1915.

KATZENSTEIN, LEOPOLD, inventor, New York City, aged 73, Dec., 1915.

KESSLER, ADOLPH, physician, New York City, aged 82, Oct. 19, 1915.

KOHLMAN, LOUIS, manufacturer, New Orleans, La., aged 50, July 20, 1915.


KOHN, S. S., rabbi, lawyer, and physician, Boerne, Tex., aged 72, Apl., 1916.

KUHN, JOSEPH, Civil War veteran, Champaign, Ill., aged 78, Dec. 28, 1915.


LASKER, MORRIS, philanthropist, Galveston, Tex., aged 76, Mch. 3, 1916.

LEVINE, ABRAHAM, philanthropist, Hackensack, N. J., July 14, 1915.

LEVINE, MAX, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Dec., 1915.

LEVINSON, MAXYMILIAN, civil engineer, New York City, aged 60, Sept. 19, 1915.


LEY, ABRAHAM G., Confederate War veteran, Mobile, Ala., aged 75, Mch. 12, 1916.

LIPSHITZ, SANDER, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 66, June 11, 1915.

LIVERIGHT, HENRY, mine owner, Philadelphia, Pa., at Clearfield, Pa., aged 74, Dec. 17, 1915.
LIVINGSTON, CHARLES, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 52, Nov. 1915.
LOEB, AUGUST B., financier and communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75, Aug. 23, 1915.
LYONS, ALFRED, retired lawyer, New York City, aged 60, July 14, 1915.
MANDELBAUM, JACOB, philanthropist, Cleveland, O., aged 81, Dec. 16, 1915.
MARCUS, MENDEL, rabbi, Indianapolis, Ind., June, 1915.
MARKS, M. H., merchant and Civil War veteran, Cincinnati, O., aged 77, Mch. 5, 1916.
MARSHALL, MRS. LOUIS, communal worker, New York City, aged 44, May 27, 1916.
MARBACH, FELIX H., lawyer, San Francisco, Cal., aged 64, Feb., 1916.
MUNDHEIM, LEWIS, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 84, Nov. 28, 1915.
NAAR, SAMUEL GREY, judge, Trenton, N. J., aged 68, Sept., 1915.
NATHAN, ERNEST, internal revenue collector, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 74, Sept. 3, 1915.
NATHANSON, JULIUS, rabbi, San Jose, Cal., aged 53, Apr. 7, 1916.
NICKELSBURG, SIEGFRIED, merchant, vice-president of San Francisco Board of Trade, San Francisco, Cal., aged 66, June 18, 1915.
NOOT, MEYER, rabbi, Williamsport, Pa., aged 67, Mch. 23, 1916.
NURBIN, S., rabbi, New Orleans, La., aged 51, June 19, 1915.
OPPENHEIM, NATHAN, physician, New York City, aged 50, Apr. 5, 1916.
PFAELZER, DAVID M., member of Board of Assessors, Chicago, Ill., aged 63, Nov., 1915.
PHILLIPS, GUSTAVE, manufacturer, Boston, Mass., aged 86, Apr., 1916.
PHILLIPS, WOLFE, publisher, New York City, aged 70, Jan. 28, 1916.
PLAUT, ALBERT, chemist and financier, New York City, aged 59, June 18, 1915.

RABINOWITZ, SHALOM (Sholem Aleichem), Yiddish writer and humorist, New York City, aged 58, May 13, 1916.

RAUH, MRS. ROSALIE, philanthropist, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 82, Dec. 27, 1915.

REINSTEIN, SIMON, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 80, Feb. 18, 1916.

RICE, ISAAC L. EOPOLD, lawyer and financier, New York City, aged 64, Nov. 2, 1915.

ROSENBEEG, FELIX, colonel, Civil War veteran, Cleveland, O., aged 72, Mch. 23, 1916.

ROSENBERG, MAX, merchant, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 66, July 31, 1915.

ROSENFELD, ZACHARIAS, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo., aged 70, Sept. 2, 1915.


ROTHSCHILD, MAURICE, Stock Exchange, New York City, aged 50, Mch. 31, 1916.


SALOMON, MARK M., communal leader, New York City, at Kensington, N. Y., aged 38, Jan. 6, 1916.

SAMFIELD, MAX, rabbi, Memphis, Tenn., aged 71, Sept. 29, 1915.


SCHERCHTER, SOLOMON, scholar and theologian, president of Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, aged 68, Nov. 19, 1915.

SCHWERINER, THEODORE, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 73, Dec. 8, 1915.

SEEMAN, GEORGE, communal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 80, May 18, 1916.

SHARTENBERG, JACOB, merchant, Providence, R. I., July, 1915.


STERN, MAX, member Board of Education and of City Council, Fargo, N. D., Mch., 1916.

STRAUSS, NATHAN, confederate army veteran, formerly member of State Legislature, New Orleans, La., aged 81, Nov. 2, 1915.

SUHLER, AARON, rabbi, Waco, Tex., aged 70, Mch. 1, 1916.

SULZBERGER, FERDINAND, founder of meat packing industry, New York City, at Konstanz, Germany, aged 84, Aug. 6, 1915.
Threlkeld, C. H., educator, Memphis, Tenn., Mch. 21, 1916.
Ulman, Ansel, formerly member of State Legislature, Williamsport, Pa., aged 51, Sept. 5, 1915.
Werner, Wm. E., judge, Rochester, N. Y., aged 61, Mch. 1, 1916.
Wieder, Moritz, councilman and health commissioner, Hartford, Conn., aged 71, Nov. 27, 1915.
Wolf, Henry, wood engraver, New York City, aged 64, Mch. 18, 1916.
Zuckeber, Max, rabbi, Patchogue, L. I., aged 63, Oct., 1915.

B

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ARABIA


AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GENERAL


APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS


NECROLOGY

Cohen, Folk, former member of City Council, Wellington, N. Z., aged 70, June, 1915.
Gerson, Morris, communal worker, Brisbane, aged 74, Dec., 1915.
Solomon, Charles, former Mayor, Cooma, N. S. W., aged 84, Nov. 15, 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

DECORATIONS

PROMOTIONS
OCTOBER 29. H. E. Cohen, major, promoted lieutenant-colonel.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JULY 3. Vienna: Memorial Day for Theodor Herzl.—11. Marienbad: Memorial meeting for Theodor Herzl.—AUGUST 13. Vienna: Members of Jewish community petition for revision of Hilsner ritual murder case.—NOVEMBER 19. Committee for Enlightenment of Eastern Jewish Questions formed.—JANUARY 4. Vienna: West Austrian, Galician and Bukowinean Zionist Central Committee adopts resolutions expressing hope that the Jewish question will be discussed at the Peace Congress, and that the Actions Committee will find suitable ways and means to bring about unanimous demonstration of Jews of all countries for the demand for civil and political equality for Jews everywhere, and also national recognition in the states of composite nationality, and calling upon the Actions Committee to take steps to safeguard the interests of political Zionism at the Peace Congress.—28. Neu-Sandec, Galicia: M. Marshalk, Polish Assistant Public Prosecutor, during trial of a Jew, alleges that Jewish religion teaches that revenge on non-Jews is justified. Zionist organization protests to government against libel, and demands inquiry.—FEBRUARY 11. Bernard Wetzler, sets aside sum of fifty thousand crowns ($10,000) to erect institute for study of technical aspects of food problem on basis of scientific discoveries in chemistry, biology, and physiology. —MARCH 3. Vienna: Conference of Galician and Bukowinean rabbis and communal workers forms Committee with view to working for solution of eastern Jewish problem.—7. Lemberg: Austrian Minister of Interior, prince Hohenlohe, receives deputation of Jewish Rescue Committee who hand him detailed memorandum containing following demands: (1) Creation of Central Care Office in Lemberg for Jewish fugitives of provincial towns; (2) granting of State aid to these fugitives, as to those in West Austrian provinces; (3) postponement of last date of return to end of April for fugitives of East Galician towns, some of which have been burned down, and others destroyed; (4) establishment of orphanages in co-operation with the Rescue Committee for at
least 10,000 war orphans whose total number exceeds 20,000; (5) establishment of homes for children of soldiers and of those transported to Russia, whose mothers are employed during the day; (6) maintenance and support of Jewish soup-kitchens for duration of war; (7) extension of law concerning relief grants and its application to "ritual marriages"; (8) consideration to be shown to Jewish tradesmen and artisans in the restoration of the country.

—MAY. Celebration of twentieth anniversary of the enactment of complete equality of Jews and recognition of Jewish religious communities in Hungary.

II

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BADASZ, LEOPOLD, awarded Commander's Cross of the Leopold Order, Feb., 1916.

BARANY, ROBERT, physician, Vienna, receives Nobel prize for medicine, Dec., 1915.

DERI, FRANZ, Budapest, elected Vice-Mayor, Jan., 1916.

FISCH, ERNST, appointed new Member of the Senate in Hungary, Feb. 25, 1916.

FLEISCHMANN, LEO, Vienna, appointed Professor in medical department of University, Mch., 1916.

FRANKEL, OTTO, Prague, elected dean of the German University, Aug., 1915.

GOLDZIHER, IGNATZ, professor, Budapest, elected member of Royal Spanish Academy of History, as successor to Joseph Jacobs, May 19, 1916.

GROSS, SIGFRIED, Vienna, appointed professor in medical department of University, Mch., 1916.

GRUENHUT, KARL SAMUEL, professor of law department, University of Vienna, receives title of Court Councillor, with decoration of Commander of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Leopold, Nov., 1915.

HITSCHMANN, FRITZ, Vienna, appointed professor in medical department of University, Mch., 1916.

KAPPelmacher, JACOB, Vienna, receives Badge of Honor after 40 years' service as Head Master of schools, Aug. 6, 1915.

KOHN, SAMUEL, rabbi, Budapest, made royal Hungarian Court Councillor, Mch., 1916.


PRIBRAM, ERNST, Vienna, appointed professor in medical department of University, Mch., 1916.

ROTHSCHILD, GUSTAV, appointed mayor of Jewish community of Eisgrund, Jan. 4, 1916.
Rothschild, Louis de, Baron, Vienna, named as member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish community (Kultusvorstand), Jan., 1916.

Schur, Heinrich, Vienna, appointed professor in medical department of University, Mch., 1916.

Weisselberger, ——, Czernowitz, created by Emperor a Noble of the Empire, Mch., 1916.

Weisz, Manfried, Budapest, created member of Hungarian House of Magnates, Jan., 1916.

III

Necrology

Adutt, licco L., communal worker, Vienna, Mch., 1916.

Bihar, Alexander, opera singer, Sept. 10, 1915.

Cako, Ezekiel, rabbi, Lemberg, at Vienna, aged 71, Jan., 1916.


Frankl-Grun, Adolf, rabbi, Vienna, aged 80, Mch., 1916.


Goldschmidt, Guidi, chemist, Vienna, aged 65, Sept., 1915.

Haas, Erwin, director of Insurance Co., aged 28, Aug. 6, 1915.

Hahn, Samuel von, banker, Vienna, aged 79, Jan., 1916.

Herzberg-Fraenkel, Leo, author, Teplitz, Bohemia, aged 88, July, 1915.

Hohenberg, Emanuel, member of Tempelverein, Vienna, aged 72, Aug. 23, 1915.

Karmann, Moritz von, professor, father of Hungarian pedagogics, and creator of model high school, Budapest, aged 72, Nov. 5, 1915.


Landsberger, Loeb, rabbi, Seghom, Hungary, Sept., 1915.


Pick, Rudolph, cartoonist, Vienna, Mch., 1916.

Pollak, Karl, editor, Vienna, aged 49, June, 1915.

Sallós, Joseph, last of the Sabbatharians, Boezaed Ujfalu, Hungary, Jan., 1916.

Schefter-Naumann, Imperial Councillor, age 74, Aug. 6, 1915.
SCHRAMCK, ADOLF, Imperial Councillor, Vienna, aged 71, Dec. 17, 1915.

SCHUTZ, EDUARD, judge, Bruz, June 30, 1915.

SCHWARZFELD, DR. ELIAS, author, July 16, 1915.

STERN, BERNHARD (BERISCH), mayor, Buczacz (Galicia), Sept., 1915.

SZABOLCSI, MAX, editor, Barolon-Fured, aged 50, June, 1915.

WEINBERGER, JOHANN ISIDOR, Commercial Councillor, Vienna, Sept. 8, 1915.

ZIPFER, LAZAR, lawyer, Sept. 17, 1915.

IV

EUROPEAN WAR *

MAY 25. Vienna: Poalei Zion, Jewish Socialist Labor Party in Austria, publishes manifesto calling attention to distressing situation of Jews in present day, and urging their complete emancipation.—26. Hungarian Minister of Interior orders all Galician fugitives to be removed to Austria, following decision of latter Government to grant no state aid to such fugitives in Hungary, but to settle them in small groups in Bohemia, Moravia, and even Styria and Tyrol.—JUNE 4. Government deports all Galician Jewish refugees who fled to Hungarian towns.—Budapest: Many fugitives deported.—15. Trieste: Edoardo Almagia gives five thousand lire ($1000) to Red Cross and fifteen thousand lire ($3000) to families of soldiers.—17. Niemirow burned by Russians.—JULY 6. Sadagora: Seventy Jews transported to Russia because of alleged treachery.—Schipenitza: One hundred and thirty-two houses burned down and place plundered by the Russians, for alleged favorable attitude of population toward Austrian troops.—9. Alkotmany, anti-Semitic Budapest paper, praises warmly ensign Emanuel Beregi, a Jew, for valor.—Twelve hundred children from Galicia and Bukowina cared for in schools conducted by Baron Hirsch Fund, Israelitische Allianz, and Brunner Hilfskomité.—16. Bohemia and Moravia: Council of Baron de Hirsch Foundation with approval of Government establishes courses in elementary education for children of Galician refugees. Israelitische Allianz co-operates in Moravia.—16. Przemysl: Jews either shot or sent to Siberia.—16. Dr. Rafael Taubenschlag receives special recognition from commanding officer.—16. Four thousand Jews driven out of Sniatyn by Cossacks.—23. Lemberg: Governor-general count Bobrinsky on retirement of Russians invites male population to emigrate to Russia, but expressly excludes Jews from invitation.—23. Tarnow: Austrians on their re-

* Owing to the war, the news for May came too late to be included in YEAR BOOK 5676.
entry accuse population of sympathy with the Russians and hang a Jew, Solomon Fasd, for assisting them.—August 6. The family of Bassevi v. Threwenberg erect home for war orphans in honor of anniversary.—14. Franz Ritter von Wikullll, general of artillery, announces forthcoming appointment of teachers in occupied districts, and that applications will be received only from invalid officers of the Roman Catholic or Greek Catholic religion.—15. Austrian Government orders all refugees, coming from places evacuated by the enemy, to return, under penalty of losing the privilege of free transportation and the claim to further subsidies by the Government.—17. Vienna: Schools opened for children of fugitives from Galicia and Bukowina under directorship of Dr. Fliegelman.—17. Lemberg: Polish anti-Jewish agitators accuse Galician Jews of friendship for Russia.—20. Jastrow: Grand rabbi Josef Rubin taken as hostage by Russians because he refuses to offer prayer for Czar instead of usual one for emperor Franz Josef.—25. Vienna: In a memorandum on work of restoration to be undertaken in Galicia and Bukowina submitted to the Imperial Government, Adolf Stand, president of the Central Committee of Galician Zionists, and Dr. Karl Pollak, president of the Executive Committee of the Austrian Zionists, declare that the economic, social, and political restoration of Galicia and Bukowina is an affair that concerns the whole Austrian Empire, and that only if the Central Government itself directs the work will a guarantee of justice be provided.—25. Cracow: Czar publishes article by Dr. Hupka, former member of Galician Diet, charging Jews of Lemberg with disloyal conduct during the Russian occupation. Herr Reizes, Jewish parliamentary deputy, refutes charges.—September 2. Moravia: Governor telegraphs to Israelitische Allianz, Vienna, for assistance for six thousand fugitives in Nikolsburg.—16. Galicia: Synagogue dedicated in refugees' camp at Bruck-an-der-Leitha.—28. Austrian Minister of Interior, in interview with Heinrich Reizes, promises thorough inquiry into complaint against Galician authorities, and gives assurance that Central Government would not tolerate the oppression of any national group by any other.—The Poalei Zion in manifesto charges that anti-Semitism is systematically practiced by the Poles in Russian and Austrian Poland, and demands equality of opportunity and of rights for the Jewish people.—October 7. Oesterreichische Wochenschrift reports two cases in which it is found that non-Jews are guilty of selling above the prescribed prices, with which Jews were charged.—12. Lemberg: In appeal issued by Jewish Relief Committee it is stated that nine-tenths of the Jews in Galicia are utterly ruined.—19. Tlust: Russians, in advance over Galician Sereth, hang nine Jews.—Zalerzczki: Jewish farmer, Rubel, and son murdered.—November 12. In bulletin of diocese Roman Catholic community of Pest-St. Lorincz warm
praise given to a Jew for his help in caring for the wounded.—16. Vienna: Committee for Enlightenment of Eastern Jewish Questions established for purpose of disseminating correct information about the conditions of the Jews in Eastern Europe.—December 25. Budapest: Jewish firm of Julius Wofner & Co. transmits to Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, five hundred thousand crowns ($100,000), as a fund for widows and orphans of war.—17. Bosnia: Jewish landowner suggests to leaders of Jewish community of Vienna settling Galician Jewish refugees in Bosnia as agriculturists.—February 9. Tischmienitz: Eighty per cent of Jewish population in great distress, aggravated by fact that large proportion of population consists of artisans, especially furriers, at present unemployed.—Otinio: Town suffers two Russian invasions.—15. Cracow, Hamizpe, Hebrew weekly, suspended; editor called to the colors.—Vienna: Jewish National Society of Austria issues manifesto to Jews, stating that after the war the monarchy will be reconstructed into a modern state, and that all nationalities and classes will advance their claims.—23. Turka: three hundred and forty-five houses burned. Synagogues and all but fifteen Sefer Torahs destroyed. Cemetery devastated.—24. Budapest: Congregation subscribes nine hundred and twelve thousand crowns ($182,400) to war loan fund. Huszt: Congregation subscribes three hundred thousand crowns ($60,000) and its old copper vessels.—March 17. Galicia: Turka, with population of 6080, 3000 being Jews, has 345 houses burned, all synagogues destroyed. Similar conditions in Podheize, Jewish population of 3800; Jaslowitz, 1500; Narejow, 800.—31. Reported that Yiddish language has been practically interdicted by Austrian censor for past six months.—Ban by Austrian military government against use of Yiddish resented by Jews; petition submitted to government authorities requesting removal of decree.—May 15. Pomorzany: Russians drive out all Jews, but permit them to return, after their houses were burned. Thirty-three Jews deported when Russians evacuate town. One hundred Jews die of cholera.—19. Circular letter distributed by Rabbis in Austria to their colleagues in the provinces suggesting that every husband leaving for the front give his wife a conditional divorce, so that a year after peace, if the husband does not return, the women may safely marry again.

Decorations

Commander's Cross of Franz Josef on ribbon of Valor Medal: Alois Pick; Salomon Spitzer.—Officer's Cross of Franz Josef on ribbon of Valor Cross: Leopold Austerlitz; Karl Feiertag; Eduard Goldmann; Simon Heller; Alfred Herz; Josef Pewny; Siegmund Taussig; Otto Zuckerhandl.—In addition to the honors and decora-
tions enumerated, there are on record at the office of the Bureau of Statistics more names of Jews awarded decorations, as follows:

Knight's Cross of Franz Josef on ribbon of Valor Medal .................................................. 104
* Signum Laudis on ribbon of Valor Medal ................................................................. 1060
Military Service Cross, 3d class, with war decoration on ribbon of Valor Medal ........... 155
Gold Cross with crown on ribbon of Valor Medal ......................................................... 321
Gold Cross on ribbon of Valor Medal ............................................................................ 176
Silver Cross with crown on ribbon of Valor Medal ....................................................... 541
Silver Cross on ribbon of Valor Medal ........................................................................... 130
Gold Valor Medal ............................................................................................................ 42
Silver Valor Medal, 1st class ............................................................................................. 478
† Silver Valor Medal, 2d class ........................................................................................... 1266
† Bronze Valor Medal ......................................................................................................... 1575
Iron Cross, 2d class ........................................................................................................... 32
Honors from Red Cross ..................................................................................................... 113
Miscellaneous .................................................................................................................. 21

Promotions

October 15. Dr. Leopold Sofer appointed regimental physician.
—Promoted head surgeons: Dr. Leo Kurzweil, Josef Plautus.
—Promoted sergeant-major: Norbert Erber, Salomon Schmierler.

* 256 of these not on file at the office.
† None of these on file at the office. All names can be obtained at the New York Public Library.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

JUNE. Anselm Gorge, lieutenant; Edmund Honig, lieutenant; Max Rappaport, lieutenant; Hugo Schlesinger, lieutenant; Michael M. Stern, lieutenant, age 39.—JULY. Otto Herz, lieutenant; Arpad Katona, lieutenant, age 29; Emil Kortmeny, lieutenant, aged 38; Paul Pisk, lieutenant, aged 25; Johann Saborsky, lieutenant; Wilhelm Sonnberg, lieutenant.—AUGUST. Hugo Fadenhecht, lieutenant; Paul Muller, lieutenant; Theodore Steinberg, lieutenant, aged 22.—SEPTEMBER. Salo Allerhand, lieutenant, aged 30; Leo Bloch, lieutenant; Bela Fischer, lieutenant; Maximilian Gelehrter, lieutenant; Siegmund Ullmann, lieutenant.—OCTOBER. Alexander Friedlander, lieutenant; Emil Gottlieb, lieutenant; Rudolf Jellinek, lieutenant; Bela Leslauer, lieutenant; Josef Lichtenstern, lieutenant; Artur Maurer, lieutenant; Oskar Munz, lieutenant; Viktor Neumann, lieutenant; Samuel Bonis, lieutenant; Desider Schulz, lieutenant; Ladislaus Schwartz, lieutenant, decorated with military service cross and large silver valor medal.—NOVEMBER. Dr. Ludwig Fischl, lieutenant, aged 25; Eugen Geiringer, lieutenant, Signum Laudis and gold military cross; Hans Herzl, lieutenant; Eugen Knebel, lieutenant; Eugen Mayer, lieutenant; Wilhelm Revesz, lieutenant, aged 42; Abraham Werner, lieutenant.—DECEMBER. Leopold Deutsch, commander of field hospital, knight of Franz Josef Order, decorated with honor badge, 2d class, from Red Cross, gold service cross with crown; Aldo Padoa, Trieste, lieutenant, infantry; Marco Prister fu Moisè, Trieste, second lieutenant; Josef Zirner, aged 25.—JANUARY. Ander Wessel, lieutenant, aged 26.—FEBRUARY. Richard Fischer, lieutenant; Giorgia Piazza, Trieste, second lieutenant, bersaglieri.—MARCH. Hugo Zuckermann, lieutenant.
BELGIUM
EUROPEAN WAR
DECORATION

August 20. Otto Rabinovitch, corporal, Berdichev, Russia, receives from King Albert medal of the Chevalier of the Ordre de Leopold.—May 26. Charles Bloch, grand rabbin, sentenced by Von Bissing, German governor of Belgium, to six months imprisonment in Germany, because after service at synagogue he blessed Belgian royal family, and called the plagues of Egypt upon the invaders.

BULGARIA
EUROPEAN WAR

October 20. Permission obtained from Government for Bessarabian Jews, refugees from Russia, to settle in Bulgaria upon condition that Bulgarian Jewry provide them with all necessities, so that they do not become a burden to the State.

CANADA


APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Abramowitz, Herman, rabbi, Montreal, appointed by major-general Hughes, chaplain for Jewish soldiers at Volcartier, Nov., 1915.
Cohen, E. Arakie, Winnipeg, appointed lecturer in law at the University of Manitoba, Oct., 1915.
Rubenstein, Louis, Montreal, chosen acting mayor by the City Council, Feb., 1916.
EVENTS IN 5676—EGYPT

EUROPEAN WAR

November 14. Montreal: Conference of Canadian Jews adopt resolutions: (1) pledging loyalty to the British Empire; (2) expressing hope that the British Empire and its Allies will be victorious; (3) that the Jews in every land may be accorded those rights of equality and justice which are the prerogative of all mankind; (4) that in fixing terms of peace provision be made that in those belligerent countries in which Jews are deprived of rights accorded to other citizens, all disabilities burdening Jews and other peoples at present suffering from a denial of such rights be removed; (5) that steps be taken to get the Peace Congress to insure the absolute right of Jews now residing in the Holy Land, or who may settle there subsequently, to develop that land without any unjust discrimination or hinderance, and that all inhabitants of the land be accorded equal rights and full citizenship; (6) that a committee be elected to give effect to the resolutions passed at this conference, and to interest itself in all matters affecting Canadian Jews, and that it have power to add to its numbers, to organize and arrange by-laws and to appoint its own executive and replace those who may cease to be members.—15. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Alliance and the Canadian Jewish Workmen's Federation at meeting protest against the claim of the Conference that it represented all the Jews in Canada, whereas it represented only the Zionist section. Two delegates sent to the conference to urge the adoption of a resolution that all Jewish societies be included in the conference, and that the two executive committees work in harmony and at some future date call a Congress in Canada to take definite steps toward the amelioration of the condition of the Jews. Resolution adopted, and recognition extended to all societies.

DECORATION

February 4. Hyman Lightstone, Montreal, captain in royal army medical corps, receives Military Cross.

EGYPT

EUROPEAN WAR

June 4. M. Grouchkowsky, private, Zion Mule Corps, at Dardanelles, receives D. C. M. for bravery.—18. Alexandria: Arrival of Louis H. Levin, in charge of distribution of food-stuffs conveyed by steamship Vulcan, from the United States.—25. British military authorities order that Jewish dead be buried with Jewish rites in Jewish cemetery and that their names be inscribed in Hebrew on their coffins.—August 27.
Alexandria: Annie Landau opens new school for Palestine refugees.— **December 31.** Alexandria: Up to this date eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven refugees arrived from Palestine.— **March 17.** Alexandria: Osmania, Khedivial Mail Steamer, leaves for Cyprus with one hundred and ninety Jewish refugees from Palestine.

**Promotions**


**Necrology on Account of War**

**October 22.** ——— Garodisky, lieutenant, at Gallipoli.

**France**

**I**

**General Events Affecting Jews**

**June 25.** Nice: In name of municipality, mayor addresses letter to rabbi M. Bauer, condemning attack on Jews by Russian count Muraviev Amursky in L’Eclaire de Nice, and expressing admiration for the French Jews at the front.— **July 16.** Gustave Hervé protests against anti-Semitic paper, Petit Parisien.— **October 29.** Paris: Publications in La Guerre Sociale of open letter to Czar by Jewish professor of Sorbonne University asking whether Czar does not think that the persecution of Jews injures Russia.— **December 24.** Rothschild brothers, Paris, give Prefect of the Seine, one hundred thousand francs ($20,000) for purchase of fuel for poor.— **January 7.** French Minister of Interior in interview with representatives of press severely condemns agitation against Russian immigrants in Paris. The anti-Semites persist in referring to the immigrants as pro-Germans and deserters. With view to explaining to public, their position with regard to service in the army in Russia the immigrants are preparing a memorial.— **28.** André Vervoort, former anti-Semite, publishes book on Jews and the war, in which he renounces his former attitude and commends loyalty of the Jews.

**II**

**Appointments, Honors, and Elections**

**Bakst, Leon,** painter, Paris, receives Nobel Art Prize, Dec., 1915  
**Bokanowski, Maurice Moïse,** Paris, receives order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Mch., 1916.

Helbronner, ———, captain, chosen as Cabinet Minister of War (administrative section).

Klotz, Louis Lucien, appointed president of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1915.

Laroque, Naquet, general, named member of commission on inventions for national defense, Dec., 1915.


III

NECROLOGY

Aron, Jules, medical inspector of army, Commander of Legion of Honor, aged 86, April 10, 1916.


Cahan, Émile, grand rabbi, Lille, aged 76, Feb. 6, 1916.

Dreyfus, Ferdinand Camille, Senator, politician and journalist, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Paris, aged 64, July 19, 1915.


Hatchowel, ———, officer of Academy, aged 65, Aug. 8, 1915.

Kanowi, Simon, president of Jewish Consistory of Oran, Dec 26, 1915.

Levy, Abraham, minister to Oran, Aug. 15, 1915.


Levy, Kifa, palm of officer of Academy, aged 90, Oct. 21, 1915.

Netter, Moïze, former chief rabbi of Oran (Algeria), Paris, June, 1915.


Séligman-Lui, M. G., inspector-general of French telegraphs and director of the telegraphic service, Commander of Legion of Honor, Dec., 1915.

Sorano, Auguste, chemical engineer, aged 23, Oct. 6, 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

JUNE 1. Paris: L'Echo de Russie, new weekly, started.—18. Libre Parole criticises grand rabbinate of France for endeavoring to arrange religious services for German Jewish prisoners of war. The Action Française attacks Paris Rothschilds, alleging that they carry on business with German relatives.—JULY 2. Committee of the League of the Rights of Man resolves to appeal to the Government to exempt those Jews from being interned with Turkish Jews who served as volunteers in the Foreign Legion during the first stages of the War.—30. Russian Embassy issues appeal to Russians in France to report for military service in Russia, and appeals to Police Prefecture of Paris to round up the recruits.—M. Bokanowski, deputy of the Seine and lieutenant of the reserve at headquarters of the 42d division of infantry mentioned in Orders of the Day.—Nordmann, second lieutenant, mentioned in Army Orders.—AUGUST 9. Anti-Jewish press asserts that Russian Jews in France are parasites, while sons of France are bleeding for their country.—Journal Officiel confirms report that Minister of Interior, through effort of Gustave Hervé, promises the Jewish Russo-Polish Committee in Paris not to force Russians into military service nor to expel them.—13. Camille Lévi, brevet-colonel mentioned three times in Army Orders.—SEPTEMBER 3. Albert Hertz, rabbi, attached to 4th French Army Corps as Jewish chaplain, mentioned in Order of the Day of his corps.—Maurice Maier, Rheims, soldier of the First Class, named in despatches about ten times.—OCTOBER 1. Germain Mayer, lieutenant-colonel, appointed principal private secretary of the Under Secretary of State for Military Aeronautics at the Ministry of War.—8. Central Consistory of French Jews issues appeal to Jews of neutral lands to support the Allies.—22. Georges Dreyfus, recommended for British Distinguished Service Order. Haim Elie, formerly from Smyrna, in French Army Medical Corps, mentioned in despatches.—NOVEMBER 26. Paris: Municipality adopts resolution that all aliens living in Paris, who are citizens of England, Russia or Italy, must join the army, if of military age, or leave the country.—DECEMBER 10. Minister of Interior declines to comply with demands of anti-Jewish newspapers, several deputies and the Municipality of Paris, that Russian immigrants be compelled to join the army, return to Russia, or go to the concentration camps. (See also Nov. 26.)—17. Minister of Interior announces that a committee will examine immigrants eligible for service and willing to serve, but that committee would not possess any powers to compel enlistment.—JANUARY 14. French League of Mercy issues circular defending the Jews against calumnies and reciting Jewish suffer-

Decorations

Order of Leopold: Otto Rabinovitch.—Military Cross: Abraham Baril, volunteer; Ya. Bruker, physician (given to his mother after his death); Emile Dreyfus, lieutenant; André Felix, lieutenant; A. Kaufman, second lieutenant; Mayer Soskin, volunteer.—Military Medal: Edmund Abraham, adjutant; Maurice Alexandre; Eduard Leopold Bamberger; Picard Blum, marshal; — Bouchera; André Caen; —— Dahan; Maurice Ben Djem; Memoun Djiam; Ben Douyeb; Max Dreyfous; Isaac Oscar Dyehl; David Elbaz; Simon Fedida; Isaac Gabison; E. P. Gougenheim, sergeant in aviation corps; Hai Hannoun; Lionel Hart; Emil Herscivici; — Isaac, corporal; Albert Kalfon; Joseph Kaplan; Joseph Koubi; J. Kremper; Marc Levy; Djian Maklouf; — Masse; Francois Meyer; Joe Moïse; Elie Ozanne; Edmund Picard; Armond Charles Reinach; Henry Saffel; Gaston Salomon; Lucien Samuel; Felix Sevor; Maurice Stern; Leon Storck; Joseph Teboul; Alexander Varshavsky, Russian volunteer; Bourhuera Vidal; Rene Willard; Camille Wurms.—Cross of St. George: Michel Coreck; —— Goloubtchik; —— Grauberg; —— Leifmann; —— Leiserovitch; Isaac Rosenfeld, aged 17.—Medal of St. George with ribbon: Joseph Gutman, aged 13.—Medal of St. George, 4th class: —— Schapiro, aged 13.—War Cross: Nedjar Albert; A. H. C. Bacharah, captain; M. R. Bloch, medical-major; — Dahan; Georges Dreyfus; ——Gutman, lieutenant; Lionel Hart; Albert Hertz, rabbi; Henri Maru Isidor; Albert Kalfon; Jacob Kaplan; Camille Levy; Marc Levy; R. V. Levy; Maurice Maier, Rheims; Adrian Metzger; Henri Meyer, colonel; Joe Moïse; Jules Perquel; Edmund Picard; Daniel Pompé; H. E. Praeger, captain; Arthur Reitlinger, Paris; L. C. Rheims; L. A. Schill, lieutenant; Benjamin Schverzenzer; Jean Seligmann-Lui; Maurice Weill; Leon Wertheimer.—War Cross with Crown: Max Dreyfous; Joseph Koubi; Felix Sevor.—War Cross with Palm: Georg René Alexander; Robert Bloch, medical major; André Caen; Lionnel Hart; René Lang; Marc Levy; Maurice Maier.—War Cross with three palms: — Debenedetti; Camille Levi, brevet-colonel.—
War Cross with two stars: René Blum.—Commanders of Legion of Honor: Mayer, colonel of Colonial Infantry, and Commander of Expeditionary Column to the Cameroons; Seligmann-Levi.—Officers of Legion of Honor: — Franck; — Kahn; Camille Lévy, colonel; Leopold Levy; — Libman; Albert Lubetzki, Paris; — Wahl; — Weill; — Weiller, colonel.—Chevaliers of Legion of Honor: — Abraham; — Adda; — Beckart; — Beer, second lieutenant; — Bloch; Georges Bloch; Louis Bloch; E. Bloom, captain; — Blum; Pierre Braun; Emile Dreyfous; — Cerf; — Dreyfous; J. A. Ernst, quartermaster; — Fassina; M. Gompel; — Gougenheim, staff lieutenant; — Hauser, staff captain; Pierre Herzog; — Isidor; Louis Job, adjutant; — Kahn; — Kahn; Jacques Kahn, lieutenant; A. Kaufman, second lieutenant; — Kohn; — Long; — Lattes; — Levy; Camille Levy; Marcel Jean Baptiste Michel Levy; Michel Levy, captain; P. P. Levy, lieutenant; — May, second lieutenant; — Mayer; — Meyer, captain; Fernand Netter; Charles Nordman, lieutenant; — Pauin, second lieutenant; H. Polack; — Rheims; — Rothstein; Joseph Saffer; — Salomon, second lieutenant; — Schuhl; — Schwarz; Louis Schwob; Eugene Silz, captain; — Spire, surgeon major; Joseph-Levy Valensi, staff major; M. Weill; — Weiller, captain; — Wolff; — Wormser.—Cross of Legion of Honor: Henri Maru Isidor.

