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PREFACE

Only one important change has been made in this, the twelfth issue of the American Jewish Year Book. The article on The Year has been omitted, as the List of Events, arranged by countries, in itself constitutes an account of the year's activities, thus rendering any additional article unnecessary.

The principal article is on immigration, as this has been one of the chief subjects of interest to the Jews of the United States during the year. This article contains the most significant statements made before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives, on March 11, 1910, and is printed here as being the best collection of information bearing upon the subject of Jewish immigration ever got together. It was the intention to make the principal article in this issue of the Year Book deal with the subject of the agricultural activities of the Jews of this country, but during the year the immigration question assumed such prominence that it was thought well to defer the article on agriculture to another year.

In the article on The Year in the last Year Book, on page 101, the name of Edward S. Solomon, formerly Governor
of Washington Territory, was included among those who had passed away during the year. This was an error for Edward S. Salomon, who was at one time Governor of Wisconsin.

As in the preceding two years, the manuscript of the *YEAR BOOK* has been compiled by the *AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE*, and the *JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA* is the publisher.

I desire to make acknowledgment of the valuable assistance of Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia, and Miss Henrietta Szold, Secretary to the Publication Committee.

*HERBERT FRIEDENWALD.*

*JULY 14, 1910.*
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The Alliance Israélite Universelle, 5661, pp. 45-65.
The Jews of Roumania (two articles), 5662, pp. 25-87.
The American Passport in Russia, 5665, pp. 283-305.
Directories of National and Local Organizations, 5661, pp. 67-495; 5668, pp. 21-430; 5669, pp. 19-64; 5670, pp. 146-189.
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Preliminary List of Jewish Soldiers and Sailors Who Served in the Spanish-American War, 5661, pp. 525-622.
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TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET
(Adapted, by permission, from a publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

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TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET
(Adapted, by permission, from a publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.)
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5671

is called 671 (ןו"ח), according to the short system (ךותב). It is a regular common year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths, 354 days, beginning on Tuesday, the third day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Thursday, the fifth day of the week; therefore its sign is ה', i.e., נ for third, ק (ה'raham) for regular, and ח for fifth. It is the ninth year of the 299th lunar cycle of 19 years, and the fifteenth year of the 203d solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation.
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**Jewish Month 30 Days**

**5671 Year**
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**SABBATHS:**
- New Moon
- Eighth Day of Hanukah

**FESTIVALS:**
- Fast of Tebet

**FASTS:**
- Yom Kippur

**PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS**
- Num. 28: 1-15
- Num. 7: 48-69
- Seph. 7: 48-53
- Num. 7: 54—8: 4
- Gen. 44: 18—47: 27
- Ex. 32: 11-14: 34: 1-10
- Gen. 47: 28—50: 26
- Ex. 1: 1—6: 1
- Ex. 6: 2—9: 35
- Ezek. 25—29: 21
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* The Book of Esther is read.
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<td>Sep. 6</td>
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<td>Ellul 13</td>
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<td>Sep. 7</td>
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<td>Sep. 8</td>
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<td>Ellul 15</td>
<td>כי תבשיה</td>
<td>Deut. 26:1–29:8</td>
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<td>Sep. 9</td>
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<td>Ellul 16</td>
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<td>Sep. 10</td>
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<td>Ellul 17</td>
<td>נגביות יול ע'</td>
<td>Deut. 29:9–31:30</td>
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<td>Sep. 11</td>
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<td>Ellul 18</td>
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<td>Sep. 17</td>
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<td>Ellul 24</td>
<td>Selihot*</td>
<td>מטuniim ליל כל לילה</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep. 18</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Ellul 28</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Ellul 29</td>
<td>שרב ראש השנה</td>
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* The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Ellul.

18
IN DEFENSE OF THE IMMIGRANT

On Friday, March 11, 1910, the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives granted a hearing to those opposed to any further restriction of immigration. Representative William S. Bennet, of New York, presided, in the absence of Mr. Howell, of New Jersey, the Chairman, who was ill. The other members of the Committee present were: Representatives Adair of Indiana, Goldfogel of New York, Moore of Texas, Sabath of Illinois, O’Connell of Massachusetts, Küstermann of Wisconsin, Burnett of Alabama, Edwards of Kentucky, Moore of Pennsylvania, and Elvins of Missouri. Those who appeared before the Committee were: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mr. Louis Marshall, and Mr. Harry Cutler, representing the American Jewish Committee; Hon. Simon Wolf, Rabbi Abram Simon, Mr. Abram I. Elkus, and Mr. Max J. Kohler, representing the Independent Order of B’nai B’rith and the Board of Delegates on Civil Rights; and Judge Leon Sanders, representing the Independent Order B’nai B’rith Abraham.

The first speaker was Hon. Simon Wolf, who stated that those appearing did so as American citizens, whose sole desire was to contribute to the welfare of the country. He made an earnest plea for the retention of the Bureau of Information, provided for in the last immigration law, and emphasized its value to the immigrant. In reply to questions, he argued against the necessity and value of an educational test, and maintained that the immigrants of the present time are a valuable asset to the country, to whom the application of such a test is of no use. Such a test was entirely un-Ameri-
can, uncalled for, and diametrically in contrast with the experience with the immigration that has so far come to our country. He thought the immigrants from the regions of the Mediterranean made as good citizens as any others, and that the way to guard citizenship was not by more immigration laws, but by proper naturalization laws, which we now have. He also opposed any increased head tax, as it should be a minimum tax, and he held the expense incidental to the administration of the immigration service should be borne by the government. If the head tax were levied with a view of recovering the expense of the administration of the law, it might be fixed at an exorbitant amount. He thought the four-dollar head tax more than ample. He also protested against the proposed extension of the time for the deportation of alien criminals to five years as likely to prove dangerous and unjust. To him, the thought that a man coming from Russia or any other part of the world, a thoroughly good man in every way, who came in contact with our civilization and imbibed some of the villanies of our lower classes, should be punished by deportation after so long a period as five years, was obnoxious and repugnant. He was in favor of excluding the criminal and all those who, after three years' residence, became inmates of public institutions, but he could not see the justice of deporting a man who within five years became a victim of circumstances, but who was a perfectly sane, sound man when he landed.

STATEMENT OF CYRUS L. SULZBERGER, ESQ., OF NEW YORK CITY

Before taking up the question generally, I want to call attention to an interesting point in connection with white
slavery, with reference to a statement in the Report of the Commissioner-General on page 117, dealing with the subject of white slaves. I desire to point out that, so far as white slavery and its attendant evils come to us by immigration, such immigration is only in very limited degree from Europe, but is chiefly from this continent. The total number of persons debarred from entering because of prostitution or procuring is 504. (Report of Commissioner-General, 1909, pp. 80, 81.) Of this number 279 were from Mexico, who sent us 11,000 immigrants over 14 years of age, and 225 were from the rest of the world, which sent us 651,523 immigrants over 14 years of age. (Comissioner-General’s Report, p. 22.) Of the 225 coming from Europe who were debarred, the distribution was as follows:

- French, 37, or 19 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- Scotch, 19, or 13.7 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- English, 39, or 11.7 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- Irish, 21, or 7.2 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- German, 31, or 6.4 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- Dutch and Flemish, 4, or 6.3 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- Hebrew, 15, or 3.5 per 10,000 over 14 years.
- Italian, 22, or 1.3 per 10,000 over 14 years.

It will thus be observed that so far as the European immigration of this undesirable class is concerned, it is greatest among those races classed by the restrictionists as desirable and least among those classed as undesirable. Furthermore, it is observable that the Hebrews and Italians (which of the Europeans have the largest percentage of illiterates) have the smallest percentage of these miscreants, while the French, Scotch, English, Irish, and Germans have a much larger per-
centage. It is also observable that the amount of money shown (Commissioner-General’s Report, p. 23) is least among the Hebrews and Italians and greatest among the others. It would therefore appear that so far as white slavery is concerned, neither the illiteracy of the immigrant nor his lack of funds has any bearing.

I want now to direct your attention to the subject of criminality, and to point out an extraordinary blunder made in the Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year 1904, in which, on page 59, he gives the total population of the United States as 75,994,575, and the total alien population of the United States as 1,001,595. That is the report of the year 1904, referred to in the current report; the report for the year 1909 (p. 6) refers to the report for the year 1908; the report for the year 1908 refers back to this table in the report of 1904. I find, according to the census report of 1900, volume 1, part 1, page ccix, that of male aliens of voting age there are 1,004,217; that is to say, there are more male aliens of voting age than the total number of aliens given in the Report of the Commissioner-General. In addition thereto there are foreign-born persons of voting age as to whom it is not known whether they are alien or citizen, 748,506. Ignoring entirely all the female aliens of any age, and all the male aliens below voting age, we find that there were more male aliens of voting age than the total number of aliens upon which the whole table of statistics as to criminality and dependency is built, and the use of which in 1904 is repeated in 1908 and 1909. I have made some investigations on my own account upon this subject, and in view of the fact that there are 75 per cent or 748,000 persons of voting age as to whom we do not know whether they are aliens or citizens, but do know that they are
foreign born, it has seemed to me that it would be wiser to deal with the question of foreign birth rather than with the question of citizenship, inasmuch as if the man is to become a dependent or a criminal, he is just as apt to become so if he has taken out his citizenship papers as if he has not. I find, then, dealing with foreign born rather than with aliens, in the special reports issued by the Census Bureau (United States Census Report on Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions, 1904), it is said, on page 18:

If the general population of all ages be taken, the basis for comparison will not be equitable for several reasons. Inmates of the general prisons are all at least 10 years of age and nearly all over 15. For the most part the immigrants are between 15 and 40 years of age. The number of children under 10 years of age is extremely small among the white immigrants as compared with the native whites. In view of these facts, a comparison of the proportions of each nativity class in the white prison population with the corresponding proportions of the general population of all ages would clearly be unfair, for the inclusion of children under 10 years of age would so increase the proportion of natives in the general population that it would seem as if crime were more prevalent among the foreign born as compared with the native white than is actually the case. Therefore, children under 10 years of age are omitted, and the figures given for the population in Table 7 refer only to those at least 10 years of age. Even with this exclusion the figures are, on the whole, less favorable to the foreign-born white prisoners than the facts warrant, as no account could be taken of the large immigration between 1900 and 1904.

And on page 19 this report says:

The figures presented above give little support to the belief that the foreign born contribute to the prison class greatly in excess of their representation in the general population.

In the Census Report on Population, volume 2, pages 112 to 117, it appears that the total foreign-born population, 15 to 19 years of age, is 563,527. The total foreign-born population being 10,460,085, we find that of the foreign-born per-
sons, 5.4 were between 15 and 19 years of age, whereas of the foreign-born persons committed to prison during 1904, 4.6 were from 15 to 19 years of age, showing that there were fewer foreign-born persons from 15 to 19 years of age committed to prison than their percentage in the population.

The Industrial Commission Report, volume 15, part 2, page 287, calls attention to the fact that criminality is 3 to 5 times greater in males than females, and that persons under 20 seldom commit crime. Taking, therefore, male persons 20 years of age and upward, we find by the 1900 census, Population, part 2, pages 112 to 116, that there are 26 per cent foreign-born whites and 74 per cent native-born whites 20 years of age and upward. Turning to the report on prisoners, page 40, we observe that of the major offenders committed during 1904, 21.7 per cent were foreign born and 78.3 per cent native born, notwithstanding the fact that the percentage of foreign-born adult males is 26. That report says, on the same page:

The foreign born do not contribute to the white major offenders above their representation in the general population at least 15 years of age, except in the two Southern divisions, where they are comparatively unimportant. In the Western division, and more especially in the North Central, the proportion of foreign born is considerably lower among the white major offenders than in the white general population. Among the white minor offenders the proportion of foreign born is generally higher than among the white major offenders, and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western divisions, exceeds the proportion of foreign born in the general white population. In the North Central division the foreign born contribute 23.3 per cent of the general white population at least 15 years of age and only 21.3 per cent of the white minor offenders. From these figures, as well as from those for the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, it is evident that the popular belief that the foreign born are filling the prisons has little foundation in fact. It would seem, however, that they are slightly more prone than the native whites to commit minor offenses. Possibly to some degree this is
attributable to the fact that the foreign-born whites are more highly concentrated in urban communities.

Turning to New York State (Census Report, Population, vol. 2, pp. 112-116), we find that the number of native-born males of 20 years of age and upward in New York is 1,362,300; foreign born, 844,563, or 61.7 per cent native born and 38.3 per cent foreign born. In the Special Report on Prisoners, page 18, table 7, we find that of the white prisoners enumerated in New York State on June 30, 1904, 68 per cent were native born and 32 per cent foreign born, the foreign born contributing, therefore, six thirty-eighths, or about 16 per cent less than their ratio in the community, and in view of the fact that 38.3 per cent of the adult male population of New York is foreign born, the statement made by the Superintendent of Prisons and quoted by Mr. Burnett (Hearings, p. 41), as to 25 per cent of the prisoners in Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton, is favorable to the foreigners rather than otherwise. It must always be remembered, too, that the census figures are for 1900 and the report on prisoners for 1904, there being no allowance made for the number of foreigners who came into the country in those four years.

Interesting, too, is the following from page 18 of the Special Report on Prisoners:

Even the North Atlantic States, which have absorbed most of the late immigration, show a larger percentage of native prisoners than in 1890. It is evident, therefore, that the huge recent additions of foreigners to the population are not reflected in the prison returns in the degree the prison statistics of 1890 might have led one to expect.

And on pages 19-20:

Certain offenses, especially some comprehended under the general group "against society," are not crimes in the true sense of the word. For instance, no less than 4701 prisoners were sen-
tenced for drunkenness, 2773 for disorderly conduct (which is often only another term for drunkenness), 4287 for vagrancy, and 709 for violating liquor laws, but it does not by any means follow that all these persons, or even a majority of them, should be described as criminals.

There were, in 1890, 28.3 per cent foreign-born prisoners and 71.7 per cent native born. Comparing this with the figures for 1904, we find that there were 23.7 per cent foreign born and 76.3 per cent native born, showing a decline of foreign-born prisoners between 1890 and 1904—precisely those years that are coincident with the large immigration of the so-called "undesirable classes."

From page 14, "Report on Prisoners," the following figures are taken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1904</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These 5 States, which have the largest proportion of immigrants, all show decreases, whereas substantial increases are shown in New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, Florida, Kansas, Wyoming, and Washington, where the immigrant population is small.

In the hearing given by this committee, Mr. Patten, a representative of the Immigration Restriction League, spoke of the fact that 21 per cent of the foreign-born prisoners were unable to read and write. I want to point out that this in itself shows nothing.

Of the native-born prisoners, only 7 per cent were illiterates and 93 per cent were literates, and the argument might be
made that literacy causes crime. The fact is that the entire foreign population, as shown by the statistics reported in the volume of prisoners, is less prone to criminality than the native. Instead of its being true, as Mr. Patten says, that "statistics show, as one would expect, that it is the illiterate who generally has criminal propensities," statistics show that of the more than 3,200,000 white illiterates in the whole country the total number of white illiterate prisoners was about 6000. Therefore, to draw any wild inference as to illiteracy generally showing criminal propensities, is a statement not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Patten also says, on page 69, that the literacy test is proposed merely as a means of sifting out the unassimilative elements. What constitute the unassimilative elements does not appear, but if the ability to read and write in the second generation is any test of assimilativeness, it would seem that all the foreign elements assimilate without delay. We find by the census report (Population, part 2, table 10, p. cvi) the following percentage of illiteracy:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Native whites of native parents</th>
<th>Native whites of foreign parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western division</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So that in every separate division the illiteracy is greater among native-born children of native parents than it is among native-born children of foreign parents. It would seem, therefore, that the immigration raises our educational standards instead of degrading them.
On page 50 of the Hearings Mr. Patten quotes the report of the commissioner at Ellis Island as follows:

Between these elements—
the very bad—
and those that are a real benefit to the country (as so many of our immigrants are) there lies a class who may be quite able to earn a living here, but who in doing so tend to pull down our standards of living.

These elements are presumably such as the Commissioner-General in his Report speaks of as “economically undesirable,” and which under that heading are added to the excluded classes in the Elvins bill. I have seen no definition of what constitutes “an economically undesirable” immigrant, but I assume it to be one who arrives without much money and with a physique that would not qualify him for the United States Army, the test proposed in the Elvins bill, and who is, to a considerable degree, illiterate. If that be the correct description, the average Jewish immigrant would probably fall under that heading. The conditions under which he has lived and from which he is fleeing have restricted his educational possibilities, his physical growth, and his accumulation of wealth. He comes here with a percentage of illiteracy, a physical development somewhat below our own, and a depleted purse. Large numbers of such Jewish immigrants have arrived in this country since 1880. So far, however, from pulling down our standards of living, they have done the reverse.

The men’s and women’s clothing industry is one which is almost exclusively in the hands of these immigrants, both as employers and employees, and gives us, therefore, an almost perfect illustration of their influence upon industry and their tendency to reduce or elevate the standard of living. We find
by the Census Report on Manufactures (part 1, 1905, p. ccxxxiv, table clxix) that while the product of all industries increased from $11,411,000,000 in 1900 to $14,802,000,000 in 1905, an increase of 29.7 per cent, the clothing industry increased from $436,000,000 in 1900 to $604,000,000 in 1905, an increase of 38.5 per cent; in other words, while in 1900 clothing formed 3.8 per cent of all industries, in 1905 it formed 4.1 per cent of all industries. Only last month a clothing manufacturer from New York returned from abroad, having established agencies in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, and other cities for New-York-made clothing. This is the second or third manufacturer who has recently put American-made clothing upon European markets, and in all likelihood a large foreign commerce in manufactured clothing, the product of immigrant labor, will ensue.

Taking the Special Census Reports on Manufactures (part 1, 1905, pp. 164-168) we find that in the production of $604,000,000 worth of clothing there was paid for wages to men, the sum of $60,943,153, or an average of $601 per capita against an average earning of men in all industries of $534 per capita (same vol., p. 22); and to women $46,864,351, or an average of $317 per capita, as against $298 per capita earned by women in all industries. Inasmuch as the 147,000 women engaged in the clothing industry are earning 6 per cent more wages than women in all industries, and the 101,000 men engaged in this industry are earning 13 per cent higher wages than the men in all industries, it would seem in this industry, almost monopolized by immigrant labor, as though immigrant labor were advancing rather than lowering the standard of living. Furthermore, between the census of 1880 and the census of 1905, we had the period of high immigra-
tion of the so-called "undesirable classes." In 1880 the average wages in all industries were $344; in 1905 they were $477, an advance of 39 per cent in the twenty-five years of high immigration.

Much concern is expressed about the cost to the country of maintaining foreign-born dependents. I do not suppose anybody will charge Mr. Prescott F. Hall, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, with being too friendly to the immigrants. I am going to read you an extract from his book, "Immigration," commencing on page 67:

In estimating the money value of the immigrant, attention may first be called to the fact that the bulk of our immigration is of the age of greatest productiveness; that is to say, this country has the benefit of an artificial selection of adults of working age. For example, in 1903, less than 12 per cent of all immigrants were under 14 years of age; leaving more than 83 per cent between the ages of 14 and 45. In other words, the expense of bringing up the bulk of our immigrants through childhood has been borne by the countries of their birth or residence, and this amount of capital therefore comes to us without expenditure. Professor Mayo-Smith refers to the frequently quoted estimate of Frederick Kapp that the cost of bringing up a child to the age of 15 is $562.50 in Germany and $1000 to $1200 in the United States. Taking the value of the immigrant at $1000, the immigration over 14 years of age in 1903 would have added $754,615,000 to the wealth of the United States if it had all remained in the country. A thoroughly conservative estimate is probably that of Mr. John B. Webber, formerly Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. He assumes that there were 10,000,000 foreign born at the date of the Eleventh Census, and that 2,000,000 of these were working at an average wage of $1 per day; and he points out that these persons added $600,000,000 per year to the earnings of this country.

Taking these figures, we find that the immigration of a single year adds $754,000,000 to the wealth of the country by a saving in the cost of the upbringing of the immigrant, and that the industrial activity of the immigrant adds $600,
000,000 annually to the earnings of the country. In view of this statement we need not concern ourselves very much with the fact that a small percentage of immigrants become dependents. That the amount of dependency among immigrants should be larger than among natives is perfectly natural; they are engaged in those occupations in which they are subjected to the risk of physical injury, and being in a strange land when they fall into distress, they lack friends or relatives to care for them.

In view of the fact that the immigrant brings in $750,000,000 as new capital, and adds $600,000,000 annually to the product of the country, it seems to me that what it costs to maintain those in public institutions who may happen to fall into public institutions, becomes negligible.

Another statement that has been made is that of Gen. Francis A. Walker, a statement quoted with approval by Mr. Prescott F. Hall, that the foreign immigration does not add to our population, but that it simply supplants native population; that when immigrants come in by Ellis Island they do not come in by the natural route. Mr. Hall says in his book, on page 117:

In many of the older countries of Europe the birth rate has continued with full vigor. In the country from which there has been a considerable emigration, the birth rate immediately increases to such a degree that the pressure of population is soon restored to its former condition.

As a matter of fact, it is a universal symptom—there is not a single exception—that the birth rate nowhere increases, but almost everywhere decreases. The Encyclopedia of Social Reform, 1908, page 117, gives a comparative statement of the birth rates in the various countries of Europe.
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At the hearing on February 22, Mr. Gardner, of this committee, is quoted as saying:

The greatest experiment in distribution that has been made was that made by the State of South Carolina. They received 762 immigrants from Berlin and Belgium and other places, and the result of that experiment was that, within a year, out of the 762 immigrants all but 72 had disappeared from the State and had gone elsewhere.

\footnote{Statistisches Jahrbuch für das deutsche Reich.}
Mr. Prescott F. Hall, in a recent letter, speaks of the distribution as being "a bluff on the part of the Jews and the steamship companies." Both Mr. Hall and Mr. Gardner are mistaken. "The greatest experiment in distribution" was not made by the State of South Carolina, but by the Industrial Removal Office, of New York City, and its work is no bluff. According to the latest report of this office, there have been sent from New York 45,711 persons, of whom 24,123 were breadwinners, the remainder being their wives and children. These 24,123 persons represented 221 occupations, and were sent to 1278 cities and towns, and the 3500 distributed in 1909 were sent to 298 cities and towns. These persons have been distributed to all parts of the United States, towns and villages as well as cities, and, according to the records of the office, 85 per cent of the breadwinners are engaged in gainful occupations at the places to which they were sent. These persons are distributed through the co-operation of friendly committees in the receiving places, excepting where the receiving places are small. Where we send a larger number, we have a reception committee to whom we send these people, not in response to immediate requisition, but from a general knowledge of the conditions as to what kind of workingmen they can use, and we send such classes of workingmen as may be useful in the particular community. These reception committees consist of public-spirited citizens of the Jewish community in the locality, who are interested in the work. They know perfectly well that they are able to place them; otherwise they would not ask us to send them. If they were to load themselves up with persons for whom no work was procurable, they would have upon their shoulders the responsi-
bility of caring for those people and making dependents of them.

In 1909 we sent 3,504 breadwinners, of whom 33 went to the New England States, to 11 cities; 401 to the Middle Atlantic States, 78 cities; 254 to the Southern States, 51 cities; 2,123 to the Central States, 126 cities; 680 to the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, to 32 cities; and 13 to Canada, to 3 cities.

Here are the occupations of the 24,000 who were distributed between 1902 and 1909. They were engaged in 221 occupations; 9.97 per cent in wood working; 9.17 per cent in metal working, all classified here according to the various branches of metal and wood working; 8.03 per cent in the building trades; 0.93 per cent in printing and lithography; 20.86 per cent in the needle industries, clothing, and millinery supplies; 6.99 per cent in leather; 0.77 per cent in tobacco; 1.95 per cent in miscellaneous trades, as album makers, bedspring makers, bristle workers, being only a few of a kind; 1.52 per cent non-manufacturing—barbers, bartenders, bottlers, canvassers, cleaners, dyers, cooks, domestics, firemen, and so forth; men without trades, 31.65 per cent, being in numbers 7,637. Of that number 7,328 were unskilled laborers and 309 were peddlers. 1.74 per cent farming; 3.36 per cent small dealers in foodstuffs, bakers, brewers, butchers, confectioners, distillers, and so forth, making the number 809, out of 24,000. 3.6 per cent are office help, professional, and so forth.

Of the breadwinners whom we sent away 85 per cent are engaged at the places to which we sent them. Of the remaining 15 per cent some go to other places, about 3 per cent drift back to New York, 12 per cent get to other places and into other occupations, some of those, no doubt, into peddling. I
have no knowledge about that, because after we have lost sight of them in the place in which we originally put them, we do not know what has become of them, but we have the records to demonstrate that 85 per cent of them are engaged at the jobs in which we succeeded in getting them occupation.

In response to questions with regard to what steps had been taken to induce immigrants to engage in farming, Mr. Sulzberger made the following statement with regard to the work of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society: That society engages in placing Jews upon farms. I do not like to adduce figures without having the figures before me, so I will not mention figures at all. The abandoned farms of New England the Jews have made to flourish once more, and we have farmers in pretty nearly every State in the United States. We began a year ago the publication of the "Yiddish Farmer" (a farm journal in the Yiddish language), which, although it is only a year old, has a paid subscription list that many older established papers would be glad to have. The Jewish farmer is in every respect able to hold his own along with any other, and is showing a very strong tendency and desire to get to the farm.

In addition to this society there is one in Chicago, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society, which does similar work.

A farm school, of which Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, is President, is conducted at Doylestown, Pa., where trained agriculturists are turned out, and the Baron de Hirsch Fund has a similar school at Woodbine, N. J., where they are conducting a similar work. The Government has taken from that school a large number of experts for its agricultural service all over the country. There is a greater tendency to-
ward farming on the part of the Jewish people than since its dispersion.

As respects congestion, our experience in New York is that, whereas a few years ago we had one Jewish quarter, we now have many. The Jews who come from Russia have a natural tendency to live together, because they wish to live where their language is spoken. But they do not all live in one part of the city by any means. We have a large Jewish settlement on the lower East Side, we have a large Jewish settlement in Harlem, we have a large Jewish settlement in the Bronx, and several large Jewish settlements in Brooklyn. I believe that the amount of congestion on the lower East Side of New York is to-day less than it was eight or ten years ago, because of this spreading. The same thing is true about the Italians. They have spread over various settlements, instead of being concentrated in one. I want to call attention to a matter, in connection with congestion, that is generally overlooked: While in the large cities there is always a state of more or less congestion, the persons involved are not the same persons. In other words, a man who comes to the City of New York and settles down on the lower East Side stays there three or four or five years. After the lapse of a few years he moves on and comes up into the Harlem settlement. From there he goes to the Bronx, and presently he is on Fifth Avenue.

The greatness of the City of New York has been brought about by its immigrant population. If we had no immigrant population in New York, perhaps it might be better upon some sides, but it might be worse upon others. That is a large question to decide. Hundreds of thousands of men have made New York their home. When I arrived in New York, I had what was left out of $25, after paying my railroad fare from
Philadelphia to New York. I have succeeded in making good to a reasonable extent. Hundreds of thousands have come from Europe who have made good in the same way, and it would have been a fatal blunder to have sent all these men off on the farms or to other parts, when they were fitted to work out and have worked out their salvation and economic success, and have done it right there in the City of New York. I appreciate the difficulties and dangers of congestion. I do not suppose that any man appreciates them any more than I, because I have spent a great deal of time in the study of that matter, but we must not get hysterical about it, because those men who have gathered there have made that city great, and are making it greater day by day. It is the greatest city in the country to-day, and in a short time it will be the greatest city in the world. If you say to the immigrant population that it must go there no more, but must scatter through various parts of the United States, it would be good for the various parts of the United States, but it would be bad for New York.

As respects the Americanization of the immigrants, it proceeds at the most wonderful rate. So far as their reading foreign newspapers is concerned, it does not seem to me that that at all interferes with their Americanization. A man’s thought may be thoroughly sympathetic with our American thought, and yet he may express it in another language. I do not know why a man who reads a German newspaper or an Italian newspaper or a Yiddish newspaper should not think along American lines as well as if he expresses himself in the English language.

As to an educational test, I will add that if we had not the laborer, irrespective of his ability to read, we would find great
difficulty about getting our heavy work done, in view of the great demand for labor in this country to-day. From my observation of the matter I am convinced that with all the immigrants we have we are not to-day responsive to the demand for labor. As I have said before, illiteracy and crime have no connection, and the fact that a man is illiterate should not weigh either for or against him in considering admitting him to the country. There may be reasons for debarring him, but illiteracy is not one of them, because there does not seem to be anyone I can find anywhere who says there is a connection between illiteracy and crime.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS MARSHALL, ESQ., OF NEW YORK CITY

The question has been asked as to what was being done in the City of New York by the Jewish organizations and other organizations with regard to the education of the immigrant. I am a member of the board of directors of the Educational Alliance, and have been for about fifteen years. That organization was formed for the Americanization of the immigrant. That is its principal purpose. The extent to which the work of the Educational Alliance is carried on is evidenced by the fact that during the last four or five years the number of visitors who have come to the building for the purpose of getting instruction has averaged about two and a half million a year. The work consists largely in instructing the immigrant as to the duties of American citizenship and as to the resources of our country, and I would like to read for your information, from the report of the Immigration Commission of the State of New York, one of the appendixes which shows the various subjects which are discussed and lectured upon with respect to American history and civics, in the Educational Alliance:
1. The American character: An exposition of the characteristics of the American.
4. The beginnings of American liberty: Showing the reasons for the triumph in America of the English and their political ideas.
6. Franklin and life in the colonies.
9. The making of the American Constitution: Showing how and why the American nation was formed.
10. The American Constitution: The relation of the state and nation; amendments and Bill of Rights.
12. The American Constitution: Congress.
15. The American press and public opinion.
16. The American educational system and ideals.
17. The growth of America under the Constitution. Illustrated.
20. Economic conditions of the United States as compared with Europe.
21. The development of the West. Illustrated.
22. Life of the Jews in the United States, in the South and the West. Illustrated.
30. Ideals of American citizenship.
31. The duty of the foreigners to America.

The lectures are first conducted in Yiddish, so as to enable those who are unable to understand English to understand the
subjects in the earlier stages. Then the lectures are delivered in English, accompanied by illustrations and lantern slides.

A question was asked as to teaching English. In the Educational Alliance we have various classes organized solely for the purpose of rapidly teaching Jewish immigrants the English language. Those classes are very largely attended. We have now some 35 different classes taking care of the various portions of the population. The adults who work in the daytime are taught at night. The adults who work at night are taught in the daytime. The mothers have their own classes. The teachers in the Jewish religious schools have their classes in which they are taught the English language, so that they may give their instruction in religion in the English language. Then there are day classes for newly arrived children; and in that way every part of the Jewish population is saturated with the English language, so that in a very short time those children, and those men and women who have come to this country after they have reached majority, are better able to speak with their Yiddish brethren in English than in Yiddish; and, as a matter of fact, it is a very curious thing that the Yiddish of New York is an entirely different language from the Yiddish of Russia, because there is an interpolation of English words from the very beginning. So that in a very short time, by a natural process, the people speak the English language and do not speak the Yiddish language.

As to the newspapers, the Yiddish newspaper performs a very important function. I had the fortune, or the misfortune, of being the organizer of a Yiddish newspaper a number of years ago, to be published purely and solely from the standpoint of good citizenship. We tried the experiment of establishing a paper which would do the very kind of teaching
contemplated by this list of subjects which the Educational Alliance deals with. We had the Declaration of Independence translated into Yiddish. We had the Constitution of the United States translated into Yiddish. We had commentaries upon that; and we had the history of the United States from the landing of Columbus down to the present day. We had all kinds of subjects of that character, for the purpose of impressing upon the Yiddish-speaking population these ideas. To indicate the process of development there were two pages in English, so that they would gradually go from the Yiddish into the English. The effect of it has been that there has been a development of all the Yiddish papers in New York City in that direction; and anyone who is capable of reading Yiddish will find that all the important questions of economics and civics, and all the important questions of politics, are most intelligently discussed in the Yiddish language in these newspapers. You need not be afraid that the Jewish people of that city, however, are going to adhere to those papers alone. They are repeatedly reading others. They are great readers of the newspapers. Anyone going into the reading room of the Educational Alliance in the evening would be astounded at the number of readers. And the subjects about which they read there are as various as the mind of man can conceive. The public libraries in those parts of the city in which the Jews live are the best patronized libraries in the City of New York. The books read are not trash and not light literature, but deal with scientific subjects. To give an idea of the mental characteristics of the people, I will say that in the Educational Alliance we had a class of 100 men who met every Saturday night. Some of these men were push-cart peddlers, and some of them workers at tailoring trades, but they met on
Saturday night and discussed questions of science, of art, of the world's literature, and the higher mathematics. The people appreciated the subjects and took pleasure in the study of those particular matters.

I think this really is merely one of the side shows in this question, but still it indicates that the people who come here are being taken care of and are being advised; and the Educational Alliance is not the only organization that is doing it. There are the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, and various settlements on the East Side. Other organizations are doing this work, not only in New York, but in Chicago, in Philadelphia, in St. Louis, in San Francisco, and in every quarter of America. Lest it be thought that the Jews are all segregated and congregated in the City of New York, let me tell you that there is scarcely a community in the country in which you will not find a settlement of Jews. I think those who know them know that they are a self-respecting part of the community and are doing their part toward becoming as rapidly as possible an integral part of the American people; and they resent nothing more than to be considered as a thing apart. They want to be considered as a part of the American people.

I have read some of the debates upon this subject, and they are really amusing when we use the parallel-column comparison. This same talk about inferior races has been used ever since immigration commenced.

In 1817, when the total number of immigrants to this country was 2800, see what Niles' Register said about the awful fate confronting the United States:

We have room enough, let them come. . . . . But the emigrants should press into the interior.
In the present state of the times we seem too thick on the maritime frontier already. Within, there is ample and profitable employment for all in almost any branch of business, and strangers should be encouraged to seek it there.¹

That was in 1817, when the total population of the United States was about 6,000,000. They wanted to get them away from the congested City of New York, which then had a population, I think, of 125,000 people.

In the report of the managers of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York City, in 1819, it is said:

First, as to the emigrants from foreign countries, the managers are compelled to speak of them in the language of astonishment and apprehension. Through this inlet pauperism threatens us with the most overwhelming consequences.

From various causes the City of New York is doomed to be the landing place of a great portion of the European population who are daily flocking to our country for a place of permanent abode. This city is the largest importing capital of the United States, and a position from which a departure into the interior is generally considered the most easy and practicable. On being possessed of more extensive and active trade than any other commercial emporium in the Union, it naturally occurs to the minds of emigrants that we possess great means of employment. Our situation is peculiarly healthy, and no local objection, either physical or moral, exists to arrest the approach of foreigners. The present state of Europe contributes in a thousand ways to foster unceasing immigration to the United States. . . . . An almost innumerable population beyond the ocean is out of employment, and this has the effect of increasing the usual want of employ. This country is the resort of vast numbers of those needy and wretched beings. Thousands are continually resting their hopes on the refuge which she offers, filled with delusive visions of plenty and luxury. They seize the earliest opportunity to cross the Atlantic and land upon our shores. . . . . What has been the destination of this immense accession to our population, and where is it now? Many of these foreigners have found employment; some may have passed into the interior, but thousands still remain among us. They are frequently found destitute in our streets; they seek employment at our doors; they are found in our almshouses and in our hospitals; they are found at the

¹ Niles' Register, VII, p. 359, 1817.
bar of criminal tribunals, in our Bridewell, our penitentiary, and our State prisons. And we lament to say that they are too often led by want, by vice, and by habit to form a phalanx of plunder and depredations, rendering our city more liable to increase of crime and our houses of correction more crowded with convicts and felons.²

That was in 1819. Some of those immigrants, I suppose, were your grandfathers; some of them may have been your fathers; and some arrived subsequent to that time; and still this country is what it is, and it has grown to be what it is. They are the people who have made the great Northwest, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the neighboring States; and they are the people who have built up in the East all our great industries. When we think of the greatness of the State of New York, with its large percentage of foreign population, does it not seem utterly absurd to say that this country is going to ruin and destruction? Ah, but some of these gentlemen say it is because the people who are coming now are of a different class. They say that the people who were here before and who were the fathers of Senators and of Members of the House of Representatives, and who are in our State legislatures, were a different class. They were Germans, and they were Irish, and they were of a better quality. But let us see what they said in 1819. They said:

The Irish had an utter distaste for felling forests and turning up the prairies for themselves. They preferred to stay where another race would furnish them with food, clothing, and labor, and hence were mostly found loitering on the lines of the public works, in villages, and in the worst portions of the large cities, where they competed with the negroes—between whom and themselves there was an inveterate dislike—for the most degrading employments.

²Second Annual Report, Managers of Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York City, 1819.
I have other beautiful specimens of the same character, in which the German is put in the same category as the Irish. They are priest-ridden; they are ignorant people; have no Anglo-Saxon ideals, and words to that effect.¹

Later, still, we have criticisms of the Swedes and the Norwegians, and now the criticism comes of those from eastern Europe and from southern Europe.

I have had occasion to give a great deal of study to this question, with a view of seeing what the conditions are in this country to-day as the result of this eastern European and southern European migration into this country.

There is now very little immigration from Ireland, England, or Germany. The need for immigration, from those countries, no longer exists; but the immigration comes from other parts of Europe. Those people come, not for the purpose of being idle, not for the purpose of making themselves public charges, but for the purpose of being useful workers in the great American beehive. We are constantly engaged in great public works. Take the State of New York for example. At the present date the City of New York is spending over $100,000,000 on the new waterworks system and the Ashokan dam and aqueduct. And who are doing the work there? Italians, southern Europeans and eastern Europeans. The State of New York is also spending about $50,000,000 on the building of the new public-highway system throughout the State. Who is doing that work? The same people. No Germans, no Irish, no native-born Americans. They would not work at such jobs.

They are constructing a great barge canal, at an expense of over $100,000,000. And who is doing the work there? Not native Americans, not the sons of Irish immigrants, nor of

¹ See Appendix I, pp. 87-93.
German immigrants. The people who are doing that work are these same people from southern Europe and eastern Europe.

The railroads require trackmen. All the great public works require men to do manual labor. All that is done by the southern European and the eastern European. I do not mean that the "bossing" is done by the newly arrived immigrants. That is done by those of an earlier generation; and that merely indicates the advantages of our system of government. The man who comes to-day is ready to handle the pick and shovel. As a result of his imbibing American ideas his standard of living is raised and he becomes more expert, and in five years from now he will be the boss. In ten years from now he will be the contractor. In twenty years from now he will be the alderman. And so there is a development from time to time which is desirable, which is of great advantage to the country, and which adds to its strength. Every man who comes here in the vigor of manhood, and who has been admitted here, is an asset to this country of very great value. I have not any doubt but that every man who has the full possession of his faculties is worth at least $1000 net to this country the moment he arrives here; and of course it results in an increase and addition of wealth to the country. I am not discussing it as a Jewish question, but as a question which applies just as much to the Italian, the Croatian, and the Hun, as to the Jew, because they are all doing their part in the world's work and in the development of this country. The whole tendency of the country is upward and toward improvement. The laggards and the inferior people drop by the wayside. It is a question of the survival of the fittest.

As for the concentration of nationalities, people congregate because they like to be among those they understand and who
have the same ideas and associations and the same bringing up. They naturally congregate and have their own newspapers. There are probably 50 newspapers of that kind published in New York, in the Syrian, Armenian, and every known language of the world. That does not change the situation. That does not affect the Americanism of those people; because if you can speak in a dozen tongues you can preach the same doctrine and reach the people of a dozen tongues, whereas with one tongue you might be able to reach but one. The tendency is that they will all learn to speak the language of this country. The desire to get on will impel them to. There is not an Italian who does not in time begin, in his own way, to speak the English language. The children of the Italians are in a short time able to speak the English language as well as the children of any man whose ancestors came over in the *Mayflower*. The situation is no different. They will become accustomed to their environment, and they do. I am not discussing mere theories. The facts speak for themselves.

At the request of a member of the committee, I have sent copies of the report of the New York Immigration Commission, 1909, to the various members of the committee, and I hope that you will all take the pains to read the chapter on “Industrial and Agricultural Opportunities for Aliens,” running from page 130 to page 137. You will find there a discussion of this economic question as it has been taken up in New York.

We took pains to send a schedule of questions to the various manufacturers and various trades unions in all the different parts of the State of New York, as to the character of the labor they had, as to the nationality, as to the time they had been in the country, etc.; and we found—and we have here excerpts
from the reports—that in many cases where there had been previously American labor, and where there had been German or Irish labor, those of other nations were coming in. But these were the reasons given:

Natives are not always available, and when available will not do the work required.
American-born citizens find more lucrative employment.
Foreigners are more reliable and do better work.
Native-born are seeking other than mill work.
In the manufacture of fiber ware and material, on account of labor troubles, foreigners are better workers, steadier, and more sober; also not inclined to look for easy work.

One says:
Foreigners on our work have not proven satisfactory.
Another says:
Our business is too particular and fine for foreign-born.
Another says:

The neatest workers are invariably American-born; they are cleaner, and more pride is seemingly taken by them in the execution of their work.

Then again they say they cannot get American labor. You cannot get the American-born to work in the mill, or to do the ordinary labor of a daily operative on public works, and therefore you must seek that labor somewhere, or else the country will be at a standstill.

Also the “birds of passage,” who come over in a flush season and return in the dull, are not found among the Jews, since they have nowhere to return to. The tendency of the Jew is rather to remain and become naturalized, and to become Americanized.

Much is made of the congestion of the immigrants in the large cities. But that is not a phenomenon peculiar to this
IN DEFENSE OF THE IMMIGRANT 49
country, but is the tendency the world over. Let me give you a few facts on that subject. The tendency of modern times has been toward the increase of the urban population at the expense of the rural districts. Here are a few figures as to the growth of cities, for 1800, 1850, 1890, and 1900:

London: In 1800, 958,000; in 1850, 2,362,000; in 1890, 4,211,000; in 1900, 4,536,000.
New York: In 1800, 62,000; in 1850, 660,000; in 1890, 2,740,000; in 1900, 4,014,000.
Paris: In 1800, 546,000; in 1850, 1,053,000; in 1890, 2,448,000; in 1900, 2,714,000.
Berlin: In 1800, 173,000; in 1850, 378,000; in 1890, 1,578,000; in 1900, 2,033,000.
Vienna: In 1800, 232,000; in 1850, 431,000; in 1890, 1,341,000; in 1900, 1,674,000.

Whereas, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the cities were comparatively small, at the beginning of the twentieth century they had increased fivefold in population throughout the world; not only in the country where the immigrant arrives, but in the country from which the immigrant comes. The tendency has been toward the building up of the city at the expense of the rural community, and the time has come when those who are wise will echo the cry “Back to the soil,” because that will be the solution of many of the great economic problems that are confronting all parts of the world. Among the more recent immigrants the smaller proportion settle on the farms, or in the country. In the first place they come to New York or to Philadelphia and get employment there, but gradually they get into the country. By that I do not mean that they go on the farms, but they get into the smaller cities and then gradually into the villages and towns; and after a while when they get wise they buy farms.

1 See Tables. Appendix I, pp. 94-95.
That fact is illustrated by the circumstance that the number of Jewish farmers is increasing every day, and the number of Italian farmers is very largely on the increase. That is also true of the Greeks, who are well known as florists, and who do a very large business in floriculture. A great many of other nationalities are carrying on truck farms near the cities. In that way there is a tendency in that direction, although it is not as rapid as it might be if they went to the country in the first place, and the census figures show that the proportion of foreign-born on the farms now is constantly increasing.

Immigration has been at no time inimical to the prosperity of the City of New York. Anyone who studies the history of the country, at any period, will find that if we had not been aided by this providential influx of immigration we would be very much behind the state we are now in. All this talk about immigrants is, to me, very amusing, when we consider that we are all immigrants—every one of us. Beyond that, there are very few who are in any way, in this community, descendants of the Pilgrims, or of the original settlers of the South, who arrived in the country prior to the Revolution; because I understand the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are not very numerous—although there is one daughter of the Revolution here to-day, who is of Jewish birth. You will find that the great bulk of our population is descended from people who have been on this continent not longer than one century. What is to be gained by all this talk about difficulty with immigrants, when we are all either immigrants ourselves or the sons or grandsons of immigrants?

Taking up the head tax: If you increase the head tax to $25 a head, it will be prohibitive in many instances. The people cannot raise the money. It is a difficult thing for them
to get the money with which to buy their transportation. If you add to that the artificial deterrent requiring them to pay a head tax of $25, you make it impossible in the great majority of cases for the immigrant to come in, and most usually the people excluded are in that class of cases where the people are coming to this country as refugees from persecution—the class of people to whom our doors have been opened from the earliest day of our history. We are still dealing in comparatively small figures, but $25 is an amount of money which it takes years and years for people to collect when they are obliged to live within the Russian Pale, are restricted from activities, and have their hands and feet tied, as well as their consciences. It is an absurdity to say, as has been said before this committee on another occasion, that the increase in the head tax is paid by the steamship companies. They would not do it. How can they do it? They certainly are not going to pay the head tax if it is $25 or $10. Whatever they pay, in some way or other, is added to the immigrant's fare. They are not here as eleemosynary institutions. They are here to make money.

(MR. BENNET. I just want to say that the statement was made to the committee that the fare had not been increased. I looked it up and found that that was technically correct, and that the steamship companies' third-class rate had not been increased, but that the steamship companies had commenced, since the act of 1907, the practice of collecting the extra $2 increase from the immigrant direct, in addition to the price he did pay.)

Any increase would be a burden under which they would have to stagger. If you put it at $10 or $25, as I say, it would be utterly prohibitive. You might as well not disguise the
measure, but say, "This is a bill for the prohibition of immigration into the United States," or "for the absolute restriction of immigration." The present law is all right, if you have proper administrative regulations which will make that law effective, and which will be fair and just to all concerned, which will give a man a hearing, and give him his day in court, and which will not introduce Russian methods into official administration. Further, it is a very serious question of constitutional law whether any increase of the head tax could be sustained. When the head tax was fixed at 50 cents under the act of August 3, 1882, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the "head-money case" (112 U. S., 580), had some considerable difficulty in even sustaining that, and the only way it could sustain that was by the reasoning of Mr. Justice Miller, who said it was not for the purpose of revenue, and that it was not exacted under the taxing power, but merely for the temporary care of paupers. The taxing power cannot be arbitrarily exercised. It must be for some specific governmental purpose.

With regard to section 7 of the Hayes Bill, which requires a certificate of residence to be taken out by every alien resident in the country for one year, I oppose this provision on the broadest and strongest grounds. These people come to this country for the purpose of aiding its development, and also of aiding themselves—for the purpose of doing their small part in the creation of a greater America. Is it not the most undignified thing in the world to say to a man who comes here with those purposes in view, "You are practically a man who is under surveillance; you must get a certificate from some official, which you must show on all occasions, to show that you have a right to be here"? Is it not an insult to
the dignity of manhood? Is it not introducing Russian methods into the United States? It is a re-introduction of the yellow badge that the Jews had to wear; and I would hate to see such a thing introduced into the United States in regard to the Jew, the Italian, or any part of our community. It is a degradation of manhood, and I hope that whatever you do, you will not put that blot upon people who, in time, will become citizens of the United States, and possibly members of a better stratum of society than that which they are supposed to occupy when they are called upon to make that acknowledgment of humiliation.

Then, look at what would happen. You would have to get that certificate. I think Congressman Bennet has been in the United States post-office building at times when people were there who wanted to become citizens of the United States; and they have been obliged to come day after day and to stand in line from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and then be requested to come some other day. They are compelled to leave their work before they can go through the formula of becoming American citizens; and these people who come here for the purpose of earning a livelihood might be required to stand in line day after day before they could get a certificate, and be damned up hill and down by $2 clerks because they would feel that those people as yet had no vote, and might not, perhaps, get one. I think the administrative features of such a law would be abhorrent to anyone's sense of right and justice, and to anyone who has seen the workings of even that part of our system which relates to the act of naturalization. Under our immigration law you have the record of the man when he arrives. Why should he get a certificate of residence in addition to that after
he stays his time? In regard to the act of naturalization, that is a judicial act. It is a proceeding in court. You have to have evidence, and that is perfectly proper; and the stronger your requirements may be with regard to the possession by the applicant of thorough knowledge of the genius of our institutions, of knowledge of our Government, and of ability to speak the English language, the better I like it.

Taking up the Elvins Bill, here are the different classes to be excluded from admission into the United States:

Persons economically undesirable—

If we could review these questions in the Supreme Court of the United States as you can review almost every question, there would be a series of very interesting lawsuits which I would be very glad to argue, if I had the opportunity, without fee, to determine what the meaning of that phrase is; but inasmuch as under the law there is no way of reviewing those questions, and everything is left to bureaucrats—and I use the word without any intent to offend or to use slighting language—or to people who have arbitrary power, let us see what would happen.

"Persons economically undesirable." Undesirable to whom? How undesirable? What is meant by "undesirable?" What is meant by "economically undesirable?" Is it because they have not enough money, or is it because they have too much money? John D. Rockefeller might be economically undesirable to some people, and a man with only 50 cents in his pocket might be economically undesirable to other people, and yet they would not be, in fact, economically undesirable to the mass of mankind. But when you draft a great statute which is to be applied to 1,000,000 people a year, to use language of
that sort is to make it easy for any administrative officer to do just as he pleases. If he should say, "I think this man is economically undesirable," how are you going to refute it? What are you going to do about it? You have heard a great deal about the Chancellor's foot, but there are some feet which, if applied to that language, would use it purely as a kicking-out process. That language is absolutely dangerous. It is potent with mischief. We have gotten along without it so well, and this country has improved so much economically, as I have tried to show, notwithstanding the absence of that language, that I do not think we ought to have a law which would make every superintendent, or whatever he is called, of a landing station, a professor of political economy, and of his own political economy. It may be free trade in one place, it may be high tariff in another, and stand-pat in still another, and you do not know where you would get, in acting on these various kinds of economic ideas. As to undesirability, one man might consider that a red-headed fellow was undesirable, and another man might think that a man who had black hair would be undesirable, and some might think that a man without any hair would be undesirable. As you see, there is great vagueness, and that is a thing we ought to avoid. We have had enough vague language. Some of you gentlemen understand what has happened as the result of vague terms. When opening a Pandora's box we do not want to put additional mischief into the box so as to do harm beyond the dreams of anybody at the present time.

Here is the next thing:

Male persons over sixteen years of age who do not possess in their own right at least one hundred dollars in lawful money of the United States or other money of equal value.
One hundred dollars! Think of a man from Russia, from Roumania, fleeing for his life, the victim of a "pogrom," or the members of a family fleeing as the result of an insurrection or a mob's wild action, having $100 in their possession! Perhaps the argument I am now making would be considered by you as a good argument against my position, but I would not be here if anything like that had been in force when my father came to this country. My father had exactly 95 cents in his pocket when he landed in the City of New York on the 1st of September, 1849. It seems to me inconceivable, when people are coming here, ready to be deposited right at our door, full of hope and ambition, that we should say to them: "We will not let you come in unless you have $25, or $100." It is utterly contrary to the spirit of our institutions. I wonder what George Washington and Thomas Jefferson would have said if anybody had thought of such legislation in their day. I know what they would have said, because I have extracts from some of their writings, in which both Washington and Jefferson speak of the great desirability of having immigration. And Rush, in his diary, when minister to England, said that the desire of foreigners to emigrate to the United States was a very desirable thing, and that men are the best of all imports. I think it is a great deal better to have the man than to have the $100.

Now, here is the next thing:

Persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years who cannot pass the physical examination prescribed for recruits by the military regulations of the United States Army.

I know that I could not pass that examination. I am near-sighted. There may be members of the committee who are
near-sighted, or who may have other ailments, or who in other respects, perhaps, may not come up to the qualifications. It may be a matter of eyesight or a matter of weight, but all this is unnecessary.

Our immigrants were in the Army of the United States and in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and they were pretty good soldiers at that. There were Germans who came to this country as fugitives from their Government, and they helped to fight the battles of the Republic. There have always been a large number of immigrants in our army, and are now, and Mr. Wolf has written a book for the purpose of showing how many Jews there were in the army in the Civil War. At a time when there were probably not more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand in the United States, there were 8000 at least on the rosters of the army, and most of those people were recent immigrants. They had not been here many generations. They fought for their country. Nobody tried to avoid military duty. On the East Side, in the Educational Alliance—and I come to that once more—we had young men clamoring for the privilege of enlisting during the Spanish-American War. I remember that it is one of the traditions of Syracuse, where I was born, that in the early part of 1862 there was enlisted a company from one Jewish congregation, Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, every man of whom was a Jew, and every one of whom came from abroad, foreign-born, and some of whom had not even had time to become citizens.

The next thing is the illiteracy test:

Persons over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading and writing, who cannot read and write English or the language of some other European country or Hebrew or Yiddish.
I think I have discussed the question of the illiteracy test sufficiently. A man's ability to work is not dependent upon the amount of learning he has. A man who has a willing mind and a strong body and a desire to work and to earn his livelihood is a man who is desirable; and as has been suggested by Congressman Moore, the students, and the men of that type, the editors, etc., are not always the best citizens we can get. Some of them are anarchists. Many of them have been leaders of the anarchistic movement, and have done a great deal toward disseminating the seed of discontent. The man who works hard eight or ten hours a day has not much time for disseminating the seed of discontent. He does his work and gives value for what he receives. What more can be desired? He will be educated. He has the opportunity of being educated after he is here; but so far as his usefulness is concerned, that is not dependent upon his ability to read or write. I have known men who starved in seven languages, and who were unable to earn their living. I had one write me a letter last night, a man who is a physician, a man of education, who does not know where to go for money to pay his rent. The industrious immigrant is able to fight his way, and he is not dependent upon the United Charities, and the statistics show that we are not troubled by the recent immigration with respect to the question of pauperism. The almshouses of the State of New York have a very small percentage of recent immigrants. There are many more people of native-born origin in the almshouse than those of recent immigration. The smallest percentage, according to the statistics of the New York State Immigration Commission's report, is composed of eastern and southern Europeans, so far as the almshouses are concerned; and as to the relationship of illiteracy and crimi-
nality, that subject has been fully discussed and established to the advantage of the immigrant by the argument made by Mr. Sulzberger.

Now comes another provision:

Persons over sixteen years of age who do not bring a certificate of good moral character signed by and under the seal of the proper official or officials whose duty it is to keep such record in the community from which they come, which certificate shall state that such person has not been convicted of or indicted for having committed any crime involving moral turpitude or been an inmate of any almshouse, insane asylum, or prison.

In other words, this requires that a man who comes to this country from Russia, or Roumania, for example, must bring with him a certificate of good moral character. Who gives him that certificate of good moral character? The police authorities, the public authorities. Gentlemen, do you think that people who are engaged in murdering the men of a certain race or of a certain class, and of stealing their property, are going to give certificates of good character to them? Do you think that that is such an easy thing to procure? Why, one of the noblest men of our time, Nicholas Tschaikovsky, could not get a certificate of good character from Russia; and Madame Breshovsky, one of the noblest women in all the history of the world, has been condemned to exile in Russia. She could not get a certificate of good character from that Government. Yet here we are trying to put upon the statute books of the United States a provision to the effect that before a person can be permitted to come here he must get a certificate of good character from such a government as that, or such a government as Roumania, which treats the Jews as aliens, although under the terms of the Treaty of Berlin they were bound to be treated as citizens.
That applies to all classes. It is only another way of indirectly saying that we will stop immigration. If you are going to do it, if the Congress of the United States has made up its mind that it can afford to do it, do it openly and aboveboard, and say, "There shall be no more immigration"; but do not do it by indirection, by saying that a man must have $100 when he cannot get it; by saying that he must be "economically desirable," when you do not know what that is; that he must be able to stand the test of physical examination prescribed for recruits by the military regulations of the United States Army; that he must be able to read and write English or some other European language; and that he must bring a certificate of good character.

Let us suppose the case of a poor fellow who has just been driven out of his house and home in Odessa, or in any of these other places where "pogroms" are always being committed upon them. He says "I have got to go to America. Now, what have I got to do in order to go to America?" He looks at the Elvins and Hayes Bills; and I think he will blow out his brains. There would not be anything else for him to do, because he could not come here and he could not stay there. He is driven from pillar to post. He does not know what is required of him. He may be a man who is 5 feet 2 inches in height, and not knowing anything about the military regulations of the United States Army he may suppose that he would be required to pass the examination prescribed for the grenadiers of Frederick.

Other gentlemen here will discuss the question from other standpoints; but I have too much confidence in the good sense of the American people to believe that that kind of legislation is going to be put upon our statute books.
Judge Leon Sanders, of New York, made a brief argument in opposition to the educational test and increased head tax and the enactment of any laws having a tendency to restrict immigration.

He cited his own personal experience as a Russian refugee, and stated that if many of the laws now proposed had been in force when he arrived in this country, he would have been debarred from entry. The Jews, he said, welcomed increased immigration; and though it imposed a burden upon them, they were willing to assume it and see to it that the Jewish immigrants did not become charges upon the public charitable institutions.

STATEMENT OF ABRAM I. ELKUS, ESQ., OF NEW YORK CITY

I should like to answer one or two questions which were asked by members of the committee with reference to the working of the present act and its administration.

The subject is germane to the present inquiry; after you hear what I have to say, based upon knowledge derived from actual experience of how the present act operates, you will readily see how much more serious and how much more difficult and oppressive will be the operation of the proposed act.

In the present act we have a provision that a man shall not be admitted who is liable to become a public charge. I propose to touch lightly upon one or two cases which have come within my own personal experience, and give you the facts about them in order that you may see how that provision operates.
A man came to this country who was 33 years old, and had a wife and two children, whom he left in Russia. He only had with him $4.95. He was in splendid health. He was excluded on the ground that he was liable to become a public charge. An appeal was taken in his case to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The appeal was not sustained; it was dismissed. When we came to look into that case, what do you suppose we found? That while the man had only that amount of money with him, he owned in Russia (a most unusual thing) the house he lived in and land that was worth over 4000 roubles (about $2000), and that he told the Immigration Commissioner: "If you will let me cable home, I can have $500 remitted to me by cable." Yet that man was excluded; and he was on the ship, about to be deported and sent back as an undesirable alien, when, with a writ of habeas corpus, we forced the Commissioner to admit him.

That was only one of four cases which we took up as test cases. We picked out four cases at random from a batch of over 50 men, I think, who were ordered to be deported.

There was at the same time another case of a man who was excluded because he had only a few dollars with him. He was young, able-bodied, active, and had a skilled trade; yet he was excluded. It was found that he had a large and successful business in Russia. He was a representative of the best class of immigrants that come here, yet he was excluded under that elastic phrase, that he was "likely to become a public charge."

What would have happened if we had had the "economically undesirable" clause in addition?

Boards of inquiry have been taking into consideration, before admitting an immigrant, whether there is an economic de-
mand for the immigrant in the place of landing. But I hold that they have no such right. Not only that, but I say that no higher official has such a right. I told the Secretary so, and Mr. McHarg said to me: "I would admit some of these men if they were going somewhere else than to New York." I said: "How do you know they are going to stay in New York? The fact that they say they have a cousin or a brother-in-law somewhere in New York or in Philadelphia does not prove that they are going to stay there. What business is it of yours, because you think they will be useful in some other part of the United States, to determine that you will admit them if they will go there, even if they have not got a dollar?" He said: "Well, I never looked at it in that way." But the point was this, and the whole trouble arose in this way, and you will see just what would happen if we had a statute containing such loose language as that referred to here.

The Commissioner in New York issued an order—we call it a rule, but he said it was an "intimation"—which was practically to the effect that no immigrant should come here and be admitted who did not have $25 in cash with him. He said: "I am going to raise the standard of inspection." Well, of course, after that broad "intimation" (if you want to be polite about it) every immigration inspector went to work and began to see how many immigrants he could keep out. Instead of asking these men, as was their duty, questions which would bring out all the facts, they asked them the bald and naked question: "How much money have you with you?" If you take a poor Russian immigrant, coming over here after going through what he has gone through with the Russian officials, and ask him how much money he has with him, which is usually followed by "Show it to me and give it to me,"
what do you think the result will be? Why, naturally, most of those men, even if they had several hundred dollars in their pockets, would say, "Four dollars and ninety-seven cents," because they would be afraid the next question of this uniformed official would be, "How much of it can I have? or you cannot get in."

When the inspectors got that "intimation" from the head of the office, they began to see if they could not live up to it. Commissioner Williams himself, after he got through investigating these cases on the facts that were laid before him, told me that one of the great troubles of his office was that his subordinates were not sufficiently competent to fulfil their duties. I said: "Then why do you not permit these men, who are on trial, really, for their liberty"—because it means liberty for them to enter this country—"to have counsel down here, who would bring out these facts?" If you will read the records in those cases, you will find that they are enough to astound any man who is used to a fair trial or a fair hearing on any question. They ask the baldest, simplest questions; and then they throw the burden on the poor immigrant, and say to him: "Why didn't you prove these facts?" They expect him to do that, with no knowledge of the law, with no knowledge of his rights, with no permission to have anybody to help him.

One of the gentlemen here asked what was being done in New York toward making these men go out on the farms, teaching them to be farmers, and teaching them trades. That is a work that I have been particularly connected with, as one of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. I wish you gentlemen, who think nothing is being done to make the young Jew from the East Side a farmer, would come to Woodbine,
N. J., some day, and see that farm school there. I wish you would come and see these young men from the much-defamed East Side of New York—young men from 18 to 25 years of age, who have saved up enough money, earned by hard work, to be able to go there and learn to become farmers, or farmers' assistants, farmers' helpers. They stay there six months or a year, or two years, and graduate to the number of 75 a year, and go out all over the country as farmers' assistants. I wish you could read the letters the superintendent of that school has, not alone from these boys, but from their employers, asking for more help of the same kind, and praising those that have been sent to them. I wish you could read the letters from the boys themselves, from all over the country, telling of their successful life as farmers. So great has been the success, not alone of the school, but of the boys as farmers' assistants, that the superintendent wrote me the other day that he had found places a month before graduation for every boy who graduated this spring. The superintendent (a man of education and character and learning) is a Russian refugee, who fled from Russia by reason of one of the "pogroms" which have been alluded to here. He is a man of the highest culture and the finest type, who landed here without a dollar in his clothes. I suppose if he came to-day, he would be excluded because he did not have $25, on the ground that he was liable to become a public charge.

We have another school in New York—a trade school. It is not a school where we turn out, at the end of four or five years, skilled mechanics, or gentlemen who are fit to be superintendents; but after a course of training of six months as machinists, as electricians, as carpenters, or as painters, the pupils are turned out to become journeymen. And I should
like to refer here to the argument or suggestion that has been made that these men cut down the wages of the others. As a matter of fact, they all become members of unions.

A typical instance of what is accomplished by the young men who go through that school was shown the other day. In 1904 a young man, a Roumanian Jew, came to this country at the age of 18. He entered that school in 1905. He was there six months, took the course as an electrical worker, and graduated. He wrote the other day that at the time he entered he earned $4 a week as an errand boy. When he left he was able to earn $12 a week as an assistant electrician. A year afterwards he wrote that he had joined the union, and was receiving $5 or $5.50 a day. And the other day he wrote that he had successfully passed a competitive examination, and had received a position in Chicago, as an electrical instructor, at a salary of $2000 a year.

I think the cry about congestion that has been so much uttered is really very much of a false alarm. There are many Jewish farmers in and about New Jersey; and I know of many instances where they are successful farmers. I was told the other day of a farmer near Woodbine, a Russian refugee, a man with five or six children, who had been farming down there, I believe, for five or six years on a farm of 15 acres, and had managed to support himself and his family nicely. He had his own home, and had saved a thousand dollars in one year. That is the type of Jewish farmer that is going around the country; and I think it is a type that ought to be encouraged.

As Mr. Marshall and Mr. Sulzberger pointed out, these men have not any particular desire to stay in one city, or in one State, or in one part of the country. They would just
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as soon make their homes in the West or in the South. No doubt you have all had that called to your attention by reason of the immigration to Galveston. They go there in great numbers, now that they have been diverted there by means of private enterprise.

Why should not this Government, through some one of its officials, and through proper channels, disseminate such information in a broader and wider and a more authoritative way, so that more of these immigrants—not alone Russians or Jews, but those from all parts of Europe—would go to those parts of the country that the Government thinks need immigration?

The fact that the country needs immigrants for its work has been amply demonstrated. There cannot be any question that certain parts of the country need immigrants. I was told by the managers of several of the New England mills that they welcome the immigrants there as workers in the mills; that they have found that they rapidly become Americanized and become citizens.

As to their becoming Americanized and becoming citizens in New York, it is only necessary to go to any of the public schools, the night schools, and the private schools that are provided by the Educational Alliance, to see how eager, how anxious, how more than willing, every one of these men and women and children is, not only to become acquainted with our language and our customs, but to become thoroughly acquainted with the spirit of Americanism and to try their best to become American citizens of the real type. That they value their franchise when they get it is beyond dispute, because it is the great East Side that over and over again has decided municipal elections and presidential elections. There they think before they vote. No party can claim them abso-
olutely as its own, because they, of all men, since they never had the right to exercise the franchise before they came here, really value it.

That they read at times newspapers printed in other than the English language, is so. One man said to me, when I spoke with him on the subject: "I work from 7 in the morning until 8 at night. I have learned English with great difficulty, because I came here when I was over 40 years old. I would like to read the English newspapers, but I find it difficult to read when I am tired. I want to know what is going on in this country, however, and so I read what I can read easily." But each day he had set for himself a task of reading something in English, so as to force himself to learn it. So eager was he for knowledge of passing events—and he showed by his conversation with me in English how much he knew of what was going on in the world—that not only did he read the stint he had set for himself in English, but he read the Yiddish newspaper. He did that so that he might know what was going on. Is not that man to be encouraged? Is he to be forced (if we could force him to do so) to read only something that he understands with difficulty after his long day's work?

The best evidence of their desire to learn English would be the case of a woman who came to this country at the age of 30 or 35, who is the mother of 4 or 5 children, and who has little or no spare time. Yet, if you will go to the Educational Alliance in New York City at certain hours in the morning, you will find large classes of those women, those mothers, stealing away the hours from their children to come and learn not only English, but American customs and American ideas.
If you make any such provision in an act as that anybody who is “economically undesirable” is to be kept out, just imagine what is going to take place at Ellis Island! The three immigration inspectors will solemnly convene. Inspector So-and-so will say: “Mister, how much money have you got in your clothes?” The man will say: “I have got a dollar and ninety-eight cents; I have got fine health and constitution, and I am a carpenter by trade.” “Excluded as economically undesirable!” Or perhaps he has not a certificate of good moral character. There has been some reference made to certificates of good moral character. From what I know and from what I have read (and I am sure those of you who have been to Russia will agree with me), I assume that those certificates will be framed and ready for sale, and the price will be according to the frame that goes around them. If it is gilt-edged, it will cost so much. If it is only framed in plain wood, it will cost so much less.

In the last twenty years the City of New York has made wonderful strides in commercial success and in advancement, not only from a commercial but also from an artistic standpoint. Twenty years ago we had large tracts of land on the outskirts of the city that were wastes and deserts. They are now peopled by hundreds and thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens—respectable, hard-working, law-abiding. Most of those are Russian immigrants and Roumanian immigrants, or their descendants. Who can say but that the great success of the City of New York is due to the much-despised Russian and Roumanian immigrant, or to the immigrant who comes from Europe? Who can say that without them those desolate places would now be so thickly populated by men who have done so much to add to the wealth of the
country? Look at the great parts of the city that the Germans have built up, and that the Italians have built up. There is one section in the City of New York, on the upper East Side, that is almost entirely populated by Italians. They, too, a great majority of them, become law-abiding citizens of the community.

Moreover, the fact that we have people in this country who are familiar with the various languages in itself aids us in reaching and doing business with the different nationalities and different sections of the world.

Statement of Max J. Kohler, Esq., of New York City

We have heard something said about the effects of the present administration of the law. As an attorney, I have had occasion to give quite a little attention to that branch of the law.

