# EVENTS IN 5674

**JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**A. UNITED STATES**

I. **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS**
   - Immigration: General; Burnett Bill; Other Bills... 132
   - Russian Passport Question .......................... 134
   - Roumania and the Jews: Discussion in Congress; Other Action .......................................................... 134
   - Beilis Case: Discussion in Congress; Other Action.... 135

II. **GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS**
   - Bible in Schools; Religious Exercises in Schools; Sunday Laws; Facilities for Jewish Religious Observance; Stage Caricature ................................................................. 138
   - Miscellaneous ................................................ 140

III. **JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE**
   - Anniversaries; Important New Organizations; Haifa Technicum Language Discussion; Other Events... 143
   - Synagogues and Homes of Societies Dedicated ............. 151

IV. **APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS** ................. 154

V. **NECROLOGY** ............................................. 161

**B. FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

**ABYSSINIA**
   - General; School for the Falashas .............................. 167

**ARGENTINA** ............................................. 167

**AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**
   - General; Appointments; Necrology ........................... 167
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
   I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS
       Beilis Case; General ........................................ 168
   II. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE ......................................... 172
   III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS ...................... 175
   IV. NECROLOGY ...................................................... 176

BELGIUM
   Beilis Case; Necrology ........................................ 177

BULGARIA
   General; Honor .................................................. 177

CANADA
   General Events Affecting Jews: Beilis Case; General ... 178
   Jewish Communal Life ........................................... 179
   Appointments, Honors, and Elections .......................... 180
   Necrology ....................................................... 180

CHINA ............................................................... 180

DENMARK ............................................................ 180

EGYPT
   General; Elections ................................................ 181

ENGLAND ............................................................. 266

FRANCE
   I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS
       Beilis Case; General ........................................ 181
   II. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE ....................................... 183
   III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS .................... 183
   IV. NECROLOGY .................................................... 185

GERMANY
   I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS
       Russian Jewish Students at Universities; Beilis Case; .
       Other Events .................................................. 186
   II. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE
       General ........................................................ 191
       Haifa Technicum Language Discussion ......................... 192
   III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS ..................... 193
   IV. NECROLOGY .................................................... 195

GREECE
   General; Salonica; Appointments, Honors, and Elec-
   tions; Necrology ................................................ 195
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>General; Appointment; Necrology</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>General; Honors</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>General; Appointments and Honors; Necrology</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td></td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>General; Honor; Necrology</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>I. PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attacks on Jews</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood Accusation: Fastoff Case; Other Cases</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beilis Case: Press Comments; Protests</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duma Discussion and Legislation: Shehitah; Miscellaneous</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boycott of Jews in Poland</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expulsions and Domiciliary Restrictions</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial and Professional Restrictions: Jews in Joint Stock Companies; General</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions on the Press</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interference with Jewish Communal Activity</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suppression of Zionist Propaganda</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educational Restrictions</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Forms of Repression: Various Acts of Discrimination; Internal and Foreign Passports; Military Service and Fines</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disasters</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE ............................................. 247
IV. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS .................... 249
V. NECROLOGY ............................................................. 251

SERVIA ................................................................. 251

SPAIN
General; Appointments ............................................. 252

SWEDEN
Appointment; Necrology ............................................. 252

SWITZERLAND
General; Appointments and Elections ............................... 252

TRIPOLI ........................................................................ 253

TUNIS .......................................................................... 253

TURKEY
I. TURKEY (EXCEPT PALESTINE)
General; Jews of the Yemen; Beilis Case; Communal Life ........ 254

II. PALESTINE
General Events Affecting Jews ...................................... 257
Jewish Activity in and on Behalf of Palestine ....................... 259
Haifa Technicum Language Discussion ............................. 261

III. APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS .................................. 264

IV. NECROLOGY ............................................................. 264

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
General; Appointments and Elections; Necrology ............... 265

UNITED KINGDOM
I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS
Beilis Case; Sunday Closing; Shehitah; Jews of Roumania; Miscellaneous ............................................. 266

II. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE
General; Dedications; Haifa Technicum Language Discussion ........................................................................ 270

III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS ................ 272

IV. NECROLOGY ............................................................. 273
UNITED STATES

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

IMMIGRATION

GENERAL:—OCTOBER. United States Bureau of Immigration informs Hon. Simon Wolf that in accordance with his request instructions have been given to immigration commissioners to avoid deporting Jews on Jewish holidays.—JANUARY 23. Hon. Oscar S. Straus enters vigorous protest against proposed step of Secretary of Labor Wilson to establish inspection of immigrants at foreign ports.

BURNETT BILL:—DECEMBER 9. Representative Jacob A. Cantor (New York) appears before House Committee on Immigration in opposition to literacy test for immigrants as contained in the Burnett Bill (H. R. 6060), introduced on June 13, 1913. This bill is the same as that vetoed by President Taft, Feb. 14, 1913.—12. Hearing before House Committee on Immigration on Burnett Bill. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, representing the American Jewish Committee; Abram I. Elkus, representing the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Simon Wolf and Max J. Kohler, representing the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Joseph Barondess, representing the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; and Representative Henry M. Goldfogle present arguments against the literacy test provision.—16. House Committee on Immigration reports favorably on Burnett Bill.—JANUARY 30. By a vote of 224 to 108, House of Representatives adopts special rule (H. R. 378) providing for immediate consideration of and seven hours' debate on Burnett Bill.—31. During debate on Burnett Bill, Representative William H. Murray (Oklahoma) introduces amendment advocated by the American Jewish Committee, exempting from the operation of the literacy test "all aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are
seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by discriminatory or oppressive laws or regulations." Amendment rejected by a vote of 89 to 73.—FEBRUARY 4. House of Representatives, by a vote of 252 to 126, passes Burnett Bill, substantially as introduced.—24. Massachusetts House of Representatives, by vote of 192 to 25, adopts resolutions memorializing Congress against passage of immigration bill.—26. Cablegram from Rome states that immigration bill before United States Congress was subject of discussion in Italian Chamber of Deputies, calling forth statement from Prince di Scalea, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to effect that Italy would take steps to prevent the bill from affecting her citizens on account of literacy test.—MARCH 13. Representative Burnett makes following statement in interview: "I wish to assure you that my bill will affect your people less than most of the other immigrants. As far as I know, and my knowledge is based on information furnished me by your own experts, practically every Jew can read Yiddish or Hebrew."—19. Senate Committee on Immigration favorably reports Burnett Bill as passed by the House, amended by providing for a head tax of $6 for men unaccompanied by their families; bill adds to excluded classes "persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority," and all aliens suffering from mental defect without regard to influence of defect upon ability of alien to earn a living.

Numerous resolutions of protest against the passage of the Burnett Bill were adopted at public meetings in all parts of the country.