Promotions


Necrology on Account of War

May. Charles Halphen, lieutenant, at Neuville-St.-Vaast, aged 29.—June. Jacques Blumenthal, second lieutenant; M. Boris, rabbi, Luneville; Georg Lévy, lieutenant; Jean Rotwand, second lieutenant; Leon Wertheimer, lieutenant.—July. Royer Carvallo,
second lieutenant; Léon Lévy, captain (Algeria); Meyer Tou-

biana, chazan, Constantine (Algeria).—**AUGUST.** Maurice Bloch, 

second lieutenant; Andre Felix, lieutenant aviator; Robert Hilde-

sheimer, adjutant; Lucien Salomon, lieutenant.—**SEPTEMBER.** 

Henry Braun, captain; —— Cahen, Chevalier of Legion of Honor; 

Victor Kiefe, lieutenant; A. Kopelman, staff major, aged 38; Paul 

Lerylier, second lieutenant; —— Levy, second lieutenant, Bor-

deaux; Jacques Daniel Mayer, lieutenant; M. Rosfelder, captain; 

Joseph Henry Sciama, second lieutenant.—**OCTOBER.** Jacques 

Brucker, staff major; Emile Dreyfous, second lieutenant, Cheva-

lier of Legion of Honor, aged 24; Henri Franck, captain, Paris; Ed-

ward Godchau, major; Raymond Levy, second lieutenant, age 21. —

**DECEMBER.** Emile Dreyfus, lieutenant, aged 24.—**MARCH.** René 

Weill, brigadier, age 27; Jean Seligman-Lui, brigadier, aged 18.—

**APRIL.** Pierre Braun, lieutenant, Chevalier of Legion of Honor, 

aged 21; Maurice Ettinger, second lieutenant; Max Frank, quarter-

master, age 20; Jacques-Emile Debray, medical staff major, Cheva-

lier of Legion of Honor; Georg Meyer, captain.—**MAY.** Raoul 

Bloch, captain; André Blumenfeld-Sciama, second lieutenant; Ya. 

Bruker, physician; Maurice Levy, second lieutenant; Marcel Levy-

Salomon, sergeant, aged 22; Jean Rotwand, second lieutenant.

**GERMANY**

**I**

**GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS**

**JUNE 4.** Berlin: At annual meeting of Hilfsverein der 

Deutschen Juden Paul Nathan, vice-president, states that Haifa 

Technicum was purchased in order to create a sound state of 

affairs, but that further decisions as to working of institution 

would not be taken until after the war.—**SEPTEMBER 1.** East Prus-

sian Synagogue Association appoints special committee to deal 

with work of restoration of Jewish communal life.—2. At in-

stance of Prussian Minister of Instruction, German Imperial 

Chancellor grants to non-Government Jewish teachers' seminaries 

in Hanover, Munster, Cassel and Cologne, authority to issue certifi-

icates entitling bearers to the one year's volunteer military service. 


—7. Wilhelmshaven-Rustringen: Synagogue dedicated.—17. In-

sterberg: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Synagogue.—**Octo-

ber 20.** Strehlen: Town Council announces bequest from Paul 

Ehrlich of ten thousand marks ($2500).—Berlin: Julius Roden-

berg bequeathes twenty-five thousand marks ($6250) for benefit of 

needy students.—**November 16.** Frankfort-on-the-Main: Free
Association for the Interests of Orthodox Judaism obtains grant from Imperial Grain Depot of necessary flour to supply matzos.—19. Hermann Jacoby, Berlin, bequeaths $40,000 to Berlin.—January 12. Association of German Commercial Travellers renews petition made to German Imperial Chancellor in 1911 asking same rights for Jewish travellers as for non-Jewish travellers.—14. Herr von Bonin, Neu-Stettin, Conservative member of Parliament, distributes large number of copies of pamphlet containing insinuations against, and libels on, German Jews. He urges Government not to be deceived by the Jews who should in future be treated as elements dangerous to the State.—21. Anti-Jewish agitators favor plan of anti-alien agitators to introduce severe immigration laws imposing educational, financial, and sanitary tests in order to bar entrance to Polish and Russian Jews who are described as an undesirable element.—March 21. Number of university professors request Prussian Minister of Education to establish chair in Jewish science in the Philosophical Faculty of Frankfort University.—May 5. German authorities, in reply to appeal of Polish Jews for representation on Committees to register losses to citizens through the war, state that Jews could not be represented as such, although some of those named may be Jews.—18. Weiner, member of Reichsrat, recommends strong measures against admission of Polish Jews to Germany, and denounces Lodz chief of police for having suggested sending of Jewish mechanics to Poland to relieve the dearth of male labor.—Formation of German Union for the Interests of the Jews of Eastern Europe; James Simon, president.

II

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Bergstrasseser, Gotthelf, Leipzig, accepts call to Constantinople University, Dec., 1915.

Bernheimer, Samuel, judge, Nuremberg, appointed to bench with rank of Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Mch., 1916.

Cassel, Oscar, Berlin, re-elected president of city council, Mch., 1916.

Davidson, Robert, elected ordinary member of Munich Academy of Sciences, Feb., 1916.

Ehrlich, Paul, receives Royal Roumanian Cross of the first class for Sanitats-verdienst, June, 1915.

HAAS, LUDWIG, Karlsruhe, appointed to civil administration of Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1915.

HAUSMANN, AUGUST, Bavaria, appointed high counsellor in the railroad service, Nov., 1915.

HEILBRUNN, LUDWIG, Frankfort-on-the-Main, appointed to Prussian Diet, Mch., 1916.

ISRAEL, JAMES, receives from the Sultan of Turkey the Osmanieh Order, 1st Class, Aug. 6, 1915.

JAFFE, ---, appointed extraordinary professor of physics at Leipzig, Apl., 1916.

KAREWSKI, FERDINAND, appointed on Board of Health of Berlin, Dec. 3, 1915.

LURIE, ---, engineer, Hamburg, appointed mayor of Pinsk, Dec., 1915.

MANNHEIM, D., Graudenz, elected to Board of City, Nov. 19, 1915.

MORRIS, MAX, named as honorary professor in Leipzig University, Nov. 5, 1915.

MOSE, HENRI, Charlottenfels, awarded doctor's degree honoris causa by faculty of philosophy of Berne University, Dec., 1915.

NOSSIG, ---, Berlin, decorated with the Order of Medjidieh, Nov., 1915.

OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, neurologist, named as honor member of Society for Psychiatry and Neurology, July 30, 1915.

SCHOWER, RUDOLPH, appointed by German Government as chief justice of Belgium, Sept., 1915.

SCHWARZSCHILD, KARL, Potsdam, appointed honorary professor of University of Berlin, Apl., 1916.

SILBERMANN, EDUARD, lawyer, Munich, appointed Crown Attorney, Bavarian Supreme Court, May, 1916.


STEINBERG, MAX, Munich, appointed public prosecutor, Nov., 1915.

STERN, WILLIAM, Breslau, appointed professor at Hamburg Public Lecture Institution, Apl., 1916.

UHLMAN, ALFRED, judge, Augsburg, appointed to bench with rank of Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Mch., 1916.

WILLSTÄTTER, RICHARD, Munich, appointed to chair of chemistry at the University, September, 1915; receives Nobel prize for chemistry, Dec., 1915.

WOLFF, DAVID, Berlin, re-elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Dec., 1915.

ZWEIG, ARNOLD, awarded prize of Kleist Foundation for Meritorious Writers, Dec., 1915.
III

NECROLOGY

ALFORT, JULIUS, merchant, Posen, aged 73, Aug. 20, 1915.
BENDEMANN, FELIX VON, retired admiral, Jan., 1916.
BLUMENTHAL, JULIUS, physician, Berlin, Apr., 1916.
BRAUN, HENRI, municipal councillor, Strasburg, Sept. 5, 1915.
BUCHOWETZKY, ——, former member of Royal Opera in Moscow and Petrograd, June, 1915.
CARO, RUDOLF, physician, member of Board of Health, Landsberg, aged 54, Aug. 11, 1915.
COHN, LEOPOLD, librarian and titular professor, aged 60, Jan., 1916.
COSTA, MEYER DA, merchant, Hamburg, aged 80, July 16, 1915.
EHRlich, PAUL, discoverer of salvarsan, winner of Nobel prize, Bad-Homburg, aged 61, Aug. 20, 1915.
EIPERT, ISIDOR, member of Board of Representatives, Graudenz, aged 86, Feb. 22, 1916.
EISNER, JULIUS, Court Tailor, Karlsbad, Aug. 13, 1915.
FEUCHTWANGER, SIEGMUND, merchant, Munich, aged 67, Feb., 1916.
FINDER, ISAAC, teacher, Cammin, aged 92, Oct. 31, 1915.
FRANKEL, HEINRICH, member of City Council, Leobschutz, aged 75, Sept., 1915.
FREUND, SIGMUND, rabbi, Gorlitz, aged 87, Nov. 21, 1915.
FREUND, WILLIAM S., lawyer, Breslau, aged 84, Aug. 26, 1915.
FREUNDLICH, M., head of Jewish community, Neustettin, aged 80, Sept. 12, 1915.
FROMM, JOSEPH, member of Municipal Council, Frankfurt, aged 63, Feb., 1916.
GALLAND, GEORG, professor of history of art and classical literature in Royal Academy High School for Art Students, Charlottenburg, aged 58, Sept., 1915.
GOLDE, LAZARUS, Order of Crown, Stolp, aged 80, June, 4, 1915.
HARBURGER, HEINRICH, Judge, Munich, aged 65, Apr., 1916.
HERRMANN, LOUIS, author, Schwerin, aged 79, Nov. 9, 1915.
HEYMANN, JULIUS, vice-president Board of Trade, Breslau, aged 90, July 9, 1915.
HEYMANN, WALTER, Königsberg, poet, June 15, 1915.
HOLLERBAUM, MAX, major, decorated with Iron Cross and Bavarian Military Service Order, Munich, aged 66, Sept. 26, 1915.
HORSCH, AUGUST, merchant, Nierstein, aged 65, Jan. 20, 1916.
ISRAELOWITSCH, ——, rabbi, Tomaschow, aged 64, Oct. 2, 1915.
EVENTS IN 5676—GERMANY

JACOBSOHN, MORITZ, head of Jewish community of Harburg, aged 85, June 15, 1915.

JACOBY, ISIDOR, lawyer, Berlin, aged 58, June, 1915.

LACQUER, SIEGFRIED, insurance, Berlin, Sept. 29, 1915.


LEDERMANN, GUSTAV, communal worker, Gotha, aged 74, Dec. 24, 1915.

LEISER, JAKOB, merchant, Exin, aged 54, Nov. 30, 1915.

LERO, LUDWIG, honorary citizen of Königsberg, Aug., 1915.


LEVIN, LOUIS, member of Board of Trade, Berlin, Oct. 19, 1915.

LEVY, ISIDOR, banker, Hohenfalza, aged 60, July 23, 1915.

LIEGNER, FERDINAND, magistrate, Steinau, Aug. 5, 1915.

LOEWENGERGAD, MAX, musical critic, Hamburg, aged 56, Jan., 1916.

LOEWENSTEIN, WOLFF, banker, Cottbus, Nov. 19, 1915.

LOMNITZ, BERNHARD, city delegate, Königshütte, Nov. 5, 1915.

MAGNUS, DAVID, engineer, Leipzig, aged 80, Nov. 19, 1915.

MANNHEIMER, JOSEPH, magistrate, Jnowitz, Nov. 12, 1915.

MARCUS, AARON, writer on Cabbala, Hamburg, Apl., 1916.

MARX, MAXIMILIAN, major, Munich, aged 74, Apl., 1916.

MEIDNER, WILHELM, president of Community, Ramslau, aged 69, Sept. 21, 1915.

MEYER, MORITZ, professor Technical High School, Charlottenburg, aged 74, July 16, 1915.

MÜNSTERBERG, OTTO, member of Prussian Diet, Danzig, aged 62, Aug., 1915.

NEUBURGER, THEODOR, physician, Frankfurt, aged 84, Dec. 10, 1915.

NORD, SEMMY, member of Board of Trade, Hamburg, aged 86, Sept. 29, 1915.

NUSSBAUM, MORITZ, director of Biological Institute, Bonn, Nov. 26, 1915.


RATHENAU, EMIL, Privy Councillor, Berlin, aged 76, June, 1915.


RIESENFELD, HUGO, member of Board of Representatives, Ohlau, aged 62, Nov., 1915.


RUELF, GUTMANN, rabbi, Brunswick, aged 64, Jan., 1916.

SARASOHN, JAKOB, head Cantor, Hamburg, aged 71, Mch. 2, 1916.

SCHAEFER, JULIUS, president, Board of Representatives, Loslau, aged 90, July 15, 1915.

SCHREIBER, BENJAMIN, teacher, decorated with Order of House of Hohenzollern, Danzig, aged 71, July 9, 1915.

SCHWARZFELDER, ELIAS, religious teacher, Schluchtern, aged 80, Jan. 14, 1916.

SEIGSOHN, HERMANN, alderman, Samotschin, aged 79, July 23, 1915.


SILBERSTEIN, LEOHIN, founder of Synagogue of Schwiebus, Schwiebus, aged 87, Nov. 14, 1915.

SKLAREK, WILHELM, professor, medical writer, Berlin, aged 80, Oct. 9, 1915.

STEIN, ISAAC, rabbi, Memel, aged 38, July 18, 1915.


STRASSBURGER, ——, rabbi, Ulm, Sept. 18, 1915.

UHRY, ADOLPH, chief rabbi, Strasburg, aged 66, Aug. 26, 1915.

WAHL, HERMAN, president of Jewish Community, Barmen, aged 75, Dec., 1915.

WALTER, LOUIS, teacher, Berlin, aged 85, Feb., 1916.

WEIL, ARTUR, physician, Karlsbad, aged 27, Nov. 26, 1915.

IV

EUROPEAN WAR

JUNE 18. Leipzig: Der Hammer suspended by Government for anti-Jewish attacks and accusation that Jews are responsible for the war.—Zionist organization refuses request of Government that it issue appeal to all Zionists asking for sympathy with Germany, replying that it could not involve the Zionist movement in world politics.—July 23. Lichterfelde: Alex Baerwald appointed regimental architect.—AUGUST 18. Orteilsburg, Neidenburg, Soldau, Johannisburg, Lyck, Marggrabowa, Goldap, Angerburg, Schmallingken, Gerdauen, Friedland, Tapiau, Stalluponen, Eydtkuhnen, and Darkehmen, partially destroyed or plundered during retreat of Russian army.—20. Rabbis of Germany issue appeal to Polish rabbis to render all possible assistance to the German troops in their endeavor to convert Poland into a German province.—23. Renewal of order of German War Office, of Oct. 3, 1913, exempting from participation in the common food arrangements individuals who desire to cater for themselves on ground of religious scruples.—Mrs. Marie Breslauer, Breslau, gives $4000 to war widows and orphans of Breslau.—SEPTEMBER 3. Ber-
lin: Vossische Zeitung publishes plea for safeguarding the rights of Jews in Poland, no matter what the final disposition of that territory may be.—6. Berlin: Vorwärts, in editorial entitled “Jewish Ghetto,” opposes plan for the creation of a Pale for Jews in Russian districts occupied by Germany, advocated in pamphlet entitled “The Eastern Jewish Question, Zionism, and Border Protection,” by Geo. Fritz.—8. Saxony: Order issued permitting children of Russian Jews to study at higher educational institutions.—10. Berlin: Official announcement of State Bureau, that rights of Jews in conquered provinces will be fully safeguarded.—14. Resolution adopted in Reichstag providing that Jewish army chaplains be salaried.—16. Berlin: Traditionell Gesetzestreue Rabbinervereinigung and Verband Orthodoxer Rabbiner of Frankfurt-am-Main form a central bureau, headed by rabbi P. Kohn of Ansbach, to examine all cases of reported death on battlefield in order to pass on question of remarriage of widows.—OCTOBER 20. The Commercial Treaty Society, the Hansa Bund, and the Society of German Manufacturers and Exporters for trade in Russia, address joint petition to the Imperial Chancellor praying that the future Peace Treaty with Russia be made to include articles permanently exempting Jews from the existing restrictions in Russia.—NOVEMBER 4. German Society for Commercial Treaties petitions the Chancellor not to conclude any peace with Russia without demanding equal rights for Jews.—12. Reichstag deputies belonging to the anti-Semitic Economic Union (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung) petition German Imperial Chancellor to secure in the Peace Treaty a provision closing the present frontiers of the German Empire to Jewish immigration.—Herman Pick, Berlin, appointed censor of German municipal government of Lodz, with full titles and privileges of an officer in the German army.—22. Berlin: German branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle issues protest against circular sent abroad by the French secretary general of the organization.—DECEMBER 17. Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant states that at annual meeting of Society for Combating anti-Semitism held in Berlin it was asserted that anti-Jewish feeling, which had diminished at beginning of war, is again showing itself boldly, and that anti-Semites are only awaiting removal of censorship to renew their opposition to Jews.—JANUARY 12. Friedrich Wagner, commercial traveller, who made anonymous accusation to commander of Third Bavarian Army Corps in Nuremberg against commander of local prisoners of war camp and against two Jewish soldiers stationed there, sentenced to one month’s imprisonment for slander, and his appeal to German Imperial Court of Justice rejected.—FEBRUARY 10. Bavarian war department permits Jewish soldiers, who prove they always observed dietary laws, to abstain from official mess, and whenever possible to have food
brought into barracks from outside. They receive equivalent of food in money.—March 3. Frankfort: Community agrees to rebuild synagogues and other Jewish institutions in Loetzen and Johannisburg, E. Prussia, destroyed during Russian invasion.—April 7. Headquarters of pro-Falasha Committee removed from Frankfort to Basle.—May 19. Berlin: Die Sueddeutsche Monatshefte devotes an entire issue to east European Jewish question. Among contributors are Franz Oppenheimer, Bodenheimer, Adolph Friedmann, and Eliasberg.—26. Government rejects petition of trade unions to restrict immigration of Polish Jews, and requests Agudas Yisroel and Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden to attract a large number of Jewish workmen to Germany from Poland.

Decorations

Iron Cross, first class: Albert Ballin; Fritz Beckhardt; Otto Beer; Arthur Bornstein; Fritz Charig; Georg Davidsohn; Max Elias; Wilhelm Frankl; Julius Gerstl; Dr. Ludwig Haas; George Herzog; Joseph Hesselberger; Josef Kuhnberg; Kurt Levinsohn; Berthold Lewin; Fritz Meyer; Erich Nathan; Paul Pulvermacher; Andreas Ruelf; Max Samuel; Leopold Seligmann; Josef Strasburger; Max Thalheimer; Arthur Waitski; Alfred Wiener; Fritz Zernik; Hugo Zweig.—In addition to the honors and decorations enumerated, there are on record at the office of the Bureau of Statistics more names of Jews awarded decorations, as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Decoration</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 1st class, with sword</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 1st class, with crown and sword</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 2d class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 2d class, with sword</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 2d class, with crown and sword</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 3d class</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 3d class, with sword</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 3d class, with crown and sword</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 4th class</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 4th class, with sword</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Military Service Cross, 4th class, with crown and sword</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Cross, 2d class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Cross, 2d class, on black and white ribbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hess Valor Medal</td>
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<td>Baden Silver Medal</td>
<td>23</td>
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</table>
Bavarian Silver Medal ........................................... 7
Mecklenburg Cross ............................................. 6
Wurttemberg Cross ............................................. 2
Wurttemberg Silver Medal ...................................... 16
Meiningen Medal ................................................ 3
Saxe Meiningen Medal .......................................... 3
Saxe Friedrich August Medal .................................... 6
Friedrich August Medal .......................................... 4
Braunschweig Military Service Medal .......................... 2
Oldenburg Friedrich August Cross ............................ 2
Hesse Sanitary Cross ........................................... 6
Knights Cross of Royal Saxe Albrechts Order with sword. 2
Honors from Red Cross .......................................... 33
Miscellaneous .................................................... 91

Promotions

Head surgeons: Dr. Abraham; Dr. Danziger.—Lieutenant-colonels: — Friedmann, Bavaria; Bertold Lewin.—Majors: — Bloch; Siegfried Sismann; Siegfried Straus; David Thommenn.—Sergeant-majors: Manfred Burg; Martin Mendelsohn; Philipp Selig.—Captains: Ruben Braun; Leopold Neuberger; Leopold Schweizer; Siegmund Wertheimer.—Lieutenants: Benno Abraham; Erich Adam; Fritz Arndt; Heinrich Auerbach; Fritz Behren; George Bing; Hans Block; — Blumenthal; Walter Callmann; — Cohn; Fritz Dessauer; Paul Drey; Emil Friedmann; Martin Friedmann; August Herz; — Herzfeld; Josef Hesselberger; Hans Hirschberg; Ludwig Katz; — Katzmann; Felix Kauffmann; Wilhelm Kiefe; — Levy; Paul Liepmann; Albert Lustig; — Marmenberg; — Matthias; — Mendelsohn; Hermann Mendelsohn; Erich Nathan; Oskar Neu; Wilhelm Offenbacher; — Orgler; — Perl; Paul Prager; Edmund Rebstein; Ignatz Reis; Felix Rosenbluth; Eugen Rosenfelder; — Rothfels; Fritz Schneider; Ernst Selig; Artur Simon; Walter Sieberth; Walter Simon; Ernst Sondheimer; Bruno Stern; Walter Sternberg; Karl Taussig; Bernhard Trier; Curt Walter; — Weigert; Franz Weil; Karl Weil; Wilhelm Weil; Kurt Wolff; Richard Wolfsohn; Max Wронker; Walter Zadig.

Necrology on Account of War

May. Joseph Rosenbaum, lieutenant.—June. John Gutwillig, lieutenant; — Sender, lieutenant, Iron Cross, 1st and 2d class, Berlin.—July. Hartmann, lieutenant, Iron Cross and Austria-Hungary Valor Medal, 1st class; Leo Leyser, lieutenant, Order of the Crown, aged 55; Hans Philipp, lieutenant, Berlin, aged 38; Max Rappaport, chemist, Leipzig, at Ypres, aged 25.—August,
Bertram Ascher, Iron Cross, Hamburg; Karl Mossmann, lieutenant, Iron Cross and Bavarian Military Service Order, Berlin.—

OCTOBER. Max Hollerbaum, major, aged 65; Max Littauer, army surgeon, aged 37; Max Rosenthal, vice-field marshall, Iron Cross, Ostrowo, aged 43; Heinrich Steiner, first clown of Berlin circus; Alfred Story, lieutenant, Berlin, at Gorlice.—DECEMBER. Jacob Möller, physician, Altona, on Western battle front; Joseph Zundorfer, flight lieutenant of the reserve, Relingen.—FEBRUARY. Carl Ettlinger, writer. Maximilian Marx, major, Munich.—MARCH. Joseph Gumpertz, lieutenant, age 38.

GREECE

AUGUST 10. Salonica: Chief rabbi receives telegram from Minister of Interior stating that Government has taken adequate measures to ensure the tranquility of the Corfu Jews in the matter of the recent revival of the blood accusation.—SEPTEMBER 10. Salonica: Lemaan Zion Society formed which will make monthly collections for benefit of Palestine.—APRIL 21. Greek Government officially declares that Jews are entitled to complete equality in Greece and its dependencies, and that the Government expects them to respond readily to call for arms whenever necessary.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

COFFINAS, M., Volo, elected to Parliament for Salonica, June, 1915; re-elected Jan., 1916.

COHEN, HAYM ELIA, Tricala, elected to Parliament for Salonica, June, 1915; re-elected Jan., 1916.

CUBIEL, ALBERT, elected to Parliament for Salonica, June, 1915.

GATTAGNO, LEON, elected to Parliament for Salonica, Jan., 1916.

MALLAH, JOSEPH, elected to Parliament for Salonica, June, 1915; re-elected Jan., 1916.

MATALON, DAVID, elected to Parliament for Salonica, June, 1915.

MEIER, JACOB, chief rabbi, Salonica, receives from King of Greece the honor of the Commander of the Order of the Redeemer, June, 1915.

MEIR, SALOMON, elected to Parliament for Salonica, Jan., 1916.

NECROLOGY

SALOMON, MAIR, philanthropist, Volo, June, 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

NOVEMBER 24. Salonica: Government considers call on Jews to serve in army, though heretofore exempt. They will be employed
for auxiliary service, and can no longer receive foreign passports.—
February 4. Salonica: Anglo-French military authorities arrest
number of persons on suspicion of espionage in interests of Ger-
many, among whom are two Jews, proprietor of café and a ship-
ping agent. Chief rabbi assured by commander and chief of ex-
peditionary force and by commander of the English forces that all
would be liberated whose innocence could be established.

INDIA

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

GUBBAY, MOSS MORDECAI SIMEON, Indian Civil Service, receives
C. I. E., Jan., 1916.
NISSIM, MEYER, J. P., M. A.; elected president of the Bank of Bom-
bay, Jan., 1916.

EUROPEAN WAR

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

November. David Samson Shapoorkar, major, at Mesopotamia.

ITALY

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

June 25. Italian Government publishes decree to assure the
execution of terms of bequest of 10,000 lire ($2000) by Emilio
Treves, to be awarded as prize for publication written in Italian
to combat anti-Semitism. Competition international; MSS. to be
sent to Minister of Education, Rome, before February 1, 1916.—
July 30. Committee of the Association of Young Jews adopts
resolution of sympathy for the cause of Italy in the campaign for
completing the liberation of all Italians.—December 15. Commit-
te of Roman Community submits to the Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs a memorandum pointing out the necessity of his intervention
to put a stop to the terrible state of affairs in regard to the
Jews of Russia. The Minister of Foreign Affairs answers that he
is enlisting the interest of the Russian ambassador at Rome in the
question.—January 21. F. Servi, editor of II Vessillo Israelitico,
Turin, addresses letter to number of Italian statesmen and
politicians, calling attention to situation of Jews in various Euro-
pean states, especially Russia and Roumania.
II

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Barzilai, Salvatore, Trieste, appointed by King Victor Emanuel, member of the Cabinet, without portfolio, for the Italian provinces of Austria, for the so-called Irredenta, July, 1915.


Mortara, Ludovico, senator, promoted president of the Court of Cassation, July, 1915.


Rosselli, Angelo, Leghorn, receives from king Cross of Commander of the Italian Crown, Dec., 1915.

Tedeschi, Felice, appointed by king Officer of Order of St. Maurus and Lazarus, entitling him to be styled "cousin of the king," Nov. 24, 1915.

III

NECROLOGY

Sacerdoti, Vittorio, professor of commercial law in University of Ferrara, Modena, Feb. 27, 1916.

Zammatto, Alessandro, chief rabbi, Padua, aged 72, Apr. 15, 1916.

IV

EUROPEAN WAR

June 15. Salvatore Segre places at disposal of Premier Salandra ten thousand lire ($2000).—Padua: Donated to Red Cross: Baron Camillo Treves de Bonfill, fifteen thousand lire ($3000); Baron Mario Treves de Bonfill, ten thousand lire ($2000); Baron Ugo Treves de Bonfill, ten thousand lire ($2000); Giuseppe Da Zara, ten thousand lire ($2000); Romanin Jacob, five thousand lire ($1000); Maurizio Wollemburg, five thousand lire ($1000).—July 15. General Zuppelli, Minister of War, accepts Enrico Garda's gift of ten thousand lire ($2000) for Italian aviator achieving greatest distinction during war.—September 18. Milan: First field hospital for wounded opened gift of Signora Fanny Finzi Ottolenghi, widow of Senator Ottolenghi.—January 31. Aristide Luria, captain of engineer corps, collaborates with vice-admiral Leonardi-Cattolica in authorship of naval book of importance,
EVENTS IN 5676—ITALY

"Fari e Seguali Maritimi."—APRIL 28. Cameri (near Novara): At aviation ground two machines collide in mid air; lieutenant Luigi Cassin and Mario Lattes, Turin, both Jews, killed.

Decorations


Promotions

Arrigo and Aurelio D'Ancona, Venice, and Giorgio and Bruno Usigli, Treviso, promoted to officers in Royal Army.—Vittorio Piperno and Abrama Volaco di Davide promoted to staff officers.—Colonel: Marco Levi, Venice.—Lieutenant-colonels: Paolo Errera, Venice; Luigi Magrini, Venice; Emanuele Pugliese.—Majors: Emilio Franco, Venice; Giuseppe Pardo, Venice; Umberto Ravenna, Ferrara.—Captains: Mario Deangelis; Umberto Debenetti, artillery; Guido Friedmann, Livorno; Giulio Levi, Rovigo; Fuginio Levi, Venice; Ugo Modena, Modena; Gino Ravà, Bologna; Pacifico bi Segni, Rome; Attilio Soave, Venice; Ciro Solari.—Lieutenants: Angelo Castelfranco; Giuseppi di Giacomo Coen, Rome; Marco Lampronti, Venice; Ernesto Nathan, Rome; Bruno Scazzocchio, Rome.—Second lieutenants: Abrama Polaccio di Davide, Turin; Armando Desossi, Turin; Beniamino Grünwald, Venice; Mario Levi, Rovigo, Mario Murgi, Ancona; Ettore Senigaglia, Padua.