We notice, first of all, that according to the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, 10,000 persons, roughly speaking, were excluded last year, about the same number the year before, and about 13,000 the year before that. In this connection I wish to refer to the group of cases that Mr. Elkus referred to—these habeas corpus cases of which we were going to make test cases, and would have done so but for the fact that the Government took our test cases away by admitting the men. We wanted a construction by the courts of the words “persons likely to become a public charge.” But the men were discharged between adjournments. Those cases show that the greatest amount of misunderstanding prevails in administrative circles to-day, and also on the part of the immigrants, or prospective immigrants abroad, as to what our law requires.
Even now a great many persons are improperly excluded. I have here the reports covering about 25 separate cases out of about 100 excluded cases decided in January and February, 1910. In each of the 25 cases, on a proper test of the law, if we could have got into court, the men would have been admitted, as having been excluded without rhyme or reason. But the law makes those decisions non-reviewable unless you can show an utter lack of due process of law. But assuming (as is undoubtedly true) that the large majority, say 75 per cent, of those exclusions are justified, those persons ought to have an opportunity, before they come over here, to know what our law is.

Congress has had that matter in mind several times. In the last immigration act, the act of 1907, in section 1, it was expressly provided that some of this head-tax money should be utilized for the preparation of digests of the decisions of the courts upon the immigration laws, which of course means their publication. We find the same provision in an earlier act—section 1 of the act of 1903. Curiously enough, the digest has never been published, notwithstanding the mandate of Congress on each of those occasions. There is to-day no recent government compilation containing even the determinations of the courts or of the bureaus of the Government as to the meaning (very often more or less uncertain, as applied in practice) of such words as "pauper," "persons likely to become a public charge," and the prepaid-ticket provisions. There is no compilation giving those constructions later than one published in 1899 by the Treasury Department, which I sought for in vain in every public office in New York and in the libraries there.
It is most important that the meaning of these terms, as they have been construed by the courts and the Department, should be made known abroad, so that an immigrant who is debarred by those provisions may know what our law is. It was certainly the purpose of Congress to have this or similar compilations published before the persons are allowed or induced to come over here. They do not want to waste all their substance and their time in coming here if they are likely to be debarred. They ought to have an opportunity of knowing what our law is; and the mandate of Congress ought to be observed in those respects. Unfortunately, the amendment that was made last year, I think, which provided that the head tax should be turned into the Treasury instead of being kept as a separate fund, may possibly justify the present position, that there is no necessary mandate. Incidentally, if we had a compilation of that kind, it would be valuable also to the Government officers, because it would show them what the courts and the highest authorities in the Department have said as to the proper meaning of these more or less indefinite terms of the law. Ever since the famous Massachusetts Bill of Rights, it has been recognized that this is a government of laws and not of men; and where can we get proper judicial and other authoritative constructions of these indefinite terms aside from the courts and authoritative decisions based upon their holdings? So it is most important that we should have that done.

While I have given you the number of exclusions here, it is interesting to note a matter that seems to have been quite overlooked. In the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1907 he calls attention to the remarkable fact (I have the exact reference to it here; it is on page 83) that
over 65,000 persons were refused tickets abroad because of the presence of the medical defects which the law specifies, as disclosed by the examination by the steamship companies there. That is five times as many as were excluded here. That refers only to medical defects. As to the rest of the possible reasons for exclusion—that they may be paupers, or that they may be persons likely to become a public charge, or that they may be subject to the so-called prepaid-ticket provisions of the law, etc.—they are never even disclosed to the poor immigrant, particularly the Russian Jew, who has to cross the frontier clandestinely to get here at all. He certainly is not going to get correct and good advice on that point from the runners of the steamship companies that may help him across the border. So this very important matter would simply tend in the direction of enforcing our own law; but it has been neglected and disregarded, as many other provisions for the benefit of the immigrant unfortunately have been.

(This number of 65,000 represents only intending immigrants who have paid for their steamship tickets in whole or in part; so there is no index at all as to the much greater number that have been refused permission to even buy tickets. These 65,000 had their names scratched off of the manifests after their tickets were purchased.)

The Report of the Industrial Commission of 1891 shows that in a prior year there were 50,000 such cases, according to the Government’s calculations; but that only deals with those where the medical examination disclosed the defect. Prospective immigrants ought, in common decency, to be advised of what our law is. Incidentally, as I have attempted to point out, it would also have the effect of enlightening a great many of our subordinate immigration inspectors as to their
duties. But the indefinite provisions of our statute are such that we ought to have constructions by the courts, or other authoritative officials, such as were published by the Treasury Department in 1899 in the document I referred to, but not since, notwithstanding the mandate of Congress.

There is a great deal of mistake and blunder, working great injustice to the immigrant, in connection with the so-called "prepaid-ticket provision." When that was reported to Congress, some language was used which throws more light upon the matter than anything else I know of. I will read a few lines from that. It is from the report of the committee on the act of 1891, page iv:

Those assisted by friends from this side of the water are the best class of immigrants, for they have relatives or friends who will care for them in their untried surroundings. But the immigrant assisted from the other side usually has no friends here; and if any on the other side, their chief interest is in getting rid of what is likely soon to become a burden.

The report goes on to say that the assisted-ticket immigrant should not be put in a prohibited class, but that our experience has been so unfortunate that it would seem prudent to require him to show affirmatively that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes.

That is the intent of the law. It is very badly phrased, though; and this is the way it works in practice:

First of all, the law says that persons shall come over here subject to the burden of affirmatively proving their right to come, when their ticket was purchased with the money of another. What does that mean? The more intelligent man, who has relatives and friends here, who sends his money here to them to buy the ticket, presents a ticket bought here. At once it is said: "Here is a ticket bought in this country; it
has been paid for with the money of another," though the immigrant himself may have sent the money—which is, of course, utter folly. Our laws here throw some safeguards around the purchase of tickets, and still we have this ridiculous blunder.

Next, the law did not contemplate that if a man borrows money on his own property, his ticket is paid for with the money of another.

But waiving that, and the uncertainty as to what that provision means, we come to the next clause, which has caused the utmost folly. The law simply says that the burden shall be upon such alien to show affirmatively that he is not within any of the prohibited classes. The law, however, does not give counsel to the poor alien coming over here ignorant of our language and of our laws. It does not tell him beforehand what our law is. And I actually heard it seriously stated by an inspector of immigration at Ellis Island that when he attempted to question an immigrant holding a prepaid ticket as to whether he did or did not belong to any of these prohibited classes, he was reproved and told: "Why, the law says he must affirmatively show that, and you have no business to assume the burden for him."

When we have such extraordinary conditions as that, we see how important it is to have a fair and proper administration of the law, which would work for the benefit of those desiring to exclude undesirables as well as avoid this gross injustice that is now being done to a great many deserving immigrants.

I come next to the bonding provision, about which I want to say a few words. The bill which you have under consideration follows in part, at least, the recommendations of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in which he says that in
general immigrants should not be permitted to land on bond; and he advances two arguments, which are deserving of serious consideration, against the taking of bonds. He says that the pecuniary responsibility of the bondsman is often doubtful; and he says, in addition to that, that the people frequently disappear, change their names, and are lost track of.

With regard to the first objection, it is the simplest thing in the world to require proper sureties. The constitutional right to bail may be thwarted in the same way, but I do not think a court will have much patience with that argument. It is perfectly capable of requiring only a surety company bond or a proper real estate bond with large equity. That is an abuse that can be very easily disposed of in administration.

Next, with regard to the claim that the people disappear. As an administrative matter, it is the simplest thing in the world to insert a clause in the bond that the person shall report to the immigration officials who have charge of the bond, or to anyone else who may be designated, every six months or year, or forfeit the bond if he does not do it.

There is a very able opinion on that by Mr. Justice Brown in a case in the Federal Reporter (56 F. R. 427); and there have been cases for nearly one hundred years in Massachusetts and in New York involving those bonds, and they have been repeatedly enforced. When a doubtful case is presented—and there are many of them—a bond is the best possible guaranty against the person's becoming a public charge. Someone else with adequate means is made surety for the man, to help him along. Why should not such a bond be taken liberally and fairly, instead of speculating as to the man's possibly becoming a public charge? I think it would be proper to require a surety company bond or an adequate bond from the owner
of real estate having an adequate equity in it—such, for instance, as is required in criminal cases under our New York penal code. The surety companies are freely giving such bonds; and it is not once in a thousand or ten thousand cases that an individual surety becomes bankrupt. That is an ordinary business risk that everyone takes in other things. And to-day, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in New York, a case is being re-argued in which the claim is made (which I think is likely to be sustained) that the Department is unjustifiably, unreasonably and contrary to law refusing individual bonds almost invariably, misled by this specious reasoning to which I have referred.

I want to say one word more in connection with the illiteracy test that has been referred to. It has been commonly thought among almost all persons familiar with the Jewish immigrants, particularly, that there are practically no male Jews in this country who are illiterate. The figures given in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration show that there is an appreciable percentage on arrival, as was shown to-day. This is due to the fact that in Russia, particularly, the Government studiously refuses to permit them to get the education they want. Our private agencies here do everything conceivable to help those immigrants along after landing. They acquire a knowledge of English or other languages—chiefly English—so rapidly that the impression upon those that I have referred to is that there are no Jewish illiterates. I happen to be honorary secretary of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The immigrant classes that we subsidize in the Educational Alliance have been referred to, but we now have similar classes in every large place in the country where
there are Jewish inhabitants. We subsidize classes in Boston; we subsidize classes in Philadelphia; we subsidize them in Baltimore; we subsidize them in St. Louis, and in Pittsburg, and in Chicago, and we are now going to do so in Cleveland.

The eagerness of these immigrants, who have been deprived of the opportunity of learning to read and write in Russia, is indicated by the fact that we have to have special summer classes in New York for the immigrants who are unwilling to wait until the night schools open. In New York, with its enormous number of Jewish pupils, the night schools are open between October and April only. We had, during the past year, 25 classes in New York running at night during the hot intermediate summer months, which were attended by 2346 Jewish immigrants who were not willing to wait until October to learn English. The Educational Alliance, which we subsidize, also has about 25 special immigrant day classes having 1076 students, who are prepared for the public schools, in order to get into them sooner. The course is in no event longer than two years for any of them. A number of adults also attend special adult day classes. So that almost everything conceivable is being done to Americanize the Russian and Roumanian Jewish immigrants and make them good citizens of the United States. We are acting along those lines by subsidizing different organizations throughout the United States, because we want to stimulate each locality to do the work instead of bearing the total expense ourselves. What we contribute is only a fraction of what is raised for that purpose in all the different places. I think, therefore, that the law proposing an illiteracy test would answer absolutely no useful purpose, certainly as far as the Jewish immigrant is concerned. As soon as he comes over here he almost invariably acquires
a knowledge of reading and writing, which possibly in some cases he has not when he arrives here. The night-school classes in New York, of course, are enormous. Even now the College of the City of New York has opened a night college course, because of the large number thirsting for knowledge even in its higher forms. There is no danger at all that the alien immigrant coming over here will remain alien—alien to our thoughts and our citizenship.

I think that branch of the law relating to the examination of the immigrant on landing requires important administrative corrections. The Ellis Island Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1903, called attention to the fact that the words of the statute specifying that the examination before the board of special inquiry shall be separate and apart from the public do not and were not intended to exclude interested friends, such as representatives of the charitable organizations that are active at Ellis Island, or counsel, or other persons of that kind. They were simply intended to prevent a multitude interfering with the transaction of business. Notwithstanding that fact, counsel is refused before the board of special inquiry in the earlier stages of the examination; and the immigrant is left entirely without an opportunity even intelligently to understand this process, this trial, involving practically his liberty. And what is more, the statute provides that on the appeal, if he takes one, the evidence shall be limited to what was adduced before the board of special inquiry. So the immigrant, without counsel and without knowledge of our laws, even on the appeal, when he is given counsel, is hampered by the requirement that even the evidence on the appeal cannot be different from that before the board of special inquiry. I want to say to the credit of Mr. Williams (some of whose other
actions I have had occasion to criticise) that he has, in a measure, overcome this last hardship by granting new hearings before boards of special inquiry in cases that strike him as proper; so that evidence can now be supplied in cases that he approves of.

Of course, part of that course proceeds on the theory that the law allows evidence against the immigrant to be taken outside of the board of special inquiry. The statute says that all the evidence before the board must be reduced to writing, and it is that evidence that is to be taken up on appeal. But we know, as a matter of fact, that all sorts of extraordinary mis-statements concerning the immigrant crop out in the letters of recommendation which the commissioners of the various ports make to the Department, having no basis of fact in the evidence, and which, therefore, the immigrant cannot meet, even when he has counsel.

(Mr. Bennet. The intent of the statute was that the board of special inquiry should pass on the matter, and that from its decision there should be an appeal to the Secretary through the Commissioner-General; that if there was to be any new evidence adduced, the case should be sent back to the board of special inquiry, and that the evidence should be there adduced, and on the record in each instance the appeal should be taken.)

In the group of cases that Mr. Elkus referred to, which culminated in four habeas corpus cases (though there were 20 cases almost precisely alike that came up at the same time), a request was made, because it was an important matter, for a personal hearing before the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; or, in default thereof, for an opportunity to submit briefs. Before we knew of it, before any letter was sent in answer to our request granting either one or the other, all of
these men were ordered deported, and 16 of them had, in fact, been deported before we could do anything.

It is most important that the different charitable institutions represented on Ellis Island should have a right to have their representatives present freely and adequately at the hearing before the board of special inquiry. We want daylight, and we want publicity, and we want justice, and there is no reason whatever why they should be denied. The matter was thoroughly thrashed out before the Ellis Island Commission that President Roosevelt appointed some years ago. It is a most important matter that there should be an opportunity to bring the administration of the law more in accord with the law of the land and have it a government of laws and not a government of whim and caprice.

I will admit that the total number of these exclusions is only from 1 to 2 per cent; but the injustice done to the individual excluded is irreparable, and no man can tell who will be visited by such miscarriage of justice. We find that about 25 per cent of the Jewish exclusions at Ellis Island—and it is undoubtedly the same with regard to the non-Jewish ones—are unjust and not warranted by this digest of immigration-law decisions published by the Government in 1899, containing the decisions of the courts as well as the rulings of the Department.

There is no statute that prohibits the immigrant from having counsel; and that is the recommendation of the Ellis Island Commission. But I am not so much interested in counsel and the expense of having counsel. I do want, though, to have the representatives of the charitable organizations of the different nationalities handling immigration matters at Ellis Island officially recognized by the Government, afforded an oppor-
portunity freely and fairly to be present, and let the light of day in upon the proceedings of the board of special inquiry in every case. That is our procedure as to all trials outside of immigration matters; and it has worked well wherever the Anglo-Saxon law prevails. Every one, including the 48 agents of immigrant societies at Ellis Island, is excluded, except as a stray curiosity-seeker may happen to interest the officials in his desire to go through Ellis Island, and may thus see for a moment what is happening. The counsel of these representa-
tives are very eager to be present. The fact is that it is not deemed expedient, as I understand it, to allow anyone else in. But it is a clear misconception of the law, which President Roosevelt's Ellis Island Commission called attention to in its printed report; but the matter has not yet been remedied.

I have here 25 cases of the past two months, where I know an injustice to have been done by reason of the failure of the immigrant to have counsel and to be properly advised.

Here is a case which I have picked out—the case of Jacob Granat, 19 years of age, who came over on the steamer Bluecher. He was a teacher; single; his country is Galicia. He was destined to an uncle, H. Granat, living at 199 East Seventh Street, New York City. He had $32 in cash. His passage was paid by himself. Why that man should have been excluded, when this is a full and fair transcript of the case, I cannot tell.

MR. GOLDFogle. What was the ground assigned for his exclusion?

MR. KOHLER. He was excluded as likely to become a public charge.

MR. GOLDFogle. How was it possible that he would be-
come a public charge?
Mr. Kohler. I have stated that in every one of these 25 cases, I have not any doubt that if we could have gotten them into court the applicant would have been admitted.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. But the Department surely must have assigned some reason for excluding him.

Mr. Kohler. The ground assigned was that he was likely to become a public charge.

Mr. Burnett. Was it not perhaps because of physical defects?

Mr. Kohler. No; there were no physical defects in his case. In every case where there is a physical defect our records show just what it is.

Mr. Sabath. I can give you the reason that was given to me, viz., that if they deport them, it will discourage immigration. That was the reason given me about these 20 Bulgarians.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. I cannot conceive of that reason.

Mr. Burnett. Who gave it to you?

Mr. Sabath. That was the reason that was given to me by an official. They had no other reason.

Mr. Bennett. Suppose you give us another case.

Mr. Kohler. Certainly. Here is the case of Gulda Oliver. The exclusion was on the 18th day of February of this year. I ought to have stated that the other case was decided on the 20th of January, 1910. That is probably the date of application for admission. This Gulda Oliver, a woman of 27 years of age, came over on the steamer Marne. She was a domestic. She was single. She came from Galicia. She was destined to a cousin, Morris Halpern, 155 Rivington Street. She had $24. Her passage was paid by herself. She was
formerly in the United States for two years. And we need domestics.

MR. MOORE, of Pennsylvania. What was her age?

MR. KOHLER. Twenty-seven.

MR. BURNETT. What ground was assigned?

MR. KOHLER. Likelihood to become a public charge.

MR. BENNET. Is it not stated in connection with those cases that the reason they are likely to become a public charge is that they are going to a congested city, to wit, New York City?

MR. KOHLER. I do not think so.

MR. BENNET. I have seen cases of that kind.

MR. KOHLER. It does happen on occasion; but they say that though they introduce no evidence as to that. It is utterly illegal. The law requires the board to decide the cases upon the evidence adduced before it.

MR. MOORE, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kohler, did you have a chance to look at that testimony at all?

MR. KOHLER. I have not in these particular cases. I have compared these records with many full transcripts of the evidence.

MR. MOORE, of Pennsylvania. I agree with you that if the records given by you are complete there would appear to have been no reason for sending either of those persons back. Yet there must have been something, some other reason given, than that which you assign.

MR. KOHLER. I have seen scores of records—we had a number of them in these habeas corpus proceedings—that were just about the same.

MR. BURNETT. Why was not habeas corpus obtained there?
Mr. Kohler. Because Congress provided in 1891 that the decision shall be final, and reviewable only on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Burnett. But you got some others off on habeas corpus.

Mr. Kohler. In those cases we applied to the court on the theory that because they had denied us any opportunity to argue the appeal, either personally or by brief, there was a denial even of the semblance of law. For that reason we got into court, and if the court took jurisdiction at all it would have had to decide the whole matter, including the merits. But when we came near getting a judicial construction of those words in these cases, between adjournments all four of our men were admitted. Of course we could not protest against that, and our test cases disappeared.

Mr. Bennett. Would you mind if we sent to the Department to get the records and see what are the exact facts in these cases?

Mr. Kohler. I shall be very glad to have you do so.

Mr. Bennett. Suppose you take ten of them.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. I would suggest that you pick out ten cases—the ten that you regard as the most flagrant—so that we may inquire into the facts.

Mr. Kohler. And I would also like to suggest that the letter of recommendation of the Commissioner at New York should accompany them, in order to intelligently present the case.

Mr. Bennett. There would be no letter of recommendation if they were not appealed.

Mr. Kohler. They were nearly all appealed.
Mr. Bennet. Were all of them appealed? Pick out appealed cases, then.

Mr. Kohler. Yes; in this first case there was an appeal taken.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. Under what auspices was the appeal taken?

Mr. Kohler. The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, which Mr. Williams has commended as one of the two very best, if not the best, of these organizations on Ellis Island.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. Then the immigrant did have the benefit of counsel to that extent?

Mr. Kohler. After the board of special inquiry had decided the case and when he took an appeal.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. The appeal was taken under the auspices of the society, and by its advice?

Mr. Kohler. By its advice.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. And with its assistance?

Mr. Kohler. Exactly.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania. And as the result of that appeal, the decision still was that he should be deported because he was likely to become a public charge?

Mr. Kohler. That is right.

Mr. Burnett. In other words, the decision of the board of inquiry was sustained by the Secretary?

The last speaker was Mr. Cutler. He spoke of himself as an example of the kind of immigrant who came here as a result of the Russian pogroms, in which his father had been killed and his mother and sisters had escaped through the friendship of some of their Christian neighbors. He argued
that the success which it has been his good fortune to meet with, merely showed what possibilities for good to this country lie in the immigrants from Russia, and how such restrictive measures as the Hayes or any similar bills would not only bring hardship upon refugees from political and religious persecution, but would deprive the country of a population which it needs and to which it owes its greatness. As evidence of the extent to which the immigrant was contributing to the importance of the country, he cited statistics showing that in an old State like Rhode Island, in almost all pursuits, the foreign born contribute a greater percentage of employees than the native born, a fact to which Rhode Island owes its industrial importance. In conclusion, he protested against any further restrictive measures as being obnoxious to the welfare of the country and utterly bad.

APPENDIX I


It had early occurred to those interested in bettering city conditions that one means of relief would be to assist migration to the interior, to country districts.

This means, indeed, was suggested at the very time the immigration problem itself was formulated in the report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism for 1819, already quoted from. The managers say:

"It would prove a great relief could means of employment be found (for the immigrants) when they enter our city. Many thousands who arrive in this country from Europe have been servants or manufacturers, and do not understand the art of husbandry; yet many arrive in destitute condition who have worked on the soil. A great many others are vigorous, healthy, and capable of learning the art of agriculture. Could some communication be opened with our great farmers and landholders in the interior, and ways and means be provided for the transportation of able-bodied foreigners into the interior and labor be provided for them, it appears to the managers that beneficial consequences might flow from the expedient. Many, very many, foreigners who are honest and industrious and who, for want of employ-
ment, are liable to become paupers, would gladly depart into the
country and labor upon the soil or in workshops, could they thus
obtain a bare living. In this case our city would be somewhat
relieved, the number on our criminal calendar diminished, and
the emigrant now on the brink of pauperism, or begging alms and
receiving charitable aid, become useful to himself and to the com-


munity. Instead of bringing up his children in idleness, tempta-
tion, and crime, he would see them amalgamated with the gen-
eral mass of our population, deriving benefits from our school sys-
tems, our moral institutions, and our habits of industry.”

“They (the Irish) had an utter distaste for felling forests and
turning up the prairies for themselves. They preferred to stay
where another race would furnish them with food, clothing, and
labor, and hence were mostly found loitering on the lines of the
public works in villages and in the worst portions of the large
cities, where they competed with the negroes, between whom
and themselves there was an inveterate dislike, for the most de-
grading employments.”

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**Extract from a Paper Entitled “Imminent Dangers to the In-
stitutions of the United States through Foreign Immigration, etc.,” by “An American” (S. F. B. Morse). 1835**

(In speaking of the immigration of previous years as compared
with that of the day:) Then, we were few, feeble, and scattered.
Now, we are numerous, strong, and concentrated. Then our
accessions of immigration were real accessions of strength from
the ranks of the learned and the good, from enlightened mechanic
and artisan and intelligent husbandman. Now, immigration is
the accession of weakness, from the ignorant and vicious, or the
priest-ridden slaves of Ireland and Germany, or the outcast ten-
ants of the poorhouses and prisons of Europe.

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**Extract from an Open Letter to Aaron Clark, Mayor of New
York City, Signed “A Native.” 1837**

When foreigners come to us in large bodies, they are desirous
of living together, and by that course they preserve the whole

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1 Second Annual Report, Managers of Society for Prevention of
Pauperism in New York City, 1819.
2 Association for Improvement of Condition of the Poor, 1860,
page 50.
current of their prejudices and national peculiarities and never
become transformed to our habits of thinking and acting.

Not one-half of their sufferings are made public. Living in
small apartments, destitute of pure air, cleanliness, and wholes-
some food, they die in multitudes in every part of the country.

Our lands, under the culture of foreigners, will yield but little
more than half as much as under our own husbandry.

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Extract from a Memorial to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen
of the City of New York, by the General Committee
of Native Americans, June, 1837

... During the last seven years 296,259 foreigners arrived
at this port (New York) alone—equal in amount to the present
population of the whole city. Sixty thousand five hundred and
fifty-one arrived in the year 1836—double the amount that came
in 1830. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight arrived
here between the 9th and 13th of the present month—June, 1837.

On the 1st of January, 1837, 982 foreigners and 227 native
American citizens had been admitted to the hospital at Bellevue.
The preceding year, on the 1st day of May last, there were in the
almshouse 1437 paupers. Allowing the same proportion of for-
eigners as in the hospital, there would be 1068 foreigners and 369
native American citizens in the almshouse.

It appears from the report of a commission monthly appointed
by the board of aldermen of this city that there are at the date
of this report 3070 paupers in the almshouse, more than three-
fourths of whom are foreigners. How many more of this class
live upon private charities, let the swarm of mendicants who
daily and nightly infest our streets attest.

... At a recent date it appears that the number of convicts
confined in Sing Sing were 800, of whom 603 were foreigners.

In the year ending in August, 1836, there were received in the
Boston house of refuge 866 paupers, 516 of whom were foreigners.
From the 1st of January to April 25, 1837, there were 264 paupers
admitted to the same house of refuge, 160 of whom were aliens.

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Extracts from the "Address of the Delegates of the Native
American National Convention," Philadelphia,
July 4, 1845

It is an incontrovertible truth that the civil institutions of the
United States of America have been seriously affected and that
they now stand in imminent peril from the rapid and enormous increase in the body of residents of foreign birth, imbued with foreign feelings and of an ignorant and immoral character.

But for the last twenty years the road to civil preferment and participation in the legislative and executive government of the land has been laid broadly open, alike to the ignorant, the vicious, and the criminal; and a large proportion of the foreign body of citizens and voters now constitute a representation of the worst and most degraded of the European population—victims of social oppression or personal vices, utterly divested by ignorance or crime of the moral and intellectual requisites of political self-government.

The almshouses of Europe are emptied upon our coast, and this by our own invitation—not casually, or to a trivial extent—but systematically and upon a constantly increasing scale. . . . The United States are rapidly becoming the lazar house and penal colony of Europe. . . .

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**Extract from the Resolutions Adopted by the Convention, July 5 and 7, 1845**

. . . . Believing that ruin, if it come, will come through a perversion and abuse of that right [suffrage];
Believing that such perversion and abuse to have already prevailed and to be now increasing to an alarming extent;
Believing that the greatest source of evil in this respect is to be found in the rapid influx of ignorant foreigners, and the facility with which they are converted into citizens. . . .

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"The almshouse returns show that about 86 per cent of the persons relieved by charitable aid are of foreign birth, of which 69 per cent were Irish and about 10 per cent German, or nearly 7 Irish to 1 German. As the Irish population, however, is nearly twice that of the German, the actual ratio is about 3½ Irish to 1 German, and 5 Irish to 1 American." ¹

¹ Report of Association for Improvement of Condition of the Poor, 1860, p. 49.
In chronic pauperism, as contrasted with that temporary condition of want requiring relief into which any immigrant might fall while going through the process of industrial adjustment, the Irish were far in the lead. A confidential list published by one charitable society, of cases on their hands for three years and over, and giving names and addresses, showed that the great bulk of such cases were Irish. On this list, comprising 650 names, there were only 4 which could be recognized as distinctly German; of the rest, all might, and a great majority must, have belonged to persons of Irish birth or descent.

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The crude impression, then, that the less crowded a country the easier and more rapid is the dispersion of population, would seem to be quite the reverse of the truth. There was apparently a greater tendency for immigrants to remain in seaboard cities in 1817, when the interior was an untrodden wilderness, than in 1860. The fact seems to be (within limits and subject to modifications) that as the population increases and becomes more highly organized, adjustment to the social framework and dispersion from cities become easier of accomplishment. Thus, in the first half of the nineteenth century the opening of the wilderness, the growth of manufacturing industries in interior towns and cities, the development of transportation and ways of communication by mail and telegraph, were all means of facilitating the passage of the emigrant from the place where his presence was not desired and his labor not especially needed to places where his presence was not particularly objected to and his labor was greatly needed.

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"So large are the aggregations of different foreign nationalities," the report goes on to say, "that they no longer conform to our habits, opinions, and manners; on the contrary, create for themselves distinct communities, almost as impervious to American sentiments and influences as are the inhabitants of Dublin or Hamburg. . . . . They have their own theaters, recreations, amusements, military and national organizations; to a great ex-
tent their own schools, churches, and trade unions; their own newspapers, and periodical literature.”

... The inhabitants of the district were largely of foreign birth; about one-half the population were Irish, about one-fourth Germans, the remainder were Americans, Swedes and Danes. About two-thirds of the population were laborers and mechanics with their families; the remainder were retail shopkeepers and keepers of hotels and sailors' and immigrants' boarding houses. A large element of the population was a floating one, consisting of travellers, immigrants, sailors, and "vagabonds without a habitation and almost without a name.”

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CHURCH AND STATE IN THE UNITED STATES
[By J. P. Thomson, Boston, Osgood, 1873]

A very large percentage of vice and crime in the United States, especially in the great cities, is chargeable to European immigration. The police statistics of New York show that the vast majority of prisoners arrested for criminal offenses are of European birth, and of these, again, the great majority are natives of Ireland. Thus, reared under the European systems of state religion, prisoners, baptized, taught and confirmed in state churches or, as in Ireland, reared under the imperious ecclesiastical authority of Rome, become outlaws of American society. America owes to Europe those two deadly foes of evangelical religion, Romanism and Rationalism; while Mormonism is recruited almost entirely from Northern Europe.

Hence the feeling is quite prevalent in the United States that a system of state religion tends toward practical heathenism and unbelief; that its training tends to substitute forms and dogmas for a personal religious faith, and its restraints and compulsions tend to produce a reaction against all belief; while the free religious system of the United States develops in church members the sense of personal responsibility and the spirit of religious activity; and the exhibition of these commands the respect of the community for religion and infuses into society a healthy moral sentiment, which in turn sustains the state in enforcing essential morality by the authority of law.

1 Report of the Association for Improvement of the Poor, 1867, p. 42.
2 Report Council of Hygiene, p. 5.
Note.—Of 80,532 prisoners arrested by the police of New York in 1867, only 27,156 were of American birth; and of the 53,376 foreigners who disturbed the peace of the city, 38,128 were Irish. From 1860 to 1868 there were within the precincts of the New York metropolitan police, 706,288 arrests. Of these there were 204,129 Americans, the foreigners numbering 502,159, of which 373,341 were Irish. This preponderance of foreign-born criminals is peculiar to New York, where naturally the worst elements of immigration would remain. The same ratio appears in the country at large.

The following facts are authentic. In prison in the United States on June 1, 1871, there were 32,901 prisoners thus distributed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native whites</td>
<td>16,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored people</td>
<td>8,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born</td>
<td>8,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total prisoners</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,901</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native white population</td>
<td>28,111,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored population</td>
<td>4,880,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born population</td>
<td>5,567,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total population</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,558,371</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

showing that (assuming all in prison to be criminals) there is at least one criminal in every 1172 of the population, one in every 1744 of our native white population, one in every 637 of our foreign-born population, and one in every 605 of our colored population.

When European journals picture crime as abounding in the United States, they should have the candor to add that, though foreigners compose only one-sixth of the total white population, they furnish one-third of the white criminals, and, in the ratio of criminals, are on a level with the ignorant and degraded negroes.

Their crimes are not a fruit of American society.
## Growth of Cities (Population in Thousands)

[Encyclopedia of Social Reform, New York, 1908, p. 234]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>2,362</td>
<td>4,211</td>
<td>4,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>4,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>2,448</td>
<td>2,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>2,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>1,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>1,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>1,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>1,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>1,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg¹</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester²</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Including Altona. ²Including Salford.

## Population in Cities of 100,000 or Over

[Encyclopedia of Social Reform, New York, 1908, p. 235]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1800¹ total population in such cities</th>
<th>Per cent of population</th>
<th>1850² total</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
<th>1900³ total</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,393,338</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>14,208,347</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>397,870</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain and</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,092,745</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>4,791,886</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,193,487</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>767,336</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1,666,900</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4,876,869</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria</td>
<td>186,380</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>617,000</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>9,108,814</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland and Belgium</td>
<td>217,622</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>618,587</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2,337,714</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>167,607</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>682,921</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1,006,899</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>359,000</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>275,286</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>447,417</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>1,425,000</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2,318,359</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>282,000</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>484,942</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2,452,851</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>156,503</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>505,763</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>111,485</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Sweden and Denmark</td>
<td>100,975</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>123,123</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>878,069</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>596,000</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1,123,698</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5,723,918</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,448,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,249,987</td>
<td></td>
<td>58,687,788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Approximate date. ²Prussia. ³England and Wales. ⁴Holland. ⁵Sweden. ⁶Germany.
## Population of Cities of 20,000 or Over

**[Encyclopedia of Social Reform, New York, 1908, p. 235]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1800(^1) total population in such cities</th>
<th>1860(^1) total population</th>
<th>1900(^1) total</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>201,416</td>
<td>2,271,680</td>
<td>20,795,716</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>175,237</td>
<td>689,448</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain and Ireland</td>
<td>2,283,868 (^2)</td>
<td>7,640,912</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,840,386</td>
<td>3,311,500</td>
<td>8,668,036</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria</td>
<td>845,500 (^3)</td>
<td>2,784,000</td>
<td>14,300,000</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland and Belgium</td>
<td>721,342 (^4)</td>
<td>1,882,703 (^5)</td>
<td>3,587,525</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,112,877</td>
<td>1,489,638</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>415,238</td>
<td>470,606</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>448,000</td>
<td>720,548</td>
<td>4,044,000</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>526,602</td>
<td>1,709,688</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>31,125</td>
<td></td>
<td>212,762</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Sweden and Denmark</td>
<td>173,627 (^6)</td>
<td>297,795 (^6)</td>
<td>1,293,326</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,088,000</td>
<td>2,530,954</td>
<td>10,792,247</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 10,365,141            26,546,965                                     96,103,364

---


### Some Comparative Statistics

**[Encyclopedia of Social Reform, New York, 1908, p. 234]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Density per acre</th>
<th>Death rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>4,654,437</td>
<td>75,575</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>4,014,000</td>
<td>197,760</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>2,714,000</td>
<td>19,259</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>2,063,000</td>
<td>15,576</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>1,674,000</td>
<td>43,980</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>131,920</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1,500,596</td>
<td>82,800</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>1,487,000</td>
<td>71,679</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>872,000</td>
<td>94,693</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>631,185</td>
<td>19,593</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>798,773</td>
<td>12,796</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>710,837</td>
<td>17,792</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. With suburbs.
APPENDIX II

LETTERS TO REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH F. O'CONNELL

CAMBRIDGE, MASS, FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to invite your attention to the following statement of the principles which should govern the national legislation on immigration:

1. Our country needs the labor of every honest and healthy immigrant who has the intelligence and enterprise to come hither.

2. Existing legislation is sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants.

3. Educational tests should not be applied at the moment of entrance to the United States, but at the moment of naturalization.

4. The proper educational test is capacity to read in English or in the native tongue, not the Bible or the Constitution of the United States, but newspaper items in some recent English or native newspaper which the candidate can not have seen.

5. The attitude of Congress and the laws should be hospitable and not repellent.

The only questions which are appropriate are, is he healthy, strong, and desirous of earning a good living? Many illiterates have common sense, sound bodies, and good characters. Indeed, it is not clear that education increases much the amount of common sense which nature gave the individual. An educational test is appropriate at the time when the foreigner proposes to become a voting citizen. He ought then to know how to read.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

NOTRE DAME, IND., FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN O'CONNELL: In reply to your request for an expression of my views on the subject of immigration and naturalization, I desire to say that I am well pleased with the present laws relating to the exclusion of undesirable immigrants.

I am not in favor of any educational test as applied to immigrants desiring to enter the United States, though an educational test is entirely proper before naturalization. It is not advisable to insist on ability to read the English language, however, before an immigrant can be naturalized.

I am strongly in favor of excluding from this country all immigrants who profess the doctrines of anarchy.

Very sincerely, yours,

JOHN CAVANAUGH, C. S. C., President.
IN DEFENSE OF THE IMMIGRANT

The University of Chicago, February 28, 1910.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 23d instant was received. I am not in favor of the restriction of immigration on the basis of the ability to read some European language. There is no doubt that the ability in question is desirable. At the same time, the conditions of workingmen in the old country and their conditions in our country are radically different. If they are industrious and honest and thrifty they will make useful citizens, and their children, having the opportunity of attending our free public schools, will acquire the needed education. In my opinion the requirements for naturalization ought to be made more strict, and at that point it might well be that an intelligence requirement should be embodied. A man should not become a citizen of this country and thereby, as under the laws of most of our States, entitled to the suffrage, unless he has a fair understanding of the nature of free government.

Very truly, yours,

Harry Pratt Judson.

Georgetown University,

Sir: Regarding the educational test as a means of restricting immigration, on which question there is an agitation to report out a bill, I beg leave to submit the following:

(1) The educational test should be applied to the voter, not to the immigrant.

(2) The laws restraining immigration are sufficiently drastic, and, if put into execution, will safeguard the country. Those who have openly taught immorality and favored anarchy should be excluded rather than the illiterates.

An illiterate artisan is not necessarily an ignorant or undesirable immigrant. Our whole past history proves that such men may serve the country in their proper sphere.

Very truly, yours,

Joseph Himmel, President.

Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y., March 4, 1910.

Dear Sir: I have your communication of February 23, with the inclosed copy of the letter of ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, on the subject of the admission of immigrants into the United States.
I fully concur in the views expressed by President Eliot, and I do not think I can express them in clearer, more forcible or appropriate language.

Very truly, yours,

J. G. Schurman.

BOSTON COLLEGE,
BOSTON, MASS., February 25, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. O'CONNELL: I am pleased to know that you are a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, because I think that you can render the country effective service. The proposed educational test seems to me to be a fatal mistake.

(1) Does not the country need the toil of every intelligent, active, and moral worker who comes to us?
(2) The proper time for the educational test is when the immigrant seeks to be naturalized.
(3) Let existing legislation be enforced before new laws are enacted. The wise regulations already made, if enforced, would bar out undesirable subjects.
(4) There are millions of acres in the West waiting for these farm-loving immigrants. I am sure that you will insist upon these truths.

Ever yours, sincerely,

T. I. Gasson, S. J.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5670 AND NECROLOGY

JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

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

UNITED STATES

1909

JULY

6. Republican League of Brownsville meets and draws up resolutions to Congressmen asking for withdrawal of Commissioner Williams' "$25 order."

7. Department of State, at request of American Jewish Committee, cables to United States Consul at Odessa for information respecting reported pogroms in Bessarabia, and July 9 receives following reply: "Report of Jews massacred at Bessarabia unfounded. Condition of country quiet."

9. Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, New York City, protests against recent order of Immigration Commissioner Williams demanding certain special qualifications for immigrants before admission.

11. Monument dedicated at San Francisco, Cal., to memory of Benjamin Kreigh, killed in explosion on battleship "Georgia," while saving comrades.

12. Four Russian Jews appear in Court on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Max J. Kohler and Abram I. Elkus for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and American Jewish Committee, to prevent deportation.

15. Leon Kamaiky calls on President Taft and protests against Commissioner Williams' rulings.


AUGUST

10. Henry M. Goldfogle, Justice Benjamin Hoffmann and Coroner Julius Harburger confer with Commissioner Williams regarding deportation of Jewish immigrants.
13. Several Grand Masters of Jewish Orders meet in conference with Congressmen Goldfogle and Sabath and decide to ask Secretary Nagle for a conference.

13. 32,400 acres of land in southern part of Georgia secured by Rabbi A. R. Levy, of Chicago, for settlement by Jewish farmers.

18. Report that United States Ambassador to Russia is instructed to re-open negotiations on subject of passports.

18-19. First Annual Plowing Contest of Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J.

25. Conference of representatives of American Jewish Committee, New York Jewish Community, American Jewish Society for Regulation of Immigration, and certain Grand Masters, discusses the situation at Ellis Island and decides to issue a statement.

SEPTEMBER

5. Arbitration of Shochetim, dealers, and representatives of Jewish Community of New York. Temporary agreement reached and dealers agree to leave matter in hands of special committee.

10. Vorwärts charges A. Evalenko, New York City, with being Russian spy, on ground that he publishes books at a loss to ingratiate himself with Russian revolutionaries. He asks for appointment of committee to investigate the charge.

11. Fiftieth anniversary of installation of late Benjamin Szold as Rabbi, Oheb Shalom, Baltimore, Md.

17. Second Avenue Railroad Co., New York City, grants leave of absence to Jewish conductors and guards on New Year's Day and Day of Atonement.

24. Harlem Evening High School, New York City, inaugurates class in Hebrew.

25. Stock Exchange, Cleveland, O., closes on Yom Kippur, out of respect for its four Jewish members.

27. Conference between number of local representatives and immigration officials, as to affairs on Ellis Island.

OCTOBER

12. At meeting of Jewish Community of New York, instructions issued to Dr. H. P. Mendes to secure 25 suitable auditoriums and halls for places of worship for high holy days next year, as plan proved successful this year.

12. Kosher Butchers' Union, New York, declare general strike. Demand among other things abolition of boarding house system for apprentices and more sanitary working conditions.

16. Public monument erected in Indianapolis, to Nathan Morris, as memorial for bravery, resulting in loss of his life.


26. Executive Committee of Jewish Community of New York issue protest against article by Turner, in McClure's for November, on "White Slave Traffic."

30. Catholic News publishes article by Rev. Jas. B. Curry and an editorial, disapproving of McClure article on "White Slave Traffic."

November 5. Edwin J. Frisk, magistrate, Des Moines, Iowa, requires constable to summon Jews exclusively for jury service, in case of Jewish parties to suit on trial, stating it to be fairest way to receive just verdict; and intimates he may extend custom to other races and nationalities.

5. School Board of Bridgeport, Pa., vote to discontinue reading of Bible in public schools, and recitation of Lord's Prayer.

6. Memorial tablet unveiled at Temple Har Sinai, Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md., in memory of Dr. David Einhorn, first Rabbi of Congregation.

6. Independent Order B'rith Abraham, New York City, calls mass meeting to protest against Turner's article on White Slave Traffic, McClure's, November, 1909.

8. Visit of Reuben Brainin to United States.


10. Services at Temple Beth El, New York City, in honor of late Rabbi David Einhorn, to commemorate one hundredth anniversary of his birth.
11. Question of intermarriage discussed at meeting of Central Conference of American Rabbis; resolutions adopted.

12. Services at Temple Emanuel, New York City, in honor of late Rabbi Samuel Adler, to commemorate one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

17. Virginia Judge renders decision that Jews who observe the Sabbath cannot be prosecuted under the Sunday Law for working or trading on Sunday.

19. One hundred Boston Jews gather in meeting to unite on platform for good government. Committee appointed to confer with good-government forces and co-operate with them.

20. One hundredth anniversary of death of Moses Mendes Seixas observed at Shearith Israel Congregation, New York City.


December

1. Henry Hellman, New York, offers National Farm School 750 acres of land in Tyrone, Polk County, N. C., valued at $25,000, stipulating that Farm School graduates should be settled as farmers on that land.


6. Congregation Beth Israel, Macon (Ga.), celebrates fiftieth anniversary.

10. National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., celebrates tenth anniversary.

10. Petition presented to Chicago School Board requesting that sectarian teachings in public schools and particularly singing of Christian hymns be discontinued.

11. Joseph Eichberg Chair of Physiology established in Ohio-Miami Medical College of University of Cincinnati.

January

2. First Hungarian (Congregation) Agudath Achim, Chicago, Ill., celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.
11. Hebrew Relief Society of Cleveland, O., passes resolution to keep its doors closed on Saturdays instead of Sundays as heretofore.

15. Services in synagogues of New York City to raise united voice against child labor. Rabbis H. P. Mendes, Grossman, Harris, Schulman and Silverman among local members of New York Ministers' Auxiliary to National Child Labor Committee.


18. Committee of Rabbis of Jewish Community of New York undertake regulation of Kosher food supply. Attempt to be made to determine what restaurants, butchers, delicatessen stores, etc., are entitled to be designated as Kosher.

19. Conference held at Washington, D. C., in office of E. D. Durand, director of census, at request of Wm. Lieberman, supervisor of census, second district, New York. Question regarding examinations for census enumerators, and their work on Jewish Sabbath considered. Department decides that all those having religious scruples will be afforded opportunity to take examination on Saturday evenings and will be able to do their census work on Sundays.

21. Two hundred families, Indianapolis, boycott Kosher butchers.

23. Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, New York City, at annual meeting, decides to call international conference of Jewish immigration societies to discuss immigration to America.

23. Mount Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, reject proposal to federate with Jewish institutions according to terms of Louis Heinsheimer's will.

30. Jacob H. Schiff urges Jews to leave New York, in talk before Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York City.

30. Establishment of correspondence school for Hebrew, Jewish history and Jewish literature suggested at semi-annual meeting of Jewish Chautauqua Society, Philadelphia, Pa. National federation of Jewish schools proposed in
order to establish uniformity in curricula, by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dropsie College president.

February


10. Senator Linthicum, Md., introduces bill asking for appropriation of $5000 yearly for two years, for support of Jewish Home for Consumptives, near Reisterstown. Bill passed appropriating $3500 for two years.

10. Information received from Odessa, Russia, by American Jewish Committee, that persecution of Jews by Tolmatcheff is unabated.


11. Assemblyman Levy introduces in New York State legislature bill to secure exemption of Sabbath observers from Sunday labor laws.

13. Meeting in appreciation of life and art of late Louis Loeb held by Judeans, New York City.

21. Rabbi I. Idleson, Denver, Colo., purchases 640 acres for farming purposes, near Ault, and proposes to employ Jewish farmers and devote land to practical philanthropy.

27. Committee on Conciliation, to act as Beth Din, created by Jewish Community of New York.

28. Leon Kamaiky and Jacob Saphirstein, New York City, interview President regarding recognition of American passport by Russia. President states he has instructed American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Mr. Rockhill, to make strong representations to Russian government.

March

3. Meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, as farewell testimonial for Reuben Brainin.

4. Tichenor Bill for purpose of making teaching of Bible obligatory in public schools of Kentucky defeated in State Senate.

8. Hebrew Institute, Chicago, Ill., destroyed by fire.

9. Emma Lazarus Memorial Room endowed by Jewish women of Nashville, Tenn., in Baptist Memorial Hospital Fund.


11. Hearing of American Jewish Committee, Board of Delegates, and Independent Order of B’nai B’rith before Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives.
20. Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station of Haifa, Palestine, organized, New York City. For officers, see p. 241.


22. American Jewish Committee announces it has received advices from Berlin stating expulsion of Jews from various cities in Russia reaches magnitude never attained before. Hundreds of families living for years in Kieff, Riga, Kasan, and Voronezh, driven out.


APRIL

1. A. Leo Weil, Pittsburg, Pa., protests publicly on political condition of city and takes Mayor to task for offering no assistance in righting it.

4. Order issued by Superintendent of Public Schools, Cleveland, O., to principals of schools, that "Merchant of Venice" is not again to be taught in public schools.

5. Percy Williams, New York, manager eight vaudeville houses, on Rabbi Silverman's protest, decides to bar actors who caricature Jews.

10. Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, celebrates fiftieth anniversary.

15. Cincinnati Jews appeal to Jewish people of United States for funds for publication of new translation of Bible.


24. Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Temple Emanuel, New York City, delivers sermon severely criticising "official" Reform Judaism in America as inadequate, and lacking in appeal to the young, and advocates a re-introduction of traditional ceremonials.

26. Civil Service Commission, Washington, advises Committee on Religious Schools of Council of
Jewish Women that it can recognize only national holidays in its official calendar, and has no authority to observe holidays of any particular faith or sect.

29. American Jewish Committee receives advices from Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden confirming news of brutal expulsion of Jews from Kieff. 2500 Jews ordered to leave, despite assurance of M. Stolypin that expulsion would be postponed.

29. Resolution adopted at annual meeting of Hebrew Education Society, Philadelphia, Pa., to establish David Sulzberger Memorial Fund, to further educational movement originated by him.

MAY

5. Oscar Hammerstein, operatic manager, New York City, applies by telegram from London, to Russian Minister of Interior that Russian Consul-General at London be permitted to visé his American passport, which Russian consular agent had refused.

8. Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rabbi Adolph Rosentreter as Rabbi of Congregation B'nai Emunoh, St. Louis, Mo.

8. Dr. M. Samfield, Rabbi, Memphis, Tenn., elected for life, by Congregation Children of Israel.

8. Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of Beth Israel Congregation, Boston, Mass.

14. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Cincinnati, O., in sermon at Temple Israel, New York City, defends Reform Judaism against criticism of Dr. J. L. Magnes, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel.

19. Lindon Bates, Jr., Assemblyman, representing 29th Assembly District of New York City, offers resolution that Duma be asked to repeal the expulsion order.

20. American Jewish Committee receives cablegram: Forcible expulsions from Kieff now taking place in most brutal manner, many new expulsions of those hitherto exempted occurring. Expulsions from Moscow on increase involving additional hardships.

23. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Rabbi, Temple Emanuel, New York City, not re-elected at annual meeting.

24. Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting at Atlantic City, adopts resolution condemning
Russia for persecution of Jews. Protests especially against recent edict commanding expulsion of Jews in Kieff.

26. Silver Jubilee celebration of Congregation Shaaray Shomayim (First Roumanian American Congregation), New York City.


JUNE

1. Definite refusal received from Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to visé passport of, and protest lodged by Oscar Hammerstein against this action of Russian Government, calling upon the American Government to secure reconsideration of decision of Foreign Minister.

3. American Jewish Committee receives cable from Berlin: Expulsions continue throughout Russia; at lowest estimate 30,000 victims involved, 7000 of whom are from Kieff.

4. Senator T. E. Burton replies to letter of Maurice Weidenthal, editor *Jewish Independent*, regarding expulsion of Jews in Russia, saying, he would endeavor to confer with members of Committee on Foreign Affairs and with Secretary of State.


11. Magistrate Cornell, New York, criticises East Side, commenting on increase in criminality of Jewish youth.

11. State Department publishes report made to Department by American Embassy at St. Petersburg, relating to expulsion of Jews from Kieff.


12. Seventy-five New York meat dealers arrested for violations of Sunday law, despite Mayor Gaynor's assurance that they would not be molested.

18. Public Mass Meeting, Cleveland, O., to protest against expulsions in Russia.

18. Central Federated Union, New York City, condemns Magistrate Cornell for attack upon Jews of East Side and calls for his impeachment.

19. Jewish Community of New York takes measures to establish Kosher kitchens in all Jewish and non-sectarian hospitals and Jewish orphan asylums.

22. Delegation headed by Jacob Ginsburg and Morris Rosenberg, both of Philadelphia, waits upon Senator Penrose, and requests his co-operation in solving passport question between United States and Russia. He promises his aid.

24. Boycott against Kosher meat declared in Providence, R. I.

24. Rabbis Foster and Hoffman request Newark, N. J., school authorities to discontinue Friday evening sessions in public evening schools.


30. Supreme Court of Illinois forbids reading of Bible in public schools.

Necrology

1909

July

2. Isaac L. Lowman, merchant, Los Angeles, Cal.

3. Martha Leventritt (Mrs. David), communal worker, New York City.

7. Solomon Lipman, merchant, Portland, Ore., aged 80.


27. Leopold Markbreit, Mayor, Cincinnati, O., aged 67.

30. Louis Weiss, Rabbi and author, Bradford, Pa., aged 61.

August


15. Morris Stern, school commissioner, New York City.
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SEPTEMBER
11. Elizabeth Hirschfield, authoress, communal worker, Buffalo, N. Y.
15. Samuel Strouse, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 75.
18. Gotthelf Bloch, member Indiana Legislature 1875, Toledo, O., aged 71.
23. Solomon Galinger, Major, Civil War veteran, Rockville Center, L. I.

OCTOBER
5. Falk Vidaver, Rabbi and author, New York City, aged 65.
8. Naphtali Herz Imber, poet, New York City, aged 53.
27. Edmund Hendricks, 7th Regiment veteran, New York City, aged 75.

NOVEMBER
4. Jacob Keller, ex-councilman, Kendallville, Ind., aged 71.
30. Isadore Newman, banker and philanthropist, New Orleans, La., aged 72.

DECEMBER
2. Herman Glogowski, ex-Mayor, Tampa, Fla., aged 55.
2. Isaac Hamburger, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 84.
2. Alfred D. Kohn, physician and member Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
3. Isaac Kohn, captain, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 97.
6. Simeon Bloom, lawyer, soldier, and communal worker, Omaha, Neb.
9. Meyer Goldsmith, Civil War veteran, Avondale, O., aged 82.
18. Sigmund Mannheimer, professor Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., aged 74.
19. Benjamin A. Bonnheim, Rabbi, Cincinnati, O., aged 68.
31. Julius Weis, philanthropist and communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 83.

1910

JANUARY
5. Mrs. Rose Frank, communal worker, New York City, aged 53.
25. Julius Levin, soldier Civil War, Alexandria, La., aged 76.

FEBRUARY
4. Josephine Lazarus, authoress, New York City, aged 64.
23. David Moses Piza, communal worker, New York City, aged 81.
28. Gustav Liebermann, Hebrew scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARCH
2. Joseph L. Sossnitz, scientist and editor, New York City, aged 73.
4. Jules Lazard, physician and professor of physiology, New Orleans, La., aged 34.
4. Solomon Harry Fishblate, ex-Mayor, Wilmington, N. C.
4. Moses Ha-levi Horowitz, dramatist, New York City, aged 66.
6. Hirshel Kobre, Rabbi, New York City, aged 75.
8. Michel Lion, member Orleans Guards, New Orleans, La., aged 77.
15. David Sulzberger, educator and communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72.
17. Jacob A. Newstead, Republican leader 4th Assembly District, ex-deputy collector of port and State tax appraiser, New York City, aged 40.
30. Marcus Witmark, music publisher, New York City, aged 76.

MAY
6. Michel Tobias, ex-alderman, Donaldsonville, La., aged 45.
21. Bernhard Baruch, justice of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., and veteran of Civil War, Brooklyn, N. Y.
22. Joseph Goldsmith, member of city committee, Reading, Pa., aged 68.
29. Joseph Loth, philanthropist, New York City, aged 86.

JUNE
1. Samuel S. Freudenthal, superintendent Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Baltimore, Md., aged 69.
3. Bernard Shoninger, manufacturer organs, New Haven, Conn., aged 82.
5. Simon L. Elsner, surgeon and communal worker, Rochester, N. Y., aged 47.
18. Edward Regensburg, cigar manufacturer, New York City, aged 64.
24. Isaac Schiffman, banker, Huntsville, Ala., aged 54.
16. Monument erected at Nîmes, to Bernard Lazare, destroyed.


1. Public appointments due to change of ministry are Maurice Leven, advocate Court of Appeal, Paris, appointed "sous-chef de cabinet" by minister public works, posts and telegraphs. M. Grunebaum-Ballin appointed sub-director of the "cabinet" of President of the Council, with special charge of questions relating to public worship. Bernard Laroque, advocate Paris Court of Appeal, appointed "sous-chef de cabinet" of Ministry of Justice. M. Sasias appointed chief private secretary of President of the Council. M. Lévy-Ullman, professor of law at Lille University, attached to Sub-Secretarial Department of Ministry of Finance, and charged with mission of research into financial and fiscal legislation. M. Maurice Lévy, inspector-general of bridges and roads, appointed representative of Academy on Council of Polytechnic School.

8. Raphael Georges Lévy, economist and financier, Paris, elected vice-president of new Franco-Persian Union formed to promote good relations between the two countries.

8. Academy of Science, Paris, awards prize of 4000 francs to W. M. Haffkine, for work in connection with inoculation for cholera and bubonic plague.

27. M. Seligmann-Lui, Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs, appointed member of Commission formed by Minister of Labor, France, to consider measures to be taken to minimize effects of cessation of work resulting from periodical economic crises.

**SEPTEMBER**


24. Edouard Millaud, Senator, appointed President of Commission formed by Minister of Commerce and Industry, to deal with situation of silk weaving industry at Lyons.

**OCTOBER**

3. Charles Lyon-Caen, member of Institute of France, attends as delegate the International Naval Conference, at Brussels, participated in by twenty-five countries.

15. Dr. Netter, Academy of Medicine, appointed member of Superior Commission formed by Minister of Marine, to consider prophylactics against infectious diseases.

25. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe presents 50,000 francs to Aero Club of France on occasion of aerial exploit of Comte de Lambert.

25. Discovery reported to *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, Paris, of a series of stone vases, at Jerusalem, some round, some rectangular, contents of which appear to resemble measures of capacity according to system of gauge and mensuration used by the ancient Jews.

25. Paul Strauss, Senator and President of Superior Council Public Relief, Paris, appointed by President to Committee to superintend a Lottery of 77,750,000 francs authorized by the Government.


26. French presidential decree approves list of donors who have enriched National Museum of Louvre, whose names are to be commemorated on marble tablets. List includes names of Barons Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild (1873), M. Noël Bardac (1897), Count Isaac de Camondo, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, Baron and Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild (1901), Baron Arthur de Rothschild (1904). Among explorers figures name of M. Salomon Reinach (1880-82).

26. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, vice-president of Aero Club of France, appointed member of Permanent Aeronautical Committee formed at Ministry of Public Works.

29. Alexandre Cohen, medical staff of Rothschild Hospital, Paris, receives medal of honor from Government.

29. Ferdinand Dreyfus, Senator, and M. Schrameck, Director of Penitentiary Administration at Ministry of Interior, appointed members of Commission charged with drafting of regulations dealing with prisoners who have been conditionally set at liberty.

29. Paul Strauss, Senator, appointed President of Committee formed by Minister of Labor, for relief of workmen, victims of involuntary stoppage of employment.

29. M. Sasias, Paris, appointed President of Court of Justice at Bentré.

29. Consultative Conference decides that Tunisian Jews shall be eligible for French naturalization, and shall be placed under French judicial jurisdiction. Decision requires confirmation of Government.

December

5. Minister of Public Instruction, France, ratifies vote of Council of University of Paris, and reappoints M. Lyon-Caen, Dean of Faculty of Law, for three years.
5. Joseph Reinach, Paris, appointed Vice-President of important group formed at Chamber of Deputies to study question of electoral and administrative reforms.

13. Emanuel Glaser, attached to Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and David Devries, lyric artist at National Theatre of Opéra Comique, appointed Officers of Public Instruction and of the Academy.

13. Lucien Dreyfus, head of Faculty of Medicine of University of Paris, appointed auditor to Superior Council of Public Hygiene of France.

13. Minister of Public Instruction closes Faculty of Law temporarily, as demonstrations of Royalist and anti-Semitic students against M. Lyon-Caen, the dean, continue.

13. Alliance Israélite decides to hold inquiry on spot into moral and material position of Jews in Yemen. Mission entrusted to M. Yomtob Sémach, headmaster of school at Beyrout.

19. Gabriel Lippmann, Faculty of Sciences, Paris, appointed member of Council of Administration of Thiers Trust, object of which is to enable young teachers or students, by means of grants, to devote themselves to researches on scientific work.

19. Alfred Dreyfus, member of Committee formed in Paris for erection of monument to Señor Ferrer, recently shot by order of Spanish Court Martial.

19. M. Briand, President of Council of Ministers, receives deputation of Central Jewish Consistory of France headed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to protest against discrimination against French citizens of Jewish faith wishing to obtain passports for Russia. Prime Minister gives assurance he will consider question with all interest it deserves. League of Rights of Man and of the Citizen also discusses question and intends to take action with view to putting end to special treatment accorded to different categories of citizens.

24. Libre Parole and Temps denounce projected extension of French citizenship to Tunisian Jews.
27. Foreign Minister in course of extended debate in French Chamber promises to enter into pourparlers with Russian Government concerning passports of French Jews.

1910


7. Alliance Israélite Universelle issues announcement to Jewish press, calling upon all its friends to celebrate beginning of its fiftieth year of activity, on Purim.


13. Riots occur in Quartier Latin, Paris, between Royalist and Republican students. Royalists clamor for resignation of Dr. Lyon-Caen, Dean of Faculty of Law. On leaving Faculty Dr. Lyon-Caen is mobbed.

23. Dr. Suss, Medical Officer to General Post Office, Paris, appointed Chevalier of Legion of Honor; Commandant Kahn, commanding Artillery at Montrouge, Judge of First Court-Martial of Paris.

23. Anti-Semitic and Royalist organizations, Paris, show continued hostility to distinguished Jews. Disturb lectures of M. Lyon-Caen, Dean of Faculty of Law, and prevent M. Schrameck, Director of Prisons Department at Ministry of Interior, from delivering lecture on organization of this department.


28. French Government confers on Moïse Bey Cattaui, Cairo, Egypt, President of Cairo Jewish Free Schools Committee, rank of Officier de l'Instruction Publique.

28. MM. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris, contribute 100,000 francs to public fund being raised for purpose of relieving distress occasioned by disastrous floods in city.

February

4. Chevalier of Legion of Honor conferred on Abraham Weil, Assistant Director-General of Ottoman Tobacco Régie; Louis Cerf, President of Syndical Chamber of Merchants in Leather and Skins, and Gaston Bernheim, Commissary General of Fine Arts at Marseilles Colonial Exhibition.


7. Large number of Jews lose property, through Paris flood.

14. M. Lyon-Caen, Paris, resigns as Dean of Faculty of Law, in view of hostile demonstrations.


14. Michel Lévy, Professor at College of France, Paris, appointed member of commission, formed by Presidential decree, to study means of preventing, in future, catastrophes similar to flood which devastated Paris.

March


18. Gustavo Valensin, Chief Physician of Jewish Hospital, and Aldo Ambron, engineer, elected to Alexandria Municipal Council.

25. About twenty Jews candidates for seats in Chamber of Deputies at general election; they include MM. Louis Dreyfus, Javal, Klotz, Joseph Reinach and Théodor Reinach.

April

1. M. Regnault, Minister of France, informs Central Committee of Alliance Israélite he has requested French Consul at Fez to bring cruel treatment of Jews to notice of Sultan and to remind him of formal promises which latter
gave to M. Regnault during visit to Sherifflan Court. M. Regnault expresses conviction that Sultan will not fail to send to Maghzen orders to treat Jews with justice and equity.

1. French Consul-General in Crete assures Alliance Israélite that Jews of Island (recently object of "blood-accusation") may count on his protection.

8. Dr. George Rosenthal, clinical chief at St. Antoine Hospital, Paris, discovers serum which he declares is cure for rheumatic fever. Academy of Sciences appoints special commission to investigate new remedy.

15. Law passed by both Houses of Parliament, permitting native Tunisians to contract military engagements for three, four or five years in French regiments stationed on continent, and in French Navy. New law has specially in view young Jews who hitherto were unable to enter African regiments of Foreign Legion unless they bound themselves for minimum of five years. When period of service is completed, it will facilitate acquiring of French naturalization, hitherto refused even to lawyers, engineers, and those who studied and obtained degrees at Universities and Superior Schools in France.


May


13. René Worms, editor Revue Internationale de Sociologie, France, elected Foreign Member of Section of Moral and Political Sciences of Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

13. M. Durckheim, Professor Faculty of Letters, Paris University, appointed member of Consultative Committee of Public Instruction.

13. Charles Lyon-Caen, member Institute of France, elected foreign member of Academy of Belgium (Moral Sciences Section).
20. M. Dennery, Principal Private Secretary to Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, France, appointed Inspector-General, and charged with direction of Superior School of Posts and Telegraphs.

20. French Government confers cross of Officer of Legion of Honor on Lieut.-Col. Mayer, 3d Regiment of Colonial Infantry. Cross of Chevalier of Legion bestowed on Dr. May, of Military Medical Staff.

20. E. Léon, of Avignon, decorated with Tunisian Order of the Nicham, Second Class, with the rosette of officer.

22. Jubilee of Alliance Israélite Universelle celebrated at Tangier, Morocco.

27. Felix Alcan, publisher; Emile Cahen, Professor School of Mines; and Alphonse Kahn, Director of Galeries Lafayette, all of Paris, appointed officers, and Leopold Weill, Consulting Engineer, Paris, Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

JUNE

3. French Academy of Fine Arts awards Monbinnes Prize of 3000 francs to M. André Gédalge, composer of music.

3. MM. Goldsmidt and Crémieux, Chiefs of Squadron in French Colonial Artillery, appointed Chief Engineers in Corps of Engineers of Naval Artillery.

3. Henry Caro-Delvaille, painter, appointed Chevalier of Legion of Honor, France.

3. Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus appointed member of committee formed by French Minister of Labor to draft regulations for pensions recently voted by Parliament. M. Camille Sée, Counsellor of State, and Professor Albert Wahl, of Paris Faculty of Law, appointed members of Committee for Reform of French Civil Code. M. Crémieux, Doctor of Laws, is one of secretaries of last-named committee.

10. Lucien Lévy, Chief of Battalion of Engineers, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in active service in French Army.

10. Georges Cahen and Jacques Helbronner (a member of Central Consistory of Jews of France) appointed “Maitres des Requêtes” at Council of State.
21-22. Conference of Rabbis, Paris, decides that, if necessary, women may be counted for Minyan; marriages may be celebrated during 'Omer, after urging postponement; in cases of cremation, rabbis allowed to officiate before cremation but not after; quarterly examinations of candidates for Bar Mitzvah decided on.

24. Charles Lyon-Caen, member Institute of France, appointed one of two French delegates to international conference at The Hague.

24. Lieut.-Colonel Bernheim, of French Army, appointed Officer of Legion of Honor.

(end). Senator Paul Strauss elected President of Commission charged by Minister of Labor to distribute amount provided for in budget of 1909 as subventions to relief funds in case of involuntary stoppage of labor.

(end). Colonel Bloch promoted to grade of General of Brigade, and appointed to command brigade of infantry at Bourg.

Necrology

1909

September
17. Isaac Uhry, author, Bordeaux, aged 72.

October

November

December

1910

January

March
4. Simon Lévy, retired Chief of Squadron of Artillery, Nancy, aged 85.

May
20 Jules Rosenfeld, chevalier of Legion of Honor, Versailles, aged 86.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5670 AND NECROLOGY

JUNE
(end). Jules Gommes, chevalier of Legion of Honor, Bayonne, aged 90.

1909

JULY
4. Isak Perlmutter, of Hungary, awarded gold medal of International Art Exhibition at Munich.
16. Walter Cohen, appointed Assistant-Director of the Provincial Museum, Bonn, Germany.
16. Felix Liebermann elected honorary member of Royal Academy and of Royal Society of Literature, London.

AUGUST
16. Ludwig Herrmann, Jewish Ordinary Professor, Berlin, awarded Order of the Crown, Second Class, on occasion of jubilee as doctor.

SEPTEMBER
3. Emperor bestows Order of Red Eagle on Herr Berthold Israel.
10. Anti-Semitic Reform Party in Saxony selects thirteen candidates for approaching general election for the Diet.
24. Higher authorities at Carlsruhe veto decision of Slaughter House Committee prohibiting Jewish method of killing animals in new public abattoir.
October 14. Resolution adopted at Annual Congress of *Verband der deutschen Juden*, Breslau, calling upon the Government to protect loyal Jewish population, to abolish the restrictions in the filling of public offices and granting of naturalization to Jewish aliens, and demanding that no State subsidies should be given to anti-Semitic organizations.

19. Greater Actions Committee of International Zionist Movement decides, at special meeting in Cologne, to establish an Agrarian Bank for benefit of Jewish farmers in Palestine, with object of furthering Jewish colonization in Holy Land.


12. Town Council of Potsdam withdraws prohibition against practice of *Shechitah* in public abattoir.

25. Sunday Rest Bill issued by Ministry of Interior declares that in warehouses and shops belonging to Jews which are closed on their Sabbath and festivals, Jewish employés may carry on their duties for three hours on Sundays, but doors of these establishments must not be opened for purposes of trade.

26. Government of Alsace-Lorraine submits to Jewish Consistories in those provinces, scheme for reorganization of the Rabbinate, which comes into force next April, at same time as increases in salaries of Rabbis. According to this scheme, there will be ten rabbinical posts in upper Alsace, sixteen in lower Alsace (with Chief Rabbi at Strasburg), and five in Lorraine.

December 10. Siegmund Meyer, Judicial Councillor, first Jew to be elected member of Provincial Diet of Hanover.

10. Rabbiner Professor Dr. Maybaum, dean of Rabbinate in Berlin, receives Red Eagle Order, Fourth Class.

10. Creation of trust of one and a quarter million marks, bequeathed by late Herr and Frau Louis Hille, Breslau, for provision of board and lodging for persons, irrespective of religion, who are unable to earn living, receives Imperial sanction.
19-21. General organization for Hebrew Language and Culture formed during conference in Berlin, for development of Hebrew Language and Culture; attended by one hundred and fifty delegates.

23. Elizabeth Hirsch, factory head, Liegnitz, chosen member of Governing Council of the Hansa-Bund, organization of financiers and capitalists to promote German commerce and industry.

24. Finance Committee of Corporation of Hanau unanimously reject request of magistrates to prohibit Shechita in public abattoir.