OTHER BILLS:—JULY 22. Representative Michael E. Burke (Wis.) introduces bill (H. R. 7021) providing that aliens honorably discharged from the regular or volunteer Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, may be naturalized upon application and proof of one year's residence previous to application.—OCTOBER 27. Representative Denver S. Church (Calif.) introduces bill (H. R. 9044) providing for the exclusion of Hindu laborers.—DECEMBER 6. Representative Albert Johnson (Wash.) introduces bill (H. R. 9999) providing that the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to ten per cent of the number of persons of that nationality resident in the United States at the time of the preceding census, nationality being determined by country of birth; aliens in excess of maximum may be admitted by the Secretary of Labor as a measure of humanity. Bill further proposes the amendments to the law contained in the Burnett-Dillingham Bill vetoed by President Taft. (Same bill was introduced in Senate by
Mr. Dillingham, June 2, 1913. See AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5674, p. 236.)—JANUARY 12. Representative Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.) introduces bill (H. R. 11314) providing for the exclusion of aliens who have not earned abroad for one year a wage within thirty per cent of the average scale of wages prevailing in the United States for similar labor; aliens either of whose parents was a habitual drunkard, engaged in prostitution, convicted of a crime, or a public charge through any inheritable moral, mental, or physical defect; that certificates of character shall be required of immigrants from countries issuing such certificates, except where this requirement would embarrass the applicant because of political, religious, or racial considerations.

RUSSIAN PASSPORT QUESTION

JULY 16. Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., former ambassador to Russia, in report to State Department, states that, despite abrogation of Treaty of 1832, relations with Russia continue on a satisfactory basis; American Jews who have not "violated Russian law and who can show that they have legitimate business in Russia" can still get permission to visit Russia for six months.—AUGUST 1. United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., announces that Russian wood pulp and paper will not be admitted under minimum tariff under the "most favored nation" clause, owing to abrogation of Treaty of 1832.—NOVEMBER 19. Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, after interview with President Wilson, issues statement that the administration has not changed its attitude toward new commercial treaty with Russia.—JUNE 20. George Thomas Marye, Jr., San Francisco, Calif., nominated by President as ambassador to Russia.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS

DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS:—OCTOBER 10. Representative Walter M. Chandler (N. Y.) addresses House of Representatives on persecution of Jews in Roumania, outlining the history of the Treaty of Berlin, and offers resolution (H. J. R. 138), "That it is the sense of the American Congress that the interests of civilization, the rights of humanity, the principles of civilization, and the dignity and sanctity of international law demand that the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin compel Roumania to observe the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in the matter of the treatment of the Jews."—DECEMBER 22. Representative J. Hampton Moore (Pa.), at hearing before House Committee on Foreign Affairs, urges favorable action upon resolution introduced by him on June 24, providing for inquiry into the charges of oppression of Jews in Roumania, and presents
letter from Hon. John Bassett Moore, counselor to the State Department, referring to the failure of negotiations of John Hay, former Secretary of State, and advising that Government limit its activities to inquiry.

OTHER ACTION:—August 17. At Philadelphia, mass-meeting protests against Roumanian Government’s discrimination against Jews.—November 30. Mass-meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, protests against Roumania’s refusal to grant full citizenship to Jewish subjects; addresses by Senators Moses E. Clapp (Minn.) and Miles Poindexter (Wash.) and Representative Walter M. Chandler (N. Y.).

BEILIS CASE

DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS:—October 17. Representative Adolph J. Sabath introduces Joint Resolution (H. J. R. 141), that it is the sense of the American Congress, that the principles of justice and the interests of civilization demand that the charge that Mendel Beilis committed ritual murder be withdrawn.—22. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (Ill.) introduces resolution (S. R. 198), “that the Senate of the United States looks with disfavor upon the prosecution of the Beilis case, and that the proper officers of the Government be directed to use the good offices of the United States with the Government of Russia to the end that the unjust ritual charge against the Jewish people at large, and Mendel Beilis in particular, be withdrawn and the Jewish people receive the vindication justice requires.”—22. House of Representatives refers to Committee on Foreign Affairs memorial of the New York State Legislature, requesting the Department of State to represent to the Russian Government that persistence in the proceedings based upon the ritual murder charge will be offensive to the American people.

OTHER ACTION:—August 2. United Orthodox Rabbis of America, at eleventh annual convention, Arverne, N. Y., resolve to appoint committee, to co-operate with the American Jewish Committee, to protest against the ritual murder charge.—October 8. At Chicago, Ill., at Ohave Sholom Synagogue, twenty-two rabbis take oath solemnly denying practice by Jews of ritual murder, to be sent through the Chief Rabbi of Salonica to Kieff.—11. At Woodbine, N. J., meeting in synagogue on Yom Kippur adopts resolutions of protest.—13. Chicago Rabbinical Association empowers the president to publish protest resolutions.—13. At Providence, R. I., Associated Young Men’s Hebrew Associations of New England send protest resolutions to President of the United States and to Russian Ambassador at Washington.—15.
New York State Assembly adopts resolution, introduced by Aaron J. Levy, calling upon the Secretary of State to use his diplomatic offices to secure for Beilis a fair and impartial trial.—16. At New York City, House of Deputies, the joint clerical and lay body of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the triennial convention, adopts the following resolution, introduced by Rev. Dr. Howard Melish: "We call upon the Archbishops, Bishops, and other bodies of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia to make formal pronouncement that charges of so-called ritualistic murders are without foundation or justification in the teachings and practice of the religion of Israel, and remind them that in the early days of Christianity similar charges were made by ignorance and superstition against our own most holy religion."—25. The New York American publishes following dispatch, alleged to have been sent by messenger to frontier to avoid censorship: "The prosecution against Beilis, the accused ritual murderer, was begun at the express wish and express order of the Emperor himself."—26. At Cleveland, O., Cleveland Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, adopts resolution urging Senators Burton and Pomerene and Representatives Bulkley and Gordon to forward the passage of the resolution introduced by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (Ill.) with reference to Beilis.—27. New York Esperantists start worldwide movement against Beilis trial; protest in Esperanto to be forwarded to Europe.—28. Cardinal Gibbons, in letter to Edward Menken, Chicago, Ill., adds his protest to that of other leaders of his church against ritual murder charge.—31. Petition signed by thirty-five representative Church dignitaries of various denominations, praying that Czar reaffirm ukase of Emperor Alexander I against ritual murder accusation, sent to Russian Ambassador at Washington.* Petition returned to Bishop David H. Greer, without comment, Nov. 7.—November. Board of Cook County (Ill.) Commissioners adopt resolutions of protest against ritual murder accusation.—2. At Los Angeles, Calif., Christian ministers of all denominations unite in protest against Beilis trial.—4. At Boston, Mass., Central Jewish Organization, at annual meeting, adopts protest resolution.—5. At Harrisburg, Pa., Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada, at annual convention, adopt protest resolution.