Necrology on Account of War

JULY. Amedeo Soave, second lieutenant, Alpines; Angelo Levi, captain, at Isonzo.—AUGUST. Piero Cassuto, second lieutenant, Livorno; Ugo Castelfranco, captain, in Red Cross hospital at Modena; Leone Diene, captain, at Isonzo; Riccardo Finzi, lieu-
tenant, Genoa; Alessandro di Veroli, second lieutenant, Rome.—

SEPTEMBER. — Sacuto, second lieutenant, Genoa.—DECEMBER. Elío Cassuto, second lieutenant, Livorno; Sergio Levi, second lieutenant, Florence; Ippolito Segrè, lieutenant, Rome; Giacomo Venetian, major; Aldo Padoa de Vittorio, second lieutenant, Venice; Emilio Vitta Zelman, second lieutenant, Rome.—JANUARY. Angelo Astrologo, captain; Giorgio Levi, lieutenant; Abrama Polacco, second lieutenant, Turin; Decio Pontecorvo, captain; Gualtiero Verchio, captain.—FEBRUARY. Moise Leone Diena, captain, Turin; Lelio Levi, captain, Saluzzo; Amedeo Dello Strologo, second lieutenant, Livorno, at Port Said.—MARCH. Osvaldo Servi, lieutenant, Florence, aged 22.—APRIL. Luigi Cassin, second lieutenant, Cuneo, aged 23; Mario Levi, second lieutenant, Modena, aged 22; Mario di Carlo Leonir, Genoa, second lieutenant; Roberto Liebman, second lieutenant, at Carso; Aldo Rosselli, second lieutenant, at Pal Piccolo.

V

JEWISH OFFICERS IN ITALIAN ARMY IN WAR, 1915-1916

ALHAIQUE, FU ANGELO, Naples, commander, submarine.
AMAR, PIO TOLBA, Turin, captain, reserves.
ANAVING, RENZO, Florence, second lieutenant, artillery.
ARCHIVOLTO, CARLO DI RAFFAELE, Bologna, major, fort artillery.
ANCONA, ASDRUBALE, Verona, major.
ANCONA, AURELIO DI GUIDO, Venice, second lieutenant, infantry.
ANCONA, EMELIO DI LAZZARO, Ferrara, lieutenant, Bersaglieri.
ANCONA, UGODI LAZZARO, Ferrara, lieutenant, fort artillery.
ANGELI, BRUNO DI MOISE, Padua, second lieutenant, infantry.
ARTOM, ARTURO, Turin, lieutenant, infantry.
ARTOM, CAMILLO FU MICHÈLE, Asti, lieutenant-colonel, cavalry.
ARTOM, CESARE FU MICHÈLE, Asti, second lieutenant.
ARTOM, ELIA, Turin, chaplain.
ARTOM, GIULIO DI GUIDO, Asti, lieutenant-colonel, infantry.
ARTOM, MARIO Di GUIDO, Asti, engineer, radio-telegraph.
ARTOM, SAMUELI FU ALESSANDRO, Asti, second lieutenant, medical corps.
ARTOM, VITTORIO FU ISRAELE, Asti, captain, cavalry.
ASCARELLI, DAVID FU MOISÈ, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
ASCARELLI, GIORGIO Di PACIFICO, Naples, second lieutenant, C.V. automobile corps.
ASCARELLI, MARIO, Rome, captain, infantry.
ASCOLI, ARRIGO Di CARLO, Ancona, second lieutenant, artillery.
BACHI, ALDO Di OTTAVIO, Turin, second lieutenant, commissariat.
BACHI, ARMANDO Di OTTAVIO, Turin, captain.
BACHI, Sansome fu Lelio, Turin, lieutenant-colonel, engineer corps.
Basevi, Afredo, Verona, second lieutenant, infantry.
Basevi, Umberto di Enrico, Verona, lieutenant, infantry.
Basola, Enrico, Turin, lieutenant, aviation corps.
Bassani, Edgardo di Giacomo, Venice, second lieutenant, infantry.
Bassani, Enrico di Davide, Ferrara, second lieutenant, medical corps.
Bassani, Eugenio fu Felice, Ferrara, major, engineer corps.
Bassani, Felice fu Leonello, Ferrara, second lieutenant, infantry.
Bass, Girolamo di Giuseppe, Venice, second lieutenant.
Beer, Arnaudo di Vittorio, Ancona, second lieutenant, artillery.
Beer, Guido di Vittorio, Ancona, second lieutenant, artillery.
Bemiotad di Sabutino, Florence, captain, medical corps.
Bergmann, Giacomo, Verona, lieutenant, medical corps.
Bergmann, Giulio di Giuseppe, Milan, second lieutenant, artillery.
Bianchini avv. Giuseppe fu Sumvele, Padua, second lieutenant, infantry.
Blanes, Enzo del fu Emanuele, Rome, corporal major, infantry.
Bondi, Attilio di Pace, Rome, corporal major, infantry.
Bondi, Romeo di Pace, Rome, corporal major, infantry.
Cagibe, Eziodi Isacco, Genoa, second lieutenant, infantry.
Cagibe, Arturo fu Cesare, Siena, second lieutenant, medical corps.
Cagibe, Renato di Ferruccio, Siena, second lieutenant, infantry.
Calabi, D. Tullio, Verona, lieutenant, medical corps.
Calò, Afredo, Rome, lieutenant, medical corps.
Calò, Silvio di Abramo, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
Camio, Giacomo, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
Camerino, Mario di Salvatore, Florence, adjutant-officer, cavalry.
Cantoni, Aldo fu Achille, Modena, second lieutenant.
Carmi, Giuseppe di Eugenio, Florence, second lieutenant, territorials.
Carpi, Claudio di Timoleone, Rome, second lieutenant, cavalry.
Carpi, Leone di Timoleone, Rome, lieutenant, infantry.
Cassuto, Piero fu Guglielmo, Livorno, second lieutenant, infantry.
Castelfranco, ——, Venice, captain.
Castelnuovo, Angelo, Rome, lieutenant, infantry.
Castelnuovo, Tedesco Guido, Florence, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
Castiglioni, Giuseppe Enrico, Florence, second lieutenant.
Castro, Maurizio, Venice, officer, reserves.
Cavaglione, Emanuele di Abramo, Genoa, second lieutenant, infantry.
Cavalieri, Deodato, Bologna, captain.
Cavalieri, Deodato, Rome, captain, aviation corps.
Cavalieri, Luca fu Pacifico, Ferrara, lieutenant, bersaglieri.
Cavalieri, Piccoli di Giuseppe, Ferrara, captain, cavalry.
Caviglia, Marco di Sabato, Rome, corporal major, infantry.
Chimichi, D. Giorgio, Modena, lieutenant, medical corps.
Chimichi, Giorgio, Florence, lieutenant, medical corps.
Cittoni, Beniamino, Rome, second lieutenant, medical corps.
Coen, D. Alessandro di Federico, Urbino, lieutenant, medical corps.
Coen, Giorgio di Giulio, Venice, captain, engineer corps.
Coen, Pirane Giorgio di Pario, Florence, second lieutenant, infantry.
Coen, Portaro Augusto di Mosé, Venice, captain, medical corps.
Coen, Silvio Renzo di Giuseppe, Venice, second lieutenant, commissariat.
Coen, Vito di Marco, Rome, second lieutenant, grenadiers.
Coen, Vito Umberto, Livorno, second lieutenant, infantry.
Colombo, Guido fu Giuseppe, Vercelli, second lieutenant, territorial militia.
Colombo, Mario di Giuseppe, Turin, lieutenant, medical corps.
Cuzzeri, Gino, Verona, second lieutenant, automobilists.
Cuzzi, Leone di Angelo, Venice, lieutenant, medical corps.
Da Fana, Corrado di Alessandro, Milan, captain, medical corps.
Da Zaro, Leone, Parma, captain, territorial cavalry.
D'Ancona, Napoleon, Parma, colonel, Red Cross.
D'Augeli, Pellegrino fu Elia, Venice, vice-brigadier, carabinieri.
De Angeli, Mario fu Abramo, Turin, lieutenant, infantry.
De Angelo, Emanuele, Turin, lieutenant, Alpines.
De Benedetti, Edoardo fu Alessandro, Milan, lieutenant-colonel.
De Benedetti, Ermanno di Zaccaria, Padua, second lieutenant, infantry.
De Benedetto, Enrico, Turin, second lieutenant, Alpines.
De Benedetti, Ettore di Israel, Asti, second lieutenant, medical corps.
De Benedetti, Guido, Turin, lieutenant, navy.
De Beneditti, Lionello fu Samuele, Milan, captain, infantry.
De Benedetti, Ugodi Isaacco, Rome, lieutenant, infantry.
De Benedetti, Umberto di Israel, Asti, lieutenant, artillery.
De Benedetti, Giacomo fu Gabriele, Asti, second lieutenant, commissariat.
De Benedetti, Guido fu Isaia, Turin, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
De Benedetti, Mario, Turin, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
De Benedetti, Mario di Giacomo, Turin, second lieutenant, navy.
DEBENEDETTI, SALVATORE DI GIACOMO, Turin, second lieutenant, artillery.
DEBENEDETTI, UGO DI ISRAEL, Asti, second lieutenant, artillery.
DE CORI, VERONA, lieutenant-colonel, fort artillery.
DELLA PERGOLA, RAFFAELLO, Ancona, lieutenant, medical corps.
DELLA ROCCA, CARLO, Rome, lieutenant, navy.
DELLA SETA, AUGUSTO, Rome, second lieutenant, grenadiers.
DELLA SETA, EDOARDO, Rome, second lieutenant, grenadiers.
DEL VECCHIO, ADRIANO DI GIULIO CESARE, Rome, lieutenant, cavalry.
DEL VECCHIO, GUALTIERO DI GIULIO, Rome, captain, infantry.
DE PAZ, GIULIO DI GUSTAVO, Livorno, second lieutenant, infantry.
DEUNGELI, EMANUELE FU ABRAMO, Turin, second lieutenant, infantry.
DE VEROLI, ALESSANDRO, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
DI CAPUA, EMILIO FU ALBERTO, Genoa, lieutenant, infantry.
DIENA, GIACOMO FU EMILIO, Turin, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
DIENA, ROLOLFO, Rome, lieutenant, infantry.
DIENA, LEONE, Turin, captain, infantry.
DI NOLA, ANGELO DI SABUTO, Rome, captain, medical corps.
DI NOLA, GASTONE DI PACIFICO, Florence, lieutenant, medical corps.
DI NOTO, UGO FU GIACOMO, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
DI SEGNI, ENRICO DI GIACOMO, Rome, lieutenant, infantry.
DI SEGNI, SALVATORE FU AMADIO, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
DIENA, JACOBO DI BENETTO, Genoa, lieutenant, infantry.
DONATI, ANGELO, Modena, second lieutenant, infantry.
DONATI, ANGELO DI SALVATORE, Turin, lieutenant, infantry.
DONATI, FREDERICO, Modena, second lieutenant, infantry.
DONATI, FREDERICO DI SALVATORE, Milan, second lieutenant, infantry.
DONATI, LAZZARODI SALVATORE, Milan, captain, infantry.
DONATI, LAZZARO, Modena, captain, infantry.
EMINENTE, UMBERTO, Naples, lieutenant.
ERRERA, BELLINO FU VITTORIO, Florence, second lieutenant, infantry.
ERRERA, MARIO DI PAOLO, Venice, officer, reserves.
ERRERA, PAOLO, Venice, major, territorial militia.
FANO, ———, Parma, colonel, artillery.
FINZI, AMLETO FU DARIO, Ferrara, lieutenant, infantry.
FINZI, CARLO, Ferrara, field marshal, red cross.
FINZI, GIORGIO, Parma, second lieutenant, territorial militia.
FINZI, POJIUTO FU DARIO, Ferrara, lieutenant, engineer corps.
FINZI, RUGGERO DI OSCAR, Venice, second lieutenant, artillery.
FOÀ, ALDO DI FREDERICO, Parma, second lieutenant, artillery.
FOÀ, RAFFAELO DI MOSÈ, Ancona, lieutenant, commissariat.
FOÀ, SANSON RICCARDO DI SALVATORE, Turin, second lieutenant, aviation corps.

FOLIGRA, ALFREDO DI MOISE, Milan, lieutenant, artillery.
FORBII, ENRICO DI GIUSEPPE, Bologna, second lieutenant, infantry.
FORMIGGINI, CESARE, Modena, second lieutenant, infantry.
FORMIGGINI, LEONE FU GIACOBBE, Padua, lieutenant, infantry.
FORMIGGINI, VITTORIO FU ANGELO, Modena, second lieutenant, infantry.

FORTI, EMILIO FU ALESSANDRO, Milan, major, infantry.
FORTI, PAOLO DI CARLO, Florence, captain, artillery.

FRANCO, EMILIO, Venice, captain, medical corps, infantry.
FUÀ, EMELIO DI GEMMA, Ancona, lieutenant, medical corps.
FUÀ, RICCARDO DI GEMMA, Ancona, lieutenant, medical corps.
FUBINE, EMANUELE DI SAMUEL, Turin, lieutenant, medical corps.
FUNARO, GIUSEPPE, Livorno, second lieutenant, artillery.

GALLICHI, RAFFAELE ALFREDO FU VOLUNIO, Florence, major, infantry.

GALLICO, GUGLIELMO DI RAFFAELE, Turin, second lieutenant.

GENTILLI, CARLO, Verona, lieutenant, infantry.
GHIRON, ERNESTO CAMILLO DI PACIFICO, Turin, officer, artillery.

GOLDSCHMIEDT, ALBERTO, Verona, second lieutenant, automobilist.
GOLDSTAVB, GIORGIO FU DANTE, Genoa, second lieutenant.
GREGO, EMILIO FU GIUSEPPE, Genoa, lieutenant, medical corps.
HAZZAN, ABRAMO, Bologna, officer aide infantry.
HIRSCH, GIACOMO DI CARLO, Florence, captain, lancers.
HIRSCH, WALTER FU EMILIO, marine.

JARACH, GUIDO DI LEONE, Turin, lieutenant, navy.
JONA, OTTAVIO FU CESARE, Vercelli, second lieutenant, infantry.
JONA, ETTORE, Turin, lieutenant, medical corps.

JONA, VITTORIO DI GIACOMO, Florence, second lieutenant, artillery.

LATTES, ADOLFO FU ALFREDO, Turin, second lieutenant, infantry.
LATTES, ALDO DI GUGLIELMO, Turin, chaplain.
LATTES, ALESSANDRO DI CESARE, Naples, lieutenant, infantry.
LATTES, ATTILIO DI RAFFUELE, Turin, second lieutenant.
LATTES, BENVENUTO DI RAFFAELE, Turin, captain, royal cavalry.
LATTES, CAMILLO DI GIUSEPPE, Genoa, second lieutenant, medical corps.

LEONI, EMILIO, Verona, captain, medical corps.
LEVI, ACHILLE, Parma, lieutenant.
LEVI, ALFREDO, Parma, second lieutenant.
LEVI, ANTHONY, Florence, second lieutenant, Savoy cavalry.
LEVI, AUGUSTO FU DONATO, Turin, captain, artillery.
LEVI, BIANCHINI ANGELO, Parma, captain.
LEVI, CARES ARMANDO, Parma, second lieutenant, artillery.
LEVI, CATTELAN ADOLFO FU GIACOMO, Padua, major, infantry.
LEVI, EDOARDO FU CESARE, Genoa, second lieutenant, infantry.
LEVI, EMILIO, Parma, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
LEVI, ENRICO FU DONATO, Turin, captain, infantry.
LEVI, ERNESTO DI SALOMONE, Genoa, lieutenant, medical corps.
LEVI, FERRUCCIO, Parma, captain, commander royal marines.
LEVI, GINO DI IGINO, Venice, lieutenant, medical corps.
LEVI, GINO DI SALOMONE, Genoa, lieutenant, infantry.
LEVI, GIORDANO DI ENRICO, Florence, officer, reserves.
LEVI, GIORDANO, Parma, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
LEVI, GIORDANO DI CLEMENTE, Rome, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
LEVI, GIULIO FU GIACOMO, Turin, captain, artillery.
LEVI, GUIDO DI GIORDANO, Turin, lieutenant, medical corps.
LEVI, GIUSEPPE DI ALESSANDRO, Genoa, second lieutenant, artillery.
LEVI, IVO DI ENRICO, Florence, second lieutenant, Alpines.
LEVI, LEONE FU GIUSEPPE, Genoa, captain, medical corps.
LEVI, LEONE FU SAMUELE, Turin, second lieutenant, infantry.
LEVI, LIVIO DI AUGUSTO, second lieutenant.
LEVI, MARIO DI REMIGIO, Florence, second lieutenant, infantry.
LEVI, MARIO FU GIUSEPPE, Turin, second lieutenant, fort artillery.
LEVI, MARIO FU SALVATORE, Turin, lieutenant, artillery.
LEVI, MINZI ALDO, Parma, captain, infantry reserves.
LEVI, MOREUS ALBERTO DI CARLO, Venice, second lieutenant, infantry.
LEVI, MORTARA ALDO, Venice, second lieutenant, grenadiers.
LEVI, MORTARA ENRICO, Venice, captain, bersaglieri.
LEVI, OSCAR, Parma, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
LEVI, RENATO DI REMIGIO, Florence, second lieutenant, infantry.
LEVI, SALVATORE FU SARATO, Padua, captain, medical corps.
LEVI, UGO, Parma, captain, engineer corps.
LINENTANI, GIOVANNI DI GIACOMO, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
LIUZZI, GIORGI, Turin, second lieutenant, artillery.
LIUZZI, GIUDO, Turin, lieutenant-colonel.
LOLLI, ENZUO DI EUSEB, Turin, officer, aide, engineer corps.
LORIA, CESARE DI LEONARDO, Livorno, second lieutenant, infantry.
LURIA, ARISTIDE, Naples, captain, engineer corps.
LUSENA, EDGARDO FU LEONARDO, Florence, lieutenant, infantry.
LUSENA, GUSTAVO, Genoa, captain, medical corps.
LUSTIG, Guido, Milan, second lieutenant, grenadiers.
LUZZATTI, Dario di Emanuele, Asti, second lieutenant, infantry.
LUZZATTI, Ippolito, Bologna, lieutenant, medical corps.
MALVANO, Mario di Giuseppe, Turin, captain, artillery.
MALVANO, Salomone Fu Alessandro, Turin, major, infantry.
MELLI, Carlo, Parma, second lieutenant, medical corps.
MILANO, Romolo di Giuseppe, Rome, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
MILLA, Romeo, Verona, captain.
MINERBI, Guglielmo di Felice, Ferrara, second lieutenant, infantry.
MISANI, Giacomo Fu Angelo, Rome, lieutenant, artillery.
MONTALCINI, Alessandro Fu Salvatore, Turin, captain, medical corps.
MONTALCINI, Valeriodi Tobia, Asti, second lieutenant, infantry.
MONTEL, Lelio Fu Salomone, Turin, captain, medical corps.
MORPURGO, Edgaro Fu Marco, Padua, lieutenant, medical corps.
MORPURGO, Renzo, Parma, second lieutenant, infantry.
MOSCATI, Roberto Fu Salvatore, Florence, lieutenant, infantry.
MOSCATO, Ugo di Pace, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
MUGGIA, Camillo Fu Isacco, Vercelli, captain, infantry.
MUGGIA, Michelangelo, Turin, captain, infantry.
MUSATTI, Albertodo Cesare, Venice, second lieutenant, infantry.
NAVARRO, Achille, Rome, captain, infantry.
NEPPI, Modena di Leone, Florence, second lieutenant, infantry.
NISIM, Anselmo di Guglielmo, Turin, lieutenant, infantry.
NIZZA, Umberto Fu Teodoro, Turin, captain, artillery.
NORSA, Paolo di Dionisio, Bologna, second lieutenant.
OREFFICE, Fausto Fu Moisè, Venice, captain, medical corps.
ORVIETO, Gino di Giacomo, Florence, second lieutenant, volunteers.
OTTOLENGHI, Enrico, Fu Samuele, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
OTTOLENGHI, Simone A. di Camillo, Turin, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
OTTOLENGHI, Vittorio, Turin, lieutenant-colonel, infantry.
OVAZZA, Ernesto Fu Vittorio, Turin, captain, infantry.
OVAZZA, Michel Angelo, Turin, captain, infantry.
PACIFICI, Enrico, Florence.
PADOVA, Enrico, Parma, second lieutenant.
PARDI, Diego di Napoleone, Bologna.
PASSIGLI, Alessandro di Adolfo, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
PAVIA, ALLEGRO, Turin, major, infantry.
PAVIA, CALIMAN, Turin, major, medical corps.
PAVIA, CLEMENTE, Verona, major, medical corps.
PESARO, ADOLFO DEL CARLO, Milan, lieutenant, cavalry.
PESARO, MAX DEL COMM CARLO, Milan, second lieutenant, cavalry.
PESCAROLO, ALFREDO GIACOMO DI NATALE, Turin, lieutenant, infantry.
PESCAROLO, DANIELE FU MOISÈ, Naples, captain, infantry.
PIAZZA, ISACCO DI MOSÈ, Ancona, second lieutenant, infantry.
PIPERNO, BENEDETTO FU AMADIO, Rome, second lieutenant, infantry.
PIPERNO, GUALTIERO FU GIACONO, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
PIPIERO, RUGGERO DEL FU GIACONO, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
PIPA, ISACCO DI MOSE, Ancona, second lieutenant, infantry.
POLLIT, DI MARCO, Naples, infantry.
PONTECORVO, DECIO FU BENEDETTI, Rome, lieutenant, grenadiers.
PROCACCIA, DANIELE DI ANGELO, Florence.
PROCACCIA, GIOVANNI DI ANGIOL, Florence, lieutenant, infantry.
PROVENZAL, GIUSEPPE DI ALFREDO, Naples, lieutenant, infantry.
PUGLIESE, ALESSANDRO DI ISACCO, Turin, lieutenant, medical corps.
RAVA, GINO DI ARISTIDE, Bologna, lieutenant, medical corps.
RAVA, GIULIO DI GIUSEPPE, Venice, second lieutenant, artillery.
RAVENNA, BRUNO DI SAMUELE, Ferrara, second lieutenant, infantry.
RAVENNA, ENRICO DI SAMUELE, Ferrara.
RAVENNA, GIOVANNI DI GUIDO, Bologna, second lieutenant, artillery.
RAVENNA, RENO DI TULLIO, Ferrara, lieutenant, artillery.
RAVENNA, SILVIO DI CLEMENTE, Ferrara, lieutenant, medical corps.
RAVENNA, UMBERTO FU GIUSEPPE, Ferrara, captain, medical corps.
REICHENBACH, CARLO, Verona, second lieutenant.
REVERE, AMEDEO DI GIUSEPPE, Padua, second lieutenant, infantry.
RIGNANI, ———, Parma, second lieutenant, infantry.
ROCCA, GIUSEPPE DI LEONE, Turin, second lieutenant, infantry.
ROMANELLI, MICHELE, Rome, lieutenant, infantry.
ROMANIN, JACUR LEONE DI EMANUELE, Venice, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
ROSSEL, MARIO FU FILIPPO, Naples, lieutenant, cavalry.
SACERDOTE, AMEDEO DI SAMUELE, Turin, lieutenant, artillery.
SACERDOTE, CESARE DI GIORGIO, Siena, lieutenant, aviation corps.
SACERDOTE, UMBERTO DI VITTORIO, Turin, second lieutenant, artillery.
SACERDOTE, MASSIMO, Rome, second lieutenant.
SANGUINETTI, ANGELO, Bologna, second lieutenant, medical corps.
Sanguinetti, Giudo, Bologna, second lieutenant.
Sanguinetti, Vittorio, Bologna, major, infantry.
Segre, Cesare di Napoleone, Turin, second lieutenant, infantry.
Segre, Giulio fu Napoleone, Turin, lieutenant, medical corps.
Segre, Giuseppe fu Giacomo, Turin, captain, lancers.
Segre, Giuseppe fu Giacobbe, Rome, captain, cavalry.
Segre, Leone fu Giacomo, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
Segre, Luciano G. fu Abramo, Turin, second lieutenant, engineer corps.
Segre, Mario di Giacobbe, Turin, second lieutenant.
Segre, Massimo di Giuseppe, Vercelli, lieutenant.
Segrè, Salvatore fu Giacobbe, Milan, second lieutenant.
Sereni, Giulio, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
Serravalle, Raffaele fu Augusto, Padua, captain, Alpine regiment.
Segre, Massimo di Giuseppe, Vercelli, lieutenant.
Sonnino, Alessandro fu Davide, Rome, captain, infantry.
Sonnino, Bruno di Giuseppe, Naples, second lieutenant.
Sonnino, Cesare di Giuseppe, Naples, second lieutenant, artillery.
Sonnino, Gustavo di Vito, Venice, second lieutenant, infantry.
Sonnino, Rodolfo di Vito, Venice, second lieutenant, artillery.
Soria, Gastone di Carlo, Naples, lieutenant, territorials.
Spagnoletto, Enrico di Giuseppe, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.
Sternfeld, Oscar, Verona, lieutenant, infantry.
Sternfeld, Oscar di Giacomo, Venice, lieutenant, infantry.
Supino, Paolo, Rome, second lieutenant.
Supino, Renato, Rome, second lieutenant, artillery.

Jamaica

Necrology

Myers, Frederick Louis, merchant, Kingston, at New York City, aged 63, Oct. 5, 1915.

Netherlands

General

July 3. Hague: First number of Jüdische Arbeiter Korrespondenz published.—9. Hague: Private conference of prominent Dutch Jews discusses Jewish emigration after the war; appoints committee to place itself into communication with leading Jews in various countries.—August 10. Committee to provide for requirements of Jewish emigrants after the war favors establishment of a
world-wide organization in connection with an emigration bank, the opening of information bureaus and of classes for intending emigrants.

NECROLOGY

Gompertz, B. L., banker, Amsterdam, Feb. 2, 1916.
Osorio, E. Colaço, communal worker, Amsterdam, Dec., 1915.
Prins, Liepman Philip, Hebrew scholar, Amsterdam, Dec., 1915.

PERSIA

GENERAL


APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Nehoray, Marco, Mechedser, appointed director of the Financial Administration, Apl., 1916.

ROUMANIA

GENERAL

June 1. Bucharest: A. P. Cuza, professor of the Bucharest University, dismisses principal of a students' home for admitting a Jewish girl student; the girl is expelled, and other students reprimanded for having tolerated her.—July 16. Union of native Jews of Roumania approach the king with a memorial, presented to the king by president Dr. Stern, praying for conferring of civil rights on Jews.—August 19. Appeal to Jewish intellectual circles calls upon them to form a national Jewish association, with the motto "Judaism above all," and with the object of rejuvenating and fortifying Jewish national life.
NECROLOGY

LIPPE, KARPEL, educationalist, Jassy, at Vienna, aged 85, July 26, 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

JUNE 9. In response to criticism of the press, Roumanian Government officially states that it expelled only Jews of foreign nationality and Roumanian Jews who were conducting speculative transactions.—Mamornitza (Dorohoin), Bistricioara, Bicaz, and Prisacani (Neamț), Valea Glodulin, Silishtea, and Picsheshti (Suceava): All Jews expelled on account of order to all districts bordering on Austria-Hungary.—JULY 2. Telegram from Odessa to the Den (Petrograd) states that, according to persons arriving from Roumania, the premier has ordered expulsion of Jews from seven frontier districts and interior provinces on twenty-four hours’ notice; gendarmes chased those who did not execute order quickly enough. A telegram from Bucharest to the Utro Rossii (Moscow) confirms this report.—30. Expulsion of Jews from the frontier districts proceed despite assurance of Ministry that they would be stopped. Local Jewish communities send protest to Government on assumption that expulsions were being carried out by local authorities without knowledge of the Ministry.—AUGUST 19. Bucharest: Local authorities of districts situated near East Hungarian frontier receive secret order from the Roumanian Government that Jews may not inhabit those districts. Expulsions occur from Marmowitza (Doroboi district), Bicaz, Bistricioara, Prisecani, Plesesci, Palanci, Predeal, Caineri Comanesi, etc.—20. Galatz: Jews organize meeting to protest against expulsion of their co-religionists from frontier districts and against Jewish disabilities in general.—27. King orders suspension of expulsion of Jews from the frontier towns.—SEPTEMBER 3. Jassy: The Gloria, new organ of the Conservative-democratic party, commenting on attitude of Jews, accuses them of not standing on Roumania’s side, and of espousing German cause.—OCTOBER 1. Bucharest: Vitorul, official organ of Liberal party, states that reports of expulsions are incorrect; that Minister of the Interior did not intend to expel Jews as such, but only hostile foreigners and native Jews who, although they do not live in the frontier towns, travel there as corn brokers. The independent organ Adeverul in reply states that it can publish a list of the “peaceful Jewish population” which has been the object of official oppression, of reservists who were mobilized in the hour their children were driven from home.—JANUARY 20. Bucharest: Government orders further expulsions of Jews from villages near Hungarian frontier. Families, whose fathers or sons have been for months with troops, commanded to leave within three days. Good conduct certificates are demanded from the mayors of villages in which banished Jews formerly lived,
but are seldom obtained.—Bucharest: Congress of Roumanian Jews, attended by one hundred and thirty-five delegates, adopts resolution to solicit the Government to grant equal rights to all Jews of the land.—March 10. Bucharest: Report of expulsion of large number of Jews from frontier towns.