26. At preliminary conference of Russian Zionist delegates at Congress, they decide not to have papers read in Yiddish.


27. Report of the Actions Committee submitted by Nahum Sokolow to Zionist Congress. Russian Zionists aided by number of Austrian delegates make bitter attack on Wolffsohn policy. Principals in opposition are Dr. Pasmanik and Dr. Adolph Stand of Austria. Wolffsohn replies attacking Russian Zionists and states he is prepared not to accept presidency again, but recommends election of Prof. Warburg. Dr. Pasmanik, criticising administration, moves it be considered moral duty of every Zionist to remove to Palestine within ten years' time. In debate on Actions Committee report, attack made by Dr. Charles Weitzmann, Manchester, who deplores fact that so little had been done. Adherents of Wolffsohn move acceptance of report, opponents move counter resolution, which is later withdrawn. Report accepted with approval.

28. Kaiser William sends greeting to Zionist Congress. Russian Zionists, seconded by Galician delegates, again attack administration, all eager to minimize value of so-called Political Zionism and favoring so-called practical work in Palestine.

29. Dr. Franz Oppenheimer presents plan to Zionist Congress, for establishing co-operative colonies in Palestine. He proposes founding of stock
corporation with capital of half million marks, and appeals especially to American delegates for their interest.

30. David Wolfssohn re-elected president of Zionists at Ninth Congress.

31. German Emperor confers Red Eagle Order, Fourth Class, on Jacob Moser.

1910

JANUARY


13. Congregation of Mayence celebrates fiftieth anniversary of its school founded by Dr. Meier Lehmann.

14. Liberal Jewish Union constituted.

28. Privy Councillors Professor Dr. Jaffe (Königsberg), Professor Dr. Ehrlich (Frankfort), Professor Heinrich Grünfeld, Dr. Walter Rothenau, Judicial Councillor Simkiewicz, and Judicial Councillor Dr. Landau (Berlin) decorated with Order of Crown and Red Eagle Order.

28. Reform Congregation, Berlin, offers to transfer its funds to larger community on certain conditions, one being there should be no interference in internal affairs. Arrangement would give Reform Congregation representation on Council. Referred for decision to joint committee of both bodies.

FEBRUARY


4. Official notice of Produce Exchange, Mannheim, announces exchange will close on all legally recognized holidays as well as on both days of the New Year and the Day of Atonement.


18. King of Wurttemberg confers Order of Crown on Court Singer Sontheim, on occasion of ninetieth birthday.

MARCH

11. Various clubs and societies at Carlsbad decide not alone to exclude Jews from membership, but also to refuse them admittance to social and other gatherings.
APRIL
1. German Emperor confers Cross of Black Eagle on Rabbi Weill.
7. German Emperor confers rank of hereditary nobility on Eduard Beit, who will be known as Beit von Speyer.
15. Grand Duke of Hesse confers on Dr. Stein, Hon. Rabbi Congregation at Worms, Knighthood of Order of Philip.
22. At sitting of Prussian Diet during debate on education estimates, Deputy Cassell draws attention to grievance of several Jewish communities. He explains that grants for Jewish religious education may be made where number of Jewish children in any one school exceeds twelve. In towns where Jewish population is considerable, but scattered in different quarters, Jewish children are divided up among several, and number twelve is not reached in any one school. Community therefore has to bear whole burden of religious education, without any grant from local authority. Official reply is that disability cannot be met except by legislation, and Herr Cassell is advised to bring in a bill.

MAY
6. German comic paper, Kladderadatsch, ridicules assumed ignorance of Minister of War as to discrimination against Jews in matter of promotions.
6. Dr. Netter, Chief Rabbi of Metz, receives Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class, from German Emperor.
13. S. Sonnenschein, Training School for Teachers of Berlin Jewish Community, receives from Emperor, Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class.

JUNE
3. German Emperor confers Red Eagle Order, Second Class, on Professors Dr. Senator and Dr. Hermann Cohen (of Marburg).
17. Dr. Max May, Assessor at Tribunal of Worms, appointed Judge of Court of Osthofen. First appointment, occurring in Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, of an unconverted Jew.
17. Angelo Wassermann, head of banking house at Bamberg, raised to hereditary nobility of Bavaria, by Prince Regent of that State.

(end). Emperor confers Order of Red Eagle on Amtsgerichtsrat Dr. Carl Neuhaus, Berlin.

NECROLOGY

1909

JULY
13. Jacob Bettelheim, author and dramatist, Berlin, aged 68.
30. Friedrich Endelmann, Sanitary Privy Councilor, Cassel, aged 76.

AUGUST

OCTOBER
30. Leopold Sonnemann, publicist and politician, Frankfort, aged 78.

DECEMBER
24. Ludwig Friedländer philologist, Strasburg, aged 86.

1910

JANUARY

FEBRUARY
4. Ephraim Adler, physician, Nordbach, aged 55.
25. Gabriel Fabian Feilchenfeld, Rabbi and author, Schwerin, aged 83.

MARCH
27. Marcus Horovitz, Rabbi, Frankfort-on-the-Main, aged 66.

APRIL

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES

1909

JULY
1. Governor of Johannesburg reappoints Rev. A. P. Bender, member of University Council for six years.
2. Wholesale Co-operative Society, Leeds, issues circular to Jewish outside employees notifying them that after July 8 their services will no longer be required.
2. Right Hon. Herbert Samuel appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and is the first English Jew to become Cabinet Minister.
2. King Edward appoints Chief Rabbi Adler, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
9. Jewish Labor Union, Leeds, passes resolution "that we solemnly and emphatically protest against this country being compelled to receive the Czar of Russia, and deeply regret the action of the Government in bringing this disgrace upon us."
16. P. Guiterman, St. Pancras, Eng., invents effective life-saving apparatus, which, when adjusted, will cause anyone wearing it to float in a perpendicular position.
16. Shortage of Kosher meat reported at London; meeting of Shechitah Board called to consider the matter.
16. At meeting of Whitechapel Liberal and Radical Association, resolved, on motion of Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., in connection with approaching meeting of King and Czar, this association rejoices at opportunity given of representing to His Imperial Majesty the friendly sentiments entertained by the nation for the Russian people, and expresses deep sorrow and regret felt by all classes of the community at repressive measures and numerous executions which have occurred in Russia during the last few years.
23. J. David Sassoon, Bombay, elected Chairman of Standing Committee of the Corporation, India.

AUGUST

13. Trustees of Henry Barnato decide to devote legacy of $250,000 to building and endowment of new cancer wing of Middlesex Hospital, London.

20. Australian State Bill to amend Marriage Acts issued by Victorian Government contains clause: Nothing in this act shall extend to any marriage in the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, or of Jews, but every such marriage shall be legal and valid as if duly solemnized under the provisions of the marriage acts, if such marriage was, when celebrated, a valid marriage according to the usages of the Quakers or the Jews, as the case may be.

20. Charles Behrens, Councillor, Manchester, nominated Lord Mayor.


27. N. Charles Rothschild appointed by Colonial Office member of a Scientific Committee to further study of economic entomology with special reference to Africa.

September

3. E. Basch, Councillor, re-elected Mayor for third term, at Bulawayo (Rhodesia).


23. Jewish Religious Union determines to establish separate synagogue.


October

15. Publication of the Jewish Religious Union's Pamphlet.

20. Movement initiated among organized Jewish workers of London to bring about a federation of existing Jewish trade unions, to obtain better collective bargain for their labor, adequate representation on trade boards and effective method of influencing Board of Trade in their interests.

November

4. Harry Graumann elected Mayor of Johannesburg.

4. Recommendation to Market Stall-Holders' Association, Dewsbury, that Jews be not admitted
members of association, adopted. It is stated by market inspector that but for Jewish stallholders market would be a failure.

5. Reuben Cohen elected Councilman, Stockton-on-Tees.

5. Gabriel Woolf elected Councilman, Westgate South Ward, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

5. Benno Perlman elected to City Council for Botanic Ward, Hull.

5. M. Abrahams (ex-Mayor), Grimsby, returned for sixth time in succession to Town Council.

12. H. E. Davis, J. P., C. C., re-elected Mayor, Gravesend.


12. N. Richardson, Councillor, re-elected to City Council, for East Ward, Sunderland.

15. At address on Mesopotamia to Royal Geographical Society by Sir W. Willcocks, Israel Zangwill declares that unless Turkish Government would grant facilities for establishment of Jewish land of refuge in Mesopotamia, he would have nothing to do with any scheme for its development.

15. Protest addressed by Lord Swaythling, O. J. Simon and Frank Emanuel, to Mayor of Kensington, for permitting use of Town Hall for meeting of "Parochial Mission to Jews."


22. Bishop of London addresses meeting of Parochial Missions to Jews despite protest made against meeting in Kensington Town Hall by Lord Swaythling and others.

24. Deputation from Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue headed by Sir Francis Montefiore attend at Portuguese Legation and present address to King Manuel from the congregation.

26. H. Goodman, physician, Johannesburg, elected member of City Council.

December 3. King of Portugal confers on Imré Kiralfy the Order of Knight Commander of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa, in recognition of services in organizing exhibitions.


1910

JANUARY

7. Shechitah Board, London, in issuing annual licenses to Kosher butchers, makes condition that all holders of such licenses shall exhibit them in a conspicuous place in their shops, and for this purpose have them suitably framed.

20. Jews barred out of public schools as teachers, Montreal, Can., as result of division of public school funds between Protestant and Roman Catholic school boards.

29. Lewis Cohen, elected Mayor, Adelaide, Australia.


FEBRUARY

4. Isadore Bloom, Middlesborough, elected delegate of Middlesborough Board of Guardians in conjunction with another member and the Clerk to the Guardians, to represent the Board, at Poor Law Conference, on 22d and 23d inst., in London.

11. Mark Aurel Stein, Educational Department of Indian Government, receives from Oxford University degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa.

18. West London Synagogue proposes as reforms in its service the introduction of English language into Sabbath Evening and Morning Services to extent of not more than one-half of service, not including the sermon and Torah; such portions to be varied on alternate Sabbaths; modification of Festival and Holiday Services by introduction of English to extent of not more than one-half of those services; the
curtailment of ordinary Sabbath Morning Service so that its duration shall be approximately one and a half hours, time of commencement being 11 a.m. Opinion of meeting is that seating of men and women together might tend to increase attendance at services, and recognizing such change to be in accordance with wishes of some members and not an infraction of Mosaic Law, it requests council to consider and report on change.


23. Successful test made of apparatus for casting cattle, invention of H. Freedman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

25. Vida Goldstein, Melbourne, nominated for Senate of Federated Australia by Women’s Political Association of Victoria.

25. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

27. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York City, lectures in England before the Jewish Religious Union.

MARCH


11. Jewish Ratepayers’ Association formed in St. Louis and St. Lawrence Wards, Montreal; efforts will be made to organize voters, that at next civic elections in two years, Jewish Aldermen may be elected.


APRIL

1. King Edward confers commandership of Victorian Order on Prof. Robert Kutner, Director of Empress Frederick Institute for Medical Studies in Berlin.
12. Resolution offered by Lord Swaythling carried at meeting of Federation of Synagogues: That the members of the Federation utterly condemn the ultra-reform movement called "Liberal Judaism" and resolve to use their utmost endeavors to check its vicious influence upon young and old of Jewish community.

15. G. B. Phillips elected Mayor of Enfield, Australia.


25. British Foreign Office approached by Conjoint Committee of Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association in reference to threatened expulsions at Kieff. Representations made to British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, urging him to employ his good offices in matter.

May

6. Anti-Semitic outbursts in recent French-Canadian clerical newspapers.

8. Memorial services for King Edward VII held in all congregations.

13. Westminster Gazette, London, prints Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, as follows: "Telegrams to the newspapers from Kieff state that a commission which has investigated there a thousand cases of Jews under sentence of expulsion has recommended that 10 per cent should be permitted to remain, but that the others should be expelled within a month." In consequence of telegram D. L. Alexander, K. C., and Claude G. Montefiore call at Foreign Office, and have interview with permanent official, calling his attention to renewed danger threatening Jews of Kieff.

13. Under new Town Ordinance, Fiji, David Jaffa Solomon, chosen Mayor of Levuka, and Gabriel Jacob Marks chosen Mayor of Suva.

22. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch lectures in England before Jewish Religious Union.


31. Movement to raise Jewish East End memorial to late King, Edward VII, inaugurated.
31. Sir Joseph Dimsdale at Guildhall, London, in making presentation of address and casket to ex-President Roosevelt, refers to "his action in regard to fair and humane treatment, and due recognition of equal rights of citizenship for Jewish community." Chief Rabbi, when introduced to ex-President Roosevelt, thanks him for his services on behalf of Russian Jews.

JUNE


3. A. M. Hertzberg, President of Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, appointed member of first Senate of newly-inaugurated University of Queensland.

3. Herbert Solomon, Secretary of Adelaide Hebrew Congregation, elected Chief President of Australian Natives Association for South Australia.

9. King confers Knighthood on Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M. P.


10. General Botha, on behalf of Union Government, accepts Mr. Solly Joel's gift of Barnato Park, Johannesburg, of 11½ acres with buildings, to be used for girls' school.

22. King George of England grants audience to large and influential deputation, representing Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, for purpose of receiving address of condolence on death of King Edward and congratulations on his accession to throne.


NECROLOGY

1909

JULY


AUGUST


2. Henry Isaacs, Mayor, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 78.

29. Frau Joseph Gugenheimer (Friederica Rott), authoress, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 75.
Edward Lee, lawyer, Court of Common Council, Bayswater, aged 70.

Herman Tuck, communal worker, Highbury New Park, aged 60.

James Heckscher, journalist, London, aged 75.

A. Englander, communal worker, London.

Morris Asher, pioneer, Potts Point, Sydney, aged 92.


Jacob Ritman, communal worker, Manchester, aged 89.

A. J. S. Bles, J. P., communal worker and philanthropist, Manchester, aged 72.

Ludwig Mond, chemist, London, aged 70.

David Hyam, communal worker, London, aged 66.

Isaac Falcke, art collector, London.

Louis A. Nathan, communal worker, Bayswater, aged 66.

Joseph Jacobus, communal worker, Sussex, aged 78.

Leb Schapiro, Rabbi of Russian Community at Amsterdam and author, London, aged 75.

Jacob Kempner, communal worker, Brighton.

Charles Lisser, Vice-Consul for Germany, Nottingham, aged 71.

Abraham Alexander, engraver, Edinburgh, aged 100.


Claude Marks, Major, London, aged 47.

Adolph Rutkowski, Rabbi, New Hebrew Congregation, Liverpool, aged 62.


Solomon E. Benoliel, communal worker, Gibraltar.
JUNE

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

1909
JULY
4. Kieff authorities repeal order permitting Jewish merchants to reside there for period not exceeding fortnight. With these instructions, night searches for Jews recommence. Efforts of Russian merchants on behalf of Jewish colleagues has only temporary effect.
4. Ministry of the Interior, Russia, rejects petition of the Taurida Zemstvo requesting the Government to permit Jewish corn merchants to reside in the province unmolested.
4. In Odessa, preparations for election campaign begun with publication of document, signed by members of the municipality, declaring Jews to be revolutionaries and enemies of the Czar; on strength of these allegations, demand alteration of method of electing a representative of the city.
4. Ministry of Commerce, Russia, effects reduction of Jewish students in Kieff Polytechnic from 10 to 5 per cent, and lowers percentage of Jews in Warsaw Polytechnic from 15 to 10 per cent.
4. Expulsions reported from Kislovodsk, from villages near Pereyaslev and from Siberia, where authorities have not permitted Jewish cattle merchants to pay their usual visits to Asiatic Russia. At Yalta, police post constables in the port to prevent Jews landing there.
4. Bokhara Jews send deputation to Count Pahlen, who inspects the Turkestan district, requesting that he use his influence with St. Petersburg authorities to restore them old privileges of residing in Moscow and Central Asia. He informs them the Russian banks have petitioned him on their behalf, and he will do all in his power to repeal the restrictions issued against them.
4. Fine of 3000 roubles imposed on Dubrovin, for article published by him in Russkoe Znamya.
entitled "The Price of Russian Life and of Jewish Blood."

12. Delegate of Jewish Institute for Teachers, Wilna, to Poltava festivities, informed his presence is undesirable.

12. The Russkoe Znamya declares openly that "Real Russians" assassinated Herzenstein and Iollos with knowledge of officials, and expresses regret that only two Jews perished in crusade against revolutionaries. Branches of "Real Russian" Union open campaign against Freedom of Conscience Bill, which they describe as a Jewish product; Nicolayeff "Black Hundreds" petition Senate to clear local Government institutions of all Jews, while at Cherson the authorities comply with similar request made by anti-Semites.

12. Jewish Literary Association, Russia, opens fifteen new branches in the Pale.

12. Finnish authorities permit Jews to import Kosher meat into the principality.

12. Minister of Commerce renews efforts to obtain sanction of Minister of Interior, for measure to facilitate movements of Jewish emigrants across frontier without passports. Jewish Colonization Association invited to furnish Government with details relating to the problem.

15. Finnish Senate gives Jews permission to transport Kosher meat from Russia on following terms: (1) To every carload of meat a document must be attached showing that animal was killed according to Jewish ritual, (2) meat brought from Russia must be sold to Jews only; any one caught selling it to Christians will be punished.

30. Percentage of Jews in Secondary Schools, Russia, raised. Minister of Education receives unofficial intimation from majority of Cabinet members of undesirability of prohibiting admission of Jews to universities during next eight years. Lower technical schools to be opened to Jews, without restrictions. Circular issued by Minister of Interior, permitting Jewish students on scientific excursions to reside throughout the Empire.

30. Censorship of Yiddish publications, abolished 1905, re-established at Kieff.
30. St. Petersburg authorities reject new Jewish laws for Finns, drafted by Special Commission, as being too liberal, especially as regards citizenship.

**AUGUST**


1. Governor of Kishineff confiscates money collected by local Zionists in aid of National Fund.

1. Homel reactionary municipality compels Jews to keep business houses closed on 150 days during year (Sundays and holidays), and Council places Jewish burial ground at disposal of state for purpose of erecting a bank.

1. Wholesale attacks on Jews reported from Tiraspol, Nicolayeff and Yaroslavl.

1. Several hundred Jews exiled from Shiro, a Siberian watering place, permission to spend summer having previously been granted. Jewish invalids also expelled from Caucasus.

1. In Province of Vitebsk (Pisevo, Bubni, and Shulatna) Jewish residents petition the Government, requesting expulsion of their non-agricultural coreligionists from the colonies, on ground that they damage their interests.

2. Russian police, Wladikaukas, expel Jews from mountain settlements.

6. Large number of Jews expelled from Riga.

6. Governors of Russia instructed by Ministry to investigate rights of Jewish artisans residing outside Pale. Expulsions follow such orders. Authorities requested to give ministry full information concerning Jews allowed to remain outside Pale on strength of M. Stolypin's circular.

6. Important educational institutions in towns of Russia reject large numbers of Jewish students who present themselves for examination.

6. M. Niselovitch appeals to Polish Jews to organize into a strong opposition to new Polish local government measure and to Chelm Province Bill. He points out importance of protesting against new legislation, which will place Jews at disadvantage in comparison with their neighbors and restrict rights as citizens.

18. Count Konovnitzin, General Kardinalovski, and M. Pelikan proceed to St. Petersburg with purpose of supporting in person, petition forwarded week previous to Czar, by Odessa "Black Hundred" Municipality, praying him to disfranchise Jewish electorate of Odessa.

22. Kishineff police confiscate Zionist library in addition to money collected in aid of National Fund.

22. Forty-six Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg, 70 from Vologda, and several Jews exiled from Monastirishe (near Kieff). Authorities of the Caucasus banish from their homes Jews born in that province.

22. "Black Hundreds" circulate reports to effect that election will be signalized by a "determined demonstration" against Jews, no matter whether municipal petition succeeds or not.

22. Thirty Jews refused admission to Kieff Polytechnic threaten suicide unless admitted immediately. Eighty Jewish students request Constitutional Democrats to interpellate Government with reference to injustice done to them by not admitting them to higher educational institutions.

22. Twenty-five Jewish families, some of whom resided there over 25 years, expelled from Losenovka, province of Tchernigoff.

22. Ministers of Education and Commerce, Russia, reject 400 petitions from Jewish students that reach them before issue of official notification that such appeals would not be attended to.

22. Czar sends message of thanks to Jewish community of Novi-Dvor (near Warsaw) for their loyal telegram on occasion of opening of new synagogue.

22. M. Stolypin greeted by Jewish deputation, at Keidanah (near Kovno) and attends prayer offered by Jewish community for Imperial Family.

22. Society of Jewish soldiers at Kieff present Czarevitch with a Scroll of the Law.

22. Committee formed to fight new disabilities, and petition bearing thousands of signatures
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5670 AND NECROLOGY

drawn up imploring Russian Government to remove restrictions against Jews.

22. M. Stolypin receives Jewish deputation on his estate in province of Kovno, and promises to ameliorate the condition of Jews, in near future.

24. Secret Conference of Orthodox Rabbis from Russia takes place at Hamburg. Rabbis select this meeting place, as Russian Government looks suspiciously on rabbinical conferences and had prohibited Congress of Polish Rabbis in Warsaw. Aim of Conference is to find ways and means to extirpate spirit of religious license.

27. Reported that Odessa "Black Hundreds" threaten to make a pogrom on Jews of Odessa if Jewish advocate Brodsky is elected Duma Deputy.

SEPTEMBER

3. Governor of Kishineff orders closing of Russo-Jewish Library.

3. Stolypin's circular regulating expulsion of Jews from places outside the Pale declared legal by Council of the Ministry of Justice.

6. Imperial prerogative of clemency extended, on recommendation of Council of Ministers, to Jewish merchants in Moscow who, by the judgment of the Senate in a test case, have been found to have no legal right of residence outside the Pale. The merchants in question number 200 and business interests involved amount to £10,000,000. Moscow Bourse Committee make representations pointing out widespread ruin to result from expulsion of merchants.

10. Governor of Irkutsk issues circular urging police to be more strict with Jews who reside in his province illegally. Melitopol authorities exile suddenly all Jews residing at Kirilsbad, summer resort.


13. Local press announces that leading newspapers urge police to expel all Jews of Finland, excluding those native born.

14. Reports from St. Petersburg state that leaders of Russian Jews decide to found a Jewish uni-

17. Reported that Governor of Kishineff makes statement that his great ambition is "to make the life of the local Jews intolerable." He interferes in all Jewish matters, molests the community in every way, and tries to foster estrangements between Jewish and Russian population. Daily arrests and raids on houses of influential Jews create panic in town. Liberal organ prohibited from criticising his doings, while the Drug (paper of Krushevan) allowed to carry on extensive pogrom agitation.

17. Moscow University accepts sixty Jews, 3 per cent of admitted number of students. Ministry of Education, however, requests Moscow University to reject all these Jewish students on ground too many of them are receiving education there.


17. Catholics of Novo-Voleisk (province of Wilna) inform Jews that unless they subscribe to Church fund they will organize pogrom.

17. Rossia publishes apology for not opening educational institutions to Jews; giving reason that Jews "on finishing university careers obtain right to reside outside Pale. Should such opportunity be afforded to all of them, they would in short time deprive all the peasants of their land. Hence it is necessary for us to complete the agrarian reforms before granting concessions to the Jews."

23. Circular concerning admission of Jews to secondary schools fixes the norm at 5 per cent in the schools in the capitals of Russia, 10 per cent in all other Russian districts, and 15 per cent in the Pale. Slightly higher norm introduced for pharmaceutical students. Jewish pupils to be admitted at same rate to private schools possessing privileges of Government institutions. In all other schools, as well as in lower technical institutes, no restrictions will be enforced.
23. Police demand immediate return to their town residences of Jews at holiday resorts on ground that permission accorded them to stay in summer resorts had already expired.

23. Additional expulsions from St. Petersburg.

24. Anti-Semites carry on strong agitation throughout Finland, against abolition of Shechitah prohibition.

25. Owing to alleged discovery of illegalities in registration of recruits, hundreds of official Rabbis, Jewish communal workers, and conscripts were arrested in townlets near Dvinsk and Vitebsk during services on Day of Atonement.

OCTOBER

2. Orders received from St. Petersburg by Governor of Kieff forbid all Zionist activities.

4. First Jewish Reform Congregation where Sunday services will replace those of Saturday founded at St. Petersburg, by Nathan Pereferkovitch.

8. Minister of Communications, Russia, compels authorities of Tiumen Omsk line to sign a document promising not to employ Jews in the construction.

8. Fire destroys nearly all Jewish houses at Ribnitza (Podolia) and several hundred families left homeless. Losses amount to 500,000 roubles.

15. By-elections in Russia result in election of Brodsky, Odessa. Defeat of "Real Russian" candidates.


22. Minister of Education, Russia, issues statement that Jews will not be permitted to open new secondary schools for themselves, and that percentage regulations will now be strictly enforced in all schools possessing rights accorded to Government institutions. Old percentage for universities remains intact, thus rendering it impossible for many Jewish matriculated students to continue their higher education.

22. "Real Russian" Conference, Moscow, elaborates bill, having for aim the disfranchisement of
Jews in the extra-Pale provinces, as well as introduction of a series of new educational, military and domiciliary restrictions.

22. Government issues order requesting authorities of St. Petersburg Academy for Arts to apply percentage norm in admitting Jews to the institution. Restriction strongly resented by heads of the Academy, Count A. Tolstoi, M. Becklemesheff, and M. Botkin, and by liberal press. Petition of professors of Institute for Railway Engineers requesting Minister of Communications to admit small number of Jews to the college rejected.

23. New Duma session opens.

29. Bill giving Jews limited right of residence in Finland receives first hearing from constitutional Committee of Diet. Measure applies only to Jews born or having lived a decade in Finland.

29. Former editor of Voschod, M. Sirkin, sentenced to 100 roubles fine or month's imprisonment, and editor of Birzevia Viedomosti imprisoned for five days for accusing Russian Government and troops of complicity in Bielostok massacre. Advocate Rodzevitch, appointed by authorities to defend organizers of Rasan pogrom, declines to speak on behalf of his clients. Government has instituted legal proceedings against him.

29. Monument erected at Ekaterinoslav, on grave of Scrolls of Law, mutilated in pogrom of 1905.

29. Scrolls of Law mutilated at Choral pogrom, buried in presence of thousands of mourners.

29. General Tolmatcheff, Odessa, arrests newspaper correspondents on charge of agitating for M. Brodsky, and issues order instructing police to close students' kitchen on account of sympathies of its members with newly-elected deputy.

29. "Black Hundreds" request M. Stolypin not to allow Jews to reside in Kieff summer resorts in future.

29. Organizers of Var Varovka pogrom all acquitted at recent trial at Odessa.

29. Four hundred Jewish applicants to Warsaw University refused admission by Ministry of Education, in spite of 600 vacancies for stu-
dents. Twenty rejected Jews who changed their religion, surprised to find step of no avail, as authorities chose to apply in their case M. Schwartz's circular, directing that percentage norm should be applied to all students converted after certain date.

29. One hundred Jewish artisans and their families expelled from Voronezh.

29. At opening of Duma session the Government announces withdrawal of Freedom of Conscience Bill in its present form.

29. Premier Stolypin announces his fullest agreement with Right in denouncing non-Orthodox Russian subjects as sole organizers of revolution; he expresses high praise for the Kieffaiin, organ of Kieff "Black Hundreds." Premier declares that Czar's power is still absolute, and 20 years of internal and external rest are required for introduction of substantial reforms in Russia.

November

5. Jewish quarter of Turan, including great number of shops and warehouses, burns down. Damage estimated at 1,000,000 roubles.

5. M. Neidhardt, organizer of Jewish pogroms, Odessa, designated as prospective Governor-General of Wilna, Kovno, and Grodno.

5. General Tolmatcheff institutes legal proceedings against newly-elected deputy M. Brodsky, for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron"; in passport issued to M. Brodsky by police authorities he is named "Arkadi." Prefect refuses to ratify election on this ground and despatches communications to that effect to Senate and to Duma, denouncing return of M. Brodsky as fraud. Senate resolves to await pronouncement of Duma on legality of election of M. Brodsky, and to demand supplementary details with reference to controversy from General Tolmatcheff.

8. General Tolmatcheff, Governor of Odessa, issues order that all Jewish Synagogues must display on towers the Cross alongside of Russian Crown. Odessa Jews telegraph to St. Petersburg in regard to order of the Governor.

9. Trial of M. Hillerson, lawyer, who charged Russian Government with complicity in Bielostok
massacre terminates. M. Hillerson sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a fortress.

12. Inquiry instituted by M. Niselovitch into Russo-Jewish relations outside the Pale succeeds in eliciting replies from 150 centres. Nearly all statements describe relations as very friendly.


12. Reform movement initiated by M. Pereferkovitch, St. Petersburg, arouses opposition in local Jewish community. Baron Günzburg and other communal workers demand resignation of organizer of movement from post of Jewish religious teacher in St. Petersburg secondary schools.

12. Member of Jewish Colonization Association invited to attend meetings of Committee of Ministry of Commerce dealing with new emigration law.

12. Reported that General Tolmatcheff orders Jewish Community to explain to him absence of Cross on the synagogues, on the illuminated emblems of Czar's arms during latter's stay at Odessa, and on other festive occasions. Special committee delegated by Jews fails to impress the Prefect with impossibility of allowing a Cross to appear on a synagogue, and matter has been referred to the Capital.

12. Special Committee of Diet reports law granting to all Jews who have resided in Finland for a long time with permission of authorities, and to all who settled there before age of twenty-one, right to remain and trade in the princi-
pality. Facilities also granted by new law to other categories of Jewish residents in Finland.


16. Russian Minister of Justice limits percentage of Jewish students eligible for admission to bar to 35 per cent of those living within the Pale and 20 per cent of those outside the Pale.

18. Diet of Finland, by vote of 112 to 43, adopts law conferring citizenship upon Jews who are natives or who have been residents of country for ten years. It places other Jews on equal footing with other foreigners, abolishing mediæval restrictions which confined them to three towns wherein they might reside and conduct business.

19. Constitutional Democrats and Labor members resolve to interpellate M. Schwartz in Duma on his motives for issuing circular, establishing new percentage norm for Jews in secondary schools. They possess documents proving that hundreds of Jewish candidates were rejected at schools, owing to failure of Minister to inform principals of new order in time.

19. On failure of authorities to admit Jews to commercial school in city, to which they contributed largely on condition that admission of Jews should be granted, Jewish merchants of Irkutsk refuse to support school in future, and institute legal proceedings against authorities to recover donations contributed.

26. Deputies of Right determine to uphold legality of General Tolmatcheff's order on Cross question at Odessa, and in view of that fact, Moderate Deputies advise Jews to dismantle emblem altogether, to avoid complications. Novoe Vremya suggests as way out of the difficulty, "Let the Jews go and find a land with another emblem."

26. Stronger police supervision of right of residence of Jews demanded by Stolypin. He declares Jews ought not to be allowed to visit summer resorts.

26. Police of Kieff and Charkoff, on strength of published opinions of Premier, regarding necessity of close supervision of right of residence of
Jews, resume night searches, which are carried on with great severity. At Charkoff action of authorities greatly impedes business at annual fair, and Russian merchants are obliged to petition Government to suspend severe measures instituted against Jewish colleagues, which resulted in exile of latter from city.

26. Minister of Education orders law faculties of universities not to admit any students who finished their course of study abroad to examinations for lawyer's certificate. Reported that same procedure will be introduced into all faculties. New circular only affects Jews, as they alone are compelled to go abroad to study, on account of scarcity of vacancies for Jews in Russian universities. Minister of War decides to discontinue postponement of term of military service in cases of those students who are obliged to go abroad to complete their studies.

26. Military Committee of Duma adopts by large majority resolution in favor of closing military medical academy to Jews, and prohibiting them from acting as medical officers in the army "in peace time."

26. Wholesale expulsions of Jews reported from villages in Volhynia.

December 2-5. One hundred and fifty delegates from 60 cities meet at Kovno, under presidency of former Duma Deputy Winawer, to consider Jewish communal affairs. Discussion confined to administration of Jewish communities, and religious education.

3. General Tolmatcheff agrees to waive question of setting up Crosses on illuminated emblems of synagogues in Odessa, on condition that same should appear on vestry rooms of synagogues. It is understood that Wardens have accepted the compromise.

3. Extreme Right in Duma moves that Jews should not be tolerated as justices of peace in reformed rural courts. M. Karauloff enters energetic protest against resolution which he opposes as a "Russian," a "Christian," and a "Constitutionalist." Bishop Mitrophan proclaims in Duma that certain religious doctrines prohibit Jews from acting as judges in Russia.
3. Jewish Question comes up in Finnish Diet. With exception of Old Finns, all the deputies, and especially the women, speak in favor of granting full liberties to Jews. By majority of 112 to 43, House resolves to petition Czar on their behalf. Diet subsequently dissolved owing to its opposition to schemes of Russian Government.

3. M. Schwartz, Minister of Education, prepares bill for Duma, which has for object introduction of all percentage restrictions applied to Jewish boys into all female secondary schools, in order to limit number of Jewesses in educational institutions.

6. Monument at St. Petersburg erected in memory of sculptor, Antokolsky, unveiled in presence of Baron Günzburg.

9. Reported from Russia that the Government will aid those emigrating through Libau. Emigrants will receive free foreign passports and steamship companies will reduce prices of tickets.

10. Serious fire at Gombin, Poland; one-third of dwellings burned to ground, hundreds of families without food or shelter.

10. Debate in Duma on question of appointment of Jewish justices of peace results in resignation of Deputy Gulkin from Nationalist Party, when he protests against intended exclusion of Jews from judicial reforms. M. Niselovitch, attempting to make address, forced to return to his seat. Octobrists announce their intention to vote against resolution prohibiting selection of Jews as justices of peace.

10. Moscow Society for Promotion of Unity among Nationalities inhabiting Russia makes progress. Several Russian noblemen and men of letters join original small band of peacemakers. Society feels itself sufficiently strong to issue manifesto to members of both Houses of Parliament and to all social workers, appealing for cordiality amongst citizens of Empire, and declaring itself in favor of permitting all nationalities and sects to develop freely both economically and politically, as only means of establishing great Empire on firm basis.
10. Senate of Finland submits question of Shechita to local medical council, which, by majority of five to three, decides that though actual process of Shechita is perfectly humane, preparations for it are of a cruel character. General Beckman, who was in its favor, has been superseded by notorious anti-Semite.

10. Police banish several Jewish merchants from Samara. Local Exchange Committee wires to Ministry protesting against brutal manner in which searches for Jews are conducted. St. Petersburg Jewish students no longer allowed to reside in Imperial residential townlets of Gatchina, Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhoff, and Pavlovsk. Senate permits all official Rabbis to reside outside the Pale during term of office.

10. General Tolmatcheff informs Senate that M. Brodsky was elected deputy for Odessa. Senate will consider the Prefect’s accusation against the deputy for using name of “Arkadi” instead of “Aaron.”

10. M. Friedman, Jewish Deputy, delivers speech in Duma, pointing out to deputies that inviolability of person is impossible in Russia, as long as police possess power to search for Jews outside the Pale. M. Purishkevitch replies by saying he felt quite “tired of hearing of Jewish Question,” and warns his colleagues against embarking on dangerous road indicated to them by M. Friedman. M. Roditcheff agrees with remarks of M. Friedman, and exclaims that “Russia cannot enter temple of freedom so long as there exists a Pale of Settlement for Jews.” Announced that Constitutional Democrats would formally introduce bill for abolition of Pale after Christmas vacation.

10. Volkszeitung, Berlin, reports from Samara that Russian authorities arrested all Jews of stock exchange. Wholesale arrests caused by local Governor, who holds that Jews should not be allowed to do business on the exchange.

10. School Inspector of Novgorod-Sewersk gives orders that on Sundays and Christian holidays Jewish children must accompany non-Jewish children to church. Same order was issued in Bolozerkow, province of Kieff.

14. Organization founded at Kieff by L. Brodsky, Baron Günzburg, Prof. Lertchinski and Zochs, to struggle against Anti-Semitism. It will issue books and pamphlets regarding Jewish question and relations existing between Jews and other peoples.

17. Reported from St. Petersburg that Constitutional Democrats introduced in Duma a bill calling for abolition of Pale of Jewish Settlement. Measure endorsed by number of prominent Octobrists.

17. New Minister of Commerce forwards to Ministry of Interior scheme facilitating process of emigration from Russia. According to project free passports would be issued to single passengers or groups embarking at Libau on Russian boats. Proposed to reduce railway fare to Libau. Doubt expressed whether Police Department will consent to passport clauses of the bill.

17. Owing to the exclusion of Jewish merchants and agents from the autumn fair, 45 firms of Char-koff approach Minister of Commerce, through local Bourse Committee, with view to admission of Jews in the future. Representations made also to members of Duma and the Council of the Empire.

17. Novoe Vremya complains that Jewish inventor, M. Lutzki, not allowed to reside in St. Petersburg, has been employed by German Government, which is now using his motors on warships.

17. Rabbi of Odessa forwards special report to Ministry of Interior requesting it to abolish office of Rabbi-Registrar in Russia and to combine his work with that of spiritual head of community, provided latter undergoes an examination in Russian language.

17. Senate decides to annul election of M. Brodsky as Deputy for Odessa. Odessa Court sentences M. Brodsky to fine of 100 roubles or month's imprisonment for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron." He has also to sign promise not to leave city.
17. Duma adopts recommendation of committee to limit admission of Jews to new Wilna medical school to 10 per cent. Motion in favor of abolishing percentage norm in new institution defeated by combined votes of Octobrists and the Right. Education Committee decides to accord to every 50 non-Russian children right to form themselves into new school, where instruction can be imparted in their national language. This privilege refused to Jews.

17. Authorities of Kieff School of Commerce reduce number of Jews in the institution from 50 to 10 per cent, as instructed by Minister of Education.

17. Fifty Jews expelled from Toropza (near Pskov) and 116 Jews from St. Petersburg. Verification of Right of Residence of Jews, which is accompanied by expulsions, carried out at Kieff, Ekaterinburg, and Perm.

17. Kovno Conference terminates. Practical result is M. Sliosberg's proposal to impress on Government necessity of introducing bill into Duma, converting all Jewish residents of each town into a community, which should be governed by an elected body and which should have power to raise general tax. At same time right will be accorded each member of community to choose synagogue for his place of worship. Schemes considered for transferring Jewish artisans possessing right of residence to inner provinces of Russia, and for education of Jewish laborers, in order to enable them to compete with those of other nationalities.

20. Reported from St. Petersburg that president of Duma, Komiakoff, refused to accept resignation of Aaron Brodsky as member of Duma.

24. "Black Hundreds" persuade Government to take away right to vote from all Jews registered under their Russian first names. This move is a consequence of Brodsky affair.

24. New Minister of Commerce receives numerous petitions from Russian peasants, merchants, and exchange committees on behalf of exiled Jews. Samara Exchange (also Charkoff) demands that Jews should not be molested at coming fairs. Toropza peasants despatch peti-
tion to Ministry protesting that Jews are useful to them, and not harmful, as claimed. Peasants of Akimova (near Cherson) ask Ministry to convert village into townlet, to enable Jews to reside there unmolested. M. Niselovitch requests Government to inquire into unjust banishment of Jews from Voronezh, and from colony Prishib (province of Taurida), where Jews were permitted to reside by Imperial Order. Request refused.


24. Odessa School of Commerce declines to carry out Minister Schwartz's instructions, on ground that Czar long ago permitted its authorities to admit 50 per cent of Jews.

24. Ministry appoints special committee at Moscow (over which Governor will preside), to revise rights of residence of local Jews.


24. M. Wolfensohn, Odessa, President of Art Exhibition, compelled to resign, as Prefect states he would do all possible to prevent success of exhibition if he remained.

24. M. Brodsky, deputy of Odessa, disfranchised in addition to being unseated.


31. Legislative Chamber declines to allow use of any language but Russian in court. Fear expressed that anti-Semites will introduce resolution affecting Jewish lawyers. Petition on behalf of these forwarded to Cabinet.

31. Three hundred Jewish families at Dimievka (near Kieff) instructed to leave. They request Government to permit them to remain until the summer. Over 250 Bokhara Jews must leave non-Pale provinces for their native land at end of current year. All attempts to obtain repeal of Government expulsion order prove...
fruitsless. Moscow authorities prohibit visit of Jewish students from Kieff School of Commerce to ancient Capital.

31. Kieff Merchants' Guild directs operations against Ministry's order in educational crisis. Delegates despatched to St. Petersburg to draw attention of Government to great waste of millions of roubles closing of schools will cause. Assistant Minister of Education confirms statement of University opening in Lithuania.

31. Prince Obolensky (former Chief of Holy Synod) states to press representative that he and his followers would vote for abolition of Pale, if Duma agrees to it. Member of Right of Upper House announces several of his friends are prepared to support measure, in view of corruptive influence existence of Pale exercises on Russian police.

1910  
January  
1. Octobrists by advice of leader, Alexander Gutchkoff, decide to postpone question regarding abolition of Pale.

2. Duma session ends.

3. Russian Senate issues statement that foreign Jews may visit Russia provided they pay the fee of members of the First Guild.

3. Reported that 300 Bokhara Jews are expelled from Tashkend. Government claims they have no more rights than other Jews, and therefore cannot live in Tashkend.

7. Prefect of St. Petersburg expels 37 more Jews from capital and refuses permission to Jew dangerously ill to remain for 10 days, despite medical representation and request of M. Friedman. Charkoff police amend law of Empire and refuse to issue artisans' certificates to Jews who have no right to reside outside Pale, although privilege to possess the document is sufficient qualification for residing in most areas prohibited to Jews, including city in question. At Moscow authorities decline to issue trading certificates to Jewish chemists before production of residence certificate, which police decline to supply. Increase in number of Jews expelled on account of latest statement of Ministry, that M. Stolypin's circu-
lar does not apply to those Jews who, after issue of document, settled illegally outside Pale. Several hundred expelled from province of Kieff. Alushta peasants, at instigation of General Dumbadze, request Government to banish Jews from summer resorts. At Toproza, circular received through influence of M. Niselovitch and local Russians, annulling expulsion order of 36 families.

7. Reported that Octobrists decide to postpone discussion of Pale question in Duma, owing to pressure exercised by influential persons on M. Gutchkoff. Rossia warns Jews semi-officially against complete reliance on efforts of the opposition, threatening them with displeasure of governing classes. Cadets and other groups of the Left remain the only supporters of Jewish cause in the Duma. Former prepare bill providing for complete emancipation of Jews.

7. General Tolmatcheff institutes inquiry as to name of son of M. Brodsky, student of Moscow University, and puts difficulties in way of M. Brodsky to find commissioner of oaths to testify to his signature. He declines to permit opening of branch of Orient Society at Odessa, on account of fact that birth certificate, testifying to right of one of Jewish organizers, M. Weinstein, to possess name "Gregory" was not forthcoming. Announced that Governor of Minsk also orders inquiry into first names of Jews in province.

7. Dr. Eisenstad, of Rostoff-on-the-Don, elected official Rabbi of St. Petersburg.

14. Tiflis Jews direct Advocate Sliosberg to deposit wreath on grave of Grand Duke Michael Nikolayevitch, with inscription, "From the Tiflis Jewish Community to late Imperial Viceroy, who always protected them." Wreath from Caucasian Jews bore inscription, "To the magnanimous protector of the Jews."

14. Polish Governors receive instructions to forbid Jewish charitable institutions participating in Zionist movement.

14. Odessa District Assizes confirms sentence of M. Brodsky to fine of 100 roubles for using name
of "Arkadi." Magistrates refuse to grant private advocate's certificate to Jew who gave his first name as "Michael."


21. M. Niselovitch declares that no less than 75 per cent of Octobrists promised him to vote for bill abolishing Pale, and that M. Stolypin told him April 8, 1908, that should Duma express itself in favor of extending Jewish rights, Government would support its decisions.

21. On initiative of Baron Günzburg, 119 male and female delegates assemble at Wilna to discuss problems affecting Jewish women's trade schools in Russia.

21. General Tolmatcheff introduces great alterations into mode of management of Jewish Hospital, increases his power and that of anti-Semitic Council, as far as appointment of doctors and administrators is concerned. Jewish Community ordered to raise meat tax to meet cost of additional requirements at Hospital. Town Council refuses to supply institution with water free of charge and orders hospital to pay arrears for past few years.

21. Execution of M. Stolypin's circular respecting Jews who lost residential rights after August 1, 1906 (o. s.) begins; 280 Jewish families of Demievka ordered to leave immediately.

21. Decision of Duma Committee to effect that Russian language is to be taught in all schools of Empire by certified teachers, leads to closing of number of Jewish private schools, which, owing to scarcity of such instructors, find it impossible to comply with regulations.

23. Conference of great medical authorities on insanity and mental deficiency calls attention of public to tragic economic and social condition of Jews, resulting in tremendous growth of number of lunatics among Jews.

23. New Year's Honors List includes M. Halpern, Vice-Director of second department of Ministry of Justice, who receives high Order of Vladimir in second division. M. Movshenson, of Dvinsk, decorated with Stanislav Order in second division. M. Levin (Wilna), M. Barone, M. Jaffe (Dvinsk), and M. Freedberg (Romni) become honorary citizens; 28 communal workers receive medals for their administrative services.

23. Conference of Jewish Women's Trade Schools in Wilna closes, after adoption of resolutions in favor of separating technical from secular studies, making former fundamental, and introducing modern Yiddish literature into school curriculum.


23. Reported that local Rabbi, Kieff, has been assured that rights of residence of Jews will be revised before order for expulsion is carried out.

**February**

4. Expulsion orders issued at Ekaterinoslav against Jewish contractors of North Donetz line, against a few Jews at Murchansk, and against several St. Petersburg dentists found practicing in capital.

4. Over half of 1200 Jewish voters in first category, at Odessa, disfranchised. In addition, legal proceedings instituted against them for using Russian equivalents of their first names. Warsaw postal authorities begin to refuse delivery of parcels and payment of money orders to Jews, who are addressed by their Russian first names. Announced that question raised by General Tolmatchoff assumes such importance that it will be discussed by Rabbinical Commission, assembling on March 15.

4. Revision of first names of Jewish students of Kieff University results in finding that scarcely a Jew was using his registered name, and authorities even declined to pass "Abram" for "Abraham." Fifteen Jewish students refused
transfer to Kieff University on account of their first names, and the old students ordered to alter their names as soon as possible, or leave the institution.

4. Rabbi Reiness elected Rabbi of Novogrudock (near Minsk); his famous Yeshibah removed there from Lida.

4. Dr. Yochelman urges commissioners to take up question of raising fine of 300 roubles from family of every missing Jewish conscript. "Black Hundreds" despatch petitions to Czar asking him to exclude Jews from Army and to deprive all Jews possessing St. George Order for bravery of their decorations.

4. Senate rejects appeal of Advocate Hillerson, sentenced to imprisonment in fortress for one year for accusing authorities of complicity in Bielostok pogrom.

4. Emir of Bokhara and Governor-General of Turkestan aid Jews in endeavor to repeal expulsion order, which would compel 32,000 Jews, of Persian origin, under protection of former, to return to Bokhara and abandon Central Russia. Chief Rabbi is willing to accept on behalf of community Russian citizenship as price for receiving permission to stay in Russia.

4. Commission convened at Ministry of Commerce, participated in by Russian officials, foreign representatives, Dr. Yochelman, on behalf of Ito Emigration Department, and M. I. Gordon and M. S. Yanovsky, on behalf of Jewish Colonization Association. Proposed to establish Emigration Information Bureau. Ministry of Interior consents to relax difficulties connected with issue of foreign passports in Russia. Commission proposes to restrict emigration to countries which invite colonists for settlement, and to hinder departure of parents leaving large families behind them, of children without their parents, and of destitute emigrants, likely to be prevented from landing in countries where immigration of aliens is restricted. Grants to Ito emigrants a reduction in railway fares to 75 per cent of usual rate.
7. M. Martoff, Reactionary leader, suspended for 15 sessions of Duma because of attack he made on Jews during debate upon subject of reforms.

Jews expelled from Moscow on account of refusal of authorities to accept their documents bearing Russian first names. Official Rabbi of Moscow, M. Maze, requested not to issue any more identifications to Jews who endeavor to procure certificates confirming their first names.

True motives of Russian Government in taking emigrants under its wing revealed at sitting of Emigration Commission. Russian Cabinet desires strong volunteer fleet and Government lacks funds for building it, and decides to subsidize lines engaged in emigrant traffic. Low railway fare (embodying reduction of 75 per cent for Galveston emigrants) and cheap passport will be provided for every emigrant leaving on Russian subsidized ships. Other emigrants not to possess these advantages, except that process of issuing passports will be facilitated. Hoped that Russian ships instead of German will soon attract passengers, and strong ocean fleet will be established to meet increased requirements. German companies are protesting against scheme for fear of losing about 15 million roubles annually.

Russian Jewry celebrates 50th anniversary of death of Isaac Ber Levinsohn.

Senate definitely declines to permit Shechitah in Finland.

Government permits three thousand members of Jewish Community to remain in Central Asia, at request of Chief Rabbi of Bokhara Jews, in response to petition of Moscow merchants and peasants, until question of their naturalization is decided.

Agrarian Commission declares in favor of taking away land from Jewish colonists, retired soldiers who were permitted to form colony of Noder-Tov (near Cherson).

Jewish Question brought to the fore on re-opening of Duma. Resolution adopted in favor of introducing more regular system of admission of students. Thirty deputies submit petition
that resolution prohibiting Jews to fulfil duties as justices of peace should not be discussed. Octobrists in favor of negating the amendment. Centre unwilling to indulge in discussion of purely sentimental question, as Jews are not likely to be appointed judges. After speech by M. Friedman, replying to anti-Semitic critics, motion for prohibiting Jews to act as justices of peace defeated. “Real Russians” at subsequent sitting again propose that list of candidates for posts of judges should only include Christians. Motion defeated. Active preparations made to deal with exclusion of Jews from the Army, at secret sitting for military estimates. Advisory Committee of Jewish deputies at St. Petersburg is being dissolved, in view of election of representative Council of Russian Jews, to direct work of Jewish Deputies.

20. Conference of delegates of Bourse and Chambers of Commerce enter emphatic protest against treatment of Jewish colleagues. They demonstrate their adverse feelings to policy of Government and, it is asserted, as result of their private representations to Government, the latter will soon establish norm of 45 per cent of Jews in secondary commercial schools. Conference expresses desire that Jewish exchange brokers be permitted to reside outside the Pale.

20. M. Dubrovin retires from active work in “Real Russian” Union.

20. Reactionary Merchants’ Guilds of Kishineff, Minsk and Kieff join in general request that order restricting admission of Jews to Schools of Commerce to 15 per cent of newly-admitted students, be abolished, and original norm of 50 per cent be restored.

20. Deputy Friedman receives assurances that Cabinet will support his Pensions Bill for Jewish teachers.

20. Odessa Jews reject candidature of Cadet nominee and decide to invite Advocate Grosfeld to contest seat in their interests.

20. Judicial Committee of Duma declare in favor of abolishing restrictions against Jewish lawyers.
Octobrists conspire with Government and succeed in getting amendment to Ministerial Judicial Reform Bill ruled out of order, on ground that Cabinet was opposed to dealing with restrictions against lawyers at this juncture.

20. Report that according to new circular issued by Minister of Interior, 150 Jewish families lose their permits of residence in Kieff; an investigation of Police Records shows that 450 Jewish families also forfeit their permits of residence by this circular. Result is about 5000 Jews are compelled to leave.

20. Peasants of Vohlin, Kieff and Vitebsk instruct their deputies to urge upon Government withdrawal of order limiting number of Jews in commercial schools to 15 per cent.

20. Legal proceedings instituted against M. Wolfensohn, recently compelled to resign post on Exhibition Committee, for using first name of "Gregory."


20. At Yalta, General Dumbadze issues order instructing police to expel all Jewish artisans found trading there.

20. Fairs at Charkoff prove great failure, on account of prohibition against Jews staying in city during market days.

21. Governor of Kieff at request of "Black Hundreds" forbids Jews to visit summer resorts in Kieff Gubernia this summer.

25. Question of Jewish methods of slaughtering animals re-opened in new Finnish Senate.

March 3. Reported from St. Petersburg that Russian Government orders expulsion of all Jews living in Gubernias of Vologda and Viatka.

4. Governor of Kieff complies with wishes of "Real Russians" and prohibits Jews from residing in local resorts during summer months. House owners and peasants of villages decide to petition Premier and to despatch deputation
to him for interview on subject. Several exiled Jewish artisans from Yalta express willingness to adopt Christianity. General Dumbadze explains that this change would not alter decision.

4. M. Stolypin issues circular to Governors instructing them to hinder formation of national culture societies and arrest growth of such clubs already formed. Jews are specially mentioned in circular. Senate closes Warsaw "Palestine" Union. In stating reasons, Senators refer to Zionism as dangerous movement.

4. Despatch from Kieff states expulsion of 1500 Jews has begun in spite of promise of Prime Minister Stolypin that Jews will be undisturbed until April.

4. Committee on Interpellations of Duma decides to interpellate Premier Stolypin concerning circular issued by Government June 4, 1907, instructing local authorities not to evict Jews who had illegally settled outside Pale prior to August, 1906, pending enactment of general Jewish reforms. Committee finds law requires such Jews to be immediately returned within Pale, and brought to trial, and demands of Premier what justification there was for illegal circular, and why it had not been revoked. Committee insists that steps to execute law be taken.

4. Extreme Right decide to interpellate Government on permission extended to Jewish member of French Parliamentary delegation to visit Moscow with his colleagues.

4. Duma Committee decides to deprive Jews of right to vote for new Rural Councils. Upper House resolves that imposition of additional taxes on Jews by municipalities is illegal.

4. Kovno Committee meet to discuss Russian Jewish conditions. Opinion prevails that time is inopportune for demanding great reform measures, beyond introduction of bill providing for abolition of Pale. Deemed advisable to return to old policy of "Shtadlonus" and plead for each case on its own merits, owing to critical situation in certain instances demanding immediate help, and antagonism in influential
spheres toward general relaxation of restrictions against Jews.


11. Reported that Rabbi Zirelson (of Kishineff) will be appointed President of Russian Rabbinical Commission, and Baron David Günzburg, President of Conference. Orthodox candidates emerge successful from campaign for Polish seats at Conference. At Odessa elections conducted entirely by M. Pelican, who succeeds in engineering return of General Tolmatcheff's favorites.

11. Reported that deputations are expected in St. Petersburg from Kieff, Riga, etc., to lodge appeal on behalf of a hundred Jewish families who are being expelled, owing to revocation of M. Stolypin's circular of May, 1907. Stated that 150 families, numbering 700 persons, are being expelled from Riga within fortnight, 38 families numbering 120 persons being expelled from town and province of Voronezh, and 1200 families ordered to leave Kieff by middle of April.

11. Russian Minister of Education issues circular to principals of private schools informing them if percentage norm of Jews is not strictly observed, he will punish teachers and close schools. He instructs St. Petersburg educational authorities to admit only those Jewish students whose parents are allowed to reside in capital. Owing to numerous appeals of merchants' guilds, Ministry of Commerce permits Nicolayeff and Tcherkassi Schools of Commerce to admit 50 per cent of Jews this year. Reported bill for exclusion of Jews from military medical academy will soon be presented to Duma.

11. Question of opening special Jewish schools, where Hebrew or Yiddish could serve as mother tongue of pupils, occupies attention of Jews. Duma Committee declines to recognize those languages, but efforts are being made to reverse decision in plenary sitting of Duma. Deputy Friedman studies question in order to be in position to present Jewish side of problem to Legislative Chamber.
11. Governor compels local Jew of Tambov to resign from Exchange Committee; and succeeds, by means of threats, in putting Rule on Statute Book of Institution, that no Jew shall ever occupy position on managing body of Exchange.

14. A report from St. Petersburg asserts that the Ministry of Education has under consideration the closing of all Jewish elementary schools and the Jewish Teachers' Institute in Wilna.

15. M. Charusin, Director of Department for Non-Orthodox Religions, St. Petersburg, declares Russian Rabbinical Conference open. He says, "the decision of the Government to convene you here" was evoked by its great desire to improve the spiritual condition of the five and a half million Jews residing in Russia.

15. Russian Rabbinical Conference authorizes Baron Günzburg and Rabbi Zirelson to despatch telegram to Premier, expressing loyalty to Czar. Endeavors being made to obtain His Majesty's consent to receive delegates in special audience. Premier announces his desire to see Jewish representatives at his residence.

16. Reported that Conference of Rabbis, St. Petersburg, is to consider number of questions of religion and general condition of Jews and to advise Government on these matters through commission of Rabbis which has been appointed by Government. This commission of seven chosen from among forty-two delegates to conference are to meet in St. Petersburg under governmental auspices at time the congress will be in session. Commission is to present certain proposals to Government for improvement of Jewish conditions, these being based on deliberations of conference of Rabbis. Baron David Günzburg presides over conference.

17. Despatch from St. Petersburg reports expulsion of Jews in Finland has commenced. Order issued by which 40 Jewish families of Helsingfors are compelled to leave immediately.

18. Governor-General Tolmatcheff of Odessa forbids Jewish community to vote any money for relief of widow and family of late Moses Loeb Lilienblum, Hebrew writer and communal worker,
who died recently, leaving his family practically penniless.

18. Ministry of Interior issues confidential circular to governors of outlying territories (excepting Poland and interior provinces) ordering summary expulsion of all Jews who have no right of residence. Among these are persons living from 10 to 20 years in a place. In order to deprive these people of right of residence Minister revives an old provision of "Jewish Statutes."

18. Jewish pupils of Moscow College for Music deprived of right to reside in Moscow, by order of Ministry. At Tiflis, secret police are entrusted with duty of verifying rights of Jews to remain. At Benderi, police commissioner agitates among peasants, inciting them to petition Government in favor of exiling Jews. At Yoruhah (Podolia) Jews ordered to leave their houses and village, and are fined for renting former for several years illegally. Peasants of Pilno and Vishkovo (Tchernigoff) not permitted to let their houses to Jews in summer, despite urgent petition. At Esthonia police official is arrested for having failed to control right of residence of Jews. General Dumbadze requested by Simferopol Governor, to withdraw order against Jewish artisans at Yalta. Riga Jews, including those who possess privilege of residence in villages, determine not to visit any summer resorts until restriction of residence in these places is withdrawn. Reported on good authority that administration has decided to annul prohibition.


18. M. Markoff, in first speech on return to Duma, since his exclusion, declares there is no harm in assaulting Jews. M. Niselovitch resents this as incitement to pogroms, and invites Ministry to defy anti-Semites and counteract their policy.

18. Speech on Jewish disabilities made by M. Friedman in Duma. M. Roditcheff follows this by developing idea that a united Russia is only possible when all nationalities inhabiting Empire are fully emancipated.
25. Forty Jewish families expelled from Helsingfors. Several from Rosovski, in province of Ekaterinoslav, and petitions drawn up by Chief of Police of Pskov district requesting Government to exile 40 Jewish families from Toropza.

25. Duma, considering estimates of Synod, discovers grant described by authorities as fund "for purpose of conducting active campaign against Judaism." Duma has no control over that part of budget. Chamber, nevertheless, earnestly advises Synod not to waste any money on converting Jews.

30. Attacks on Jews recommence in Kieff. Eighty Jews arrested at one time and sent to cities where they were born.

APRIL

1. Czar instructs M. Stolypin to thank Russian Rabbinical Conference for expression of loyalty to throne.

1. Senate resolves that large number of Jewish merchants of Second Guild should leave Kieff. Searches for Jews in Moscow renewed, and Russian tradesmen appeal directly to Czar to put stop to expulsions. Similar step taken by Ekaterinoslav Stock Exchange, head of which requests Cabinet not to molest Jewish merchants outside Pale. Rural police in province of Bessarabia continue to incite peasants to petition Ministry to banish Jewish residents from villages, on strength of alleged secret circular issued by Premier. At Nicolayeff number of Jews present themselves for educational examination. But, though they reside in district by virtue of generally recognized privileges, local officials scrutinize their rights and now threaten them with exile. Examiners despatch complaint to M. Niselovitch, requesting him to report matter to Minister of Interior. At Iskorost (Volhynia), authorities inform local Jewish residents that they had no ownership rights, and would soon be requested to abandon their synagogue and houses and find a new home. Police still persist in refusing Jewish delegates to second conference of middle class tradesmen permission to reside in St. Petersburg. In view of action, Odessa merchants invite organizers of gathering to meet
in their city. Russian Government is engaged in preparing special bill according German-Jewish professors and doctors right to visit Russia on professional matters. So far Duma has received no intimation of progress of measure.

1. Attempts made by Russian merchants and managers of commercial schools to persuade Government to recall circular limiting number of Jews in these institutions to 15 per cent end in failure. Minister of Commerce refers the deputations to Premier and Minister of Finance, and latter refuses to receive them. Most to be expected is that the Government will permit extension of norm in individual cases during next three years.

1. Novoe Vremya correspondent at Tiflis writes that residential rights of all local Jews are being verified and those not legally entitled to live in town are being expelled at 24 hours' notice.

1. M. Friedman advocates, in Duma Committee, recognition of the Yiddish and Hebrew languages. Committee refuses to agree to his proposal, but consents to permit Jews to open national schools where instruction should be in Russian tongue. Second resolution carried by vote of anti-Semites. It is feared that the latter adopted proposal only in order to compromise Committee, and that in plenary sittings of Duma they will reject motion.

1. M. Niselovitch addresses Duma on anti-Jewish policy of M. Schwartz on occasion of discussing education estimates. He complains that recent circulars regarding percentages of Jews in educational institutions were enacted by Cabinet without authority of Duma. He draws attention of House to rude manner in which he has been treated by officials of Ministry of Education. Deputy Nikolsky describes effects of new percentage regulations introduced into Belzi (Bessarabia) gymnasium. The Institution, he said, was supported largely by Jewish contributions, and all Jews asked for was to be allowed to fill vacant places for which there were no Russian candidates. This privilege is de-
M. Bulat criticises Government for not allowing Jews to teach in general schools or even to act as private teachers to pupils of secondary schools. M. Markoff advocates exclusion of Jews from all educational institutions.

2. M. Stolypin, on receiving deputation of nine of Russian Rabbinical Conference, headed by Baron Ginzburg, throws all blame on Jews for their depressed state. He says, "The Jews have greatly damaged their reputations and left sad memories of their revolutionary activity. The Bund and other Jewish organizations have dealt severe blows at the Government. Moreover, young Jews have abandoned their religion and acquired no new ideals. It is impossible for such a state of affairs to continue. If you educate your children in the spirit of the Law of Moses and teach them loyalty to throne, bad past will be forgotten, and we may then find ourselves in position to consider problem from different point of view." Baron Ginzburg repudiates charges of Premier, saying, "All Russian citizens participated in revolution."

4. Jews of Kieff send deputation to St. Petersburg to request Premier Stolypin to postpone expulsion of 5000 Jewish families, ordered to leave Kieff this month. Leader of deputation is Rabbi Aronson.

8. Conference of Russian Nobles adopts very hostile attitude toward Jews. Demands put forward in favor of excluding Jews from Army and high schools and for restricting their rights in legal profession. They even express desire not to admit converted Jews to any government or municipal posts.


8. Scheme of Committee for Communal Organization of Rabbinical Conference discussed at Conference. According to it, all Jewish inhabitants of town will constitute community, to be governed by elected council and executive with power of collecting contributions towards re-
ligious, educational, and charitable institutions. In addition, each synagogue will be managed by own council, which decides questions affecting place of worship. Odessa community recommends to Conference creation of special District Chief Rabbis to whom local Rabbis should be subordinated.

8. Rabbinical Conference settles rabbinical question with compromise, deciding that Orthodox rabbis should acquire knowledge of Russian language. This does not affect present Rabbis, who may retain their posts without additional qualifications. Baron Günzburg demands that Rabbis should pass recognized examination. His views are rejected, owing to protest of Orthodox party.

8. Rabbinical Commission decides that Jews who had not been initiated into Abrahamic Covenant should not be entered into Jewish registers and that Jews might use Russian equivalents to their first names. Their first resolution evokes great displeasure among intellectuals, while second decision receives hearty approval of all circles. Kertch police announce their intention to institute proceedings against leaders of Jewish community for using Russian first names.

8. Dr. J. B. Sapir, member of Zionist Actions Committee, arrested at Odessa for making collection for National Fund.

8. Meeting of Kieff Jews presided over by M. Brodsky. Decide to establish judicial vigilance committee in connection with impending wholesale expulsions. Committee empowered to assist those Jews under orders to leave Kieff by April 15. Wealthy and privileged Jews of city undertake not to visit any summer resorts until recent order prohibiting poor Jews from staying there is withdrawn. Their resolution creates great sensation among peasants, who wire immediately to Ministry, predicting their ruin if restriction is not recalled. Kieff police carry out successful night search for Jews, resulting in arrest and expulsion of eighty.

10. Reported that Kieff Guild of Merchants telegraph to M. Stolypin and M. Kokovtzoff, Min-
ister of Finance, urging that decree regarding expulsion of Jews should not be carried out. Some 2700 Jews are involved.


14. Deputation from principal commercial and industrial associations in Russia waits upon M. Stolypin and explains prejudice which might be caused by restriction of number of Jewish pupils in commercial schools to 15 per cent. Points out that these schools are largely maintained by Jewish subscriptions. M. Stolypin promises question shall be carefully considered.

15. General Dumbadze, Prefect of Yalta, addresses "Real Russians" and states, "I wanted to clear Yalta of Jews, but was disturbed in my work; I advise you to get rid of them yourselves. Refuse to let your houses and shops to them, even if they offer to pay double, and they will all disappear."

15. M. Markoff proposes Jews should not be admitted to schools for military medical assistants, and all converted Jews should share fate of Jews in Medical Academy. Makes severe attack on Shulchan Aruch, which, he states, teaches Jews not to cure Christians, unless compelled to do so. Jewish deputies deny statement. In view of attack in Duma on Shulchan Aruch, and criticism of Talmud at Nobility Conference, the Rabbinical Conference unofficially adopts protest against anti-Semitic accusations. Government representative prohibits Assembly to issue official reply to "Real Russians."

15. Jews found trading in Polish villages expelled. Twenty-two artisans and families expelled from St. Petersburg, others from Charkoff. Jewish merchants of Second Guild allowed to reside outside Pale for three months during year, fined at Saratov for staying there. Rabbi of Nei-Bosan (near Tchernigoff) exiled in spite of petitions of local population, including Cossacks, on his behalf. Search for Jewish employees in shops carried out at Kieff, where 70, including 33 women, are arrested. Jews
who left city before August 1, 1906, to serve term in army, not allowed to return. Russian merchants and landlords appeal to Mayor to request Governor-General to cancel impending wholesale expulsion of Kieff Jews. Mayor refers matter to his Council. Local "Real Russians" encouraged by anti-Jewish measures arm band of 10 members and despatch them to Nikolsk suburb to "shoot Jews." Jewish Duma deputies besieged by individual petitions in connection with expulsions of Jews. Ministry of Interior addresses urgent circular to Senate, requesting it to decide question submitted last year, regarding residence of Jews in summer resorts. Report of Ministry unfavorable to Jews, but Senate inclined to undo work of authorities and grant Jews privilege of spending summer in country places, in view of numerous petitions of Russian house-owners. M. Stolypin's representative closes proceedings, with request to be permitted to draw up another report on subject.

15. Duma adopts resolution not to admit Jews to Military Medical Academy, by vote of 144 to 116. Admission always restricted, only two Jews at present in institution.

15. *Russkoe Znamya* complains that M. Stolypin is assisting Jews in establishing Jewish settlement at Berditcheff, and "Real Russians" threaten M. Charusin (official who opened Rabbinical Conference) with death.

15. General Tolmatcheff prohibits Odessa Jews from requesting Rabbinical Conference to create facilities for observance of Saturday as day of rest.

15. Ritual murder accusation revived at Konska Volja (Lublin) and Rossein (near Kovno). Authorities prevent pogroms.

22. Polish Progressive Party issues series of recommendations to Jews as to course they should pursue, in order to gain sympathy of Poles and complete religious freedom. The Jews, they say, must not claim to be a nation; must assimilate with Poles and adopt culture and language of Poles. A few prominent Jewish groups reply that Jews need full emancipation,
their language is dear to them, and that only when allowed to regain national consciousness will they become good friends of Poles.

22. Letters from Kieff state that anti-Semitic riots are continuous. Jews driven like sheep to border. Forty families driven out of Ekaterinoslav without household possessions or clothing.