Resolutions protesting against the ritual murder accusation were also adopted by the following meetings held on various dates: Akron, O.: At Grand Theater.—Bayonne, N. J.: Alpha Theta Fraternity.—Boston, Mass.: Jewish National Workers' Alliance; Twentieth Century Club, at Faneuil Hall; Independent Order of the Sons of Freedom and thirty-one Jewish organiza-

* For full text of petition and list of signers, see pp. 79-82.
II

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS:—JULY 18. Measure introduced in Georgia Senate and favorably reported for reading Bible in public schools.—SEPTEMBER 15. At Urbana, O., during session of the Western Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, resolution adopted asking Legislature to pass law requiring public school teachers to read from Bible daily.—24. At Portland, Ore., resolution of Ministerial Board favoring Bible reading in public schools unanimously defeated by school board.—At Raleigh, N. C., amendment to introduce Bible in public schools opposed by all members of Senate Committee and by fourteen of twenty members of House Committee on Constitutional Amendments of State.—OCTOBER 6. Ohio Methodists commence agitation for State laws requiring daily reading of Bible in public schools.—FEBRUARY 12. At Annapolis, Md., House of Delegates rejects bill to compel the reading of the Bible in public schools under penalty of five dollars fine or imprisonment for the teacher.—APRIL. Bill introduced in New Jersey Legislature requiring reading of at least ten verses of the Bible daily in the schools of the State.—22. At Shreveport, La., dissolution of injunction against the Public School Board of Caddo to prevent that body from enforcing a resolution requiring teachers to give daily readings from the Scriptures.—JUNE 5. District Judge T. Fletcher Bell dissolves injunction obtained by plaintiffs in case of Herold et al. vs. the Public School Board of Caddo to prevent that body from enforcing a resolution requiring teachers to give daily readings from the Scriptures. Judge Bell qualifies decision by declaring that while it is within the province of the Caddo School Board to pass and enforce the resolutions complained of, the State Board is empowered to nullify the action of the local board, and under his advisory powers the State Superintendent of Education may direct the Caddo superintendent not to carry out such resolutions, pending action by the State Board. State Superintendent Harris notifies the parish superintendent of Caddo not to enforce the school board resolution, and his letter is officially approved by Governor Hall as president of the State Board of Education.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS:—DECEMBER. At Dayton, O., Board of Education decides to eliminate all Christological references from the Christmas exercises.—25. At Malden and Dorchester, Mass., Jewish children forced to sing Christmas hymns object.—FEBRUARY. At Memphis, Tenn., City Club asks Board of Education to order the reading of the Lord’s Prayer and the Ten Commandments in the schools.
EVENTS IN 5674—UNITED STATES 139

SUNDAY LAWS:—JULY. Missouri House of Delegates rejects bill proposing drastic Sunday laws.—NOVEMBER. At Trenton, N. J., Judge Naar decides that Jews and Seventh Day Adventists who observe Saturday as the Sabbath may keep places of business open on Sunday.—Rabbi Wm. S. Friedman, Denver, Colo., brings question of legality of holding school six days in the week to attention of Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to Attorney-General Farrer of Colorado, who decide that holding of classes on Saturday is unconstitutional.—FEBRUARY 1. Acting on protest of the Bangor, Me., Ministerial Association, police prohibit pupils of the Hebrew Free School from giving a Sunday night concert.—Bill introduced in New York State Legislature legalizing secular work on Sunday by those who observe another day as the Sabbath.—13. At Worcester, Mass., Jews ask mayor for representation on a commission proposed by Protestant clergymen, for the consideration of the question of Sunday recreation.—MARCH 4. At St. Louis, Mo., bill introduced in House of Delegates to obtain the right of Sunday opening for Jewish groceries.—At Albany, N. Y., hearing on Sabbath Bill introduced by Assemblyman Sufrin before Codes Committee indefinitely postponed.—19. At St. Louis, Mo., Central High School pupils petition Board of Education against Saturday sessions, arranged to make up for shortened term on account of repairs to school building. Petition granted Apl. 14.—At Pueblo, Colo., effort by Methodists to hold sessions of local public schools on Saturdays blocked by Jews and Seventh Day Adventists, who prove that change is illegal.—Bill introduced in Maryland Legislature through B. H. Hartogensis, which, if enacted into law, will relieve Jews from the operation of the present Sunday law, passed in 1723.—31. Meeting before Senate Committee on Judicial Proceedings, New York, in advocacy of the bill allowing Jews who observe Saturday as Sabbath to work on Sunday. Delegates present from United Hebrew Charities, Talmud Torah, Independent Order B'rith Shalom, Order of Brith Abraham, and others.

FACILITIES FOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE:—SEPTEMBER 24. At Chicago, Ill., Governor Dunne issues order excusing Jewish employees in service of State from working on Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur.—Sol. G. Rosenbaum, president of National Cloak and Suit Company, New York City, issues notice urging Jewish employees not to absent themselves on the second day of Rosh ha-Shanah as not really a holiday.—26. At San Francisco, Calif., Mayor Rolph excuses Jewish municipal employees from public duties on Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur.—OCTOBER. New York Railways Company discharges five Jewish employees for refusing to work on Yom Kippur.—NOVEM-
The Woman's Party of Cook County, Ill., passes resolution against allowing Jewish teachers to draw full pay if absent on Jewish holidays.—**DECEMBER.** Justice Wauhope Lynn, First District Municipal Court in New York City, renders decision granting damages to Rose Reinheimer, who was discharged by Standard Scale and Supply Company for absenting herself from work on high Holy Days and sued for her salary.—**MAY 29.** Governor Glynn sends an emergency message to the Legislature requesting it to change the date of 1914 primary elections to September twenty-eighth instead of the twenty-ninth, the eve of Yom Kippur.

**STAGE CARICATURE:**—**NOVEMBER 2.** At New Bedford, Mass., Young Men's Hebrew Association petitions managers of theaters to eliminate pictures and plays that place Jews in improper light.—**MARCH.** Cleveland, O., Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, adopts resolutions requesting managers of various theaters and motion picture houses to prevent performance of acts and exhibition of films containing malicious and scurrilous caricatures of Jews.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**JULY.** In New York City, three hundred Jewish bricklayers, members of the New York Union, No. 9, decide to organize separate Jewish union, because of insult to Jews in picnic journal.—1. At Washington, D. C., Semitic Division of Library of Congress established, with Dr. Israel Shapiro in charge.—11. The Jewish Advocate, at request of Ottoman Consulate of Boston, announces that imperial crown lands are for sale in Turkey.—18. Law under which Samuel Hyneman, Philadelphia, Pa., was appointed judge of Court of Common Pleas declared unconstitutional.—18 Joseph Schaffner, Chicago, Ill., presents twelve thousand five hundred dollars to the Northwestern University for maintenance of its School of Commerce.—Daniel W. Blumenthal offers to New York State land at College Point for a free tent city for convalescent children.—28. At Chicago, Ill., Board of Education establishes, at John Smith Public School, courses in Hebrew and in Jewish history, to be conducted under the supervision of Board of Education, the Arbeiter Ring, and the Poale Zion.