RUSSIA

I

PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION

ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA

June 25. Fine of one hundred roubles ($50) imposed on the Rostov Listok for publishing incendiary articles against Jews.—July 2. Archangel Michael Real Russian Union publishes official statement announcing the exclusion from its ranks of a member who favored emancipation of Jews.—16. Kishinev Real Russians submit to their partisans inquiry in circular whether it is possible to extend to Jews the rights enjoyed by Orthodox Russians, and if so, on what grounds.—September 4. Luminiee: Anti-Jewish riot lasting three days; all Jewish shops destroyed. Authorities inactive.—October 1. Den, liberal paper, declares that great pressure was brought to bear on the Czar by the Holy Synod and Premier Goremykin to postpone extension of rights of the Jews.—15. Moscow: Zemstchina and other anti-Jewish organs, accuse Jews of having been promoters of recent Zemstvo and municipal conferences.—22. In telegram to members of Cabinet reactionary leaders declare that the Jews are still “the enemies of Russia”; M. Purishkevitch asserts that the “nation” would not allow the Duma to emancipate the Jews, even if it passed a bill to this effect. —Anti-Jewish agitators protest against election of M. Weinstein to the Upper House, on ground of an old law prohibiting even converted Jews to sit in the Council of the Empire, though law was repealed upon reconstruction of Council.—29. Upon appointment of M. Khvostov as Minister of Interior, group of bureaucratic ladies present to Czar anti-Semitic memorial, denouncing the demands of the Moscow conferences for reforms and the emancipation of subject nationalities.—Kostroma and Ivanovo-Voznesensk: Anti-Jewish agitators openly distribute pogrom literature among populace until police intervene.—30. Kostroma: Leaflets spread broadcast appeal for extermination of Jews.—No-

1 The items for May, 1915, were received too late for inclusion in Year Book 5676.
November 5. Theodosia: Municipality unanimously resolves to ask authorities to remove priest Serapion, who carries on violent agitation against Jews in educational institutions and communal circles.—12. Golos Russi, semi-official organ, disavows declaration made in London by Minister Bark regarding further privileges for Jews, and states that alliance with England and France does not give these powers right to interfere in internal affairs of Russia.—Moscow: Conference of reactionaries issues manifesto in which Government is severely criticized for taking up the solution of the Jewish problem at the present time. The manifesto states that unless the Government desists from these reforms, a split will be created in the Russian people, which might have more terrible consequences than the war itself.—26. Real Russians issue manifesto urging active preparations to combat the Liberals and the Jews, and advising their followers to arm themselves. Several Real Russian branches petition the Synod to send bishop Panteleimon, Dvinsk, to a monastery, because he visited a synagogue and praised the Jews.—Theodosia: Priest Serapion, enraged by municipal petition praying for his removal, preaches violent sermon against the Jews; many worshippers leave the church in protest.—December 10. Manifesto issued by fifty-four students' organizations against activity of the anti-Jewish Students' Union.—17. Kiev: Conference of Orthodox clergy resolves to recommend to its members to preach against demands of Liberals to emancipate subject nationalities.—Theodosia: Archbishop of Taurida informs municipality of his disapproval of policy of priest Serapion in sowing hatred against Jews. Priest addresses insulting letter to mayor, announcing intention to continue his campaign. Governor summons priest, and warns him to desist.—24. Petrograd: Conference of Black Hundred leaders complains that Moscow merchants have sold themselves to Jewish bankers, and states that Jews have captured the press, the schools, and city of Odessa. Conference adopts resolution opposing emancipation of Jews and religious tolerance. In resolution proposed by Markov for transmission to Czar, Government is asked to destroy influence of aliens in Russia and ruthlessly to suppress enemies at home.—January 3. By order of Russian Department for Press Affairs, anti-Jewish pamphlet "The Truth About the Jews" has been confiscated.—7. Real Russians organize conferences to counteract progressive congresses. In conference at Nizhni-Novgorod, Real Russians boast of approval of their policy by the Government, condemn Minister of Education for his pro-Jewish policy, and adopt resolutions demanding closing of Chedarim, expulsion of Jews from all schools, re-establishment of the Pale after the war, confiscation of land held by Jewish colonists, and rejection of any plan aiming at assimilation of Jews. The reason given is because they are harmful and are guilty of murder of
Yuschinsky.—Orenburg: Governor, at request of Jewish deputation, orders removal from streets of Real Russian proclamations inviting the people to initiate a campaign against the Jews.—14. Reactionaries revive agitation for Russification of credit, and advocate exclusion of Jews from all joint stock companies and prohibition of Jewish lawyers to represent non-Jewish clients.—28. Real Russians resolve to urge Holy Synod to declare talmudic Judaism harmful to the Church and State, inasmuch as the Jewish doctrines teach the Jews to maintain an intelligence department which is acquainted with all Imperial secrets.—Real Russians in circular draw attention to attempt of Liberals and Jews to utilize crisis for purpose of overthrowing the Government. They demand help of Governors in agitation against Jews and Liberals, and ask that every constable be empowered to arrest persons denounced by Real Russians. They appeal to Government not to assist Jewish refugees.—FEBRUARY 4. Moscow: At conference of Real Russians, Jewish question cause of quarrel between the ultra-nationalists and the moderate group led by M. Orlov.—Purishkevitch, in speech at Kiev, speaks against extending additional privileges to Jews.—Real Russians open campaign against metropolitan archbishop of Petrograd for visiting and bestowing praise on Jewish military hospital.—Ekaterinoslav: Real Russians renew their anti-Jewish agitation.—Odessa: Anti-Semites determine to inaugurate campaign, with a Real Russian Conference.—11. Representatives of various parties, including the nationalist party, charge that Government funds are used to support Black Hundred anti-Jewish agitation.—25. Real Russian organization urges branches to request Government to prohibit exchange of amenities between clergy and Jews, such as visits of former to synagogues and Jewish hospitals.—MARCH 10. Holy Synod and Government yield to representations of the mayor and nobility of Theodosia, and remove the anti-Jewish agitator, priest Serapion, from his post.—17. M. Bark, Minister of Finance, confers with representatives of press with reference to action in connection with the government loan; press representatives call attention to circular of Police Department which accuses Jews of working against success of loans and of hiding small coins, and demand that circular be revoked.—31. Government circles blame M. Kaffarov, vice-director of Police Department, for publishing circulars containing charges against Jews as official communications, without consulting his superiors.—Russkoe Znamya commences campaign against Jewish medical men, and specially urges Orthodox clergy to boycott Jewish physicians.—MAY 5. Briansk: Governor of Oryol reprimands chief of police for creating disorder in the town by officially stating that Jews were responsible for the high prices of food. Liberal organs demand that Government prohibit such actions of anti-Semitic officials.—20. Alexandrovsk (Ekaterinoslav): Bishop Agapit de-
livers sermon on cowardice of Jewish soldiers, alleging that they surrender voluntarily and induce Russians to follow them; that of 18,000 Russian prisoners in Japanese war 12,000 were Jews for whom Russia had to pay large indemnity; that if not for Jewish espionage the Russians would not have been driven out of Galicia and Poland.—26. Minsk: Jewish shopkeepers send delegation to governor to protest against attacks made on them in connection with increase in food prices.—Kherson: Authorities still treat circular of M. Kaffarov, assistant director of police department, accusing Jews of raising prices of food, as being in force, despite assurance of the Government that it has been recalled.

ATTACKS ON JEWS

JULY 23. Ihumen (near Minsk): Mob attacks and plunders Jewish shops. Forty-seven arrests made.—AUGUST 6. Tokmak (Taurida): Mob attacks and plunders Jewish shops and houses. Authorities suppress disturbance, and chief of police declares such attacks at present time equivalent to treason.—Ihumen: Trial of forty-seven ringleaders of anti-Jewish riots. Seven acquitted and forty sentenced to imprisonment for four to eighteen months. Thirteen thousand seven hundred roubles ($6850) granted to sufferers from riot.—OCTOBER 22. Rovno, near Elizabethgrad: Anti-Jewish riot follows rowdyism of crowd at the market.

BLOOD ACCUSATION

JUNE 11. Petrograd (Ochta district): Accusation by a Tartar that Jew had abducted his two children for ritual purposes, energetically investigated; missing children are found.—JULY 2. Senate dismisses appeal of Gonchcharuk, sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for murder of Jewish boy Pashkov at Fastov, which gave rise to blood accusation in 1914. (See YEAR BOOK 5676, p. 242.)—9. Rogatchev (Moghilev): Loss of Christian girl leads to blood accusation by Black Hundred.—OCTOBER 29. Senate dismisses appeal of Dr. Dubrovin, Rakitsky, and Eremetchenko to set aside sentence of imprisonment of Smolensk court for instigating blood libel against a Jew in 1915.—NOVEMBER 12. Kiev: Acquittal of advocate Wilensky, accused of having instructed the pro-Bellis witnesses.—February 11. Court rejects request of advocate Grusenberg that inquiry be instituted into selection of jury which tried Bellis, in view of trial of the famous novelist Korolenko who published article during trial criticizing composition of jury.—APRIL 7. Blood accusation revived against Jews in Novoselie, town near Petrograd, and in Petrograd. In both cases police disprove charges, and Jews are saved from riots.—28. Riga: Ritual murder charge against Hinda Kopilin collapses on investigation of police.
EXPULSIONS AND DOMICILIARY RESTRICTIONS

JUNE 4. Petrograd: Municipal authorities plan new restrictions on domicile of Jews in summer resorts in vicinity.—Minister of Interior prohibits Jewish students from residing outside the Pale where the high schools are situated, thereby frustrating plan of Minister of Education, who wished to admit Jewish students who had studied abroad to private Russian high schools and to permit them to take State examinations.—Ministry of Interior orders authorities to take care that converts, who went to Finland and adopted Protestantism in order to obtain permission to return to war zone, be not permitted to return to their homes.—10. Minister of Interior permits Jewish delegates to attend the convention of stock exchange delegates at Petrograd, provided that in addition to the regular passport they produce a certificate of membership in this convention, and that their stay terminate with the convention.—Berditchev: Senate rules that house bought by Jew, incorporated within the city and paying city taxes, is not to be classed as rural property, and may be legally held.—JULY 9. New order issued in Kovel, Rovno, Dubno, Zonerinka, Proskurov, and Novoselitza, to the effect that all non-permanent residents must obtain permits to remain there.—16. Senate permits Jewish physicians born in Siberia to reside and practice throughout Asiatic Russia.—30. Kiev: Organization of the Schools of Commerce protests to Ministry of Interior against refusal to permit Jewish pupils to reside in the summer home of the Organization. Despite appeal of Organization for Development of Russian Spas, authorities in resorts on the Black Sea intimate that only Jews possessing special permits would be allowed to stay.—Vinnitza: Court sentences Jewess Pochish and three children to expulsion from village despite plea that her husband was killed in battle in Carpathians.—AUGUST 10. Kharkov: Jews possessing right to live in vicinity, who have taken summer residences, are prohibited from moving there; order later revoked.—13. Minsk: Jewish community appeals to ministry to allow Jewish refugees from war zone to remain there, notwithstanding expulsion order of Governor.—Tambov: At request of Military Industrial Committee Government agrees to employ Jews in Government ammunition factories instead of expelling them to Ekaterinoslav.—16. Petrograd: Minister of Interior permits Jews, who have admission tickets for sessions of the Twelfth Russian Convention of Millers made out to them personally, to remain from August 18 to 30.—Slobodka (Kovno): One hundred and eighty Jewish families expelled on three days' notice, because they spent a day in Kiev and returned to Slobodka in evening. Passports taken from them, and temporary certificates given them.—19. Nizhni-Novgorod: Jews permitted to attend the fair.—27. Kharkov: Governor Protassiev
abolishes restrictions introduced by his predecessor with regard to residence of Jews in neighboring summer resorts.—31. Petrograd: Police order immediate departure of small group of skilled Jewish laborers who were transferred by Military Industrial Committee from Baltic provinces to capital.—January 7. Moscow: Government refuses to permit Jewish female delegates without right of domicile to attend conference convened by workers in aid of the war sufferers.—February. Moscow: Produce Exchange surrounded by police who arrest merchants of Jewish appearance, close Exchange, force way into hotels and private houses, and arrest eighteen hundred Jews charged with illegal residence; about three hundred and eighteen released by evening, about sixty expelled. House searches take place daily; Jews blamed for increase in prices of provisions.—Odessa and Kiev: Similar arrests take place.—11. Petrograd: Police inspector expels daughter of Jewish hereditary honorary citizen, M. Lurie, and orders her to report to police at her place of registration, Wilna, occupied by the enemy.—13. Kiev: Chief of military district permits first semester Jewish students of Dental School to reside here, but without their families. —Chiefs of provinces of Tersk, Kuban, Zakaspyisk and chief of Don Cossacks petitioned by Council of Imperial Russian Theatrical Society for permission for Jewish artists of the Drokuli Opera Company to remain in the cities of these provinces during their engagement. The Kuban province gives permission for short stay; others reject the petition.—Petrograd: Minister of Interior, petitioned by Jews for permission to remain until end of war, grants greater number of these petitions. All refugees may remain provided they reside with their relatives.—18. Ekaterinoslav: Authorities cancel order expelling Jews working in mines, following petition of Military Industrial Committee.—20. Senate rules that a Jew who served in a field hospital during Japanese war has unrestricted right of residence only if the division including the hospital actually participated in battle.—Senate rules that police have right to deprive Jew, residing outside Pale, of the life passport issued to him by police of his city.—25. Moscow: At Corn Exchange, thirty Jews ordered to police station on question of right of domicile. Subsequently freed.—27. Kiev: Police receive orders that Jewish merchants of both guilds are to be permitted to attend winter and summer fairs, and to live in Kiev during that time.—March 3. Petrograd: Mayor, prince Obolensky, fines fourteen Jews one hundred roubles ($50) each for coming to the capital without permission.—6. Perm: Governor announces that Jews may not settle in villages of the Ural mill district, nor in places where there are mines or pits.—17. Senate annuls circular of a Governor permitting only Jews possessing higher educational certificates to stay in summer resorts. Police to decide each individual application on its merits, irrespective of privileges of the
petitioner.—27. Council of Congress of Mine Operators in south of Russia petitioned by representatives of Jews employed in mines of the Association of South Russian Coal Industry to assist in obtaining permission for them to remain despite demand of provincial administration that they be discharged for lack of right of residence.—April 13. Senate reverses decision of authorities who annulled purchase of estate by Jew in name of Christian friend on ground that Jew and not Christian is the owner; Senate declares purchase valid.—16. Shero (Yeniseisk): Ministry of Interior permits Jews permanently residing in Siberia to remain at this resort for two months of the summer. At same time Ministry requests authorities to report regarding granting of permission to Jews to reside in health resorts in Cossack territories in the Caucasus.—May 26. Kazan: Crown rabbi placed under arrest for one month for visiting the capital without first obtaining right of domicile.

Industrial and Professional Restrictions

June 1. In response to petition of sugar refining companies of Khrenovetz and Vendichansk for permission to acquire land for their plantations in provinces of Podolia and Bessarabia, Council of Ministers rules: (1) That persons of Jewish faith be not elected on board of directors; (2) that foreigners and persons of Jewish faith be not appointed director-manager, manager, or superintendent of the real estate of the company.—August 6. Moscow: Tcheglovitov, Minister of Justice, resigns, after rejecting petition of the Council of Advocates to promote four Jewish lawyers to rank of advocate.—13. Kharkov: Government assures Pharmaceutical Society that Jewish dentists, apothecaries, and medical assistants residing outside the Pale would continue to possess right to trade there.—September 24. Minister of Justice appoints commission to consider advisability of facilitating promotion of Jewish lawyers to advocates.—November 11. Kiev: Petition of Council of Barristers to Minister Khvostov, to allow Jewish lawyers full freedom of practice, refused.—19. Cabinet grants to Ministry of Commerce right to allow Jewish joint stock companies, which had been removed from the war zone to the interior provinces, to acquire as much real estate as they needed.—26. In response to appeals of Christian lawyers to Ministry from Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and Kharkov, to abolish restrictions for Jews in legal profession, the Government set up a commission to consider the problem.—December 3. Pravitelstvenni Viestnick, official Government organ, publishes communication from Ministers of Interior and Finance and State Controller, informing Senate of their decision to permit Jews to trade without restriction in all non-Pale towns thrown open to them by prince Sheherbatov.
Minister of Interior in additional statement makes it clear that no further restrictions against Jews are contemplated.—Minis-
terial Conference considers question of admission of Jewish law-
yers to the bar without restriction, but decides only to extend percentage norm to fifteen per cent in the Pale, and to ten per cent outside the Pale, and that all Jewish lawyers recommended for admission be permitted to practice at once, but no new ones should be admitted until the percentage norm becomes regulated. Demonstrations of protest against this decision are made by barristers' associations in various places.—24. Ministry of Interior does not consider favorably petition of Military Commercial Confer-
ence praying for complete emancipation of the Jews. While disinclined to allow Jewish factory owners from the war zone to transfer their factories to villages in the interior, a circular will be issued permitting certain categories of Jewish refugees to settle at Petrograd and Moscow; difficulties for Jews in coal mines in south of Russia to be removed.—JANUARY 7. Count Ignatiev orders that Russo-Jewish medical students who had studied abroad could sit for the final Russian University examination without matriculating or obtaining the sanction of the Ministry in each case.—Senate decides that Jews are not eligible for appointment as rural judges, that Jewish doctors may settle and practice unhindered in Siberia, and that Jewish colonists may sell or lease their land.—FEBRUARY 4. Cabinet publishes new regulations with regard to promotion of Jewish lawyers. In Warsaw, Vilna and Odessa the number must not exceed fifteen per cent of the total; in Petrograd and Kiev, ten per cent, and in remaining districts, five per cent. In addition, about one hundred qualified assistant advocates are to receive rank of advocate, irrespective of the norm. New regulations disapproved of by Liberal Advocates' Councils and the pro-Jewish press.—18. Revel: Governor removes restric-
tions on trade, formerly in force, which his subordinates declined to revise after publication of Ministerial order permitting Jews to trade in cities outside Pale.—25. Twenty-nine Jewish advocates admitted to bar by Ministry of Justice out of one hundred and eight Jews recommended by Council of Lawyers.—Nikolaiev: Ministry of Interior orders prefect to withdraw all trade restrictions against Jews in the city.—MAY 12. Czar sanctions proposal of Government to permit Jewish joint stock companies, removed from invaded territories, to acquire a limited area of land in interior provinces.

SUPPRESSION OF ZIONIST PROPAGANDA

of leading Zionists; sixteen arrested; one, M. Solovei, released on forty thousand roubles ($20,000) bail.—April 14. Krasnoyarsk: Four Jews acquitted after trial on charge of belonging to the Zionist movement.

Educational Restrictions

June 8. Minister of Commerce orders that percentage norm be strictly observed at all technical schools.—Count Ignatiev, Minister of Education, permits Jews, admitted to a University, to study in any faculty they please without regard to number of Jews already there; order abolishing ballot system in Kiev extended to all secondary schools.—10. Special commission on petitions to the Czar refers those of Jews asking for admission of their children to secondary schools to Minister of Education; he favors granting of requests, but declares that, as the order of 1887, excluding Jews from these schools, was part of the code of law, it was necessary to obtain the Czar's approval to abrogate these disabilities.—Petrograd: Authorities raise question of percentage norm in case of Jewish University student returned from war because of illness. Faculty compelled to make special plea to Minister of Education for permission for student to re-enter University.—Minister of Education permits pupils of preparatory schools to be admitted to the regular classes of gymnasia without being subjected to balloting, provided that sons of men at the front be first considered.—In registering pupils for the preparatory classes the percentage limit is to be abandoned, and merit is to decide admission.—Minsk: Minister of Education grants right to Jewish Technical School to issue certificates to its graduates entitling them to practice their craft.—11. Kharkov: Conference of educational authorities resolves that no Jews shall be admitted during the year to the private secondary schools for males.—July 23. Minister of Education declines to confirm existing regulations for admitting Jews to Universities, and is particularly dissatisfied with the ballot system. Majority of rectors agree with him.—23. Liberals demand more rational regulations for Jewish students, in face of refusal of Petrograd Commercial Institute to re-admit Jewish students who returned home invalided from the front.—24. Circular to Curators of districts by Minister of Education prescribes following rules regarding admission of Jews to higher institutions of learning: (1) Jews are to be admitted to vacancies in universities who have themselves participated in the war, or whose fathers have been called to the colors or volunteered; Jews, members of whose families, on whom they were dependent, are serving in the war and have received the military order, or were killed, or wounded in action; Jews mentioned previously who have not yet received their military order and whose life and health
were not impaired in military service. (2) This order extends to students of pharmaceutical courses, and assistants of pharmacists who do not belong to groups mentioned are admitted to remaining vacancies according to superiority of their pharmaceutical stage. (3) Admission of persons of Jewish faith to other higher institutions are to take place in the same order.—August 6. Ekaterinoslav: One hundred matriculated Jewish students petition president of the Duma for legislation enabling them to acquire a technical education with a view to assisting the country in the war.—Petrograd: Ministry of Education informs Psychoneurological Institute that, by introducing percentage norm, it may receive status of a governmental college.—10. Council of Ministers decide: (1) To admit into all schools children of persons in active service in the army and of those discharged on account of wounds and sickness, irrespective of their nationality and creed, of competitive examinations, and of all other existing restrictions, even though number exceeds vacancies. (2) To admit Jewish students whose parents are in service of the department of public education, irrespective of the percentage norm.—13. Count Ignatiev issues circular to all Curators, providing for abolition of the ballot system of admission of Jews and Jewesses to Universities and higher educational institutions.—Baku: Viceroy of Caucasus permits opening of Jewish high school with instruction in Jewish language, history, and religion.—Ministerial Commission prepares a bill providing for opening of new type of gymnasium for all citizens without distinction of religion, but according to the authorities the right to petition the Government to introduce religious restrictions into each institution.—Ministry decides it is inopportune to proceed with the opening of specifically Jewish gymnasium, granting matriculation certificates without restrictions.—Jewish students at foreign Universities, whose appeals to former minister Kasso were rejected, petition Count Ignatiev to enable them to enter Russian Universities; prominent members of the Duma are working in interest of petitioners.—Odessa: Meeting of Jewish communal workers and merchants resolves to raise again the question of founding a Jewish University in Russia.—Kishinev: School of Commerce opened to all Jews who studied in similar institutions which have closed on account of the war.—19. Kiev: University publishes warning that at the fall term the percentage norm will be rigidly enforced.—Count Ignatiev refuses petition of a hundred Jewish students to be admitted to technical institutes, and action is confirmed by a convention of university presidents who unanimously favor retaining existing restrictions.—20. Odessa: One hundred and eight Jews admitted in all departments of the University; sixty-six in excess of prescribed percentage.—28. Minister of Education drafts measures calculated to fill shortage of physicians in the country. In addition
to Jews who are admissible according to percentage norm, others are to be admitted as special students, with privilege of taking final examinations on par with all others.—SEPTEMBER 2. Conference of Council of the Petrograd University grants only 686 of 1160 applications for admission for the year. Seventeen Jews in excess of percentage were admitted. Of forty-nine vacancies for Jews, twenty-two given to students with gold and seventeen to those with silver medals. Remaining ten reserved for others who have taken part in the war.—3. Petrograd: Curator Kultchitzky expresses himself in favor of abolition of percentage norm in the secondary schools.—Ministry allows Jewish students of the Universities of Warsaw and Yuriev to enter Petrograd University regardless of percentage norm.—8. Jews, whose relatives participated in war, and who applied for admission to Forest Institute, in accordance with new regulation of Council of Ministers, refused, because circular of Minister of Agriculture, bearing on applications, contained no reference to new regulation.—24. Several agricultural schools, closed to Jews, now permitted to admit relatives of Jewish soldiers. Count Ignatiev definitely expresses himself in favor of gradual abolition of all educational restrictions.—OCTOBER 1. Petrograd: Sixty-eight Jews admitted to University, within limits of the percentage norm, and 504 gained admission above the norm.—Odessa: Three hundred Jews admitted to University.—Count Ignatiev issues circular ordering Curators to provide room in the schools for children of refugees, without distinction of race or creed.—15. Odessa: Minister of Education orders University to admit above the norm two hundred Jews, relatives of soldiers, and to reinstate Dr. Hochman as lecturer at the University, who, after leave on account of illness, had been informed that he could not return to his post.—Kiev: Ministry abolishes percentage norm for Jews in two Schools of Commerce.—29. Final figures of number of students admitted to the University of Odessa show that fifty-five Jews were enrolled within the percentage norm and four hundred and forty-four above the norm; five hundred and fifty Christians were admitted.—NOVEMBER 19. Riga Polytechnic, transferred to Moscow, admits seven hundred Jews in total of twelve hundred newly enrolled students.—Count Ignatiev permits University authorities to transfer Jews from other departments to the medical faculty irrespective of the norm, and promises deputation of the Moscow Pharmaceutical Society to consider favorably the petition to admit Jews above the norm to the pharmaceutical faculties.—26. Nikolaiev and Nizhni-Novgorod: Norm for Jews in the Schools of Commerce substantially increased.—Yusovka: Scheme for reducing number of Jews at the School of Commerce abandoned.—Ministerial Commission on Elementary Education decides to recommend that primary schools be open to all children, without dis-
tinction of creed; that where non-Orthodox children predominate, teachers of other nationalities should be eligible for appointment, and that all religious sects should be represented on educational councils.—DECEMBER 10. Count Ignatiev submits report to Cabinet generally unfavorable to the introduction of a percentage norm in the Psycho-Neurological Institute, Petrograd, and particularly objecting to any new restrictions which would harass the students already attending.—Count Ignatiev issues special order directing his subordinates to abandon the practice of refusing to admit children of Jewish refugees without domicile certificates to schools, because verification of right of residence of applicants was not part of their business.—Petrograd: Curator declines to establish scholarships offered by the Metallurgical Society, because it refused to limit its benefits to non-Jews.—Ministry of Education permits opening of Chedarim throughout the Empire.—24. Odessa: Conference of merchants offers to erect a School of Commerce for females, on condition that admission of Jewesses shall be unrestricted. Conference requests Ministry to raise norm of Jews in local male School of Commerce to fifty per cent.—31. Commission of Ministry of Education approves scheme of new type of gymnasia, admission to which would be unrestricted, unless the founders of the schools demand introduction of a percentage norm for the applicants of a particular creed or nationality.—Rashkov (Podolia): Ecclesiastical authorities permit admission of sixteen Jewish children to church school.—FEBRUARY 18. Saratov: Authorities declare that no restrictions will be imposed on Jewesses seeking admission to the higher courses.—Odessa: Governor refuses permission to Jewish hospital to open a private medical institute in order to increase present number of physicians, which is far below the demand.—MARCH 25. Duma deputy Voronkov inquires of Minister of Public Education as to provision for support of teachers in Jewish elementary and public schools in places occupied by the enemy. Minister replies that those in elementary schools must be given material relief from military fund. As regards teachers in public schools, the ministry will make representations to Cabinet.—APRIL 14. In Cabinet discussion count Ignatiev opposes restrictions on Jews in private higher educational institutions, on ground that at outbreak of war, eight thousand five hundred Jewish students were attending foreign Universities under non-Russian atmosphere. If Jewish students had a bad influence on their colleagues, so did Jews who adopted Christianity and thereby entered the University. M. Krizhanovsky, Secretary of State, supported him, but Ministers of Interior, Justice, and Commerce were in favor of extending the anti-Jewish educational restrictions to private high schools.—28. Cabinet returns to count Ignatiev the bill providing for conversion of the Psycho-Neurological Institute of Petrograd into a
Government institution, on ground that Minister of Education had omitted to state definitely what restrictions for Jews would be enforced in the Institute under the new régime.—May 12. Senate annuls circular of former Minister of Education abolishing privilege granted by Czar in 1905 to descendants of Jewish Cossack veterans to enter the University regardless of the norm.—19. Baku: Grand Duke Nicholas, Viceroy of the Caucasus, permits Jews to open a gymnasium where the Hebrew language, Jewish history, and religion will be taught.—26. Kiev: Count Ignatiev, Minister of Education, inspects educational institutions, and orders authorities to allow also Jewish pupils to pass from preparatory classes into upper parts of schools without examinations and without recourse to ballot.

OTHER FORMS OF REPRESSION

June 4. Authorities decline to receive resolution favoring abolition of anti-Jewish restrictions adopted at the Siberian Municipal Conference.—Government stops inquiry instituted by the Liberal Russian writers, Andreiev, Gorki, and Sologub, on the participation of Jews in the war and on the attitude of the Christian population.—11. Odessa: Authorities suppress Hashiloach, Hebrew monthly.—July 13. Governor-general of the Pri-Amur Province notifies military governor of Amur Province that, according to the regulations of Ministry of Interior, Jewish religious communities have no right to possess real estate; Minister therefore points out necessity for liquidating property of the Khabarovsk Jewish community.—Blagovestschensk: Jewish community having real estate, governor-general instructs military governor to order community to liquidate its property within three months and to transfer synagogue to private-rented quarters.—20. Delegation of Jews appeal to Minister of Interior against suppression of Yiddish press. Minister asks them to submit written memorial which he promises to transmit to military authorities, who, he claims, are responsible.—25. Warsaw and Vilna: Military authorities stop publication of all Jewish papers.—30. Amur: Governor of the district, acting on ministerial instructions, announces that he will no longer permit the local Jewish communities to possess real estate; community at Khabarovsk requested to liquidate all its property.—August 19. Khvostov, Minister of Justice, declares that Jewish restrictions are necessary and are demanded by the country.—October 8. Saratov and Taganrog: Authorities suppress efforts of local municipalities to raise their voice on behalf of Jews. Taganrog, under the authority of the military, wished to apply for permission for all Jews to live there.—22. Yiddish journalists assured that the ban on the publication of Yiddish newspapers in Russia will be removed.—November 26. Kishinev: Depu-
tation of Jewish community rebuffed by new governor, M. Vorono-
vitch, who declined to listen to their greetings, accused Jews of an
inclination to evade the law, and threatened to expel them.—

DECEMBER 10. Ministry directs governors not to permit publication
of speeches supposed to have been delivered at Washington by
representatives of the American Jewish Committee, who dealt
therein with the future of the Jews in Russia.—Tog and Petro-
grader Tagblatt suspended again after issuing a few numbers.—

13. Smolensk: Publisher of the Smolenski Telegraph fined three
thousand roubles ($1500) for publishing pro-Jewish resolution
of peasants in Government of Smolensk, and editor sentenced to
three months' imprisonment.—16. Ministry of Interior forbids
appearance of Yiddish newspapers and correspondence in that
language. Four Jews sentenced to four months' imprisonment
each or fine of two hundred roubles ($100) for speaking Yiddish
on streets of the capital.—24. Ministry forwards to highest mili-
tary authorities report of the censor, praising loyalty of Yiddish
organs and dwelling on their utility; military authorities refuse
to sanction the removal of the ban against these publications dur-
ing the war.—JANUARY 3. Director of Russian Press Department,
prince Urusov, declares there is no valid ground for prohibition
of Yiddish newspapers, and forwards petition of Jewish editors to
Czar's headquarters.—28. Perm: Petition of Zemstvo to allow
Jews to settle in villages of the province rejected.—FEBRUARY 4.
M. Bramson, member of first Duma, arrested; home searched, and
documents and correspondence seized; released for lack of in-
criminating evidence.—Minister of Interior refuses to grant peti-
tion of Military Commercial Committee to permit Jews to reside in
industrial villages.—18. Kiev: Books and newspapers written
in Hebrew and Yiddish prohibited.—Minsk: Governor refuses to
permit publication of a Yiddish newspaper, despite earnest peti-
tion.—24. Novo Tcherkask: Jews complain to Senate against
persecution by the police, which, they assert, is more intense than
ever.—MARCH 27. Perm: Zemstvo petitions Minister of Interior
to permit Jews to reside in mill settlements outside city limits,
without presenting trade certificates endorsed by police. Minister
Khvostov replies that he sees no reason for granting petition.