22. Band of robbers at Kieff utilize situation created by searches for Jews. Dressed as police officials they arrest Jews, allowing victims in each case to escape on payment of large sums of money. Authorities immediately issue order warning Jews to demand legal proof as to identity of officials approaching them with regard to residence in Kieff. Searches for Jews carried out at Smolensk; 50 young Jews and Jewesses expelled in last few weeks. Prefect again withdraws from Jewish dentists right to practice there. Several artisans expelled from Ekaterinburg. Police commissioner, St. Petersburg, arrested for permitting Jewish female student to remain in capital. Peasants in Ackerman district definitely refuse to comply with request of local police official to sign petitions in favor of exiling Jews from villages, and documents prepared by anti-Semites are signed by few hooligans only. Potchayeff "Real Russians" issue secret document requesting branches to send telegrams to Czar, praying His Majesty to expel all Jews from villages. Twenty-two Jewish families receive orders to leave Turbov (near Berditcheff).

22. Russian Rabbinical Conference threatened with being dispersed by M. Stolypin, if they venture to protest officially against M. Markoff's allegations. Scheme for organization of community approved by conference. Decided that Korobka (meat tax) should remain intact, but that Jewish doctors and chemists should no longer be exempt from it. In order to remove certain anomalies, resolve to place the Korobka in hands of proposed communal organizations. Conference expresses itself against establishment of theological college in Russia. Number of Warsaw communal workers take matters
into their own hands and establish organization with object of opening Rabbinical Seminary, where students would be prepared for Rabbinical diploma and instructed in economics and other subjects embodied in curriculum of secondary commercial school. With regard to Poland, conference declines to hand over to Rabbis supreme control of Gedolim and choice of candidates for communal councils, while it admits to synagogue elections all members who pay lowest annual rate of three roubles. Latter decision is great triumph for poorer Jews, who hitherto had no voice in management of their places of worship. Agrees with regard to Commission and Conference to recommend to Government that former should be convened once every three years, and that it should consist of 11 elected representatives, and also that conferences should be convoked in future, too, to regulate Jewish communal life.

22. Selma Kurz, Austrian prima donna, who accepted engagement for four evening performances in St. Petersburg, refused permission to enter Russia on account of her faith.

22. "Real Russians" force discussion in Duma, on question of appointment of Jewish judges; during second reading of Judicial Reform measure, M. Markoff again attacks Talmud, and ends by saying that Jews as criminals cannot sit in judgment of anybody. House is reminded by M. Karavloff that lawgiver of Christians was himself Jew, and M. Markoff's proposal that bill should contain definite clause forbidding Jews to act as justices of peace, lost by 165 votes to 134.

22. Important Conference convened, St. Petersburg, by Jewish Education Society. Question of superiority of Russian language over Yiddish among Jews results in decision in favor of former by majority of 24 to 3. Delegates express desire that provincial branches of society should make themselves responsible for education of Jews in their districts, and should pay special attention to its elementary stage. Opinion prevails that Korobka funds should
be utilized for that purpose. Delegates resent difficulties put in way of Jewish Colonization Association in making grants to Jewish schools. Point out that no less than 5000 roubles spent annually in obtaining grants from Association in Paris. Conference called on to discuss scheme for creation of Jewish schools, where children from ages of six to eleven or twelve should receive instruction in Hebrew religion, Russian, and other up-to-date subjects, special attention being paid to physical exercise. Scheme provides for free education in case of deserving poor. Committee, bearing name of Baron Horace de Günzburg, formed at St. Petersburg with object of effecting establishment of training college for Jewish teachers. Promoters of scheme have already 100,000 roubles for purpose.

22. District Assizes, Odessa, acquit M. Brodsky (former deputy) of charge of using name of "Arkadi," instead of "Aaron." Officials propose, however, to appeal against verdict to ask Senate to reinstate Brodsky; fine of hundred roubles imposed at first trial. Court also declines to close Jewish Farm at request of Municipality.

22. Duma rejects at secret meeting "Real Russian" proposal to exclude Jews from Army. M. Friedman is principal speaker on behalf of Jews.

23. Government order for wholesale expulsion of Jews residing illegally in Kieff and elsewhere outside Pale, to have taken effect April 28, suspended by Stolypin to permit further examination of matter. Local commissions formed to revise lists of those marked for expulsion with result that large proportion may remain where they now reside.

26. Retch reports that Government withdraws notice of expulsion of majority of 657 families of Kieff who were notified some time ago that they were to leave at end of month.

27. Governor-General receives protocol from Senate, regarding Shechitah in Finland. Senate states by a protocol that majority of Senators are opposed to granting request of Jews to allow Shechitah.
28. "Black Hundreds" issue circular to all towns of Wilna Gubernia in which they ask peasants to send despatches to Czar and to Duma, with request to expel Jews from towns.

28. Twenty-two Jewish families expelled from Turbov, Berdicheff, by order of Governor.

29. Authorities of Astrakhan prohibit Jews from Pale to enter local fish trade. Two Jewish families expelled from Grabovka (near Zhitomir). Senate decides that Jewish soldiers who participated in late war may reside outside Pale, except in districts where special restrictions are in force against Jews. Ministry of Interior issues circular explaining only merchants of First Guild, who paid their fees for 10 years in Pale, may reside outside Pale. Examination by St. Petersburg authorities, according to police, reveals fact that too many Jews reside there who make use of their trade to remain in capital. New law to be promulgated with view to remove these facilities. Deputation of Don Cossacks complain to M. Stolypin, that local chief is advising them to petition Government to exile Jews, promising them the confiscated possessions for their efforts. Novo-Roseisk "Real Russians" wire to Czar imploring him to expel Jews from city on account of their revolutionary activity. Petition received from Kieff against permitting Jews to reside in summer resorts, signed by railway officials, interested in rent of houses in country places being kept low. M. Homiakoff and Baron Meyendorff (ex-President and ex-Vice-President of Duma) are among signatories to bill for abolition of Pale.

29. "Real Russians" announce in reply to bill for abolition of Pale, they will introduce measure into Duma, to exclude Jews from all schools, professions, army, and guilds, and prohibit them from editing papers and owning houses and factories. Certain privileges provided in measure for Jewish converts.

29. Russian Rabbinical Conference decides against conversion of minors without permission of parents or guardians, and in favor of permitting Melammedim to teach Russian in Chedo-
Wish expressed that orthodox priests should abstain from attempting conversion of married Jews or Jewesses. Government prohibits conference from dealing with proposal of committee to petition Ministry to release Jewish students and pupils in all schools from writing lessons on Saturdays. Resolution regarding abolishing of candle tax and asking Ministry to defray cost of maintenance of Jewish schools allowed to stand over, as delegates recognize afterward that their decision would only endanger position of institutions, and fail to elicit support of Government. Conference evolves scheme for establishing recognized communities consisting of all Jewish inhabitants of town, and governed by elected councils and executives, with power to own property. Conference decides against Crown Rabbis and in favor of recognizing orthodox spiritual chiefs, who are to acquire knowledge of Russian; regulates registration of children not initiated in Abrahamic Covenant; alters the oath; places meat tax in communal hands; resolves in favor of allowing Jews to use Russian first names; solves problem relating to Jewish-Karaite marriages; admits poor Polish Jews to communal administration; and requests convocation of Commission every three years.

29. MM. Friedman and Roditcheff endeavor to persuade Duma to reject clause of Building Bill, granting permission to build houses only to those who have right to possess land in that particular place. They show how harmful measure would prove to several districts and how growth of latter would be affected by anti-Jewish restriction. Similar restrictions at present prevail. In many towns city boundary is in middle of town, and as Jews are not allowed to build houses outside city, they are prevented from extending town. First vote favorable, but at recount amendment of M. Friedman rejected by 113 votes to 112. Several deputies afterward state they did not know what question was before them when they divided second time.
29. A few hundred Jewish families from Vinitza, Novoconstantinoff and Szmerinka leave Russia for Mesopotamia and Syria. Several Bobruisk Jews emigrate to Palestine. Increased emigration to America noticeable throughout Russia.

May

1. Russian Government gives orders that Bokhara Jews in Turkestan should remain undisturbed, and also be permitted to reside in Samara and Khakara, Marghellan, and Luna.

6. Reported at Kieff that Rabbi Aronson, who went to St. Petersburg on behalf of community, was given to understand that expulsions had only been postponed for year, and that Jews are expected to leave quietly during next twelve months.

6. Right of residence in Moscow of three Jewish children questioned. Parents permitted to reside in ancient capital. Prefect argues that nevertheless children have to leave. Senate decides to permit children to remain in Moscow pending complete solution of case, and examination of reasons prompting Ministry to exile them.


6. Russian Government permits Karaites to hold conference at Eupatoria, in order to discuss extension of their civil rights.

6. Position of Jews at Smolensk grows worse. Anti-Semites, aided by authorities, practically succeed in organizing general boycott of Jewish goods, which, in addition to numerous expulsions, plunges local community in despair. Indications point to conversion of Smolensk into another Kieff or Odessa.
13. Reported that Kieff police discover 300 Jews at Dimievka (suburb of Kieff) were under orders to leave before spring. Expulsion may be expected.

13. Baron Günzburg announces gift, left in will of his father, to city of Kieff, of statue of Czar Alexander II (work of Antokolsky).

15. Commission appointed April 23 to inquire into question of expulsion of Jews residing illegally in Kieff and elsewhere outside Pale, finishes its labors. One thousand one hundred and fifty cases investigated.


18. Reported 228 Jewish families receive orders to leave Dimievka, suburb of Kieff. Forty Jewish families in Tashkend have already left city.

19. Reported, in accordance with decision of Russian Council of Ministers, order limiting Jewish attendance in commercial schools of empire to 15 per cent, suspended for present. Hereafter Jews will be admitted up to 45 per cent of total attendance.

20. St. Petersburg triennial Medical Congress, named after famous founder Pirogoff, utilizes one hundredth anniversary of his birth for pro-Jewish demonstration. Deputy Shingareff, in narrating life of Pirogoff, speaks of his love for "the most oppressed nation" and his efforts to spread education among Jews are eulogized as protest against present anti-Jewish policy.

20. Professor Lokot, recent convert to reaction and anti-Semitism from Labor ranks, at St. Petersburg Congress of literary lights of Russia, attempts to demonstrate to delegates necessity of resisting spread of Jewish influence by severe legislation. Only two support him. Rest attack him with great vigor.

20. Conference of Loan and Credit Societies, Kovno, contrary to expectations of anti-Semites, reveal fact that Jewish organizations are better managed and on a firmer footing than Russian associations.

20. Esperanto Congress at St. Petersburg, consisting of 700 delegates, welcomes Jewish founder of movement, Dr. Zamenhof.
20. Commission of Inquiry into rights of residence of Kieff Jews decides to allow only 10 per cent of 2500 families to remain in holy city. Rest ordered to leave during May.

20. Reports from Oofa, Tomsk, Tchita, Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk and Omsk tell of numerous expulsions of Jewish artisans, dentists, teachers, doctors and lawyers. In Oofa constables made responsible for illegal residence of Jews. At Smolensk, hospitals issue written promises they will not attend to Jews not having right of residence in city. Viceroy again raises question of residence of ailing Jews in local spas in Caucasus, during coming season. Viceroy requests Government to grant Jews same concessions this year as last, more especially as local inhabitants are likely to lose considerably if Jews are excluded.

20. Duma reopens.

20. Reported by Jewish Daily News of New York that M. Friedman, Jewish Deputy of Duma, calls upon M. Stolypin for purpose of asking him to postpone expulsions of Jews from number of cities. Prime Minister declines to give any promise. Reported that M. Friedman will soon introduce bill to abolish Pale of Settlement. He has received 88 endorsements of fellow-members and expects bill to pass.

21. Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden receives despatch from Kieff as follows: "Expulsion of Jewish families carried out in cruellest manner. Respectable Jewish citizens corralled within police cordons and led in groups to Police Headquarters. Even in most favorable cases maximum of two days is allowed for leaving city." Despatch received from Moscow states: "Many expulsions of Jews occurring. Even children two years old expelled in cases where fathers are commercial travellers without permanent homes, although mothers are not molested, exemption not being extended to their children. Parents therefore obliged to choose between losing their children and abandoning their homes." In some cases permits granted to allow dispossessed time to settle their affairs, but order clearly given that all
Jews in illegal residence in Kieff must leave city by June 14. Same procedure contemplated for Moscow. According to cablegram to New York Times, instructions given to reduce number of Jewish residents in ancient capital at all costs. Local authorities engaged in giving notice to Moscow Jews whose expulsion is necessary for reduction of Jewish population.

21. Reported that edict against Jews in Russia will be enforced. Many families banished. Efforts made to secure extension of time beyond one month successful.

22. Important decision of Senate affecting Jewish question published, in which ruling is made that women's higher educational courses established in many cities are classified with university courses, and that privilege of residence outside Pale is extended to such students on same basis as to university graduates.


25. Official publication of list of 191 Jewish merchants of First Guild whose families are legally entitled to live in Moscow. Other Jewish residents allowed, in same announcement, one month to produce proofs of right to remain outside Pale.

26. Expulsion of Jews from Kieff begins. Total departures 300 proscribed families, belonging to poorest class.

27. Governor of Minsk institutes legal proceedings against several notable Jews for using Russian first names. Odessa Public Prosecutor appeals to Senate against verdict of local Assizes, acquitting M. Brodsky for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron."

27. Jewish population threatened with serious blow by Russian Sunday Closing Bill. Duma adopts proposal of Right that Sundays, New Year's Day, two days of Easter, two days of Christmas, and 19th of February (day of liberation of peasants from serfdom) be declared compulsory holidays throughout the Empire.

27. Town Zambrov (Poland) destroyed by great fire, impoverishing over 700 Jewish families.
Losses amount to 500,000 roubles. Fire at Ostrovzi (Radom) destroys several Jewish houses resulting in loss of 100,000 roubles.

27. Kovno Committee of Communal Workers authorize Deputy Friedman to introduce bill for abolition of Pale into Duma before end of present session. Measure bears 83 signatures of various deputies. Deputy Freedman informed of exile of eight Jewish families from Lesnizkovo (Ekaterinoslav). Forty Jewish families ordered to leave Tashkend in course of three days. Authorities compelling all housekeepers in summer resorts not to let their houses to Jews without special permission, even if they possess right to reside in villages.

27. Order issued expelling large number of Jews from Kursk, Tula, Tamboff, Charkoff and Ekaterinoslav. Numbers to be expelled in each place vary from five to five hundred. M. Friedman, Jewish member of Duma, telegraphed to, to secure suspension of order, or a delay. Request transmitted to Premier Stolypin, who says he cannot interfere. He advises appealing to Senate in individual cases where doubt exists regarding legality of expulsion, particularly in distressing cases.

28. One thousand and two Jewish families, Kiev, receive official notification that they must leave city. Additional 193 families living in suburbs are subject to deportation before June 18 unless they produce proofs of right of residence.

JUNE

3. Jews of Kursk, Tula, Charkoff, Tamboff, Ekaterinoslav, and Toropza despatch urgent appeals to M. Friedman to use his influence on Ministry with regard to numerous expulsions from those districts. Ministry declines to consider M. Friedman’s representations. Deputations arrive in capital from affected communities with definite proof that local police expel even artisans who honestly attend to their work, and children of recruits of Nicholas I.

3. Government inquires into cases of Jews engaged in drug business, suspecting their using that
privileged employment to avoid expulsion to Pale. Stores required to reduce number of clerks.

3. Jews excluded from Zemstvos by Duma, Deputy Tchechidze in Duma comments severely on grave injustice inflicted on Jews and draws attention to growth of anti-Semitism at headquarters. M. Roditcheff and M. Shingareff also condemn measure as anti-Semitic. M. Markoff, on other hand, thinks time has arrived for disfranchisement of Jews in parliamentary elections. Anti-Semite Shulgin admits position of Jews to be pitiful. "Each triumph of theirs, each new business opened and new house built only excites our attention and results in a pogrom movement. Therefore in interests of Jews themselves their chances of success should be limited." M. Friedman delivers powerful speech, making strong impression in house. He questions, "If you have decided to exclude us from Zemstvos, why do you impose new tax on us for keeping up these institutions?" M. Stolypin, who took part in debate, justifies his measure, basing arguments once more on revolutionary activity of non-Russian elements. Octobrists support policy of Premier, and vote for bill, carried at second reading by majority of 195 votes to 141.

3. Jewish population of Dvinsk in state of panic owing to numerous fires in city. About 130 Jewish houses and several factories destroyed. Losses amount to million roubles. Large portions of Dalhinovo (Wilna), Teiraspol (Siedlece), and Mintavito (Suwalk) destroyed by fire.

3. Russian Senate discusses question of allowing Jews to reside in summer resorts. Majority of members in favor of permitting Jews to stay in villages for summer months. M. Stolypin permits authorities to sanction residence of Jews in summer resorts only in individual cases, when applications are accompanied by medical certificates.

3. Duma completes reactionary work with reference to Sunday Closing Bill, by entrusting administration of measure to committees, con-
sisting of Russians only, two-thirds of members of which belong to orthodox church. News produces consternation among Russian Jews. Kovno Jews ask Deputy Friedman to use influence in Duma in order to insert clause in measure permitting fruit-sellers to trade on Sundays.

3. Imperial Musical Society expresses itself strongly against limiting entrance of Jews to the conservatories. With one exception, Jewish students at St. Petersburg Musical College win every medal offered by institution. Council of St. Petersburg Conservatoire decides to request Government to exempt famous violinist, M. Zimbalist, from military service.

3. Reported 200 Jews expelled from Kieff during past week. Governor permits 80 Dimievka Jews to remain there.

3. Government introduces into Duma new University Bill, one clause of which embodies existing restrictions against Jews in higher educational institutions. Temporary provisions against Jews will therefore be converted into permanent laws, breaking of which will be a serious offence. Duma Education Committee agrees in principle to M. Friedman's proposal to extend pension provisions to Jewish teachers.

3. Reported at Smolensk, hospitals required to issue notices that they will not attend to Jews not possessing "legal" right of residence.

3. Authorities in Poland fail to prevent Jews from paying tribute to deceased authoress, Elise Orczeszko. Memorial services held in several synagogues. Important communities of Poland and western provinces send delegations and wreaths to funeral, and form part of procession. Jewish shops closed during funeral.


4. Prefecture of police, Moscow, informs organizers of Pharmaceutical Congress, to be held there, that Hebrew delegates, who are pharmaceutical
assistants, will not be permitted to enter the city.

4. Reported expulsions of Jews from Russia increase daily. Up to date more than 30,000 Jews expelled, in most cases without notice, from forbidden territory; not less than 7000 of these resided in Kieff. Many emigrants proceed to United States, Canada, and Argentine Republic; many, under guidance of Rabbis, turn to Turkey, where arrangements are made to establish colonies.

6. Reported 1421 persons expelled from Kieff, up to and including yesterday.

6-10. One hundred and eighty-five persons expelled from Kieff.


10. Twenty Jewish families ordered to leave Lisichansk, in coal region. Petition in their behalf sent to Premier Stolypin, signed by their neighbors.


10. Situation in Kieff grows worse. Large numbers of Jews, whose cases were not put before commission, discovered by police during night searches, and summarily dealt with. Expulsions assuming larger proportions than originally expected. Second deputation of local community goes to capital to plead for expelled brethren, but in most cases delegates refused interview. M. Brodsky sends telegram to Czar congratulating him on his birthday and appealing to his clemency to allow expelled Jews to remain in Kieff. Influx of expelled Jews
into near-by towns brings with it heavy rise in rent. Poor communities confronted with large numbers of unemployed Jews, thrown on their hands. Mounted patrols of police and gendarmes posted on all roads leading to Kieff summer resorts with instructions to prevent any Jews from entering them without permit from Governor.

10. M. Friedman gives notice of his desire to propose amendment to Sunday Closing Bill, granting Jews and Mohammedans right to rest on Saturdays and Fridays (respectively) instead of Sundays. The Mussulmans have introduced amendment providing for their own needs only.

10. Jews of Piatigorsk inform M. Friedman of necessity of defining attitude of Government towards visits of ailing Jews to Caucasus. Local authorities expel large number of Jews, arriving recently, and refuse to extend to present season permission granted by Czar last year to remain two months. Bill introduced by Octobrists last year, authorizing all ailing Jews to live in Caucasus, has made no progress since then. Siberian gendarmes instructed to search all trains for Jewish passengers, and return them to Pale, unless possessing necessary documents. Thorough revision made at Zarizin with reference to right of residence of local Jews, and 50 of latter ordered to leave town with their families. Police commissioner of Ekaterinoslav dismissed for lenient attitude to Jew.

10. Unfavorable comments in foreign press about expulsions, and arrival of American correspondents to inspect situation at Kieff, open eyes of Russian Government to seriousness of its policy. Semi-official Rossia, in article inspired by Premier, expresses disappointment at new outburst in press against expulsion of Jews from various parts of Empire. "We proceed according to the law," is excuse offered by Rossia for wholesale expulsions.

10. M. Karavloff makes bitter attack on Government for excluding Jews from new institutions, when discussing each article of Zemstvo Bill. "The restriction," he said, "is a blot on Chris-
tianity; 2,000,000 Jews are deprived of benefits of the measure and are asked to raise a sixth of money, necessary to carry out scheme. Spain, Venice, and Genoa were all at one time very prosperous states, but thought well to get rid of Jews, and, as result of anti-Semitic policy, lost their power." After speech, majority closes discussion of clause dealing with Jewish disabilities, and disposes of it in less than half hour, in accordance with wishes of anti-Semites. Not even M. Friedman is given another chance to criticise the article.

10. Delegates of Toropza, Jewish exiles, produce at St. Petersburg proof that they settled in town 50 years ago, and that M. Plehve recognized their right to live there. Police offer no reason for expulsion, except alleged injury Jews were doing to native local population. Peasants of Toropza sign statement that presence of Jews in town is highly beneficial, and documents, despatched by police to St. Petersburg, illustrating harmful influence of Jews, are signed by people unknown to any except to police.

10. Officially announced that Ministry decides to offer passport facilities to those emigrants only who travel on Russian ships.

10. Czar, in accordance with recommendation of Viceroy of Caucasus, permits all ailing Jews to live in local spas for two months. This time, special commission will be empowered to judge whether Jews are in need of the cure, and certificates of ordinary medical authorities will not be taken into account.

10. Russkoe Znamya publishes daily accusations against Jews that they steal Russian children in various parts of country, giving details how Jews performed such deeds in Cherson and Vetka and how two Jewish families in Smolensk inflicted wounds on a Russian baby.

11. Forty-five Jewish families expelled from Kieff.

12. Retch reports 6000 Jews expelled from Kieff. Many wandering, homeless and destitute, on outskirts of city.

13. Jewish girl, in grief over her expulsion from Kieff, kills herself.
14. Bill providing for abolition of Jewish Pale introduced in Duma, in December, has no chance of enactment. It is signed by 165 members out of total of 440.
15. Reported from St. Petersburg that Senate orders expulsion of Jewish children from Moscow to be suspended until decision has been handed down interpreting law with reference to children. Official statement by Premier Stolypin makes special reference to expulsion of school children from Moscow, explaining that professional women enjoying right of residence outside Pale may not confer privilege upon their children; as a consequence many children separated from their parents.
15. One hundred and five persons expelled from Kieff.
15. Kieff authorities ordered by central government to proceed slowly in matter of Jewish expulsions. Instructions mean that Kieff authorities shall not resort to deportation by "etappe."
17. Governor of Smolensk makes inquiry as to reasons that local Zemstvo employs so many Jews. He is told that, since their employment, frauds, drink and corruption in hospitals ceased.
17. Fifty Jewish families expelled from Libau, and thirty-seven families from St. Petersburg. All Jews who went to Darnitza (Tchernigoff) for summer, ordered to leave in course of four days. Expulsion orders served on Jewish residents in villages, in province of Ekaterinoslav. Governor-General of Irkutsk forbids Jews to stay at Lake Shiro spas, in province of Eniseisk.
17. Reported that emigration movement from Kieff is largest known since 1882. Many Jews obliged to leave on account of severe financial crisis created by expulsion of heads of several business houses.
17. Kieff "Black Hundreds" post large gangs at piers in Slobodka, where expelled Jews continually land, with instructions to attack them. Several Jews cruelly beaten in presence of police, who do not interfere. Russian trying to interfere on behalf of Jews also assaulted.

17. Duma Committee arrives at new decision concerning new Zemstvos and Jews. In western provinces Jews will be deprived of privilege of serving in local government institutions as doctors, apothecaries, medical assistants, and even clerks, as heretofore. Contention of a few deputies that it would be hard to find better medical authorities than Jews, ignored. Freedom of Conscience Manifesto becomes dead letter through latest circulars of Ministry and decision of Parliamentary Committee. Former prohibits all conferences likely to strengthen one particular non-orthodox sect, and latter deprives all Christians of right to adopt non-Christian religion. Converted Jews, therefore, will be again unable to return to their old faith.

17. New Minister of Commerce in new circular to authorities of technical high schools determines that percentage of Jews should be reckoned in accordance with total number of students in institution, and not with respect to newly-admitted ones. As institutions accepted large number of Jews during liberal epoch, no Jews will be received this year. At Kieff, heads of commercial schools still admit Jews in very limited numbers, according to old circular. Special entrance fees exacted from Jews. Several, rejected, commit suicide in despair. M. Friedman's proposal to remove restrictions against Jewesses in reorganized Grodno School for Midwives, rejected by Duma Committee. Staff of St. Petersburg female gymnasium severely reprimanded for expressing sympathy with teacher dismissed for his adherence to Jewish religion. Doctor Bendersky's School for Midwives, Kieff, closed at instigation of "Real Russians."

17. Fire destroys two hundred Jewish houses and four synagogues at Borisoff (Minsk). Hundreds of Jewish families destitute. Several
persons perish. Second fire breaks out at Borissoff, destroying 250 houses. Large portion of Ivangrod, Iren (Lublin) and Belobrezeg (Radom) destroyed by fire. In Belobrezeg four persons burnt to death. Severe storm causes heavy floods and serious fire at Wilna.

17. Judicial authorities of Tchernigoff discover that they had wrongfully sentenced a Jew, Glusker, to death, a few months ago. Real authors of crime now discovered, and members of court-martial acknowledge their error. M. Miliukoff brings case to notice of Duma, demanding abolition of capital punishment and extraordinary trials in Russia.

17. Senate acquits M. Brodsky, accused by General Tolmatcheff for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron."

17. Warsaw authorities prohibit all Jews from entering Central Park. Hitherto order held good only in case of Jews dressed, according to Eastern style, in long coats. Community dispatches strong protest against new restriction.

17. Ekaterinoslav Zemstvo experiences great difficulty in obtaining sufficient number of doctors during cholera epidemic. When a member suggests that Jewish medical men should be invited to co-operate, Chairman replies that such a course would cause him "considerable pain."

18. One hundred and ninety-four Jews detained under arrest, Kieff, pending investigation into their rights of residence.

21. Orders issued by Governor expelling 139 Jews from Solomenka and 173 from Demievka who take refuge there after leaving Kieff. Organized search for Jews resumed in Dukhovshchina district. Fourteen taken there under arrest after raid of neighborhood of Yartsevo station, on Moscow-Brest Railroad. Extensive house-to-house search in progress at other points.

22. Sixteen Jews expelled from Kieff, twelve from Solomenka, and eight from Demievka.

23-25. Forty-six Jews expelled from Kieff, thirty-seven from Solomenka, and thirty-seven from Demievka.
24. Opposition makes final attempt to persuade Government to admit Jews to new Zemstvos, upon third reading of Zemstvo bill. M. Gulkin, peasant deputy, makes speech, vehemently attacking Government for un-Christian and illiberal proposal to impose taxes on Jews for administration of an act of whose benefits they will be deprived, while priests are admitted to Zemstvo and freed from all taxes. M. Frideman, M. Shingareff, and M. Kuznezoff support M. Gulkin in attack on Government. M. Roditcheff delivers speech of the day. Bill carried by Duma, anti-Jewish restrictions being retained. New proposal of Committee not to admit Jews to salaried posts in Zemstvo institutions in western provinces, lost. Opposition makes great attempt to defeat motion. M. Shingareff argues it is impossible to restrict Jews any further, unless "Black Hundreds" wish to propose some day to execute them all. "Suggestion not to accept services of Jewish doctors in hospitals," he said, "is contrary to wishes of people, who respect Jewish medical authorities." M. Miliukoff causes heated dispute by asking President to call M. Markoff to order for referring to Jews as nation of criminals. M. Shidlovsky refuses to comply with request. M. Tchelnokoff complains "that the Right are trying to extend their anti-Semitism to beds of ailing peasants." When the Octobrist, M. Amosenok, states there is no necessity to place restriction on statute-book, as composition of new Zemstvos was sufficient guarantee that Jews would not receive any posts in their institutions, the Chamber rejects anti-Semitic proposal by 156 votes to 107.

24. Great fire breaks out in Sokoloff (province of Siedlce), destroys 200 houses. Fires destroy large portions of Gluboki (Wilna), Demblin (Poland) and Vidz (Kovno).

26. Twenty-seven Jews expelled from Kieff, twenty-four from Solomenka, and seventeen from Demievka.

27. Ninety-five Jews expelled from Kieff, fifty-two from Solomenka, and fifty-one from Demievka.
28. Jews attacked by “Hooligans” in Simna and Suwalka Gubernias. Pogrom follows; number wounded, while heroically defending themselves.

29. Six Jews expelled from Ekaterinoslav, despite orders of Czar to allow Jewish invalids to visit summer resorts.

29. One hundred and fifty-eight Jews expelled from Kieff, sixty-one from Solomenka and seventy-seven from Demievka.

30. One hundred and eighteen Jews expelled from Kieff, eighty-two from Solomenka, and sixty-eight from Demievka.

(end). Government introduces Polish municipal bill in Duma. Measure restricts representation of Jews in municipalities to twenty per cent in towns where Jews form majority, and to five per cent in all other places. It prohibits Jews from becoming Mayors, Deputy-Mayors and Town Clerks, and provides that one Jew only be allowed to sit on Executive Councils. Duma endorses interpellation on illegalities of General Tolmatcheff during recent by-election at Odessa. M. Purishkevitch defends Prefect on ground that “in a town, where so many Jews and revolutionaries reside, police may disregard the laws.” Notable employers and employés from Wilna protest against Sunday Closing Bill to Deputies Miliukoff, Tisenhaus, Gegetchkory, Friedman, and Niselowitch.

(end). Mohileff (on Dnieper), six hundred houses destroyed by fire; second conflagration destroys another hundred houses. Local Jews form civil guard to patrol streets at night. At Svisloztz (Grodno) four hundred houses burned and over one thousand families left without shelter. Large portions of Yastrozomb (Radom), Sumova (Lomza), Mezeritch (Siedlece), Bissnovitch (Podolia), and Derazchno (Zitomir) destroyed by fire. Russian “Black Hundreds” held responsible for fires.

(end). Ministry of Interior permits Jewish Colonization Association to convene conference of its representatives at branches of Emigration Society, in order to consider work of district committees, best methods of providing emigrants with
tickets and passports for abroad, schemes for medical assistance to emigrants and publication of pamphlets, containing information for people desiring to leave Russia. Conference to meet at Libau during summer. Permission to hold conference obtained in spite of opposition of Governor of Libau. Branch of Kieff Emigration Society opened at Warsaw.

(end). All doctors of Choral Zemstvo resign their positions on account of ill-treatment of Jewish medical assistant.

(end). Government awards orders to three Jewish military doctors at Slutzk for distinguished services.

(end). Twenty Jewish families ordered to leave Helsingfors, although old residents of city. Prefect writes informing them that their impudence in trying to remain in Finland surpasses all limits, but they will no longer be tolerated. Governor refuses to receive deputation. Herr Jacobson, editor of Työ, and organizer of movement in favor of emancipation of Finnish Jews, arrested at Viborg, according to M. Stolypin's instructions.

NECROLOGY

1909


December 3. Jacob Poliakoff, councillor, communal worker, Biarritz, aged 77.

1910

January 15. Zvi Hirsh Rabbinovitch, Rabbi, Kovno, aged 60.


February 11. Moses Denishewsky, Rabbi, Talmudic scholar, Kovno, aged 84.

12. Lazarus Gordon, Rabbi, Telsh, aged 65.

15. Moses Loeb Lilienblum, author and poet, Odessa, aged 67.

25. Saul Paduo, Rabbi, Wilkomir, aged 90.

March 4. Abraham Bornstein, Rabbi, Sochatchover, aged 73.

May 13. Rabbi Schneerson, Zadick of Lada, aged 82.

13. Alexander Passover, lawyer, St. Petersburg, aged 70.

TURKEY AND PALESTINE

1909

JULY

2. Chief Rabbi of Turkey, at request of M. Babkoff, a Russian journalist, who was ordered to leave Jerusalem after sojourn of three months, makes representations to the Government on subject of restriction on residence of foreign Jews in Jerusalem.

9. School at Jaffa taken over by Frankfort Educational Committee, opens under name of Hebrew Middle Grade School Tachkemoni.

9. Chief Rabbi of Turkey receives letter from Jewish community at Bassorah, complaining of hostile attitude of Mohammedans, and too frequent connivance of local authorities. Minister of Interior, at request of Chief Rabbi, opens inquiry into the matter.

9. Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, Turkey, visits Chief Rabbi, and expresses satisfaction of Government at support which Jews continue to give, and devotion shown, to new régime.


9. Chief Rabbi addresses long memorandum to Prime Minister with reference to service of Jews in Turkish Army. Privileges desired are: exemption from service of Rabbis and Seminarists; appointment of Rabbi as Chaplain in every battalion where imams and priests act in that capacity; leave of absence for Jewish soldiers on Day of Atonement, New Year and Passover. In conformity with unanimous decision of committee appointed by Chief Rabbinate to study this question, M. Nahoum states question of provision of Kosher food will be waived, as obligations to fatherland precede other considerations.

16. Mohammedan watchman, at Mikve Israel Agricultural School, near Jaffa, traps Mohammedan thief on premises, and fatally shoots him. His friend attacks school and some of the pupils, wounded. Troop of soldiers from Jaffa disperse attacking party.
16. Agricultural School, Kiriath Sefer, near Lydda, founded by Herr Belkind, temporarily closed. It is to be reorganized and reopened under auspices of public Jewish bodies in Palestine and Germany.

18. Emperor of Abyssinia confers Order of Solomon, Third Class, on Chief Rabbi of Turkey.

18. Vitalis Effendi Stromza appointed President of Committee to effect reconciliation between races in Macedonia.

27. Law passed by Turkish Parliament according to which Jewish societies have privilege of purchasing land in their own names.

28. Sir Gerald Lowther, British Ambassador, Constantinople, visits Chief Rabbi.

29. Laying of foundation stone of new Hebrew Gymnasium, Jaffa.

August

11. Chief Rabbi of Adrianople compelled by Jews of Demotica to resign in consequence of inaction in not protesting against change of market day at Demotica, from Thursday to Saturday.

11. Restrictionist legislation, proposed by Ferid Pasha, late Minister of Interior, rejected.

13. Palestinian Government authorizes purchase by rich Jews of Moscow, of 10,000 dunams of land at 25 francs per dunam, between Ramleh and Rehoboth, to found new Jewish colony.

13. Emanuel Carasso selected member of Turkish parliamentary commission to inquire into Adana disorders.

16. Chief Rabbi of Turkey visits Minister of Public Instruction to inform him that very shortly a memorial will be presented by him to the Government asking for admission into high schools of the State of goodly number of Jews who hold scholarships, and for Government subventions to all Jewish schools in the Empire.

26. Léonid Lam, composer, awarded medal of fine arts, by Sultan.

September

3. Signor Primo Levi appointed Italian Consul-General at Salonica.

8. Vitalis Effendi Stroumza, appointed member and General Secretary of permanent commission formed at Ministry of Finances, Turkey, to superintend finances of Macedonia.
8. Jews in Aleppo telegraph to Chief Rabbi, requesting his intervention with the Government respecting taxes for exemption from military service, on account of their precarious financial condition. Chief Rabbi prevails on Minister of Finance to telegraph to authorities in Aleppo directing them to demand only 20 percent of debts due from Jews, and to release from prison those arrested for non-payment.

8. Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, informs Chief Rabbi that his protest against holding of Fair at Demotica on Saturdays, causing inability of attendance of Jews, is justified. Government therefore decides that in all cities where there are Jews fairs must not be held Saturday.

13. 12,214 Jewish young men registered as recruits for Turkish Army.

14. At request of Chief Rabbi, authorities take important steps to suppress White Slave Traffic.

22. Jews forced to leave Yemen (Arabia) to avoid conversion to Mohammedanism.

24. Meeting of Mizrachists, comprising all sections of Jews, held at Jerusalem, decide to found new colony on Jaffa Road.

25. Turkish Government appoints Nissim Guso, Secretary of Finance.

25. Four new Jewish schools open in Turkey.

25. Minister of the Interior informs Chief Rabbi that proposal to abolish "Red Ticket" handed to foreigners landing in Palestine has been discussed by Council of Ministers, that not slightest objection has been raised, and that a definite and favorable settlement of the question will soon follow.

30. Respective Chiefs of Sephardic and Ashkenazic Jews of Jerusalem pledge themselves to work hand in hand in interests of entire community, and found relief committee for benefit of Jewish families whose heads will be called to military service.

October 4. Turkish Government appoints Israel Effendi, Chief of Police.

6. Turkish Minister of Education provides in next budget for subventions to Jewish schools.

29. Chief Rabbi addresses Minister of Interior, demanding punishment of persons who lynched
Jewish pilgrim at Hebron, for approaching too close to tombs of patriarchs (Maarath Amah-péla), access to which is forbidden to Jews. Chief Rabbi asks for abolition of the order and Minister telegraphs to Governor of Jerusalem in this sense.

29. Minister of Interior sends telegram to Soubhy Bey, Governor of Jerusalem, instructing him to carry out as hitherto all regulations on immigration, now in force, until Chamber passes new laws affecting immigration into Palestine; thus retaining "Red Ticket."

29. Municipality of Jerusalem arranges for provision of water supply for that city.

31. Riza Tewfik receives Jewish deputation at Budapest, and speaks on Jewish immigration into Turkey, urging Jews to "do more and talk less." Value of Jew as counterweight to Greek influence emphasized.

November

3. Ahmed Riza Bey, President Chamber of Deputies, visits Chief Rabbi to thank him in name of Parliament, for having attended reading of Imperial Firman, thus giving fresh proof of attachment of Jews to the Fatherland.

5. Minister of Interior asks Council of State to accelerate consideration of new law on immigration into Turkey.

5. Several hundred Jewish recruits present themselves for enrollment in Turkish Army.

16. Turkish Government favorably disposed to establishment of Jews in Mesopotamia.

16. Government publishes official notice informing all non-Mohammedans in Empire that by virtue of the law, associations are categorically prohibited from holding political meetings in churches and synagogues, which are intended exclusively for public worship.

19. Grand Vizier, at request of Chief Rabbi, asks Minister of War to appoint Jewish chaplains for battalions in which Jewish soldiers serve, to grant Jewish soldiers permission to observe high festivals, and to facilitate their being provided with Kosher food. Request made that teachers in all Jewish schools and students of Rabbinical Seminary should be exempt from military service.
25. Government resolves to grant special religious facilities to Jewish soldiers, except provision of Kosher food.

**DECEMBER**

3. One hundred and fifty Jewish emigrants from Yemen arrive in Palestine; they are distributed among colonies of Rehoboth and Rishon-le-Zion.

14. Report in London paper states the Ica sent well-known Zionist, Dr. A. Nossig, to Constantinople in order to confer with Turkish Government on Jewish colonization. Dr. Nossig puts before Turkish Government plan to colonize Jews in Anatolia. Ministry promises to introduce bill into Parliament in that respect.

16. Imperial iradé confirms election of Rabbi Haim Bidjarano as Chief Rabbi of Adrianople.

16. New school for poor boys and girls established at Haidar Pasha.

16. Soubhy Bey, Governor of Jerusalem, tenders resignation; accepted by Government.

17. Grand Vizier expresses to Mr. Arthur E. Franklin the view that Government was not prepared to sanction entry into Palestine of Jews without means. It would favor those possessing capital or knowledge of a trade. Government is not impressed with agricultural possibilities of Palestine, but would be prepared to grant large tracts of land for colonization purposes in neighboring countries belonging to the Empire. He adds that the Government was fully alive to necessity of providing Jerusalem with an adequate water supply, and contemplates assigning certain revenues to Holy City and of raising loan for purpose.

25. Government promises financial assistance to Alliance Israélite toward establishment of technical school in Yemen.

**1910**

**JANUARY**

17. Chief Rabbi Jacob Meïr, Salonica, Chief Rabbi of Turkey, and M. Issaharoff, Russian philanthropist, consult on measure for putting end to anarchy in Jerusalem community and of reconciling the Sephardim and Ashkenazim.

20. Emperor of Austria confers Commandership of Order of Francis Joseph on M. Emanuel Salem, lawyer, Salonica.
20. Local authorities decide to sell by auction part of property of Talmud Torah at Adrianople, for indebtedness. Chief Rabbi of Turkey notifies Minister of Finance, and points out to him that, according to Firman granted by former Sultans to Jews, all buildings used for public worship and for charitable and educational purposes were exempt from rates and taxes. Minister recognizes force of this and telegraphs to stop the sale. He promises also to send a circular letter to all the Provincial Governors calling attention to privileges of Jews in this respect.


**FEBRUARY**

3. Turkish Jews raise money for support of fleet, to compensate for lack of active service in manning it.

3. Report that new land law is to be submitted to Chamber. Principal provision of new measure will be clause permitting ownership of land by corporations, only condition being societies must be registered as Turkish companies.

4. General Jewish organization, through Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, submits memorial to Turkish Government for settlement of Jews in Turkey. Result of negotiations to be submitted to chief Jewish communities of Ottoman Empire.


8. Prince Mirza Riza Khan, Persian Ambassador to Turkey, requests Chief Rabbi to examine question of divorce affecting a Persian Jew, and to state whether the application should be granted by the Ambassador. He also informs Chief Rabbi that whenever there are disputes between Persian Jews, they will be referred to him and his decision abided by.

8. Minister of Justice and Public Worship writes to Chief Rabbi, informing him that Ottoman Government is negotiating with that of Persia for conclusion of treaty of commerce, and asking
him whether he has any recommendations to make on subject of religious interests of Ottoman Jewish subjects in Persia.

11. Council of State approves statutes of essentially Jewish bank to be established in Salonica.

17. Chief Rabbi, in interview with Minister of Interior, asks for support of Cabinet in inducing Parliament to pass bill confirming rights of Grand Rabbinate which has been accorded by former sovereigns.


18. Yom Tob Haman, lawyer, appointed Judge of Supreme Court of Jerusalem.

22. Chief Rabbi visits Grand Vizier, Haki Pasha, and discusses relation of Turkish Jews to State and their organization. Government, believing regulation by legislative means would present difficulties, suggests leaving external question for present and dealing with internal problem by amendment of existing system, which could be introduced without reference to State authorities. Regarding communal tax, Chief Rabbi is referred to Armenian system, collection of communal fiscus with aid of the State.

23. Reported that Chief Rabbi proposes to convene, in summer, conference of delegates of all Jewish communities of Empire to consider reform of Rabbinate, and scheme for organization of Jewish community. Provides for establishment of metropolitan as distinct from national consistory, latter to be elected by proportionate poll, which will adjust present unfair preponderance of the capital in Jewish affairs. There are to be no life appointments, but regular elections. All communal tax-payers will possess franchise.

28. David Yellin, Rachmim Misrachi, and Joseph Eljascher elected members of Beladie (City Council) of Jerusalem.

MARCH

2. Large number of Jews recruited for Turkish Army.

4. Society "Tikvat Zion" formed in Palestine to establish colony there for Roumanian Jews.
11. Turkish Minister of Interior informs Prefect of Constantinople and Judicial Authorities that Jewish cheese and wine merchants must pay Kosher meat tax, same as butchers, and in event of non-payment they will be summoned before courts.

11. Isaac Florentin, Elie Benonsiglio and Sabetai Abravanel elected to Council in Salonica.

11. New Chief Rabbi of Adrianople establishes cordial relations with Armenian Patriarch.

14. Two Jews are appointed judges in Courts of First Resort in Beyrout and Jerusalem.

18. Turkish Minister of Education advocates adoption of Hebrew as national language of Turkish Jews.

18. Jewish National Fund grants local building society loan of 50,000 francs for new colony to be established near Haifa and called “Herzeliah.”

25. Of 1908 Jews enrolled at Salonica, 1719 entered for active service; remaining 189 placed in reserves. Each soldier receives five piastres on his departure; Jewish recruits present this gift to Navy Fund.

25. Chief Rabbi, Salonica, protests that, despite assurances to contrary, during his absence Jewish recruits were enrolled in Turkish Army on a Saturday. Minister of Interior, Constantinople, telegraphs to Governor-General, instructing him to inform all whom it may concern that act complained of must not be repeated, and to see that justice should be done to all citizens, irrespective of race or religion.

April 8. Large mercantile house, Salonica, owned by Jews, announces its decision to allocate for indefinite period one per cent of all cash takings toward cost of new Turkish warships.

8. Governor-General, Salonica, refuses to confirm election of Isaac Florentin as member of Municipal Council.

15. Minister of War grants leave of absence to Jewish soldiers in Turkish army on first two and last two days of Passover.

15. Nissim Effendi Rousso, Principal Secretary to Turkish Minister of Finance, appointed “officier d'Académie” by President of French Republic.
15. Lieut.-Col. Dr. Elia Bey Modiano appointed Physician-in-Chief to great Military Hospital at Yildiz (Constantinople).

17. Large number of Jewish recruits make demonstration at Haskeui to protest against being compelled to serve during Passover week.

22. Jewish community, Nasibin, in Vilayet of Mosul (Asiatic Turkey), complain of hostile treatment which they receive at hands of reactionary local officials.

29. Imperial iradé published at Salonica, sanctioning constitution of proposed Popular Bank to be founded here and which will be of an essentially Jewish character. It is to serve as basis for creation of loan fund for relief of families of Jewish soldiers.

May

5. Jubilee Celebration of Alliance Israélite Universelle at Salonica.

6. Commandants of several barracks, Constantinople, grant nine days' leave to Jewish soldiers, although official leave granted is limited to first two and last two days of Passover.

6. Minister of Justice, at request of Chief Rabbi, orders liberation for Passover week of all Jews sent to prison for trivial offences.

6. Cabinet favors suppression of "Red Ticket," which is forced on all foreign Jews wishing to enter Palestine. It is expected the restrictive measure will be abolished. Liberty to immigrate to Palestine will depend on vote of Chamber of Deputies to which bills on general immigration will be presented.

15. Jewish population, Constantinople, celebrates Jubilee of Alliance Israélite Universelle.

June

1. Minister of Interior, Talat Bey, during debate by Deputies on distribution of £1000 as subvention to hospitals of Constantinople, says: "Some deputes have spoken on behalf of Musulman, Greek, and Armenian hospitals, but I note with regret no one has a word for the Jewish hospital, which renders great services. It admits all persons sent to it by the police without distinction of race and religion. I oppose proposal to divide subventions as suggested, but, on contrary, urge allocation should be made according to service each hospital ren-
ders to State and its own merits." On vote, suggestion of Talaat Bey adopted.

2. Letter and telegram sent from Palestine to Grand Rabbinate, Constantinople, states that Governor of Jerusalem, in conformity with instructions received from Grand Vizier and Minister of Interior, refuses sale to Jews of foreign nationality, of immovable property or land, or even to authorize handing over to some Jews title deeds of property bought before decision was reached.

3. Chief Rabbi leaves for Jerusalem to endeavor to settle Rabbinical question, subject of dispute, past four years. Communities of Tiberias and Safed in constant disorder over question.

3. Several Russian Jews, intending to emigrate to Turkey, advised by Chief Rabbi of Constantinople, to remain in Russia until Turkish Government makes clear its position with regard to Jewish immigration into the country.

3. Kieff millionaire, M. Halpern, sends expedition to Palestine to inquire into possibility of developing sugar production.

3. Isaac Jessua, Salonica, appointed Chief of First Division of General Command of Gendarmerie at Ministry of War, Constantinople.

3. Grand Cercle des Intimes, Jewish Club, Salonica, founds important league for Ottomanization of Jews in Turkey. Principal object is to establish evening classes for study of Turkish, and to secure admission into superior Turkish schools of as many Jewish students as possible, so as to permit of employment of Jews in Government posts and of their taking part in political life. Bases of similar league also laid in Adrianople by Jewish Club and the Association of Old Pupils of Alliance Israélite. Steps in same direction being taken at Smyrna.

3. Reported in Turkish press, 2000 Jewish families settle in village of Chottin in Bessarabia, and wanting to adopt Ottoman nationality, petition Government to grant land in neighborhood of Angora, Konia, or Constantinople. They ask, in event of land not being presented to them, permission to buy it and pay in small instalments. Regulations concerning immigrants
not containing clause concerning Jewish immigrants, the Minister of Interior asks Council of State whether regulations for Mussulman immigrants are to apply in present case or not. The Ikdam, daily paper, writes: “It has long been well known that Jews desire to immigrate in large numbers into Turkey. This is a very important question for us. Consequently, it is clear that the regulations which apply to Mussulman immigrants cannot in any way be extended to Jewish immigrants.”

10. Jewish community, Haifa, brings action against editor of Arab newspaper El Carmel for continued anti-Semitic attacks. Defendant acquitted. Community fearing attack by Arabs, telegraphs to Chief Rabbi in Constantinople, who makes representations to Minister of Interior. Latter sends energetic instructions to Governor at Haifa to prevent any disorders.

12. Jewesses attending schools of congregationalists, Adrianople, take part in annual procession on occasion of Fête Dieu, joining in prayers and ceremonies. Indignation expressed by Jews this year for first time.

17. New Governor of Palestine forbids sale of land to non-Turkish subjects as well as Jews. British Consul protests to Constantinople, on behalf of one of his subjects—a Jew—refused ratification of a land purchase by Turkish authorities. Representatives of other nationalities also address protests to Constantinople.

17. Nissim Roditi Bey, Consul-General for Turkey at Antwerp, appointed by King of Greece, Officer of Order of the Savior.

17. G. Norsa Bey, Comptroller of the Municipality, Alexandria, raised to grade of Moutemaiz, which carries with it title of Excellency, by Khedive.

17. Small-pox epidemic breaks out in Jerusalem.

24. Eight Jews are members of mission sent to France by Turkish Government, Nissim Rousso, principal private secretary to Minister of Finance, among them.

(end). Report of attack on Jews at Adrianople. Director of Police causes arrest of about fifty young men of leading Jewish families. Chief Rabbi
Bidjarano interferes and lodges official protest with Minister of Interior, who telegraphs to Governor of Adrianople informing him, he will be held personally responsible for any attack on Jews. Order restored and Governor promises release of all prisoners, except those who had used firearms.

Ottoman Chamber appoints Jewish deputies, Faraggi and Mazliah, to represent it at Congress of Interparliamentary Union, at Brussels, in August.

Invitation extended to Rabbi Jacob Meir, Salonica, to become Haham Bashi of Jerusalem.

**NECROLOGY**

1909

**AUGUST**

16. Samuel Salant, Chief Rabbi, Jerusalem, aged 93.
27. Raffaeio Nahum, communal worker, Tripoli, aged 55.

**OCTOBER**

1. Joseph Hayeem, Chief Rabbi, Bagdad, aged 83.

**NOVEMBER**

17. Nissim Moché Amon, Rabbi, President of Beth Din, Constantinople, aged 72.

1910

**MAY**


**OTHER COUNTRIES**

1909

**JULY**

2. Monument unveiled at Lemberg in memory of Berek Jesselowicz, Colonel in Polish War of Independence, hundredth anniversary of whose birth was recently celebrated.
4. Jewess of Burka (near Tarnopol), Austria-Hungary, abducted and placed in convent.
8. New series of expulsions begin in Roumania. Jews of small towns near Jassy notified to leave within 48 hours. Thousands compelled to go.
9. Jews in Jassy boycott tramways because conductor of a car refuses to stop while Jewish funeral procession crosses the street. Serious decrease in receipts alarms directors of company, who enter into negotiations with execu-
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5670 AND NECROLOGY

9. Jews of Persia take refuge in Turkish Consulates during revolt. They appeal to Chief Rabbi to take measures that they may be accepted as Ottoman subjects.


16. Haarbleicher, Chief Engineer of Navy, Austria, appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

16. Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Worship and Education, Hungary, conveys official thanks of Government to Herr and Frau David Huebsch, of Temesvar, who present site for Talmud Torah and money for its construction.

16. Austrian Parliament elects Delegation, from which Jewish members are this year excluded, to discuss common affairs of monarchy.

16. Isak Grünfeld, Sergeant, chosen for prize as most competent soldier of 5th Infantry Regiment, stationed at Szatmárnémeti (Hungary), which celebrated the 54th anniversary of the Battle of Custozza.

16. Baron Rauch, Governor of Croatia, visits Daruver and assures Jews of his protection and of the impartiality of his views as also those of Francis Joseph.

18. Jews accused of being accountable for scarcity of food in Roumania, as they purchase their food from the peasants.

23. M. Elmaleh, Headmaster Alliance School in Fez, visits Grand Vizier, Morocco, who takes steps to redress Jewish grievances.


29. International Commission sitting at Casablanca, Morocco, allows claims solicited by Alliance Israélite for damage to school furniture and expenses of repatriation and maintenance of Casablanca Jews, who fled in panic, 1907.
Committee of citizens, Ancona, Italy, appeal for funds to raise memorial to 24 Jews, burnt at stake, 1556, by order Pope Paul IV.

Edward Frankfort, Amsterdam artist, receives gold medal at International Exhibition of Pictures, Arnhem.

Austrian Government recognizes national rights of Bukowinian Jews and at next election to Bukowinian Diet Jews will elect their own representatives according to Jewish population of that province.

Jewish Deputy in Austrian Parliament, in speech, draws attention of Government to Jewish poverty in Galicia.

Austrian Government orders inquiry into causes of Jewish distress in Galicia.

Attack made on Jewish quarter, Bucharest, Roumania. Several hundred persons injured.

R. Vidal Hasserfaty, Chief Rabbi of Fez, intervenes successfully on behalf of Jewish community of Unezzan, who were ill-treated by the local sheriff, Mouley Ali.

J. Limburg elected member of Lower House of Parliament for district of Schoterland, Holland.

Heinrich Hirschsprung bequeaths magnificent collection of pictures to State of Denmark.

Emperor of Austria confers title of Royal Councillor on Joseph Stern, President of Jewish Congregation of Altofen.

Roumanian Premier makes statement declaring Jewish question to be entirely economic.

Emperor of Austria confers title of Imperial Councillor on Herr Hermann Strach, Chief Auditor of State Railways in Ministry of Railways.

Committee under presidency of Mayor, formed at Lucca, Italy, for purpose of raising monument in honor of Heinrich Heine who wrote "The Baths of Lucca."

Recently enacted Immigration Law, Hungary, containing regulations for protection of emigrants, and providing for creation of an Emigrants' Fund, goes into operation. It forbids, under pain of severe punishment, emigration to Brazil and Canada.
3. Arie Duparc resigns as member of Town Council of Leeuwarden, Holland, after 45 years’ service.

5. Emanuel Wein, physician, presents favorable report on the Marmorek tuberculosis serum, to the Medical Congress at Budapest.

6. Jewish population at Fez holds, at request of Sultan, a public fête in honor of recent victories of Sheriffian Army.

10. Calendar for 1909-1910 published by Czech Jews, Prague, confiscated owing to inclusion of an article entitled, “Comments on Czech politico-economical endeavors in theory and practice” and abstract of an article on Germanization.

10. Galician Minister of Domains, Dr. Dulemba, promises relief to the Jews, in address on being elected to Diet.


10. Report of conflict at Folticeni, Roumania, between number of Jews and about 20 soldiers, in course of which four of the Jews were mortally wounded.

10. Dr. S. van Os, President of Central Jewish Lunatic Asylum, appointed Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, Holland.

15. Reports from Roumania state that Roumanian soldiers attacked Jews brutally without reason. Four killed, many wounded.

17. Herman Van Gelder, Army Physician, Leeuwarden, Holland, promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

22. King and Queen of Bulgaria attend opening of new synagogue at Sofia.

OCTOBER


8. Standing Committee of Diet of Bukowina elaborates a Franchise Reform Bill, whereby bodies of separate nationalities, Jews included, will be created. Zionists in favor of plan, non-Zionists oppose it strenuously. Court Councillor Dr. Kuranda, member of Imperial Parliament, is agitating for rejection of the bill.

10. Six Jews appointed to Bench as Judges of Supreme Court of Judicature for Austria.

10. Austrian Government expresses its opposition to creation of separate national electoral bodies in Bukowina.

10. Two Jewish girls of Galicia abducted.

15. Court of Cassation at Bucharest hears appeals by Rabbis Dr. Niemirower and Tauber of Jassy, against fines imposed for refusing to administer the oath "more Judaico." Court of Cassation unable to agree on question, which is remitted to a considerably strengthened court.

22. Hilsner's counsel, Dr. Auredniczek, goes to Pisek, place of second trial, to study its judicial documents.

22. Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai, China, organized.

22. Jews of Tunis protest against statements made at Congress of Marseilles and Paris tending to represent them as partisans of native (Mussulman) justice; they affirm on contrary that they desire to be subject to the control of French tribunals only, and they solicit the Government of the Republic to attach them as soon as possible to this jurisdiction.

25. Ludwig Pollak, Imperial Councillor and Archæologist, Rome, receives Order of Red Eagle, Third Class, from Emperor of Austria.

25. Emperor of Austria confers title of Ordinary Professor on Dr. Leo Strisower, Extraordinary Professor of International Private Law at University of Vienna.

25. Koloman Müller created a Baron of the Kingdom by the Emperor of Austria in recognition of services rendered in connection with holding of 16th International Medical Congress at Budapest, and Professor Dr. Emil Gross receives title of Court Councillor.

25. Tobias Aschkenase resigns as Vice-President of City Council of Lemberg, owing to bitter attack made on him by the "All Poles" for having taken part in the inauguration of the Jewish Academician's Home established by the
Rigrosanten Union, of which he is Honorary President, and which has neither political nor nationalist tendencies.

29. New restrictive measures against Jews of Roumania reported. Minister of Interior sends fresh circular to provincial Prefects, reminding them that "foreigners"—that is to say, Jews—living in rural districts as administrators for farmers and representatives of forestry societies must possess a certificate of residence from municipal authorities. As this certificate is systematically refused to Jews, effect of new circular is the exclusion of Jews from situations of nature just named in country districts. Municipality of Bucharest announces that only "Roumanian or naturalized subjects may be admitted as tenants in the new artisans' dwellings which the city has built in the capital." These cheap dwellings will therefore not be at the disposal of Jewish working class.


29. French delegates to the Consultative Conference of Tunis resolve to request Resident General to include in agenda for its next session the question of the extension of French jurisdiction to Tunisian Jews.

November

1. Masonic fraternity of Italy criticises Past Grand Master Ernesto Nathan, Mayor, Rome, for serving on delegation appointed by King of Italy to greet Czar Nicholas of Russia on occasion of his visit.

1. Edward Brandes, writer, Copenhagen, appointed Minister of Finance, in democratic Cabinet, Denmark.


19. Reported that forcible abduction of Jewish girls in Galicia for conversionist purposes assumes large proportions.

19. Anti-Jewish demonstrations at Lemberg occasioned by proposal by the District Council to grant subventions to various charitable institutions, including one recently established by Jewish community.
19. Viennese Zionists protest against attitude of Jewish Deputy Kuranda, through whose efforts proposal to treat Jews of Bukowina as separate nationality was defeated. Demonstration at offices of Neue Freie Presse, which defended Kuranda, and in front of latter's house. Police obliged to disperse demonstrators.

26. Consultative Conference now sitting about to discuss question of naturalization of Tunisian Jews as French citizens, and of placing them under jurisdiction of French tribunals. Anticipated that these concessions will be granted.


(end). Law introduced in Roumanian Parliament granting certain privileges to manufacturers, provides that at least 25 per cent of those in their service are Roumanian citizens. In five years, 50 per cent must be citizens.

December

3. Prof. Salomonsen, Director of Germanic Institute, appointed Rector of University of Copenhagen.

6. Official action taken in consequence of remonstrances addressed by Alliance Israélite Universelle to Grand Vizier El Glaoui against cruelty of Sultan's Chamberlain to Jews at Fez. Grand Vizier summons Chief Rabbis and makes statement that Jews will never again have to suffer injustice at hands of the Maghzen, that forced labor will no longer be imposed, that Sabbaths and Festivals will be respected, that doors of Dar-el-Maghzen will be open to Jews and complaints may always be brought and will be justly dealt with.

17. Ernesto Nathan, Mayor, Rome, receives Grand Cross of Crown of Italy from King Victor Emmanuel.

17. Luigi Luzzati, Italy, appointed Minister of Agriculture, in new Cabinet of Baron Sonnino.

17. Roumanian Government drafts two new laws against Jews, which close professions to them hitherto open. First measure, to encourage
national industry, prevents Jews from obtaining appointments as engineers, clerks, etc., in factories. Second measure, Sanitary Law, affects Jewish doctors; it provides that no foreigner can practice medicine if he holds a foreign diploma; those holding Roumanian diploma have to obtain authorization from Minister of Interior before being allowed to practice.

17. Agitation started, Tunis, by Mussulmans holding meeting to protest against decision of Consultative Conference. Resolution adopted declaring that projected measure of placing Tunisian Jews under French jurisdiction, is a violation of treaties and constitutes privilege to Jews to detriment of Mohammedans, who constitute majority of population. Subsequent demonstrations held in city of Tunis, and French Minister for Foreign Affairs acquainted with result of meeting with object of preventing French protection being accorded to Jews.

24. Emperor of Austria sends acknowledgments to Dr. Edmond Benedikt, Professors Dr. Hans Gross and Dr. Joseph Rosenblatt for co-operation in preparation of reformed Austrian Criminal Code.

24. Emperor of Austria appoints Dr. Salomon Ehrmann Professor Extraordinary of Dermatology at University of Vienna.

24. Armin Schnitzer, Chief Rabbi, Komaron (Hungary), complains in annual report of Jewish Benevolent Society, that no less than 1383 Jewish children are being brought up in non-Jewish institutions.

24. Professor Jorga, Roumanian anti-Semitic agitator, announces intention to interpellate Government on alleged campaign undertaken at instigation of Jewish reservists, object of which is to preach insubordination. Old Jewish soldiers in Roumania address to President of Chamber of Deputies letter declaring falsity of M. Jorga’s statement.

24. Austrian branch of the Ito decides only to call a General Emigration Congress, if statistical material it is collecting in Galicia should prove necessity for international conference.
24. Emperor of Austria confers Commandership of Francis Joseph Order on Court Councillor Ignaz Konta, member of General Council of Administration of Austrian State Railways.

24. Galician Minister of Commerce issues circular with concession to strictly observant Jews, directing that all postal matter which requires receipt shall not be delivered on Saturday and Jewish Festivals to Jews who refuse to sign receipt on those days. Postmasters advised to keep record of Jews who keep these days.

29. German Emperor confers Golden Cross of Merit on Herr Kohnberger, Prague.

29. Adolf Lieben, Court Councillor, Vienna, raised by Emperor to House of Peers.

29. New Communal House presented by President of the Community, dedicated at Basle.

31. Jewish Communities in the Argentine Republic federate.

31. Austrian Emperor confers title of Baron on Professor Herzel and Banker Byck of Budapest.

1910

January

7. David Josephson, Lecturer, appointed Professor of Gynecology at University of Upsala, Sweden.

12. Professor Dr. Wilhelm Bacher, Budapest, celebrates sixtieth anniversary of birth.

14. Herman Trier, member of Lower House of Parliament, Copenhagen, appointed by King member of Upper House.

14. Chief Rabbi, Copenhagen, suspended as result of controversy between him and Board of Managers of the community regarding right of assistant to admit strangers into Jewish religion. Chief Rabbi protests against suspension, holding he was appointed by Government with sanction of King, and only Danish Government has power to cancel appointment; and he continues to discharge official duties.

14. Belgian Foreign Minister, in speech, strongly condemns action of Russia in refusing to accept passports issued to Jews by his Government. He asserts conduct of Russia in matter has been one of factors that impairs her financial credit and standing in other countries.

24. Emperor of Austria confers knighthood of Order of Leopold on Court Councillor Dr. H. Müller, Professor at University of Vienna.

24. Dr. Auredniczek, Austria, advocate for Hilsner, receives refusal of request to reconsider case.

28. Board of Management of Copenhagen Community ask Government for assistance against Dr. Lewenstein, who has been superseded as Chief Rabbi, defies the Board, and refuses to be dismissed.

28. New Governor, Kazaroone, Persia, orders Jews to cut hair and wear special head covering. Director of *Alliance Israélite* School at Shiraz asks Governor-General to intervene. He sends message to Governor of Kazaroone, asking for explanation of his conduct and reminds him under liberal rule of constitutional Government differences must no longer be made between Mohammedans and Jews, who are alike Persian subjects.

28. New General Association of the Jewish Youth, Jassy, issues energetic manifesto, in which demand is made for equal rights, and declares Jews will no longer permit themselves to be treated as pariahs of Roumanian nation. Association will give lectures, organize classes, and open libraries with view to developing education of Jewish youth, especially of working classes.

**FEBRUARY**

3. One hundredth anniversary of birth of Ludwig August Frankl, Austrian author and poet.


6. Anti-Semitic Minister of Education and Public Worship, Barkoczy (Hungary), removed from office by Khuen-Héderváry Cabinet.


18. Elizabeth Order, Second Class, received by Frau Rosa Zifferer, Vienna.
18. Dr. Solomon Reichard, elected Mayor of Hungarian town, Satoralja-Ujhely, resigns because of anti-Semitic agitation.


18. History section of International Exhibition of Hygiene to be held at Dresden next year, under patronage of King of Saxony, commissions Rabbiner Dr. Max Grunwald, Vienna, editor Zeitschrift für jüdische Volkskunde, to organize exhibit of Jewish hygiene.

18. Jewish Communities of Greece apply to Parliament for a grant for their support, which was voted unanimously, without debate.

18. M. Diomedos Kyriakos, Professor at University of Athens, suggests to Minister of Education the establishment of a Chair for Hebrew at that University, and recommends Professor M. Pandyotopoulos for the post.

18. Ludovico Mortara and Vittorio Polacco appointed senators of Italy.

18. M. Panu, journalist, in Review Septamana, denounces anti-Semitic agitation carried on at Jassy, under lead of Professors Jorga and Cuza. He warns public that if the incitements to disturbance of peace be continued, scenes similar to those which occur in Russia will result. He condemns local authorities for remaining passive in presence of so dangerous a movement, and warns Government against those who threaten lives of Jews.

18. Program of Social Democratic Party formed in Roumania contains following: (a) Universal suffrage for Parliament and for communal councils; right of voting to be accorded every inhabitant of country above age of 20, without distinction of race or religion, born in Roumania, and not enjoying foreign protection, and satisfying requirements of military laws; (b) Abrogation of measures of expulsion and of all restrictive laws which affect certain categories of inhabitants; (c) Organization of free and compulsory education for all children, without distinction of race or nationality.
MARCH

4. Great Council of Canton of Basle unanimously adopts measure for separation of Church and State.

10. Dr. Carl Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna and well known for anti-Semitic crusade, dies.

11. Emperor of Austria grants constitution to provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which guarantees equal rights to all inhabitants without distinction of creed. Citizens of various religious beliefs will be represented in Diet in proportion to their numbers. Two seats to be assigned to Jews, one of them Chief Rabbi of Serajewo.

11. Professor Jorga interpellates Roumanian Government on steps taken by Jews to convene Jewish National Congress with view to claiming political rights. Prime Minister in reply states civil rights are equal for all in Roumania. Constitution confers liberty of press, of holding meetings and of political action, only on citizens. Government makes no distinction of nationality or of religion between citizens. As to agitation of non-citizens, Government reserves right of deciding what might be tolerated.

18. E. Morpurgo appointed Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, Italy.

25. Report circulated that Jewish Club, comprising group of Jewish members of Reichsrath, is to be dissolved. Club issues denial, declaring at same time that present deplorable political situation of Austrian Jews renders all the more necessary continued existence of this legitimate Parliamentary representation of Jewish people.

25. Italian Geographical Society elects Dr. Aurel Stein, Asiatic explorer, honorary member.

APRIL

1. King of Bulgaria confers on Nissim Lazaroff, Headmaster of Jewish School at Dubnitza, Knights’ Cross of Order of Independence.

1. Roumanian Jews present memorial to Senate and Chamber of Deputies, surveying Jewish question in Roumania.
1. Roumanian Minister of Public Instruction and Worship addresses circular to school inspectors to remind them, they are bound to admit to examination Jews who desire to become Rabbis.