**AUGUST 1.** Senator Bosshard introduces in Wisconsin Legislature resolution of sympathy with oppressed Jews of Russia.—8. At Los Angeles, Calif., the "Merchant of Venice" barred from public schools, on ground it portrays Jew in improper light.

**SEPTEMBER 5.** Municipal Art League accepts bronze fountain planned by National Highways Protective Association, in memory of Alfred L. Seligman, and will erect it in Morningside Park.—13. J. M. Nipper, Raleigh, N. C., guard at county convict camp, beats Jew "until Jew ate six rations of bacon and said he liked
EVENTS IN 5674—UNITED STATES

it."—19. At Atlantic City, N. J., Union National Bank demands resignation of Director John W. Ryan, because of his statement that "no Hebrews" will be accepted as tenants of apartment houses owned by him.

October 2. Governor Cox, Ohio, pardons Jewish prisoner on Rosh ha-Shanah.—6. At New Bedford, Mass., Independent Order Brith Abraham starts active campaign against restricted immigration plank of Augustus P. Gardner, candidate for Governor.—8. Mrs Ellen Phillips Samuel bequeaths over five hundred thousand dollars for statuary in Fairmount Park emblematic of the history of America.—10. In Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign the party platforms contain the following statements on immigration: Democratic—"We are opposed to any further restriction of immigration"; Republican—"We believe that some system should be devised whereby undesirable aliens should be entirely excluded, and that desirable aliens should be more carefully distributed throughout the country"; Progressive—"We are not in favor of reducing for any purpose the supply of honest, healthy, thrifty, clean-minded immigrants. We believe, not in restricting immigration, but in providing better conditions for immigrants if they seek a haven in our country."—16. At New York City, triennial general convention of Protestant Episcopal Church amends prayer book by eliminating passage in Good Friday collect in which Jews are classed with "infidels, Turks, and heretics."—19. At Boston, Mass., Crown of Massachusetts, No. 245, Independent Order Brith Abraham, at regular meeting, unanimously adopts resolution condemning any gubernatorial candidate seeking election on an immigration restrictionist platform.—24. At Haverhill, Mass., Young Men's Hebrew Association protests against overcrowding of public schools in sections of city inhabited by Jews, stating that new school bailiwick which was promised was shelved for political reasons.—31. At New Brunswick, N. J., students of Theological Seminary of Dutch Reform Church send petition to faculty to omit Hebrew, because of its difficulty, as one of languages required for degree.

November 14. Dr. Charles Larkin, of Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, reports to Board of Education that of nine fraternities in his school two, one of which is composed entirely of Jews, do not exclude Jews; the other seven have an unwritten law excluding Jews.—Leo Berman, Boston, Mass., resigns from Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, which he entered September 1, alleging religious persecution.—16. Professor J. M. McKean Cattell, Columbia University, resigns from Century Club, New York City, in protest against rejection of Professor Jacques Loeb, of Rockefeller Institute, because of his being a Jew.—21. At Richmond, Va., Young Men's Hebrew Asso-
petition for revocation of charter of the Virginia Hebrew Social Circle, claiming that latter is club composed of young men who keep gambling rooms and admit non-Jews.—Rev. Jacob Goldstein, Jewish chaplain in Sing Sing and the Tombs, publishes book pleading for release of Alfred Schwitofsky, who, he alleges, was sent to jail for twenty years through a police "frame-up." Rabbi Goldstein suggests a judicial commission to retry case.—28. Boston Council of Jewish Women passes resolution protesting against discrimination against negro citizens in departments of Government at Washington.

JANUARY 9. Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich resigns as chief clerk of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, upon demand of the manufacturers, who threaten repudiation of the protocol if he remains.—29. American physicians and surgeons appealed to by Julius Hirschberg of Berlin to boycott St. Petersburg Medical Congress, which restricts attendance of Jews.

FEBRUARY 13. Bill introduced in Massachusetts Legislature to keep polling places open after sunset on primary day, which this year occurs on second day of the New Year.—27. At Philadelphia, Pa., conference between Governor Spry and other Utah officials and officers of National Farm School called for purpose of securing more Jewish settlers for the colony at Clarion, Utah.

MARCH 1. Jewish Protectory school at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., to be controlled by the New York City Department of Education.—5. Atlanta, Ga., Chamber of Commerce publishes denial that anti-Jewish prejudice exists in Atlanta, and that it influenced verdict in case of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder.—13. At Chicago, Ill., American Federation of Catholic societies objects to appointment of Ernesto Nathan as Italian commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.—20. Jacob H. Schiff supplements gift of 1912 to Library of Congress, by another gift of four thousand books.—27. At Baltimore, Md., Century Club of Jewish Educational Alliance passes resolution asking Senate of Maryland to defeat passage of Bill 244, sanctioning right of county canners to employ children of ten years of age.

APRIL 2. At Chicago, Ill., Postmaster Campbell charged in complaint to Post Office Department of discriminating against Jews in promotions and transfers in the Chicago post office.—8. Delegation of Rabbis Drachman, Hyamson, and Mendes and Albert Lucas interview Governor Glynn, asking reprieve for four men convicted of murder of Herman Rosenthal.

MAY 21. The Alumni Association of the American College of Rome decides to hold its 1915 meeting at Chicago instead of at San Francisco, as a protest against the appointment of Ernesto Nathan as Italian commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposi-
tion.—George Brandes, famous Danish publicist, arrives in United States on a lecture tour.—22. Supreme Court of New York State orders State Superintendent of Insurance to take over the assets of the Independent Order Ahawas Israel and to liquidate its affairs.—22. Day Publishing Company incorporated in Albany by Herman Bernstein, J. L. Magnes, and Bernard Semel, for the publication of a Yiddish daily newspaper.

JUNE 8. At Youngstown, Ohio, convention of Ohio Staatsverband adopts resolution condemning appointment of Ernesto Nathan, former Mayor of Rome, as Italian commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.—17. President Wilson in a letter to Herman Bernstein states he intended no slight to Jews when he said at dedication of Washington University that "scholarship has never... been associated with any religion except the religion of Jesus Christ." President Wilson writes: "My dear Mr. Bernstein: I am sorry that there should have been any unfair implication in what I said at the opening of the American University. You may be sure that there was nothing of the kind in my mind, or very certainly nothing in my thoughts, that would discriminate in the important matter you speak of, against Judaism. I find that one of the risks and penalties of extemporaneous speaking is that you do not stop to consider the whole field, but address yourself merely to the matter directly in hand. With sincere respect and appreciation, cordially yours, Woodrow Wilson."—19. Attorney-General Carmody, New York State, announces he will appoint district attorneys in several counties of New York State to prosecute immediately summer resorts or summer hotels which advertise in violation of the Civil Rights Law, adopted in 1913.—25-26. At Salem (Mass.), fire renders between six hundred and seven hundred Jews homeless.—29. At Boston (Mass.), bill for establishment of a permanent immigration board passes the Lower House of the State Legislature.