II
GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS
GROWTH OF PRO-JEWSH SENTIMENT

JUNE 8. Petrograd: Stock Exchange Conference protests
against commercial restrictions imposed on Jews, and expresses
wish that commercial travelers have right to travel beyond the
Pale, that Jews be not restricted in right to found limited com-
panies, and that technical schools be open to them.—10. Saratov: Resolution introduced and adopted by board of aldermen that all disabilities imposed on Jews be abrogated.—11. Saratov: Deputy Maslennikov visits Ministry of Interior, and protests against regulations excluding Jews in his district from summer resorts.—18. Russian Imperial Technical Society submits memorial to Cabinet, to members of both Houses of Parliament, and to heads of all commercial and trade organizations, dealing with requirements of Russian commerce, and containing a strong recommendation that the Empire must adopt as its fundamental policy the principle of securing for all citizens, irrespective of race and creed, the full right to develop the resources of the country by means of their capital and labor.—25. Petrograd: Ninth conference of Trade and Commerce favors abolition of Jewish restrictions.—26. Odessa: Mayor in interview in Ruskoe Slovo says: "As far as the Jewish question is concerned, we are trying to meet all demands and interests of local Jews whose loyalty and patriotism we do not doubt; the local Jewish population is an example of readiness to sacrifice everything for the army."—July 16. Moscow: Split in Archangel Michael Union. M. Purishkevitch recommends policy favoring the Poles as against the Jews; others urge necessity of uniting all nationalities. The pro-Jewish leaders of the opposition, as well as the editor of the Moskovskia Viedomosti, secede, and form the Fatherland Union, willing to admit Jews as members.—19. Moscow Merchants' Association for Combatting German Influence in Commerce and Industry addresses commercial and manufacturing interests, pointing out that main cause of economic backwardness of Russian industry is the restriction against Jews, abolition of which is first step toward emancipation of Russian commerce and industry from influence of foreign capital.—23. Orlov, organizer of the Fatherland Union, in outlining policy says: "This is no time for attacks on Jews. They have no territory of their own, and they must be allowed to breathe wherever they reside. It is absurd to suggest that the Jews side with Germany against England and France where they have complete freedom, and therefore the Jews cannot be anti-Russian. In fact they are not dangerous at all, and they are not revolutionaries."—30. Moscow: In reply to questionnaire of Merchants' Organization many expert bodies and individuals emphasize necessity of abolishing the Pale, because the Jews are specially qualified to compete with the Germans and to develop commerce of Russia.—August 6. Grand Duke Nicholas issues proclamation condemning pogrom movement and the spreading of false rumors, sowing discord among various nationalities.—10. Petrograd: Conference of Russian Military Industrial Committees favors permitting Jewish factory owners to move from vicinity of the war zone to the interior provinces outside the Pale and to ac-
quire land anywhere. Prof. Yuboshev points out that Jews are fighting for a fatherland which treats them like stepchildren, and proposes that Conference express itself in favor of abolition of all anti-Jewish restrictions. Conference adopts resolution to that effect.—13. Moscow: Merchants' Organization petitions Government to abolish the Pale and the anti-Jewish restrictions in joint stock companies.—Teberdi: Leading non-Jews petition Ministry of Interior to permit Jewish consumptives to visit the local resort, pointing out that disease knows no distinction of race or creed.—20. Timiriazev and Kobilinsky, members of Upper House, favor a few immediate concessions to Jews in view of burden borne by them in present struggle.—27. Siberia: Bishop Nikon in message to press states it is time to unite all nationalities completely.—Mayor of Petrograd and prominent members of municipalities of non-Pale cities favor abolition of restrictions.—Petrograd: Christian Society in aid of Jewish exiles formed under leadership of count I. Tolstoi, deputies Shingarev and Roditchev, Maxim Gorki, and others.—SEPTEMBER 10. Yaroslavl: Conference of twenty Zemstvos adopts resolution sympathizing with Jews in their sufferings, recognizing that they are heavily affected by invasion, and hoping that they will be compensated after the war. Conference also telegraphs to president of Duma, expressing hope that Duma will emancipate all nationalities.—Penza: Non-Jews prepare petition that Jewish exiles be permitted to live in local villages.—Kiev: Influential petitions to Government to cancel expulsion of one hundred and eighty Jewish families from a suburb of Kiev (regarded as a village).—17. Samara: Municipality adopts resolution in favor of abolition of Pale.—Ekaterinoslav: Zemstvo decides to ask Government to permit all Jewish refugees to live in the villages.—17. Orthodox archbishop of Warsaw declares that existence of the Pale is contrary to Christianity and that he hopes that present concession will mark beginning of new era.—Russo-American Chamber of Commerce sends deputation to Ministers of Finance and Education. Prof. Ozerov and M. Protopopov point out advantages of a commercial and financial understanding with America, and urges that such rapprochement necessitates revision of anti-Jewish laws, especially the residential and educational restrictions.—24. Rostov (on the Don): Non-Jews petition Government to permit all Jews to live there; Cabinet consents.—Khabarovsky: Municipality petitions Duma to emancipate the Jews.—Military Industrial Committees ask Government to permit Jews to work in Ural mining industries and in Jewish factories to be removed to the capitals.—OCTOBER 1. The Military Technical Organization, the Advocates' Council of Saratov, and the Co-operative Conference at Smolensk endorse the part of the program of Progressive Bloc, dealing with concessions to Jews and demanding their complete and immediate emancipation.—
8. Poltava: Conference of Christian tradesmen expresses itself as opposed to anti-Jewish restrictions.—Nikolaiev and Kiev: Merchants petition Government to increase norm for Jews in educational institutions.—Progressive Bloc receives support through the influx of pro-Jewish petitions.—15. Petrograd: Influential society of Christian politicians and authors formed to assist Russian Jews in their struggle for emancipation, to make the struggle the general concern of progressive Russia, and to induce Government to abolish restrictions.—November 12. North-Western and Perm Military-Industrial Committees appeal to Ministry to grant Jewish factory owners and workmen facilities to settle outside the Pale, even in the villages.—19. Kiev: Conference of Administrators, Nobles, and Zemstvos and Municipal Workers, to consider improving condition of the refugees. Representatives of Zemstvo of Ekaterinoslav propose resolution calling attention of Government to fact that towns are congested and to the desirability of opening villages to Jews. Conference shows that fears of Government that peasants would oppose settlement of Jews were groundless, as they were favorably disposed not only to the Russian Jews but to the Galician Jews brought to Russia.—December 10. Mayor of Petrograd, count Tolstoi, deputy Friedman, and advocate Sliosberg receive satisfactory reports on the relations of Jews and peasants outside the Pale; in some cases peasants invite Jews to settle in their midst.—17. Central Military Industrial Committee addresses appeal to Government to allow all Jewish workmen to settle in villages in which there are factories and large businesses. Gutchkov, member of Upper House, and two colleagues from Rostov petition Ministry not to expel wives of Jewish military physicians.—31. Petrograd: Christian Council of the Metallic Industry in south of Russia sends special delegate to defend right of Jews to work in local mines.—January 7. Deputy Purishkevitch declines to participate in Real Russian gatherings, and censures their activity as criminal provocation. He promises to convene a Real Russian conference after the war to initiate a policy of peace among all nationalities.—14. In interview accorded representatives of leading local newspapers, Minister of Interior opposes demands of progressive Bloc. He favors granting to Jews outside the Pale right to trade, work, and erect factories in towns recently opened to them.—Moscow: Orlov, founder of Real Russian Fatherland Union, in memorial to Premier, advises him not to create dissatisfaction among the Jews, but to gain their friendship for Russia, as their support is valuable.—21. Minister of Interior states his desire to Jewish deputation that Jewish shopkeepers be permitted to live outside Pale, as they are a guarantee for low prices of food.—Archangel: Christians petition Minister of Interior to withdraw order for expulsion of all Jews who arrived in city after Nov. 1.—Petrograd: Maxim Gorki outlines work of Christian Society for Study of Jewish Life. Intention is to open branches throughout Empire,
particularly in new Jewish centers outside the Pale; to collect material with regard to Jewish question; to organize lectures, concerts, and exhibitions dealing with Jewish life; to establish a Press Bureau and publish books and pamphlets. Anonymous contribution of ten thousand roubles made toward publication of a book on the Jews.—March 30. Association of Technical Societies appeals to Government to open all technical institutions, especially the civil engineering and architectural courses, to the Jews.—31. Petrograd: All-Russian Military Industrial Conference expresses itself in favor of emancipation of Jews, and adopts resolution repudiating with contempt all charges made in certain circulars accusing Jews of “creating artificial disturbances in economic world for benefit of the eternal foe.”—April 7. Central Military Industrial Committee, at request of deputy Friedman, petitions Government to allow Jews, employed in undertakings that are of benefit to the defence of the country, to reside throughout Russia.—21. Labor section of Central Military Industrial Committee sends protest to president of Duma against conduct of progressive Bloc in allowing anti-Jewish demonstrations in the House.—Moscow: Conference of Municipalities of all Russia adopts resolution in favor of equality to all citizens, without distinction of race or creed, and condemns the anti-Jewish pogrom agitation.—May 19. Petrograd: Pirogov Medical Conference, acting on report that Jewish physicians are held in suspicion, and that circulars prohibiting their despatch to the front were sent to the authorities, adopts resolution condemning the anti-Jewish libels as attempts to sow hatred against Jews at a time when they are showing their love for Russia despite all restrictions; expresses hope that time is near when Jews would receive their full rights, extends to Jewish physicians its deepest sympathy, and calls upon all Russian organizations to counteract the anti-Jewish libels.—26. Petrograd: All-Russian Conference of Lawyers adopts resolution condemning anti-Jewish restrictions.—Conference of Exchange Committees adopts resolution condemning recent oblava (raids) at Moscow Stock Exchange, declaring the domicile restrictions in force for Jewish merchants to be one of the causes of the rise of prices, and demanding the abolition of anti-Jewish restrictions.—Conference of Siberian Municipalities adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish libels, the sowing of hatred against subject nationalities, and expresses the view that blame for hardships resulting from war cannot be attached to any nationality.—Government receives petitions of various non-Jewish bodies that Jews be permitted to reside in villages in view of congestion in towns. Government decides it cannot open villages to Jews without restrictions, but promises to consider favorably applications for permission to settle in a particular village, whether made by an individual Jew or by a group, provided sufficient ground were given for relaxing the regulations.
DUMA DISCUSSIONS AND LEGISLATION

JULY 19. Deputies Kerensky and Friedman report that, upon visit to Kuzhi and investigation into story of treachery of its Jewish population, they found no evidence to support charge.—

AUGUST 2. Premier Goremykin, in course of speech in Duma, says: "At present, the Emperor has deigned to empower me to inform you that his Majesty has ordered the Council of Ministers to work out law projects on granting to Poland, at end of this war, right of free development of its natural, cultural, and economic life on the principles of autonomy, under powerful sceptre of Russian emperors, and by preserving unity of the Empire. But as the Poles are not the only ones who have shown their loyalty to Russia, our internal policy must be permeated by the principle of impartial and benevolent attention to interests of all loyal citizens of Russia, without distinction of nationality, language, and religion."—7. Duma by vote of 191 to 162 rejects resolution to grant equal rights to all nationalities in the Russian Empire.—16. Petrograd: Speeches delivered in Duma on the Jewish sufferings by Socialist leader Tchkheidze and Labor leader Dziubinsky supplement speech of Friedman. The former charges Government with attempt to make Jews scapegoat of their own defeats.—19. Interpellation of extreme left of the Duma to the Prime Minister Goremykin concerning position of Jews.—20. Kerensky, Labor Party leader, states that Government is attempting to shield its own representatives who have committed faults by throwing blame on the Jews, and that his personal investigations in the Pale convince him that accusations of disloyalty made against the Jews were falsehoods invented by corrupt officials. Prof. Millukov protests against the wholesale expulsion of Jews.—

27. Octobrists reconsider their original plan, and decide to insert in their bill for the removal of restrictions against all nationalities "with the exception of the Jews."—Polish deputies, on invitation of Russian Premier, draft Polish Autonomy Bill, which provides that Jewish question should be left to the discretion of the future Polish Diet.—M. E. Skobelev, social-democrat, states that question of Jewish Pale was brought up in Council of Ministers only when wave of Jewish refugees, forcibly removed from their homes, had swept away this medieval dam.—SEPTEMBER 4. Baron Rosen, in a speech in Council of the Empire, urges removal of all restrictions against Jews.—6. M. K. Bomash, Jewish deputy, in speech in Duma, proves unfairness of military censorship toward Jewish press.—Labor Party deputies propose that Duma confirm following principles: (1) Immediate abolition of all existing laws limiting rights of any Russian citizen on account of religion or nationality. (2) Immediate revocation of all administrative orders issued so far, particularly those referring to freedom of movement, educa-
tion, use of native language in schools, free press, right of assembly, etc. (3) Persons violating this principle of equality of citizens should at once be prosecuted according to the Criminal Code.—9. Conference between representatives of Progressive Bloc and Cabinet, which displays vigorous opposition to consideration of Jewish question.—17. Committee on Interpellations reports interpellation condemning methods of expelling Jews, the taking of hostages from among them, the spreading of accusations of espionage and treachery.—Program of the Progressive Bloc in the Duma and in the Council of the Empire includes the complete cessation of religious persecution and the removal of restrictions on Jews.—19. Minister of Interior finishes draft of decree to be presented to Cabinet proposing following changes in laws regarding Jews: To abolish requirement of a license for engaging in commerce; to change article 1071 of Penal Code punishing Jews for unlawful commerce by expelling them from city and confiscating their property; to drop all prosecutions started by virtue of this article; to grant right to acquire real estate in cities now open to Jews; to abolish restrictions in connection with registry of Jews by artisan and trade guilds; to admit Jews to educational institutions of the Ministry of the Interior, such as nurses' schools and schools for midwifery, both within the Pale and beyond it, to extent of fifteen per cent; civil restrictions are, however, to be continued in force.—24. Deputies Skobelev and Milyukov, in debate on censorship, severely criticize suspension of Jewish press, prohibition of transmission of Yiddish letters by post, and difficulties placed by censor in way of publication of accounts of acts of heroism by Jews and of high tributes to Jews by officials, whereas anti-Jewish libels and pogrom literature are freely disseminated.—OCTOBER 1. In reply to memorandum presented by the liberal deputies, Cabinet states that under present régime it is impossible to make changes in the laws affecting Jews.—Representatives of the Bloc submit program to Ministers of the Interior, Commerce, and Justice, and the State Controller. Cabinet considers that enough is being done already to extend rights of Jews. —Minister of Justice admits that policy of withholding from Jewish lawyers promotion to rank of advocate was unjust, and promises amendment. Minister of Commerce points out that a committee was considering advisability of removing the restrictions against Jews in joint stock companies.—18. Octobrists and Nationalists declare they have abandoned their former principles, and that Jewish question must wait until after the war.—NOVEMBER 26. Committee fails to persuade the Cabinet that in view of opening of non-Pale towns to Jews the percentage norm for latter in schools ought to be increased; the ministerial representative states that the non-Pale regulations are only temporary.—DECEMBER 24. Progressives of the Imperial Council and the Duma issue
declaration demanding the creation of a coalition Cabinet of persons enjoying confidence of the country and in accord with legislative bodies, with regard to execution of a definite program at the earliest date and decisive change of method of administration, in particular: (a) strict observance of the law; (b) abrogation of dual authority, military and civil, in questions that have no direct relation to the conduct of military operations; (c) restoration of local administration; (d) a wise and continuous policy directed to the preservation of domestic peace and removal of discord between nationalities and classes. The declaration is signed by count V. A. Bobrinsky, for the Progressive group of Nationalists; V. Lvov, for the Centre; I. I. Dmitriukov, for the Octobrists; S. Shidlovsky, for the group of the Union of October 17th; I. Yefremov, for the Progressives; P. Miliukov, for the party of People's Freedom; D. D. Grimm, for the Academic group of the Imperial Council, and V. Meller-Zakomelsky, for the group of the Centre.—

JANUARY 7. In Duma committee the Liberal deputies protest against expulsion of Jews from the spas and against maintenance of restrictions against Jews in legal profession.—21. Progressive Bloc utilizes discussion of estimates of Ministry of Interior in Budget Committee to challenge Government's internal policy. Ministry asked to explain benevolent attitude toward recent Real Russian conferences in contradistinction to refusal to permit Liberal gatherings. Professor Miliukov complains of withdrawal of circular permitting Jewish refugees to stay in the two capitals for a short time and failure to carry out many of the plans of prince Shcherbatov; Yiddish press is not allowed to reappear, and censor creates difficulties even in case of Hebrew quotations from the Bible. Minister of Interior in reply denies hostility to Jews, and assures deputies he is interpreting the circular of prince Shcherbatov in widest possible sense.—FEBRUARY 24. Deputy Markov attacks deputy Shulgin for siding with the Jews and leaving the Nationalist party; demands that the State Bank cease to assist Jewish banks, and asserts that former commandant of Kovno, general Grigoriev, was a converted Jew, and that the Zemstvos were influenced by the Jews.—27. Labor party and Social Democrats introduce Bill into Duma demanding abolition of all national and religious disabilities.—MARCH 3. Left of the Duma resolves to interpellate the Government on the prohibition of the publication of Hebrew and Yiddish newspapers. It demands introduction of a bill during session for purpose of removing all restrictions against various nationalities, including the Jews. —17. Purishkevtich, notorious anti-Semite, declares in Duma that while he still “hates” the Jews, he would disappoint deputy Friedman and all others who expect him to uphold the charge that the Jews were responsible for Russian defeats; that people who think so are wrong. The assertion that all evil
arises from Jews is incorrect.—Mohammedan deputies demand abolition of restrictions against all nationalities. Original plan of the representatives of all nationalities for a joint declaration in the Duma fails through refusal of co-operation by the Poles.—24. Deputy Godnev demands that circular relating to opening of non-Pale towns to Jews be legalized by a bill in the Duma, to deprive governors of excuses for disregarding it.—Deputy Bomash speaks on suspension of Jewish press and of correspondence in Yiddish. He demonstrates that the Jewish press was loyal, and describes hardships imposed on Jews who were not able to read or correspond in any language but Hebrew or Yiddish.—Conference of Constitutional Democrats adopts resolution to demand emancipation of all nationalities, even at the present juncture.—31. During discussion of estimates of Ministry of Interior, deputy Bomash criticises non-fulfilment of prince Shcherbatov's domicile circular at Kiev, the Caucasus, Amur, and Vladimir, and expulsion of Jews from the provincial cities near Petrograd.—APRIL 7. Duma decides to add to Censorship Bill clause to effect that language in which a newspaper is published cannot serve as reason for its suspension.—Official statement made that new Government Municipal Bill provides for direct Jewish representation on municipalities, limiting them to a fifth of the Assembly, except in the Caucasus, where one-half may consist of non-Christians. Jews prohibited from being elected as mayors.—21. Premier informs Cabinet that he regards Labor Party Bill, providing for immediate emancipation of all nationalities, as measure which would revolutionize the present system, and that he could not accept it. Premier also declines to approve of the Bill abolishing restrictions on formation of joint stock companies, fearing that adoption of such a measure would lead to loss of all control by the Government of ownership of land by Jewish companies.—In Duma committee on bill removing civil disabilities of rural population, Liberals propose an amendment admitting Jews residing in the villages to the civil service. Octobrists vote with the anti-Semites, and amendment is rejected.—Markov and Levashev attack count Ignatiev, Minister of Education, for “crowding the educational institutions with Jews.” Deputy Gurevitch shows that no Christian was refused admission on account of suspension of percentage norm, and that some institutions still ignore the circulars of count Ignatiev.—28. Cabinet discusses Labor Party's Bill providing for immediate emancipation of all nationalities, and adopts recommendation of the Premier that it be rejected.—Number of leading Jews, headed by ex-deputies Frenkel and Jacobson and by Dr. E. Chlenow, publish appeal to Jewish deputies to withdraw from Bloc. Large section of influential Jews oppose action.—Bloc carries in Duma an amendment providing for admission of Jews to the Land Institute.—Deputies of Left,
who independently of Bloc made stand for Jews, receive numerous messages of congratulations from Jews and non-Jews.—May 5. Poltava: Meeting of South Russia Relief Committee adopts resolution calling upon Jewish deputies to leave the Liberal coalition and to protest against the withdrawal of the interpellation from the Duma. M. Weinstein, member of Imperial Council, disapproves such a step.—12. Bill in hands of Ministry of Interior provides for the abolition of the dual system of crown and communal rabbis, by making the secular examination required for post of crown rabbi accessible to communal rabbis who possess only a slight knowledge of secular subjects. The passing mark of examinations will be higher for rabbis who seek to occupy posts in larger towns, and still higher for those desiring appointments in the capital cities of provinces, who will be styled chief rabbis, and will control the rabbinical affairs of the entire province.—Jewish candle tax to be abolished, but meat tax will be maintained.—19. At meeting of Bureau of Progressive Bloc, Maklakov suggests that at coming discussion of the Bill providing for the abolition of restrictions upon peasants, all questions regarding restrictions upon aliens, particularly Jews, be excluded, so that only those parts of the Bill may be passed immediately which would not cause any dissension among the factions constituting the Bloc. Maklakov's suggestion is approved, and it is decided to devote a special session of the Bloc to the Jewish question.

Polish-Jewish Relations

May 16, 1915. Warsaw: Jewish Teachers' Society submits to prince Lubomirsky a memorandum in which are set forth the views of the society concerning the necessity of a separate national management of the schools.—June 4. Leonid Andreiev, famous author, appeals to Polish people in behalf of Jews, warning them that unless they change their attitude the Russian cultured classes will not support their claim for autonomy. He demands a promise that when autonomy is granted them, all nationalities, including the Jews, will be given complete freedom and equality.—Warsaw: Prominent Jews and Poles meet and discuss formation of a society and publication of an organ and pamphlets which should aim at a permanent peace between the two peoples.—25. Polish Literary Society, in reply to articles by Georg Brandes on anti-Semitism, denies that Poles had participated in pogroms, and complains of the influx of Russian Jews into Poland and of the attacks on Poles in Jewish and Russian Liberal press.—Warsaw: Polish anti-Jewish agitators clamor for prohibition of Shechitah.—July 2. Warsaw: Representatives of various parties among the Poles and Jews, except Nationalists, consider Polish-Jewish relations, and decide to issue a joint declaration in favor of peace between the
two nationalities.—5. Warsaw: Shops established by the Citizens' Committee, with orders to serve all customers without distinction of religion or nationality, boycott Jewish women. Similar boycott applies to labor.—23. Yadov (Poland): Jews, who form nine per cent of population, protest to governor against Polish Sanitary Committee which threatened them with exile unless they undertook to keep the whole townlet clean, instead of only their own quarter.—August 22. Polish anti-Jewish press agitates for suppression of Yiddish, styling it a "German" language. The Gazetta Varshavsvka demands annulment of all contracts written in Yiddish or in any language employing Hebrew characters.—23. Warsaw: Protest meeting appoints commission to establish Jewish national schools, and to devise means for getting Polish authorities to subvention them when established.—September 24. Homel: Polish charge that the three hundred thousand refugees, mostly Jewish, have hidden most of the copper coins, causes panic. Police promise to protect Jews; they stop anti-Jewish agitation in the hospitals by prohibiting importation of anti-Jewish literature.—October 15. Polish Citizens' Committee decides to introduce first in Warsaw and vicinity, and later throughout Poland, compulsory attendance at Polish schools. It is optional for Jews to make use of Polish schools, but Polish instruction must be introduced into the Chedarim "in order that there should be no illiterates among the Jews." Jews of Warsaw demand that a proportionate part of school budget, largely contributed to by the Jews, should be allowed for the upkeep of Jewish schools, under the control of a special Jewish Education Commission.—Warsaw: Flour section of Jewish Merchants' Union issues report enumerating the lawless acts committed by the militia against Jewish population.—November 25. Warsaw: Polish circles agitate about Jewish student question in connection with University of Warsaw; anti-Jewish agitators demand introduction of percentage norm.—December 17. Warsaw: Jewish workmen meet and decide to demand exclusion of notorious anti-Jewish agitators from the Factory Committee and appointment of factory inspectors able to speak Yiddish.—24. Warsaw: Citizens' Committee presented with petition, signed by three hundred thousand Polish Jews, demanding opening of Jewish schools, with Yiddish as language of instruction.—January 7. Warsaw: Liberal Poles in large number protest against demand of anti-Jewish workers to introduce percentage norm for Jews into higher educational institutions.—Warsaw: Authorities prohibit members of militia from searching Jewish shops without permission of police, because searches were frequently carried out from dishonest motives.—26. Jewish students at Warsaw University separated from non-Jewish in special classes formed for those desirous of learning Latin.—28. Warsaw: Polish Teachers' Association at conference
decides to continue boycott against Jews and to endeavor especially
to keep Jews out of teaching profession.—March 31. Parisian
paper L'Humanité, in article on Polish intrigues against Jews,
criticizes attempt of Poles to make Allies believe that Jews are
pro-German, whereas to Central Powers they complain of pro-
Russian influence of Jews in Poland.

FINLAND

October 1. Petrograd: It is reported that large numbers of
Jews expelled from grand-duchy of Finland, with three days' 
notice.—29. Domicile regulations affecting Jews are applied with
increased severity.—November 16. Authorities refuse to allow
Jews to remain there despite Shcherbatov circular.—Viborg,
Helsingfors, and Abo: Jews with right of residence must renew
permit every six months. Passport may be withdrawn at any
moment. Every Jew must leave the country on reaching a certain
age, and anybody who marries a Jewess without right of residence
is to be immediately expelled.—January 10. Systematic perse-
cution of Jews. Police expel women and children, including those
whose bread-winners are in the war.

MISCELLANEOUS

June 18. Fire destroys three hundred Jewish houses in Polotzk
(Vitebsk), two-thirds of Derevno (Vilna), and large parts of
Luban (Minsk) and Alexandrija (Kovno).—Tokmak and Tcherni-
govka (Taurida): Severe damage from floods.—25. Warsaw:
"Wozwaga," New Jewish monthly in Polish, appears.—Slutzk:
One hundred and thirty buildings and the Great Synagogue de-
stroyed by fire.—Stolbzi: Almost entirely burned down.—July 2.
Petrograd: Death of anti-Jewish agitator, M. Lutostansky.—Sen-
ate rules that petitions of Jews for conversion of minor children,
when petitioners themselves remain Jews, cannot be granted.—
Moscow: Yevreiskaya Nedelya, a new Jewish-Russian weekly, re-
places Novi Voschod.—23. Berezina: Fire destroys six hundred
houses, shops, and other structures, as well as some synagogues.
Damage amounts to half a million roubles ($250,000).—Kaznitzia
(Grodno), Rudna (Vitebsk), large portions of Ponevezh (Kovno),
Leipun (Poland), Berezina (Minsk), and Timkovitch (Minsk)
destroyed by fire.—Moscow: Communal building, housing most of
the Jewish institutions, and two libraries burned down.—Fire
destroyes three hundred houses in Komai (Vilna) and one hundred
and forty-five houses in Kopatkevitch (Minsk).—September 3.
Warsaw: New Municipal Council consists of twelve Germans,
twelve Poles and six Jews, the latter representing interests of
Polish Jews remaining in the city, the Russian Jews who had
resided there, as well as those who had connections with Russia,
having left before arrival of the invaders.—10. Caucasus: Native Jews are allowed to hold municipal offices.—17. Vitebsk: Plan of Chief of Police, to place local synagogues occupied by the exiles at disposal of military authorities, abandoned by the Governor, upon appeal of Jews.—24. Lodz: Jewish workingmen demand that German authorities provide means for teaching Yiddish to Jewish children in the public schools, recently established in that city.—Petrograd: Jewish Conference adopts resolution affirming demands of Progressive Russia for a coalition Government, and declares that the opening of the non-Pale towns to Jews could not entirely satisfy Jews. Abolition of all restrictions was necessary to remedy injury done to Jews during the war.—November 1. Warsaw: Society founded to secure use of Yiddish as language of instruction in Jewish elementary schools.—Lodz: Mass meeting resolves that Yiddish be introduced as medium of instruction in Jewish schools, and repudiates action of “Poles of the Mosaic confession” who collected signatures for a manifesto favoring introduction of Polish language.—Petrikov: Austrian authorities open number of elementary schools with Polish as the medium of instruction; attendance of Jewish children compulsory.—December 17. Warsaw: Governor-general forbids subordinates to prevent Jews from observing Sabbath.—24. Lublin: German authorities forbid Jews wearing long Eastern coats to enter parks.—Poland: German Government cancels order prohibiting Jewish workmen from Poland to enter Germany.—January 7. Warsaw: Yiddish interpreters appointed at factories.—Zionist movement legalized.—Warsaw: Prohibition to hold conference of Jewish communal leaders of Poland on educational and charitable questions revoked, but only concession obtained for Jewish schools is permission to use Yiddish as language of instruction until children understand Polish.—14. Lomzha: German Government permits Dr. Goldwet to open gymnasium for Jews.—20. Warsaw: Special commission appointed to draft a new and more democratic constitution for the Jewish community. Draft proposes that suffrage be based on minimum contribution of fifteen roubles ($7.50) a year.—28. Vilna: Three Jews appointed members of municipal council.—February 11. Warsaw: Yiddish papers agitate for status as nationality in the public census about to be taken.—Lodz: In census, all Jews, with exception of 2107, gave nationality as Jewish.—18. Lublin: Gymnasium opened with Yiddish as medium of instruction.—Warsaw: In reply to petition of Jewish Community to the German Civil Board of Education, police president states that German is the only language in which instruction should be given in Jewish schools. Authorities allow continued use of Polish language in those Jewish schools in Warsaw which, prior to issue of order, already used Polish language, and are regarded as Polish schools. Education Administration promises
that Town Council will open a greater number of Jewish schools where Yiddish will be common language. Polish will also be taught in schools using Yiddish.—MARCH 3. Last official quinquennial report on political crimes in Russia emphasizes steady decrease of crime among Jews, despite severe laws in force against them. Average of eight per cent of political crimes committed by Jews, and only eight per cent of offenses against person of the Czar are accountable to Jews.—10. Cabinet resolves to permit synagogues to sell wine but no spirits for Passover. Sale will be subject to control of the authorities, and in districts where martial law is in force, subject to control of military commanders.—17. Siberia: Group of Jews petitions Government for an agricultural colony, pointing out that Jewish population of Siberia has increased considerably since prince Shcherbatov's domicile circular.—24. Warsaw: Governor-general permits importation into Poland of wheat and corn flour for manufacture of matzos. Jewish ecclesiastical authorities permit use of corn flour for matzos in view of exceptional circumstances.—APRIL 7. M. Margolin gives twenty-five thousand roubles ($12,500) to the Russian Council of the Jewish Territorial Organization, to be applied to the Mandelstamm Colony.—28. Jews mourn death of Prof. Kovalevsky of Upper House.

III

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

DECEMBER 10. Nizhni-Novgorod: Zemstvo votes monthly grants toward maintenance of the Chedarim.—13. Moscow: Committee of Friends of the Hebrew Language create special fund for restoration of Yeshiboth and for investigation into present whereabouts of Yeshiboth evacuated out of Lithuania and Poland.—24. Poland: Austrian Government contemplates measure of Jewish communal organization in parts of Poland occupied by it.—JANUARY 4. Suwalki: Citizens' Committee introduces compulsory attendance at school for all children. Jewish community provides room and school materials for nine hundred children. Jewish Council elected, which collects communal dues from butchers, and pays salaries of rabbis and shochetim.—7. Ministry of Interior is framing a circular permitting Jews to found synagogues and schools in towns recently opened to them outside the Pale.—14. Moscow: Jewish leaders decide to open a rabbinical college.—26. Warsaw: Jewish Authors' Society formed.—Workingman's Home established upon initiative of local Poale Zion.—Seminary for training of Jewish religious teachers for intermediate schools established.—Council of Jewish community asks permission of city authorities to collect debts of one hundred roubles ($50) and more with aid of city militia, a measure usually adopted in such cases.—
31, Slobodka (Kovno), now called Wilhelmpol: Great Yeshibah re-opened.—February 22. Warsaw: Union of about fifty representatives of synagogues form General Synagogue Association to facilitate the relief measures for the community.—25. Senate decides that synagogues like churches are exempt from paying tax on bequests.—May 12. Warsaw: Binyan Haneherosoth (Rebuilding of the Devastated) Society organized for rebuilding of synagogues, yeshiboth, schools, etc., and to subvention rabbis, chazanim, shochetim, and mohelim. Only orthodox persons eligible for membership.

IV

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Bolter, ——, Singapore, receives from Czar gold medal, Dec., 1915.

Dickstein, Samuel, Petrograd, appointed professor of mathematics at University, Jan., 1916.

Eisenstadt, Simeon, Petrograd, created Councillor of State, by imperial order, July 9, 1915.

Fleishtitz, ——, Jewess, obtains degree of Master of Roman Law, Apl., 1916.

Friedberg, Salomon, named as mayor of Petrikov, Dec. 24, 1915.


Gurevitch, ——, deputy, elected secretary of the Duma Committee on National Health, Mch., 1916.

Handelsman, Marcell, Petrograd, appointed professor of history at University, Jan., 1916.

Isaelsky, David, Singapore, awarded medal of St. George, Dec., 1915.

Lazerson, ——, appointed lecturer at Psycho-Neurological Institute, Apl., 1916.

Lurie, ——, appointed mayor of Pinsk, Oct. 12, 1915.

Manitz, Joseph, Sieradz (Province of Warsaw), appointed by German civil authorities inspector of district, Feb., 1916.

Mintz, ——, Dr. appointed lecturer at University of Saratov, Apl., 1916.

Shapiro, Jacob, appointed by Czar Commercial Councillor, Jan. 14, 1916.

Szirmontsky, ——, appointed lecturer on West European literature at Petrograd University, Dec., 1915.

Warschauer, Adolph, appointed director of the archives of Warsaw, Nov., 1915.

Weinstein, M., Odessa, elected member of Council of Empire, Oct., 1915.
NECROLOGY

CHANELES, ——, crown rabbi, Minsk, Feb., 1916.
CHAZANOWITZ, JOSEPH, organizer of the Abarbanel Library in Jerusalem, Bielistok, aged 70, June, 1915.
EPSTEIN, JOSEPH, rabbi, Jusefov, June, 1915.
FEINBERG, DAVID, director of the Jewish Colonization Association, Petrograd, aged 76, Apl., 1916.
GOLDENWEISER, ALEXANDER, legal authority, Kiev, June, 1915.
GRANATSTEIN, ——, rabbi, Novobrudno, June, 1915.
GUREVITCH, BERMAN, notary, Odessa, Jan., 1916.
HOCHMAN, HAYYIM, mathematician, Odessa, aged 65, Feb., 1916.
ILION, ISAAC, rabbi, Riga, June, 1915.
KAHANA, DAVID, scholar and writer, Odessa, aged 76, Aug. 24, 1915.
LINETZKI, ISAAC JOEL, rabbi, Odessa, aged 76, Oct. 6, 1915.
REINES, ISAAC JACOB, rabbi, Lida (Vilna), aged 76, Sept. 22, 1915.
SLONIMSKY, STANISLAUS, physician, scientist, and author, Warsaw, May, 1916.
SOLOVEITCHIK, M., State Councillor and director of Siberian bank, Petrograd, Feb., 1916.
ZAM, HERZL, captain, Tomsk, aged 80, Mch., 1916.