1. Committee representing Bucharest community appears before King of Roumania and his ministers, with petition, calling upon Government to abrogate laws relating to Jewish traders, the oath “more Judaico,” and other laws designed to limit activity of Roumanian Jews. Premier Bratianu listens to presentation, and agrees to take their arguments into consideration.

1. Jewish Congress, planned by Jews of Roumania to consider status of Jews of that country, forbidden by Bratianu, Prime Minister.

8. Sig. Francesco Tedesco appointed Minister of Treasury, Italy.

8. Deputation of Hungarian Zionists waits on Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, to call attention to fact that former Cabinets refused without reasonable grounds to sanction Constitutions of Hungarian Zionist Organizations, and to request that required sanction should no longer be withheld. Premier expressed surprise at action of his predecessors in office, and promised, after making inquiries he would communicate his decision on subject.

8. King of Italy confers Commandership of Order of Crown of Italy on Cattaui Bey, President of Jewish Community, Cairo.

8. King of Italy appoints Signor Barzilai, member of Chamber of Deputies, Ambassador to China.

15. Eduard Klein, Councillor, appointed Chief of Press Bureau of Prime Minister of Hungary.

15. Pellegrino Rosselli receives title of Commander from King of Italy, after presenting to nation house in which Giuseppe Mazzini died.

15. Angelo Pavia, Secretary of Chamber of Deputies, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Treasury.

15. Dr. Mahler, Professor, member Austrian Parliament, appointed “officier d’Académie” by President of French Republic.

22. Roumanian Government presents to Senate bill for encouragement of national industry. If
passed, it seriously injures Jewish population, as it excludes it from employment as workmen, engineers, etc., in factories. Central Committee of Jewish Representatives addresses fresh petition to Senate with reference to proposed new law, in which Jews demand that in proportion of 75 per cent of Roumanian employés at factories, Jews who are Roumanian subjects should be included, and should not be confounded with Jews who are subject of other powers. Petitioners call attention to disastrous consequences which new law would have for thousands of families of honest workmen, and they appeal to spirit of justice and humanity of Senate. Reported that Government of Roumania requests French Minister of Education to withdraw permission from Roumanian Jewish students, to practice medical profession in France on passing necessary examinations, at University in that country. French Minister assents to intolerant request.

22. International Committee of Statesmen and Scholars, commemorate jubilee of conferment of diploma of Doctor on Tobias M. C. Asser, Minister of State and member of Council of Holland, by establishing library of international private law, to form part of Library of Palace of Peace, at The Hague.

MAY

6. Lay heads of Jewish Community, Vienna, take official action to oppose candidature of two renegade Jews for City Council. Converts stand for division of city where Jews represent 70 per cent of voters, and therefore control election. All candidates of opposition supported by Jews are successful.

13. Deputy Gabel, in Austrian Reichsrat, criticises President for countenancing attacks on Jews in the Chamber.

13. Roumanian Industries Bill passes Senate, with several modifications. Stated that Government does not intend to proceed with measure.

20. George Brandes notifies executive of Jewish community at Copenhagen of his withdrawal as a contributing member, giving as reason the differences which have arisen between Board of Management and Chief Rabbi, Dr. Lewen-
stein, declaring in removing latter they acted unjustly.


20. Gustav Klemperer, Director of Dresden Bank, Berlin, raised by Emperor of Austria, to the hereditary nobility.

20. Emperor Francis Joseph confers title of Royal Hungarian Court Councillor on Jacques B. Simon, Vice-President of the Bourse at Budapest.


27. Report from Jassy that Roumanian Jews are active in defending their own interests. Leading Roumanians write in favor of Jews, and Deputy Arion speaks in Parliament in their behalf. Deputation of Jewish School Committee hand to Minister of Education protest memorandum dealing with unfair treatment accorded to Jewish schools. Committee includes Dr. Beck, Bucharest, Dr. Niemirower, Jassy, and Dr. Olivenbaum, Botoschani.

27. Dr. Adolph Kohner, Vice-President of Pester Lloyd Company, and Jewish art patron, Vienna, made Court Councillor and granted exemption from taxation.

27. Emperor Francis Joseph appoints Dr. Ferdinand Unger, Prague, Judge in Court of Appeals.

JUNE

(beginning). Report of statements with reference to Jews made at Congress of Roumanian Chambers of Commerce, held at Focschani. M. Orleanu, Minister of Commerce, said: "Only when we are masters in commerce and industry, shall we be able to consider that we have been liberated from economic slavery. I have always had as
an ideal that in our country everything should be Roumanian." M. Buteulescu stated: "Commerce constitutes greatest source of wealth of our country. This is why the Alliance Israélite seeks to obtain control of commerce by lending its assistance to commercial undertakings of Jews in Roumania." M. Bunea demanded that "foreign" merchants who become bankrupt should be expelled from the country. Congress adopts resolution: Roumanian pupils, leaving commercial schools, who shall embrace a commercial career and exercise it for at least three years, shall be exempt from tax on patents for three years and shall have advantage of loans from banks created with co-operation of Chambers of Commerce and Minister of Commerce and Industry.


3. Debate in Reichstag, on discrimination against appointing Jewish teachers to high school positions in Bavaria.

8. Hungarian elections for seats in Reichstag begin. Orthodox and Reform Jews unite in declaring anti-Semitism must be fought at all costs, and support given to candidates who express themselves in favor of denominational privileges being extended to Jews. Rabbi Loew of Ungvar issues letter to his flock in reference to elections. Priests visit villages, agitating against Jews. Bishops issue pastoral pronouncements in favor of anti-Semitic candidates, and the Primates' Secretary preaches from pulpit in favor of anti-Semitic group. Minister of Finance removes regulation which compels Jewish tobacconists to remain open on Saturdays, and forbids them to lease their business to non-Jews on that day. Minister of Education, an anti-Semite, gives Jewish deputation assurance that Government intends to respect religious convictions of all citizens. Certain candidates are being specially branded as converted Jews to avert Jewish support from them.

10. M. May, banker, elected member for Nivelles in New Belgian Chamber of Deputies.
10. Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria, concludes first visit to Bosnia since annexation to Empire. At Sarajewo he receives deputations of Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Replies to address delivered by Josua Salom, thanking Jews for evidence given of loyalty and assuring them of good will and favor.


11. Official Gazette, Spain, publishes decree concerning interpretation to be given in future to Article 11 of the Constitution, dealing with religious matters. Decree states that religious meetings will henceforth not be considered public demonstrations, and authorizes use of flags, religious emblems, notices, and all other external signs characterizing buildings designed for forms of worship differing from the Spanish State religion.

15. Reports received from Ternovitch, Roumania, states Jews were attacked. Four killed, twenty-one severely wounded.

15. Reported from Jassy that ill-treatment of Jews in Roumania becomes more severe than ever before. Expulsions increase. Report that four Jews were driven out. One Jew attacked, robbed and killed.

17. Reported for several weeks past peasants at Futonna (Galicia) carry on hostile movement against Jews, developing at times into excesses. Property belonging to Jews destroyed, several severely assaulted and subjected to personal indignities. Local authorities refuse protection to Jews, and police refuse to intervene further after aggressors who were arrested are acquitted by magistrate.

17. King of Italy appoints Dr. S. Nar, Surgeon to the Italian Hospital in Constantinople, Officer of the Order of the Crown.

17. Arthur Wellisch, architect, Budapest, granted hereditary patent of nobility.

17. Eighteen Jews elected to Hungarian Parliament, thirteen belonging to Government Party, one to the Justh, two to the Kossuth, and two to the Democratic Party.
17. Committee formed at Geneva with view to erection of monument to actress, Rachel Felix.


24. Deputation of Austrian Society for Combating Anti-Semitism (non-Jewish organization) waits on Procurator-General, Privy Councillor Dr. von Schrott, and requests him to order new investigation with view to a pardon being granted to Leopold Hilsner, alleged perpetrator of a so-called ritual murder at Polna. Procurator-General, in reply, said there were great difficulties in way of formal re-opening of case, but expressed willingness thoroughly to examine any fresh document concerning it that might be submitted to him.

24. Victor Cattan elected President of the Order of Advocates at Tunis.


(end). Joseph Schey von Koromla, member Austrian House of Peers, elected Dean of Faculty of Law at University of Vienna. Karl Stoss elected Pro-Dean of same Faculty.

(end). Jewish Museum, containing valuable exhibits, opens at Prague.

NECROLOGY

1909

JULY


16. Philipp Fruchtmann, Burgomaster of Stryj, member of Galician Diet.

25. Jacob Vandor, physician and philanthropist, Budapest.

AUGUST

7. Moses Bloch, Rabbi, ex-president of Corps of Professors at Rabbinical Seminary, Budapest, aged 95.

9. Alexander Rosenberg, Chief Rabbi of Liberal Congregation at Arad (Hungary), aged 64.
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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>Moses S. Nahon, banker and merchant, Tangier</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Theodor Ritter von Goldschmidt, member of City Council and philanthropist, Vienna</td>
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<td>Baron George Rosenthal, banker, Amsterdam</td>
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<td>OCTOBER</td>
<td>Cesare Lombroso, criminologist, Turin, Italy</td>
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<td>Adolphe von Stein, Baron and member of Consular Corps, Antwerp</td>
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<td>S. Braunschweig, President Zurich Jewish Community, Zurich</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td>Theodor Ritter von Taussig, banker, Meran, Austria</td>
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<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td>B. de Casseres, Knight of Order of Orange-Nassau, Curaçao, Dutch West Indies</td>
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<td>Aage Hirschsprung, publisher, Copenhagen</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Eduard Pick, major, Vienna, Austria</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>JANUARY</td>
<td>Dr. de Sémo, physician, officer of Crown of Italy, Alexandria, Egypt</td>
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<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>Solomon Rubin, author, Cracow, Austria</td>
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<td>Ferdinand Klebinder, journalist, Vienna</td>
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<td>Martin Ekenberg, scientist, Sweden</td>
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<td>Robert Fraenckel, manufacturer, Copenhagen</td>
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<td>Samuel Rona, professor and physician, Budapest</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>MARCH</td>
<td>Herman Heijermans, member Council of Jewish Community, Rotterdam</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>Vittorio de Rossi, lawyer, Leghorn, Italy</td>
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<td>Ugo Pisa, senator, Milan, Italy</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td>Wilhelm Joseffy, Talmudical scholar, Budapest</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max Weinberger, Chief Inspector of Imperial and Royal Austrian Northern Railway, Vienna</td>
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<td>MAY</td>
<td>Wilhelm Pollak, Imperial Councillor, member of Council of Chamber of Commerce and of State Railways, Vienna</td>
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<td>Joseph Grünfeld, physician, Vienna</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>JUNE</td>
<td>Emil Zuckerkandl, court councillor and anatomist, Vienna</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>Isaac Moses Hartwig Glückstadt, financier, Copenhagen, Denmark</td>
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<td>S. Dankowitz, Chief Rabbi, Bulgaria</td>
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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS

1909


7. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Cal.) introduces bill (H. R. 13,404), providing for a head tax of $10, an educational test, the exclusion of aliens not having $25, the registration of aliens, the abolition of the Division of Information of the Immigration Bureau, and other restrictive measures.


15. Rep. Augustus P. Gardner (Mass.) introduces bill, providing for an educational test for immigrants over 16 years of age except dependent parents or grandparents and sons or daughters under 21 years of age who accompany admissible aliens.

15. Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) introduces bill (H. R. 15,431), providing for the punishment by imprisonment and for the subsequent deportation of aliens who attempt to enter the United States after they have been debarred for being prostitutes or procurers.


20. Sen. Lee S. Overman (N. C.) introduces bill (S. 4514), providing for a $10 head tax, an educational test, the production of certificate of good character, the possession of $25, and other restrictive features.

1910

Jan. 5. Sen. William P. Dillingham (Vt.) introduces bill (S. 4667), to provide for United States surgeons, immigrant inspectors, and matrons on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers between ports of the United States and foreign ports.

6. Rep. William S. Bennet (N. Y.) introduces bill (H. R. 17,159), providing for the deportation of aliens sentenced to a State prison or penitentiary for one year or more, at the expiration of sentence.

7. Rep. Henry M. Goldfogle (N. Y.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 198), providing for an investigation by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the conditions existing in the offices of the clerks of the courts having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings.


7. Rep. William Sulzer (N. Y.) introduces concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29), for the prevention of the separation of families because of the inadmissibility of one or more members.


14. Rep. William S. Bennet (N. Y.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 234), requesting the President to consider the expediency of appointing special commissioners to foreign countries for the purpose of entering upon agreements for the prevention of the emigration, to the United States, of aliens belonging to the excluded classes.

14. Rep. William S. Bennet (N. Y.) introduces bill (H. R. 18,172), providing for the punishment by imprisonment and subsequent deportation of aliens attempting to enter the United States after having been debarred or deported for any cause involving moral turpitude.


17. Sen. Morgan G. Bulkeley (Conn.) presents joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Connecticut on April 14, 1909, relative to the protection of American citizens abroad, regardless of race or creed.

17. Sen. Joseph F. Johnston (Ala.) submits a report (No. 81), on the bill (S. 404) introduced by him on March 22, 1909, for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia.

17. Rep. Herbert Parsons (N. Y.) introduces bill (H. R. 18,377), permitting the immigration of persons otherwise admissible who have been convicted of an offense purely political, not excepting an offense "involving moral turpitude."

21. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Cal.) introduces bill (H. R. 18,898), defining the term "alien" as "any person who is not a citizen of the United States."

24. Rep. John L. Burnett (Ala.) introduces bill, providing for $5 head tax, an educational test for all immigrants, the deportation of aliens without $30 (females $20), and the examination of emigrants at place of embarkation.


25. James H. Patten, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, appears before the House Committee on Immigration, and argues in favor of the Hayes bill (H. R. 13,404).


27. After debate, in the course of which Senators Bailey (Tex.) and Money (Miss.) pay tribute to Jewish people, Senate passes bill (S. 404), introduced by Senator J. F. Johnston (Ala.), on March 22, 1909, for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in
the District of Columbia, amended so as to exempt from its penalties persons who observe as a day of rest any other day of the week than Sunday.


7. Rep. William S. Bennet (N. Y.), from the Committee on Immigration, reports bill (H. R. 20,166), in lieu of bills introduced by Representatives Bennet, Goldfogle, and Burnett, for the deportation of convicted aliens.


8. James H. Patten, Secretary Immigration Restriction League, appears before House Committee on Immigration in favor of an educational test.


18. Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) introduces bill (H. R. 21,325), for the prevention of the separation of families because of the inadmissibility of one or more members.

18. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Cal.) introduces bill (H. R. 21,342), providing that the naturalization laws shall apply only to "white persons of the Caucasian race."


22. Arthur E. Holder, representing the American Federation of Labor, appears before House Committee on Immigration in favor of further restriction of immigration.

22. Rep. Politte Elvins (Mo.) introduces bills (H. R. 21,584 and 21,588), providing for an educational test for all aliens, and the exclusion of all persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years who cannot pass the physical examination prescribed for recruits by the military regulations of the United States Army, those not possessing $100, persons economically undesirable; and containing other restrictive features.


28. Delegation representing the American Association of Foreign Newspapers, appears before the House Committee on Immigration and presents resolutions opposing further restriction of immigration.

Mar. 8. T. J. Brooks, representing the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, appears before the House Committee on Immigration and argues for a more stringent administration of the immigration laws, and for further restriction of immigration.

9. A. A. Roe, representing The Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, appears before the House Committee on Immigration in favor of further restriction of immigration.


11. Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mr. Louis Marshall, and Mr. Harry Cutler, representing the American Jewish Committee; Hon. Simon Wolf, Mr. Abram I. Elkus, Mr. Max J. Kohler, and Rabbi Abram Simon, representing the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; and Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, appear before the House Committee on Immigration and make a protest against further restriction of immigration. (For account of this hearing, see pp. 19-98.)


15. House Committee on Immigration decides to postpone action on bills restricting immigration until the next session of Congress (Dec., 1910).

April 1. Sen. Dillingham, on behalf of Immigration Commission, presents report on immigration in Canada.

15. Rep. Joseph F. O'Connell (Mass.) introduces bill (H. R. 24,550), for the prevention of the separation of families through the inadmissibility of one or more members.

15. Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) introduces bill (H. R. 24,555), to increase the scope of the Division of Information, United States Immigration Service.

19. Rep. William S. Bennet (N. Y.), from the Committee on Immigration, reports bill (H. R. 24,695), in lieu of bills introduced by Representatives Sabath and O'Connell and resolution introduced by Rep. Sulzer, for the prevention of the separation of families because of the inadmissibility of one or more members.

26. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Cal.) introduces bill (H. R. 24,993), providing that Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, which accords the right of naturalization to "free white persons" and Africans, shall not be construed so as to prevent "Asiatics who are Armenians, Syrians, or Jews from becoming naturalized citizens."

30. Rep. Francis B. Harrison (N. Y.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 615), deploring the persecution of the Jews of Russia and the restrictions upon their natural rights, and requesting the President to use the good and friendly offices of the United States with the Russian Government to secure action for the prevention of outrages in the future.

May 2. House passes Mr. Hayes' bill, introduced April 26, expressly permitting Asiatics who are Armenians, Syrians, and Jews to become naturalized citizens.
June 9. Committee of Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, requested by members of House and by Rabbis and others to pass resolution (H. Res. 615, see above) introduced by Rep. Harrison of New York, on April 30.

9. Department of State issues report from chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg respecting expulsions from Kieff.

10. Rep. Henry M. Goldfogle (N. Y.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 733), providing for an investigation of conditions in the New York City courts having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, with a view to relieving alleged congestion and consequent delay. (Reported to House June 17, Rep. No. 1620.)

14. Sen. Weldon B. Heyburn (Idaho) reports bill (S. 8695), for the naturalization of such persons as have, because of misinformation in regard to the law, acted in good faith as citizens for the past five years.


17. Department of State makes public additional report of the chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg respecting the expulsions at Kieff, Russia.

20. Resolution (H. Res. 733, see June 10) passed by House of Representatives.


24. Senate passes bill (S. 8695), providing for the naturalization of persons who have acted as citizens in good faith, through misinformation, reported by Mr. Heyburn, June 14.

24. Chairman Benjamin F. Howell (N. J.), of the House Committee on Immigration, appoints following committee to carry on investigation provided for by resolution (H. Res. 733), passed June 20: William S. Bennet (N. Y.), chairman, Augustus P. Gardner (Mass.), J. Hampton Moore (Pa.), Henry M. Goldfogle (N. Y.), and Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.).
LIST OF JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES

PAST

Benjamin, Judah Philip, 1812-1884. Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
Emebich, Martin, 1847-. Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
Fischer, Israel F., 1858-. Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899.
Frank, Nathan, 1852-. Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
Goldzieher, Julius, 1854-. Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
Jonas, Benjamin Franklin, 1834-. Sen. from La., 1879-1885.
Lessler, Montague, 1869-. Rep. from N. Y., 1902-1903.
Levy, David. See Yulee, David Levy.
Littauer, Lucius Nathan, 1859-. Rep. from N. Y., 1897-1907.
May, Mitchell, 1871-. Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901.
Simon, Joseph, 1851-. Sen. from Ore., 1898-1903.
Straus, Isidor, 1845-. Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
Yulee, David Levy, 1811-1886. Del. from Fla., 1841-1845; Sen. from Fla., 1845-1851; 1855-1861.

PRESENT

(Members of the Sixty-First Congress)*

Goldfogle, Henry M., Democrat, Representative, New York City.
Guggenheim, Simon, Republican, Senator, Colorado.
Kahn, Julius, Republican, Representative, San Francisco.
Rayner, Isidor, Democrat, Senator, Maryland.
Sarah, Adolph J., Democrat, Representative, Chicago.

* For biographies see American Jewish Year Book 5669, p. 70 et seq.
DIRECTORY OF JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that no response was received]

ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE JEWISH TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION
(ITO)
Org. April, 1906. Office: New York City

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
For report, see pp. 338-54.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Org. 1892. Office: 531 W. 123d, New York City
Members, 286.
Has issued nineteen volumes of "Publications." Maintains a collection of Books, Manuscripts, and Historical Objects in its Room in the Building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 W. 123d, N. Y. C.
ARBEITER RING
(THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE)

Org., Sept. 4, 1900. Office: 89 Delancey St., New York City
Tenth Annual Meeting, May 4-7, 1910, New York City.
Members, 35,883.
Branches, 440.
Sec., Jehiel Weintraub, 89 Delancey Street, N. Y. C.
Directors: The Officers, and R. Ginsburg, B. Wolovitz, J. Cooperman,
A. Raffalofsky, A. Wallitzky, Mrs. C. Hochberg, Wm. Holen, A. Smith, H.
Feldman, I. Cohen, J. Epstein.
Branches: Alabama: Birmingham; California: Los Angeles, Oakland.
San Francisco; Colorado: Denver; Connecticut: Ansonia, Bridgeport,
Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, New
London, Norwalk, Norwich, Stamford, Waterbury, Winsted; Delaware:
Wilmington; District of Columbia: Washington; Florida: Jacksonville;
Georgia: Atlanta, Macon, Savannah; Illinois: Chicago, Maywood;
Indiana: Indianapolis, South Bend; Iowa: Des Moines, Sioux City; Ken-
tucky: Louisville, Newport; Louisiana: New Orleans; Maine: Auburn;
Maryland: Baltimore; Massachusetts: Boston, Brockton, Cambridge,
Chicago, Fall River, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Malden, Marlboro, New
Bedford, Pittsfield, Quincy, Roxbury, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Wor-
chester; Michigan: Detroit; Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul; Missouri:
Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis; Nebraska: Lincoln, Omaha, S. Omaha;
New Hampshire: Manchester, Nashua; New Jersey: Atlantic City, Bay-
one, Carteret, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick,
Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Trenton, Vineland, W. Hobo-
ken; New York: Albany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Centerville Sta.,
Elmira, Gloversville, Kingston, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, N.
Tarrytown, Patchogue, Port Chester, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse,
Troy, Utica, Yonkers; Ohio: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus,
Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown; Oregon: Portland; Pennsylvania: Altoona,
Easton, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Scranton, Wilkes-
Barre; Rhode Island: Providence, Woonsocket; Tennessee: Memphis;
Texas: Dallas, Houston, San Antonio; Utah: Salt Lake City; Virginia:
Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond; Washington: Seattle; Wisconsin: Mil-
waukee, Sheboygan; Canada: Hamilton, London, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipe.

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND
Inc., 1890. Office: 43 Exchange Place, New York City
The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads:
I. Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J., offers
   to Jewish young men a course in Agriculture, consisting of two
   years, beginning April 1.
II. Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 22 East 64th Street, New York
   City, offers instruction in day classes in the following trades:
   Machinist, Plumbing, Electrical, House, Fresco and Sign Pain-
   ting.
III. Controls the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company.
IV. English education to immigrants. Day and Evening Classes
   through branches and subsidized Societies.
V. Relief Work. Through branches and subsidized Societies.
Branches: Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago,
Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.
Officers: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin, 440 Lafayette; Vice-Pres., Jacob
H. Schiff; Treas., Murry Guggenheim; Hon. Sec., Max J. Kohler, 30 Broad
Street, all of New York City.
COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN


CANTORS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
(SUCCEEDS SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CANTORS)

Org., June 1, 1908. OFFICE: New York City.

Second Annual Meeting, August, 1910, New York City.

Members, 200.

OFFICERS: Pres., David Cahn; Vice-Presidents, Saul Draffman and A. Trachtenberg; Sec., Solomon Sokolsky; Treas., Ed. Kartschmaroff, 1143 Lexington Av., N. Y. C.

TRUSTEES: Sol. Baum and S. Meisel.

DIRECTORS: A. Minkofsky, S. Meisel, S. Baum, I. Schorr, Cantors, Siegel, Wolfberg, Friedman, and Auerbach.

BRANCHES: Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

Org., July 9, 1889

Twentieth Annual Convention, November 9-16, 1909, New York City.

Members, 206.

Has issued nineteen volumes of its “Year Book”; the “Union Prayer Book”; the “Union Hymnal”; the “Union Haggadah”; and “A Set of Holiday Sermons,” and various other publications.


COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Org., Sept., 1893. OFFICE: 448 Central Park West, New York City.

Fifth Triennial Convention, Dec. 1-8, 1908, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sections, 65: Senior Sections, 55; Junior Sections, 10.

The work of the Council is conducted under the following Committees: Religion, Religious Schools, Philanthropy, Jewish Juniors, Reciprocity, Peace, Education, Purity of the Press, Immigrant Aid.

The National body supports a Committee on Immigrant Aid and the Sections engage in philanthropic, educational, and religious work.

OFFICERS: Pres., Marion L. Misch (Mrs. Caesar), 400 Westminster, Providence, R. I.; First Vice-Pres., Belle Lowenstein (Mrs. Ben), Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Vice-Pres., Bertha F. Rauh (Mrs. Enoch), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Treas., Hattie Kahn (Mrs. Adolph), Washington, D. C.; Rec. Sec., Melida Pappo (Mrs. Julius), Sioux City, Ia.; Auditor, Janet S. Harris (Mrs. Nathaniel) Donora, Pa.; Executive Secretary, Sadie American, 448 Central Park West, New York City; Sec. of Immigrant Aid Committee, Julia Schoenfeld, 448 Central Park West, New York City.

DIRECTORS (1905-1911): Miss Jeanette Goldberg, Jefferson, Texas; Mrs. Julius Andrews, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Emma Eckhouse, Indianapolis,
DROPSIE COLLEGE FOR HEBREW AND COGNATE LEARNING


Faculty: Pres., Cyrus Adler (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins); Max L. Margolis (Ph.D., Columbia), Professor in charge of the Biblical Department; Henry Malter (Ph.D., Heidelberg), Professor in charge of the Rabbinical Department; Jacob Hoschander (Ph.D., Marburg), Instructor Department of Cognate Languages; Hon. Mayer Sulzberger (LL. D.), Resident Lecturer in Jewish Jurisprudence and Institutes of Government. Non-Resident Lecturers: 1909-10, President S. Schechter (Litt. D. Cantab.); 1910-11, Prof. Geo. F. Moore, Harvard University. Fellows: Bible, Rabbi Raphael H. Melamed (Jewish Theological Seminary, 1909); Joseph Reider (B.A., College of the City of New York). Cognate Languages, Maud Downing (B.A., Harvard University).

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF ORPHANS

Org., 1896. Office: Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Cleveland, O.

Members, 1645.

Officers: Pres., Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Pres., Nathan Cohn, for Tenn.; Adolph Freund, for Mich.; Milton R. Hart, for Ill.; Louis S. Levi, for Southern Ohio; Ernest Morris, for Colo.; Treas., S. Wolfenstein, Cleveland, O.; Sec., Alfred A. Benesch, 620 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Federation of American Zionists

Ind. ; Hon. Godchaux A. Levi, Victoria, Tex. ; Meyer Lovitch, Paducah, Ky. ; Louis D. Marks, Cincinnati, O. ; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O. ; Charles F. Moritz, Montgomery, Ala. ; Beatrice Moss, Cleveland, O. ; Emil Nathan, Memphis, Tenn. ; Mrs. Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O. ; Sidney Pritz, Cincinnati, O. ; James Rosen, New York City ; Anna C. Roth, Toledo, O. ; E. A. Schwarzenberg, Cleveland, O. ; Mrs. Charles A. Stix, St. Louis, Mo. ; Anna Vell, St. Louis, Mo. ; Mrs. Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo. ; Eugene F. Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo. ; Louis Wolsky, Cleveland, O.

The members are distributed as follows : Alabama : Demopolis, Montgomery, Opelika, Selma ; Arkansas : Little Rock ; Colorado : Cripple Creek, Denver ; Illinois : Champaign, Chicago ; Indiana : Albion, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Indianapolis, Kendallville, Lafayette, Logionier, Madison. Marion, Mt Vernon, Munce, Terre Haute ; Iowa : Carroll, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines ; Kentucky : Louisville, Newport ; Louisiana : Donaldsonville, New Orleans, Shreveport ; Maryland : Baltimore, Bay City, Caldwell, Detroit, Gaylord, Houghton, Jackson, Kalamaoo ; Minnesota : Minneapolis, Renville, St. Paul, Winona ; Mississippi : Columbus, Greenville, Gunnnison, Natchez ; Missouri : Farmington, Kansas City, Louisiana City, St. Joseph, St. Louis ; Nebraska : Beatrice, Grand Island, Omaha ; New Jersey : East Orange, Jersey City, Newark, New York ; Buffalo, New York City, North Dakota : Fargo, Ohio : Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Defiance, Fremont, Lima, Ottawa, Toledo, Youngstown ; Pennsylvania : Philadelphia, Pittsburg, South Carolina : Sumter ; Tennessee : Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville ; Texas : Galveston, San Antonio ; West Virginia : Charleston, Wisconsin : Milwaukee ; Canada : Montreal, Germany : Würzburg, Mainz, Hessen.

Federation of American Zionists


Thirteenth Annual Convention, July 1-6, 1910, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Number of Shekel-payers, 14,000.


The Federation issues leaflets, pamphlets, etc. Also The Macca'baean, a monthly in English, and Dos Yiddishe Folk, a weekly, in Yiddish.

Officers : Hon. President, Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. ; Chairman of Executive Committee, Israel Friedlaender, N. Y. C. ; Treasurer, Herman Conheim, N. Y. C. ; Hon. Secretary, Henrietta Szold, N. Y. C. ; Administrative Committee : Israel Friedlaender, Joseph Jasin, Louis Lipsky, and Henrietta Szold, N. Y. C.

Executive Committee : Joseph Barondess, Gedallah Publik, Morris Chase, David H. Lieberman, A. E. Lubarsky, J. L. Magness, and Michael Salt, all of N. Y. C.


Societies : Alabama : Montgomery ; Arkansas : Little Rock ; California : Los Angeles, 3, Oakland, San Francisco ; Colorado : Colorado Springs, Denver, 4 ; Connecticut : Ansonia, Bridgeport, Hartford, 2, New Britain, New Haven, Meriden, Stamford, Waterbury ; District of Columbia : Washington, 2 ; Florida : Jacksonville ; Georgia : Atlanta, 3, Savannah ; Kentucky : Louisville, 4, Newport ; Kansas : Leavenworth, Louisiana : New Orleans ; Maine : Auburn and Lewiston, Bangor, Portland ; Maryland : Baltimore, 6, Massachusetts : Boston, 10, Brockton, 2, Cambridge, Holyoke, 2, Newburyport, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Worcester, Michigan : Bay City, Detroit, 2, Saginaw, Minnesota, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chisholm ; Mississippi : Hattiesburg ; Missouri : Kansas City, 2, St. Louis, 4 ; North Carolina :
FEDERATION OF JEWISH FARMERS OF AMERICA


Members, 700.

Societies, 25.

Purpose: To advance the interests of Jewish farmers.


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: L. Harkavy, Leonard's Bridge, Conn.; L. Honig, Brainard, N. Y.; S. Grudin, Perrineville, N. J.; H. Rotman,Millis, Mass.; M. Mackoff, Ashley, N. D.


HAI RESH FRATERNITY


Members, 31.

OFFICERS: Council Chief, J. C. Riefer, Kansas City, Mo.; Council Prophet, F. A. Arinstein, St. Louis, Mo.; Council Regent, H. Wessel,
Independent Order Brith Abraham 235


Chapters: Ilm Chapter, St. Joseph, Mo.; Maj Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.; Sar Chapter, St. Louis, Mo.; Hav Chapter, Lincoln, Neb.

Hebrew Union College
(See pp. 250-51.)

Independent Order Ahawas Israel
Org., 1893. Office: Germania Bank Bldg., 190 Bowery, New York City
Eighteenth Annual Convention, July 18, 1909, New York City.
Members, 20,000.
Lodges, 148.
Officers: Grand Master, Louis Morris, 214 South, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Deputy Grand Master, Max Lefkowitz, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Edlowitch, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treas., Moritz Gold, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Sec., L. Herman, 190 Bowery (Germania Bank Bldg.), N. Y. C.

Lodges: Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md., 10; Bayonne, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y., 14; Chester, Pa.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Jersey City, N. J.; Lancaster, Pa.; Newark, N. J., 3; New Haven, Conn.; New York City, 80; Paterson, N. J., 2; Philadelphia, Pa., 18; Pittsburgh, Pa., 3; Providence, R. I.; Sag Harbor, L. I.; Scranton, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Vineland, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn.; Willimantic, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Yonkers, N. Y.; York, Pa.

Independent Order Brith Abraham
Org., Feb. 7, 1887. Office: 37 7th, New York City
Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, May 15-18, 1910, New York City.
Members, 130,842.
Lodges, 555.

Lodges: Albany, N. Y., 2; Allentown, Pa., 2; Ansonia, Conn.; Asbury Park, N. J.; Atlanta, Ga.; Attleboro, Mass.; Auburn, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md., 6; Bath Beach, N. Y.; Bayonne, N. J.; Binghamton, N. Y., 2; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass., 36; Braddock, Pa.; Brockton, Mass., 2; Brooklyn, N. Y., 29; Buffalo, N. Y., Cambridge, Mass., 2; Carmel, N. J.; Carteret, N. J.; Chelsea, Mass., 11; Chicago, Ill., 18; Cincinnati, Ohio, 3; Cleveland, Ohio, 4; Collinsville, Mass.; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Conshohocken, Pa.; Corona, L. I.; Davenport, Ia.; Denver, Colo., 2; Elizabeth, N. J.; Elmir, N. Y.; Fall River, Mass., 5; Glen's Falls, N. Y.; Gloucester, Mass.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn., 3; Haverhill, Mass., 2; Holyoke, Mass.; Homestead, Pa.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jersey City, N. J., 2; Kansas City, Mo., 2; Kingston, N. Y.; Lawrence, Mass., 3; Long Branch, N. J.; Long Island City, N. Y., 1; Louisville, Ky.; Lynn, Mass., 2; Malden, Mass., 2; Manchester, N. H., 2; Melrose, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis., 3; Minneapolis, Minn.; Morristown, N. J.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newark,
INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM

Sixth Annual Convention, May 22-23, 1910, Newark, N. J.
Members, 20,595.
Lodges, 174.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Samuel Berkowitz; First Deputy Grand Master, Benjamin N. Berman; Second Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Blumberg, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Louis M. Grant, Providence, R. I.; Grand Secretary, Martin O. Levy; Assistant Secretary, Adolph Rosenblum; Grand Treasurer, Sol. C. Kraus, Endowment Treasurer, Dr. Louis S. Rubinsohn; Counsellor of the Order, Joseph L. Kun, all of Philadelphia, Pa.


INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Eighth Quinquennial Convention, May 26, 1907, Atlantic City, N. J.
Members, Jan. 1, 1910, 10,125.
Lodges, 96.

Districts, 3.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Av.; First Deputy Grand Master, S. Hoffheimer; Second Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Finkenberg, all of N. Y. C.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Sec., Abraham Hafer, 21 W. 124th; Grand Treas., Louis Frankenthaler; Chairman Committee on Endowment, Henry Lichtig; Counsel to the Order, M. B. Blumenthal, all of N. Y. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B’NAI B’RITH


LODGES: Albany, N. Y.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass., 2; Brooklyn, N. Y., 4; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill., 10; Cincinnati, O., 2; Cleveland, O., 2; Dallas, Tex.; Detroit, Mich.; Greenville, Miss.; Hartford, Conn.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss.; Milwaukee, Wis., 2; Nashville, Tenn.; Newark, N. J., 2; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; Newport, R. I.; New York City, 38; Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa., 2; Port Gibson, Miss.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rondout, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo., 2; San Francisco, Cal.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Washington, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF JUDAH

Org., Feb. 12, 1890.  Office: 78 Second Av., New York City

Twentieth Annual Convention, April 10, 1910, New York City.

Members, 19,000.

Lodges, 119.


LODGES: Baltimore, Md., 3; Bayonne, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y., 8; Buffalo, N. Y.; Fall River, Mass., 2; Gloversville, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn., 2; Haverstraw, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; McKeesport, Pa., 2; Newark, N. J., 2; Newburgh, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; New York City, 75; Philadelphia, Pa., 6; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Stamford, Conn.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B’NAI B’RITH


Ninth Quinquennial Convention, April 3, 1910, Washington, D. C.

Members, 33,123.

Lodges, 386 (in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa).

Districts, 10 (7 in the United States).


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Charles Hartman, New York City; Rabbi E. N. Callsch, Richmond, Va.; Philip Steln, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Berthold Timendorfer, Berlin, Germany; Dr. Adolph Stern, Bucharest, Roumania; Adalbert Skall, Prague, Austria.


LODGES: Albany, N.Y., 2; Albuquerque, N.M.; Alexandria, La.; Allentown, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; Amsterdam, N.Y.; Appleton, Wis.; Ardmore, Okla.; Atlanta, Ga., 2; Atlantic City, N.J.; Austin, Tex.; Baton Rouge, La.; Bay City, Mich.; Bayou Sara, La.; Bessemer, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala.; Bloomington, Ill.; Boise, Idaho; Boston, Mass.; 3; Bradock, Pa.; Bremenh, Texas; Bridgeport, Conn.; Brooklyn, N.Y., 2; Brownsville, Tenn.; Brunswick, Ga.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Burlington, Iowa; Butte, Mont.; Cairo, Ill.; Calumet, Mich.; Calvert, Tex.; Camden, Ark.; Canton, Miss.; Champaign, Ill.; Charleston, S.C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill., 6; Cincinnati, O.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Cleveland, O.; Clinton, La.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Columbus, Ga., 2; Columbus, Miss.; Columbus, O.; Cory, Pa.; Corsicana, Tex.; Cripple Creek, Colo.; Crowley, La.; Dallas, Texas; Danville, Ill.; Danville, Pa.; Darlington, S.C.; Davenport, Iowa; Dayton, O.; Demopolis, Ala.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Donaldsonville, La.; Duluth, Minn.; Duquesne, Pa.; Durham, N.C.; Easton, Pa.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Ellwood, Pa.; Elmira, N.Y.; El Paso, Tex.; Erie, Pa.; Eufaula, Ala.; Evansville, Ind.; Fargo, N.D.; Flint, Mich.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Galveston, Tex.; Galveston, Tex.; Goldsboro, N.C.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Green Bay, Wis.; Greensboro, N.C.; Greenville, Miss.; Greenwood, Miss.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Hazleton, Pa.; Helena, Ark.; Hoboken, N.J.; Homestead, Pa.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Houston, Tex., 3; Huntsville, Ala.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jackson, Mich.; Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Jersey City, N.J.; Johnson, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Keokuk, Iowa; La Crosse, Wis.; Lafayette, Ind.; Lake Charles, La.; Lancaster, Pa.; Las Vegas, N.M.; Laurel, Miss.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lexington, Ky.; Ligonier, Ind.; Lincoln, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisiana, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Macon, Ga.; Madison, Ind.; Madison, Wis.; Marshall, Tex.; Marysville, Cal.; McKeesport, Pa.; Meadville, Pa.; Memphis, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss.; Milwaukee, Wis., 3; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mobile, Ala.; Monessen, Pa.; Monroe, La.; Montgomery, Ala., 2; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; Natchitoches, La.; Newark, N.J., 3; New Brunswick, N.J.; New Castle, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; New Kensington, Pa.; New Orleans, La., 6; New York City, 21; Norfolk, Va.; Oakland, Cal.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Neb., 2; Opolousas, La.; Owensboro, Ky.; Paducah, Ky.; Palestine, Tex.; Paterson, N.J.; Pensacola, Fla.; Peoria, Ill.; Petersburg, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa., 6; Pittsfield, Mass.; Plattsburgh, N.Y.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Portland, Ore., 2; Pottsville, Pa.; Providence, R.I.; Pueblo, Colo.; Quincy, Ill.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N.Y.; Sacramento, Cal.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo., 2; St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Antonio, Tex.; San Bernardino, Cal.; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal., 10; San José,
INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF BENJAMIN

Eighteenth Annual Convention, March 15, 1910, New York City.
Members, 17,533.
Lodges, 147.

Officers: Grand Master, Richard Cohn, N. Y. C. ; First Deputy Grand Master, Solomon Stern, N. Y. C. ; Second Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Hyman, Boston, Mass.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Lazarus Shapiro, N. Y. C. ; Grand Secretary, Louis B. Franklin; Grand Treasurer, Louis Levinson; Grand Messenger, Samuel Ascher; Chairman on Finance, Magnus Levy; Chairman on Mortuary Fund, Julius Gumpert; Chairman on State of Order, Herman Baruth, all of N. Y. C.; Chairman on Appeals, Isidor Posner, Astoria, L. I.; Chairman on Laws, Morris Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chairman on Mutual Guaranty Fund, Wm. Wolfskehl, N. Y. C.

Lodges: Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md., 2; Bangor, Me.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., 5; Bradford, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Brooklyn,
INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF JACOB
Members, 9500.

Lodges, 91.


Lodges: Akron, O.; Allentown, Pa.; Baltimore, Md., 4; Bayonne, N. J.; Bradford, Pa.; Bridgeport Conn.; Carbondale, Pa.; Cleve-land, O., 4; Derby, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Lancaster, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Newark, N. J., 5; New Haven, Conn., 2; New York City, 5; Norma, N. J.; Old Forge, Pa.; Passaic, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa., 48; Plainfield, N. J.; Scranton, Pa., 2.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER
Fifteenth Annual Convention, Aug. 16-18, 1908, Peoria, Ill.
Members, 12,968.

Lodges, 123.

Officers: Grand Master, N. T. Brenner, 21st and Sangamon; Vice-Grand Master, H. Waiss, both of Chicago, Ill.; First Deputy Grand Master, Sam Cohen, Toledo, O.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Charles Hechtkopf, Youngstown, Ohio; Grand Secretary, I. Shapiro, 604 W 12th; Grand Endowment Treas., S. Steiner; Grand General Fund Treas., S. Lyons, all of Chicago.

Lodges: Allentown, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Bellaire, O.; Bradford, Pa.; Braddock, Pa.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Calgary, Alta, Can.; Chicago, Ill., 37; Cleveland, O., 3; Columbus, O.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Canton, O.; Cincinnati, O., 2; Detroit, Mich.; Dayton, O.; E. Chicago, Ind.; Evansville, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hazleton, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Johnstown, Pa.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Leighton, Pa.; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles, Cal., 2; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wls., 3; McKees Rocks, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa.; New York City, 4; Oshkosh, Wis.; Passaic, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa., 11; Pittsburg, Pa., 4; Punxsutawney, Pa.; Providence, R. I., 2; Portsmouth, Va.; St. Paul, Minn., 2; St. Louis, Mo., 6; Sheboygan, Wis.; S. Chicago, Ill., 2; South Bend Ind.; Steubenville, O.; Sharon, Pa.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Scranton, Pa., 2; Toledo, O., 2; Turtle Creek, Pa.; Unington, Pa.; Waukegan, Ill.; Youngstown, O.

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE
Org., 1900. Office: 174 Second Av., New York City

Officers and Board of Directors: Chairman, Reuben Arkush; Vice-Chairman, Alfred Jaretzky; Secretary, Nathan Bijur, and Eugene S. Benjamin, N. Y. C.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, 0.; Cyrus L. Sulzerberger, N. Y. C.
GENERAL MANAGER: David M. Bressler.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY
Org., Jan. 23, 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City
GENERAL MANAGER: Leonard G. Robinson.
ASSISTANT MANAGER: Gabriel Davidson.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Org., March 20, 1910. OFFICE: 356 Second Av., New York City
OFFICERS: Pres., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Morris Loeb; Treas., Paul M. Warburg; Sec., Henrietta Szold, 528 W. 123d St., all of New York City.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: Aaron Aaronsohn, Haifa, Palestine.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Members, 896.
Summary of work during 1909: 7 families, comprising 33 persons, placed on farms.
Jewish farmers settled since the Society began operations, 423.
JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY


Fourteenth Annual Summer Assembly, July 17-24, 1910, Detroit, Mich.

Members, 3000.


Circles: Albany, Ga.; Appleton, Wis.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Bloomington, Ill.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Brooklyn, N. Y., 2; Brunswick, Ga.; Bucyrus, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Canton, Miss.; Carthage, Mo.; Champaign, Ill.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanoogas, Tenn.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O., 3; Coatesville, Pa.; Columbus, Mo.; Columbia, Tenn.; Columbia City, Ind.; Columbus, Miss.; Columbus, O.; Danville, Ill.; Dayton, O.; Demopolis, Ala.; Donaldsonville, La.; Duluth, Minn.; Eau Claire, Wis.; El Paso, Tex.; Erie, Pa.; Eufaula, Ala.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Germantown, Pa.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Goshen, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Green Bay, Wis.; Greenville, Miss.; Greenwood, Miss.; Hamilton, Ont.; Henderson, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jackson, Mich.; Jacksonvillle, Fla.; Joplin, Mo.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lafayette, La.; Lansing, Mich.; Lexington, Miss.; Ligonier, Ind.; Louisiana, Mo.; Madison, Wis.; Mansfield, O.; Marion, Ind.; Marion, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mineola, Tex.; Mobile, Ala.; Mount Vernon, Ind.; Nashville, Tenn., 3; Natchez, Miss.; Natchitoches, La.; Newark, N. J., 2; New Orleans, La.; New York City; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Northern City, La.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Paducah, Ky.; Passaic, N. J.; Petoskey, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa., 4; Reading, Pa., 2; Saginaw, Mich.; Sandusky, O.; Savannah, Ga.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Selma, Ala.; Shreveport, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; Statesville, N. C.; Tampa, Fl.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toronto, Can., 2; Troy, N. Y.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Waco, Texas; West Point, Ga.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Williamsport, Pa.; Wilmington, N. C.; Worcester, Mass., 2; Youngstown, O.
JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Org., 1886. Office: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Twelfth Biennial Meeting, March 27, 1910.
Seventeenth Commencement, June 5, 1910.

Graduates, Rabbinical Course, in 1910, 6. One Doctor's Degree given in Course.
Whole number of graduates, Rabbinical Course, 55.
Whole number of graduates, Teachers' Institute, 15.

OFFICERS: Pres., Solomon Schechter; Chairman Board of Directors, Louis Marshall; Vice-Chairman, Newman Cowen; Hon. Sec., Irving Lehman; Treas., Daniel Guggenheim, all of New York City.


FACULTY: Pres., and Professor of Jewish Theology, Solomon Schechter, M. A., Litt. D. (Cantab.), Sabato Morais Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Israel Friedlaender, Ph. D. (Strasburg); Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of History, Alexander Marx, Ph. D. (Königsberg); Professor of Homiletics, Mordecai M. Kaplan, M. A. (Columbia); Instructor in the Talmud, Joshua A. Joffé; Instructor in Hebrew and Rabbinics, Israel Davidson, Ph. D. (Columbia); Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric, Joseph Jacobs, B. A. (Cantab., London), Litt. D. (University of Pennsylvania); Hazan and Instructor in Hazanut, Rev. Simon Jacobson; Tutor of Elocution, Grenville Kleiser.

LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Professor Alexander Marx; Assistant Librarian, Dr. Israel Davidson; Cataloguer, Israel Shapira; Assistant in Library, Samuel Abrahams.

REGISTRAR: Professor Joseph Jacobs; Secretary, Joseph B. Abrahams.


ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Tenth Annual Meeting, June 20-21, 1910, New York City.


JUDAIC UNION


Members, 903.

Lodges, 6.


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Arthur Cohen; I. N. Weinstock; Albert Sohns; Wm. Jaekson; Milton Bernheim; M. A. Rome.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Sixth Biennial Convention, May 17-19, 1910, St. Louis, Mo.

Members, 117 societies.


Executive Committee: Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Max Herzberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Bijur, New York City; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie F. Low, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel S. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jonas Well, Minneapolis, Minn.

Constituent Societies: Albany, N. Y., Hebrew Benevolent Society, Jewish Home Society; Alexandria, Va., Hebrew Benevolent Society; Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Jewish Charities, Hebrew Orphan Home; Baltimore, Md., The Federated Jewish Charities, Hebrew Benevolent Society, United Hebrew Charities; Birmingham, Ala., United Hebrew Charities; Boston, Mass., United Hebrew Benevolent Society, Hebrew Women's Sewing Society; Braddock, Pa., Braddock Lodge, No. 516, I. O. B. B.; Buffalo, N. Y., Federated Jewish Charities, Hebrew Benevolent Loan Assn.; Charleston, S. C., Hebrew Benevolent Society; Chicago, Ill.; Associated Jewish Charities, Bureau of Personal Service, Chicago Women's Aid, Home of Jewish Friendless Working Girls, Jewish Aid Society; Cincinnati, Ohio, United Jewish Charities; Cleveland, Ohio, The Federation of Jewish Charities, Jewish Orphan Asylum; Colorado Springs, Colo., Hebrew Benevolent Society; Columbus, Ohio, Jewish Charities; Dallas, Texas, Congregation Emanu-El; Dayton, Ohio, Hebrew Ladies' Relief Society; Denver, Colo., Denver Sheltering Home for Jewish Children, Jewish Consumptives Relief Society, Jewish Relief Society; Des Moines, Ia., Federated Jewish Charities; Detroit, Mich., Detroit Ladies' Society for Support of Widows and Orphans, United Jewish Charities; Duluth, Minn., Temple Aid Society; El Paso, Texas, Mt. Sinai Congregation; Evansville, Ind., Hebrew Benevolent Society; Fort Wayne, Ind., Hebrew Relief Union; Gainesville, Texas, United Hebrew Congregation; Galveston, Texas, The Hebrew Benevolent Society; Hot Springs, Ark., Hot Springs Relief Society; Houston, Texas, Beth Israel Benevolent Society, Jewish Women's Benevolent Assn.; Indianapolis, Ind., The Jewish Federation; Ithaca, N. Y., Jacob Rotschild; Kalamazoo, Mich., Congregation B'nai Israel; Kansas City, Mo., Hochenosas Orchim, Hebrew Ladies' Relief Association, United Jewish Charities; Lancaster, Pa., United Hebrew Charity Association; Lincoln, Neb., The Jewish Ladies' Aid Society; Los Angeles, Cal., Hebrew Benevolent Society; Louisville, Ky., Congregation Adath Israel, Federation of Jewish Charities; Mattapan, Mass., Leopold Morse Home and Orphanage; Memphis, Tenn., United Hebrew Relief Association; Meridian, Miss., Meridian Jewish Orphans' Home and Benevolent Association; Milwaukee, Wis., Hebrew Relief Association, Independent Jewish Charities, Ladies' Relief Sewing Society, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Ladies' Sanitary and Benevolent Society; Minneapolis, Minn., Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society; Mobile, Ala., United Hebrew Charities; Montgomery, Ala., United Hebrew Charities; Nashville, Tenn., Hebrew Relief Society; Newark, N. J., Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Benevolent Society; New Haven, Conn., Hebrew Benevolent Society; New Orleans, La., Assn. Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, Touro Infirmary and Hebrew Benevolent Association; New York, N. Y., Baron De Hirsch Fund, Council of Jewish Women, The Free Synagogue, Hebrew Free Loan Association, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, Montefiore Home, United Hebrew Charities, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Hebrew Orphan Asylum; Niagara Falls, N. Y., Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society; Norfolk, Va.,...
THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL


Ninth Annual Commencement, June 5, 1910.

Number of graduates, 1910, 15.

Whole number of graduates, 86.


DIRECTOR: J. H. Washburn.


THE NORTH CAROLINA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Organized March 28, 1910, at Asheville, N. C.

OBJECT: To promote the settling of graduates of The National Farm School, on Hellman Farms and in other parts of North Carolina.
OFFICERS: Judge J. C. Pritchard, Chairman; F. W. Cone, Secretary.


NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Ninth Annual Meeting, November, 1909, New York City.
Members, 17,000.

Patients treated, 1600.


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Abe Bloch, Cincinnati, O.; William S. Friedman, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, N. Y. C.; J. E. Schoenberg, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL UNION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES

OFFICERS: Pres., Louis E. Levy, Phila., Pa.; Treas., Leon Sanders; Sec., Miss Carrie Wise, 229 East Broadway, both of N. Y. C.

CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES: New York Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Philadelphia Association for Protection of Jewish Immigrants; Baltimore Hebrew Immigrant Protective Association; Boston Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM
Org., 1859. Office: 266 Grand, New York City

Twenty-fifth Biennial Convention, June 13, 1909, New York City.
Members, 62,176.

Lodges, 340.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, M. Schoenfeld, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, David Grody, Syracuse, N. Y.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Emil Mantel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Treas., Barnet Friedman, New York City; Grand Sec., L. Leisersohn, 266 Grand, New York City; Counsel to the Order, Hon. H. M. Goldfogle, New York City.

Lodges: Albany, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Biddeford, Me.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass., 24; Buffalo, N. Y., 2; Burlington, Vt.; Centerville, Ia.; Chelsea, Mass., 2; Chester, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., 27; Cleveland, O., 7; Dallas, Tex., 2; Denver, Colo., 3; Des Moines, Ia.; Detroit, Mich., 2; Duluth, Minn., 3; East Boston, Mass.; Elmira, N. Y.; Eveleth, Minn.; Fall River, Mass., 3; Hartford, Conn., 3; Haverhill, Mass.; Hazleton, Pa.; Hibbing, Minn.; Holyoke, Mass.; Houston, Tex.; Hudson, N. Y.; Indianapolis, Ind., 3; Johnstown, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo., 2; La Crosse, Wis.; La Salle, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; Lawrence, Mass., 2; Lewiston, Me.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky., 2; Macon, Ga.; Manchester, N. H.; Milwaukee, Wis., 2; Minneapolis, Minn., 6; New Bedford, Mass.; New Britain, Conn.; New Castle, Pa.; New Haven, Conn., 2; New London, Conn.; New York City, 122; Newark, N. J., 9; Newport News, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Norwich, Conn.; Omaha, Neb.; Paterson, N. J., 2; Peekskill, N. Y.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa., 9; Pittsburgh, Pa., 4; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I., 7; Pueblo, Colo.; Reading, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N. Y., 2; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo., 10; St.
ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL

Org., 1860. Office: 342 E. 50th, New York City


Members, 470.

Lodges, 34.

Officers: Pres., A. N. Rotholz, 123 Liberty, New York City; Sec., Moses Greenbaum, 342 E. 50th, New York City.

Executive Committee: S. Elias; Wm. Bernard; H. Beck; M. Kreisler; H. Heilbrun.

Lodges: Albany, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., 2; Buffalo, N. Y.; Elmira, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Kingston, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; New York City, 18; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH


Eighth Biennial Convention, Aug. 9-12, 1908, Buffalo, N. Y.

Members, 10,000.

Lodges, 72.

Officers: Supreme Commander, N. Meyers, 81 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.; First Vice-Supreme Commander, Harry Adelstein, Cleveland, O.; Second Vice-Supreme Commander, G. H. Marks, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Sec., D. J. Zinner, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Treas., N. L. Holstein, Cleveland, O.; Endowment Treas., A. Jacobs, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Counsellor, J. C. Bloch, Cleveland, O.

Lodges: Buffalo, N. Y., 5; Camden, N. J.; Chicago, Ill., 13; Cincinnati, O., 5; Cleveland, O., 8; Columbus, O., 2; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Haven, Conn.; Passaic, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa., 14; Pittsburg, Pa., 5; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y., 3; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., 5; Toledo, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES

Lodges: Bangor, Me., Queen City Tent; Denver, Colo., Dr. Herzl Lodge, Secretary, Louis Lipschitz; Montefiore Tent No. 20, Organized June 1, 1896, Secretary, M. Gridenberg; Colorado Tent No. 51, Organized March 1, 1904, Secretary, A. Schapiro.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF ZION

(WESTERN FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS)


Twelfth Annual Convention, Jan. 8-11, 1909, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 3500: Male, 3000; female, 500.

Gates, 35.

Officers: Grand Master, Leon Zolotkoff, 906 Ashland Block; Grand Vice-Master, Max Shulman; Grand Treas., B. Horwich; Grand Sec., Dr. Geo. K. Rosenzweig, 919 W. 12th; all of Chicago, Ill.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS 249

ORDER UNITED HEBREWS OF AMERICA
HEADQUARTERS: Boston, Mass.

Annual Convention, June 5-6, 1910.
OFFICERS: Pres., Sigmund Goldman; Vice-Pres., L. Saklad and H. Orenberg; Grand Treas., A. J. Bennett; Grand Sec., L. Davis; Grand Inner Guard, H. Greenberg; Grand Outer Guard, S. Kaufman.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST
Fourteenth Annual Convention, July 25-27, 1909, St. Louis, Mo.
Members, 6782.
Lodges, 51.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, B. Frank, 3103 Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, B. Stone, Chicago, Ill.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Abe Levy, St. Louis, Mo.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Mike Berlaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Sec., Sam. Schwartzberg, 1334 Walton Av., St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treas., Sol. Levitt, St. Louis, Mo.; Beneficiary Treas., Sam Kranzberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Counsellor of the Order, Max Levy, Cincinnati, O.
Lodges: Beaumont, Tex.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chicago, Ill., 21; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O., 2; Dallas, Tex.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind., 2; Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo., 3; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis., 3; St. Louis, Mo., 16; St. Paul, Minn.

SOCIETY OF JEWISH ART
Org., Feb. 4, 1908. OFFICE: Care of A. E. Peck, 138 5th Av., New York City
Members, 200.
OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Strauss; Vice-Pres., Henrietta Szold, Dr. Jacob Teschner; Treas., Alfred E. Peck, 138 5th Av., all of New York City.

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
Org., 1873. OFFICE: Cincinnati, O.

Twenty-second Council will meet Jan. 17-19, 1911, New York City.
Members, 187 Congregations.

Three Departments: I. Hebrew Union College, Pres., Board of Governors, Edward L. Heinshelder, Cincinnati, O. II. Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, Chairman, Simon Wolf, 700 14th, N. W., Washington, D. C. III. Board of Synagogue and School Extension, Chairman, Sol. Fox; Director, Rabbi George Zepin; both of Cincinnati, O.


250 AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

Atlanta, Ga.; Louis Krohn, Cincinnati, O.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, O.;
Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, O.; Elias Michael, St. Louis, Mo.; Adolph S. Ochs,
New York City; Abram Oppenheimer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Marcus Rauh, Pitts-
burg, Pa.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago,
O.; Jacob H. Schiff, New York City; Emil Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Solomon
Sulzberger, New York City; Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La.; Samuel
Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE FOR 1910-1912:
Rev. Dr. Israel Aaron, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Phila-
delphia, Pa.; Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Cohen,
Cincinnati, O.; Nathan Drucker, Cincinnati, O.; Maurice J. Frelberg, Cin-
cinnati, O.; Edward L. Helfsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Emil G.
Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Harry M. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati, O.;
Alfred M. Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, German-
town, Philadelphia, Pa.; Irwin M. Krohn, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Kron-
acher, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev.
Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.;
Myer Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rev.
Dr. David Phillipson, Cincinnati, O.; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr.
M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, New York City;
Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Wangenheim, San Francisco,
Cal.

BOARD OF DELEGATES ON CIVIL RIGHTS FOR 1910: Chairman, Simon
Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Milton L. Anfenger, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Bam-
berger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Isaac Bear, Wilmington, N. C.; Bernhard
Bettmann, Cincinnati, O.; Leon Block, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. Dr. E. N.
Callisch, Richmond, Va.; Judge Josiaohen Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Myer Cohen,
Washington, D. C.; Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark.; Nathan Cohn,
Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cutler, Providence,
R. I.; Levi H. David, Washington, D. C.; Felix J. Dreyfous, New Orleans,
La.; Abram I. Elkus, New York City; Henry Franck, Washington, D. C.;
Rev. Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.;
Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, New York City;
Lous J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.; Rev.
Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Wm. B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Henry Hanaw, Mobile, Ala.; Harry Hart, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Hirsh,
Vicksburg, Miss.; Morris Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va.; Hon. Julius
Kahn, San Francisco, Cal.; Max J. Kohler, New York City; Adolph Kraus,
Chicago, Ill.; Emil Lesser, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. B. L. Levinthal, Phila-
delphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Moritz Loth,
Cincinnati, O.; Judge Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Lewis W.
Marcus, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; T. M. Mordecai,
Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Jacob Nieto, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Peyser,
Washington, D. C.; Judge M. Warley Platzek, New York City; Rev. Dr.
Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Rev.
Charles A. Rubenstein, Baltimore, Md.; David Rothschild, Davenport, la.;
Lewis Seaongood, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Rev.
Dr. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco,
Cal.; Rev. Louis Stern, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Ullman, Birmingham,
Ala.; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.; Jonas Well, Minneapolis, Minn.;
Sol. Well, Goldsboro, N. C.; Eugene F. Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo.; Leo
Wise, Cincinnati, O.; Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Adolphine Wolfe,
Portland, Ore.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE: Faculty: Pres., Kaufmann Kohler, Ph. D.
(Erlangen), Professor of Homiletics, Theology, and Hellenistic Literature;
Gotthard Deutsch, Ph. D. (Wien), Professor of Jewish History and Litera-
ture; Louis Grossmann, D. D. (H. U. C.), Professor of Ethics and Peda-
gogy; Ephraim Feldman, B. T. (H. U. C.), Professor of Talmud; Mend
Neumark, Ph. D. (Berlin), Professor of Jewish Philosophy; etc., Moses
Buttenwieser, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Associate Professor of Biblical Exe-
gists; Henry Englebard, M.A., Professor of Biblical Literature; Julian Morgenthaler, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Instructor in Bible and Semitic Languages.

Special Instructors: Boris D. Bogen, Ph. D. (New York University), Sociology with reference to Jewish philanthropy; David Phillipson, D. D. (H. U. C.), Lecturer on History of the Reform Movement and the Activities of the Rabbi.

Corresponding Members of the Faculty: Aaron Hahn (1887); David Davidson (1892); Emil G. Hirsch (1901).

Congregations: Akron, O., Akron Hebrew; Albany, Ga., Bene Israel; Albany, N. Y., Beth Emeth; Alexandria, Ga., Emilas Hassodim; Alexandria, Va., Beth El; Allentown, Pa., Kenedesh Israel; Altoona, Pa., Hebrew Reformed; Amsterdam, N. Y., Temple of Israel; Anniston, Ala., Beth El; Asheville, N. C., Beth ha-Tephila; Atlanta, Ga., Hebrew Benevolent; Atlantic City, N. J., Beth Israel; Baltimore, Md., Baltimore Hebrew; Har Sinai, Oheb Shalom; Baton Rouge, La., Bene Israel; Bay City, Mich., Anshe Jeshurun; Benton Harbor, Mich., Beth El; Burlington, N. Y., Hebrew Reform Society; Burlington, Ala., Emanuel; Bloomingdon, Ill., Moses Montefiore; Boston, Mass., Adath Israel; Brooklyn, N. Y., Beth Elohim, Temple Israel; Buffalo, N. Y., Temple Beth Zion; Camden, Ark., Beth El Emeth; Charleston, W. Va., Hebrew Educational Society; Charlotteville, Va., Beth Israel; Chattanooga, Tenn., Mizpah; Chicago, Ill., Anshe Maarav, Bene Sholom; Chicago Sinai, Isaiah Temple, North Chicago Hebrew; Cincinnati, O., Bene Israel, Bene Jeshurun, She'erith Israel Ahabath Achim; Cleveland, O., Anshe Chesed, Tifereth Israel; Columbus, S. C., Tree of Life; Columbus, Ga., Bene Israel; Columbus, O., Bene Israel; Cumberland, Md., Bair Chayim; Dallas, Tex., Emanuel; Danville, Ill., Reform; Davenport, Ia., Bene Israel; Dayton, O., Bene Jeshurun; Demopolis, Ala., Bene Jeshurun; Denver, Colo., Emanuel; Des Moines, Ia., Bene Jeshurun; Detroit, Mich., Beth El; East Liverpool, O., Bene Israel; Easton, Pa., B'rith Sholem; El Paso, Tex., Mt. Sinai; Enid, Okla., Emanuel; Erie, Pa., Anshe Chesed; Evansville, Ind., Bene Israel; Fort Worth, Tex., Beth El; Fort Smith, Ark., United Hebrew; Fort Wayne, Ind., Achanth Vesholah; Gainesville, Tex., United Hebrew; Galveston, Tex., Bene Israel; Goldsboro, N. C., Oheb Shalom; Grand Rapids, Mich., Emanuel; Greenville, Miss., Hebrew Union; Greenwood, Miss., Beth Israel; Hamilton, Ohio, Bene Israel; Harrisburg, Pa., Oheb Shalom; Hartford, Conn., Beth Israel; Hazleton, Pa., Beth Israel; Helena, Ark., Beth El; Helena, Mont., Emanuel; Henderson, Ky., Adath Israel; Honesdale, Pa., Beth Israel; Hot Springs, Ark., House of Israel; Huntington, W. Va., Oheb Shalom; Huntsville, Ala., Bene Sholom; Indianapolis, Ind., Indianapolis Hebrew; Jacksonville, Fla., S'he'arath Chesed; Kansas City, Mo., Bene Jeshurun; Kalamazoo, Mich., Bene Israel, Kansas City Mo., Bene Jehudah; Knoxville, Tenn., Beth El; Kokomo, Ind., Shaare Shamayim; La Crosse, Wis., Anshe Chesed; Lafayette, Ind., Ahabath Achim; Lafayette, La., Lafayette Hebrew; Lake Charles, La., Temple Sinai; Lancaster, Pa., Shaare Shamayim; Las Vegas, N. M., Montefiore; Leadville, Colo., Israel; Lexington, Ky., Adath Israel; Ligonier, Ind., Ahabath Sholom; Lima, O., Ahabath Achim; Lincoln, Ill., Beth El; Lincoln, Neb., Bene Jeshurun; Little Rock, Ark., Bene Israel; Los Angeles, Cal., Bene Berith; Louisville, Ky., Adath Israel; Macon, Ga., Beth Israel; Madison, Ind., Adath Israel; Marshall, Tex., Moses Montefiore; Meadville, Pa., Meadville Hebrew Society; Memphis, Tenn., Children of Israel; Meridian, Miss., Beth Israel; Milwaukee, Wis., Emanuel; Mobile, Ala., Shaare Shamayim; Monroe, La., Bene Israel; Montgomery, Ala., Kehilah Montgomery; Mount Vernon, Ind., Anshe Israel; Muncie, Ind., Beth El; Nashville, Tenn., Oheb Shalom; Natchez, Miss., Bene Israel; Natchitoches, La., Bene Israel; Newark, N. J., Bene Jeshurun; New Iberia, La., Gates of Prayer; New Orleans, La., Gates of Mercy, Dispersed of Judah, Temple Sinai, Gates of Prayer; New York City, Ahabath Chesed Shaare Hashamayim, Beth El, Rodeph Shalom, Temple Emanuel, Temple Israel of Harlem; Niagara Falls, N. Y., Temple Beth El; Norfolk, Va., Oheb Shalom; Okla-
homa City, Okla., Temple B'nai Israel; Omaha, Neb., Israel; Owensboro, Ky., Adath Israel; Paducah, Ky., Temple Israel; Pensacola, Fla., Beth El; Peoria, Ill., Anshe Emeth; Peru, Ind., Or Zion; Petersburg, Va., Rodef Sholom; Philadelphia, Pa., Keneseth Israel, Rodef Shalom; Pine Bluff, Ark., Anshe Emeth; Piqua, O., Anshe Emeth; Pittsburgh, Pa., Rodef Shalom; Plaquemine, La., Ohabe Shalom; Port Gibson, Miss., Gemiluth Chasadim; Portland, Ore., Temple Beth Israel; Portsmouth, O., Bene Abraham; Providence, R. I., Sons of Israel and David; Reading, Pa., Oheb Sholom; Richmond, Va., Beth Ahaba; Rochester, N. Y.; Berith Kodesh; Sacramento, Cal., Bene Israel; Saginaw, Mich., Beth El; Salt Lake City, Utah, Bene Israel; San Antonio, Tex., Beth El; Sandusky, O., Beth Israel; San Francisco, Cal., Emanuel, She'erith Israel; Savannah, Ga., Mickvah Israel; Scranton, Pa., Anshe Chesed; Selma, Ala., Mishkan Israel; Shreveport, La., Hebrew Zion; Sioux City, Iowa, Mt. Sinai; South Bend, Ind., Beth El; Springfield, Mo., Temple Israel; Springfield, O., Ohel Zedakah; St. Joseph, Mo., Adath Joseph; St. Louis, Mo., Shaare Emeth, Temple Israel; St. Paul, Minn., Mount Zion Hebrew; Statesville, N. C., Emanuel; Stockton, Cal., Ryhim Ahoovim; Syracuse, N. Y., Society of Concord; Tampa, Fla., Shaare Zedek; Terre Haute, Ind., Temple Israel; Texarkana, Ark., Mt. Sinai; Titusville, Pa., Bene Zion; Toledo, O., Shomer Emunim; Trinidad, Colo., Aaron; Tyler, Tex., Beth El; Vicksburg, Miss., Anshe Chesed; Wabash, Ind., Rode Shalom; Waco, Tex., Rodef Shalom; Washington, D. C., Washington Hebrew; Wheeling, W. Va., Leshem Shamayim; Wichita, Kan., Emanuel; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Bene Berith; Williamsport, Pa., Beth Haschalom; York, Pa., Beth Israel; Youngstown, O., Rodef Shalom; Zanesville, O., Keneseth Israel.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA


Fourth Biennial Convention, June 9, 1907, New York City.