III

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—OCTOBER 31. At Baltimore, Md., celebration of sixtieth anniversary of Congregation Oheb Shalom.—NOVEMBER 2. At Cincinnati, O., celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. Dr. David Philipson's connection with Temple B'naï Israel.—2. At Nashville, Tenn., celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Isidore Lewinthal's connection with K. K. Ohabai Sholom.—7. At Pittsburgh, Pa., celebration of centenary of Rabbi Louis Naumburg, by Congregation Rodeph Shalom.—22. At Pittsburgh, Pa., celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Tree of Life.—DECEMBER 7. At New York City, celeb-

**IMPORTANT NEW ORGANIZATIONS:**—November 2. At New York City, Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations formed, to promote the welfare of Jewish young men and women and the organization of associations, to advise such organizations when formed, and to co-operate with other bodies for these ends. Incorporated Feb. 3, 1914.—9. At New York City, American Jewish Committee at annual meeting decides to establish a Bureau of Jewish Statistics to be directed by Dr. Joseph Jacobs.—14. At Chicago, Ill., Anti-Defamation League founded by Independent Order B'nai B'rith, to eliminate, as far as possible, publication of literature prejudicial to the repute of the Jews.—December 1. At Philadelphia, Pa., Board of Jewish Ministers formed.—5. At New York City, United Hebrew Charities, Free Synagogue, and Montefiore Home form Joint Tuberculosis Committee to care for discharged patients and their families.—7. Federation of Oriental Jews organizes Oriental Jewish Community of New York. Members to pay two dollars per month. Plans to establish and maintain its own institutions, burial ground, Talmud Torahs, etc., and to care for Ladino poor and sick. Organization incorporated Dec. 18.—8. Jewish Community of Philadelphia institutes Jewish Educational Board to promote Jewish religious education in Philadelphia.—January 1. At Houston, Tex., United Jewish Charities organized.—6. At St. Louis, Mo., Orthodox Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation organized.—21. At Boston, Mass., Workers' Anti-Restraction of Immigration League organized.—25. At New York City, American Jewish Press Association organized to promote co-operation among American Jewish newspapers and magazines.—February 15. At Akron, O., Federation of Jewish Charities organized.—22. At Cleveland, O., Jewish Community (Kehillah) organized.
HAIFA TECHNICUM LANGUAGE DISCUSSION:—NOVEMBER 16. At New York City, National Executive Committee of the Federation of American Zionists protests against decision of directors of Haifa Technical Institute in refusing Hebrew a predominant place in the language studies of the institution.—24. At Boston, Mass., Zionist Council of Greater Boston protests against action of directors of Haifa Technical Institute in adopting German and not Hebrew as official language.—25. At Boston, Mass., Board of Directors of Zion Association adopts resolution protesting against adoption of German and not Hebrew as official language.—DECEMBER 4. Mass-meeting called by Order B'nai Zion at Beethoven Hall, New York City, to protest against action of directors of Haifa Technical Institute in making German and not Hebrew the predominant language of instruction.—JANUARY 13. At New York City, American directors of the Haifa Technicum propose that (1) Hebrew should be the official language within the institution; (2) to facilitate relations with Turkey, Arabic and Turkish, and, for European purposes, one of the chief European languages should be taught; (3) after seven years Hebrew should become the sole language of instruction; (4) thereafter, if Hebrew should be found unsuitable for any subject as the medium of instruction, an exception could be made; (5) the Zionist organization be asked for its moral and material support, and Doctors Lewin and Tschlenow and Mr. Asher Ginzberg be asked to resume their membership on the Berlin board.—FEBRUARY 8. At Baltimore, Md., Menorah Society of Johns Hopkins University adopts resolution endorsing action of American directors of Curatorium of Haifa Technical School in seeking to secure proper recognition of the Hebrew language as a medium of instruction in the institution.—APRIL 28. At Cooper Union, New York City, mass-meeting under auspices of Federation of American Zionists in celebration of victory of Hebrew language over German in Palestinian schools.—JUNE 26. American directors resign from the Curatorium of the Haifa Technicum.—28. Jacob H. Schiff, New York City, in letter to the American Hebrew regarding Haifa Technicum deprecates action of Zionists in recent language discussion.—At Rochester, N. Y., seventeenth annual convention of Federation of American Zionists adopt resolution approving action of Zionist Actions Committee in insisting on Hebrew as the language of instruction at the Haifa Technicum.

OTHER EVENTS:—JULY 2-8. Twenty-fourth annual convention of Central Conference of American Rabbis. Dr. Samuel Schulman, in annual message, criticises formation of Eastern Council. Dr. Isaac S. Moses warns conference against putting ban on Eastern Council, asserting that conference has no right to prescribe what organizations its members may affiliate with;
conference adopts resolution re-emphasizing necessity of co-opera-
tion among rabbis and discountenancing every rabbinical asso-
ciation that makes for division, but not disapproving of the
formation of local associations dealing with local problems and
desirous of co-operating with the Central Conference. Resolu-
tions adopted: (1) to issue new edition of “week-day service”
book, used in congregations holding Sunday services; (2) that on
Sabbath Wa-yakhel rabbis be asked to preach on industrial peace;
(3) that the relation between wages and morals is indirect in
the sense that the higher wage enables the individual to live in
an environment making for better moral standards; (4) to urge
the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the Council of
Jewish Women, and similar organizations to co-operate in the
movement against unfair burlesquing of Jews on the stage;
(5) that the United States use its good offices to protect in their
citizenship the new Jewish subjects of Roumania; (6) con-
demning the Polish boycott and appealing to conscience of the
world against the injustice shown to an innocent people by
another claiming sympathy in its struggle for liberty. Dr.
Rudolph I. Coffee introduces resolution calling on Conference to
favor requirement of physicians’ certificate as a prerequisite for
marriage; Conference adopts substitute, reaffirming stand taken
last year, declaring itself in sympathy with legislation looking to
mental and physical fitness as prerequisite for wedded life. Dr.
Gotthard Deutsch suggests that Reform Judaism be brought to
Jewish immigrants by translating tracts into Yiddish.—7-10. At
Ottawa Beach, Mich., at annual convention of District Grand
Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, resolution offered
by Edward Menken, that a member joining Christian Science
Church ceases to be a member as he ceases to be a Jew.—11.
Jewish Community of Philadelphia warns Jews concerning Daily
Vacation Bible Schools, whose purpose in part is teaching of
Christianity.—14. At Philadelphia, Pa., vacation school opened
at Touro Hall under auspices of Hebrew Education Society and
Hebrew Sunday School Society.—25. At Albany, N. Y., com-
mittee formed to supervise sale of kosher meat and to take steps
against delicatessen shops falsely displaying kosher signs.