EUROPEAN WAR

PlACES DESTROYED


**ACCUSATIONS OF TREACHERY**

**MAY.** Order issued by Russian Military Headquarters that watch should be kept on Jewish soldiers, to see whether they did not voluntarily allow themselves to be captured and how they demeaned themselves in general.—18. Kuzhi: Government organ, Pravitelstvenni Viestnik, publishes report which is widely reprinted that Jews harbored German spies in cellars, and at night fired the town and annihilated garrison including Commander Col. Vavilov. Report ends with following statement: "This sad incident again demonstrates the need of keeping constant guard, particularly over all Jewish towns which have at any time been held by the enemy."—June 4. Satanoy: Seventy Jews in province of Podolia arrested and removed to Austria because of charge that Jews of town fired on Austrian troops when they occupied Satanov.—Petrograd: House of Warshavsky, president of Jewish community, searched by order of military commander; the presence of electro-technical apparatus creates suspicion that Jews were in communication with the enemy.—11. Copciovo (Poland): Jews denounced for assisting Germans. Twenty-six arrested and held for court-martial, but set free on evidence of the Obshtchina (Peasants' Council).—18. Nemnovo: Three Jews executed on similar denunciation of alleged treachery.—M. Menshikov, writing of Polish libels in Novoe Vremya, declares that all Jews are to a certain extent responsible for acts of treachery and that the culprits ought to be expelled.—July 8. Brigadier-general Shdanovitch in Order No. 7383 to subordinate commanders declares that the Jews either dodge military service, or, when entering the army, betray their country. The Commanders should enlighten all Russian soldiers, so that they tell this at home, to prevent any movement leading towards emancipation, which the Jews are expected to begin after the declaration of peace. Such a notification is a patriotic duty, else popular indignation will find another solution of the Jewish question.—12. According to Berne Tagwacht, organ of the Social-Democratic Party in Switzerland, paid agitators visit Russian hospitals, and distribute to the wounded leaflets accusing Jews of treachery and demanding vengeance. Order issued to the army warns soldiers against intercourse with Jewish physicians and intellectuals.—19. Official investigation by Social-Democratic Party shows Kuzhi story (May 18) of Jewish treachery was deliberate fabrication, that only six Jewish families had lived there; only one house had cellar, nine by seven feet and too low for a man to
stand in; that colonel Vavilov was not killed in Kuzhi, and that Jews had left town with permission of authorities on day before alleged attack.—Commander-in-Chief of the Army issues order prohibiting postal and telegraph communications, within the district occupied by the army, in the Jewish, German and Hungarian languages.—23. Poltava: Crown rabbi refuses to accept a Zemstvo grant of two thousand roubles ($1000) for Jewish exiles, until the Chief of Police and the chairman of the Zemstvo publicly repudiate the insinuation that the exiles were traitors.—August 11. Lomzha: Two officials of Reconnaissance Department sentenced to imprisonment for six years each for falsely accusing Eisenbiegel, a Jew, of espionage; another official released upon confession.—September 3. Poltava: Head of Pirogov medical corps announces that investigations undertaken by him and few other officials show that ninety per cent of trials of Jews charged with treason resulted in acquittal.—October 21. Copenhagen reports increase of anti-Semitism in Russia. Incendiary newspapers, long discontinued, revived with official support; in Petrograd the Zemtschina founded which depends entirely on Real Russians. Daily incitements to pogroms published in issues distributed gratis, declare Jews to be spies in German pay, who alone are responsible for Russia's misfortunes. As result hundreds of Jews are crucified during march of the Russians.—November 5. Serious complaints reach Petrograd from Minsk to effect that the governor and some of the rural officials of the province are aiding the anti-Jewish agitators to expose alleged Jewish disloyalty.—8. Deputy Friedman receives telegram from Z. Strieltsin, Gadiach (Poltava), stating that he was condemned to two months' imprisonment for having pronounced false the newspaper reports about treachery of Jews in Kuzhi. Friedman writes to Minister of Interior that falsity of report was demonstrated in Duma by many deputies, that proofs are in possession of Ministry, and requests repeal of order of Poltava governor.—December 31. Christian nurse from Lodz, who returned to Russia, asserts that statement that Jews welcomed Germans on their entry into Lodz was an invention of the Germans.—February 11. Brezin: Libel originated by Letopis Voini (Annals of the War), to effect that Jews had betrayed a force, disproved by publication of letters from officers of Russian garrison thanking Jews for their excellent behavior and loyalty.—25. Moscow: Government Commissioner investigating local food prices suggests expulsion of Jews from Corn Exchange as remedy against high charges; but Exchange authorities assert that Jews tend to lower and not to increase prices.—April 22. Moscow: Major-general Shebeko issues notice that spreading of false rumors is punishable with imprisonment up to three months or a fine up to three thousand roubles ($1500).
EXPULSIONS

May 14. Order of Middle Section of 18th Army Corps that the Jews be driven back toward the enemy; none must be allowed to remain in the war district.—24. Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaievitch, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, issues order that regarding particular localities to which Jews shall be banished, the authorities of the Minsk military district have to apply to the Minister of Interior. Telegram to commander-in-chief of Minsk military district pronounces attitude of Jewish population of Poland, Galicia, and Bukowina as hostile, and holds them responsible for cruel measures adopted by enemy against non-Jewish population; to protect latter from treachery practiced by Jews all along the front, it is necessary to banish the Jews upon retreat of enemy, and to take hostages; these are to be warned that they will be held responsible for every severe measure adopted by the enemy toward the loyal population.—25. Radom and Kielce, Poland: Governors increase pressure on Jews, and compel them to leave provinces; only a few permitted to carry away property.—June 4. Druskeniki: Jews expelled.—Courland: All Jews ordered to leave province, and the district of the Ust-Dvinsk fortress. The Jews in latter place given five days to liquidate their affairs.—Kovno: Orders issued to expel all Jews from city and district; also from districts of Ponevezh, Vilkomir and Shavli, and from Druskeniki. District near Reval closed to Jews, and further restrictions against residence of Jews are enforced at Pavlovsk and other places near Petrograd. Later order permits Kovno Jews to return.—Kiev: Two thousand Jews expelled from Galicia, and treated as prisoners of war because count Bobrinsky, Russian military governor of Galicia, suspected them of disloyalty to Russia.—Courland: Government exiles all Jews for alleged help to Germans, except in Alukst, Jacobstadt, and Friedrichstadt. Twenty-five thousand Jews expelled.—Estimated that twenty-five thousand Jews are being transported from Courland to more remote provinces of Pale as result of libel that Jews guided invaders in the region of Shavli.—8. Warsaw: Twenty-five thousand Jews expelled and forbidden to settle in Kovno, Grodno, and Vilna. One hundred and forty Jews sent to Siberia. Novoe Vremya puts number of expelled from Kovno at twenty thousand.—11. Russian merchants petition Government to provide for the ninety thousand Jews expelled from Courland and Kovno, and to arrange that their property be not ruined during their enforced absence. Merchants allege that trade has become paralyzed through these wholesale expulsions. Government orders Jews of several places in Courland to return home, and suspends threatened expulsions from Kovno.—Petrograd: Jewish Committee sends appeal to Jews of Odessa to provide shelter for Jews expelled from Lomzha and Vilna.—Authorities cancel order of expulsion of thirty thousand
Jews from parts of provinces of Vilna and Grodno, close to war zone.—Vilna: Fifty rabbis, expelled from various towns, arrive in destitute condition.—Yanovo (Kovno): Jews, ordered to leave town or to give ten hostages, are unable to comply with latter request, as prominent Jews have fled.—18. Knishin and Goniondz (near Bielistok): Expelled Jews permitted to return home.—Lublin: Fifteen thousand Jews, expelled from Radom and Kielce, permitted to settle here.—Strong representations made to Cabinet by Jewish communal leaders and by United Russian Council of Trade and Commerce on damaging effect on both Jews and Christians in the places whence the entire Jewish communities were expelled. Cabinet requested to safeguard property left behind by Jews. Minister of Commerce declares himself not competent to deal with the matter which is controlled by military authorities: Cabinet resolves to draw attention of the latter to the fact that wholesale expulsion of Jews caused economic distress in districts affected and overburdened the charitable institutions in the places designated to receive the exiles.—Deputy Gurevitch, rabbi Nurok (Mitau), and M. Warshavskiy, president of Petrograd community, call upon Premier and Maklakov, Minister of Interior, in connection with expulsion of Jews from Courland. Premier declines to interfere, but M. Maklakov promises to communicate with military authorities.—Lipsk (Suwalki): During a battle one thousand inhabitants, including two hundred Jews, imprisoned in the church for ten days. Jews subsequently expelled.—July. Ulasszkowce, Jezierzany, Jagielnica, Tluste and Czortkow: One thousand Jews, expelled from Zaleszczyki and Skla, die of cholera.—2. Kovel, Roons, Dubno, Brody, Prosku, Novoselitza and Zhrnerinka: Jews forbidden to stay without special permit from military authorities.—Kovno: Two hundred and fifty Jews, expelled from province, allowed to return for three days to liquidate their affairs.—Twelve hundred and forty refugees arriving in Vilna transported to south Russia.—Homel: Two hundred and fourteen families from province of Grodno given shelter.—Molnitza (Warsaw): Five thousand expelled Jews compelled to remain in the fields for three days without shelter or food. Deputy Friedman intercedes, and receives permission for them to remain in Atvatzk.—Petrograd: Conference of Merchants adopts resolution protesting against Jewish expulsions from Kovno, which are characterized as inhuman and as undermining Russian commerce and industry.—Kovno: Exiles not permitted to return to immediate neighborhood of the fortress.—Ekaterinoslav: Three thousand families of Jewish exiles dispersed throughout the province; deputation to governor fails to secure for them permit to remain in the city.—Kovno, Grodno, Warsaw, Brest Litovsk, Siedlece, Lublin, and Khelm practically closed to new settlers; even persons who are not permanent residents must obtain permits to remain.—Mogilnitza:
Jews ordered to leave.—Makov, Goniondz, and Knishin; expulsions cancelled.—Vitebsk: Jews receive official assurance that they would not be exiled.—Warsaw: Jews forbidden to travel in the direction of Radom and Ivangorod.—9. Kovno: Council of the Trade and Commerce Conference and several of the Exchanges approach Ministry of Interior on behalf of Jews not yet permitted to return to province.—Kovno: In answer to question on status of Jewish exiles, governor states that it has been resolved to allow Jewish exiles to return only east of the line Riga-Bausk-Ponevezh-Vilcomir-Kovno, subject to their finding sureties.—Rozan (Lomzha): One hundred and fifty Jewish families expelled.—Grodno and neighborhood: Three hundred and fifty Jewish families transported to South Russia.—9. Mitau (Courland): Seven thousand Jews driven out.—16. Grodno: New expulsions in progress in Sokol district.—23. Satanov, Tarnorud, Gusatin, and Szvanetz (districts of Proskurov and Kamenetz): All Jews ordered to leave in three days.—Minsk: Jewish community appeals to Ministry of Interior to allow Jewish exiles to remain in province notwithstanding order of the governor.—30. Kovno: Governor allows all exiles to remove their property from the towns and townlets outside immediate fortress area, provided that not more than ten arrive daily in each town and no more than two in each townlet.—AUGUST 6. Vilna: Telegram denies report in Petrograd papers concerning alleged rescission of order for expulsion of Jews from Koroman and Kovno.—Riga: Coast cleared of all Jews.—Grodno: Families containing minor children sent to Voronezh; free transportation offered.—13. Zhosli (Vilna): Deputy Friedman persuades Ministry to allow expelled Jews to remain; also at neighboring townlets.—Grodno and Sokol: Jews notified by governor to be ready for expulsion on short notice.—19. Courland: Two hundred thousand Jews expelled.—Riga: Seven thousand Jews expelled.—20. Ponevezh: Deputy Friedman expelled with other Jews.—27. Minister of Interior informs deputation of Jewish journalists that expulsion of Jews and suspension of Jewish press were carried out without knowledge of the Ministry.—Slonim, Vilkovisk, and Albertin (Grodno): Expulsion of Jews cancelled.—OCTOBER 8. Vilna: Male inhabitants of military age transported into the interior.—15. Moscow: Conference of the Union of Towns and Zemstvos, and commission of statesmen, deputies, and officials, convened by Government to discuss subject of refugees, express themselves strongly against expulsion from war zone.—22. Khotin (Bessarabia): All Jewish males of military age ordered inland.—Oshmiany: Jewish population expelled; thirty thousand Jews homeless.—NOVEMBER 5. Smorgon: After capture of town Germans seize twenty Jews as hostages, who were released upon retreat of invaders. On re-entry of Russians, population ordered to leave. Townlet burned, and Jewish community
EVENTS IN 5676—RUSSIA

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goesto Minsk.—12. Bessarabia: Removal of inhabitants of the northern districts suspended.—16. Kiev: Military governor decrees that Jewish inhabitants who left temporarily should not be allowed to return after the 18th.—JANUARY 14. Mlinov (Volhynia): All Jews transported in course of two hours, and no permits issued to save their property.—FEBRUARY 8. Kiev: In reply to petition of hostages and exiles from Galicia, commander-in-chief orders that (1) Jewish hostages and exiles be deported to Siberia; (2) Christians may settle anywhere outside war region upon permission of authorities.—11. Siberia: Expulsion of Jewish hostages from Galicia indefinitely postponed as result of petition of count Ignatiev.—MAY 26. Podolia: Governor instructed by Commander of South Western Armies to guard property of Jews expelled from the townlets, and authorized to call for military assistance, if necessary.

EXTENSION OF PALE

AUGUST 17. Cabinet adopts following minute: "It has been observed of late, in connection with the military situation, that Jews are migrating en masse from the theatre of war, and are gathering in certain interior governments of the Empire. This is explained, on the one hand, by the endeavor, on the part of the Jewish population, to depart in good time from the localities threatened by the enemy, and, on the other hand, by the order issued by our military authorities to clear certain localities in the line of the enemy's advance. The further concentration of these refugees, whose number has been growing ever greater, in the limited area now available to them, is causing unrest among the local native population, and may lead to alarming consequences in the form of wholesale disorders. This excessive accumulation of Jewish refugees also impedes the Government seriously in its efforts to provide food, work, and medical attention for them. Under these circumstances, deeming it urgently necessary to take prompt measures to avert undesirable possibilities, the Acting Minister of the Interior has made a representation with respect to this matter before the Council of Ministers. Taking up this immediate subject for deliberation, without touching upon the question of the general revision of laws now in force concerning Jews, the Council of Ministers has found that the most advisable way out of the situation created would be to grant the Jews the right of residence in cities and towns beyond the Pale of Settlement. This privilege, established because of the exigencies of the military situation, must not, however, affect the capital cities (Petrograd and Moscow) and the localities under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of the Imperial Court and of War.—27. Imperial sanction given to this decision.—28. Minister of Interior
issues circular calling attention of governors, mayors, and other officials to decision of Cabinet.—28. Voronezh: Government prohibits Jewish refugees to go from one town to another, or even to change dwellings in same town. Minister of Interior telegraphs supplementing telegram No. 753: "I inform you that Jewish refugees, Russian subjects, have the right to live and move about in your Government and in all places beyond the Pale, except in the theatre of war or sections under martial law."—SEPTEMBER 3. Riga: Petition of one thousand Jews to transfer their business to Petrograd granted.—3-6. Petrograd: Jewish War Relief Committee adopts resolution that right of domicile in the towns beyond Pale of Settlement is incapable of satisfying the acute demands, of the day, and leaves untouched the foundation of Jewish legal disability. Conference expresses its deep indignation at persecutions of and slanders against Jewish population, and declares that only by the legal abolition of all restrictions will the State discharge its duty toward the Jewish people and make the repetition of such persecutions impossible. Resolution also adopted protesting against suppression of the Jewish press.—10. Bielistok: Five hundred Jewish manufacturers receive permission from Minister of Interior to settle in interior provinces.—Petrograd, Moscow, Yalta, Tsarskoe Seló, Peterhof, Gatchina, the Cossack districts, Turkestan, and the villages: Jews still restricted in matter of domicile. But in special cases Cabinet empowered to grant privilege to Jews.—11. Moscow: City chief, general Ek. Klimovitch, orders police chiefs to deal with petitions of Jewish exiles concerning permits to live in Moscow till end of war as follows: Only those petitioners, who may present to police chiefs indisputable proof that they have really arrived from localities situated in the war zone, and those who have in Moscow near relatives, whose material support is not needed by them, shall be considered by office of city chief for further procedure.—17. Cabinet issues statement that in the non-Pale towns open to Jews they will have right to trade and buy real estate.—Tomsk: Orders to expel wives of Jewish exiles and to transport from Gadiatch (near Poltava) to Siberia exiles who reside there withdrawn as result of influential petitions.—Expected that Jewish factory owners and their employes from the Polish villages, where they had right of domicile, will be permitted to settle in the non-Pale villages.—24. Ekaterinoslav: Jewish factory workers allowed to reside in villages of the province where factories are situated.—OCTOBER 1. Government gives negative reply to request of mayor of Petrograd, count Tolstoi, and Senator Ivanov who favor allowing Jews to reside at Petrograd.—8. M. Ippolit, director of the police department of Ministry of Interior, Assistant Minister of Interior, and the Governor of Volhynia resign because of disapproval of extension of the Pale.—Minister of In-
terior urges Cabinet to remove restriction on right of trading by non-privileged Jews in places outside the Pale, to permit Jews freely to enter artisans' guilds and to increase the norm in all medical schools to fifteen per cent.—Kiev: Commander of the Forces directs local authorities not to carry out for the present the Ministerial Order permitting all Jews to reside in non-Pale cities.—15. Czar grants petitions of Zemstvos and municipalities in Don districts, and permits Jewish medical assistants to remain in the province during the war for purpose of combating epidemics.—Archangel and Baku: Local governors refuse to comply with new regulations permitting Jews to reside in all towns, and also endeavor permanently to exclude these cities from the new Pale.—22. Czar cancels all actions instituted against Jews for trading in the non-Pale cities without adequate rights of domicile. Order affords relief to many thousands of families.—Count Ignatiev requests Ministry of Interior to grant right of domicile to Jewish students admitted to the Petrograd Psycho-Neurological Institute and to the Moscow Judicial Institute.—Ministry informs deputy Friedman that it could not interfere with the military authorities, who set up restrictions against settlement of Jews at Baku and Taganrog, despite Government circular permitting Jews to reside there.—29. Vladivostok: Governor announces that the old restrictions for Jews would remain in force in his province.—Kiev: Military authorities prohibit even privileged Jews from settling in the city. Tiflis: Police pretend ignorance of existence of new regulations. —Prince Shcherbatov, before his resignation from the Ministry, prevents, by his interference, the governor of Moscow from carrying out his desire that his province be excluded from the new Pale regulations and be allowed to maintain the old laws.—In provinces of Kharkov, Razan, Nizhni-Novgorod, Yaroslav, Saratov, and Smolensk and at Rostov Jews are allowed to settle, but are prohibited from trading and buying real estate.—November 1.. Kiev: Ministerial Circular concerning abolition of Pale of Settlement not regarded as valid by authorities. Jews recently arrived, as well as Jewish inhabitants of the city, subjected to house searches, especially at night.—Imperial Ukase orders immediate withdrawal of all legal actions taken against Jews because of illegally residing and trading beyond Pale of Settlement.—4. Reported that circular of Minister of Interior which opened all of Russia to the Jews is disregarded by provincial governors; that new interpretations are constantly given; that new restrictions have been promulgated in Vladivostok; that in Finland conditions are worse than ever before.—5. Kiev: Influential circles protest against regulations prohibiting entry of Jews. Acting mayor points out to military authorities that trade of city suffers heavily as result of restriction. Military authorities summon conference which decides that privileged Jews be permitted to settle in Kiev in accordance with
the regulations in force before non-Pale towns were opened to the Jews.—Ministry of Interior issues circular making it mandatory for governors to allow Jews to settle in the non-Pale towns.—Kiev: Jewish contractors for army supplies permitted to remain temporarily.—6. Military Industrial Committee, organized to mobilize Russian commerce for war purposes, petitions Government to permit Jews to settle in villages.—12. Amur district: Governor, who declined to enforce the circular permitting Jews to live in all towns, receives special order to grant the concession to the Jews without delay.—Jewish refugees allowed to settle in the Jewish colonies in South Russia.—Nizhni-Novgorod: Governor's Council decides to allow Jews to settle permanently in six of the larger villages. Jews to be permitted to open special schools in the entire province.—Caspian district: Ministry of War rejects petition of deputy Friedman to allow Jewish refugees to settle there.—19. Turkestan, Akmolinsk, and Tomsk: Governors, influenced by agitation of Real Russians, petition Government to suspend operation in Siberia of circular opening all towns to Jews, alleging dissatisfaction among local inhabitants, and that cities are already overcrowded.—Narim district: Residence of the families of twelve hundred Jewish exiles, who wish to live together with their heads, permitted, despite action of local police who began to expel them.—Turkestan: Cabinet orders governor-general to stop returning refugee Jews to Pale, and to allow them to remain until end of the war.—21. Director-in-chief of Committee on Refugees on the Caucasus front informs Stavropol governor that the Viceroy did not object to settlement of Jews in Stavropol.—24. Russian Jews permitted by edict of the Cabinet to live in towns outside the Pale, but have not expressly been accorded right to engage in trade in these towns, on account of which new Jewish arrivals in various towns encounter difficulties.—26. Government authorities resolve to permit Jewish stock companies to acquire real estate outside the Pale, provided that no more is purchased than is necessary to conduct their business.—December 3. Blogovestchensk: Rabbi wires to Siberian deputies informing them that despite all Ministerial Orders the governor of the Amur district persisted in ignoring circular opening all towns to Jews. Deputies request Ministry to make execution of orders binding on all authorities.—Saratov: Governor takes liberal view that all Jews may reside there, and that they require no domicile documents from police. Authorities, however, decline to give trading permits to Jews who do not present domicile documents, while police refuse to issue latter. Jews therefore are unable to trade there as heretofore.—13. Decree permitting Jews to dwell outside Pale of Settlement carried out without restriction in towns of Government of Kharkov, Rostov-on-the-Don, Saratov, Smolensk, Nizhni-Novgorod, Ufa, Vologda, Kazan, Samara, Tomsk, and Orenburg.—
Rostov-on-the-Don: Special decree of Czar permits all Jewish physicians and surgeons to live in the Don district for period of the war in order to cure population of infectious diseases raging there.—Archangel and Kiev: Rietsch reports expulsion of all Jewish war victims despite abolition of Pale.—Petrograd: Government permits wounded and discharged Jewish soldiers from invaded part of Pale to reside there until expulsion of Austro-German forces from Russia.—Kolpino: Jews, recently settled in accordance with prince Shcherbatov's circular, ordered to leave town.—Sotchi: Jews, coming for a cure, ordered to leave.—Caucasus: Viceroy, in reply to repeated petitions, permits all Jewish refugees from Baltic provinces and aged parents of persons, permanently residing in provinces under his control, to remain.—18. Petrograd and Moscow: Minister of Interior repeals order of his predecessor which permitted Jews to remain there one week.—24. Petrograd: Jewish merchants, in compliance with representations, allowed to visit the Caucasus.—January 3. Petrograd: Governor orders three hundred students of Psycho-Neurological Institute living at Kolpino, an hour's journey from Petrograd, to leave within two days.—10. Petrograd: Black Hundred conference adopts resolution against abolition of Pale and against any change in position of Jews, "as it has been shown that the whole of Jewry, in union with Germany, is carrying on war against Russia."—13. Nizhni-Novgorod: Congress of Real Russians adopts resolutions that after the war Jews should be returned to Pale, that estates in Kherson and Ekaterinoslav should be confiscated, in order that Russians damaged by the war should be settled on them, and that Jews should be excluded from the Universities to which a small percentage of them have been admitted. —14. Ministers of Interior and Justice decide to recommend Cabinet to modify decision in regard to Shcherbatov's circular, and to prohibit Jews from acquiring real estate in the towns outside the Pale. Ministry refuses to allow Jews to reside in Ural district where shortage of labor gravely affects trade.—Jewish merchants from the Pale allowed to join the guilds in towns outside Pale, and governor of Vladivostok yields to Ministerial Order, and enforces prince Shcherbatov's circular, making exception only for exiles from war zone.—20. Minister of Interior takes under advisement right of Jews to build synagogues in cities newly opened to them, there being no mention of this in Ministerial Order of Aug. 13.—28. Viceroy of Caucasus issues order forbidding any more Jewish refugees to settle in that province; any Jew arriving after Dec. 1 sent back.—February 4. Minister of Interior Khvostov recommends to Cabinet need of modifying circular of Shcherbatov, former Minister of Interior, by which Jews were permitted to reside outside Pale, so as to prohibit their acquiring real estate in towns outside Pale.—11. Minister of Interior facilitates issue of
registration books to Jewish merchants from war zone enabling them to travel in places where Jews are not permitted to reside.— Moscov: Conference of merchants demands that Government facilitate settling of Jews in the district in order to stimulate development of local fuel production.—25. Novocherkassk: Municipality petitions Government to permit Jews to reside in Don district.—Ministry of Interior announces that in last four months it had to deal with eighteen thousand petitions from Jews concerning right of domicile. Latter have not diminished since publication of circular allowing Jews to reside in non-Pale cities.—MARCH 3. Government announces that prohibition of arrival of new Jewish settlers in towns in the Caucasus effective only for duration of the war.—Territory of Caucasus closed to Jews.—17. Kislovodsk: Oblavas (raids) carried out, and even privileged Jews ordered to leave the city. Expulsion order relating to a few withdrawn in individual cases where strong protest is made.—27. Military governor of the Primorskaya province issues circular forbidding Jews, under threat of expulsion, from coming within the limits of the province, without obtaining permission.—31. Kiev: Authorities issue circular permitting all Jewish residents to live in any part of the city.—APRIL 14. Question of status in Russia of Jewish companies of Allied countries confronts Government in connection with schemes of the Allies for economic co-operation. Premier concludes that, however desirable the old restrictions were, he preferred to consult the Ministry of Commerce in view of necessity of developing commerce of Empire. Cabinet resolves to permit Russo-Jewish companies producing articles useful for defence to acquire small tracts of land in provinces east of Moscow and in Siberia, with exception of Amur.—21. Archangel: Governor refuses to allow Jewish refugees to remain.

CONDITION OF REFUGEES

MAY. Warsaw: Exiles received amount to 140,000.—Mogilnica: 5000 exiled.—Kovno: 20,000 exiled.—Vilna received 200,000 Jews from Kovno and Courland.—Riga: 30,000 Jews camp in the streets.—JUNE 11. Government arranges an inter-departmental conference on problem of settlement of exiles heretofore permitted to reside in Pale.—JULY 2. Makiv, Prosnitz, and Ostrolenka Jews, who fled to Minsk, are expelled from there.—9. Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Vilna branch of the Municipal Union, and the Municipality of Poltava petition Government to permit Jewish exiles to settle outside the Pale, in order to prevent overcrowding and epidemics.—Minsk: Governor orders Jewish refugees to remove inland.—30. Tambov, Voronezh and Penza, thrown open to Jewish exiles.—AUGUST 6. Kiev: Kievlianin announces intention of Government to repatriate Galician exiles transported to Russia.—19. Naval com-
mander of the Reval district issues order that Jews who fled from the theater of war be not permitted to come to this district.—Volhynia: Two hundred and fifty thousand refugees located here. Feeding stations established. Concentration camps organized, and refugees distributed on lands vacated by German colonists who are being expelled.—Moscow: Jewish Relief Society informed that Jewish refugees who come from Moghilev have been expelled from there and sent to Penza.—Moscow: In last few days three hundred Jewish refugees have been given quarters by the City Board.—23. Vilna: Small towns in vicinity so overcrowded with refugees that many had to live in barns, stables, and in open. Near Zhosli many lived in woods, and local population called them "Waldmenschnen."—Ufa Committee of Union of Cities decides to complain to governor against Evashenko, a police official, for not permitting Jewish Relief Committee to feed refugees who stopped at station en route to destination.—Petrograd: Convention of delegates of Jewish Relief Committees for War Sufferers. Commission appointed to consider details of co-operation with Jewish Relief Committee of Petrograd. Penza delegates report that twelve thousand Jewish refugees gathered, and that six thousand will have to be removed soon.—Director of Police Department orders that Jewish refugees who were working in factories in province of Ekaterinoslav are not to be disturbed by local authorities. Deputy A. M. Alexandrov receives telegram stating that Metlenko, local chief of police, has issued order that Jewish refugees be not accepted in factories, especially the Bryansk pipe works.—Petrograd, Moscow, and Vilna: Jewish committees appeal to Ministry to assign new centers for accommodation of Jewish refugees. Minsk and Pinsk officially declared overcrowded. Moscow committee suggests the provinces of Orel and Smolensk be opened to Jews, and mayor of Petrograd asks Ministry to permit Jewish war refugees to settle in the capital.—Czar confirms decision of Ministry not to entrust feeding and settlement of Jewish exiles to private organizations only. Two official departments guided by prince Urusov and M. Zubtchaninov, of Upper House, entrusted with the task.—Minister of Interior decides to invite a Jew to act as adviser to new department to deal with settlement of exiles. Government allocates large funds to the department and Duma proposes to vote twenty-five million roubles ($12,500,000) for benefit of refugees.—At meeting of Duma Committee, deputy Friedman protests to Minister of Interior against restrictions of residence imposed on exiles. Minister replies that he is anxious to avoid raising Jewish question at present juncture, and that to allow the Jewish exiles to settle anywhere might result in persecution in some localities.—Order issued that all Jewish refugees from northwestern war zone, who fled to Kiev military district, be sent to Penza and Tambov. Kiev Jewish Relief Committee telegraphs petitions to have this
decree, affecting ten thousand Jewish refugees in Tchernigov alone, revoked.—Ministry instructs governors of provinces near war zone to ask all Jews to hold themselves in readiness to evacuate their homes on short notice.—31. Kiev: Minister of Interior orders expulsion of all Jews who previously lived in Galicia and are Austrian subjects; these Jews are to be turned over to custody of governor of Tarnopol.—SEPTEMBER 1. Elizabethgrad: Nine hundred and eighty-five persons sent here by Vilna Jewish Committee.—Merechi: Refugees forced to leave within twenty-four hours; about eight hundred persons distributed in surrounding villages.—Marinpol: Jewish refugees sent on to Tambov. 2. Prince Urusov notifies railroads that refugees, Jews not excepted, should be transported gratis, provided they present certificates from local administration or from district committees.—Transportation of Jews by freight papers (bills of lading) abolished.—Prince Urusov, envoy of Red Cross in charge of distribution of refugees, telegraphs Governor of Kherson that, as Jews have been permitted to reside beyond Pale, it is now necessary to direct district committees to send Jews to places where they were unable to settle before.—Petition of Provincial Committee for Refugees that exiles be permitted to occupy empty wine shops refused by chief of Internal Revenue “in view of accumulation of large quantities of spirits in wine depôts.”—Provincial Committee for Refugees of opinion it would be possible to place in Kherson six hundred and fifty thousand refugees, counting only one refugee on each peasant holding.—Minsk: City Council decides to rid town of the twenty thousand refugees, most of them Jews.—Penza: Nine thousand five hundred refugees reported living in most unsatisfactory state.—3. Petrograd: One thousand Jewish refugees from Riga given permission to settle and remain during the war.—Kiev: Conference of Committees of all nationalities asks Government to admit children of Jewish refugees to schools without restrictions, and to allow some forests to be cut down for the purpose of erecting barracks to accommodate the Jews who are now shelterless.—Irkutsk (Siberia): Jews of Bielistok expelled in large numbers.—6. Petrograd: Mayor petitions Assistant Minister of Interior to remove restrictions on residence of Jewish refugees. Assistant Minister declines to do more than to permit refugees to stay for short period while in transit to other cities.—17. Ufa and Troitzk: Jews protest against the authorities, who did not permit them to feed the Jewish exiles at the local stations.—24. Authorities place passenger trains at disposal of Jews fleeing inland.—OCTOBER 1. Vilna: Many Jews leave. Only fifteen of eighty Jewish physicians and only one of eleven Jewish municipal workers remain in the city.—Moscow: Jewish Community receives news from Dvinsk (Dünaburg) that twenty-eight thousand Jewish fugitives are on way to Moscow.—7. Reported that up to August
1, town of Vitebsk received forty thousand Jewish fugitives from Vilna, Dvinsk (Dünaburg), Riga, Jacobstadt, and other evacuated towns in the war zone.—Bielistok: Jews transported to Irkutsk.—Smolensk: Twelve thousand Jews homeless.—8. Baranovitchi: Communities of Jewish townlets in vicinity, flee eastward for safety.—Dvinsk: Twenty-eight thousand Jewish refugees moved to interior provinces.—Zhitomir: Large groups of Jewish refugees arrive from districts of Rovno, Dubno, Kremenetz, and Novgorodvohlynsk.—14. Poltava: Governor orders twelve thousand Jewish refugees to leave government.—Tambov: Jewish refugees compelled to leave.—15. Kiev: Governor issues instructions not to expel from the city any Jewish refugees who settled there previous to publication of order prohibiting non-privileged Jews to remain.—Moscow: Cabinet, in reply to petition of Jewish community, permits Jewish refugees to remain in province.—22. Tambov: Jews ordered to leave.—Poltava: Jewish refugees ordered to leave in five days.—29. Setzinsk: Central Jewish Relief Committee informed that railway authorities destroyed food brought by local Jews to refugees at station.—Minsk: Jewish refugees arrive in large numbers from Volozin, Mir, Nesviz, Lebedevo, Korelitz and Novogrudok.—November 1. Conference of Jewish War Relief Committee adopts resolution that the work of transplanting fugitives must be carried out in accordance with economic as well as with national cultural requirements of the Jews.—Moscow: Police ordered to expel all Jewish refugees who are dentists, druggists, and midwives, and who are unable to secure regular occupation within two weeks.—Rostov-on-the-Don: Fugitives of this category permitted to remain, although Don district has been excluded from the general extension of right of domicile of Jews.—5. Baku: Jews appeal to new Viceroy to allow refugees to settle there.—12. Minsk: Authorities resolve to transport eighteen thousand Jewish refugees to interior provinces.—Belotzerkov (near Kiev): Notice given to large number of Jewish refugees to prepare to move to the central provinces.—26. Kiev: Conference of municipal representatives in South Russia decides to recommend to Government that Jewish fugitives be permitted to reside in villages.—December 3. Poltava: Order to transfer Jewish refugees into interior cancelled.—Moscow: American Consul appeals to Governor of Kazan to accommodate there the Galician Jewish hostages excluded from Nizhni-Novgorod, though they were sent there by the authorities of Kiev.—10. Berditchev: Jewish refugees settled here transported to Orel.—17. Ministry orders Governors to discontinue practice of transporting to other provinces refugees settled in their districts.—Nizhni-Novgorod: Jewish committees and Zemstvos appeal to Ministry to accommodate Jews recently transported from Minsk at Tula and Razan on account of congestion in Nizhni-Novgorod.—Tchelabinsk (Siberia):
Arrival of hundreds of carriages with refugees.—24. Warsaw: Return of Jewish refugees to neighboring townlets is proceeding satisfactorily. Refugees receive small subsidy to help them to re-settle. Eight thousand Jewish families must remain temporarily in Warsaw.—Jewish refugees in Narva, Yamburg, Lutsk and Gdovsk districts (near Petrograd) ordered to leave.—JANUARY 14. Moscow: Orders issued not to permit more Jewish refugees to remain there unless possessing right of residence.—Eniseisk and Narim (Siberia): Jewish refugees suffer from cold and starvation, though assisted for a time by peasants.—20. Telegram of Staff of 30th Army Corps Commander orders annulment of forcible removal of inhabitants before the retreat; fugitives who voluntarily come from Galicia and frontier inhabitants shall be deported to eastern districts of Governments of Volhynia and Podolia, but Galician Jews are not permitted in these domains, and those already there must be expelled.—Jewish Relief Committee in Russia reports that up to Nov., 1915, there were 65,624 registered Jewish fugitives settled in one hundred and forty-eight towns. These include Penza, 5500; Nizhni-Novgorod, 4300; Kharkov, 2117; Samara, 2000; Tambov, 1997; Astrakhan, 1518; Taritzin, 1500; Voronezh, 1400; Perm, 1250; Borisoglebsk, 1093; Yaroslav, 1030.—28. Minsk: Government suspends order for expulsion of Jewish refugees. One hundred and twenty-five of them receive permits to remain at Petrograd for six months.—Perm and Lutsk: Petition of the Zemstvo, to allow Jews to settle in villages of the province, rejected.—Authorities reject petition of Galician Jewish hostages and exiles who asked to be repatriated, and resolve to deport them to Siberia.—Tarnopol: Governor appeals for urgent help to maintain two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven utterly destitute Jewish exiles in city.—FEBRUARY 2. Reported that seven hundred Galician Jews are transported in sealed cars from Kiev to Siberia. Arrived at Moscow, train is sent back to Kiev, where new order is issued for Siberia.—22. Vladivostok: Military Governor orders immediate expulsion of Jews recently arrived in the city.—28. Moscow: Jewish Society for Relief of Victims of War submits report showing it had located and registered two hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred Jewish refugees.—29. Minsk: Transportation of fugitives begins. Two thousand to be distributed over Bobrinsk, Borissov and Retschiza.—MARCH 5. Volhynia: Reported that two thousand three hundred Jews are being sent to Kursk. Moscow Jewish Committee submits petition praying that this be discontinued.—Moscow: Jewish Committee petitions that Jews be not sent from Murom, Government of Vladimir, as there is a Jewish community there.—12. Dvinsk: Transportation of Jewish refugees, numbering 5500 persons, announced by administration. The Special Committee on refugees at suggestion of M. Sliosberg petitions for
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postponement.—17. Volhynia: Twenty-three thousand Jewish refugees transplanted to province of Kursk.—24. Moscow Jewish community appeals to Government not to transport two thousand three hundred Jewish refugees from Volhynia to Kursk, and not to transfer all Jewish refugees at Murom (Vladimir) to another place.—31. Upon request of Jewish Community of Kiev, transportation of one hundred and fifty Jewish families of Volhynian refugees is cancelled.—Attempt of leaders of Right to oust representatives of non-Russian nationalities from State Commission dealing with the refugees fails.—APRIL 7. Satanov, Podolia: Military authorities permit all Jews transported last year to return home.—Volhynia: Following upon petitions of Jews, all expulsion orders issued to Jewish refugees are cancelled.—14. Petrograd: Jewish Committee appeals to Government to postpone the transportation of Jews from the Volozin district, as well as five thousand five hundred Jewish refugees from Dvinsk.—Berditchev: Fifty expelled Jews permitted to return.