Officers: Pres., H. Pereira Mendes, 99 Central Park, W., New York City; Vice-Pres., Meldola de Sola, Montreal, Can.; H. Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Simon M. Roeder, New York City; Treas., Jacob Hecht, New York City; Sec., Isidore Hershfield, New York City; J. Buchhalter, New York City; Albert Lucas, 66 W. 105th, New York City.


UNITED CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS OF NORTH AMERICA


Seventh Annual Convention, May 1, 1909, N. Y. C. Meets biennially thereafter.

Members, 3000: Male, 2600; Female, 400.

Locals, 24.

Secretary: M. Zuckerman, 62 E. 4th, N. Y. C.
Z B T FRATERNITY


LOCALS: Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Hartford, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New Haven, Conn.; New York City, 8; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield, Mass.; Utica, N. Y.

UNITED ORTHODOX RABBIS OF AMERICA

Org., Tammuz 24, 5662 (1902)


Members, 110.


Z B T FRATERNITY

Now known as the Zeta Beta Tau, ranking as an Intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, open to Jewish men.


Members, 500.

OFFICERS: Supreme Nasi (Pres.), Samuel Stark, 299 Broadway; Supreme Sophar (Sec.), Chester E. Frankel, 924 Prospect Av.; both of N. Y. C.

Chapters located at the Boston University, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Case School of Applied Sciences, College of the City of New York, Columbia University, Cornell University, Long Island Medical College, New York University, Tulane University of Louisiana, Union University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Western Reserve University. Has a Graduate Club in N. Y. C. and in Cleveland, O.
NEW JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following list supplements the Directory of Jewish Local Organizations in the United States published in the American Jewish Year Book 5668 and the additions in those of 5669 and 5670. It enumerates the organizations which have come into existence between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1910, and it includes also a few organizations inadvertently omitted from the other lists. Juvenile organizations, because of their ephemeral character, have been omitted.

The following abbreviations have been employed: CEM. = Cemetery; Co. = Congregation; CHR. = Charity; CL. = Club; COM. = Community; EDUC. = Educational; M. B. = Mutual Benefit. An asterisk (*) indicates that exact information was not procurable.

ALABAMA
GADSDEN

ARKANSAS
FORT SMITH

CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA
CG. *Congregation.

LOS ANGELES
CG. *Poale Zedek.
CHR. Hebrew Sheltering Association, Rose St. Org., 1908. Sec., L. Ginsberg.
CL. *Hebrew Protective Club.

OAKLAND

SAN FRANCISCO
*Shaare Refoohah.
COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS
CG. *Beth El. Sec., B. S. Kaufman.
Sons of Abraham, 404 S. Conejos. Sec., D. Wachnokitz.
CL. Jewish Alliance. Sec., Henrietta Schwartz, 112 N. Nevada Av.

DENVER

CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA
CG. Sons of Jacob. Rabbi, S. Bernstein, 4 Coburn.
EDUC. Ansonia and Derby Talmud Torah, Factory St. School Bldg. Sec., Louis Aronson, 62 Main.

BRIDGEPORT
CG. Rodeph Sholom, 36 Court. Sec., Joseph Lovenbein, 102 Highland Av. Rabbi, Hayman Kotler, 552 Water.

EAST LYME
M. B. East Lyme Jewish Religious Benevolent Association, Niantic St. Sec., Samuel Jaffe, Niantic St., R. F. D. Route 1, Box 75.

HARTFORD
CHR. Hartford Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Sec., Pauline R. Breslav, 101 Windsor Av.
*Hebrew Old People's Home, 33 Wooster.
*Jewish Aid Society.
*Workingmen's Protective Association.

NEW BRITAIN
CL. *New Britain Jewish Club, 269 Main. Ladies' Auxiliary. Sec., M. Colodney.

NEW HAVEN
CHR. Hebrew Free Loan Association (Gemillath Chesed). Sec., Hyman Krall.
EDUC. *Young Men's Hebrew Association, 106 Church. Sec., M. Kaufman.

NORWICH
CHR. *Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society. Sec., Mrs. C. Taylor.

WATERBURY
EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 73 Main. Sec., B. Blick, 975 N. Main.

WILLIMANTIC
CHR. *Hebrew Ladies' Society. Sec., Mrs. Jacob Cohen.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

CHR. Foster Home for Dependent Jewish Children, 728 6th, N. W. Sec., Mrs. Simon Oppenheimer, 1406 12th.
Cl. Criterion, 1306 7th, N. W. Org., September 18, 1908. Sec., Louis Sheers, 19th and Q. N. W.
M. B. *Elesavetgrad Benevolent Society.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE


PENSACOLA


GEORGIA

ATLANTA

CHR. *Orphans' Aid Society. Sec., Mrs. H. Benjamin.

ILLINOIS

ALTON

Co. *Congregation, Belle St. Sec., G. Markoff.

AURORA

Co. *Congregation.

CHICAGO

Co. *Anshe Emeth Nusach Sefard.
*Beth Israel.
*B'nai Anshe Nezchin.
*B'nai Isaac.
*B'nai Rubin Anshe Mazin.
*Kesher Israel.
*Shaare Tefllah.
CHR. Emanuel Mandel Memorial, West Side Free Dispensary, Maxwell and Waller.
Cl. Beaconsfield, West Side Auditorium. Org., 1893. Sec., Chas. E. Schiff.
Universal Club, Grand Boulevard and 41st. Sec., Oliver Salinger, 4148 Grand Blvd.

EDUC. *Sagerer Aid and Educational Association. Sec., W. Resnlick.
M. B. *Bakers' Union No. 237. Sec., Sam'l Beaber.

STIRLING

Co. *Congregation.
INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS
*Young Men's Hebrew Association.

LAFAYETTE
 Chr. Lafayette Jewish Charity Organization. Sec.-Treas., Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, 7th and Columbia.

SOUTH BEND

TERRE HAUTE

IOWA

CENTERVILLE
 Chr. *Hebrew Ladies of Centerville. Pres., Tilly Tertle.

DES MOINES

KENTUCKY

HOPKINSVILLE
 Cg. *Congregation.

LOUISVILLE

OWENSBORO

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

MAINE

CALAIS
 Cg. *Congregation.

PORTLAND
MARYLAND

ANnapolis

CG.

*Congregation, 181 Gloucester.

baltimore

CG.

*Anshe Kol.
*Berrocho Zedek. 8 W. Hill.
*Beth Jacob Anshe Vilae. Sec., Robt. D. Cohen.

CHR.

Betsy Levy Memorial Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Broadway near Fairmount Av. Supt., I. Leo Theuman.

EDUC.

Young Men's Hebrew Association. Pres., Harry Linden, Johns Hopkins University.

MasSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO

CG.


CHR.

*Attleboro Helping Hand. Sec., Mrs. J. Kadets.

boston

CG.

*Anshe Brith Sholom, 204 Centre. Sabbath School.
*Hebrew (Congregation) of S. Boston, 164 Broadway. Sec., N. Braver.
*Linethe Hazedek (E. Boston). Rabbi, Louis Spring.
*Yavna. Rabbi, Aaron Gorowitz.

CHR.

Destitute Children's Aid Society. Sec., Anna Cline.
*East Boston Ladies' Free Loan Association. Sec., Mrs. A. Aronson.
Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Massachusetts. Sec., S. Albert.

CL.

*Halevi Singing Society.

EDUC.

Hebraic Society, 608 Carney Bldg. Sec., Lucy A. Landberg, 608 Carney Bldg.
*Jewish Social and Educational Institute (Roxbury).
*Woman's Scholarship Association.

M. B.

*Brothers of Palestine Aid Association (E. Boston).
BROCKTON

CHELSEA

DEDHAM
CG. *Congregation.

DORCHESTER
CG. Shaare Tefillah, Cunningham St. and Howard Av. Talmud Torah.

EVERETT
CG. B'nai Israel, Clinton and Chelsea. Sec., J. Nathan.

FALL RIVER

GARDNER
CG. *Ohave Sholom, 175 Nichols.

HAVERHILL

JAMAICA PLAINS

LYNN
CHR. *Hebrew Ladies' Helping Hand. Sec., Mrs. Rachel Newberg.
*United Hebrew Loan Association.
CL. *Lynn Jewish Social Club, Branch No. 2.
EDUC. Jewish Citizens' Improvement and Educational Club, 40 Flint. Sec., M. Goldman, 96 Flint.
*West Lynn Hebrew Mutual Aid Association.

MALDEN
CG. Mishkan Tefillah, 48 Granville Av. Sec., Jacob Katz, 100 Granville Av. Rabbi, B. Boruchof.

MEDWAY
EDUC. *Talmud Torah.

NATICK
CEM. *Cemetery, Lake Av. Treas., B. Avitz.
NEW BEDFORD


NORWOOD

Cg. *Congregation.

PEABODY

Cg. *Sons of Israel. Sec., Barney Rubin.

QUINCY


REVERE

CHR. *Daughters of Israel. Org., 1908.

SALEM

CL. *Hebrew Socialist Club.

SOMERVILLE

M. B. East Somerville Hebrew Association, 5 Bonain. Sec., Isidor Weinberger.

SPRINGFIELD


TAUNTON

CHR. *Ladies' Helping Hand Society.

CG. Agudath Achim. Sec., Louis Swig, Crocker Bldg. Rabbi, Israel Faber, Mason St.

WINTHROP

CG. *Tifereth Israel Association of Winthrop.

Worcester

CHR. *Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

*Shaare Zion Association.

COM. *Sifka Torah. Sec., Albert Beeber.


MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR

CG. *Congregation.

CALUMET

MINNESOTA

DULUTH

CG. *Congregation.

MINNEAPOLIS

CHR. Associated Jewish Charities, 226 Century Bldg. Sec., A. N. Bearman, 218 6th, N.

ST. PAUL

CG. *Sons of Moses (Russian and Roumanian).

EDUC. Hebrew Institute, Trenton and Kentucky. Sec., A. Stacker, 248 E. Fairfield Av.
MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY

ST. LOUIS

CHR. *East St. Louis Hebrew Association.

Jewish Home for Chronic Invalids. Sec., Mrs. Jacob Friedman.


Sec., H. Yawitz, 4275a N. Market.

Jewish Home for Chronic Invalids of St. Louis. Sec., Mrs. Jacob Friedman, 4653 Berlin Av.

Jewish Shelter Home for Children, 1722 Missouri Av. Sec., Mrs. A. Friedman, 4904 Berlin Av.


SEDALIA


MONTANA

BUTTE

CG. *Adath Israel. Rabbi, Isaac Leib Margules.


NEBRASKA

OMAHA

CHR. Jewish Ladies’ Aid Society (S. Omaha), 25th and J. Sec., Mrs. B. Handler, 3309 Q, S. Omaha.

COM. Jewish Community, 615 Brandeis Bldg. Sec., Martin L. Sugerman.

615 Brandeis Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

CG. *Adath Jacob. Pres., Isaac Finman.

NASHUA


PORTSMOUTH


NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK


ATLANTIC CITY

CHR. Mo’os Chittin, 1714 Arctic Av. Sec., J. Jacobs. (True Sisters, Moses Montefiore, Sons of Jacob, Congregational Believers of Israel.)

EDUC. *Hebrew School (B’na’i B’rith Auspices).
HOBOKEN

CHR. *Daughters of Israel.

JERSEY CITY

EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 77 Newark Av. Sec., I. Feinstein.

LONG BRANCH


MONTCLAIR

CG. *Congregation.

NEWARK

CG. *Torath Emeth.

CHR. *Hebrew Charity Contributors' Association.
*Hebrew Maternity Aid Society.
*Jewish Day Nursery. Head Nurse, Elizabeth S. Harvey.
Society for the Improvement of the Condition of Infants, Beth Israel Hospital. Org., 1908. Sec.-Treas., A. Wyle, 534 Clinton Av.
EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New Jersey, 156 Market. Sec., Louis Levy.
M. B. *Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union.
*Newarker Carpenters, Erste.

NEW BRUNSWICK

CG. *Congregation, Neilson St.

ORANGE

M. B. *Orange Israelitscher K. U. V.

PASSAIC

EDUC. Young Women's Hebrew Association.

PATERSON


PERTH AMBOY

CG. *Congregation.
EDUC. *Young Men's Hebrew Association.

PLAINFIELD


TOWACO


TRENTON

M. B. *Ahawath Achim (Brotherly Love), Capitol City Lodge, No. 1.
UNION HILL

CG. *Temple Emanuel.


VINELAND.


NEW YORK

ALBANY

CHR. *Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. Sec., Mrs. Max Lonsberg.

AUBURN

CG.


BROOKLYN

CG.


Achim Bene Israel, 228 Christopher. Sec., Ch. Shulman, 342 Christopher.

Anshe Old Crestentina. Sec., M. Weinberg, 1214 Harrison Av.

Anshe Potatzk. Pres., L. Dickman, 141 Belmont Av.

Anshe Rodishkowich. Sec., B. Schulman, 1342 Christopher Av.

*Anshe Zitomer Wohlyn.

Atereth Tiphereth Israel (East N. Y.), 528 Ashford. Sec., David Bernstein, 917 Sutter Av. Sisterhood. Sec., Isidore Blumenthal, 938 Dumont Av.

*Beth Abraham Anshe Brownsville.

*Beth Hakeneseth Anshe Ashian.

Beth Hakeneseth Anshe Bialystok, 7-11 Willet. Pres., Sam Greenstein, 226 Division Av., Brooklyn.

*Beth Hamidrash Hazedek d'Brownsville. Isaac Allen.

Bialostoker Sonk Niflek (?). Pres., S. Sonz, 204 Ellery.

B'nai Shmuel, 126 Cook. Sec, Jurov, 61 Varet.

ChoDo David, 13 Cook. Sec, Bernstein, 751 Yates Av.

Emeth Anshe Grinkeshok, Ublner Konne, 1897 Prospect Pl. Sec., Margolin, 446 Rockaway Av.

Ez Chayim Machzike Horow. Pres., J. Davis, 112 Thatford Av.

Machzike Hadath Anshe Sefard, Chevra, 175 Thatford Av. Sec., Jacob Falk, 50 Watkins.

Machzike Talmud Torah (Borough Park), 4019 13th Av. Sec., S. Mirsky. Supt., 4019 13th Av.

*Matei Levy.

Tifereth Israel Anshe Sefard, 23 Tilgh. Sec., S. Lifshitz, 26 Cook.

Ungarische und Oester, Erste. Sec., Freedman, 84 Bristol.

Zemach Zedek, 125-7 Moore. Sec., W. Chalkin, 464 Bushwick Av.

CHR.

*Borough Park Hebrew Free Aid Association.

*Brownsville Free Burial Society. Sec., Villensky.

*Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society (Greenpoint). Sec., Max Brody.

*Hebrew Ladies' Society (Kensington).


*Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society (Greenpoint). Sec., Tasch.

*Manhattan Hebrew Aid Society. Director, Jacob Deutschman.


BROOKLYN (continued)

*Sisterly Aid Society of Brooklyn.
United Jewish Aid Societies of Brooklyn, 158 Hopkins. Sec., Bertram N. Manne, 40 Court.

*Brisker Progressive Society, care of S. Mandelbaum, 522 Bushwick Av.


Bielsker Brud. U. V. Sec., N. Berger, 394 Lorimer.
*Brooklyn Hebrew Mutual Society. Sec., S. Rice.

Independent First Odesser Society (Brownsville), 95 Thatford Av. Sec., Rubin Datshkowsky, 201 Thatford Av.
*Independent Webster Ladies' Benevolent Society of Brooklyn.
Korner Young Men's Association. Pres., A. Stein, 817 Mastly Av. D.

Minsk Brothers' Benevolent Society, Sec., I. Hurwitz, 310 Hopkinson Av.

Oshmaner B. M. B. Society. Sec., O. Bernstein, 399 E. 11th.

Ostroor U. V. Sec., S. Glass, 1442 Pitkin Av.

Pereyaslover Women's Benevolent Society. Sec., Rebecca Wollinsky, 2205 Dean.

Piatra B. M. B. Society. Pres., Mr. Vafeifanger, 2874 Coney Island Av.

Primrose Sick Benevolent Society. Sec., S. M. Bick, 348 60th
*Scholel Verein.

*Serayer Benevolent Association of Brownsville.
*Sons of Malament Benevolent Association.
BROOKLYN (continued)
Warschawer Ladies' Benevolent Association. Sec., P. Schuman, 186 Varet.
179 E. Broadway.
Zezmerer Benevolent Association, Ind. Sec., A. Goldman, 1242 39th.
Zhitomirer Young Men's Benevolent Association. Pres., N. Friedman,
549 1/2 Kosciusko.

BUFFALO
Cl. Jewish Young Men's Association, Emes Club, Delaware Av. Sec.,
Louis Brozmann, Emes Club.

GLEN FALLS
Chr. *Charitable Society. Sec., Mrs. M. Kugel.

GLOVERSVILLE

HOOSICK FALLS
Cg. Ohave Sholom. Org., March 1, 1892. Sec., Ellis Ferber. Rabbi, J.
Deitch, 19 Centre.

JOHNSTOWN

MOUNT VERNON

NEW ROCHELLE
Chr. Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, Bonnefoy Pl. Org., April 28, 1908.
Sec., Mrs. A. Cohen, 66 Church.

NEW YORK CITY
Cg. Abe Jacob. Pres., M. Margolles, 18 E. 120th.
Agudath Achim, 140th near 7th Av.
Agudath Achim B'nai Koval, Chevre, 236 Broome. Sec., Henry
Jacobs, 428 E. 153d.
Agudath Achim Gelida Roumania. Sec., M. Hershkowitz, 10
Delancey.
Agudath Achim Harlem, 206 W. 134th. Sec., Dr. Serling, 193 St.
Nicholas Av.
Al Shanda Le, 66 Montgomery. Sec., Hyman Lipnitzky, 273
Madison.
Anshe Tisktine. Pres., S. Lichtenstein, 1325 5th Av.
Anshe Ushmurei. Pres., D. Sikent, 312 E. 33d.
*Beth David Anshe Roman, 139 Forsyth.
Beth Hakeneseth Anshe Olshan ve- Anshe Eveien, 63 Montgomery.
Sec., H. Lipnitzky, 273 Madison.
Beth Chasidim de Polen. Pres., M. Geldin, 57 E. 7th.
NEW YORK CITY (continued)

Beth Joseph Anshe Rachwoluwka, Chevra, 88 Monroe. Sec., I. Sosnik, 49 Rutgers.


Dr. Solomon Neuman Zion. Pres., Dr. S. Neuman, 317 6th.

Ezrat Israel, 1463 Brook Av. Sec., A. Siegal.


*Hope (Fraternal Union), 1364 5th Av. Rabbi, David Judah. Sec., M. Levy.


*Independent Chochaum, 65 E. 3d.


Kishineff, of New York, First. Sec., Fragerman, 302 E. 5th.


Makover Anshe Polen. Pres., M. Hoffman, 236 Clinton.


Misnei is Aneshei Ber-e-sin, Chevre, 320 Madison. Sec., Jacob Kornowitz, 58-60 E. 106th.

Nachal Itzchok Dorshe Tov, 123 Forsyth. Sec., L. Schebischer, 123 Forsyth.


Ohave Sholom Anshe Krinkaer. Sec., S. Lipski, 168 Madison.

Ohave Sholom. Pres. Wm. B. Roth, 321 Stone Av.

Sadagoraer, 2d St. Sec., Rosenzweig, 211 Av. A.

Sechre Torah Moshe, Chevra, 183 E. Broadway. Sec., L. Rosentahl, 2 Pike.

*Sharis Sphard.

Sneer and Wilner Schul. Pres., S. Goldberg, 327 Madison St.


*Washington Heights (Congregation), 510 W. 161st.

CHR.

Educational and Aid Society of Plungian, 151-3 Clinton. Sec., J. Siegel, care of Kruskall, 293 Henry.


Schudson Young Men's Aid Society, 151 Clinton. Sec., Morris Greenberg, 64 E. 1st.

Young Folks' League for Promotion of Charity, Duryea's, 72d and Broadway. Org., March, 1908. Sec., Sylvia Greenstein, 612 Lexington Ave.

CL.


*Consolidated Protective Society, 1714 Lexington Av.


*Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau, 141 Division.


Morris Rosenfeld Literary Circle. Sec., J. Fox, 163 Broome.

NEW YORK CITY (continued)


EDUC.

Association for Improved Instruction of the Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Av. Org., 1869. Sec., A. M. Wolf, 9 Church.
*Bessarabian Young Men’s Benevolent and Educational Club.
Central Board of Jewish Education of the City of New York. Org., 1908. Sec., S. P. Abelow, 464 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn. (Affiliated Schools: The Machzikei Talmud Torah and its 7th St. Branch; Uptown Talmud Torah; School of Biblical Instruction, Brooklyn; Brownsville Hebrew Free School; Bronx Tzemach Torah; school of Cg. Brith Jacob Anshe Emet, Brooklyn; Hebrew Folks’ School of Brooklyn; Roumanian Synagogue School; and school of Kehillath Yeshurun.)

*Chovevei Yisrael (Lovers of Hebrew), 132 E. 111th. Sec., Saml. W. Boorstein, M. D.
Federation of Talmud Torahs. Sec., J. B. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau.
Tachkemoni Committee, 2 W. 70th. Sec., Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, 99 Central Park West.

M. B. *Allik and Ostrozetsker Sick and Benevolent Association.
Alliance of Roumanian Jews of United States, 93 Rivington. Sec., L. Diamant.
Aristegoo U. V. Pres., Lichtenman, 33 Attorney.
Bogopoliier U. V. Pres., I. Schecter, 341 E. 5d.
Briansker Brothers’ Aid Association. Pres., H. Sandler, 3-5 Lewis.
Briexiner Progressive Benevolent Association.
Brothers of Nesweiz, Ind. Sec., L. Bornstein, care of S. Epstein, 65 Gouverneur.
NEW YORK CITY (continued)


*Chaim Hersch Weiss Janower Sick and Benevolent Association.

Chechanoffzer U. V. Sec., I. Kresches, 172 2d Av.


Chotmei Benevolent U. V. Sec., S. Hochman, 110-112 1st.

*Clothing Turners’ Union of New York.


Dolinaer Sick and Benevolent Society, 222-4 E. 2d. Org., 1899. Sec., M. Kurz, 89 Av. C.


Dzikover Chevra, First, 88 Columbia. Sec., L. Canner, 134 Columbia.

*Fanny Siegel Bertander Ladies’ Sick Benevolent Association.


Geveser Manner U. V. Sec., I. Piser, 410 E. 81st.

*Gnozdziecer Sick Aid and Benevolent Society, Independent.


*Gradinger Podoler Friends’ Association, First.


*Haradoker Benevolent Aid Association, Independent.

Harlem Hebrew Retail Grocers’ Association, 60 E. 104th. Sec., J. Brill, 60 E. 104th.

Harlem Roumanian Sick Benefit Association, First. Pres., L. David-

son, 312 Broome.


Holowna Slovai Benevolent Association, Ind. Pres., C. Hopowitz, 75 2d Av.

Hormbo Verein. Pres., R. Fein, 66 Av. D.

*Horodenker Young Men’s Sick and Benevolent Society, First.

Horodisher Brothers’ Benevolent Association. Sec., B. Rubinstein,

327 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.


*Husiatyner Young Men’s Benevolent Association, Independent.

*International Arbeiter, K. U. V. Sec., M. Sokoloff, 225 E. 21st.


Junior Auxiliary to National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colo. Sec., Amy Buchbinder, 56 W. 89th.

*Justice Benevolent Association.


Kaluszer Sick and Benevolent Society, Indep., 125 Rivington. Sec., Max Demner, 42 Clinton.

Kalvaria Ladies’ Society. Sec., Mrs. B. Frank, 74 Bowery.

NEW YORK CITY (continued)

Kishineff Mutual M. A. Pres., Katzman, 76 E. 100th.
*Kishinover, First.
*Koldenover Young Men.
*Kominer Young Men's Benevolent Association.
Kossodel Sick Benevolent Association. Sec., C. Rashkin, care of Mt. Sinai Hospital.
*Kranauer Progressive Association.
Lahuskei Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., Dr. L. Levant, 227 Henry.
*Leclinker Benevolent Association, First.
*Louis Schinkowitz Association.
*Lutzin Reitzer Con. and Loan Fund. Sec., J. Snashtch, 314 E. 122d.
Lutzker Sick and Benevolent Association, First, 209 E. Broadway.
Sec., Nathan Solvko, 57 Orchard.
Machmofsker K. U. S. Sec., P. Jachlus, 312 Henry.
Malnizer U. V. Sec., J. Lasner, 45 Av. D.
Mary Wilman Ladies' Aid Society. Sec., D. Hoffman, 615 E. 16th.
Meltzer Podhiston. Sec., M. Heltzer, 708 E. 5th.
Merezer Relief Assn. Sec., L. Harstein, 22 E. 108th.
Mesinalzher Young Men's Association, Ind. Pres., I. Leikofsky, 3905 3d Av.
Molyrer U. V. Sec., I. Friedlander, 16 E. 103d.
Monackloyer. Pres., Dr. Goodman, 196 Chrystie.
Navigrader Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., A. Harris, 129 E. Broadway.
*Nevler Benevolent Association.
*Nieziner Young Men's Benevolent Association.
Noya Seletszer Pess K. U. V. Sec., M. Dunefer, 9 E. 3d.
NEW YORK CITY (continued)

Ottryer Young Men's Benevolent Association, First. Sec., A. Welsberg, 151 Orchard.

Peceznizer Young Men's, Young Ladies', E. Benevolent Association. Sec., G. Udelman, 212 Eldridge.

Pherizer Chevra. Pres., A. Shadrowitz, 3 Lewis.

Podwolociyzer Young Men's and Young Ladies' Association. Sec., M. Stettner, 350 E. 10th.


Prager Warshawer Young Men's Association. Sec., I. Friedman, 63 E. 102d.

Pralier Sick Benevolent Association, First. Sec., D. Rimson, 63 E. 115th.

Rabbi Kellah Lichtenstein Kahomah. Pres., Hocher, 83 Eldridge.


Resher Chevra. Pres., I. Shapiro, 43 2d Av.


Schmerzor' Aid Society. Pres., Mr. Puseman, 101 St. Marks Pl.


Schiwersmer Benevolent Association. Sec., L. Perlman, 227 Cherry.


Selzzer Benevolent Association. Care of Belsier, 259 Henry.


*Shater Progress and Benevolent Association.

*Sieradz Benevolent Society.


Sniatyner K. U. V. Sec., Ruthman, 20 Av. A.


Solotwinar Sick and Benevolent Association, First, 73 Ludlow. Sec., L. Wiesner, 423 E. 6th.


Stanislawer, First, Young Men's Association. Sec., M. Kraus, 341 E. 3d.

*Stefavereter Sisters' and Brothers, First. Sec., L. Fanner, 46 1st.

*Steptzer American Citizens' Association.


Szycerzeker Sick and Benevolent Association, Independent.


*Topovow Sick and Benevolent Association, First. Pres., B. Segel, 110 Av. A.

*United Antepoler Association.

United Brethren Mutual Benefit and Need Aid Society. Pres., H. Wennik, 95 Cauldwell Av.
NEW YORK CITY (continued)

*Uzlianer Young Men's Benevolent Association.
Vetkovitsker, Chevra. Sec., L. Gryefsky, care of Levy, 15 Rutgers Pl.
*Weislitzer Young Men's Sick and Benevolent Society, First Independent.
Welkometr Chevra B'nai Verein. Pres., L. Wolk, 64 Montgomery.
Wolf Abramovitz U. V. Sec., S. Hochman, 47-49 E. 3d.
Yanover Association, Independent. Pres., P. Bender, 64 E. 119th.
*Yorkville Young Men's Sick and Benevolent Association.
Young Petofi Loan and Benevolent Society. Pres., H. Bloch, 137 Av. A.

NEWBURGH

EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 116 Broadway. Sec., L. Oppenheim.

OZONE PARK, L. I.

Cl. Young Folks' League of Richmond Hill, 3312 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill. Sec., Louis Steinburg, 4085 Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I. Auxiliary of Congregation Beth Israel.

PATCHOGUE, L. I.


PEEKSKILL

CG. (Congregation) Kesher Israel of the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

PELHAM


PORT CHESTER

CHR. *Judith Aid Society.
M. B. *Port Chester Hebrew Progressive Circle. Sec., A. Winick.

SCHENECTADY

EDUC. *Machzikei Talmud Torah.
M. B. *Hebrew Sick and Benevolent Association.

SPRING VALLEY

CG. *Lovers of Peace.
SUFFERN
Chr. Hebrew Benevolent Society of Suffern. Sec., J. K. Patterson, P. O. Box 644, Suffern, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

TROY
Cg. *Organis Poaley Zion.

UTICA
Cg. *Congregation.
*Keneseth Israel.
Tree of Life. Rabbi, Benjamin A. Lichter.

YONKERS
Cg. Agudath Achim, Hudson above Riverdale Av. Rabbi-Cantor, Gopolsky.
Chr. *Hebrew Charity Association.
Cl. Harmony Club of the City of Yonkers, 65 Buena Vista Av. Sec., David Gorfinkel, 8 Fernbrook.

NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE
Cg. Hebrew United Brotherhood, 17 E. Trade. Sec., Dr. Sam Levy, 6 E. Trade. Rabbi, Chas. Arik, 415 W. 3d.

NORTH DAKOTA
GRAND FORKS
Chr. *Hebrew Relief Society.

OHIO
AKRON

CLEVELAND
Cg. *Shomre Shabbos (Guardians of Sabbath), E. 37th near Woodland Av. Rabbi, Schoenbrun.
Cl. Warfield Dramatic Club, 3213 Croton Av. Sec., Louisa Landy.
*Young Men's Hebrew Association.

DAYTON
Cg. *Congregation.

ELYRIA
Cg. Agudath Achim B'nai Abraham, 143 West. Sec., A. Altfeld, 375 Furnace.
TOLEDO

YOUNGSTOWN
Cg. *Shearith Torah. Sec., S. Shayer.

OKLAHOMA
ENID

OKLAHOMA CITY

OREGON
PORTLAND
CCHR. *Jewish Ladies' Endeavor Society, 310 1st.

PENNSYLVANIA
CHELTENHAM

JESSUP
Cg. *Congregation, Church St.

KITTANNING
Cg. Keneseth Israel, Odd Fellows' Hall. Sec., L. Lessere. Rabbi, I. Dolgooff.

LATROBE
Cg. *Beth Israel.

MEADVILLE
CCHR. *United Hebrew Charities (Federation). Sec., S. Seigel.

MOUNT CARMEL

NANTICOKE
Cg. *Congregation.

OLD FORGE
CCHR. *Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society.

PHILADELPHIA
Trachoma Institute, 917 Spruce. Sec., Dr. B. S. Krisher, 917 Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA (continued)

CL. Fellowship Club, S. E. Cor. 19th and Tioga. Sec., M. E. Stern, 426 Mint Arcade.
*Students' Medical Society of the Medico-Chirurgical College. Sec., L. Lehrfield.

COM. *Roumanian Hebrews, Federation of.

EDUC. *Deaf Mute Association. Sec., Miss Pollock.


PITTSBURG

CHR. United Jewish Relief Association, 601-602 Washington Bank Bldg.
Sec., Mrs. H. B. Ferguson, Nicholson St. (United Hebrew Relief Association, Hebrew Ladies' Hospital Aid Society, Hebrew Sick and Relief Society, Young Ladies' Sewing Society, Young Ladies' Relief Society, Employment Bureau and Personal Service Bureau of Council of Jewish Women.)

CL. Corona, 1334 5th Av. Sec., B. I. Bernstein, Kentucky av E. E.


READING


SCRANTON

CHR. *Hebrew Ladies' Aid. Sec., Mrs. Harry Oppenheimer.

SOUTH SHARON

EDUC. *Talmud Torah.

WILKES-BARRE

CG. *Congregation, West Side. Sec., L. Schainuck.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

CG. *South Providence Congregation. Rabbi, Solomon Goldenberg.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, Room E, 103 Westminster. Sec., Wm. S. Robinson, Room E, 103 Westminster.

TEXAS

AUSTIN


BRENNHAM

EDUC. Jewish Civic League. Sec., Abe Levine, 506 Clinton.

CALVERT


EL PASO

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

GALVESTON

HOUSTON

SAN ANTONIO
Chr. *Free Loan and Benevolent Association.
*Hebrew Aid Society.

WACO

VERMONT
BURLINGTON
Educ. Hebrew Free School (Talmud Torah), 268 N. Winooski Av. Sec., M. G. Rosenberg, North Union St.

RUTLAND
Cg. *Adath Israel. Sec., M. E. Henson.

VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA

NORFOLK
Cl. *Hebrew Musical Society. Director, Jacob Schwartz.

PETERSBURG

POCAHONTAS

PORTSMOUTH

RICHMOND
WASHINGTON

HOQUIAM

SEATTLE
EDUC. Hebrew School, 1914 Main. Principal, Mr. Matzkind.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, 627 First Av. Sec., L. Molin, 912 5th Av.

WEST VIRGINIA

PARKERSBURG

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE
CHR. Hachnosith Orchim. Sec., M. Pollack.
EDUC. Federation of Jewish Sabbath Schools of Milwaukee. Sec., Bertha Slabodkin, 512 Vliet.

WYOMING

CHEYENNE
The statistics of Jews in the world rest largely upon estimates. In Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and a few other countries, official figures are obtainable. In the main, however, the numbers given are based upon estimates repeated and added to by one statistical authority after another.

For the statistics given below various authorities have been consulted, among them the “Statesman’s Year Book” for 1910, the English “Jewish Year Book” for 5670-71, “The Jewish Encyclopedia,” Jüdische Statistik, and the Alliance Israélite Universelle reports.

THE UNITED STATES

Estimates

As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimates.

The Jewish population was estimated—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Mordecai M. Noah</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Solomon Etting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Isaac C. Harby</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>American Almanac</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>M. A. Berk</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Wm. B. Hackenburg</td>
<td>230,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Isaac Markens</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>David Sulzberger</td>
<td>937,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>“The Jewish Encyclopedia”</td>
<td>1,508,435</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>“The American Jewish Year Book”</td>
<td>1,777,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>“The American Jewish Year Book”</td>
<td>2,044,762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION

The following table by States presents two sets of estimates. In the left-hand column is given the estimated Jewish population of each State for 1905 as it appears in the “Jewish Encyclopedia,” Vol. XII, pp. 371-374, in the article “United States.” In the right-hand column are the estimates made up from figures furnished by correspondents who interested themselves in the Directory of Jewish Organizations in the United States compiled for the American Jewish Year Book, 5668 (p. 432).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>3,085</td>
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<td>42,000</td>
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<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>3,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>820,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>115,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porto Rico</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>17,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>5,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Industrial Removal Office made an estimate in 1910 of the Jewish population in fifty cities as follows: Akron, O., 1,400;
Atlanta, Ga., 4,200; Augusta, Ga., 600; Buffalo, N. Y., 14,000; Canton, O., 1,000; Charleston, S. C., 1,500; Chattanooga, Tenn., 600; Chester, Pa., 500; Cincinnati, O., 28,000; Cleveland, O., 45,000; Colorado Springs, Colo., 400; Columbus, O., 4,200; Davenport, Ia., 350; Dayton, O., 3,500; Denver, Colo., 8,000; Des Moines, Ia., 3,500; Detroit, Mich., 14,000; Erie, Pa., 600; Evansville, Ind., 900; Fort Wayne, Ind., 500; Grand Rapids, Mich., 400; Harrisburg, Pa., 1,700; Indianapolis, Ind., 7,000; Jacksonville, Fla., 1,000; Joplin, Mo., 175; Kalamazoo, Mich., 400; Kansas City, Mo., 8,000; La Crosse, Wis., 200; Leavenworth, Kan., 400; Lincoln, Neb., 1,000; Lynchburg, Va., 250; Madison, Wis., 200; Minneapolis, Minn., 6,500; Montgomery, Ala., 1,500; Norfolk, Va., 3,200; Omaha, Neb., 6,500; Portland, Ore., 5,500; Quincy, 111., 150; Rochester, N. Y., 12,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, 900; San Francisco, Cal., 30,000; Seattle, Wash., 4,500; Sioux City, Ia., 1,200; Syracuse, N. Y., 9,000; Toledo, O., 3,500; Topeka, Kan., 225; Zanesville, O., 250; total, 287,100.

This shows an increase of 37,220 over the figures for the same cities given in the American Jewish Year Book for 5668, or not quite 15 per cent. On this basis the Jewish population of the whole of the United States should have increased, since the last estimate, made in 1907, from 1,777,185 to 2,044,762.

IMMIGRATION

The total Jewish immigration to the United States, through the three principal ports of entry, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, from 1881 to June 30, 1910, is stated to have been 1,473,167.

The immigration at the same ports from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Port of New York</th>
<th>Port of Philadelphia</th>
<th>Port of Baltimore</th>
<th>Port of Boston</th>
<th>Totals for four Ports</th>
<th>Totals General Immigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Austrians</td>
<td>Roumanians</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Totals at New York</td>
<td>Port of</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Phila</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>6,010</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>8,165</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>4,669</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>6,528</td>
<td>301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>5,587</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>2,703</td>
<td>309</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>5,484</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>7,392</td>
<td>643</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>6,415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2,869</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>4,119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>3,391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>4,019</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>5,417</td>
<td>666</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
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<td>121</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>1,946</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>3,481</td>
<td>319</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6,519</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>8,014</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 10,094 1,517 45,846 8,697 66,153 5,896 3,696 1,403 77,147 1,041,570

1 We are indebted to Mr. David M. Bressler, General Manager of the Industrial Removal Office, for the figures of the population of the cities given above.
To the totals given above should be added 1,271, the number who arrived at Galveston, and 5,842, the number who arrived at other ports, making a total Jewish Immigration of 84,260.

For the year 1908-9, the Jewish immigration was: New York, 49,024; Philadelphia, 1,789; Baltimore, 2,443; Boston, 955; other ports, 3,340; total, 57,551. From this should be deducted 6,105 emigrating aliens recorded, and a considerable number not recorded. Thus the total increase of the Jewish population by immigration for the year 1908-9 was less than 51,446.

**THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Isles</td>
<td>240,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>17,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada and British Columbia</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Barbados</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>18,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**: 393,553

**GENERAL JEWISH STATISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2,044,762</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>393,553</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abyssinia (Falashas)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>2,084,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>36,455</td>
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<tr>
<td>China and Japan</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3,476</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>95,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>64,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>62,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>607,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>8,350</td>
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<td>Holland</td>
<td>105,988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curacao</td>
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<td>Surinam</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>52,115</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>8,972</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Persia</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>Roumania</td>
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<td>Servia</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>38,635</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>18,660</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crete</td>
<td>1,150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkستان and Afghanistan</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>411</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**: 12,840,641

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1. 851,378 in Hungary, 8,213 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2. 409,501 in Prussia.
4. 78,000 in Palestine.
A LIST OF ARTICLES OF JEWISH INTEREST

IN THE JEWISH AND IN THE GENERAL PRESS

JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ag.—August.
A. I.—American Israelite.
Ap.—April.
Chaut.—Chautauquan.
D.—December.
E.—Emanuel.
F.—February.
F. R.—Federation Review.
H. S.—Hebrew Standard.
Immig.—Immigration.
Ind.—Independent.
Ja.—January.
J. A.—Jewish Advocate.
J. C.—Jewish Comment.
J. Crit.—Jewish Criterion.
J. E.—Jewish Exponent.
Je.—June.
J. H.—Jewish Herald.
J. I.—Jewish Independent.
J. L.—Jewish Ledger.
Jl.—July.
J. O.—Jewish Outlook.
J. R. & O.—Jewish Review and Observer.
J. Rec.—Jewish Record.
J. S.—Jewish Spectator.
J. T.—Jewish Tribune.
J. V.—Jewish Voice.
Mac.—Maccabæan.
Mr.—March.
M. V.—Modern View.
My.—May.
N.—November.
N. A. R.—North American Review.
O.—October.
R. A.—Reform Advocate.
S.—September.
T.—Temple.

ADLER, SAMUEL. Joseph Stolz. T. D. 24, 09.

E. Ap. 8, 10.—Ten Years of Jewish Farming. A.H. Mr. 11, 10.—What Becomes of Agricultural Students. Letters from Woodbine Graduates. J. E. O. 1, 09.

Ahad Haam. Max Raisin. A. I. N. 4-11, 09.


Arctic Regions, Jews in the. J. S. O. 22, 09.


Babylon, Excavations in. A. H. Jl. 9, 09.
Balkanic Federation, Is a, Possible? (What Would It Do for the Jews?) Oscar Leonard. R. A. My. 7, 10.
Barcelona in Jewish History. Max Gruenfeld. A. H. Ag. 20, 09.
Brazil, Jews in. Erasmo Braga. J. L. Jl. 16, 09.


CHAPLAIN: ARMY CHAPLAIN. D. Liknaitz. F. R. Jl., 09.—The Jewish Army Chaplain. F. R. D., 09.


CHILD LIFE IN TALMUDIC TIMES. Samuel Rosinger. A. I. Je. 30, 10.

CHILDREN, DEPENDENT. Rudolph I. Coffee. A. I. Mr. 17, 10.


COMMUNAL UNITY IN NEW YORK, ONE YEAR OF. J. H. Berkowitz. J. C. Mr. 4, 10.

CONE, CAESAR, HOW A MAN WENT TO MEET HIS LABOR TROUBLES. T. S. Vance. Ind. Mr. 17, 10.


CONSUMPTIVES, ADVANCED, WRONG OF SENDING AWAY FROM HOME. William S. Friedman. J. C. Jl. 2, 09.


Domestic Relations Court. Bernard Rabbino. F. R. N., 09.


Dropsie College, Aims of. A. H. Mr. 11, 10.—Creating a Jewish College. Cyrus Adler. J. E. Nov. 11, 10.


"Esther," Racine's. A. Weiner. J. C. Mt. 18, 10.


Finland, Jews in. A. H. S. 3, 09.


GALICIA: JEWS IN GALICIA. *J. C. My.* 13, 10.—JEWS OF GALICIA. *A. H. S.* 10, 09.


GEIGER, ABRAHAM: ABRAHAM GEIGER. *Kaufmann Kohler.* A. I. Je. 9, 10.—ABRAHAM GEIGER, A MAKER OF MODERN JUDAISM. *H. G. Enelow.* T. My. 20, 10.—CENTENARY (THE) OF ABRAHAM GEIGER. *H. B. J. C.* Je. 3, 10.—ONE OF MODERN JUDAISM’S GREATEST. *Emil G. Hirsch.* R. A. My. 21, 10.—GEIGER CENTENARY VOLUME. *Max L. Margolis.* J. C. Je. 24, 10.

GERMAN JEWS IN CONGRESS. *J. C. N.* 5, 09.


GIDEON, HENRY L. *G. G. Sales.* T. S. 3, 09.

GORDIN, JACOB, AS A PLAYRIGHT. *Harold Berman.* J. C. Jl. 2, 09.


HALEY, FROMENTHAL. *B. Horowitz.* H. S. S. 3, 09.

HALLEY’S COMET: ITS ORBIT CALCULATED AND DESCRIBED IN TALMUD NINETEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO. *Julius T. Loeb.* A. I. D. 2, 09.

HAMBURG JEWISH COMMUNITY. *J. C. D.* 17, 09.


HEALING ART IN BIBLICAL AND TALMUDICAL TIMES. *J. B. Baruch.* J. T. O. 1, 09.

HEBRAISM AND CURRENT TENDENCIES IN PHILOSOPHY. *H. M. Kallen.* A. H. S. 17, 09.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, NAMES OF, IN THE UNITED STATES. *S. Rosinger.* A. H. S. 3, 09.

HEBREW OF THE HEBREWS. (J. H. SCHIFF.) Collier’s. Ag. 7, 09.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE: WHAT IT IS AND WHY IT IS. *Julian Morgenstern.* A. I. Mt. 3, 10.


Herschell, John. B. Horowitz. H. S. Mr. 4, 10.


Hertz, Cornelius. B. Horowitz. H. S. Mr. 18, 10.

Hygiene, International Exhibition, Dresden. J. C. My. 6, 10.


ARTICLES OF JEWISH INTEREST

IMMIGRANT GIRL IN CHICAGO. E. Tottenkin. Survey. N. 6, 09.
—IMMIGRANT HOMES PROBLEM. E. F. B. J. C. Ag. 20, 09.
—IMMIGRANT IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS. A. I. N. 25, 09.
—IMMIGRATION BUREAU AT GALVESTON. J. T. D. 17, 09.
—IMMIGRATION COMMISSION. Wm. S. Bennet. Survey. Mr. 12, 10.
—IMMIGRATION PROBLEM—AN INTERVIEW. M. V. O. 29, 09.
—JEWISH IMMIGRATION IN AMERICA. I. Doig. Jewish Daily News. Mr. 20, 10.
—NEW CONDITIONS ON ELLIS ISLAND. A. H. Jl. 9, 09.
—NEW IMMIGRATION BILL. Falk Harmel. J. C. F. 4, 10.
—PERENNIAL IMMIGRATION QUESTION. Falk Harmel. J. C. Mt. 11, 10.
—PLEA FOR LIBERAL IMMIGRATION. George J. Hexter. A. I. Je. 23, 10.
—PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF IMMIGRANTS. J. C. Mt. 4, 10.
—PROTECTING IMMIGRANT RIGHTS. A. H. Jl. 23, 09.
—REPORT OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER-GENERAL. 09.


IRELAND: JEWISH PIONEERS IN IRELAND. Hannah Berman. J. A. Mr. 18, 10.—JEWS IN IRELAND. J. T. Mr. 4, 10.—JEWS IN IRELAND. Hattivack. H. S. N. 26, 09.

ISRAEL'S RESURRECTION. M. V. O. 1-18-22, N. 12, D. 10, 09.
JACOB, KARL GUSTAV JACOB. B. Horowitz. H. S. Mr. 11, 10.
JERUSALEM, VICINITY OF. Paul Carus. R. A. Je. 18, 10.
JEWISH ACHIEVEMENT. Mendel Silber. M. V. D. 17, 09.
JEWISH PRODIGAL, RETURN OF A. Amos I. Dushaw. J. C. O. 22, 09.
JEWISH QUESTION: GRAPPLING WITH THE PROBLEM. Boris D. Bogen. A. I. D. 23, 09.—Is There A JEWISH QUESTION?


H. M. Kallen. A. H. Je. 24, 10.—Judaism in Wilmington. 


Lippmann, Gabriel. B. Horowitz. H. S. F. 11, 10.

ARTICLES OF JEWISH INTEREST


Marriages with Near of Kin. B. H. Hartogensis. J. E. Mr. 4, 10.


Missions: Mission Work of the Roman Catholic Church Among the Jews, Use of Improper Means in. Gotthard Deutsch. A. I. Mr. 3, 10.—Missionary Problem. Paul Goodman. J. C. Ag. 6, 09.—Missions to the Jews. F. L. Cohen. J. V. Ag. 13, 09.—Objections to Jewish Missions Answered. L. Meyer. Mis. R. D. 09.—Statistical Table of Missions Throughout the World on December 31, 1908. L. Meyer. Mis. R. Ja., 10.—See also Conversion.


ARTICLES OF JEWISH INTEREST


ORPHAN ASYLUMS OF THE METROPOLIS. S. Wolfenstein. A. I. Mr. 10, 10.

ORTHODOX INSTITUTIONS, REASONS FOR SEPARATE. Saul Drucker. J. C. Jl. 2, 09.


OUR DUTY TO OUR CITIZENS ABROAD. Francis Burton Harrison. H. S. Jl. 23, 09.


PASSPORT QUESTION, NATIONAL JEWS AND THE. A. I. Mr. 3, 10.


PHILO, BENTWICH ON. Review. Isaac Husik. J. E. My. 20, 10.


POOR, FOR THE, SHALL CEASE OUT OF THE LAND. Lee K. Frankel. J. E. My. 27, 10.


PRESS, YIDDISH REVIEW OF THE, IN AMERICA. Philip Krantz. Jewish Daily News. Mr. 20, 10.

PRINTING PRESS, FIRST YIDDISH. Z. Kutler. Jewish Daily News. Mr. 20, 10.


PROPHETS, POLITICAL IDEAL OF THE. Israel Friedlaender. J. C. Mr. 11, 10.


Rayner, Isidor. A. I. N. 11, 09.


Rothschild, Mayer A. Madison C. Peters. H. S. Ag. 13-20, 09.

ARTICLES OF JEWISH INTEREST


RUBINSTEIN, ANTON. Madison C. Peters. H. S. Ag. 6, 09.


SABBATH AND THE COLLEGE STUDENT. Samuel L. Meyrowitz. H. S. Ag. 20, 09.


SALANT, CHIEF RABBI SAMUEL. James Creelman. J. I. Ja. 28, 10.

Samaritans (The). Nathaniel Schmidt. H. S. N. 19, 09.
Semitics at University of Wisconsin. J. C. Jl. 16, 09.
Song of Songs, How Men Have Read. G. H. Gilbert. R. A. S. 4-11, 09.
Sunday Law, Recent, Decision. Isaac Hassler. A. I. My. 5, 10.
Superstition in the Twentieth Century. J. R. O. 17, 09.
Sylvester, James Joseph. B. Horowitz. H. S. Mr. 25, 10.
SYNAGOGUES: Census of Synagogues. H. S. A. H. D. 24, 09.—


gard. H. S. Ag. 27-S. 3, 09.


Tuberculosis, Handling of, Cases Among the Indigent Poor: Cincinnati Method. Boris D. Bogen. A. I. N. 4, 09.—Tal


White Slavery: Jews in White Slave Traffic. T. F. 25, 10.—


Worms, Town of, and Its Jewish Legends. Isidore Harris. J. L. My. 13, 10.

Yiddish Advertisements. Montefiore Bienenstok. A. I. Mr. 31, 10.

Yiddish Theatres, Round the. Halitvack. F. R. D., 09.

A LIST OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES BY JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES
JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

[The following list is an attempt to record the literary output of the Jews in the United States in certain limited directions. It aims to include books, magazine articles, and notable newspaper articles written by American Jews, whether on Jewish or on other subjects. Strictly scientific and professional work, as in medicine, chemistry, philology, etc., or relating to the technic of the arts and crafts, has not been fully drawn within the purview of the list. Also articles published in the Jewish Press of the United States have not been noted here. They are indirectly made accessible to the inquirer by the complete "List of Jewish Periodicals Appearing in the United States," printed on pp. 317-21, and the most important of them are listed on pp. 281-300, under the heading, "A List of Articles of Jewish Interest in the Jewish and in the General Press." Abbreviations as on p. 281.]


APPLEBORN, L., jt. author.  See Jacobs, Joseph.
BECHSTEIN, O.  Kieselgur or Infusorial Earth.  Sci. Am. S.  Ag. 21, 09.
BEER, Maurice A.  Soul of the Phonograph.  (Poem.)  Cur. Lit.  O., 09.
BENMOSCHE, H.  Haddassah, the Faithful Jewess.  Opera.
BERNSTEIN, Benjamin.  Life as a Blind Man Sees It.  Circle.  Ag., 09.
BERNSTEIN, Herman.  Israel.  Ind.  Mr. 31, 10.—Translator.  The Snow Storm.  Drama.  Polish of Stanislaus Przbieshewski.  10.
BINNAUM, Martin.  Clyde Fitch; a Critical Appreciation.  Ind.  Jl. 15, 09.
BLOCH, Rudolf.  See Lessing, Bruno, pseud.
BLUMENFELD, Ralph D.  Lords and Commons.  Outlook.  Ja. 8, 10.
BRICKNER, ISAAC M. *Direct Primaries Versus Boss Rule.* Arena. Ag., 09.


BRUDNO, EZRA. *The Secret Indictment.* (Play.) 10.—*The Tether.* 10.

BRUNOFF, PLATON. *Ramona.* (Opera.) New York. 10.


CARB, DAVID. *New Age.* (Play.) 10.

COHEN, ALFRED J. See DALE, ALAN, pseud.


COHN, GUSTAV. *Financial Reform in Germany.* Yale R. N., 09.


CUSHNER, MEYER BARNARD. *Commercial Law for Accountant Students.* New York: Universal Business Institute, Inc. 09.


DANENBAUM, ROBY. *College Equal Suffrage League and Its Leader, Francis Squire Potter.* World To-day. O., 09.—*In Line with the Taxpayer.* World To-day. F., 10.


DAVIS, MICHAEL MARKS, JR. *Experiment with an Outlook.* Survey. N. 27, 09.

Deutsch, Maurice. Lesson in Stones. Harp. W. Mr. 19, 10.


Drucker, A. P. Zerrubbabel; or the Jews in Persia. A. I. F. 17, 24, 10.

Ehrenfeld, R. Atomic Hypothesis. Sci. Am. S. Ag. 21, 09.


Flexner, Mary. A Plea for Vocational Training. Survey. Ag. 7, 09.


Friedenberg, Albert M. *The Latter-day Virtue of the Maxim “Christianity is a Part of Common Law” in American Courts.* R. A. Ja. 15, 10.


[Friedlaender, Israel], Editor. *Selections from the Arabic Writings of Maimonides.* Leyden: E. J. Brill, 09.


Gertzman, S. *Poems of the West.* 09.


Glass, Montague. *Abe’s Little Flyer,* Sat. Even. Post. S. 25, 09.—Bankruptcy as a Fine Art. Ibid. F. 26, 10.—Best Policy. Ibid. D. 18, 09.—Business and Pleasure. Ibid. Mr. 12, 10.—Caveat Emptor. Ibid. N. 27, 09.—Deal in Fixtures. Ibid.


Gottschall, Amos H. Abolished Rites; or, Spiritual, not Ceremonial Worship. Harrisburg, Pa. A. H. Gottschall. 10.


HIRSCHENSON, H. Yamim Mi-kedem. 09.


ISAACS, A. S. *Work of the Alliance Israélite.* Ind. O. 14, 09.

ISAACS, LEWIS M. *Librettists and Librettos.* Forum. O., 09.


JACOBS, MRS. C. E. See ELLIOTT, EMILIA, pseud.


JACOBSON, JANIE. *Esther, Queen of Persia.* Play. 10.


JACOBY, PROF. *Der Erfënder.* (Drama.) 09.

JASTROW, JOSEPH. *Carnegie Foundation and Its Service Pensions.* Science. Mr. 11, 10.—The Unmasking of Palladino. Colliers, My. 14, 10.

KAHN, AMY. *Barnes’ First Year Book; Silhouette Reader.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 10.


KNOFF, S. A. *Tuberculosis a Curable and Preventable Disease. Survey.* Ag. 21, 09.


LANDAU, LEO A. *Big Cinch.* St. Louis: Franklin Co. 10.

LANDE, LOUIS. *Denial of Justice.* Outlook. Jl. 17, 09.


LEONARD, OSCAR. *New Lamps and Old.* (Drama.) 09.


LEVI, RUTH. *King’s Choice; Purim Sketch.* New York: Bloch Publ. Co. 10.


**Levy, David Livingston.**  *Van Dyke's House of Rimmon in the Greek Theater.*  Overland.  Ag., 09.


**Lewinsky, Josef.**  *Talk on Singing.*  Musician.  Ag., 09.


**Lichtenstein, Gaston.**  *Visit to Young's Pier at Atlantic City, N. J.*  Richmond, Va.: G. Lichtenstein.  09.


**Lippmann, Julie Mathilde.**  *Easter Blossoms.* (Poem.)  Ind.  Mr. 24, 10.


Lucas, Albert. Lessons in Judaism. 10.
Marks, Marcus M. Employer and the Labor Union. Ind. Mr. 26, 10.
Merritt, Max K. Burning Question Settled at the North Pole. (Playlet.) 09.

Moses, Montrose Jonas. Cardboard Play. Ind. F. 17, 10.—Year of the New Theatre. Ind. My. 12, 10.


Nathan, George Jean. Handling the Fool Problem. Harp. W. Mr. 26, 10.—Old-Time Train Gambler. Harp. W. My. 21, 10.

Obendorf, C. P. Alcoholism in New York and Munich. Survey. Mr. 5, 10.


Reich, Isadore. The Presentiment. Ten-minute recitation. 10.
Rice, Julia Hyneman (Barnett) (Mrs. Isaac Leopold Rice). For a Safe and Sane Fourth. Forum. Mr., 10.


Salinger, Julius L., M. D. See Jacob, Abraham, Ed.


Schechter, Mrs. Solomon, jt. author. See Isaacs, Lewis M., and Mrs. S. Schechter.


[Seltzer, Thomas], Translator. The Song of Songs by Herman Sudermann. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 10.


Sommers, Chas. D. Winding Way. Play. 10.


\[\text{WOLF, SOLOMON}, \text{ Compiler.} \ \text{Constitution and Rev. Laws of Louisiana.} \ \text{New Orleans, La.: F. F. Hansell & Bro.} \ 10.\]

\[\text{Wolfenstein, S., and Charles Marten.} \ \text{Industrial Education.} \ 10.\]

\[\text{Wolfson, Arthur M.} \ \text{American History in the Secondary School.} \ \text{History Teachers' Magazine.} \ P., 10.\]

\[\text{Woolf, S. J.} \ \text{Painting the Portrait of Mark Twain.} \ \text{Collier's.} \ \text{My. 14, 10.}\]

\[\text{Zeisler, Joseph.} \ \text{Christians Contradict the New Testament and Deny Thereby Jesus Christ.} \ \text{St. Bernardino (Cal.).} \ 10.\]
A LIST OF JEWISH PERIODICALS

APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES

JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

[An asterisk (*) placed before the name of a periodical in the following list indicates that the Editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK has not been able to secure a copy of the publication issued during 5670, or authentic information about it. Its appearance in this list is justified by references to it in other periodicals.]


THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE. Weekly. Cincinnati, O. Est. 1854. See also THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE.


BETH EL TIDINGS. Published by West Philadelphia Jewish Lyceum.


ENTERTAINER. St. Louis, Mo. Est. 1907. Official organ of the United Hebrew Entertaining Circle.

FALCON. Monthly. Montgomery, Ala. Published by Falcon Club.


See FREIE GESELLSCHAFT.

Published by FREIE ARBEITER STIMME.

Published by the students of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.


INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1903.
Organ of the Order.

Est. 1905 as Boston Advocate; name changed May, 1909.

Organ of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.


JEWISH ECHO. Yiddish. Weekly. Rochester, N. Y.
Published by Jewish Publishing Co.


Organ of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.


Published by Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.


Official organ of the joint lodges of New Orleans, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.
LIST OF JEWISH PERIODICALS


JEWISH PRESS. Yiddish. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1888. See also JEWISH PROGRESS.


JEWISH WEEKLY. Yiddish. Providence, R. I. Est. 1909.


DAS JÜDISCHE WOCHENBLATT. Yiddish. New York City. Published by Galician Verband.


  Hebrew title, "Olam Katon." Published by the Ivriah.

  Published under the supervision of the Federation of American Zionists.

  Organ of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 58, I. O. B. B.


  Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

  English title, "The Jewish Morning Journal."


  Organ of Kansas City (Mo.) Section C. J. W.


  Official organ of the Independent Order of True Sisters.

  Published by the inmates of the Montefiore Country Sanitarium.

PhiladelphiA Jewish Morning Journal. Yiddish. Daily. Phila-
delphia, Pa. Est. 1899 as PhiladelphiA Abend-Post.
  Name changed June 1, 1907.


  Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

  Organ of the Roumanian Hebrew Protective League.

  Organ of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.


LIST OF JEWISH PERIODICALS

English title, "The Daily Jewish Courier." See also DER SONNTAG COURIER.

English title, "The Daily Jewish Call." See also DER SONNTAG KOL.


TEXAS ISRAELITE. Monthly. Fort Worth, Texas. Est. 1908.

Weekly edition of DIE WÄRHEIT.


English title, "Forward."

English title, "The Truth and Daily Herald." See also DER VOLKSAADVOKAT.

Organ of the Jewish Socialist Publishing Association.

Published by Zion Press Association.

First issue, January 1, 1910.
Organ of United Hebrew Charities. See JEWISH LIFE.

Organ of Federation of Roumanian Jews of America.

Organ of the Poale Zionists.


Issued under the auspices of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.


English title, "The Future."
APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

AARONS, CHARLES L., Milwaukee, Wis., elected President of the Milwaukee School Board, July, 1909.

ABRAHAMS, HENRY, Boston, Mass., appointed by Governor, member State Commission to investigate high cost of food, March, 1910.

ABRAMS, ELLIS C., nominated by President, Supervisor of Thirteenth Decennial Census, in second district, State of Pennsylvania, from September 10, 1909.


ADLER, HARRY, Baltimore, Md., appointed Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Maryland, August, 1909.

ADLER, MAX A., appointed member of general committee of the Industrial Exposition, Rochester, N. Y., September, 1909.


AMSTER, NATHAN L., Boston, Mass., nominated by Governor, member of commission to investigate employment and intelligence offices, June, 1910.


ARKY, T. H., appointed member of committee appointed by Governor of Mississippi to meet President at Meridian, November 1, 1909.

ARNSTEIN, LEO, New York City, appointed Borough Secretary, by President of Borough of Manhattan, May, 1910.


BARNETT, WALTER, New York City, re-appointed School Trustee, by President of Borough of Manhattan, January, 1910.

BAUER, HENRY D., Memphis, Tenn., appointed member of Civil Service Commission of Memphis, February, 1910.

BERNSTEIN, ALEXANDER, elected Councilman, Cleveland, O., November, 1909.
Bernstein, I., New York City, appointed Jewish Prison Chaplain, April, 1910.

Bernstein, Louis, Rabbi, St. Joseph, Mo., elected member of Advisory Board of Local Census Committee, March, 1910.

Bernstein, Maurice, Councilman, Cleveland, O., appointed Assistant Police Prosecutor, January, 1910.

Bettman, Bernard, Cincinnati, O., elected honorary president for life, Hebrew Union College, February, 1910.

Bijur, Nathan, New York City, elected Supreme Court Justice for New York County, November, 1909.

Billikoff, Jacob, Kansas City, Mo., re-appointed by Mayor, member of Board of Public Welfare, April, 1910.

Blaustein, David, appointed to lectureship in New York School of Philanthropy, on restriction and distribution of immigration, March, 1910.

Borofsky, Samuel H., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, Overseer of the Poor, April, 1910.

Braun, Marcus, named by Governor Hughes, member of Board of Port Wardens of New York, May, 1910.


Bromberg, Pauline, Boston, Mass., appointed Physical Director and Instructor in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in Wisconsin State Normal School, August, 1909.

Brown, Max, appointed by Mayor, Police Commissioner, Elmira, N. Y., October, 1909.

Brunner, Arnold W., architect, elected Associate of National Academy of Design, April, 1910.

Bullowa, A. L. M., New York City, appointed member of Permanent National Committee to arrange for a proposed Peace Celebration to commemorate Century of Peace between United States and Great Britain, June, 1910.

Byck, Ephraim, named by Mayor McClellan as member of board of managers of Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, December, 1909.

Cantor, Jacob A., New York City, named by Mayor, as chairman of Commission on Prevention of Congestion, May, 1910.

Cohen, Hyman M., Maryland, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps (December 7, 1909), from September 11, 1909.


DAVIS, ALLAN, Pittsburg, Pa., appointed Director of New York Educational Alliance, April, 1910.


EHRlich, William, Evansville, Ind., elected president of the Vanderburg County Medical Association, March, 1910.


EINSTEIN, Lewis, New York, Secretary of embassy, Constantinople, nominated secretary of legation at Peking, China, December 20, 1910.

ELIAS, BARNEY, Postmaster, Bristol, S. Dakota, January 1, 1910.

ELLIS, DAVID A., Boston, Mass., re-elected member of School Committee, January, 1910.


ENGLEANDER, Henry, Rabbi, Providence, R. I., elected by Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College to chair of Bible and Biblical History, March, 1910.

ERlich, Mrs. K., New York City, appointed on local school board, February, 1910.

ETTLESON, HARRY W., Rabbi, appointed by Mayor, Fort Wayne, Ind., to represent city at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, May, 1910.

FALCK, ALBERT, nominated by President, Supervisor of Thirteenth Decennial Census in first district, State of New York, from December 1, 1909.

FARRACHER, SOLON, elected president of Baton Rouge, La., Board of Trade, May, 1910.


FEIGENBAUM, NATHAN, Cleveland, O., appointed Deputy State Fire Marshal, July, 1909.

FEINBERG, I. L., New York City, elected Coroner, Manhattan Borough, November, 1909.
FELSENTHAL, ADOLPH, Camden, Ark., delegate to Waterways Convention to represent board of trade, at New Orleans, October, 1909.
FELSENTHAL, J. J., Brownsville, Tenn., elected Alderman, September, 1909.
FEUER, WM., Gary, Ind., elected Alderman at Large, December, 1909.
FEUERLICHT, MORRIS, Rabbi, Indianapolis, appointed delegate from Indiana to annual meeting of National Conference of Charities and Correction, St. Louis, Mo., May 19-26, 1910.
FISCHER, C. O., St. Louis, Mo., appointed by Mayor, City Surveyor, April, 1910.
FISCHCHEL, EMANUEL, Helena, Mont., elected City Treasurer, May, 1910.
FLEXNER, MARY, New York City, nominated by Governor, Director of Mahantic State Hospital, May 5, 1910.
FLEXNER, SIMON, director Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, receives degree of D. Sc. from Yale University, June, 1910.
FOREMAN, OSCAR G., elected president of Illinois Bankers' Association, Chicago, October, 1909.
FOX, CHARLES E., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Assistant District Attorney, January, 1910.
FRANKEL, LEE K., New York City, appointed by Mayor member of Commission to investigate teachers' salaries, February, 1910. Appointed assistant secretary of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by Board of Directors, April, 1910.
FRANKO, SAMUEL, New York City, decorated with gold medal of art by Duke and Duchess of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, September, 1909.
FREUND, ERNEST, Chicago, Ill., elected trustee of League for Protection of Immigrants, March, 1910.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, Baltimore, Md., named by Mayor, member of new Municipal Tuberculosis Commission, June, 1910.
FRUCHT, MAX M., lieutenant (junior grade), promoted Lieutenant in navy, December 13, 1909.
FULD, JOSEPH W., Postmaster, Hailey, Idaho, January 10, 1910.
Furst, Michael, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Mayor, Aqueduct Commissioner, February, 1910.

Garfein, R. New York, elected to Assembly, November, 1909.


Goldberg, Mark, New York, re-elected to Assembly, November, 1909.

Goldberg, Max, San Francisco, Cal., appointed Fire Commissioner, by Mayor, February, 1910.

Golden, Isadore, Judge, appointed Assistant District Attorney, San Francisco, November, 1909.

Goldmark, Rubin, Paterson, N. J., wins Paderewski prize for composing quartette in A major for piano and string, January, 1910.

Goldstein, Jacob, Rabbi, New York City, appointed Probation Officer, April, 1910.

Goldwater, Morris, P. G. M., Mayor, Prescott, Ariz., receives from President Taft, 33d degree F. and A. M., October, 1909.

Goltman, Max, appointed President of Board of Health, Memphis, Tenn., January, 1910.

Goodman, Leo, appointed Assistant City Attorney for Memphis, Tenn., January, 1910.

Gottlieb, Louis I., Gary, Ind., elected Police Judge, December, 1909.

Graubard, M., New York, re-elected to Assembly, November, 1909.

Grifenhagen, Max S., New York City, elected Register New York County, November, 1909.


Haas, Aaron, St. Louis, Mo., appointed one of Board of Equalization on Licenses, May, 1910.

HAMBURGER, SAMUEL B., New York City, re-appointed by Mayor, Commissioner of Parole for City Reformatory, February, 1910.

HARRIS, MOSES J., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Magistrate by Mayor, March 11, 1910.

HARTOGENSIS, B. H., Baltimore, Md., elected member of Comité Central of Alliance Israélite Universelle, June, 1910.

HARZFELD, J. A., Kansas City, Mo., appointed by Mayor, member of Public Utilities Commission, April, 1910.