August 2. United Orthodox Rabbis of America, at eleventh
annual convention, Arverne, N. Y., appoint standing committee
to prepare to defend shehitah against attacks by so-called
cruelty societies.—8. Temple Anshe Chesed, New York City,
forms special religious school class with three sessions a week,
to counteract activity of missionaries, who operate in neighboring
Presbyterian church.—Philadelphia Jews raise fund for support
of Gymnasia Ibrith, the Jewish High School at Jaffa, Palestine.—
15. Federation of American Zionists receives cablegram from
Jaffa denying allegation that the Hebrew Gymnasium at Jaffa has placed itself under protection of French Government.

SEPTEMBER 4. At Cincinnati, O., circular letter signed by presidents and ministers of prominent congregations, urges Jewish merchants and professional men to close their places of business on great Holy Days.—17. Joseph Barondess institutes movement to provide Hebrew and Yiddish books for the Jewish blind at Educational Alliance, New York City.—23. At Atlanta, Ga., Leo M. Frank elected president of local branch of B’nai B’rith, though convicted of murder of factory girl.

OCTOBER 13. At Denver, Colo., Young Men’s Hebrew Alliance institutes evening school for immigrants.—19. Philadelphia Jewish Community at annual meeting resolves to establish Board of Jewish Education, to take steps to remedy present lack of interest in Hebrew education of children, and a Board of Arbitration for differences arising in Jewish community.—24. At New York City, Lebanon Hospital opposes granting of certificate of incorporation to proposed Bronx Maternity Hospital on ground that two hospitals are unnecessary, and support might be withdrawn from Lebanon Hospital.

NOVEMBER 9. At New York City, American Jewish Committee at annual meeting appropriates five thousand dollars from Emergency Trust Fund for relief of Yemenite and Moroccan Jews, to be applied to erecting dwellings for them in the Palestinian colonies.—19. At Yonkers, N. Y., Board of Governors of B’nai B’rith Home for Aged and Infirm holds hearing on petition of Maccabee Lodge of Independent Order B’nai B’rith to institute a kosher kitchen.—26. Mayer Berlin, delegate of Zionist Mizrahi party, arrives in New York, to make propaganda for Zionism and organize Mizrahi groups among the orthodox.


JANUARY 2. At Baltimore, Md., Orthodox rabbis request wholesale butchers to refrain from sending old, washed-over meat to Jewish retailers as against agreement made between Federation of Orthodox Congregations and Baltimore packers.—9. Samuel Grabfelder, Philadelphia, Pa., presents medical building with equipment to National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.—At

February 2. At Philadelphia, Pa., Congregation Ahavath Chesed destroyed by fire.—10. At New York City, dinner at Jewish Theological Seminary in celebration of the completion of translation of Bible from Masoretic text by a joint board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Jewish Publication Society.—Dr. J. L. Magnes, chairman of New York Kehillah, confers with Mayor Mitchel on a plan of co-operation between the Kehillah and the police department.—17. At San Francisco, Calif., District Grand Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, adopts resolution excluding from membership all Jews affiliated with Christian Science Church.—20. Daughters of Jacob, New York City, oppose application of the Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel for incorporation, alleging that Home of Daughters of Jacob has adequate accommodations for aged, and that another institution would be an unnecessary duplication.

March 6. Franz Oppenheimer, of Berlin, visits United States in the interest of Merhawia, a co-operative Jewish colony in Palestine, and to lecture on economics at several American universities. Federation of American Zionists calls mass-meeting in his honor at Cooper Union, New York, Mch. 16.—23. At second annual convention of the United Synagogue, New York City, Dr. Cyrus Adler is elected president to succeed Dr. Solomon Schechter, who retires. Convention discusses propaganda work, Jewish education, kashrut, and Sabbath observance.—27. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., while visiting Palestine, contributes twenty-five thousand francs to the Bet-Am, Jerusalem, twelve thousand francs for publication of the sixth volume of Ben Jehuda's lexicon; and makes donations to several music schools.

April 5. Kehillah of New York City incorporated, by act of the Legislature, as one of the constituent bodies of the American Jewish Committee.—16. At Boston, Mass., Supreme Court asked to enjoin the Order of United Hebrews of America from doing further business and to dissolve the organization and take charge of its funds, amounting to thirty thousand dollars.—20. At Scranton, Pa., Rabbi I. Mortimer Bloom, of Congregation Anshe Chesed, requested to resign, owing to sensational sermon delivered in the Universalist Church.—25-26. Annual convention of New York Jewish Community (Kehillah) resolves (1) to make Wa'ad ha-Rabbonim an independent ecclesiastical body, thus re-establishing the Kehillah as an organization representative of all shades of religious opinion; (2) to establish a bureau of philan-
thropic research for the investigation of Jewish philanthropic needs and resources; (3) to establish a committee on arbitration, to act as a secular Bet-Din; (4) to discountenance the establishment of new communal institutions, unless the need for them is demonstrated upon investigation.