RELIEF WORK

JUNE 4. Satanov: Russian authorities permit Jews to appropriate three thousand roubles ($1500) from the meat tax which Austrian authorities promise to distribute among prisoners interned in Tyrol.—Warsaw: Representatives of the All-Russian Union of Towns, after inquiry into pitiful condition of the Jewish refugees, resolve to open a number of free restaurants for their benefit.—10. Vilna: Committee receives twenty thousand roubles ($10,000).—Warsaw: Monthly appropriation increased to fifty-five thousand roubles ($27,500).—Grand duchess Tatiana, daughter of Czar, leads relief committee in three day collection. Jewish communal leaders issue appeal to all Jews to contribute freely to this committee which has always shown willingness not to discriminate against Jews.—25. Cabinet grants 500,000 roubles ($250,000) to Petrograd Committee in aid of Jewish war sufferers.—JULY 2. Warsaw: Jews impose tax on themselves for upkeep of 140,000 Jewish refugees, as Petrograd Relief Committee must devote its resources to new sufferers of Kovno and Courland.—Petrograd and Moscow: Russian notables secure co-operation of many deputies, professors, and authors for purpose of equipping and maintaining medical centers in Pale. Jewish committees resolve to invite all Jews to contribute five per cent of their incomes to relief fund.—9. Meeting of Society for Helping Poor Jewish Sufferers from the War. It proposes to send supplies to places of greatest congestion and to open branches of the Society to consolidate local workers for organization of various kinds of aid to Jewish exiles.—23. Kiev: M. Halpern gives one hundred and fifty thousand roubles ($75,000), and promises ten thousand roubles ($5000) a
month for upkeep of new section of Red Cross Society.—30. Moghilev: Exiles receive maintenance allowance from the State in accordance with ministerial instructions.—August 13. Government permits use of proceeds of meat tax for assistance of Jewish fugitives.—Lodz: Jews subscribe forty per cent of five million municipal loan in aid of local sufferers, and only receive ten per cent of the free bread tickets, despite fact that Jews number more than one-third of the population.—Kiev: M. Brodsky gives one million roubles ($500,000) to Committee for Mobilization of Commerce and Trade.—22. Committee of Russians (non-Jews) for Relief of Jewish Sufferers from the War meets with sympathy of all classes. Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce donates one thousand roubles ($500), Commercial Bank of Petrograd donates five hundred roubles ($250).—Orlov: Governor informs Moscow Jewish Relief Society that he cannot grant its request that druggist Karabovsky be permitted to collect things and money in Sevsk because frequent collections are being made for local needs and for the aid of sick and wounded soldiers, and the families of those in army.—September. Warsaw: Account of Central Citizens' Committee at time of dissolution by German Government shows that of eleven million roubles ($5,500,000) distributed, Jews, who form a sixth of population of Poland, were allowed scarcely one hundred thousand roubles ($50,000). In disposing of balance of one million two hundred and ninety thousand roubles ($645,000), the Liquidation Commission allotted six million roubles ($3,000,000) to the Catholic archbishop of Warsaw, three hundred thousand roubles ($150,000) to Polish schools, and rest for other Polish purposes; the three hundred thousand Jews of Warsaw received nothing, though in desperate need.—3. Special relief department established to assist refugees and exiles; two Jews appointed members.—3-6. Petrograd: Jewish War Relief Committee adopts resolution that as Jewish philanthropic and social institutions are not in position to give adequate help to the Jewish fugitives and exiles, this duty must devolve upon the Government. The monies collected by the Jewish relief committees should be devoted to satisfying the national and cultural needs of the fugitives.—6. Minsk: Jewish Committee secures work for two hundred and fifty-one of five hundred refugees from Vilna. Store clerks and trades-people impose on themselves tax of five per cent of their earnings for benefit of refugees. Merchants refuse to tax themselves or to attend meetings.—Moscow: Of twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-four roubles ($11,822) collected in two days, Jews receive ten per cent instead of nothing, as at first intended.—10. Cabinet for benefit of Jews supplements gift by five hundred thousand roubles ($250,000).—17. Cabinet votes one million roubles ($500,000) in aid of Jewish war sufferers. Fund of the grand duchess Tatiana grants one hundred thousand
roubles ($50,000).—24. Petrograd: Conference of Jewish communities, participated in by one hundred and seventy delegates, to devise ways of assisting the refugees, announces that two and one-half million roubles ($1,250,000) reached Petrograd for Russo-Polish Jews. Conference expresses view that all Russian Jews must impose a tax on themselves in aid of the sufferers, and that the State must come to the assistance of Jewish refugees.—November 5. Warsaw: Jewish community and press protest against manner in which one million two hundred and ninety thousand roubles ($645,000) were disposed of by the Central Polish Relief Committee. Germans recently dissolved the Committee, which placed its funds at disposal of Catholic organizations only, despite great need among the Jews.—December 31. Petrograd: Government grants for clothes and boots for refugees, one million roubles ($500,000) instead of 1,300,000 roubles requested by Central Jewish Committee.—January 4. Swiss Relief Committee forwards ten thousand roubles ($5000) for Jewish victims of war in Poland.—7. Moscow: Council of the Moscow Jewish Committee for the Relief of the War Victims adopts resolution that in view of the fact that it has been proved that members of English Missionary Societies are pursuing missionary aims under the guise of distribution of help, the Council regards it as imperative not to receive any further donations from them, and to return to them all gifts that have been accepted.—13. Warsaw: Conference of American Section of Jewish Relief Committee and Communities Commission for purpose of concerting measures of relief and allotting grants; Americans at Conference, Messrs. E. W. Lewin-Epstein and Hershfield.—Society for Relief of War-Distressed Jews requests Public Works Section of Warsaw Citizens' Committee to employ wardistressed Jews in agriculture to a greater extent than before. Commission for Cultivation of New Land requested to engage unemployed Jews. Society to purchase land in vicinity of Warsaw.—14. Tambov: Jewish refugees receive weekly stipend from Government treasury.—21. Tambov: Ministry orders authorities to provide all needy Jewish refugees with same State allowance as given to Christian refugees.—Fund of grand duchess Tatiana votes another fifty-five thousand roubles ($27,500) in aid of distressed Jews.—28. Warsaw: Archbishop hands to Lodz Jewish committee ten thousand roubles ($5000) as part of funds originally held by Warsaw Citizens' Relief Committee.—Penza: Government officials establish asylum for children of Jewish refugees.—Moscow: Jewish Committee informed that Jewish refugees are permitted to settle in many villages of Nizhni-Novgorod; that Christian population provides clothes, food, and shelter; and that committees, headed by priests and teachers, are to give them regular assistance.—Ekaterinoslav: All nationalities join providing for refugees, without distinction of race or creed. Jews
relieved of anxiety caused by governor's threat to expel all Jewish refugees for whom no provision is made.—February 8. Petrograd: At second meeting of Central Committee of Jewish War Relief Organization, Sliosberg reports that Government will grant Relief Organization fifteen roubles ($7.50) per head for sixty per cent of needy fugitives in its care for clothing. Wants of remaining forty per cent must be met by Jewish Relief Organization. Central Committee recommends that all district and local committees keep accurate list of Jews in need of clothing, and collect, buy, or manufacture necessary articles.—15. Vronsk, Kursk, Voronezh, Rasan, Kozlov, Vladimir, and Tambov: Jewish Loan Societies organized by the Jewish Relief Organization. Petrograd to create central institute to organize and finance these loan societies, now subsidized by private persons and by the Central Committee of the ICA.—Minsk: Conference of Jewish War Relief Committees, under presidency of O. Lunz, reports that there are in Minsk about fifteen thousand refugees; collection raised by local committee realizes eighty-six thousand roubles ($43,000). Resolutions adopted: (1) The Relief Committee, which must be elected by the broad masses of the people, shall take in hand all Jewish national affairs; (2) in the near future a Congress of the Jews of the entire Russian Empire shall be convened upon a democratic basis to elect a legal representative council of the Jewish people in Russia, which shall, at this grave moment, undertake the leadership of Jewish national life in Russia.—25. Government announces that Galician Jews who have been transported to Russia are entitled only to State allowance made to prisoners of war, and cannot receive support from Jewish aid committees.—March 24. Skieriewice, Sochaczew, Lowicz, Lodz, and Kalish: Commission for Relief of War-Distressed Jews opens bureaus of communication between Jews of these places and their relatives in America, upon the model of the Bureau in Warsaw.—27. Tambov: Governor receives telegram from Plehve, Assistant Minister of Interior, stating that in view of question raised by the Borisoglebsk Committee for Relief of Refugees, Jewish refugees must be given Government relief on equal terms with the needy refugees of other nationalities.—April 7. Cabinet approves Bill for State assistance to refugees, which recognizes Central Jewish Committee in Aid of the War Sufferers as a fit agency for administering relief to the Jewish refugees.—Odessa: Nearly fourteen thousand Jewish families appeal to communal authorities for urgent help in connection with the Passover.—21. Petrograd: Ministerial Commission votes two million roubles ($1,000,000) for Jewish refugees.

Miscellaneous

May 25. Protest sent to Minister of War against attempt to create ritual murder agitation by sending to troops in Poland Easter eggs adorned with a caricature and a Polish inscription
inciting the soldiers to violence.—31. Warsaw: Notice signed by station master, posted in station, states that by order of military authorities Jews are forbidden to travel from the right bank of the Vistula through Ivangorod, or from other provinces beyond the Vistula, toward Radom. Sale of tickets to Jews stopped.—June 4. Petrograd: Bourse Gazette prints statement about Jewish soldier Ginzburg, who despite torture by the Germans, which totally disabled him, refused to give them information, and later escaped to Russian lines.—Snekshni: Germans desecrate synagogue by slaughter of swine. Atrocities committed on Jewesses.—Goldingen: Jews publicly flogged by German invaders for concealing their goods.—11. Weiselberg, former mayor of Czernowitz, and Lazarus, noted attorney, after several months' detention in Kiev, pending negotiations for exchange of prisoners, are sent to Siberia, for refusing to give names of prominent men.—13. Military authorities receive special order to send Jewish military physicians to such places where there can be no danger of their spreading revolutionary ideas.—Jacobstadt (Courland): Authorities stop anti-Jewish agitation.—Ministry permits wounded Jewish soldiers discharged from military hospitals to stay for a period not exceeding two months in the Jewish convalescent home at Petrograd, if, in opinion of medical authorities, further treatment is necessary.—Yusefov: Five Jews, who volunteered to save the Sefarim during the battle, perished in the attempt.—July 2. Warsaw: German governor informs rabbis of town that Jews, who came to town from districts now occupied by the Germans, will be permitted to remain, but fugitives from other districts may be compelled to leave city.—Romanov Committee decides that children of Jewish soldiers killed or wounded in war may be admitted to agricultural colonies.—19. Moscow: Society for Mutual Aid of Jewish Pharmacists, newly formed, offers its aid to chairman of Military Industrial Committee.—23. Slavianoserbsk district: Prince of Oldenburg asks authorities not to send a Jew expelled from war zone there on ground that it is already overcrowded with Jews.—25. Bishop Nikon states that the only way to make the war popular is to stop insulting non-Russian nationalities of Russia.—30. Moscow: During anti-German riots mob demands that Jews with German names prove their Russian nationality; on presentation of proof rioters leave Jews unmolested.—August 6. Libau: Invaders confiscate huge timber stock worth one million roubles ($500,000) belonging to firm of Katzenelsohn.—Germans search Jewish cemeteries for copper articles.—German authorities close synagogues because crown rabbi refused to direct community to eliminate prayers for the Czar and the Russian imperial family. Rabbi and some notables arrested, but subsequently released.—Odessa: Jewish exiles from Kovno and Courland permitted to work in the fields, provided they remain four miles from
the sea.—10. Council of Ministers issues order, approved by Czar, admitting to all institutions of learning, without distinction of nationality or religion, without competition, and without regard to other existing limitations, the children of persons serving in the army, and of those who were discharged from the army on account of wounds or sickness.—16. Deputy Friedman petitions Prince Sheherbatov, Minister of Interior, to grant unrestricted right of residence to wounded soldier, Emanuel Aaronsberg, who is in Riga Military Hospital, and who had come from America, where he had all rights, to enter the army.—20. The Bund issues appeal to friends in neutral lands and in countries of the Allies detailing indictment of corruption and incompetence of the Russian bureaucracy; gives details of connivance of police and military authorities against the Jews.—Windau (Courland): Germans appoint a Jew as police inspector.—22. Count A. Bobrinsky, Conservative member of Imperial Council, declares that the necessities of war must lead us to sanction future concessions to the Jews whenever the need thereof will be recognized by the Government, in order to be able to place a Government loan in America.—SEPTEMBER 2. Children of Jewish pharmacists, serving in connection with war, permitted to enter educational institutions regardless of percentage norm.—3. Minsk: Jews decide to work on the Sabbath in Government ammunition factories, regarding work of vital importance to welfare of land.—Moscow: M. Günzburg publicly denies at conference the assertion of anti-Semites that there is any ill-feeling among Russian Jews against their country, and appeals to all to help the Jews to gain their freedom.—Czar confirms Cabinet’s decision to admit to the Universities above the percentage norm all Jewish students who took part in the war and children of Jews at the front, and extends the privilege to all secondary schools. In addition, children of Jews serving under Ministry of Education (e.g., teachers and medical officers attached to Government schools) will be admitted above the norm to educational institutions.—Lida, Telzhi, and Lomzha: Yeshiboth closed on account of war.—5. Russian hostages from Galicia and other Austrian districts transported from Kiev to Siberia and Turkestan, particularly to city of Samarkand.—6. Warsaw: Germans reopen court, and appoint Jews as well as Poles judges from local jury.—German authorities permit use of Polish, German, and Yiddish on all inscriptions placed in streets or private schools, and signs of lawyers, physicians, dentists, and midwives.—10. Government releases most of four hundred Jewish hostages taken during earlier part of campaign in Poland.—Lodz: German military governor issues proclamation forbidding use of other languages than German, Polish, and Yiddish.—13. Reval: Jews prefer to leave the town rather than give hostages. Agitation due to report that
Jews hid money in the synagogues.—17. Warsaw: Germans arrest several leading Jews for manifesting pro-Russian sympathies.—22. In Warsaw and other Polish cities Jews are ill-treated by civilian militia. Jewish bakers deprived of bread, which is given to Polish bakers and sold in Polish shops, while Polish shopkeepers openly refuse to sell Jews anything.—24. Vilna: Five hundred Jews, headed by eight Jewish sub-inspectors, enlist in militia.—October 1. Petrograd: Jews under arrest released, in order that they might participate in the festival services.—8. Minsk: In view of great distress, rabbis give permission to bakers and tradesmen to bake bread and sell food on the Sabbath and holy days.—15. Warsaw: General Beseler, German governor-general, in conversation with Polish leader, prince Lubomirsky, declares that Germany could easily come to terms with the Poles, but that its real enemies are the Russians and the Jews. Jews subject to the same restrictions as Russians with regard to leaving Poland.—22. Petrikov, Kielce, and Lublin (Russian Poland under Austrian occupation): Jews badly treated; compelled to work at construction of trenches and as scavengers; not permitted to observe Sabbath and holy days. Earlier restrictions imposed on Jews maintained with great severity. Tobacco monopoly introduced, depriving thousands of Jews of means of livelihood. War taxes levied on Jews in places occupied by Austria to amount of three thousand crowns per head. Polish civil officials announce that even after war everything will remain unchanged as far as Jews are concerned.—Minsk: Governor grants petition and exempts Jewish ecclesiastical authorities from military field work. —Deputy Friedman receives reports of release of Jewish hostages at Chernigov, Kherson, and Rovno.—29. Deputies Friedman and Bomash appeal to Ministry of Education to admit Jewish students called to active service to enter the Officers' Training Corps. Ministry of War states that, inasmuch as Jewish students could not become officers, and as there is no necessity for them to join as privates, they would not be called to the colors (Dec. 3).—November 5. School board appointed in Russian Poland now under German Rule, consisting of two Catholics, two Jews, and one Protestant.—Zhitomir: Governor declares that military authorities must employ Jews in erection of earthworks.—Vilna: Germans compel Jews to trade on the Sabbath.—Government appoints a commission to consider advisability of releasing hostages taken at Lemberg, also to consider petitions of about one thousand Galician Jews transported to Nizhni-Novgorod and Perm, praying for release and repatriation.—Ministry of War requests Holy Synod for opinion on question of promotion of Jews to commissioned officers. Missionary Council informs Ministry that such promotion was undesirable, as Jews would not be able to partici-
pate in church parades.—12. Lodz: Jewish community object to order to use German as the vernacular in Jewish schools, while Poles are permitted to use Polish.—Government announces that it cannot undertake at present to repatriate the Galician Jewish hostages in Russia.—16. Commission of the Warsaw Jewish Community reports decrease in population at Sosnowice, 17,000 to 13,000; Bendin 30,000 to 18,000; Petrikov Jews total 15,000.—Radom, twenty towns wiped out of existence.—18. Pinsk and Vengrovo: German administration appoints Jews as mayors.—Leading representatives of German commercial interests, the Handelsvertragsverein, the Exportverein, and the Hansabund, in memoir to the Chancellor, recommend that in peace treaty the full equality of foreign Jews in Russia must be guaranteed.—25. Moscow: Jewish community petitions Government to allow Galician Jewish hostages to earn a livelihood, so that they may not become a burden upon the poor communities.—26. Warsaw: German governor revokes decree compelling the Jews to keep places of business open on the Sabbath.—DECEMBER 3. Government releases Russo-Jewish hostages still in prison, as well as Jews exiled from the war zone to Siberia.—Four hundred and twelve Jewish military nurses in the service.—Warsaw: German governor-general prohibits Polish Jews from holding conference on charitable and educational matters; forbids delivery of Yiddish lectures and opening of Jewish courses; orders Yiddish press to refrain from severe criticism of attitude of Poles.—10. Moscow: American Consul appeals to Governor of Kaluga to release thirty Galician Jewish hostages imprisoned there.—Warsaw: Leiba Samerfeld, a Jew, executed by German authorities on charge of rendering assistance to Russian Army.—Petrograd: Christian students of University criticize Government action in refusing to admit Jewish students to the Officers' Training Corps. It is stated that "high spheres" object to the Ministerial Commission's decision not to summon Jewish students at all. Their opinion is that Jewish students should serve as privates.—Jews transferred by Germans from Korelitz to Novogrudok, and forced to work for the invaders.—11. Ministry of War decides that Jews may not be admitted to the medical and artillery departments of war colleges. It also denies them admittance to schools of Empress Mary.—17. Kherson: Czar receives deputation of Jews, who present him with five thousand roubles ($2500) for war purposes.—31. Sukov (Siedlece): As result of representations made by leaders of citizens' militia, German authorities dismiss anti-Jewish agitators from the force, and Jews are appointed to patrol Jewish quarter.—JANUARY 7. Warsaw: German military administration legalizes establishment of Zionist organizations in Polish provinces, and permits convening of Conference of Jews of Polish provinces to discuss improvement of their economic and cultural conditions.—13.
Praga (suburb of Warsaw): German authorities permit resumption of activities of Jewish Literary Society suppressed by Russians.—14. Jewish students protest against decision of Ministry of War not to call them to the colors in view of fact they are ineligible for appointment as officers.—20. Russian Consuls abroad inform Jewish medical students who have graduated at foreign Universities as physicians, that upon return to Russia they will be admitted to medical posts in army. This proves false, as physicians who qualified abroad have been sent to the front as ordinary soldiers. Only Jews who presented themselves for examination in Russia can act as army physicians.—21. Petrikov: Solomon Friedberg appointed by German commander, general Schneider, to be mayor.—26. Kiev: Jews accused of hiding small coin; rabbi summoned before military authorities.—February 2. Moscow: American consul addresses request to Russian governor-general of Galicia demanding release of men deported in November from Galicia and imprisoned.—Chief in command of provision and transport affairs of the southwestern front, in order to suppress criminal propaganda in military hospitals, prohibits admission of Jewish physicians and nurses in hospital trains and institutions connected therewith.—8. Petrograd: Jewish community petitions Government to exempt Jewish rabbis from military service at the front.—Warsaw: German civil Government opens classes in Yiddish and Hebrew language for Jewish elementary school teachers.—18. Eight Jews and two Jewesses tried for alleged attack on Polish militia. Seven sentenced to from four years to a few months' imprisonment; three acquitted.—22. Minsk: Commander-in-chief of Russian Army issues special order forbidding publication of Yiddish newspapers.—25. Bielystok: German authorities issue an official gazette in Yiddish.—27. All-Russian Union of Cities, which delayed execution of order to dismiss all Jews from service at front, receives another order, and is compelled to comply.—Moscow: Bureau of United Technical Organizations sends to committee of the Zemstvo and City Unions memorandum to effect that report of engineer Pertzov states that admission of Jews to the engineering detachment is forbidden. The Council of the Members of the Bureau votes for the abolition of this restriction, and asks the chief committee to take necessary measures. This committee finds it necessary to petition the military authorities for maintenance of the former condition.—March 5. German authorities of Warsaw governmental district, i.e., Lomzha, Plotzk, Kalish, Warsaw, parts of Siedlce and Petrikov, permit residents to communicate with relatives in America through Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America. Letters may only contain the addresses and signatures and words: “We are all well, but in immediate need of money and aid. Please help us. We send hearty greetings,” and the
notice of death of any member of the family.—10. Vilna: Jewish population sends representatives to German governor to support general protest against imposition of a war tax.—Pinsk: Over ten thousand of the inhabitants transported by German authorities into interior of Poland on account of lack of food in the city.—Warsaw: German authorities invite three orthodox Jews in Berlin to reorganize the chedarm in Poland.—17. Census shows Jewish population of Chenstokhovo 27,000 (formerly 12,000); Bendin, 49,000; Lodz, 220,000 (formerly 150,000).—31. Czar exempts rabbis from military service; those already enlisted to be drafted into non-fighting units.—April 21. Warsaw: German Government recognizes demand of nationalist Jews and forbids use of Polish in Jewish schools, where Yiddish only may be used.—Archduke Frederick receives deputation of Central Committee for Rights for Jews in Poland, which urges need for amelioration of cultural and political position of Polish Jews. The Archduke states that despite some protests the Austrians deviated from Hague Convention, and granted Jews equal rights, although they were bound to administer the Russian laws in the occupied territory.—Warsaw: Jewish Conference attended by advocates Bodenheimer and Friedman, and Prof. Sobernheim on behalf of German Jews, decides to demand for Jews in Poland cultural autonomy only, and to reject idea of a separate curia for Jews in the elections. All sections of conference except nationalists approve of program.—May 12. Moscow: At meeting of Union of Russian Cities prefect accuses Union of having employed a number of Jews in order to enable them to evade military duty.—19. General Shuvaiev, Minister of War, receives deputation pleading for confirmation of opinion of Ministry of Interior that spiritual rabbis (like crown rabbis) be exempted from military service.—21. M. Protopopov, vice-president of Duma, on visit to London, assures English press that after the war Jews will be granted equal rights in Russia, and that a commercial treaty between Russia and the United States will soon be negotiated.

Decorations

Order of St. Ann: Leo Benyash, senior physician, field hospital; Abraham Chaskin, physician, field hospital; Goda Edelman, senior regimental physician; S. M. Frumkin, senior physician; Levin; W. A. Munster; Dr. — Shapira.—Order of St. Stanislaus: Abraham Chaskin, physician, field hospital; Moses Hyman Kreiz, senior regimental physician; David Tzivkin, junior regimental physician; Goda Edelman, senior regimental physician; G. S. Varshaver, physician; E. Shainman.—St. George Cross: Jacob Aisenberg; Laiba Akados; David Auerbach; Yefum Baran; Hersh Barbus; Aaron Barfeld; Ari Barovsky; Jacob Basielevitch; Maisel
Beryuk; Jacob Blyakher; Chanan Bogatch; David Botch; Jona Bradsky; Yelizar Bradstein; Joseph Brillianshtchisk; L. Dubovitzky; Chain Fedarovitch; Zalman Feibisovitch; Leva Feingar; Abram Fogel; Hirsh Fraindel; Aaron Freedman; Isaac Frenkel; Mendel Golubchik; Abram Gorodovsky; Isaac Gordinsky; Jacob Garovitch; Jacob Garovsky; Chaim Geisman; Meyer Gildin; Mardko Gilshtein; Laizer Girshovitz; Moses Mendel Glickman; Hersh Golander; Abram Goldberg; Joseph Goldin; David Goldshmidt; Abram Goldstein; Laizer Gershovitz; Abram Graitel; Lazar Greenberg; Samuel Greenberg; Hersh Greenblat; Leo Gusenberg; Ruvin Guzeferitch; Avisa Elias Jakobson; Joseph Kagan, volunteer; Nachman Kagan; Boris Kaganovitch; Leo Kagarlitzky; Aaron Kalika; Michael Kan; Aaron Kanter; Grigor Kazhdan; Simon Khaderov; Joseph Khvashnyansky; Hyman Kon; Srul Korakbo; Israel Kroshkin; Nuchim Kuralapark; Laibus Kurtz; Jacob Leederman; Hersh Leizerovitch; Boris Lev; Laizer Levender; Chaim Leokovitz; Lalvik Levitzky; Samuel Levy; Joseph Liberman; Abram Libner; Israel Linden; Samuel Lipshitz, sub-officer; Israel Lipnik; Rubin Lysasberg; Jacob Mogilevsky; Isaac Maltwisisky; Zion Mandel; Isaac Mestman; Carl Mikhail; Leo Milberg; Laibka Misser; Isaac Moigen; Zakhar Morgenstern; Mayer Moshkovsky; Carl Mukhel; Wolf Narkin; Zalman Novitzky; David Pabyak; Leo Palman; Vladimir Pasternak, sub-officer; Jacob Pomerantzer; Samuel Presnim; Isaac Rabino- vitch; Isaac Raichbaum; Isaac Moses Reznikov; Gadel Rosen; Isaac Rosenfeld; Yuda Rubin; David Rubinstein; Laiba Rudy; Elias Ryznik, senior sub-officer; Jacob Sabovsky; Feivel Sandel; Nachman Sandler; Yosel Senderov; Abram Shapiro; Aaron Sheingart; Abram Shneider; Jacob Shpilberg; Isaac Shpirelman; Joseph Shpolyansky; Binim Shriber; Isaac Silin; Hyman Sklyar, senior sub-officer; Moisei Skudnitzky; — Smuklyar; Baruch Snitko; Jacob Sukhonitzky; Pina Svyatochevsky; Kalman Tafish; Alter Tenenbaum; Selig Teterovsky; Zelmon Tetzberg; Samuel Toffre; Abram Ulengaik; Solomon Valatkinsky; Solomon Van- yarsk; Eli Verbitzky; Semon Vilgelm; Movsha Vilken; Isaac Vol- yansky; David Vurtzel; Solomon Weismann; Salomon Yevzero- vitch; Jacob Zagoshtchinsky; Laiba Zhelyazo.—Cross: Benzion Eli Aksenfeldt; Moses Baradavsdz; Samuel Chasan; Germa Gaupt- man; Michel Kark; M. Levit; Isaiah Izrielevitch Riabakov; Boris Zingerman, senior sub-officer. In addition to the above decorations, the following honors, too numerous to mention by name of recipients, were received. The names are on file in the bureau of Statistics. Medals, 65; St. George medals, 74; silver medals on Stanislaus ribbon, 5; medals on St. George ribbon, 11; miscellaneous, 7.
Promotions

Promoted sub-officer: M. I. Bloch; L. Dubovitzky; Michael Izretz; Boris Kaganovitch; Jacob Sabuvsky; Joseph Shpolyansky; Pinas Svyatochevsky.—Promoted corporal: Philip Bass; Valko Drin; Shulim Gutelischer; Isaiah Izrilevitch Riabakov; Kalman Kavensky; Samuel Kertzman; Froim Shterngamer; Movsha Zelmanov.