HEILBRONNER, SOLOMON, Henderson, Ky., elected Prosecuting Attorney, November, 1909.

HELENSTEIN, HERMAN, New York City, elected Coroner, Manhattan Borough, November, 1909.

HERRMAN, MOSES, reappointed City Magistrate by Mayor, New York City, July, 1909.

HERZBERG, MORTIMER, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology and Director of the State Laboratory at University of South Dakota, August, 1909.


HIRSCH, EMIL G., Rabbi, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, member of new Charities Commission, January, 1910.

HIRSCH, MRS. JUDITH, New York City, appointed on local school board, February, 1910.


HOFFMAN, BENJAMIN, New York City, re-elected Municipal Court Justice, November, 1909.


ISAACS, MAX, Judge, Brunswick, Ga., re-appointed Referee in Bankruptcy, January, 1910.


JACOBI, ABRAHAM, New York City, celebrates fiftieth anniversary of beginning medical career in Mt. Sinai Hospital, which names new medical library in his honor, "Jacobi Library." German Hospital names new building, "Dr. Abraham Jacobi Division for Children," April 21-24, 1910.
JACOBS, ARTHUR I., St. Louis, Mo., appointed Supervisor of city lighting, December, 1909.

JACOBS, PIZER, Rabbi, Jacksonville, Fla., member of committee on establishment of Associated Charities of city, November, 1909.

JACOBS, RALPH K., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Secretary to American Commissioner of the International Prison Commission, to be held in October in Washington, April, 1910.

JACOBS, SIDNEY B., Deadwood, S. D., appointed by Governor as South Dakota's representative to the National Commercial Congress, Denver, Colo., August 16, 1909.

JACOBY, OSWALD N., New York City, appointed Deputy Assistant by District Attorney Whitman, December, 1909.

JACOVES, LOUIS J., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Lecturer on Bankruptcy and Partnership of University, State of New Jersey, September, 1909.

JAMES, PETER, Jersey City, N. J., re-elected to State Assembly, November 2, 1909.

JAPHA, SOLOMON E., Lieutenant-Colonel of Ninth Regiment, New York State Militia, brevetted by Governor as Colonel, January, 1910.

JOHNSON, EDGAR M., Cincinnati, O., re-nominated State Senator, May, 1910.

JOSEPH, I. J., New York, re-elected to Assembly, November, 1909.


KABATCHNIK, SAM, elected Justice of Peace, Cleveland, O., November, 1909.

KAHN, EMANUEL, Rabbi, elected member of Central Council of Charity Organization Society, Grand Rapids, Mich., October, 1909.


KAPLAN, MORDECAI M., New York City, appointed Principal of Jewish Teachers' Institute, established in connection with Jewish Theological Seminary of America, July, 1909. Appointed Professor of Homiletics at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, December, 1909.

KAPPER, ISAAC M., elected to Supreme Court for district embracing Kings (Brooklyn), Queens, and Richmond Boroughs, New York City, November, 1909.
KAUFMANN, EDWARD, New York City, appointed by Mayor, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, January, 1910.

KEMPNER, OTTO, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Mayor, Chief Magistrate of Magistrates' Courts of Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, June, 1910.

KLEIN, JACOB, appointed by Mayor, member of Board of Public Works, Springfield, O., November, 1909.

KOWALSKI, BENJ., Brownsville, Tex., elected Mayor, April, 1910.

KRAKER, DAVID AARON, New Jersey, appointed by President, First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, from October 4, 1909.

KRAMER, S. E., elected Councilman, Cleveland, O., November, 1909.

KRAUS, SIDNEY M., nominated by President, Ensign in United States Navy. Confirmed June 20, 1910.

KRUGER, ISIDORE, Butte, Mont., appointed by Mayor, Library Trustee, February, 1910.

KUHN, JOSEPH E., Major, Corps of Engineers, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel from October 16, 1909.

LACHMAN, A., New York (Brooklyn), re-elected to Assembly, November, 1909.

LAMPERT, JACOB, St. Louis, Mo., elected Junior Grand Warden of Masons for State of Missouri, October, 1909.

LANGSDORF, ALEXANDER S., St. Louis, Mo., appointed Dean of Washington University, May, 1910.

LASER, LILIAN, Hot Springs, Ark., appointed Professor of German language and literature, Hot Springs High School, August, 1909.

LAZANSKY, EDWARD, School Commissioner, appointed by Mayor, Trustee of College of City of New York, November, 1909.

LEYVY, CHAS. M., San Francisco, Cal., appointed Civil Service Commissioner, February, 1910.

LEHMAN, EUGENE H., New York City, appointed Instructor in Religious Pedagogics at Yale University, April, 1910.

LEHMAYER, MARTIN, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor, Judge of Supreme Bench of Baltimore, September, 1909.

LEO, LEOPOLD, New York City, appointed Assistant by District Attorney Whitman, April, 1910.


LEVENTRITT, OLIVIA, New York City, appointed by Mayor, to Board of Education, November, 1909.
LEVI, HARRY, Rabbi, Wheeling, W. Va., elected State Vice President of Child Labor Commission, Director of Wheeling Playgrounds Association, State Secretary of Probation Officers' Association and Secretary of Anti-Tuberculosis Society, March, 1910.

LEVIN, A. G., Mobile, Ala., appointed member of Board of Public Works, November, 1909.

LEVIN, A. J., New York, re-elected to Assembly, November, 1909.

LEVIN, CHAS. H., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed member of Brooklyn School Board by Borough President, March 11, 1910.

LEVIN, MORRIS, named by Governor Hughes, member of Board of Port Wardens of New York, May, 1910.

LEVIN, T. A., Syracuse, N. Y., elected President of Board of Education, February, 1910.

LIEBERMANN, WILLIAM, nominated to be Supervisor of Thirteenth Decennial Census, in second district, State of New York (December 7, 1909), from September 10, 1909.

LOEB, ISADORE, Columbia, Mo., chosen President of Missouri State League, April, 1910.

LOEB, JACQUES, University of California, appointed head of Department of Experimental Biology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, January, 1910.

LOEWY, IGNATZ DAVID, Pennsylvania, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps (December 7, 1909), from October 4, 1909.

LOWENSTEIN, LOUIS C., Lynn, Mass., appointed Lecturer on Mechanical Engineering at Columbia University, New York, September, 1909.

MANNE, JOSEPH B., named by Mayor McClellan, a member of Board of Managers of Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, December, 1909.

MARX, ADOLPH, Rear-Admiral, re-appointed by United States Government, Chairman of the American Lighthouse Board, July, 1909.

MARK, LEWIS, elected member of city school board, Marion, Ind., September, 1909.

MARK, I., member of committee appointed by Governor of Mississippi, to meet President at Meridian, November 1, 1909.

MARKS, JOHN D., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, Director of the Chattel Loans Company, May, 1910.
APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, ELECTIONS 331

MARKS, M. A., Cleveland, O., re-elected to Library Board, July, 1909.

MARSHALL, LOUIS, New York City, elected Trustee-at-large, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., January, 1910.

MASCHEKE, MAURICE, Cleveland, O., appointed County Recorder, December, 1909.

MASHBIR, FRIEDA F., Postmistress, Safford, Ariz., confirmed January 24, 1910.

MAY, ISAAC, Rome, Ga., re-elected Councilman, and elected Mayor pro tem., April, 1910.

MAYER, THEODORE, Cincinnati, elected Decennial Appraiser of Real Estate, November, 1909.


MERRITT, M. J., Rabbi, Evansville, Ind., elected Trustee of the Vanderburg County Anti-Tuberculosis Farm Hospital, March, 1910.

MEYERHARDT, MAX, Rome, Ga., elected City Attorney, April, 1910.

MICHAELSON, ALBERT A., Chicago University, Chicago, Ill., receives honorary degrees, Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts, from Leipzig University, August, 1909. Elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1910.

MICHAELSON, LEWIS B., Rabbi, Trenton, N. J., appointed Chaplain to Jewish prisoners of State of New Jersey, February, 1910.

MILLNER, FRANK, Trenton, N. J., appointed Public Playground Commissioner, February, 1910.

MILLSTONE, DR., Gary, Ind., elected Health Officer, December, 1909.

MORAWETZ, ALBERT R., Arizona, nominated Consul of United States of America at Leipzig, Saxony, January 5, 1910.

MORRISON, MORRIS L., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor as Principal Assessor, May, 1910.


MOSKOVITZ, HENRY, New York City, appointed on local school board, February, 1910.

NEUENBURG, HENRY H., Postmaster, Olivia, Minn., January 28, 1910.

NEWMAN, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed member of Board of Education by Mayor, February, 1910.

OBERFELDER, JOSEPH, Sidney, appointed United States Commissioner for District of Nebraska, September, 1909.
OPPENHEIME, SOL., New York City, elected Judge Municipal Court, November, 1909.

PHILLIPSON, DAVID, Rabbi, Cincinnati, O., elected Director of Mercantile Library, January, 1910.

PHILO, ISADOR, Rabbi, Akron, O., appointed Assistant Chaplain Ohio Reformatory, Mansfield, March, 1910.

POLLAK, EMIL, Cincinnati, O., appointed member of University Board of Trustees, January, 1910.

RAUMHEIM, MAURICE S., New York City, appointed by Comptroller, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, February, 1910.

RAZNER, HON. ISIDORE, re-elected United States Senator for Maryland, January, 1910.

REINHARD, LORRAINE, Baltimore, Md., appointed Probation Officer by Supreme Court, May, 1910.

REIZENSTEIN, MILTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., member of Tenement House Commission under Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, March, 1910.

REIZENSTEIN, MRS. MILTON, named by Mayor McClellan member of Board of Managers of Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, December, 1909.

RHINE, ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Rabbi, Hot Springs, Ark., elected President of the Arkansas Association of School Boards, January, 1910.

RICE, MRS. ISAAC L., New York City, appointed American delegate to Conference of Representatives of Anti-noise Organizations of England, Holland, Denmark, Austria, and Germany, held in London, August, 1909.

ROBINSON, HERMAN, New York City, appointed by Mayor, Commissioner of Licenses, January, 1910.

ROSENAU, MILTON J., Washington, D. C., appointed Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine and Head of New Department at Harvard University, July, 1909.

ROSENBERG, LOUIS J., Michigan, nominated United States consul at Barranquilla, Columbia, January 5, 1910.

ROSENTHAL, LESSING, elected President of Municipal Voters' League, Chicago, Ill. February, 1910.

ROSEWATER, MRS. NATHAN, Cleveland, O., re-appointed by Governor, visitor to State Correctional, Charitable and Penal Institutions, May, 1910.

ROTHENBERG, T., appointed member of committee appointed by Governor of Mississippi, to meet President at Meridian, November 1, 1909.
Rothschild, Leopold G., Indiana, re-nominated Surveyor of Customs for port of Indianapolis, February 28, 1910.

Rowe, Leo S., Philadelphia, Pa., elected honorary member of the Mexican National Geographical and Statistical Society, July, 1909.

Rypins, I. L., Rabbi, St. Paul, Minn., appointed by Mayor to City Art Commission, July, 1909.

Salomon, Siegfried, Postmaster, Platteville, Colo., January 19, 1910.

Samuelson, Leo I., promoted First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, U. S. A. (December 7, 1909), from August 18, 1909.

Schamberg, Jay F., Philadelphia, Pa., elected Professor of Dermatology at Temple University, January, 1910.

Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona, Pa., Democratic Candidate for Congress in Nineteenth District, April, 1910.


Schongut, Jacob, New York City, elected Coroner, Bronx Borough, November, 1909.

Seligman, Arthur S., elected Mayor, Santa Fé, N. M., April, 1910.


Selling, Lawrence, Portland, Ore., awarded Fellowship of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University, November, 1909.


Shapiro, Meyer Merwin, Bridgeport, Conn., awarded Phelps Montgomery Prize, Yale University, at Commencement, June, 1910.

Sharfman, Isaiah Leo, Roxbury, Mass., appointed Professor of Economics and Law in University of Tien-Tsin, China, June, 1910.

Shoenthal, Isaac, elected Surrogate of Essex County, N. J., November, 1909.

Shugerman, Harry P., Alabama, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps (December 7, 1909), from September 1, 1909.

Silverburg, Adolph C., Muncie, Ind., appointed City Attorney, by Mayor, January, 1910.
Simon, Abram, Rabbi, appointed Director of Columbia Hospital for Women by Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia, June, 1910.


Sobel, Isador, Erie, Pa., re-appointed Postmaster, February 4, 1910.


Spear, Irving J., Baltimore, Md., appointed Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Diseases of the Nervous System, University of Maryland, August, 1909.

Spear, J. D., Rabbi, Temple Israel, New Rochelle, appointed by Mayor, member of committee of 100 on Hudson-Fulton Celebration, also appointed member of Religious Observance Committee, September, 1909.


Spiegelberg, W. I., New York City, appointed by Mayor, member of Ambulance Board, February, 1910.

Spielberg, H., New York, re-elected to Assembly, November, 1909.


Stein, Philip, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Mayor, member of Board of Education, January, 1910.

Steinem, Mrs. Pauline, Toledo, O., appointed Trustee of Public Library, April, 1910.

Stern, Nathan, Rabbi, Providence, R. I., appointed Lecturer in Biblical Literature and History at Brown University, May, 1910.


Strahl, Jacob S., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Judge Municipal Court, November, 1909.

Strasbourger, Sam'l, New York City, appointed by Mayor, Commissioner of Catskill Water Works, December, 1909.

SULZER, MARCUS R., Madison, Ind., re-appointed Postmaster, February, 1910.

TAMM, N. A., Brownsville, Tenn., elected Alderman, September, 1909.

TRIEST, MONTAGUE, Charleston, S. C., elected member of the Board of City School Commissioners, March, 1910.

ULMAN, JOSEPH N., Baltimore, Md., elected President of Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland, May, 1910.

WALDAUER, LOUIS, Postmaster, Greenville, Miss., December 13, 1909.

WARTMAN, SAMUEL L., promoted to be Chief Machinist in navy, December, 1909.

WASSERVOGEL, ISIDOR, New York City, appointed Assistant by District Attorney Whitman, December, 1909.

WEBBER, ABRAHAM C., Boston, Mass., appointed by District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, November, 1909.

WEIL, ARNOLD, New York City, appointed Assistant by Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, April, 1910.

WEINER, ADOLPH, New York City, appointed by Mayor, member of Board of Education, February, 1910.

WEINSTEIN, S., New York (Brooklyn), elected to Assembly, November, 1909.

WOLBARST, ABRAHAM L., New York City, appointed (May, 1910), Delegate from Peace Society of City of New York, to Eighteenth International Peace Congress, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, August 1-6, 1910.


ZEPIN, GEORGE, Rabbi, Fort Worth, Tex., appointed by Mayor, head of local Board of Charities, October, 1909.
SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES
DEDICATED
IN THE UNITED STATES
JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

1909

JULY

4. Sixth Perpetual Free Room of Jewish Seaside Home, Ventnor, N. J.

AUGUST

1. Rothschild Pavilion of Jewish Seaside Home, Ventnor, N. J.
   1. Talmud Torah (Southern Independent Congregation) additional building, Philadelphia, Pa.
   15. Sons of Israel, Belmar, N. J.
   22. New York Ladies' Pavilion Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Edgewater, Colo.

SEPTEMBER

5. Chicago Hebrew Institute, Chicago, Ill.
5. Thoras Emes, Newark, N. J.
5. Shomre Shabbos, Cleveland, O.
5. Agudas Achim, Yonkers, N. Y.
8. Council Educational Alliance, Cleveland, O.
12. Congregation of Israel, Omaha, Neb.
19. Sons of Moses (Russian and Roumanian), St. Paul, Minn.
19. Rodeph Sholem, Tampa, Fla.

OCTOBER

10. Beth Israel, Wilmington, Del.
24. Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Troy, N. Y.
27. Young Men's Hebrew Association, Bronx Branch, New York City.
31. Emanuel Mandel Memorial Domestic Science Building, Chicago, Ill.
SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES DEDICATED

November
14. Shearith Torah, Youngstown, O.
24. Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm, addition, Mount Auburn, O.
25. Young Men’s Hebrew Association, New Rochelle, N. Y.

December
12. Emanu-El of Borough Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.
19. Emanu-El, Port Richmond, N. Y.
19. Hebrew Orphan Asylum, new wing, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1910

January
2. Hebrew Educational School and Chapel, Quincy, Mass.

February
20. Hebrew Institute of Union Hill, Hoboken, N. J.

March
11. Gemilath Chesed (Hebrew Benevolent), Atlanta, Ga. Re-dedicated

April
24. Emanuel Mandel Memorial West Side Dispensary, Chicago, Ill.

May
8. Brownsville Dispensary, Brooklyn, N. Y.
19. Emanu-El, Greensboro, N. C.

June
5. B’nai Sholom, New York City.
21. People’s Hospital, New York City.
24. Kasparé Cohn Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal.
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 14, 1909

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
MAYER SULZBERGER, Philadelphia

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JULIAN W. MACK, Chicago
JACOB H. HOLLANDER, Baltimore

TREASURER
ISAAC W. BERNHEIM, Louisville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HARRY CUTLER, Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF, New York
J. L. MAGNES, New York
LOUIS MARSHALL, New York
JULIUS ROSENWALD, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF, New York
ISADOR SOBEL, Erie, Pa.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER, New York

SECRETARY
HERBERT FRIEDENWALD, 356 Second Ave., N. Y. City

MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS

Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 2 members: Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C. (1911); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1914).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 2 members: Jacques Loeb, Montgomery, Ala. (1913); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1913).
Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas. 2 members: Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1914); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1911).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 3 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1914); David S. Lehman, Denver, Col. (1911); Elias Michael, St. Louis, Mo. (1910).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 3 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1911); Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, Cal. (1912); Ben. Selling, Portland, Ore. (1912).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 4 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1914); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1910); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1914); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1912).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 7 members: Edwin G. Foreman (1914); M. E. Greenebaum (1913); B. Horwich (1912); Julian W. Mack (1913); Julius Rosenwald (1910); Joseph Stolz (1914), all of Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1911).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 5 members: Louis Newberger, Indianapolis, Ind. (1910); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1912); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1914); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1911); E. M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1913).


Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 3 members: Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. (1910); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1910).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 3 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1911); Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass. (1912); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1911).

Dist. XII: New York City. 25 members: Joseph Baron (1912); Samuel Dorf (1911); Bernard Drachman (1913); Harry Fischel (1913); William Fischman (1913); Israel Friedlaender (1912); Daniel Guggenheim (1910); Samuel B. Hamburger (1912); Maurice H. Harris (1911); S. Jarmulowsky (1911); Nathan S. Jonas (1910); Leon Kamaiky (1913); Philip Klein (1911); Nathan Lamport (1912); Adolph Lewishohn (1915); J. L. Magnes (1915); M. Z. Margolies (1910); Louis Marshall (1910);
H. Pereira Mendes (1910); Solomon Neumann (1915); Jacob H. Schiff (1911); Bernard Semel (1912); P. A. Siegelstein (1915); Joseph Silverman (1913); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1915).


Members at large: Nathan Bijur, New York City (1910); Isidor Straus, New York City (1910).

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 14, 1909

The third annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 14, 1909. The President of the Committee, Judge Sulzberger, called the meeting to order, and the following report of the Executive Committee was read:

MEETINGS

Meetings have been held on January 1, March 13, August 25, and November 13, 1909.

DEATH, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Your Committee reports with regret the death, on December 8, 1908, of the member from District I, Moses H. Cone, Esq. At the meeting held on January 1, 1909, the following minute was adopted:

"The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Moses H. Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., one of the original members of the Committee. The Committee herewith expresses its appreciation of the loyalty and understanding with which Mr. Cone placed his services at its disposal.

"A great merchant, the organizer of an important industry in a district far removed from the scene of Jewish activities, he was nevertheless ever ready to act for his people with vigor and devotion.

"By his unhappy taking off in the prime of life, the Committee has lost a valued supporter, the Jewish community a sympathetic friend, and the country a public-spirited citizen."

As Mr. Felix Fuld, of Newark, N. J., who at the last annual meeting had been elected a member from District IX, declined to serve, the vacancy in that district was filled by the transfer of Dr. Cyrus Adler, who had removed from Washington to Philadelphia.
We beg to announce that during the year Messrs. Edward Lauterbach, Morris Loeb, Joseph H. Cohen, of District XII, and Emil G. Hirsch, of District VII, tendered their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

The terms of the following members expire this year:
District I, Montague Triest, Charleston;
District III, Isidore Newman, New Orleans;
District IV, Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock;
District VI, Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Victor Rosewater, Omaha;
District VII, Edwin G. Foreman, Joseph Stolz, Chicago;
District VIII, David Philipson, Cincinnati;
District IX, William B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

Their successors should be elected at this meeting. Also, there are vacancies in Districts I and X, which should be filled.

Attention is again directed to the fact that Oklahoma is a state of the Union, and that no provision has been made for giving that state representation on the Committee, although Arizona and New Mexico are included in District III.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK CITY

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, approving a plan for the formation of the Jewish Community of New York City, the New York members held conferences with the representatives of the proposed organization for the consideration of methods of organization. These conferences were followed by a call to all Jewish organizations in New York City for a constituent convention. After several sessions held on February 27, and 28, March 6, and 27, and April 10, the convention adopted a Constitution, and elected an Executive Committee of twenty-five and an Advisory Council of seventy. The members of the Executive Committee, who, according to the plan approved by you, thus became members of the American Jewish Committee, are as follows: Joseph Barondess, Nathan Bijur, Benjamin Blumenthal, Samuel Dorf, Bernard Drachman, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Daniel Guggenheim, Samuel B. Hamburger, S. Jarmulowsky, Nathan S. Jonas, Leon Kamaiky, Philip Klein, Nathan Lamport, J. L. Magnes, M. Z. Margolies, Louis Marshall, H. Pereira Mendes, Solomon Neumann, Jacob H. Schiff, Bernard Semel, P. A. Siegelstein, Joseph Silverman, Isidor Straus, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger. The recent election of Mr. Bijur as justice of the Supreme Court has, under the rules of the Community, created a vacancy which is to be filled by that body.
The relationship of the American Jewish Committee to the new body is established in Article V of the Constitution of the Jewish Community of New York City, as follows:

V. RELATIONSHIP TO THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1. The twenty-five members elected by the Jewish Community of New York City as the Executive Committee thereof, shall at the same time constitute District XII of the American Jewish Committee.

2. The American Jewish Committee shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all questions affecting the Jews generally, not of a purely local character.

3. The Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City shall have jurisdiction over all questions of a local character, or which shall specifically affect the New York Community itself, subject, however, to the right of any two members of the Executive Committee, who shall at the same time be members of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, to appeal to the latter from any action determined upon, if they shall certify that in their opinion the action proposed to be taken shall infringe upon the jurisdiction of the American Jewish Committee, in which event a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the latter shall be held within ten days to consider such appeal. All action by the New York Community as to the subject matter of the appeal shall be suspended until the decision of the appeal, which decision shall be final.

4. It shall not be within the province of any member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee chosen from any other district, to take such appeal or to interfere with the action of the New York Community.

5. Any person, who shall have been elected a member of the American Jewish Committee, shall continue to complete his term of office in that Committee, and as ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Community of New York City, notwithstanding the fact that he may not have been re-elected a delegate.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

The formation of the Jewish Community of New York City superseded the Advisory Council for District XII. As considerable difficulty had been met with in organizing the advisory councils of the several districts, and as it was considered that New York's experiment might form a model for other communities, the work of perfecting the advisory councils has been suspended until such time as experience may prove whether New York's example will be followed elsewhere or not.
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

At the last annual meeting, the following resolution was passed:
"That the Executive Committee be empowered to divide the present District No. XII into such districts as may be deemed expedient, and to make such other amendments to the Constitution as may be found necessary—such amendments to be submitted for ratification either to the next annual meeting of the General Committee, or to a special meeting, should one be called."

Accordingly, the following amendments to the Constitution are hereby recommended:

"Under article entitled 'District Representation,' add the word 'City,' after 'New York,' change '17' to '25,' and add 'XIII, New York State, exclusive of the city, 2 members.'

"Under article entitled 'Members,' in line 1, after the word 'committee,' add the words, 'excepting members at large,' and add at the end of the second paragraph 'excepting that the Executive Committee of any organized community formed in accordance with the purposes of this Committee, and in the manner and upon the terms prescribed by it, shall constitute the members of the Committee from the District.'

"'At the annual meeting, members at large, not exceeding ten in number, may be elected who shall serve for one year, provided that not more than three shall be elected from any one district.'

"Under the article entitled 'Vacancies,' after the word 'occurs,' add 'or if not so filled, by the Committee at the annual meeting.'"

FINANCE

During the past year, your Committee pursued the same method for the collection of funds as was followed in previous years. According to a resolution of this Committee at its last annual meeting, the various districts were assessed as follows:

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This year a plan of subscription was adopted in New York City and State by which the entire assessment was subscribed payable in installments of fifty per cent immediately, twenty-five per cent at the expiration of six months, and the balance three months thereafter.

Your Committee is glad to be able to state that the support received from the other districts has been more satisfactory than
heretofore, and hopes for the continuation of this interest on the part of the members.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION

During the winter of 1908-9, your Committee watched with interest the progress of the extradition proceedings brought by the Russian Government against Jan Janoff Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, two of her subjects who had sought an asylum in America. In their important features, both cases were practically similar. Both Pouren and Rudowitz were charged by the Russian Government with the commission of murder and arson, criminal offenses which are extraditable under the treaty of 1887. Both refugees were acquitted of these charges after important and difficult legal battles. During the trials of the refugees, there was considerable agitation from many quarters for the abrogation of the existing extradition treaty between this country and Russia. The importance of this move in relation to the passport question can be readily appreciated.

The present administration is pledged to bring about the final solution of that question. Mr. Rockhill, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, is especially charged with this task, and your Committee feels encouraged to hope that some progress will be made in regard to this much-discussed and important matter in the near future.

IMMIGRATION

Although several strong restrictionist speeches were made in both houses of Congress during the past year, no serious attempt was made to enact restrictive legislation, outside of the introduction of an amendment to the Tariff Bill providing for the increase of the immigrant head-tax from $2 to $10. As soon as this amendment was introduced, your Committee entered a vigorous protest against this attempt to enact piecemeal legislation on a matter of such importance and magnitude as immigration.

ELLIS ISLAND

For several months during the past summer the situation at Ellis Island was distressing, and necessitated some action on the part of your Committee. On May 18, 1909, William Williams was appointed by the President to succeed Robert Watchorn, resigned, as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. On June 30, 1909, Mr. Williams issued a notice to the steamship companies engaged in the transportation of immigrants to this country, in which he said, among other things, that "in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than
$25 (besides railroad ticket to destination), while in many instances they should have more.” This notice was also posted in the rooms of the Board of Special Inquiry, whose duty it is to consider individual cases and render a decision on the immigrant's right to enter the country. During July, the number of deportations on account of likelihood of becoming public charges was unprecedentedly large, being relatively double the number of deportations for the same month in 1908. This situation gave rise to much indignation and agitation on the part of the Yiddish press of New York City. Meanwhile, four immigrants who were about to be deported without due process of law secured counsel, and habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in their behalf by Messrs. Max J. Kohler and Abram I. Elkus, of the New York bar. Before the trial was concluded, however, the Commissioner reviewed the findings in the four cases and the immigrants were admitted.

Your Committee kept itself fully advised of everything that was done in connection with the matter, was able to furnish Messrs. Kohler and Elkus with valuable data to assist them in their cause, and bore the expense of printing their most valuable brief. A meeting was held in New York City on August 25, 1909, and after a thorough discussion, your Committee decided to call a conference of interested bodies for a discussion of the situation with a view to the publication of a statement of the conditions, in order to prevent aimless and baseless agitation. This Conference was held under the auspices of the Jewish Community of New York City, and prepared the following statement:

“In view of the recent agitation in the Jewish Press concerning the administration of the Immigration Law and the action of various bodies in bringing phases of this to the attention of the authorities, the American Jewish Committee, after a careful consideration of the subject by its Executive Committee, deemed it advisable and necessary to call a Conference, in New York City, of a few organizations interested in the subject. It therefore requested the Chairman of the New York Jewish Community to invite to such a Conference the representatives of the Grand Masters Association which had previously moved in the matter, the Grand Master of District No. 1 of the Independent Order of B’nai B’rith, a representative of the American Jewish Society for the Regulation of Immigration, and Max J. Kohler, Esq., of Counsel in a recent test case. These, with two representatives each, of the Community and the American Jewish Committee, met and exhaustively discussed the subject. It was felt that a decided misapprehension existed here and abroad on many points, and, in order to clarify the situation, a statement should be issued pointing out these misapprehensions.
The Immigration Laws of the United States, aside from those dealing with Chinese (with which the present statement does not concern itself), were primarily intended to regulate immigration. They are designed to exclude those persons only who would inflict injury upon the body politic, either physically, mentally or morally. They are arbitrarily exclusive solely of those who come within the definition of contract labor. Roughly speaking, there have been admitted into the United States within the past twenty years an average of nearly 500,000 persons per annum, and there have been deported about 10,000 per annum. The permanent addition to our population by reason of immigration by no means equals the number of immigrants, because there constantly is a large emigration, which in 1908 almost equalled the entire immigration for that year. What it is desired to point out in the first instance is, that the immigration laws of the United States are not restrictive but regulative, and that the statements, made here and abroad, to the contrary, are practically without foundation. The head tax has not been designed as a restrictive measure, but was intended to meet the cost of regulating immigration. Deportations, while constituting a small percentage of the total immigration and though in the aggregate inconsiderable, are naturally of the most serious importance to those directly involved as well as to their relatives and friends; yet it is fully believed that in a large majority of instances the deportations which have occurred were necessary under the law. Nor should it be forgotten that the law must be administered by individuals, and that the administrative processes employed, in view of the fact that the public welfare is involved, are from the very nature of the case more summary than American citizens are accustomed to expect where grave issues are involved.

Recently, greater stringency has been exercised at the Port of New York in the interpretation of that clause of the Immigration Law which excludes those likely to become a public charge. In a group of cases manifest injustice had been done. Messrs. Max J. Kohler and Abram I. Elkus, in behalf of certain individuals who had been ordered deported, secured from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York writs of habeas corpus. Before the matter could be settled in court, the findings were reviewed by order of the Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, and the petitioners were admitted. The points made in the brief presented were that these immigrants were excluded under a notice of the Commissioner which indicated that it would be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than $25; the notice of the Commissioner also stated that the applicants must likewise satisfy the authorities that they would not become charges on public or private charities, and that
gifts to relatives after arrival, unless from parent to child, would be treated as private charity. It was contended that this notice had virtually the force of an instruction; that it was not warranted in law, and that it had undue influence upon Boards which were supposed to exercise quasi-judicial powers. It was argued that these instructions were illegal; that the members of the Boards of Special Inquiry were not free agents; that counsel was improperly denied before the Boards and on appeal; that evidence was improperly excluded on appeal by the Commissioner and illegal evidence admitted; and communication with relatives and friends unlawfully restrained.

"None of these points and others germane to the subject, which were elaborately discussed, were passed upon by the court for the reason already stated. Messrs. Kohler and Ellkus, however, were invited to submit this brief to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor together with their views as to necessary reforms with regard to methods of administration, and they accordingly made suggestions, sixteen in number, looking to improvement of the situation. In view of this, and the fact that the situation has improved, it was the opinion of the Conference that further agitation directed against the officials having in charge the administration of the Immigration Law at the Port of New York was unwise."

"Changes are likely to be slowly made, however, especially because of the fact, which it is important to bear in mind for a variety of reasons, that a Congressional Commission was appointed more than two years ago to study the whole question of immigration. This Commission will, in all probability, make a report to the next session of Congress. No credence is to be given to the various forecasts of the report which have, from time to time, appeared in the daily press. The members of the Conference have full confidence in the ability and fairness of the Commission, but of course reserve the right to be heard before the Committees of Congress upon any bill based upon the report of this Commission. Instead of making charges against the administrative officials of the Government, at this time, the advisable course is to take up the matter with representatives in Congress, when the subject properly comes before that body."

"The increased stringency in the administration of the law, of which complaint has been made, has in fact produced a result much less striking than might have been supposed, in view of the recent agitation. Thus, for example, during the month of July, 1909, there were 8155 Jewish immigrants who came to the Port of New York, of whom 280 were deported, and although the number of deportations shows a larger percentage than during any previous like period, these figures do not justify the statement which has been made in a portion of the Jewish press, that
America is closed to the Jews. On the contrary, it is the firm opinion of the members of the Conference, that, whilst in the administration of the law, errors of judgment have undoubtedly occurred on the part of the Commissioner and of his subordinates, no race or religious prejudices have been evinced by them.

"A new point has recently arisen, with regard to tickets paid for with the money of others than the immigrants, and a most unwise agitation against the Commissioner of Immigration has been launched upon this point. In effect, the law imposes on the immigrant whose passage is paid in whole or in part with the money of another, in an emphatic way, the burden of proving that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes. In all cases arising under the statute the burden of proof is placed upon the immigrant, in that he must show that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes, but the rule is stated with greater emphasis with regard to those whose passage is prepaid by another, because of the probable presumption that such an immigrant is more likely to become a public charge. Here, therefore, the attack is not upon the administration of the law, but upon the law itself, a course which the Conference deems not only unwise but reprehensible. There have, however, been occasional errors in administering this provision of the law, because of error on the part of subordinate inspectors in construing it. They have, in some instances, erroneously confused this provision, concerning tickets paid for with the money of others, with 'prepaid tickets' generally, instead of confining it to cases where the money for the ticket, in whole or in part, was a gift to the immigrant. They have also occasionally misconstrued the provision requiring affirmative evidence in such cases, overlooking the fact that it is the duty of the Boards of Special Inquiry to question such immigrants themselves so as to show that they are not within any of the prohibited classes, where such is the fact, and that the immigrant's own evidence, except in special cases, constitutes the requisite 'affirmative evidence.'

"The members of the Conference, while deeming it to be the proper policy to maintain the rights of those entitled under the law to enter our ports without let or hindrance, and to the extent of our power to resist any harsh, unwarranted or illegal interpretations of the law whenever brought to our notice, and whenever new legislation is proposed, as is likely, to take counsel with all interested in order to procure wise and humane laws and regulations, unite in the determination that they will not under any circumstances countenance any endeavor to land those who are not entitled under the laws to enter, even though in some cases such exclusions are repugnant to our sense of humanity. This conclusion is deemed to be correct not only because it is in recog-
nition of and obedience to the law, but because in a large sense the immigration policy of the United States has been so entirely humane that minor hardships must be endured in the interests of the many.

"Finally, it was the view of the Conference that it is advisable in the interest of intending immigrants that the confusion now prevailing in Jewish circles should cease, and to that end it was decided to make this statement in the interest of the immigrants. If any case of individual injustice, so far as the administration of Ellis Island is concerned, is brought to the attention of the Jewish Community of New York City, 356 Second Avenue, steps will be taken to procure a fair hearing. For any case outside of the Port of New York, complaints may be made to the American Jewish Committee, 356 Second Avenue, or to the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, care of Simon Wolf, Esq., Washington D. C."

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

Your Committee continues the preparation of the American Jewish Year Book, which is published by the Jewish Publication Society of America. The Year Book 5670 (1909-10) was issued in September last. It was considered advisable to supplement the material on the passport question printed in Year Book 5665 (1904-5), by printing in the current issue an article on "The Passport Question in Congress," which is a compilation of all the resolutions introduced into or passed by either branch of Congress, together with other documents pertinent thereto.

The experience of the Jews of New York City in connection with the formation of the New York Jewish Community, aside from the intrinsic importance of the event itself, may serve as a guide to other cities which may desire to form similar organizations. Notwithstanding the short period of its existence, the Jewish Community of New York City has proved itself an efficient and useful power in communal affairs. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to print in the present issue of the Year Book an extended account of the manner of its formation, together with its constitution. Besides these special articles, and one on the Year 5669, by Albert M. Friedenberg, Esq., the Year Book contains the usual lists, calendars, and tables which have been found to be the most useful aids in Jewish communal work.

During the past year, the number of Jewish organizations of which we have information has been increased by upwards of four hundred. Besides this increase, numerous changes in older organizations have been noted, and the data now in the hands of your Committee will serve as a valuable basis for a new directory of organizations, to supersede the one which was compiled two
years ago, should this Committee decide to have a new directory prepared.

In view of the attention which has been attracted to the agricultural activities of the Jews in this country, it is expected that a special article in the next Year Book will deal with that subject.

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

During the past year, your Committee has continued the practice of collecting, indexing and filing articles in the Jewish and general press, which are considered of value or interest to Jews. 2447 articles have been indexed and filed, and 3396 index cards have been written. At the present time, the number of articles which are on file in your office is 5637.

Besides these shorter articles, a few books have been purchased from time to time. Your Committee has continued to pay special attention to procuring data respecting immigration questions.

THE CENSUS BILL

On January 9, 1909, an amendment to the Census Bill was introduced providing that the census enumerators should ascertain, among other things, the race of all inhabitants of the United States. As the classification of races adopted by the United States Immigration Commission would most probably have been used, and as this classification is, in the opinion of many members of the Committee, open to serious objections, it was deemed proper to protest against the inclusion of the word “race” in the Census Bill.

To our Government, American citizens are natural-born or naturalized. It should know no further distinctions, and as the bulk of the population are American citizens and residents of the United States who aspire to citizenship, racial questions have no place in the census.

For this reason, your Committee deemed it important to protest against the investigation of race affiliations by the Census Bureau. The Bill was referred to a conference committee of both houses of Congress, and the word “race” was eliminated from the Census Bill.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The situation of the Jews in Finland, though of importance and another indication of Russia’s policy of oppression, was not published in the daily papers served by the Associated Press, until your Committee had drawn their attention to it. It was felt by your Committee that Russian matters and, especially, Russian-Jewish matters were not receiving the attention from the press which their importance and interest would seem to
warrant. Your Committee accordingly addressed a letter to the Directors of the Associated Press, calling their attention to the noticeable paucity of Russian and Russian-Jewish news reaching this country. Your Committee was assured that the matter would be looked into and that, if possible, the service would be improved.

FINLAND

During the winter of 1908-9, a policy of oppression and expulsion of the Jews was inaugurated by the Government of Finland. Your Committee, on being apprised by cablegrams from the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden that the situation was critical and distressing, immediately gave the report wide publicity in the daily press of the United States. Notwithstanding these efforts and those of our co-religionists in other countries, no substantial improvement in these conditions has been reported. Shechitah has been prohibited, and restrictions of the right of residence of other than native-born Jews to periods of three months, or, by special permit, six months, have been imposed and do not appear to have been removed.

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

The Washington office has been continued and has proved of great usefulness in keeping us informed of affairs in Washington.

RUSSIA

On July 7, 1909, despatches were published in several papers, reporting a Jewish massacre in Bessarabia. Your Committee promptly communicated with the Department of State for confirmation of the report, and was informed that the Consul at Odessa, in a cablegram to the Department, reported the rumor unfounded. The Jewish press was apprised of the contents of the cablegram, and much anxiety was thus allayed.

Upon receipt of reports of a massacre at Kieff, in September, 1909, the Department of State was again communicated with, and we were informed that the rumors were founded on a slight disturbance, which had been immediately quieted without any serious results.

ROUMANIA

The recent political imbroglio in the Balkan peninsula seemed to offer an opportunity for a move toward the emancipation of the Jews in Roumania. For several months during the past winter, there was talk of a conference of the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty in order to consider the breach of that treaty
by Austria and Bulgaria. The former had annexed two Turkish principalities, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the latter had declared its independence of the suzerainty of Turkey. As Roumania was made a sovereign state by the Treaty of Berlin, and as, in its treatment of the Jews, it has been consistently violating one of the most important articles of that treaty, this Committee in common with the Alliance Israélite of France, the Conjoint Foreign Committee of England, and the Hilfsverein of Berlin, thought that it would be well to make an attempt to bring this matter to the attention of the proposed conference of the Powers. Both the English and the French organizations addressed their respective Governments on the matter, and both met with the reply that the alleged disabilities of the Jews in Roumania would be investigated, but that this subject was not germane to the matters which a conference of the Powers would be called upon to consider.

Your Committee learned also that this Government had in view the negotiation of a treaty of extradition with Roumania. This was considered as another opening for the consideration of the Jewish question in that country, and your Committee, therefore, addressed a letter to the Department of State asking for a confirmation of the report that such a treaty was contemplated, and that if such were the case, your Committee be permitted to present a memorial on the subject, before any negotiations were concluded. The Department of State replied that the Minister to Roumania was charged with the negotiation of such a treaty upon his arrival at his post. But no further advices have been received as to the progress of the negotiations.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

In common with other organizations of its kind, your Committee viewed with profound sorrow the disaster which befell Italy due to the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria in December, 1908. The question of rendering assistance to the Italian people who were made homeless and destitute by the disaster was discussed at some length. It was determined that, as the collecting of funds was in the hands of a capable organization, the American Red Cross Association, the following appeal be issued to the Jewish people:

"The American Jewish Committee, in executive session assembled, expresses its deep sympathy with the Italian people in their distress. On behalf of American Jewry, it sends the Italian people messages of encouragement and brotherhood, with the prayer that they may be strong and hopeful of the future.

"We call upon the Jews of America to open wide their purses and to contribute what they can to the funds now being gathered
by the American Red Cross Association. Let every Jew do his duty by his stricken Italian brother.

"Contributions should be sent to the nearest local Red Cross treasurer, or to the National Red Cross treasurer at Washington, D. C."

CONCLUSION

Notwithstanding the present conditions of the Jews in Russia and Roumania, there seems to be room for the hope that, with the aid of Western governments, and the gradual development of a larger spirit of liberality in the countries of oppression, there may soon come the beginning of a movement which will ultimately, though slowly, tend to the betterment of conditions. It will require the best efforts of all friends of liberty and justice everywhere to obtain even small results in a short time.

ACTION ON THE REPORT

On motion, the annual report of the Executive Committee was received.

On motion of Dr. Adler, the minute of the Executive Committee in regard to the death of Moses H. Cone, of Greensboro, was adopted by the Committee as expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Cone was held.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Committee recommended by the Executive Committee in its report were discussed and adopted as follows:

"Under article entitled 'District Representation,' add the word 'City' after 'New York,' change '17' to '25,' and add 'XIII New York State, exclusive of the city, 2 members.'

"Under the article entitled 'Members,' in line one, after the word 'committee,' add the words, 'excepting members at large'; and add at the end of the first paragraph: 'In District XII the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City, not more than twenty-five in number, shall constitute the members from that District.' At the end of the second paragraph of the same article, add: 'At the annual meeting, upon nomination by the Executive Committee, members at large, not exceeding ten in number, may be elected, who shall serve for one year, provided that not more than five shall be elected from any one District.'

"Under the article entitled 'Vacancies,' at the end of the second paragraph, add: 'In default of action by the Advisory Councils, vacancies in the Committee may be filled at the annual meeting.'"

The report of the treasurer was read, and, on motion of Mr. Marshall, it was accepted and ordered audited. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Henry Fischel and Joseph Barondess, both of New York City, auditors.
It was resolved that the respective districts be assessed for the ensuing year as follows:

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Officers were elected as given on p. 338.

The following were elected to fill vacancies or expired terms:

District I: Montague Triest, Charleston, to succeed himself, term expiring 1914.

District III: Isidore Newman, New Orleans, to succeed himself, term expiring 1914. (Maurice Stern, of New Orleans, has been elected to succeed Mr. Newman, who died November 30, 1909.)

District IV: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, to succeed himself, term expiring 1914.

District VI: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, and Victor Rosewater, Omaha, to succeed themselves, term expiring 1914.


District VIII: David Philipson, Cincinnati, to succeed himself, term expiring 1914.


There being no other nominations, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for all the nominees of the Committee on Nominations.

Upon the request of Mr. Weil, it was resolved that his election by the Committee be subject to the action of the Advisory Council of his District, to whom the question of electing a successor to himself should be referred. The Secretary announced that the Executive Committee recommended the election of Nathan Bijur and Isidor Straus as members at large. Elected unanimously.

After a discussion of the general welfare of the Committee, it was resolved that the address delivered by Louis Marshall, Esq., on January 20, 1909, before the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and a copy of the Third Annual Report, together with a letter of transmittal, be widely distributed.

It was also resolved that a standing Committee on Immigration be appointed to endeavor to co-ordinate the work of the various bodies engaged in guarding the interests of immigrants. Mr. Bijur, Mr. Kamalky, and Mr. Barondess were appointed on this Committee, with Mr. Marshall as counsel.
REPORT

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

OF THE

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

OF AMERICA

1909-1910
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SIMON MILLER ³  Philadelphia
MORRIS NEWBURGER ¹  New York
JULIUS ROSENWALD ¹  Chicago
SIGMUND SONNEBORN ³  Baltimore
HORACE SCHMIDT ²  Philadelphia
SAMUEL STRAUSS ²  New York
SELMAN J. STRAUSS ²  Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

¹ Term expires in 1911. ² Term expires in 1912. ³ Term expires in 1913.
Cyrus L. Sulzberger  
Hon. Mayer Sulzberger  
A. Leo Weil  
Harris Weinstock  
Edwin Wolf

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Isaac W. Bernheim  
Marcus Bernheimer  
Rev. Henry Cohen  
Louis K. Gutman  
Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht  
Rev. Dr. Max Heller  
Miss Ella Jacobs  
Hon. Julian W. Mack  
Hon. Simon W. Rosendale  
Alfred Seasongood  
Hon. M. C. Sloss  
Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz  
Hon. Simon Wolf

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, Chairman.
Dr. Cyrus Adler  
Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz  
Dr. S. Solis Cohen  
Dr. Herbert Friedenwald  
Dr. Israel Friedlaender  
Felix N. Gerson  
Rev. Dr. Max Heller  
Dr. Jacob H. Hollander  
Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes  
Leon S. Moisseiff  
Rev. Dr. David Philipson  
Dr. Solomon Schechter  
Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman  
Hon. Oscar S. Straus  
Samuel Strauss

The Board of Trustees meets in the evening of the first Sunday of January, March, June, and October.

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

1 Term expires in 1911.  2 Term expires in 1912.  3 Term expires in 1918.
The annual meeting of The Jewish Publication Society of America was held Sunday evening, May 22, 1910, in the Assembly Hall of the Keneseth Israel Temple, Broad Street, above Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The President of the Society, Mr. Edwin Wolf, called the meeting to order. Mr. I. George Dobsevage, of Philadelphia, was elected Secretary of the meeting. The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasant duty to welcome you to this meeting, which marks the beginning of the twenty-third year of the existence of The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Our first moment together should be dedicated to the memory of our co-worker, Professor Charles Gross, the eminent historian, who, as a member of our Publication Committee since its inception, rendered most important service to the Society.

The fiscal year just closed was, in many ways, prosperous for the Society. Our membership was never so large, and our financial condition never more satisfactory. We have concluded the year with a bona fide membership of nearly fifty-five hundred, about ten hundred more than last year, having enrolled over eighteen hundred new members. What is more, we have succeeded in establishing an accurate basis for computing our membership, so that the figures just quoted represent a solid clientele. Even our delinquents are fewer in number, and have been less tardy with their remittances.

The new members were secured mainly through the efforts of several agents working under the direction of the office, though a not inconsiderable number was enrolled by friends of the Society. We are especially grateful to Rabbi J. H. Hertz, of South Africa, who has been a tireless worker in our behalf, and who has increased our membership on that far-away Continent, until it now exceeds the total membership in such States as Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, and several others.

The magnitude of the task in which the National Committee on Membership is engaged, necessarily implies slow progress in the beginning, but I am advised that a number of interested gentlemen in various States have kindly consented to co-operate with us in our propaganda, and in the coming year we should reap an abundant harvest.

We had a larger income from dues during the past year than ever before, but what is particularly gratifying is the fact that our sales of books are steadily increasing. The amount realized on our older publica-
tions during the last year was almost double the amount in any of the four preceding years, and three times as large as that of five years ago. A commentary on the views of those who, years ago, warned the Society not to risk destruction by publishing Graetz's "History of the Jews," is the fact that Graetz still continues to be our best seller. The sales of this History, during the last year, amounted to $4324.00.

Another index to progressive activity is that our expenditures for publications were greater than ever, almost double the amount, for instance, spent four years ago, and somewhat more than that of last year. However, we met all of our obligations for the year, we paid the bills left from the year preceding, and even advanced money for subsequent publications. A considerable sum was spent in reprinting new editions of a number of our older publications. We conclude the year with a fair balance in the treasury, and several thousand dollars still due to us.

In spite of the five-foot-plus-book-shelf of Jewish books which we have already set up, we have only begun our work. There is so much ahead that will require the moral and financial support of American Jews, that, unless our membership is materially increased, and our working capital augmented, we shall be correspondingly retarded in our progress. We have still the problem of securing funds in order to realize our dream of "a Jewish English Bible in every Jewish home." We are in need of money with which to publish the proposed Jewish Commentary to the Bible, and if this meeting adopts the proposed amendments upon which you will be asked to vote to-night, we shall require still more to carry out the changes in our policy which their acceptance will inaugurate.

You have all received the four publications issued by the Society since May 1, 1909. Last year I referred to Professor Ginzberg's great work, "The Legends of the Jews," of which Volume I has appeared. Volume II is ready for delivery, and will be in the hands of our members in a few days. The Society hopes to issue, at an early date, the volume containing the Introduction, Notes, and Index to Professor Ginzberg's work, so that the reader and the scholar may be in a better position to judge of the full value of this remarkable product of scholarship.

The second book of the year, "The American Jewish Year Book," edited by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, is one of our most valuable publications, as it is the only authoritative Jewish reference annual in America.

In Dr. Nahum Slouschz's "Renascence of Hebrew Literature," done into English by our secretary, Miss Henrietta Szold, the members found a volume which afforded them the welcome and perhaps novel information that our ancient mother tongue occupies a distinct place as a literary vehicle among modern languages.

"Philo-Judaeus of Alexandria," the third in our Jewish Worthies Series, was our last book. The author, Mr. Norman Bentwich, a young man of remarkable promise, has carefully studied the life, times, and work of Philo, and has admirably succeeded in giving a frank presentation of the Hellenistic Jewish philosopher.

The books for the coming year will include, in addition to the second volume of "The Legends of the Jews," and the "American Jewish Year Book for 5671,"—the latter to contain, as special features, articles on "Jews in Agriculture in the United States," and "Jewish Immigration
to the United States,"—a biographical essay on the great Hebrew poet Leon Gordon, by Rabbi Abraham B. Rhine; a juvenile on the early life of Moses Mendelssohn, by Dr. A. S. Isaacs, and a volume of selections in prose and poetry suitable for Jewish homes and schools, by Mrs. Marion L. Misch. Among the books which are to follow in subsequent years are a volume of essays by the eminent Jewish thinker Ahad Ha'am; "A History of the Jews," by Professor Israel Friedlaender; an anthology, consisting of translations from the best Yiddish writers, prepared by Helena Frank; "The Book of Delight" and Other Papers," by Professor Israel Abrahams; the first monograph in our Movement Series, on "Pharisaism," by Dr. Joseph Eschelbacher, of Berlin, and a book entitled "The Jews among the Greeks and Romans," by Dr. Max Radin. Under advisement, and in the course of preparation, the Publication Committee reports biographies of Hillel, Saadia, and Josephus.

The progress made by the Society during the twenty-two years of its existence may seem to have been slow. We have not yet reached the point of being able to publish as many works yearly as we, should like. In a large community there are many shades of opinion, of capacity, and of taste, and the ideal consummation would be to put out books that should please everybody. Practically, however, this is impossible. But this impossibility is not so serious a drawback as it seems. There are many agencies for public instruction. We have a Jewish pulpit and a Jewish press more vigorous than at any previous period in our history, and these powerful agencies are well adapted for spreading that popular knowledge of Jewish subjects which meets the demand of great numbers. Our special function is at once narrower and broader. Upon us devolves the task of introducing into our community the gradual perception and appreciation of our national Jewish literature and the creation and development of an English section of it. That this task cannot be made universally popular is a truism.

While popular knowledge works evenly among the mass, literature begins at the intellectual summit and works downwards. When these facts are considered, we must not expect too much. A healthy and steady advance in support is all we can expect, and in that respect we have only the usual right to desire, hopefully, a large increase of receipts, and the consequent enlargement of output and of usefulness.

The Bible Translation is progressing excellently. Dr. Max Margolis has completed his task as chief translator, and the Board of Editors have held several sessions for the revision of the translation. We owe thanks to these learned scholars who, at a great expense of time and effort, are working earnestly and eagerly to make possible a truly Jewish English Bible. It will require but a few more sessions to complete the revision. It is our sincere hope that Jews of all classes will assist us in publishing this version of the Bible. Our Christian neighbors, only a few months ago, raised $1,000,000.00 for the wider dissemination of Protestant Bibles. Our Bible Fund amounts to $3,000.00. We need $50,000.00. May we depend upon American Jewry to supply this sum during the year? I am certain that for the sake of our sacred history, there will be found among our people, men who will volunteer moral and financial support, with which to carry on our work to a glorious future.
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1909-1910

The Report of the Board of Trustees was as follows:

The Jewish Publication Society of America has concluded its twenty-second year.

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

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Washington; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; Herbert Friedenwald, of New York; Israel Friedlaender, of New York; Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Charles Gross, of Cambridge, Mass.; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore; Joseph Jacobs, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of New York; Leon S. Moisseiff, of New York; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; Solomon Schechter, of New York; Samuel Schulman, of New York; Oscar S. Straus, of Constantinople; Samuel Strauss, of New York. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910

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

Dr.

To Balance, as audited, May 21, 1909........... $4,897 55

To cash received to date:

Members' dues ..................... $16,086 00
Sales of Books ..................... 4,639 92
Interest ................................ 997 99
Year Book Account .................. 1,552 72
Special Capital Fund ............... 1,800 00
Bible Fund ......................... 2,160 00

26,736 63

Cr.

By disbursements to date:

Canvassers' and Collectors' commissions $2,656 62
Salaries of Secretaries .................. 3,949 96
General Expenses of office work, postage, stationery, and delivery of books from office .......... 2,315 94
Cost of publications, authors' fees, etc. 13,364 09
Bible Fund .......................... 3,552 78

25,839 39

Balance .............................. $5,794 79

Balance deposited with Fidelity Trust Co.:

General Fund ....................... 1,193 36
Permanent Fund ..................... 400 03
Bible Fund .......................... 2,901 40
Special Capital Fund ............... 1,300 00

$5,794 79

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Henry Fernberger,
Treasurer.

May 1, 1910.
PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund amounts to $18,202.53, as follows:

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

Total $10,000 00

Morton M. Newburger Memorial Fund 500 00
Bequest of J. D. Bernd 500 00
Donations 105 81
Life Membership Fund 7,000 00
Bequest of Lucien Moss 100 00
Bequest of Simon A. Stern 100 00
Bequest of A. Heineman 96 72

Total $18,402 53

The Permanent Fund is invested as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Bond Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>One bond, 4½% per cent Lehigh Valley consolidated mortgage loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>One bond, 4½% per cent Lehigh Valley first mortgage</td>
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<td>400 03</td>
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Total $18,402 53

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

Philadelphia, May 19, 1910.
JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Annual Members</td>
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</table>
Mr. Wolf appointed Mr. William B. Hackenburg, Mr. Edward Stern, and Mr. David W. Amram, all of Philadelphia, a Committee on Nomination of officers and trustees.

PROGRESS OF BIBLE REVISION

Dr. Cyrus Adler, as chairman of the Board of Editors in charge of the new translation of the Bible, made an informal report on the progress of the work. The translators had finished the translation up to Isaiah, Chapter 22. The work was progressing rather slowly from the viewpoint of the public, but from that of the editors it was going along rapidly. The completion of the work depended largely upon the number of meetings held by the Editorial Board. It would be easily two years before the work could be completed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Committee appointed to consider the report of the Board of Trustees consisted of Mr. Isaac Hassler, Rev. Dr. Julius H. Greenstone, and Mr. Charles E. Fox, all of Philadelphia.

To the Members of The Jewish Publication Society:

Our task of review and criticism of the account of the stewardship of our Board of Trustees is this year a relatively easy one. You will have gathered from their report that there has been a general improvement in the Society's work and status during the year, and so our utterance on the subject, speaking for the general membership, must be chiefly applause.

The Society should be judged by its publications. There is no room for doubt that the books which received the imprimatur of the Society this year satisfied all except casual critics, here and there, who are always ready to insist that they have better ideas than the combined judgment of the Publication Committee and the Board of Trustees.

Reference was made in the report of the Committee last year to Volume I of Professor Louis Glueck's work, "The Legends of the Jews," and further detailed notice is unnecessary. When this is completed by the publication of the other volumes, one of which is promised shortly, the Society will have erected another monument of literary and Jewish importance. The excellence of the work is shown by the favor with which it was received by the different elements in the community; the casual reader and the specialist, the folklorist and the poet, find in it entertainment, instruction, and raw material for further Jewish work.

We are constrained to refer, however, to one thing which was commented upon in the report of last year. The publications of the Society for the various years should not overlap. If Volume I of this work is considered as belonging to the year 1908-1909, it cannot then be considered a publication of the year 1909-1910. If the plan is to give our members a specific number of books every year, it should be adhered to rigidly. From the business point of view it is not wise to announce that
four books will be given every year when in fact only three and a half are issued.

The "Year Book," edited by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, continues to be as useful as heretofore. It serves an important purpose in the variety of information and the excellent articles on current subjects which it presents. The Jewish community of the United States is in a constant state of development and increase, and the "Year Book" serves as a valuable compendium of information of interest, which will prove serviceable in the future.

The creation of a wider knowledge, among English-speaking Jews, of important movements in Jewry (which is certainly one of the purposes of The Jewish Publication Society) is well served by Dr. Nahum Slouschz's book, "The Renascence of Hebrew Literature." That the Jew has a literary life of distinct color, and that a quasi-Jewish literature is being created in the vernacular of the environment is, of course, common knowledge; but that a Jewish literature of more indigenous character, using the ancient tongue for its vehicle, and writing in all the forms which appeal to the modern brain, throbs and lives and grows in ample dimension: that it has writers of importance, from the Jewish point of view as well as from that of general literature; of these facts many in American Jewry are almost unconscious and the general public wholly uninformed. What could more strikingly illustrate the vitality of the Jew, of his language, than such a book, descriptive of the rebirth, or what might better be called the re-awakening, of an individual Hebrew literature. Of course, the translation by Miss Henrietta Szold is, like all of her work, what a good rendition should be. We hope one day to review a work by Miss Szold entirely her own.

Again, with Philo, the last book of the year, it is difficult to keep the praise toned down to a moderate statement. Our object is not merely the creation of light literature, but also one with a serious purpose. We always have an educational object in view, i.e., to cultivate in the Jew a knowledge of those things which he should know, and to develop in him a capacity of delight in, and a taste for, the products of the Jewish genius. It must be admitted that Philo has been greatly neglected by Jews. To publish, then, an account of him, at once scholarly and comprehensive, in research and fact, illuminated by discriminating criticism of his point of view, is noteworthy. It is written in a charming and easy style. It is a book which will help to re-locate one of our great men in the reverence and affections of the Jewish people. To have accomplished the multum in the parvo of a small volume, which not even the most indifferent will neglect, and, glancing at, can resist reading, is highly commendable.

Moreover, the Society does the great service (the importance of which is often overlooked) of introducing to the world of letters a young writer from whom we are sure to hear again. The encouragement of writers who would otherwise find it difficult to secure an outlet for their Jewish work is undoubtedly one of the essential purposes which the Society subserves.

As to the membership, it is gratifying to learn of the increase. Yet, while an improvement over the immediately preceding year, 5500 members is not enough to grow enthusiastic over. The fact that 1800 new members were enrolled without large improvement in the average total of recent years, indicates the urgent necessity of constant attention to our
membership. Last year this Committee made a number of suggestions in this regard. How far these have been acted upon we are unable to say.

We know that a local committee, under the able direction of Mr. Horace Stern, secured good results in Philadelphia and vicinity. We also learn that Rabbi Hertz has done admirable work in South Africa. The Report of the Board of Trustees states that the new members were secured mainly through the efforts of paid agents. The Society, however, cannot depend upon paid agents only. There are intimations that a number of men in various States have consented to co-operate in the membership propaganda. Volunteer committees may be made to do useful work, but, nevertheless, it is everybody's experience in this class of work that many men will declare themselves interested and never accomplish any results. It is easy to secure enthusiastic acceptance and promises of active co-operation, but, somehow, the members fail to come in. We cited last year the cases of such cities as Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, New Orleans, which furnish a ridiculously small number of members to this Society. We urge that the most energetic members of our Board of Trustees, our Honorary Vice-Presidents, and our Publication Committee, give their attention to the work and be held responsible for results. We made a number of suggestions, some of which were undoubtedly born of the ease with which suggestions can be made to other people as to how work should be done, but still we think that some of these suggestions were valuable. We concluded a rather lengthy harangue on this vital subject, with this thought:

"But over and above every suggestion which is made, we emphasize the necessity of giving this matter attention at once and of persisting in it on a clearly defined policy in charge of a committee of the Board, who shall pursue it vigorously, organizing the big cities and not neglecting the smaller towns tributary to them, in which the occasional member is found; and we ask that by the next annual meeting the report of the Society's affairs shall show that this membership feature, vital to its growth and free operation, as far as funds are concerned, has been thoroughly and effectively organized by the Board, and that our membership be 7500 by next year instead of less than 5000."

We make bold to ask whether this clearly defined policy has been determined and pursued consistently, untiringly. We find no report as to whether the big cities that we used as illustrations of delinquency have been organized for the work, and show any result. It must be that there are men in these communities who, under the spur of some zealous member of our official staff, would galvanize their community into commensurate response to the noble work of our Society. Who doubts that there are such men? Who doubts that these large communities can be awakened to our legitimate demands? Of course, it will be said, "It is hard to get the men," but these can be obtained by consistent, sustained, persistent effort; and it is true that this persistent, unflagging effort must find its dynamo originally in the Home Office, among the officers. Haphazard schemes, sporadic impulses, will not suffice for a Society twenty-odd years old. We should like to see, as we have said, a comprehensive plan, wisely worked out, formulated, and then carried out with every ounce of power and energy which the executive abilities of the men in charge command, year in and year out. The fine showing of this year must not be permitted to lapse. It is, after all, a good begin-
ning. In this connection we call attention, without further comment, to a suggestion made last year:

"It might be well to make provision for honorary directorships, so that a trustee serving, say fifteen years, or any period of time, if elected by the annual meeting, who desired to give up the post, should not be lost to the Society, but opportunity might be afforded for the addition of new strength, particularly in localities where we are bent upon increasing our membership."

On the whole, we regret to note that the Board apparently has not given full attention to the suggestions of this Committee, which, in a measure, represents the point of view of the general membership.

With respectful obstinacy, we mention as one of the desiderata the publication of a popular Jewish magazine, the failure to suggest which would show us lacking in our sense of the duty of traditional, if futile, reiteration, and with the same fatuous optimism, distinguishing this Committee in the past, we hope for the presentation of the plan of such a magazine at the next annual meeting.

The Bible Translation, of course, is the *magnum opus*. It is a pleasure to learn that the revision is almost complete. The fund to publish this, which has stood still for a long time, must be raised to adequate proportions, but there can be but little doubt that the Jews of the country will respond as they should in financial support for the promotion of this great undertaking.

In connection with the increased membership, the large sales of books of the Society, which are constantly increasing, are ample assurance of the importance of our publications. That a book so foundational as Graetz's History is the best seller, is a striking indication of the existence of a healthy Jewish sentiment and a testimonial to the Society which carried through successfully the project for English-speaking Jews. The sales of Jewish books, of course, open a wide avenue of possibility to the Society. The suggested amendment to the By-Laws furthers the development of this more mercantile side of the Society's business, by no longer making it requisite that every member shall necessarily receive a copy of every book that may be undertaken. The Board of Trustees, in accordance with the amendment, if adopted, would be the arbiters of what the members of the Society should receive. Greater elasticity in management and the reaping of the best results is thus given to the Society.

The prospect which the report unfolds for the near future discloses interesting additions to the Society's growing library of valuable Jewish publications. There are works of scholarly interest, of school and adult interest, of prose and poetry, of didactic essays, anthologies, biographies, histories, which promise, in short, the immense variety which should meet every taste and need. We would particularly emphasize the need of the "History of the Jews," at once brief and comprehensive, which is promised from the pen of Professor Israel Friedlaender. The continuation of the "Jewish Worthies" series is also valuable, as conveying history through biographical study of historic personalities.

We must conclude that our affairs are well managed, and to the President and his coadjutors of the Board and to the other members of the working force our thanks are due. Occasionally some are inclined to forget the difficulties of the task which confront our Trustees. They have to find the writers and the books; they have to sift out the wheat
from the chaff; they must create and hold the constituency of members and increase it; and, producing a worthy literature, they must at the same time please heterogeneous opinions and dissimilar tastes. Occasional criticism of their work represents, as a rule, no more than the conceded proposition that they are not infallible. Such criticisms as are offered with the assurance that better material could be published are usually only the carp of the zealous flaw-seeker or the gratuitous venture of the uninitiated and the inexperienced. It is so easy to talk, but when it is all said and done, this Society has published a considerable library of Jewish books, many of them of the highest class, all of them of value, both from a literary and a Jewish point of view. It continues to be served by the wisdom and devotion of a loyal bodyguard, and it has projects in hand of constantly increasing importance. It remains one of the most valuable and valued of our national institutions.

It was moved that the report be referred to the Board of Trustees for such action as it might deem desirable.

The motion was adopted.

The Committee was then discharged with thanks.

At the request of the presiding officer brief addresses were made by Mr. Seligman J. Strauss, of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. Dr. Julius H. Greenstone, of Philadelphia; and Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia.

The address of the evening was delivered by Miss Henrietta Szold, of New York, who spoke on "The Progress of Jewish Education in the Orient."

**AMENDMENTS ADOPTED**

Upon the motion of Mr. Ephraim Lederer, who explained that by the provisions of two amendments to be voted upon by the Society, this body would be enabled to engage in the publication of books other than those issued to the members, the following amendments to the charter and to the by-laws were adopted.

1. Amend the second paragraph of the Charter, by striking out all after the words "Jewish religion" and substituting therefor "and in Jewish history and literature," so that the second paragraph will read, "The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature."

2. Amend Article 6, Section 1, of the By-Laws, so that it should read: "Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of its publications approved by the Board of Trustees for distribution among the members."
ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations presented the following nominations:

President (for one year): Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia.
Vice-President (for one year): Henry M. Leipziger, New York City.
Second Vice-President (for one year): Simon Miller, Philadelphia.

Trustees (for three years): Edwin A. Fleisher, of Philadelphia; Daniel Guggenheim, of New York; Ephraim Lederer, of Philadelphia; Sigmund Sonneborn, of Baltimore; Harris Weinstein, of Sacramento.

Honorary Vice-Presidents (for three years): Max Heller, of New Orleans; Ella Jacobs, of Philadelphia; S. W. Rosendale, of Albany; Joseph Stolz, of Chicago.

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

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

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Bendel, A. D., 134 Grand
Bendel, Henry, 42 W. 89th
Berolzheimer, Emil, care of Eagle Pencil Co.