**MAY 2.** At Philadelphia, Pa., Federation of Roumanian Jews, at fourth annual convention, adopts resolution urging the State Department to take up the Roumanian question as soon as the committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate and House are relieved of the Mexican situation.—4. Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, at its convention, adopts resolutions approving President Wilson's policy with respect to Mexico, and favoring the establishment of Jewish centers in American universities and colleges in order to bring the rising generation into full accord with the principles of Reform Judaism.—5. At Philadelphia, Pa., the Jewish Educational Board considers establishment of Vacation Schools to offset five mission schools distributed throughout the city.—8. National Conference of Jewish Charities at eighth biennial convention, Memphis, Tenn., adopts following resolutions: (1) to continue publication of Jewish Charities; (2) to authorize certain changes in transportation rules; (3) to invite contributions to Palestinian charities through local federations for transmittal to the Palestinian Committee of the Conference; (4) to appoint a committee to make a survey of the Oriental Jews in the United States, and (5) to appoint a committee to consider feasibility of the creation of a retirement fund for Jewish social workers.—14. At Philadelphia, Pa., Federation of Jewish Charities, at thirteenth annual meeting, resolves "that constituent organizations be urged not to accept donations or gifts of buildings entailing additional expense unless such building or buildings be properly endowed, or the approval of the Federation of the acceptance of such gifts be first had."—15. Arrival of N. Katzenelson, of Libau, Russia, in the interests of the Jewish Colonization Association and of the Jewish Colonial Trust.—19-20. At New York City, meeting of sixty Orthodox rabbis consider plans for protecting Orthodox Judaism from the encroachments of the Reform movement and to establish, if possible, an authoritative definition of Orthodox Judaism. Rabbi Jaffe and Dr. Schaffer charge the United Synagogue of America with spreading Reform under the mask of Orthodoxy. Conference adopts resolutions protesting against the activities of the United Synagogue and the Jewish Theological Seminary, their financial supporters, and the Bureau of Education of the Kehillah, which works without the supervision of any competent rabbis, and many of the teachers of which have strayed from the path of religion and are dangerous influences among the children.—29. Announce-
JUNE 7. Mr. Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, at the graduation exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary, delivers a brilliant address on "Jewish Scholarship" in reply to President Wilson's remarks that "scholarship has never been associated with any religion except the religion of Jesus Christ."—8. At annual convention of Independent Order Brith Abraham, Atlantic City, Grand Master Sanders is empowered to speak for the two hundred thousand members of the order whenever occasion arises for him to appeal to Congress or the President in behalf of the "downtrodden" of the Jewish race abroad.—19. Jewish Community of Philadelphia warns Jewish people against sending their children to Daily Vacation Bible Schools being established throughout the city.—21. At Arverne, L. I., Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations at annual meeting resolves that it is advisable to form a standing joint committee representing it and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, as religious principles of both are identical. Resolutions adopted deploiring the condition of the Jews in Russia and Roumania; recognizing the Agudas Yisroel as a "world organization and a most important step for the strengthening of the traditional faith of Israel"; calling upon all Jews to support the colonization of Palestine, in so far as these movements are in keeping with the principles of Orthodox Judaism.—28-30. At Rochester, N. Y., Federation of American Zionists, at seventeenth annual convention, adopt following resolutions: (1) recommending that Actions Comité establish a system of control in Palestine education program giving the various Federations a voice in framing the budget; (2) providing for the appointment of committee to consider the advisability of publishing a daily paper and a weekly paper, in the interests of the movement; (3) providing for the employment of an organizer; (4) recommending that the executive of the Federation ask for the right to tax such funds as are collected in this country for certain institutions, the tax to cover the expense involved; (5) that Young Judea be made a special department of Federation work; (6) that a Palestine information bureau be maintained by the Federation; (7) that no agitator for any Zionist fund come to this country without the consent of the Federation; (8) that no mandates to Congress be given to any but American Zionists; (9) that a day during the week before Shabuot, preferably Sunday, be Flower Day for the National Fund.—Istvaan Haaz, president of Hungarian branch of the ITO, arrives in New York City to complete arrangements for colonization of fifteen thousand foreign Jews on farming lands in the Middle West.
SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Temple Emanuel, Mch. 6-8, 1914.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—First Hebrew Congregation, May 17, 1914.

COLORADO

DENVER.—Temple Shearith Israel, Sept. 14, 1913.

CONNECTICUT

Hebrew Institute, Sept. 21, 1913.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept. 28, 1913.

GEORGIA

THOMASVILLE.—Synagogue, Jan. 23, 1914.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Anshe Kenesses Israel Synagogue, Sept. 28, 1913.
Enai Sholom Temple Israel, Apl. 24, 1914.
Ruth Club Home, Jan. 4, 1913.
Temple Beth Jacob, July 6, 1913.

INDIANA

FORT WAYNE.—B'naï Jacob Synagogue, Feb. 15, 1914.
GARY.—Beth El Synagogue, Sept. 14, 1913.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Jewish Federation, October 19, 1913.

KENTUCKY

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS
Beverly.—Congregation of Abraham and Isaac Synagogue, Mch. 8, 1914.
Boston.—Agudath Achim Synagogue, Aug. 31, 1913.
Cambridge.—Talmud Torah School Building of Hebrew Literary Association, Feb. 8, 1914.
Chelsea.—Agudas Sholem Synagogue, Feb. 22, 1914.
Holy Jacob Synagogue (Roxbury), Oct. 19, 1913.
Haverhill.—Ahavas Achim Synagogue (rededicated), Oct. 26, 1913.
Milford.—Temple of Solomon Synagogue, July 20, 1913.
Peabody.—B'nai Israel Synagogue, Sept. 28, 1913.
Plymouth.—Beth Jacob Synagogue, Dec. 28, 1913.
Worcester.—Sons of Abraham Synagogue, July 20, 1913.
Zemach Zedek Synagogue, July 20, 1913.

MICHIGAN
Saginaw.—Temple B'nai Israel, Oct. 19, 1913.

MINNESOTA
Duluth.—Moses Montefiore School for Jewish Children, Sept. 14, 1913.
Minneapolis.—Shaari Zedek Synagogue, July 20, 1913.

MISSOURI
St. Louis.—Home for Incurables, May 24, 1914.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Manchester.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept. 1, 1913.

NEW JERSEY
Elizabeth.—Anshe Sfard Synagogue, Jan. 16, 1914.
Jersey City Heights.—Talmud Torah, Feb. 20, 1914.
Newark.—Chevre Rosev Ahavas, May 17, 1914.
Paterson.—Agudath Achim B'nai Polen Synagogue, Sept. 28, 1913.
Hebrew Free School, Oct. 12, 1913.
EVENTS IN 5674—UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—Brith Sholem Synagogue, Sept. 28, 1913.
Jewish Community Building, Mch. 1, 1914.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn and Queens.—Amelia Seldner Home for Jewish Girls, Apl. 19, 1914.
Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, Nov. 16, 1913.
Glory of Israel Talmud Torah, June 28, 1914.
Hebrew Educational Society, June 7, 1914.
Men of Justice Synagogue, Sept. 21, 1913.
Talmud Torah, June 7, 1914.
Temple Beth Emeth of Flatbush, Apl. 26, 1914.

Manhattan and the Bronx.—Harlem Kindergarten and Day Nursery, May 24, 1914.
Henry Meinhard Memorial Settlement House, Feb. 6, 1914.
Israel Orphan Asylum, Apl. 26, 1914.
Montefiore Home for Incurables, Nov. 30, 1913.
Rabbi Jacob Joseph Yeshibah, Nov. 16, 1913.
Uptown Talmud Torah, Harry Fischel Annex, Nov. 2, 1913.
Uptown Talmud Torah, West Side Branch, Nov. 2, 1913.
Yeshivath Torath Chaim of Harlem, June 7, 1914.

ROCHESTER.—Hebrew Institute, July 13, 1913.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Shaarey Tefillah, June 28, 1914.

SYRACUSE.—Jewish Home for the Aged, June 7, 1914.

WHITE PLAINS.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Nov. 30, 1913.

NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH.—Synagogue, Sept. 14, 1913.