SERVIA
EUROPEAN WAR


SPAIN

APPOINTMENT

Yahuda, Abraham Shalom, Madrid, appointed ordinary professor ("Catedratico numerario") of rabbinical literature in philosophical faculty of the Central University, Dec. 7, 1915.

SWEDEN

May 19. Stockholm: League of representatives of non-Russian nationalities who are subjects of the Czar sends cablegram to President Wilson appealing for assistance of American people in struggle for existence.

NECROLOGY


SWITZERLAND

September 3. Berne: Jewish students from Russia, Roumania, and other parts of East Europe, form organization for study of Jewish history and literature, and for the advancement of the Zionist movement.—January 21. Russian students boycott professor at Geneva University because he referred to their Jewish compatriots as traitors.
APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MAMELOK, ARTHUR, appointed chief magistrate of Zurich, Mch., 1916.

REICHENBACH, M., St. Gali, elected president of the Town Council, Dec., 1915.

NECROLOGY

ROTH, M., professor of pathologic anatomy and history of medicine, University of Basle, June, 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

MARCH 3. Geneva: Formation of Committee for relief of Jewish prisoners of war, under auspices of Jewish community, to render assistance to Jewish prisoners of war interned in Germany and Austria.—MAY 12. Pro Causa Judaica formed to take action in this and other neutral States in interest of Jews affected by the war.

TRIPOLI

SEPTEMBER 13. Governor lieutenant-general Ameglio tells Federico Ortono that he has affairs of Jewish community at heart, and that Jews would soon be accorded definite and dignified status.—OCTOBER 15. Seventy thousand dollars bequeathed for benefit of poor Jews by late Eugenio J. Arbib of London.

TUNIS

OCTOBER 1. Large Jewish emigration to Algeria, Morocco, and France is in progress.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ATTIA, GIUSEPPE, created Commander of Crown of Italy, Feb., 1916.

CARDOSO, M., created Knight of Crown of Italy, Feb., 1916.

CARLÒ, S., merchant, created Knight of Crown of Italy, Feb., 1916.

LUMBROSO, EUGENIO, created Knight of Crown of Italy, Feb., 1916.

MORPURGO, ——, president of Tunis section of Italian Red Cross, created Knight of Crown of Italy, Feb., 1916.

NECROLOGY

LUMBROSO, GIUSEPPE, linguist, aged 44, Jan., 1916.
TURKEY

I

TURKEY (EXCEPT PALESTINE)

GENERAL

November 1. Organization of Ottoman Jewish Union to foster friendly relations between Jews of different countries and the Ottomans, and closer association of the Ottoman Jews with the other nationalities in Turkey.

EUROPEAN WAR

June 18. Report from London, that Government has decided to prohibit Zionist activity.—July 9. Non-Mohammedan population expelled from several townlets near Constantinople. Property seized by the authorities. Police compel Jews to remove Hebrew sign boards at Constantinople.—November 19. Turkish Embassy in United States publishes announcement setting forth advantages offered to Jews, now refugees within its territory, who become Ottoman subjects: Access to Ottoman soil, acquisition of Ottoman nationality, and immunity, for a certain period, from payment of taxes and from military service.—February 11. Bassorah (Persian Gulf): English military governor obtains from chief rabbi a list of important Jewish holidays, and directs that Government offices be closed on these days.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

July 2. Jerusalem: Dr. Bogratcheff, Director of the Jaffa Gymnasium, arrested for allowing a pupil to detain an Arab boy who had beaten a Jewish child.—December 24. London correspondent of New York Morning Journal reports that eight members of British Cabinet favor establishment of strong Jewish settlement in Palestine after the war.—31. New railway line opened between Merhawiah and Beer-Sheba crosses the Jaffa-Jerusalem line at Lida, and passes Kastinieh and Rechamah in South Judea, and Ben Shamen.—January 10. Jerusalem: Nuri Bey, president of police, announces that the Committee for Charity and Labor (Vaad li-zedaka u-melacha), founded by the chief rabbi, has been given necessary authority by local Government to suppress mendicancy. Committee is to provide work for physically able and to give relief to those unable to work.—February 4. Petach Tikvah colony sells eucalyptus-trees to amount of twelve thousand francs
EVENTS IN 5676—PALESTINE AND SYRIA

($2400), and the society "Pardes" sells 7000 trees for forty thousand and sixty francs ($8012) to railway company.—APRIL 7. Wilbuschewitz assigned important military construction work in Damascus, by Djemal Pasha.—MAY 19. Jaffa: New Jewish hospital to be named after late Hermann Moscovitz.

EUROPEAN WAR

JUNE 11. Djemal Pasha examines reports of various Zionist congresses and other Zionist literature, and warns Jewish colonists that despite their success in the past the Government would in future make establishment of colonies more difficult.—14. Jewish families associated with Tel Abib, Mercaz Hamorim (the teachers' union), and other Zionist institutions, to be expelled, in spite of being Ottoman subjects.—18. Odessa Choveve Zion Committee issues appeal in behalf of Jewish colonists, intimating that relations between Turkish Government and Jews are not as good as before the war, and that colonists are in great distress.—Authorities decide that 55 per cent of food supplies sent from United States on the Vulcan be allowed to the Jews, remainder to Mohammedan and Christian population.—Djemal Pasha prohibits Jews to pray at the Wailing Wall, because their prayers include plea for the re-establishment of Jewish State.—JULY 4. Jerusalem: Evelina de Rothschild School controlled by local authorities during enforced absence of Miss Landau, at Alexandria, on her refusal to become an Ottoman subject.—16. Application for naturalization of forty leading Jewish colonists rejected, with threat of deportation if they do not emigrate voluntarily.—AUGUST 13. Djemal Pasha announces that the Government has become convinced of the necessity of destroying the entire Jewish colonization work in order that the colonies should not become a danger to the integrity of Turkey.—20. Turkish authorities object to transfer of money from Alexandria to Palestinian Jews through medium of the American Cruiser, because in this manner Jews have advantage over Arabs; Ambassador Morgenthau succeeds in arranging matter favorably.—SEPTEMBER 3. Through efforts of officers of the Jewish Colonization Association, Paris Central Relief Committee is established for Jews of Palestine—NOVEMBER 2. Jaffa Hebrew weekly, Hapoel Hazair, reports that Djemal Pasha, commander of Turkish Army, orders barricade to be placed across approach to Wailing Wall, thus preventing Jews from visiting it. Order said to be based on sanitary grounds.—MARCH 3. Djemal Pasha offers to give Jews free access to Wailing Wall for from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand francs.—Jaffa: Dr. Thon takes over direction of Palestine Zionist Bureau and chairmanship of American Relief Fund, in place of Dr. Ruppin who is not an Ottoman subject.—31. Drs. Ruppin, Bohm, and Thon and MM. Feldman and Ulitzky, accused of promoting sale of stamps of National Fund, acquitted.—
APRIL 7. Djemal Pasha, military governor of Palestine, appoints Arthur Ruppin supervisor and controller of the commissary department of the army in Jaffa.—MAY 22. Reported by Henry Morgenthau, late American ambassador to Turkey, that he broached to Turkish Ministry subject of sale of Palestine to the Zionists after the war, and that Turkish Ministers heartily approved the project.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

COHEN, MOISE, appointed professor of finance at Ottoman University, Constantinople, Dec. 10, 1915.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, American ambassador, receives honorary degree of LL. D. from University of Constantinople, June 11, 1915.

SCHONMANN, LEO, Constantinople, appointed professor of public law at Ottoman University, Feb., 1916.

NECROLOGY

MOSCOVITZ, HERMANN, physician, member of Zionist first Actions Comité, Rechobot, aged 46, May, 1916.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS


BENDER, A. P., rabbi, Cape Town, re-elected to School Board, Oct., 1915.

BOWMAN, MARCUS, elected mayor of Koffyfontein, Orange Free State Province, May, 1916.


STODEL, H., Cape Town, elected member of City Council, Oct., 1915.

NECROLOGY

SOLOMON, A. M., lecturer on Jewish subjects, Cape Town, Jan., 1916.
EUROPEAN WAR

MAY 12. Johannesburg: Zionist Congress adopts resolutions to demand equal rights for Jews at time of peace negotiations, and a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Resolution also expresses loyalty and devotion of Jews to the British Empire.

UNITED KINGDOM

I

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JUNE 6. Manchester: United Synagogue adopts resolution that the final solution of the Jewish question will be facilitated by the formation of a Jewish political and spiritual center, preferably in Palestine, under the protection of the British flag.—Bradford: Thirty-eighth annual meeting of branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolutions: (1) that the situation of the Jews in belligerent countries is being carefully watched; (2) that adequate steps will be taken in conjunction with the Board of Deputies to endeavor at the proper time to secure for Jews in all countries equal rights with their fellow citizens; and (3) that they will consider any scheme of co-operation with other Jewish bodies on questions in which such bodies are specially interested.—JULY 23. Leopold de Rothschild elected president of London United Synagogue.—30. Russo-Jewish Committee dissolves, and transfers funds to Board of Guardians.—AUGUST 20. Rev. Dr. Hockman resigns as minister of the New West End Synagogue.—SEPTEMBER 7. London: Committee composed of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Deputies takes steps to help Jews of Russia.—17. Bristol: Trades' Union Congress adopts resolution presented by Amalgamated Jewish Tailors, etc., Union of Leeds: That this congress fervently hopes that civil and political rights will be granted to the Jews of those countries where these common rights are at present denied to them, in recognition of the great sacrifices the best manhood of Jewry is making on the sides of the Allies in our common fight for the liberties of the world, and that the Parliamentary Committee shall petition the British Government to use its good offices in that direction when the opportunity will arise.—OCTOBER 29. Glasgow: Board of Shechitah formed for all the synagogues.—DECEMBER 10. London: Jewish Bureau of Social Service organized by B'nai B'rith.—24. Dublín: Shechitah Board established with approval of London Beth Din.—JANUARY 1. London: Conference of eighty delegates, consisting of rabbis, presidents of synagogues, and representatives of Trade Unions and
Friendly societies adopt resolution expressing sympathy with aims of Zionist movement, and pledge themselves to endeavor to secure support of the organizations which they represent.—19. Cardiff: Hebrew school in memory of Isaac Samuel, J. P. dedicated. —20. London: Society for Hebraic Studies organized.—21. London: At conference of delegates of congregations motion defeated by majority of five to amend the constitution of United Synagogue so as to allow congregations who have hitherto refused to recognize the authority of the chief rabbi to become members of the United Synagogue.—28. London: Organization of National Union for Jewish Rights to protect Jewish rights in all lands, to secure equal rights for Jews where now oppressed, and to obtain privilege to establish colonies in Palestine with complete political and municipal rights.—London: Council for Jewish Education organized.—FEBRUARY 5. London: Zionists, rabbis, and synagogue representatives hold second conference, and resolve that rabbis and officers of the synagogues endeavor to induce their congregants to subscribe to Zionist declaration and to pay a shekel as part of the contribution to the synagogue.—MARCH 6. Sub-committee of Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation dismisses Rev. John Harris on account of his appearing before recruiting tribunals to assist Jewish conscientious objectors.—26. Jewish Board of Deputies adopts resolution empowering the Conjoint Foreign Committee, upon similar authorization by Anglo-Jewish Association, to appoint six additional members of the Conjoint Committee to serve until six months after the close of the war.—28. Liverpool: Members of Old Hebrew Congregation resolve to present resolution asking for re-instatement of Rev. John Harris.—APRIL 8. Edinburgh, Scotland: Central Synagogue consecrated.—10. Council of Zionist Federation decides that Zionist Societies associated with the Council should inform Union for Jewish Rights that, while they are in full accord with the first two paragraphs of its program (see Jan. 28), they request the Union either to amend the third paragraph relative to Palestine, so that the Union should express its adherence to the Basle program, or withdraw the whole paragraph.—14. Liverpool: Management of Princess Road Synagogue re-instates Rev. John Harris. But unable to accept conditions imposed on him, Mr. Harris is compelled to resign once more. —22-23. London: Conference of Jewish Workingmen’s Union for Rights of Jews adopts resolutions demanding complete citizen rights where Jews fulfil citizen duties, complete national and political rights where they form a substantial majority of the population; free immigration to, and colonization of, Palestine. Conference also resolves to participate in an International Jewish Workers Congress regarding Jewish rights.—MAY 19. Leeds: Association Shomeri Shabbos formed for agitating for a stricter observance of the Sabbath.—28. Manchester: Jewish National
and Communal Council formed: (a) to represent and protect all Jewish interests within and without the Jewish community, and to interest itself in all Jewish institutions in Manchester; (b) to defend Jewish national interests wherever and whenever they are endangered or assailed; (c) to demand political emancipation and religious liberty for Jews wherever such are denied; (d) to work and co-operate with other Jewish bodies that strive for the same objects.

II

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS


FRIEND, SYBIL, awarded Order of League of Mercy by Princess Alexandra of Teck on behalf of the King, Dec. 21, 1915.

FURST, ISAAC, Edinburgh, appointed justice of the peace, Dec., 1915.

HARRIS, PERCY A., Harborough, elected to Parliament for Harborough Division of Leicestershire, Mch., 1916.

HOWARD, JOHN, Brighton, knighted, Jan., 1916.

ISAACS, SIR RUFUS DANIEL, Lord Reading, K. C. V. O., appointed by the King an additional member of the Civil Division of the First Class Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, June, 1915.

KAUFMANN, AMELIA, awarded Order of League of Mercy by Princess Alexandra of Teck on behalf of the King, Dec. 21, 1915.

LEVY, HYMAN, M. A., B. Sc, elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Apl., 1916.

MONTAGU, EDWIN, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with seat in Cabinet, Jan., 1916.

SAMUEL, HERBERT, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with seat in Cabinet, Dec., 1915; appointed Home Secretary, Jan., 1916.


III

NECROLOGY

BEHRENS, OSCAR HENRY, West Hampstead, member of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, aged 68, June 20, 1915.

Caplan, Israel David, Hebrew scholar, Manchester, Oct., 1915.


Ephraimson, Julius, communal worker, Bradford, aged 76, Nov. 3, 1915.

Frankau, Mrs. Julia (Frank Danby), author, London, aged 52, Mch. 17, 1916.


Haes, Frank, photographer, North Kensington, aged 84, Jan. 7, 1916.
Hallside, James, communal worker, Glasgow, aged 38, Nov., 1915.
Reyentovitz, Menachem Munish, rabbi, Manchester, aged 79, June, 1915.
Rosenberg, Moses, communal worker, Manchester, aged 64, Dec. 21, 1915.

EVENTS IN 5676—UNITED KINGDOM

IV
EUROPEAN WAR
General

JUNE 4. The Jewish Times, a London Yiddish daily, suspended for a week for having, contrary to Press Bureau's warning, printed statements dealing with places attacked by aircraft.—13. London: Board of Deputies reports that Law and Parliamentary Committee is of opinion that question of internment or repatriation of aliens is not a specifically Jewish question, and that it is not within the province of the Board's activity to assist Jewish aliens, since such duties can safely be relegated to Committee of the Achei Brith which is being formed.—27. Birmingham: Council of Jewish Friendly Societies adopts resolution expressing profound sympathy with suffering endured by Jews of Poland, Palestine, and Serbia through war, and pledges itself to come to their assistance to the utmost of its power.—JULY. Hull: Meeting at Working Men's Social Institute to consider action to be taken, in view of assaults on members of the community.—2. Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith formed to assist applicants for exemption from internment or repatriation.—23. Glasgow: Scottish Office authorizes the Representative Council to deal with Jewish cases of "alien enemies." Lord Dewar expresses satisfaction with work of the Council in this regard.—27. Russian vice-consul states with regard to person born in Berlin, of Russian parents, who lived in England since age of two: "The man is a Russian and I will give him a certificate enabling him to return to Russia, but I will not give him a certificate certifying him of Russian nationality."—AUGUST 4. Chief rabbi directs holding of special service at the Great Synagogue on anniversary of declaration of war. Special rubric introduced into morning service to be followed by the provincial congregations.—6. London: Resolution adopted that Order of Ancient Maccabeans affirms its adherence to the Zionist program and its conviction that the present world-crisis has made more than ever urgent the energetic prosecution of the movement.—24. Anglo-Jewish Association asks permission of Foreign Office to continue its grants to the Evelina de Rothschild School, now conducted by the Ottoman Government.—SEPTEMBER 28. London: Meeting to consider measures to be taken for raising a fund for the relief of the Jewish victims of the war in Russia adopts resolution that such a fund be raised, that the appeal presented to the meeting be issued and circulated, and that the clergy be invited to co-operate.—OCTOBER 22. North Hackney Liberal and Radical Association resolves that in view of the Premier's declaration that this is a war for liberty and freedom and for the rights of small nationalities, this association greatly
deplores the continued serious persecution of the Jews in Russia, 400,000 of whom are fighting their countries battles; and having regard also to the unfavorable impression this is making in neutral countries, urges the Government to use its influence to alleviate the sufferings of these people.—31. London: Mass meeting presided over by Leopold de Rothschild, C. V. O., adopts resolution that the appalling condition of the Jewish war victims in Russia calls for urgent help, and demands the greatest sacrifices from all who are able to assist.—November 12. Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in interview with editor of Russian paper Gazett Kopeika, states that English Government, though sympathizing with the Russian Jews, is unable to do anything in their behalf.—Leeds: Lord Derby urged to rule that Russian-born Jews who received their education in England are eligible for enlistment in the British Army.—February 5. At meeting under auspices of Belgian Young Jews' Committee Israel Zangwill expresses regret at attitude of Central Committee in severing its connection with the Committee of the Edinburgh Fund, established to collect money for relief of the Jews in Russia, because of its missionary character.—6. Edinburgh: Jewish Socialist Labor Party, Poale Zion, adopt resolution congratulating the London Central Relief Committee for withdrawing from the Polish Missionary Relief Committee, and appealing to Edinburgh Representative Council to follow that example.—11. Jewish Relief Committee severs connection with Edinburgh Fund which is managed by a missionary society. Lord Swaythling, Leopold de Rothschild, and Claude G. Montefiore withdraw their patronage from the latter, and refuse to accept any aid from it.—25. Edinburgh: Jewish Representative Council decides to sever connections with Edinburgh Fund, and withdraws its delegates.—March 3. London: Education Committee of County Council decides to name school in Whitechapel the Robert Montefiore School in memory of late Sebag-Montefiore.—10. Chief rabbi obtains from War Office exemption from military service for students of Jew's college, the London Yeshibah, and the Manchester Yeshibah, as theological students.—12. Manchester: National Jewish Communal Council established.—14. London: At City Tribunal, major de Rothschild, M. P., announces that in view of claims for exemption made by Cohanim, he had consulted the chief rabbi who stated that “when the safety of the country is at stake, no exemption from military service can be justly claimed by any person on the ground that he is a Cohen.”—April 7. London County Council passes resolution that all students of Russian
nationality, enrolled in London colleges, must either prove that they are excused from military service by the Russian authorities, or leave the institutions. — 9. National Union for Jewish Rights sends memorial to the Government asking for release of Jews interned as alien enemies.—May 12. London County Council decides not to expel Russo-Jewish students in London colleges who are to be graduated within one year.—London: Government grants petition of Jewish Board of Deputies not to molest Russian Jews who reside in districts where foreigners are not permitted, even if they cannot establish their Russian affiliations through documentary evidence.—14. Manchester: Annual meeting of Old Hebrew Congregation adopts resolution expressing loyalty and devotion to Empire, confidence in cause of the Allies, and hope that British government will emerge victorious; and trusting that end of war will see creation of a Jewish political and intellectual centre in Palestine, the ancient Jewish home, preferably as a part of the British Empire.—28. Newcastle-on-Tyne: Annual meeting of Old Hebrew Congregation adopts resolution requesting Jewish Board of Deputies that in efforts to secure liberty and equality for Jews in all countries prominence should be given to demand for the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people.

Decorations

Victoria Cross awarded to Leonard Keysor; Israel Schmulovitch. —Distinguished Conduct Medal awarded to F. Ableson; I. E. Balaban; H. D. Cohen; V. C. Cohen; J. Cowen; S. Diamond; H. Epstein; — Jacobs; W. C. Meyestein; E. Michael; E. Michaels; Jack Ovitch.—Distinguished Service Order awarded to C. J. Elkan, captain; Reginald Hubert Joseph, major; A. R. Kino, captain; Frederick H. Kisch, captain; Sidney J. Lowe, major.—Military Cross awarded to Bernard Russell Abinger, second lieutenant; Albert Baswith, lieutenant; B. R. Durlacher, lieutenant; L. Harris, captain; David Henry Hartog, lieutenant; Hyman Lightstone, captain; Victor H. Simon, captain; H. J. Solomon, major.—French Military Medal awarded to Edward Leopold Bamberger, troop-sergeant-major; J. Kemper, sergeant-major. —Mentioned in Despatches: O. Baswitz, lieutenant; E. H. L. Bedddington, captain; A. F. Behrend; F. H. Benporath; M. Cohen; Maurice Cohen; M. Coplans, captain; J. de Meza; F. Depres; Anthony G. de Rothschild, lieutenant; B. D. Durlacher, lieutenant; H. Edelstein; Meyer Eishcovitz; H. R. Friedlander, captain; L. G. R. Harris; A. C. Hart, captain; C. L. Hart; D. H. Hartog; P. A. Henriques, captain; H. F. H. Hertzberg, lieutenant; F. Hirschfeld; Alan Edward Aflalo Jacobs, second lieutenant; S. H. Jacob; V. V. Jacob; H. Jacobs, captain; M. Jacobs, sergeant-major; F. Jacobson; R. H. Joseph, major; F. H. Kisch, captain; A. Ladenburg, lieutenant; G. R.
F. Leveson, captain; Keith M. Levi, captain; — Monash, brigadier-general; J. Monash; A. N. Richardson; Nissel Rosenberg; F. D. Samuel; H. S. Seligman, lieutenant-colonel; V. H. Simon; H. J. Solomon, major.—Territorial Decoration awarded to Charles D. Enoch.—Medal for services at Ypres awarded to H. Epstein.—Order of St. George, 4th class, awarded to Israel Schmulovitch (Corporal Issy Smith); David Wolfe, No. 5 Field Ambulance, R. A. M. C.—Iron Cross, 2d class, on black and white ribbon to Alfred Berliner.—Military Medal received by — Dahan.—Golden Cross of Merit awarded to Samuel Lemberger, military chaplain.—War Cross Medal awarded to Dahan and Haim Elie (Smyrna).

Promotions

Appointed colonels: Stanley G. Cohen; B. J. Friend.—Promoted lieutenant-colonels: Stanley G. Cohen; Chas. S. Myers; Henri S. Samuel; H. S. Seligman.—Promoted majors: I. M. Heilbron; L. B. Isaacs; E. M. Levy; W. H. Levy, A. S. C.; Reginald I. Marians; Edward S. Marks; Nathaniel Marks; W. M. Micholls; Charles Moss; Harry L. Nathan; A. C. Oppenheim; Herbert H. Raphael; William Schonfield; Mark H. Schversee.—Promoted captains: Adolphe Abrahams; Montague Abrahams; Reginald Abrahams; John A. Benjamin; Julius Bernstein; Eric P. Blashki; Edward Bromet; Harry Caplan; Basil W. Cohen; Cedric K. Cohen; Lionel L. Cohen; M. Cohen; A. Setton Cohen; Walter S. Cohen; A. Maurice Davis; Jacob de Meza; Ernest Dubeen; Ellis A. Franklin; Isidore Gluckstein; I. M. Goldberg; S. C. Goldman; Osmond E. D'Avigdon Goldsmid; Stuart M. Green; I. H. Greenwood; Malcolm Gross; Cecil L. Hart; Arthur Cecil Jacobs; Cyril Jacobs; G. L. Jacobs; A. Jacobson; Sidney Jennings; H. C. Joel; Herbert V. Landsberg Geoffrey H. Langdon; Wilfred M. Langdon; Louis Lazarus; Alfred G. Levy; W. H. Levy; L. Loewe; ; W. A. Lowy; — Lorie; Harry N. Marks; S. E. Mendl; L. C. Mandleberg; Manfred Moritz; S. Myer; Leo M. Myers; David Nathan; Sidney H. Nathan; Basil J. Phillips; Jacob E. Rothband; Percy L. Rothband; Bertram B. Samuel; Edward Samuel; Julian H. Samuel; F. Sassoon; C. E. Simon; Charles Singer; Julius Sinson; David C. Solomon; J. B. Solomon; Norman W. Steinberg; Benjamin Strump; A. Waley; E. G. S. Waley; Arthur B. Waring; A. S. Wilks; Maurice Wilks; E. S. Woolf; Harry Zeffertt.—Promoted lieutenants: I. Abrahamson; Sidney Michael Adler; H. T. Bamberger; Benjamin Barnett; A. F. Benjamin; Lawrence A. Benjamin; Philip B. Berliner; Raphael A. Besso; C. A. M. Bingen; Geoffrey Blanckensee; Henry Bloom; J. H. Cansino; Donald H. Cohen; E. V. Cohen; Edgar Cohen; Maurice D. Cohn; Edward H. de Groot; Harry Emanuel; Oliver Emanuel; Harris Fineberg; Ellis A. Franklin;
S. C. Goldman; Frederick Gosschalk; Cyril M. Green; Stuart M. Green; G. R. S. Greenberg; I. Herbert Greenwood; E. E. Grossman; Lionel W. Hart; R. G. Hoffnung-Goldsmid; G. Hyams; George Hyman; Henry Isaac; Gerald R. Isaacs; Ben Jacobs; Harry J. Jacobs; L. H. Jacobson; Aaron Joseph; Ernest R. Kisch; G. H. Langdon; L. L. Levene; Leon E. Levy; Maitland B. Levy; Roland Levy; P. J. Linden; Geoffrey M. Lindo; Abraham Lion; Leonhard H. Lion; Alfred C. Lottinger; Walter A. Lowy; J. Marsden; R. M. Meyers; Charles D. Mocatta; Aaron J. Mosely; M. A. Myers; Harold L. Nathan; Julian Nathan; L. M. Nathan; Frederick L. Norden; R. Stanley Novis; Albert I. Polack; Lionel L. Price; R. A. Raphael; Henry S. Rosen; Julius Rosenfeld; Hermann H. Roskin; George E. Samuels; Paul Sherek; Gerald H. A. Sington; Jack Solomon; Gerald S. Soman; Herbert Soman; Claude M. Spielman; Theodore Stern; Arthur Stiebel; Nathan Strump; Cecil W. Tabbush; Leslie B. Tobias; W. V. Tobias; J. H. Vanden Bergh; Frank R. Waley; Harold E. Weiss; N. J. Wigram; Harold Woolf; Victor A. V. Zacharias.—Promoted second lieutenants: Robert B. Abrahams; Herbert M. Adler; Albert M. Afriat; Samuel A. Alexander; I. Amschwitz; Victor Aronson; Lewis Barned; Harold L. Benjamin; Philip B. Berliner; Maurice Besso; Alfred M. Blaiberg; Howard Boas; Harold Levi Bromet; Henry W. Cohen; Moss Cohen; Norman H. Cohen; Abraham Da Costa; Algernon Da Costa; M. Richard Da Costa; Lionel L. Falck; Sidney Freedman; Morris Friend; Nathan Goldberg; Joseph W. Goldman; Louis P. B. Goldsmith; Leslie Goldstein; Victor Gollancz; Wilfred M. Guttmann; Sidney Harris; Arthur M. Hart; H. R. Hart; Basil L. Q. Henriques; W. H. Hurstbourne; Arthur H. Jacobs; Ivan A. Jacobs; John H. Jacobs; Simon R. Jacobs; Trevor Jacobs; Jack B. Joseph; M. G. Klean, H. A. C.; Edward J. Leon; Albert M. Levy; Selig W. Levy; Harris Lewis; Arthur H. Levy; Saul E. Lyons; David M. Mann; J. Marsden; Cyril Meyers; —— Morris; Hector E. Moss; Max Murock; Charles G. Myer; A. P. Myers; George Nathan; Neville Newman; Lehmann J. Oppenheimer; Isaac G. E. Phillips; Ivan B. Phillipowsky; Joseph Platnauer; Philipp Ernest Posener; Henry Robinson; Lawrence B. Rosenberg; Cyril M. Rosenberg; A. Rothfield; Randolph B. Samuel; Marcus Segal; Walter F. Solomon; Claude D. Soman; Sydney L. Stein; Saul Stern; Edward Vandyk; Henry Wolf; Victor M. Wolbrauch.—Appointed chaplains: Arthur Barnett; A. A. Green; Vivian G. Simmons.—Miscellaneous appointments: E. Y. C. Chapman, lieutenant, railway transport officer on Headquarters Administrative Staff: C. J. Elkan, captain, quartermaster general; B. J. Friend, captain, assistant commandant of the O. T. C. at Felixstowe; ordnance officer in charge of the White City; P. L. Linden, quartermaster with honorary rank of lieutenant; Henry
Lyon, recruiting officer in the Midlands; George Nathan, second lieutenant, musketry officer and assistant adjutant; A. Pulverness, chief gunner; Joseph Sanders, sergeant-major and gunnery instructor; Sir Phillip A. G. D. Sassoon, second aide-de-camp on personal staff of Sir John French; private secretary on personal staff of General Sir Douglas Haig; William Schonfeld, major, signaling officer; Harold J. Solomon, major, deputy assistant quartermaster.

**Necrology on account of war**

**June.** P. B. Henriques, second lieutenant, aged 20; N. A. Krohn, second lieutenant; Walter Alfred Leland, lieutenant, aged 22; Joseph Miller, captain; Leonard N. Walford, lieutenant.—**July.** Herbert W. Barnett, captain; Robert P. Behrens, lieutenant; Harold Cohen, second lieutenant, aged 19; Edward Hearsch, lieutenant; J. C. Routh, captain; Ph. H. Weinberg, lieutenant.—**August.** Leo E. Davis, lieutenant, aged 20; Chas. M. Harris, R. A. M. C., lieutenant; Keith M. Levi, A. I. F. captain, aged 25; E. C. Simon, captain; Harold L. I. Spielmann, captain, aged 23.—**September.** Victor B. Barnett, lieutenant, aged 29; Oliver Emanuel, second lieutenant; André Felix, flight lieutenant, aged 25; Cyril Charles Henry, lieutenant, aged 23; Philip M. Marks, lieutenant, aged 26; Grant M. Michaelis, lieutenant, aged 20; Walter Richard M. Woolf, second lieutenant.—**October.** Bernard Russell Abinger, second lieutenant, aged 21; Braham A. Franks, second lieutenant, aged 22; Victor Jacob, lieutenant; Cecil H. Marks, captain; Ellis J. A. Paiba, lieutenant, aged 36; D. Reginald Salomons, captain; J. Wallace, second lieutenant.—**November.** Gerald Barnett, second lieutenant, aged 29; Hamo Sassoon, second lieutenant; Robert M. Sebag-Montefiore, captain, aged 33; K. M. H. Solomon, lieutenant.—**December.** Owen S. Welhado, second lieutenant.—**February.** C. A. M. Bingen, lieutenant, aged 20; Arthur G. Lezard, captain; Euston Salaman, R. F. A., lieutenant, aged 44; Edgar Barnett Samuel, lieutenant.—**March.** J. T. Leon, physician military hospital.—**April.** B. J. Polack, second lieutenant, aged 25.—**May.** Harry G. Byng, second lieutenant; Ernest Henry Lifetree, second lieutenant, aged 22; B. P. Steinman, captain.