Bijur, Nathan, 161 W. 75th
Bloomdale, E. W., 42 W. 69th
Bloomdale, J. B., 11 E. 67th
Bohm, Abram, 31 Nassau
Borg, Sidney, 26 Nassau
Bressler, David M., 174 2d Av.
Cantor, Jacob A., 9 W. 70th
Cardozo, Benjamin N., 111 Broadway
Cardozo, Ernest, 128 Broadway
Dittenhoefer, I. M., 96 Broadway
Dukas, Julius J., 335 Broadway
Eisemann, Emil, 48 W. 4th
Erlanger, A. L., 214 W. 42d
Erlanger, Hon. M., 2030 Broadway
Ernst, J. L., 170 Broadway
Ernst, M. L., 152 W. 122d
Erstein, L., 62 Greene
Erstein, M., 43 E. 63d
Felner, Benj. F., 35 Nassau
Fischlowitz, Dr. G. G., 1298 Madison Av.
Fleischman, Leon, 507 Fifth Av.
Fleischman, Samuel, 303 W. 107th
Fleisher, Benjamin, 55 W. 33d
Frank, Alfred, 201 Wooster
Frank, Julius J., 52 William
Freeman, William, 2 W. 88th
Fried. Samson, 47 W. 87th
Gainsburg, I., 271 Broadway
Gans, Howard S., 27 William
Gartner, Louis W., 478 Broadway
Glass, Henry, 142 W. 121st
Goldenberg, S. L., 109 5th Av.
Goldfarb, H., 585 Broadway
Goldfogle, Hon. Henry, 271 Broadway
Goldsmith, Abram, 35 Nassau
Goodfriend, Jacob, 305 W. 100th
Goodfriend, Meyer, 274 W. 113th
Gottschall, Simon, 550 Riverside Drive
Greenbaum, Hon. Samuel, Supreme Court, County Court House
Grossman, Mrs. Moses H., 115 Broadway
Grossman, William, 229 W. 97th
Guggenheim, Murry, 165 Broadway
Guggenheim, Solomon R., 165 Broadway
Hano, Philip, 133 W. 136th
Harburger, Julius, 57 St. Marks Pl.
Hecht, Myer, 6 Jacob
Hellner, Emanuel, 35 W. 90th
Helman, Julius, 600 Broadway
Heller, Samuel, 600 W. 136th
Hendricks, Mrs. Charles, 340 W. 72d
Hershein, Isidore, 47 Greene
Herman, Nathan, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Herschfeld, Isidore, 99 Nassau
New York
Herzog, Paul M., 41 W. 68th
Hyman, Dr. S. J., 326 E. 4th
Hyman, Samuel L., 52 E. 10th
Ickelheimer, Henry R., 49 Wall
Isaacs, Bendit, 388 West End Av.
Jacoby, Morris, 1215 Madison Av.
 Jonas, Wm., 615 W. 110th
Kahn, Louis, 170 Broadway
Kahn, O. H., 54 William
Kastor, Adolph, 109 Duane
Kaufman, Edward, 49 Chambers
Koenig, Hon. Samuel S., 115 Broadway
Korn, Albert R., 52 Broadway
Kursheedt, M. A., 302 Broadway
Lachman, Samson, 313 W. 106th
Lehman, Arthur, 22 William
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Leventritt, Hon. David, 34 W. 77th
Levi, Joseph C., 35 Nassau
Levy, Eugene N., 13 Bleecker
Levy, Herman, 72 Greene
Levy, Israel N., 216 W. 141st
Levy, Louis W., 580 Broadway
Levy, Napoleon L., 18 W. 72d
Levy, Samuel H., 170 Broadway
Levy, Wm. I., 35 E. 12th
Lichten, M. C., 590 Broadway
Lipper, Arthur, 137 W. 75th
Loeb, Jacob F., Bretton Hall, 86th and Broadway
Loeb, Louis, 58 W. 57th
Lorsch, H., 250 W. 82d
Manheim, Jacob, 302 Broadway
Marcus, Joseph S., 315 Riverside Drive
Marcus, Nathan, 121 Canal
Markel, Max, 7 E. 87th
Marks, Marcus M., 687 Broadway
Meyer, D. F., 110 5th Av.
Moisseiff, Leon S., 3 E. 106th
Morgenthau, Henry, 165 Broadway
Morgenthau, Maximilian, 135 Broadway
Morningstar, J., 48 Park Pl.
Nathan, Clarence S., 251 W. 87th
Newburger, Hon. Joseph E., Supreme Court Bldg.
Newburger, Samuel M., Hotel Leonore, 63d and Madison Av.
Ottinger, Marx, 20 E. 70th
Paskus, Martin, 2 W. 86th
Phillips, Hon. N. Taylor, 280 Broadway
Popper, William C., Pearl and Elm
Rafalsky, Mark, 611 W. 110th
Rice, Ignatius, 122 E. 79th
Rice, Isaac L., 11 Pine
Rich, J. S., 489 Manhattan Av.
Richter, Daniel, 627 Broadway
Robison, Louis, 163 Mercer
Robison, Mrs. S., 416 W. 122d
Roeder, S. M., 174 E. 95th
Rosalsky, Hon. Otto A., 32 Franklin
Rose, William R., 309 W. 81st
Rosenbaum, William, 207 W. 24th
Rosenzweig, Joseph, 99 Nassau
Rothschild, Meyer D., 14 Church
Sachs, Edward, 60 E. 80th
Sachs, Louis, 28 W. 22d
Saks, Isadore, 1305 Broadway
Salomon, Walter J., 325 W. 86th
Schloss, I. M., The Ansonia, 73d and Broadway
Seutner, Richard, 138 E. 94th
Silberman, Morris, 125 E. 95th
Silverstein, Abraham, 22 Mt. Morris Park, W.
Silverstein, Elias, 320 Convent Av.
Sondheim, Phineas, care of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 49 Wall
Steinbuch, A., 162 Greene
Steinhardt, Jacob, 59 W. 73d
Stern, A., 52 E. 61st
Stieffel, Herman, 1980 7th Av.
Strasburger, Samuel, 74 Broadway
Straus, Nathan, 27 W. 72d
Stroock, Solomon M., 30 Broad
Tannebaum, L., 632 West End Av.
Teshner, Dr. Jacob, 134 E. 61st
Toplitz, George, 45 Greene
Uhry, M., 1190 Madison Av.
Untermeyer, Mrs. E., 62 E. 91st
Vorhaus, Louis J., World Bldg., 61 Park Row
Wallenstein, Jacob J., 200 Broadway
Warburg, Paul M., 52 William
Weil, David L., 74 Broadway
Weil, L. V., 5 Beekman
Weiss, Samuel, 204 Franklin
Weinman, Moses, 987 Madison Av.
Wimpfheimer, Chas. A., 18 W. 76th
Wise, E. E., Commercial Exchange Bldg., 19 William
Wolfenstein, Samuel C., 39 Spruce
Wolff, Emil, 443 Broadway
Wurzberger, B., 43 Leonard
Zinke, Louis, 290 Broadway
Zippert, Dr. I., 351 E. 4th
Zucker, Peter, 45 Broadway

Annual Members
Abel, Dr. Samuel, 1525 Madison Av.
Abeles, Peter A., 193 2d Av.
Abelman, Max, 1325 Clay Av., Bronx
Abelman, Max, 1050 Forest Av.
Abeloff, S., 307 W. 112th
Abelson, Paul, 219 W. 100th
Abrahams, Joseph B., 151 E. 110th
Abrahams, Dr. R., 43 St. Marks Pl.
Abrahamson, I., 1139 Union Av.
Abrams, Maurice, D., 7 Pine
Ackerman, W., 531 W. 123d
Adelson, Philip, 625 Broadway
Adelson, Thomas, 625 Broadway
Affenkrantz, C. A., 67 W. 115th
Albert, Morris, 1789 Fulton Av.
Alexander, Bernard, 338 E. 15th
Allenberg, Sidney, 53 Leonard
Altman, Dr. Emil, 746 E. 5th
Altman, M., 546 W. 147th
Altman, Emanuel, 83 Crosby
Altmayer, Sanders B., Hanover Apts., 983 Park Av.
American, Miss Sadie, 225 E. 63d
Anspach, Mrs. Isabella, 260 W. 70th
Arbib, Alexander, 53 E. 9th
Arnstein, Simon, 924 Madison Av.
Aronson, Samuel, 51 E. 75th
Aronstein, Dr. Wm., 57 E. 3d
Ash, Louis, 229 E. 56th
Ash, Mark, 316 W. 103d
Asinof, J., 70 E. 90th
Assuschkewitz, Max, 127 Washington
Auerbach, R., 126 Essex
Axelrad, Dr. M., 60 2d Av.
Bacharach, H., 136 Claremont Av.
Bachrach, Irving, 74 E. 92d
Bacal, Dr. I. A., 703 E. 5th
Baer, Morris B., 60 Liberty
Baker, William S., 561 W. 43d
Balatin, Max, 41-43 Maiden Lane
Balkind, J. L., 231 Pearl
Barnett, H. I., 132 Nassau
Barrows, Moses T., 132 Nassau
Besgyer, Jacob E., 132 Eldridge
Beth-El Sabbath School, 5th Av. and 76th
Bierman, Mrs. I., 42 E. 69th
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Binhak, Carl, 931 Park Av.
Birkenfeld, B., 318 W. 105th
Blatt, M., 444 E. 81st
Blaustein, Dr. Abraham, 421 E. 6th
Blaustein, Wm., 110 Rivington
Bloch, Nathan, 4 E. 116th
Bloom, Dr. Harry, 297 E. 4th
Bluen, M. J., 27 William
Blumenthal, Maurice B., 35 Nassau
Blumenthal, Sidney, 329 W. 87th
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Boehm, Dr. William, 116-18 W. 117th
Bogart, John, 61 Park Row
Bolotin, Max, 41 Maiden Lane
Bookman, Dr. S., 9 E. 62d
Brand, Herman, 404 E. 48th
Brand, J., 130 E. 31st
Braverman, Dr. Wm., 181 E. 7th Av.
Bregman, Isaac, 25 E. 110th
Brentano, Simon, 5th Av. and 27th
Breslau, A., 310 E. 86th
Brick, Mrs. Louis, 520 W. 144th
Brightman, Jos. W., 101 Crosby
Brill, Herman, 314 E. 5th
Brill, Louis, 314 E. 5th
Brill, Sam'l, 314 E. 5th

New York
Benjamin, M. W., 43 W. 88th
Bercowitz, Pauline, 828 Dawson
Berger, Saml. A., 277 Broadway
Berkowitz, Dr. I., 2 W. 117th
Berks, Henry, 26 Greenwich
Bern, S. N., 25 E. Houston
Bern, Louis, 84 E. 109th
Bernard, Harry, 1135 Kelly Av., Bronx
Bernbaum, Bernard, 320 Broadway
Bernheim, Charles L., 409 Lafayette
Bernheim, Julius C., 129 W. 79th
Bernheimer, Dr. Charles S., 184 Eldridge
Bernheimer, Leopold A., 7 E. 57th
Bernheimer, Max E., 128th and Amsterdam Av.
Bernstein, A. J., 257 E. Broadway
Bernstein, B., 626 Broadway
Bernstein, Harry H., 36 W. 113th
Bernstein, Max, 129 W. 126th
Bernstein, Saul, 1845 7th Av.
Besger, Jacob E., 132 Eldridge
Beth-El Sabbath School, 5th Av. and 76th
Blerman, Mrs. I., 42 E. 69th
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Brill, Herman, 314 E. 5th
Brill, Louis, 314 E. 5th
Brill, Sam'l, 314 E. 5th
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<td>Brode, M.</td>
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<td>Brodman, Dr. H.</td>
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<td>935 Longwood Av., Bronx</td>
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<td>Brown, Dr. I.</td>
<td>1288 Southern Blvd.,</td>
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<td>Lebanon Hospital</td>
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<td>Brownhold, Mrs. C.</td>
<td>361 W. 122d</td>
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<td>Bruckman, Arthur</td>
<td>112 Bleecker</td>
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<td>Burger, Alexander</td>
<td>49 E. 106th</td>
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<td>702 E. 5th</td>
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<td>Butsky, Jules</td>
<td>32 Union Sq.</td>
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<td>Butler, I. L.</td>
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<td>Butler, M. H.</td>
<td>50 Bond</td>
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<td>Cahen, Dr. H. B.</td>
<td>3 Rutgers</td>
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<td>Cahen, Isaac J.</td>
<td>689 West End Av.</td>
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<td>Cahn, Arthur L.</td>
<td>27 Pine</td>
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<td>Cahn, Emanuel S.</td>
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<td>Caplin, Stephen</td>
<td>45 Beekman</td>
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<td>Carlebach, Moses</td>
<td>106 E. 96th</td>
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<td>Caspe, Dr. A.</td>
<td>210 E. Broadway</td>
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<td>29 W. 113th</td>
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<td>Chait, Elias</td>
<td>2333 8th Av.</td>
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<td>Chananle, Abe</td>
<td>126 W. 123d</td>
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<td>Chavin, Jacob</td>
<td>44 W. 18th</td>
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<td>Chertoff, Paul</td>
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<td>Churg, Dr. L.</td>
<td>52 Eldridge</td>
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<td>Chopak, Paul</td>
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<td>Cigel, Dr. L.</td>
<td>67 E. 3d</td>
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<td>Cinberg, Dr. M.</td>
<td>146 Stanton</td>
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<td>Clemens, Miss Julia</td>
<td>50 W. 77th</td>
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<td>Cohen, A. H.</td>
<td>17 Battery Pl.</td>
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<td>Cohen, Adolph</td>
<td>51 E. 96th</td>
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<td>Cohen, Benno</td>
<td>308 W. 94th</td>
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<td>Cohen, E. A.</td>
<td>171 Broadway</td>
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<td>Cohen, Harris</td>
<td>24 Forsyth</td>
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<td>Cohen, Mrs. Harris</td>
<td>21 W. 69th</td>
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<td>Cohen, Isaac</td>
<td>141 Broadway</td>
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<td>Cohen, Louis</td>
<td>1057 Prospect Av.</td>
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<td>Cohen, Maurice S.</td>
<td>1082 Anderson Av.</td>
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<td>Cohen, Morris</td>
<td>98 Henry</td>
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<td>Cohen, Nath</td>
<td>520 Broadway</td>
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<td>Cohen, Sam'l, 101</td>
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<td>16 E. 110th</td>
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<td>Cohen, Sollis</td>
<td>707 Broadway</td>
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<td>Cohen, Solomon</td>
<td>13 E. 17th</td>
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<td>Cohn, Dr. Alfred E.</td>
<td>64 E. 66th</td>
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<td>Cohn, Charles L.</td>
<td>271 Broadway</td>
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<td>Cohn, Eugene</td>
<td>132 Nassau</td>
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<td>Cohn, Frank</td>
<td>1650 Lexington Av.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohn, Louis Isidore</td>
<td>102 W. 119th</td>
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<td>Cohn, Louis 1 Madison Av.</td>
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<td>Cohn, Morris</td>
<td>41 Union Sq.</td>
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<td>Cohn, Morris S.</td>
<td>70 Lenox Av.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cohen, Aaron, 50 W. 68th
Comenetz, Dr. Myer, 139 Delancey
Connor, Herman, 70¼ Pine
Connor, Morris, 235 Rivington
Content, H., 55th and 5th Av.
Coon, Lewis, 31 Nassau
Cooperman, Miss B., 53 E. 95th
Corn, Mrs. J., 38 Kelly, Bronx
Corn, Mrs. Rosalie, care of Jos. J.
Corn, 50 W. 77th
Cosel, Julius, 109 W. 70th
Cowen, Charles A., 2 Wall
Cowen, Newman, 35 E. 60th
Creelden, Julius, 44 W. 18th
Curiel, H., 18 Desbrosses
Danziger, Isaac J., 242 E. 58th
Daub, William, Lebanon Hospital
Davidoff, Henry, 500 E. 173d
Davidowitz, Harry S., 236 Cherry
Davidson, Rev. David, 1190 Madison Av.
Davidson, Gabriel, 140 W. 111th
Davidson, Dr. Israel, 531 W. 123d
Davis, Edward, 301 W. 84th
Davis, Moses, 670 Broadway
Dazian, Henry, 144 W. 44th
De Boer, D. H., 481 Washington
Deiches, S., 1845 7th Av.
Deshel, Jacob, 646 E. 183d
Diamond, Jacob L., 73 E. 115th
Diamondstein, Dr. J., 84 W. 120th
Discount, L., 196 Columbus Av.
Dittenheim, W., 1131 Forest Av.
Dittman, Charles, 108 E. 60th
Doebner, Rev. A. E., 2043 Washington Av.
Doniger, H., 21 W. 4th
Doniger, Sundel, 837 Beck, Bronx
Dretzin, B., 71 5th Av.
Drob, Max, 531 W. 123d
Drosin, Dr. L., 1650 Lexington Av.
Druckerman, Simon, 50 Canal
Dvarkin, J., 95 Bleecker
Edelman, Selig, 132 Nassau
Edman, S., 61 Morningside Av.
Egelson, Joshua, 266 W. 121st
Elchberg, Mrs. S., 65 Nassau
Eichhorn, Dr. H., 67 E. 7th
Einstein, B. F., 71 E. 80th
Einstein, D. L., Est. of, 27 William
Einstein, S. E., 25 Broad
Einstein, Mrs. William, 121 E. 57th
Eisenmann, Rev. Aaron, 184 E. 72d
Eisenberg, Isidor, 22 E. Broadway
Eisenberg, Louis, 224 Centre
Eisenstein, J. D., 165 E. Broadway
Elston, E., 27 W. 71st
Eisler, L., 500 Broadway
Eisner, Dr. Sam'l, 235 E. 4th
Eifenbeln, S., 167 South
Elias, Hon. Albert J., 18 W. 71st
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eliasoff, H. N.</td>
<td>1864 7th Av.</td>
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<td>Eliscu, E.</td>
<td>516 W. 13th</td>
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<td>Elkeles, Mrs. S.</td>
<td>607 W. 137th</td>
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<td>Ellenbogen, M.</td>
<td>121 Norfolk</td>
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<td>Elish, Mrs. II.</td>
<td>110 Rivington</td>
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<td>Elsberg, Herman A.</td>
<td>73 E. 66th</td>
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<td>Eistein, Joseph</td>
<td>725 Broadway</td>
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<td>Emanu-El Temple School Com-</td>
<td>43rd and 5th Av.</td>
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<td>Endel, Charles W.</td>
<td>600 W. 140th</td>
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<td>602 W. 137th</td>
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<td>Engel, Jacob B.</td>
<td>132 Nassau</td>
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<td>Englander, Oscar</td>
<td>302 Broadway</td>
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<td>Enselman, I.</td>
<td>872 Dawson</td>
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<td>Epstein, A.</td>
<td>748 Beck</td>
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<td>Epstein, C. I.</td>
<td>53 E. 97th</td>
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<td>Epstein, Dr. Harold H.</td>
<td>145 E. 11th</td>
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<td>Epstein, Hyman</td>
<td>541 E. 17th</td>
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<td>88 Madison</td>
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<td>151 W. 143d</td>
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<td>1371 Franklin Av.</td>
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<td>25 E. 74th</td>
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<td>Erlich, Dr. S.</td>
<td>311 E. 4th</td>
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<td>65 Worth</td>
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<td>Eron, Joseph Eil.</td>
<td>175 E. Broadway</td>
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<td>Essman, Karl</td>
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<td>Falk, B. J.</td>
<td>14 W. 33d</td>
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<td>Feder, Harry</td>
<td>532 Broadway</td>
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<td>104 W. 119th</td>
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<td>Feist, Max</td>
<td>245 W. 139th</td>
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<td>Feldman, Dr. Max H.</td>
<td>736 Home</td>
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<td>Felsenstein, M.</td>
<td>138 W. 132d</td>
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<td>Fertig, Moses M.</td>
<td>1322 Prospect Av.</td>
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<td>Feust, Dr. Philip</td>
<td>210 Rivington</td>
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<td>Fidler, Dr. Benj.</td>
<td>1549 Madison Av.</td>
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<td>Fine, Morris</td>
<td>774 Hewitt Pl.</td>
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<td>Firetag, S. A.</td>
<td>240 W. 102d</td>
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<td>Fischer, Joseph</td>
<td>1649 Amsterdam Av.</td>
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<td>Fishman, Dr. Mary</td>
<td>544 E. 5th</td>
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<td>8th Av. and 23d</td>
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<td>115 Broadway</td>
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<td>Fleischman, Gustav J.</td>
<td>507 5th Av.</td>
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<td>Flokoff, Samuel H.</td>
<td>546 Wendover Av.</td>
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<td>Flowerman, Jacob N.</td>
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<td>Fox, Benj.</td>
<td>72 8th Av.</td>
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<td>Fox, Geo. I.</td>
<td>35 E. 9th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank, Ivan</td>
<td>783 Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank, James</td>
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<td>Frank, L. J.</td>
<td>Beth Israel Hospital</td>
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<td>1 Madison Av. New York</td>
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<td>Frankel, M.</td>
<td>60 W. 119th</td>
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<td>140 Nassau</td>
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<td>Franklin, Dr. Fabian</td>
<td>827 W. 110th</td>
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<td>Freedman, Mrs. B. L.</td>
<td>57 W. 55th</td>
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<td>Freedman, Jacques R.</td>
<td>11 1/4 E. 87th</td>
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<td>Freundlich, A.</td>
<td>100 W. 119th</td>
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<td>13 W. 28th</td>
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<td>Freyberg, Jos. B.</td>
<td>44 W. 18th</td>
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<td>186 W. 135th</td>
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<td>Gans, Leopold</td>
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<td>230 W. 113th</td>
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Orglans, Nathan, 5 1/2 Essex
Orloff, Dr. Bernard, 48 E. 3d
Oshinsky, Jos., 17 White
Oshlag, Dr. , 1622 Av. A
Paris, M., 5 E. 98th
Pauken, Jacob, 5 Beekman
Paul, Jacob, 48 B. 28th
Peiper, Sam'l, 531 W. 123d
Peiser, Albert, 13 W. 17th
Perlman, Max, 280 Broadway
Perlman, Miss Rachel, 139 W. 112th
Perlstein, Meyer S., 2 W. 120th
Peyser, George B., 313 E. 42d
Pfanzter, Dr. A., 249 E. Houston
Phillips, Miss Ellen C., Hotel Premier
Phillips, H., 626 Broadway
Phillips, Louis S., 49 Broadway
Phillips, Max, 823 New York Life Bldg.
Pitzelé, E. Ellas, 81 Chambers
Piza, Miss Rebecca, 311 W. 136th
Plitt, Dr. I., 140 Stanton
Plonsky, Ezekiel, 374 Broadway
Polacsek, Maurice, 231 Bowery
Polinger, Dr. N. L., 21 E. 118th
Pollak, Charles N., 125 E. 47th
Poll, David de Sola, 174 W. 60th
Porges, C., 254 W. 10th
Posner, Louis S., 20 Broadway
Posner, S. C., 357 W. 118th
Post, J. L., 36 E. 14th
Pouch, A., 23 W. 32d
Poulsen, Dr. F. J., 205 E. 10th
Powell, Henry M., 280 Broadway
Prager, A. L., 25 E. 99th
Prager, William, 129 E. 74th
Prashker, Louis, 870 E. 170th
Present, D., 506 Broadway
Pretzfeld, Mrs. E., 43 W. 89th
Polaski, M. H., 488 Broadway
Pye, Sam'l M., 454 E. 141st
Rabinowitz, Louis, 211-15 E. 85th
Rabinowitz, Dr. M., 243 E. Broadway
Rachofsky, Aaron, 139 W. 117th
Radin, Theodore, 347 Manhattan Av.
Radus, Benedict, 61 E. 118th
Raphael, Mrs. E. R., 285 Central Park, W.
Rappaport, J., 55 E. 11th
Rasch, Simon, 346 Broadway
Ratner, Aaron, 325 E. 103d
Ratnet, Dr. E., 2 Clinton
Ratner, Dr. Leo, 1536 Madison Av.
Rauh, Dr. D. L., 179 W. 88th
Reich, L. R., 171 W. 141st
Reinthal, Dr. J. E., 62 E. 81st
Reitzfeld, Dr. I., 1656 Lexington Av.
Relkin, Edwin A., Grand and Chrystie
Resger, Jacob E., 132 Eldridge
Rubenstein, Raymond, 128 Broadway
Rice, Henry, 377 Broadway
Richards, Bernard G., 356 2d Av.
Richman, Miss Julia, 9 Montgomery
Richter, Bruno, 627 Broadway
Richter, Max, 22 E. 94th
Ries, Ellas E., 218 W. 112th
Riglander, J. W., 49 Maiden Lane
Robbins, B. R., 51 E. 90th
Robbins, Benjamin, 102 W. 139th
Robert, Samuel, 906 Park Av.
Robinson, Dr. D., 245 E. Broadway
Robinson, L. G., 174 2d Av.
Robison, I., 163 Mercer
Rochelle, Dr. Geo. I., 124 W. 117th
Rodef Shalom Religious School, Rev. Dr. R. Grossman, 1347 Lexington Av.
Roeder, Ludwig, 531 W. 123d
Rogers, Gustave A., 160 Broadway
Rogers, Mark H., 183 Canal
Roggen, Harry, 124 E. 91st
Roggen, Selig, 1350 Madison Av.
Rogow, David I., 475 Broadway
Roman, P. S., 256 W. 97th
Rose, Morris, 37 E. 4th
Rose, S., 354 Grand
Rosenauer, Nicholas, 453 E. 175th
Rosenbaum, Mrs. Helena, 103 W. 117th
Rosenbaum, Dr. M., 604 5th
Rosenbaum, S. G., 207 W. 24th
Rosenberg, Morris, 110 Rivington
Rosenberg, Moses, 107 E. 81st
Rosenblum, Dr. Jacob, 746 E. 6th
Rosenbluth, Louis, 725 E. 166th
Rosenfeld, B., 60 Murray
Rosenfeld, George, 60 New
Rosenfeld, W. L., 1 Maiden Lane
Rosenfield, Miss Jessie, 119 W. 87th
Rosenfield, Solomon, 135 Spring
Rosenheck, Miss Selma, 247 W. 135th
Rosenheim, Mrs. P. S., 67 Greene
Rosenstaam, S. S., 345 W. 84th
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<td>Stander, Isaac J.</td>
<td>1130 Unlon Av.</td>
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<td>963 Prospect Av.</td>
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<td>Staub, Moses L.</td>
<td>121 Columbia</td>
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<td>Stecker, Dr. Sam'l</td>
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<td>Stelgman, Philip</td>
<td>64-6 Suffolk</td>
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<td>Stein, Dr. Chas. I.</td>
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<td>Steinhau &amp; Wilson</td>
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<td>74 Broadway</td>
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<td>69 First</td>
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<td>Straus, Hon. A. D.</td>
<td>18 Broadway</td>
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<td>Straus, Mrs. Martin</td>
<td>401 West End Av.</td>
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<td>Streiffer, Dr. Henry</td>
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<td>Stroock, Mrs. M. J.</td>
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<td>Sufflin, Dr. Chas.</td>
<td>733 Linton Av., Bronx</td>
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<td>Tim, Mrs. Louis</td>
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<td>Tintner, Rabbi B. A.</td>
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<td>Tombacher, L.</td>
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<td>Uffland, Abr.</td>
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<td>Unger, H.</td>
<td>115 Worth</td>
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<td>United Hebrew Community</td>
<td>183 E. Broadway</td>
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<td>Van Raalte, Z.</td>
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<td>Vidaver, Nathan</td>
<td>116 Nassau</td>
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<td>Vogel, Dr. Heinrich</td>
<td>1425 Madison Av.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vogel, Morris A.</td>
<td>150 Nassau</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>Vogelstein, L.</td>
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<td>Wachtel, Saul</td>
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<td>356 Second Av.</td>
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<td>Wallach, Karl M.</td>
<td>240 E. 79th</td>
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<td>Walter, Mrs. W. L.</td>
<td>115 W. 57th</td>
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<td>Warburg, Mrs. F. M.</td>
<td>1109 5th Av.</td>
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<td>Warschauer Young Men's Benevolent Association</td>
<td>123 2d Av.</td>
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<td>Wasinsky, Sam.</td>
<td>17 Hester</td>
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<td>Wasserman, H.</td>
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<td>Weil, L.</td>
<td>303 W. 100th</td>
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<td>Weil, Edwin A.</td>
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<td>Weiner, Samuel</td>
<td>222 W. 137th</td>
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<td>593 Broadway</td>
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<td>71 E. 91st</td>
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<td>302 Broadway</td>
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<td>299 Broadway</td>
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<td>Wise, Mrs. Leo H.</td>
<td>64 Leonard</td>
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<td>23 W. 90th</td>
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<td>Wishinsky, M.</td>
<td>5 Great Jones</td>
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<td>1911 Madison Av.</td>
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<td>Wurzel, Dr. David</td>
<td>560 Beck</td>
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</table>

**New York**

- Yohalem, S., 507 Amsterdam Av.
- Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1584 Lexington Av.
- Younker, Herman, 31 Union
- Zander, Max, 436 Lafayette
- Zechnowitz, S., 133 Division
- Zelenka, Jos., 150 W. 119th
- Zelenko, Jos., 26-32 W. 17th
- Zelenko, Leo, 9 E. 107th
- Zelenko, Leo, 26-32 W. 17th
- Zevie, Mrs. Rae., 125 W. 112th
- Zhitlowsky, Dr. Chas. 14 Jefferson
- Ziman, Bernard, 11 E. 98th
- Zimis, J. S., 79 E. 4th
- Zimmerman, M., 318 E. Houston
- Zimmerman, Morris, 1431 Madison Av.
- Zinsler, Rabbi L., 77 W. 128th
- Zunser, Charles, Public Bank Bldg.

**Niagara Falls**

- Amberg, Max, 734 Main
- Oppenheim, Carrie, 1635 8th
- Rothschild, Henry, 211 Falls
- Silberberg Bros., 2118 Main
- Weil, Abraham, 54 Gluck Bldg.

**Ogdensburg**

- Frank, Nathan

**Olean**

- Marcus, H. W.

**Ossining**

- Society for Aid of Jewish Prisoners, Sing Sing
- Weil, Abraham, 54 Gluck Bldg.

**Peekskill**

- Kirk, F. E., 823 South

**Pelham**

- Isaacs, Lewis M.

**Rochester**

- Adler, A., 261 University Av.
- Adler, Isaac, 25 Buckingham
- Hebrew Library, 104 Chatham
- Holtz, A. L., 82 N. St. Paul
- Jewish Young Men's Assn., 3 Franklin
- Kairow, J. B., 10 Wolcott
- Katz, Abram J., 345 East Av.
- Landsberg, Rev. Dr. Max, 420 E. Main
- Miller, William, 571 University Av.
- Pearlman, Abraham L., 78 Woodbury
- Solomon, M., 289 Westminster Road

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57
New York
Wile, Julius M., Powers Hotel
Zion Endeavor Society, care of Miss
F. Riwkin, 176 Woodbury

Saranac Lake
Feustman, Maurice M., P. O. Box
405

Saratoga
Goldsmith, B. J.

Schenectady
Friedman, Wm. H., 22 S. Center
Goodman, Theodore, 107 Jay
Joseph, A. P., 118 Park Av.
Krause, Moritz, 168 Jay
Lehrberg, Meyer, 110 Park Pl.
Lifset, Abraham, 66 Parker Bldg.
Litchenberg, Chester, 21½ N. Ferry
Rabbinowitz, Abraham, 489 S. Centre
Reichler, Rev. Max, Temple Schamajim
Stein, Mrs. Samuel, 21½ Ferry
Terk, Benj., 409 State

Scotia
Mandels, Abraham, P. O. Box 93

Syracuse
Beloff, L. A., 738 Harrison
Braude, Rev. Moses J., 523 Harrison
Bronner, Mrs. H., 719 E. Genesee
Elsner, Dr. H. L., Fayette Park
Guttman, Rev. Dr. A., 102 Walnut Pl.
Holstein, David, 722 Comstock Av.
Hurwitz, Louis, 122 Renwick Av.
Jacobson, Dr. N.
Junior Kadimah Zion Society, 662 Madison
Kohn, Jacob, 656 Madison
Levy, Dr. I. H., 717 E. Genesee
Rosenbloom, Henry
Sauber, R., Union News Co., 301 W. Water
Solomon, S. D., 1 Empire Bldg.
Stolz, Benjamin, 718 E. Jefferson
Stolz, Rev. Dr. J. H., 211 Cedar

Troy
Boyer, J. H., 451 Fulton
Butler, H. H., 145 1st
Cooper, Louis H., 68 King
Ellenbogen, L. N., 130 First
Erligh, Leon, 458 Broadway
Freedman, A., 23 Congress
Freedman, W., 380 River
Gold, Jacob B.
Gold, Mrs. M. P., 117 River
Goldsmith, Z. A., 148 River
Goodking, Max, Pawling & Maple Av.
Gorden, A. I., 60 Washington
Harvith, J. B., 5th Av & Fulton
Jacobs, James
Morton, M., 111 Washington
Rosenzweig, Jos., 482 River
Saperstein, Leon, 1465 Fifth Av.
Sasner, J., 299 River
Sharlet, Jos., 11 Congress
Sink, H., 7 Division
Soretts, A., 24 Harrison Pl.
Symansky Bros., 244 First
Wallenstein, M., 79 River
Weinberg and Schiller, 174 River
Weinstein Bros., 6 King
Weisberg, J., Times Bldg.
Woolman, S. B., 155 1st

Utica
Abelson, Barney, 195 Oneida
Ball, Jacob, 5 Liberty
Jacobson, Philip, 36 Seneca
Krohn, B., 426 Columbia
Lichter, Ralph Benjamin
Shay, L. H., 48 Columbia
Vynser, H. P., 340 Columbia

White Plains
Citron, Nathan, 51 Battle Av.
Friedman, Robert B., 60-62 Railroad Av.
Gordon, Hyman, 95 Railroad
Posner, Z., 167 Railroad Av.

Woodhaven
Badanes, Saul, Simpson St.

Yonkers
Bonoff, Dr. Harold, 108 Hawthorne Av.
Cohen, Max, 115 Morris
Finkelstein, M., 90 Riverdale Av.
Freudenheim, M., Marshall Road
Friedman, Dr. S., 16 Hudson
Goodhart, Edwin J., 34 Elinor Pl.
Jacobs, Dr. Joseph, 11 Greystone Terrace
Katz, Ignatz, 9 Dock
Levinson, Rabbi Saml. J., 34 Elinor Pl.
Mittler, Louis, 45 Main
Shiman, Abraham, Station A
Wolff, Dr. H. T., 151 Linden
Wolff, Jacob, 2-8 Hudson

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NORTH CAROLINA

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Steinberg, Mrs. L. Victoria
Whitlock, Mrs. A.

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Rosenthal, Joseph
Well, Mrs. Henry
Well, Mrs. Sol.

Greensboro
Cone, Cesar
Lindau, J. W.

Henderson
Aronson, B.

Rocky Mount
Epstein, E.

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Jacobi Hardware Co.
Mendelsohn, Rev. Dr. S.

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Greenberger, Jos., Public Square

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Union of American Hebrew Congregations

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Moch, Moses W., 631 W. 7th
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Newburgh, Major S., 2300 Highland Av., W. H.
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Pollak, Jacob, Hebrew Union College
Pritz, Sydney E., 909 Sycamore
Rauh, Frederic, 529 Forest Av., Avondale
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Feder, Marcus, 2234 E. 55th
Feiss, Julius, 113 St. Clair
Feiss, Paul L., 113 St. Clair
Furth, Geo. W., 10520 Ashbury Av.
Garber, Aaron, 4505 Woodland Av.
Glauber, J. H., 7513 Euclid Av.
Glickman, J., 2334 E. 46th
Goldsmith, M., 4601 Central Av.
Gries, Rev. Moses J., 2045 E. 93d
Grossman, Nelson S., 5603 Scoville Av.
Guggenheim, H., 2352 E. 43d
Halle, Mrs. Manuel, 2341 E. 40th
Halle, S. P., 95 Euclid Av.
Hays, Kaufman, 316 Amesbury Av.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacobson, Dr. Theo.</td>
<td>6001 Hough Av.</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish Orphan Literary Union, care of Orphan Asylum</td>
<td>Joseph, Isaac, 632 St. Clair Av.</td>
<td>Dayton</td>
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<td>Joseph S., 349 Amesbury Av.</td>
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<td>1529 E. Blvd.</td>
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<td>1408 Williamson Bldg.</td>
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<td>1377 Willson Av.</td>
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<td>456 Lenox Bldg.</td>
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<td>Shlesinger, S.</td>
<td>7802 Cedar Av.</td>
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<td>Michael, N. L.</td>
<td>554 W. Market</td>
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<td>Mount Vernon</td>
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<td>Dubinsky, Mrs. B.</td>
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<td>410 W. High</td>
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<td>Hyman, Mrs. Lewis</td>
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<td>Toledo</td>
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<td>Alexander, Rabbi David</td>
<td>229 Winthrop</td>
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<td>Cohen, W. A.</td>
<td>218 St. Clair</td>
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<td>Jacobson, Dr. J. H.</td>
<td>239 Michigan</td>
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<td>Kaufman, N.</td>
<td>2110 Scottwood Av.</td>
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<td>Kobacker, Mrs. Joseph I.</td>
<td>2050 Franklin Av.</td>
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<td>Rosinger, Rabbi S.</td>
<td>2041 Franklin Av.</td>
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<td>Silverman, I.</td>
<td>2222 Lawrence Av.</td>
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<td>Steinfeld, Dr. A. L.</td>
<td>237 Michigan</td>
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<td>1477 Washington Av.</td>
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<td>Youngstown</td>
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<td>Goldstein, N.</td>
<td>527 Boyson</td>
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<td>Goodman, Jos.</td>
<td>381 E. Federal</td>
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<td>Klein, Benj.</td>
<td>312½ Arlington</td>
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<td>Livingstone, M.</td>
<td>1323 Ohio Av.</td>
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<td>Ozersky, Emanuel</td>
<td>7 N. Forest Av.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ozersky, Louis</td>
<td>42 Vick Pl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regenstreich, Louis</td>
<td>311 E. Borden</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ohio Rodef Scholem Congregation Sabbath School, care of I. G. Goldsmith, 357 Burke
Schwartz, Ignace, 259 Scott
Shagrin, Max, 256 Lincoln

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Goldsmith, Jos.
Jacobs, Elmer J.

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Rauh, A. L., 1102 Western Av.

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Hess Bros.
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Rapapord, Max, 44 N. 7th
Saperstein, Israel, 618 Linden
Sofranscy, Abraham, 502 N. 3d
Schattenstein, J., 515 Allen
Share, Max, 800 Front
Siegel, Maurice, 606 Grant
Silberstein, Louis
Spare, Dr. M. H., 22 N. 2d
Weisman, I., 624 Grant

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Wilkoff, D. J., 265 N. Heights Av.
Zanesville
Starr, A. E.

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Ratner, Dave

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Gevurtz, Philip, 180 1st
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Wise, Rev. Jonah B., 12th and Main

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Josephson, Mrs. M.

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Leopold, B., 2201 Broad Av.
Levine, Samuel, 1703 16th

Ambler
Belber, Henry S.

Ardmore
Loeb, Oscar, 19 St. Paul's Road

Ashbourne
Bowers, L. S.

Beaver Falls
Markson, H., 702 7th Av.
Salmon, Mayer
Solomon, Mrs. Max, 1202 8th Av.

Bellevue
White, Charles, 107 Kendall Av.

Berwick
Levy, M.
Schain, J. M.
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- **Lowenberg, Mrs. D., Est. of**

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- **Adler, Jonah, 621 Corey Av.**
- **Bazel, Rev. Jacob M., 114 11th**
- **Goldsmith, L. J., care of Katz and Goldsmith**
- **Goldstein, A., 640 Braddock Av.**
- **Katz, Leo A.**
- **Lincoff, Frank, 214 Braddock Av.**
- **Penner, Morris, 24 Braddock Av.**
- **Schermer, Sam, 1015 Washington**
- **Tagress, Louis, 620 Braddock Av.**
- **Weiss, William, 18 Braddock Av.**

## Bradford
- **Greenwald, D. C.**
- **Greenewald, J. C.**

## Bridgeport
- **Tabak, Samuel**

## Brownsville
- **Goldstein, H.**

## Carbondale
- **Swartz, D.**

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- **Berg, Charles, 127 N. Louther**
- **Berg, Miss Selma, 55 S. College**
- **Blumenthal, Mose, 32 N. Hanover**
- **Marks, William H., 221 N. Bedford**
- **Rosenau, Mrs. Arthur, The Bon Ton**
- **Shields, Jacob, 137 S. Hanover**
- **Wiener, Jacob, 220 S. Hanover**

## Carnegie
- **Lipman, Hyman**
- **Perlman, Rev. I., 237 Maine**
- **Silverman, B., 24 Fourth Av.**
- **York, Jacob S.**

## Catsauqua
- **Lipsky, J. W., 515 Front**

## Chambersburg
- **Bloom, Eli F., 9 Queen**
- **Conn, Goodman, 25 S. Main**
- **Sachs, Herman**
- **Stine, Isaac**

## Chester
- **Dunn, Louis S., 2508 W. 3d**
- **Lessy, Alexander E., 2628 W. 3d**
- **Levy, Moses, 15 W. 3d**
- **Turk, Simon, 532 E. Broad**

## Clearfield
- **Mirkin, M. A., 219 Market**

## Coatesville
- **Braunstein, Isaac, 587 Chestnut**
- **Chertok, Meyer, 302 W. Main**
- **Cohen, Harry D.**
- **Ettelson, Joseph, 223 W. Main**
- **Gins, James N., 121 Main**
- **Goldberg, I., 589 Chestnut**
- **Katz, Morris, 14 S. 6th Av.**
- **Lipkin, Philip, 585 Chestnut**
- **Marcus, J., 121 Main**

## Columbia
- **Elchhorn, Joseph, 906 Locust**
- **Fuld, I. A., 207 Locust**
- **Goldman, Jacob, 217 Locust**
- **Morris, William, 241 Locust**
- **Richman, M., 328 Locust**
- **Shapero, M. J., 32 S. 3d**
- **Shilovsky, M., 35 S. 3d**
- **Wenger, Louis, 282 Locust**

## Coraopolis
- **Nevins, Philip H.**

## Donora
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- **Cohen, Israel, 157 Northampton**
- **Feinberg & Kowitz, 663 Northampton**
- **Feinberg, Meyer, 655 Northampton**
- **Goldman, H., 327 Lehigh**
- **Grollman, B., 141 Northampton**
- **Katz, I., 704 Northampton**
- **Mayer, Horace, 427 Northampton**
- **Ralph, L. M., 137 N. 7th**
- **Servin, I., 113 Washington**
- **Ytkin, N., 440 Washington**

## Edwardsville
- **Kornofsky, Max**

## Erie
- **Baker, Isaac, 501 State**
- **Carrick, Rabbi Max C.**
- **Fox, I. L., 806 E. 11th**
- **Masnoff, M., 351 W. 18th**
- **Passell, A., 352 W. 11th**
- **Schafter, M., 134 W. 20th**
- **Slosser, B., 434 W. 10th**
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- **Zacks, Jacob H., 320 E. 8th**
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Robinowitz, Louis
Rosenthal, Sam, 171 S. Centre
Steiner, Joseph, 60 S. Centre

Freeland

Stern, David

Greenside

Kahanowitz, I.

Greensburg

Katz, E. E., 130 Carlisle
Katz, George, 16½ Chestnut

Hanover

Kahanowitz, I.

Harrisburg

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Cohen, Philip, 1508 Wallace
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Zuckerman & Freedman, 10th and Walnut

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Schwarz, Ralph, 26 W. Broad

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Schwartz, H. S., 215 4th Av.

Houtzdale

Feldman, Mrs. A.

Jenkintown

Silverman, I. H.

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Cohen, M., 29 S. Prince
Cohen, Max B., 501 S. Duke
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Cohn, J. W., 551 Rockland
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Weiss, Wm., P. O. Box 40

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Littlestown
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Claster, Morris L., 46 Bald Eagle

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Freeman, Max, Main

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Stine, George

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Spoont, B.
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Silberman, Jos., 53 Broome
Singer, Jacob, Wilson

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Schloss, H. B.

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Goldstein, Harry

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Nusbaum, Isaac, 163 W. Sharpnack
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Feinberg, Louis, Oak
Karus, Simon, 2 Oak
Rabinowitz, Charles, 41 Oak
Rabinowitz, Rev. S., 239 S. Walnut
Schlenger, Morris, 115 Oak
Smigelisky, Simon, Post Office Bldg.

Mount Joy
Beneman, I. D.
Yoffe, Wolf
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Nanticoke</td>
<td>Baicker, A., 186 Market</td>
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<td>Cimmet, Harry, 7 E. Main</td>
<td>Gordon, Sol., 2 Main</td>
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<td>Goodman, Max, 191 Market</td>
<td>Gottlieb, Harry, 305 E. Main</td>
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<td>Gordon, Sol., 2 Main</td>
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<td>Schwarz, Louis, 151 State</td>
<td>Tannenbaum, Jacob, 112 E. Main</td>
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<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Cosel, Mrs. J., 35 N. Mercer</td>
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<td>Feuchtwanger, Mrs. M., 123 N. Mercer</td>
<td>Levine, Phillip, 106 S. Jefferson</td>
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<td>Lipsius, E. S., Cor. Mill and Fall</td>
<td>Winternitz, B. A.</td>
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<td>New Kensington</td>
<td>Claster, Isaac</td>
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<td>Jablonsky, Harry, 931 Fourth Av.</td>
<td>Kopelman, H., 4th Av. and 11th</td>
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<td>Northampton</td>
<td>Nieman, E., Newport Av.</td>
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<td>Hirsch, M., Queen</td>
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<td>Bowers, A. J. S.</td>
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<td>Hershfield, Mrs. B.</td>
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<td>Overbrook</td>
<td>Fleisher, Mrs. A., 6357 Sherwood Rd.</td>
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<td>Parkesburg</td>
<td>Foreman, B. A., 211 Main</td>
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<td>Katz, M. C., 404 First Av.</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Bloch, S. L., Broad and Wallace</td>
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<td>Gusky, Mrs. Esther, Majestic Hotel</td>
<td>Louchheim, Joseph, Estate of, 1421 N. Broad</td>
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<td>Muhr, Simon, Estate of Newberger, Morris, 527 Chestnut</td>
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<td>Snellenburg, Nathan, 12th and Market</td>
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<td>Teller, Benjamin F., Estate of, Commonwealth, 12th and Chestnut</td>
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<td>Patrons</td>
<td>Fels, Maurice, 4305 Spruce</td>
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<td>Fels, Saml. S., S. E. Cor. 39th and Walnut</td>
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<td>Gerstley, Louis, 1411 N. Broad</td>
<td>Grabfelder, S., 405-6 Mariners and Merchants Bldg.</td>
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<td>Miller, Simon, 16th and Poplar</td>
<td>Segal, Adolph, Hotel Majestic</td>
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<td>Sulzberger, Hon. Mayer, 1303 Girard Av.</td>
<td>Wolf, Albert, 330 N. 12th</td>
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<td>Wolf, Benjamin, 1313 N. Broad</td>
<td>Wolf, Clarence, 1420 Girard Av.</td>
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<td>Wolf, Edwin, 1607 N. Broad</td>
<td>Wolf, Louis, Elkins Park</td>
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<td>Keneseth Israel Congregation, Broad above Columbia Av.</td>
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<td>Library Members</td>
<td>Bamberger, Max, 111 Arch</td>
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<td>Blum, Ralph, 1011 Market</td>
<td>Fleischer, Meyer, 2223 Green</td>
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<td>Fleisher, S. B., 2226 Green</td>
<td>Gimbel, Jacob, 9th and Market</td>
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<td>Kohn, Harry E., 115 S. 5th</td>
<td>Lit, Jacob D., 8th and Market</td>
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<td>Lit, Samuel D., 1507 N. 16th</td>
<td>Rothschild, E. L., Rothschild Bldg.</td>
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<td>Wolf, August. The Majestic</td>
<td>Wolf, Edward, 1323 N. Broad</td>
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</table>
SPECIAL MEMBERS
Aaron, Max N., 217 Apsley, Gtn.
Abrahams, Simon, 3119 Diamond
Abrahams, William, 3212 Montgomery Av.
Allman, Herbert D., 3819 Walnut
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Bamberger, L. J., 606 Chestnut
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Fleisher, Louis, 2045 Green
Fleisher, Samuel S., 2220 Green
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Hackenburg, Mrs. William B., 953 N. 8th
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Kohn, Simon I., 722 Market
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Sneilenburg, Joseph N., 2305 N.
Brook
Stern, Edward, 140 N. 6th
Straus, K., 1720 Memorial Av.
Strouse, Nathan B., 1936 Diamond
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Susskind, S. J., 1805 N. 33d
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Walter, Henry J., 1218 Chestnut
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Wolf, Frank, 4220 Parkside Av.
Wolf, Herman, 2115 Green

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Berman, Louis, 6019 Market
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Blumenthal, W., 614 Market
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Brown, Henry, 427 McKeen
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Cahan, L. H., 218 S. 4th
Cantor, David S., 16 S. 3d

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Freedman, Hugo, 619 Arch
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Friedman, Dr. A. H., 24 N. 60th Av.
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Friedman, Isidore J., 419 Locust
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Gordon, Maurice A., 3039 Berks
Gordon, Dr. S., 2000 S. 4th
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Gottlieb, Nathan J., 519 Market
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Grabosky, Samuel, 118 N. 3d
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Green, Dr. Max, 1600 S. 4th
Green, Sam'l, 2139 S. 8th
Greenbaum, Mrs. M., 1814 N. 16th
Greenberg, A. F., 1337 N. Broad
Greenblatt, Harry, 540 Reed
Greenblatt, M., N. W. Cor. 3d and Monroe
Greenbaum, Albert, 1735 Montgomery Av.
Greenbaum, Simon, 1822 Diamond
Greenfield, Albert M., 218 S. 4th
Greenhouse, M. E., 1507 N. 16th
Greenspan, Dr. Leon J., 1445 N. 7th
Greenstein, M., 4th & Queen
Greenstone, Rev. J. H., 915 N. 8th
Greenwald, Jos. L., 1935 Diamond
Gribe, John, 1513 Race
Gross, Rev. A., 1924 Franklin
Gross, Harry, 408 S. 5th
Grossman, Chas., Commonwealth Bldg.
Grossman, Rabbi Jos., 503 Tasker
Gurin, Dr. A. A., 513 Pine
Gusdorff, Albert, 2320 N. Broad
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Harden, Mrs. J. J., 3d and Brown
Hahn, Henry, 1806 N. Franklin
Halpen, Jacob, 439 Snyder Av.
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Handler, Dr. Jos., 1608 S. 6th
Haro, Horace, 1207 Chestnut
Harris, Bernard, 1527 N. 6th
Harris, Max, 2251 N. 33d
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Heldelberger, Charles, 961 N. Franklin
Heldelberger and Co., 219 S. 2d
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Helleron, Mrs. S., 4252 Parkside Av.
Hendler, Simon, 232 Pine
Henly, Elkan, 16th and Reed
Henly, Jacob, 831 Arch
Herbach, Jos., 2611 N. Hollywood
Herson, Morris, 353 Dickinson
Herzberg, G., 1715-17 Chestnut
Herson, Morris, 353 Dickinson
Hess, Mrs. L. E., 1903 N. 33d
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Hirsh, Mrs. A., Hotel Majestic
Hirsh, Gabriel, 2311 Green
Hirsh, H. B., 2215 Green
Hirsh, Ralph B., 608 Chestnut
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Hoffman, S. H., 700 S. Broad
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Horowitz, Harris, 935 Moore
Horowitz, Dr. L. E., 1413 S. 6th
Horowitz, Meyer, 1529 N. 6th
Houseman, Harry A., Byberry Rd. and Proctor
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<td>Singer, Joseph 1302 N. American S. 71 Av.</td>
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<td>Sion, Isaac 521 Pine</td>
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<td>Spierer, Maurice J. South Penn Sq. Bldg.</td>
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<td>Stern, Horace 1520 N. 17th</td>
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<td>Stern, Israel 1935 N. 12th</td>
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Eckstein, Herbert, 122 Earl
Engelsburg, Paul, Lilian Apts.
Finkelpearl, Dr. H., 3594 Beechwood Blvd.
Finkelpearl, Jos., 241 Dinwiddie
Fischer, Simon, 1120 N. St. Clair, E. E.
Fruchs, Dr. Samuel L., 1554 Centre Av.
Goldman, S., 5529 Walnut
Goldsmith, S. B., 5174 Liberty Av.
Goldsmith, David, 2139 Wylie Av.
Goldstein, Sam'l, 316 Erline
Goodstone, Dr. M. A., 759 Millvale Av., E. E.
Greenberger, Jacob, 503 Bank for Savings Bldg.
Glekin, Dr. Jacob, 1538 Centre Av.
Gross, A., 308 Renshaw Bldg.
Haas, Mrs. M., 1914 Sarah
Hamburger, Philip, 467 S. Rebecca Hanauer, A. M., 353 Pacific Av.
Hirsch, B., 410 Logan
Horowitz, H., 2525 Centre Av.
Isaacs, I. E., 404 Smithfield
Isgood, Samuel, 310 5th Av.
Jackson, Henry, 201 Evaline
Jackson, Jos. M., 4609 Center Av.
Kann, Mrs. Meyer M., 336 Atlantic Av.
Karsten, M., 708 N. St. Claire Av.
Katz, Jos. I., 5412 Second Av.
Kaufman, Isaac, 5035 Forbes Av.
Kaufman, Nathan, 330 Graham
Kingsbacher, Aaron, 1531 Dennis-ton Av.
Kingsbacher, M., 6602 Northumberland Av.
Kingsbaker, L., 221 Stratford Av., E. E.
Klee, William E., 1505 Shady Av.
Kornblum, J., Arrott Bldg.
Lasday, Wm., 719 Melton, E. E.
Lehman, Irvin F., 206 Stratford Av.
Levin, L. S., Denniston Av. Cor. Wilkins
Levy, Rev. J. Leonard, 1526 Denniston Av., E. E.
Lewin, Robert, 14 Smithfield
Lipman, H. M., 235 5th Av.
Neaman, Harry L., 7612 Bennett Square
Neaman, Morris, 320 Robinson
Neiman, Bennie, 1403 5th
Neiman, Dr. Pauline, 2009 5th Av.
Newman, A. J., Breckenridge Av.
Newman, L., 5741 Elnor
Oppenheim, G. H., 1305 Gibson
Oppenheimer, M., 123 Seventh Av.
Osgood, Saml., 819 5th Av.
Perlman, Wm., 1023 5th Av.
Perlow, Moses, 251 Dinwiddie
Radin, Dr. Sam P., 1624 5th Av.
Raphael, Harry M., 253 Dinwiddie
Rauh, Enoch, 5837 Bartlett, E. E.
Rauh, M., 5621 Northumberland Av.
Reich, H. A., 3505 Butler
Reinwasser, Sol., 2025 Chartiers Av.
Robinson, Sam'l, 1706 Center Av.
Rosenberg, Mrs. Hugo, Hotel Schenley
Rosenbloom, L., 856 E. Ohio
Rosenbloom, Sol., 5507 Stanton Av.
Rosenthal, Dr. D. A., 1403 5th Av.
Rosenthal, Meyer, 605 Wylie
Sachs, Charles H., 5541 Hays Saller, M., 507 Market
Segal, Jake, 153 Crawford
Shapira, M. J., 1125 N. St. Claire Av.
Shapiro, Sam'l S., 347 Oliver Bldg.
Shenkan, Isaac, 1227 5th Av.
Sidenberg, Hugo, 819 Liberty Av.
Sigal, Harry, Dr. M., 2031 Centre Av.
Solomon, K., Morewood Av., East End
Speasser, M., 210 Stratford Av.
Stadtfeld, Joseph, 1115 Frick Bldg.
Stein, Hon. Abraham C., 507 Ross
Stein, Harry M., 3206 Elsinore Sq.
Stein, Mrs. Nathan, 5301 Ellsworth Av.
Steiner, Edward, 505 Cato
Sunstein, A. J., Bartlett
Sunstein, C., 1287 Shady Av., E. E.
Unger, Tobias L., 128 Front
Wechsler, Dr. B. B., 4943 Center Av.
Well, A. Leo, 5931 Howe
Weisberg, Max, 923 Vickroy
Werthelmer, Emanuel, 125 1st Av.
White, B., 430 Shady Av.
Winfield, Wm., 530 4th Av.
Zeldman, S., 1405½ 5th Av.
Zimmerman, Dr. Jacob, 1539 Centre Av.

Pittston
Baroff, J., 133 N. Main
Berkowitz, Edward, 1124 Wyoming Av.
Biederman, H., 1122 Wyoming Av.
Brown, A. B.
Fleischer, Miss Cecelia, 51 Church
Levin, Harry H., 109½ N. Main
Schlosser, M., 123 S. Main
Schwartz, Joseph, 1089 Wyoming Av.
Yaslen, Harry W., 107 Broad

Plymouth
Abarbanell, A., 9 W. Main
Cimmet, Joseph, 31 Turner
Fialberg, Max L., 56 E. Main
Finkelstein, Samuel, 22 E. Main
Goldstein, Julius, 701 W. Main
Goldstein, L., 458 W. Main
Jacobs, Alexander, 14 W. Main
Lasser, L., 105 E. Main

Pottstown
Meyerhoff, E. L., 810 High
Meyerhoff, Moe L.
Miller, Isaac

Pottsville
Benner, Isaac, 216 N. 12th
Bergstein, Minnie, 624 Minerville
Chinitz, I., 302 N. Centre
Cohn, Samuel C.
Deull, E.
Gittleman, Harry, 216 N. 11th
Gordon, Rabbi L., 627 N. 7th
Lillenthal, Miss Lilile, 117 W. Market
Spicker, Morris H.
Rothstein, J. H.
Weiner, Moses, 212 N. 12th
Weiss, S. S., 521 W. Norwegian

Quakertown
Weiss, Elias
<table>
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<th>County</th>
<th>City</th>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Sharon</td>
<td>Cohen, Henry M., 330 State</td>
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<td>Weissport</td>
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<td>PATRON</td>
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<td>Long, Bernhard</td>
<td>235 S. Franklin</td>
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**Annual Members**

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<td>Beck, H.</td>
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<td>Brandt, Jacob</td>
<td>48 E. Union</td>
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<td>Casper, Max.</td>
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<td>Coons, Joseph S.</td>
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<td>Furlman, Samuel</td>
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<td>Galland, Mrs.</td>
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<td>Haltzel, H. L.</td>
<td>35 S. Welles</td>
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<td>Heinz, Maurice</td>
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<td>Heller, S.</td>
<td>248 E. Northampton</td>
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<td>Horowitz, J. L.</td>
<td>219 Lincoln</td>
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Hurwitz, Jos. J., 42 E. Market
Levi, Ben, 486 S. Franklin
Levi, Max, 62 Mallory Pl.
Levy, Felix T., 421 S. Franklin
Leibson, Jos., 2 E. Market
Levine, M., 55 E. Market
Levison, J. G., 33 E. Market
Long, Dr. Charles
Long, Millard F., 409 S. Franklin
Lowenstein, Mrs. E., 212 S. Main
Marks, A.
Mednick, Jacob H., 46 S. Main
Murzin, M., 429 S. River
Myerlinder, David, 315 E. Northampton
Oppenheimer, David, 714 Second Nat. Bank Bldg.
Rabe, Hugo, 439 S. River
Rifkin, A., 78 Lincoln
Rosenthal, David, 26 Lincoln
Salsburg, Abram, 62 S. Welles
Salzman, Rev. Marcus, 94 W. Rose
Samuelson, Bernard, 44 N. Main
Samuels, E. S., 69 N. Washington
Schloss, Louis
Slavin, Dr. S., 89 S. Main
Stakulsky, Hyman, 27 S. Main
Stern, Harry F.
Temple Religious School, care of Rabbi Salzman, 94 N. Ross
Weintraub, H. H., 290 Barney
Weitzenkorn, J. K.

Newport
Levy, Max, Mill St.
Schreier, Eugene

Pawtucket
Robinson, Harry I.
Shartenberg, Jacob

Providence
Gomberg, Dr. Max B., 61 Benefit

SOUTH CAROLINA
Bennettsville
Strauss, Simon
Charleston
Elzas, Rev. Barnett A.
Furchgott, M., 20 Meeting

Rhode Island
Goldenberg, H. M., 321 Pine
Rosenblatt, Jacob, 414 Lycoming
Ulman, Rosetta, 634 W. 4th

Williamsport

York
Balkenstein, Rev. S. W., 148 S. Water
Cohn, I. I., 102 S. Water
Forner, Abr., 219 W. Market
Fuld, Sol., 519 Madison Av.
Grumbacher, Max
Hall, L., 447 W. Princess
Isecowitz, Chas. C., 120 N. George
Kagen, David, 236 S. Pine
Katz, Moses H., 484 S. Water
Katz, Sam'l, 328 E. Poplar
Kranich, A., 223 Carlisle Av.
Lehmayer, Mrs. Nathan
Metz, Isaac, 24 S. George
Miller, Rev. A. H., 148 S. Water
Miller, Myer, 108 S. Water
Miller, Paul W., 309 W. Market
Ostrich, L., 423 E. Market
Reineberg, Lee, 7 S. George
Singer, Jacob, 146 E. Market
Socks, Sam'l, 48 S. George
Trattner, Abe, 144 S. George
Weinstock, H., Pine and College Av.

Rhode Island
Weintraub, H. H., 290 Barney
Reinstein, J. K.

Temple Religious School, care of Rabbi Salzman, 94 N. Ross

SPECIAL MEMBER
Gomberg, Dr. Max B., 61 Benefit

ANNUAL MEMBERS
Cutter, Harry, 7 Eddy
Engleender, Henry, 181 Reynolds Av.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Loeb, Mrs. Lee, 128 Wentworth
Mordecai, Miss Gertrude, 93 Rutledge Av.
Mordecai, T. M., 47 Broad
Rittenberg, S., 246 Calhoun
Visanska, Mrs. I. M., 12 Bull

Loeb, Mrs. Lee, 128 Wentworth
Mordecai, Miss Gertrude, 93 Rutledge Av.
Mordecai, T. M., 47 Broad
Rittenberg, S., 246 Calhoun
Visanska, Mrs. I. M., 12 Bull

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Cohen, A. A.
Sulzbacher, Isaac

St. Matthews
Loryea, I. H.
Pearlstine, S.

Ipswich
Fethren, E. B.

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Lead
Friedwald, Max

South Dakota

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TENNESSEE

Bristol
Simon, H. J., 211 Johnson

Chattanooga
Adler, H. C.
Chattanooga Carnegie Library
Cohn, H., 226 Houston
Fort, Col. Tomlison
McCallie, Rev. T. S.

McCallie, Rev. T. S.

Knoxville
Milton, George F., Jr., Circle Park
Rosenthal, D. A., Box 62

Memphis
Bensdorf, H.
Children of Israel S. S. Library,
care of Dr. Samfield, 104 Adams
Haase, Mrs. Charles, 1269 Peabody
Hirsch, Samuel, 658 Poplar
Kabakoff, Harry, 174 N. Main
Lowenstein, E.
Mayor, M. H., 1556 Poplar
Wahrhaftig, I., 168 N. Main

Nashville
Lewinthal, Rev. I., 2513 Kensington Pl.

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

Texas

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Elkin, Rev. Heiman J.

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Dallas
Goodman, Charles
Greenburg, Rev. William, Park Hotel
Moses, I. B.
Pike, Edgar L.
Sanger, Eli L.

El Paso
Alexander, Dr. E.
Aronstein, Mrs. S., 817 N. Oregon
Goodman, A., 708 N. Oregon
Stolaroff, A.
Stolaroff, Mrs. J., 819 N. Oregon
Zielonka, Rabbi Martin, 721 N. Oregon

Ennis
Raphael, Edmund

Fort Worth
Special Member
Levy, Sam., P. O. Box 457

Galveston
Cohen, Rev. Henry
Lovenberg, I.

Houston
Prince, H.

Jefferson
Armistead, W. T.
Segall, J.

Mineola
Bromberg, I. G.
Sodekson, S. N.

Palestine
Maler, S.

Paris
Goldman, Louis

Pearland
Werlinsky, J. B.
Rockdale
Loewenstein, B.

San Antonio
Half, G. A. C.
Jewish Literary Club, 204-6 W.
Commerce
Washer, N. M.

Sherman
Exstein, Isaac
Exstein, Jacob

Sulphur Springs
Yesner, M.

Brigham City
Zimmerman, Joe

Salt Lake City
Alder, Morris, 18 City Av.
Freund, Rabbi Chas. J., 524 E. 2
South

Alexandria
Abramson, B., King and Washing-
ton
Friedlander, H., 410 King
Schneider, H., 208 King

Berkley
Legum, J. W., 1218 Liberty

Berryville
Scheurer, Louis

Blackstone
Blumberg, A.

Craigsville
Cohen, Max

Culpeper
Diener, S.

Hampton
Frankel & Eiseman
Gold, Joseph
Katz, B., E. Queen
Kantrowitz, Louis
Rapeport, Wm. H.

Texarkana
Heilbron, Louis, care of The Heil-
bron & Conway Realty Co.
Krouse, Leo, Old Whitney Park

Tyler
Lipstate, J.

Victoria
Dreyfus, Benjamin
Levi, G. A., 407 Liberty

Waco
Goldstein, I. A.

UTAH
Hevesh, Rabbi Joseph, 550 Decatur
Porizky, Charles, 127 W. 2d
Rosenblatt, Morris, 566 S. State
Salmenson, Abe, 6 Hawks Ct.
Schiller, Herbert, 329 S. 6th East
Shapiro, J., 66 E. 2d South
Wall, Isadore, 65 E. 8th South

VIRGINIA
Secoe, D.
Tuchscherer, H.

Lynchburg
Dreyfus, David
Goodman, Mrs. E., 1325 Church
Goodman, Leon, 576 Victoria Av.
Guggenheimer, Max
Lichtenstein, J. W., 100 9th
Wiekin, H., 204 9th

Newport News
Ast, J., Huntington Av.
Austrian, John, 3105 Washington
Av.
Brener, J., 2508 Jefferson Av.
Cohen, I., 2148 Jefferson Av.
Gordon, Wm., Washington Av. and
30th
Griff, E. J., 2700 Madison
Greenspan, M. W., 2150 Jefferson
Av.
Levinson, I., 2613 26th
Morewitz, H. C., & Bro.
Myers, A. B., 2707 Washington
Av.
Meyerson, E., 30th and Wash-
ington
Nurmilstein, I., 3500 Washington
Virginia

Norfolk
Abramson, I. Victor
Altschul, B., 287 Fenchurch
Barkas, B. A., 530 Freemason
Berkin, A., City Hall Av.
Berman, Dr. B. I., 530 Freemason
Birlin, Dr. Lewis, 464 Freemason
Brandt, S. M., 323 Raleigh Av.
Crockin, H., 480 Church
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Fredberg, S., 80 Commerce Pl.
Garfield, Jacob, 301 E. Highland Av.
Goodman, D. H., 322 Colonial Av.
Goodman, H., 32 Fokland
Kahn, Augustus, 522 Church
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Legum, J. R., 900 Liberty
Leviten, D., 564 Church
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Spigel, Benjamin, 422 Chapel
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Weinfeld, L., 84 Wood

Richmond
Binswanger, H. S., 2220 Monument Av.
Bloomberg, Harold S., 1133-34 Mutual Bldg.
Bottigheimer, E., 319 E. Clay
Callish, Rev. E. N., 406 Lombardy
Cohen, Alfred E., 832 E. Main
Cohen, Henry, 707 E. Main
Harris, Henry, 513 E. Main
Hutzler, Charles, 315 E. Broad
Hutzler, Henry S., 1 N. 10th
Hutzler, Mrs. Leroy, 1910 Grove Av.
Hutzler, Sig.
Karp, Dr. Lazarus, 202 W. 19th
Levy, Dr. E. C., 216 Shafer
Lichtenstein, J., 1700 E. Main
Lowensteins, Jacob, 416 N. 7th
Myers, Barney E., 720 E. Main
Nelson, Leon M., 1845 West Grace
Perlin, D., 606 E. Grace
Rosenbloom, M., 2012 Monument Av.
Rosendorf, Samuel, Southern Stamp and Stationery Co.
Scheer, George, 1029 W. Grace
Simon, Asher, 2504 Grove
Whitlock, Philip, 205 E. Grace

Roanoke
Bacharach, C., 920 Jefferson
Cohn, Harry, 16 Jefferson
Forman, B., 815 S. Jefferson
Harrison, M., 7 Salem Av.
Heyman, I., 11 Salem Av.
Kahn, D.
Masiten, Sol., 115 11th Av. S. W.
Silverman, S., 24 W. Salem Av.
Simon, L., 3 S. Jefferson
Simon, Samuel, 22 Salem
Spigel, Joseph, 18 Salem Av.
Sunday School of Cong. Emanuel

Portsmouth
Crockin, M. M., 265 High
Crockin, Nathan
Eisenstadt, M., 619 South
Furr, Isaac, 805 Court S.
Goodman, L. M., 841 County
Jacobson, I. E., 617 6th
Lasting, S., County
Lichby, Simon, 600 Cranford
Thurman, Max

Phoebus
Saunders, I. A., 11 Mallory

Staunton
Shultz, Albert

Suffolk
Altschul, Victor, 119 Main
Herman, B., 923 Washington

West Point
Morvitz and Cabe
WASHINGTON

Seattle

Dinkelspiel, Mrs. A., 1623 1/2 Summit Av.
Eckstein, N., care of Schwalbacher Bros. & Co.
Friedenthal, Solomon, 515 Broadway
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CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

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

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

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

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

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

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

ARTICLE I

Membership

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV
Quorum

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

Vacancies

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

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Trustees for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

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

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

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

Finances

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

ARTICLE X

Amendments

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