OKLAHOMA

ARDMORE.—Congregation Emeth, June 14, 1914.

 PENNSYLVANIA

ELWOOD CITY.—Tree of Life Synagogue, Oct. 26, 1913.

PHILADELPHIA.—Beth Judah Synagogue (West Philadelphia), Sept. 28, 1913.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, June 10, 1914.
Kahereth Israel Synagogue, Sept. 14, 1913.
Keneseth Israel Alumni Building and School House, Mch. 3, 1914.
Lebanon Hospital, May 3, 1914.
Strawberry Mansion Talmud Torah, Mch. 1, 1914.
Tehereth Israel Synagogue, May 24, 1914.
Young Women's Union Day Nursery Home, Feb. 1, 1914.
Zion Institute, Oct. 19, 1913.

Reading.—Shomre Habrith Synagogue (rededicated), Jan. 4, 1914.

Wilkes-Barre.—Hebrew Institute, Sept., 1913.

Texas

Dallas.—B'nai B'rith Hall of Dallas Lodge, No. 197, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Feb. 4, 1914.

Virginia

Norfolk.—Berkley Hebrew School, Dec. 14, 1913.
Richmond.—Beth Ahaba Temple (rededicated), Jan. 2, 1914.

Washington

Seattle.—Hebrew School, Sept. 14, 1913.

IV

Appointments, Honors, and Elections

Ach, Samuel, Cincinnati, O., re-elected member Board of Education, Nov. 4, 1913.
Adler, Simon L., Rochester, N. Y., elected member State Legislature from Monroe County, Nov. 4, 1913.
Alfelf, E. Milton, Baltimore, Md., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.
Bamberger, Mrs. Ira Leo, New York City, appointed, by Mayor, member Board of Education, Dec., 1913.
Baron, Albert, Pittsburgh, Pa., appointed, by New York State Factory Commission, assistant director, Feb., 1914.
Bartscherer, Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected alderman from Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1913.
Benesch, A. A., Cleveland, O., appointed, by Mayor, director of Public Safety, Nov., 1913.
Berman, Abraham C., Boston, Mass., appointed, by Governor, master in Chancery, June, 1914.
Bernstein, Alex., Cleveland, O., re-elected member City Council from Twelfth Ward, Nov. 4, 1913.
Binnard, Joseph, Butte, Mont., appointed, by President, United States Land Registrar of Montana, Jan., 1914.
BRUCKHEIMER, SAMUEL H., New York City, appointed, by Governor, executive auditor, July, 1913.

BRUNNER, ARNOLD W., New York City, elected member American Academy of Arts and Letters, Nov., 1913.

BUECHLER, JACOB, Onondaga, N. Y., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

CALISCH, HAROLD E., Richmond, Va., appointed, by Virginia commission in charge of the commonwealth's exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, resident architect to supervise the construction of the replica of Mount Vernon, May, 1914.

CANTOR, JACOB A., New York City, elected to House of Representatives, Nov. 4, 1913.

CARDOZO, BENJAMIN N., New York City, elected justice of State Supreme Court, Nov. 4, 1913; designated, by Governor, judge of Court of Appeals, Feb., 1914.

CARO, MAURICE, Chelsea, Mass., re-elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

CERF, MARCEL, San Francisco, Calif., appointed, by Governor, judge of Superior Court in City and County of San Francisco, Sept., 1913.

CHOROSH, WM. H., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1913.


COHEN, BARNEY, Illinois, elected president of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada at its first annual convention, June, 1914.

COHEN, FRANKLIN MILES, Boston, Mass., appointed, by Governor, public administrator, Dec., 1913.

COHEN, HARRY, Chelsea, Mass., elected alderman, Dec. 12, 1913.

COHEN, HARRY, New York City, elected alderman in Bronx, Nov. 4, 1913.

COHEN, S. HOWARD, New York City, appointed chief clerk Board of Elections, Mch., 1914.

COHN, GEORGES, professor at Columbia University, receives Cross of Officer of Legion of Honor from French Government, Sept., 1913.

CUTLER, HARRY, Providence, R. I., presented with gold infantry badge by members of First Light Infantry Regiment, Sept. 29, 1913.


DOCKWEILER, ISIDORE B., Los Angeles, Calif., appointed, by President, member Board of Indian Commissioners, Dec., 1913.

ECKSTEIN, S. A., Milwaukee, Wis., appointed, by Mayor, member Safety Commission of Milwaukee, Mch., 1914.
EICHENBAUM, SAMUEL, Corning, O., re-elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1913.

EICHORN, EDW., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected alderman for Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1913.

EISNER, MARK, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

ELKUS, ABRAHAM I., New York City, appointed, by Governor, to represent State at fifth annual meeting of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Aug., 1913.

EYGES, LEON R., Boston, Mass., appointed assistant attorney-general, Jan., 1914.

FEIG, RALPH S., Mishawaka, Ind., elected judge, Feb., 1914.

FEINBERG, ISRAEL L., New York City, re-elected president Board of Coroners, Nov. 4, 1913.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM, New York City, appointed, by Mayor, secretary General Education Board, Dec., 1913.

FRANK, JACOB, appointed, by Governor, surgeon-general of Illinois National Guard, Jan., 1914.

FRANKFURTER, FELIX, Washington, D. C., appointed professor of law at Harvard University, Mch., 1914.


FRIEDBERG, J. WALTER, Cincinnati, O., nominated on committee of fifteen charter commissioners, to draw up charter for Cincinnati under new Ohio constitution, July, 1913.

FRIEDMAN, WM. S., rabbi, Denver, Colo., appointed, by Governor, member Colorado State Board of Charities and Correction for six years, Aug., 1913.

FURST, MICHAEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed, by Mayor, chairman commission for the revision of municipal court procedure, Oct., 1913.

GINSBURG, BERNARD, Detroit, Mich., elected president Detroit Public Library Board, Jan., 1914.

GOLDBERG, MARK, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

GOLDFogle, HENRY M., New York City, named as delegate to the International Parliamentary Union, convening at The Hague in December, July, 1913.

GOLDWATER, S. S., New York City, appointed, by Mayor, commissioner of health, Jan., 1914.

GOLDSWARTZ, A., Boston, Mass., appointed, by Mayor, official Jewish chaplain, Mch., 1914.

GREENBERG, ABRAHAM, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

GRIFENHAGEN, MAX S., New York City, elected sheriff of New York County, Nov. 4, 1913.
HARTMAN, GUSTAVE, New York City, appointed, by Mayor, justice of Municipal Court, to fill unexpired term of Judge Leon Sanders, resigned, Sept., 1913.

HARTMANN, MOSES, St. Louis, Mo., appointed, by Mayor, member Public Recreation Commission, Mch., 1914.

HEITMAN, HENRY, DOVER, N. J., re-elected member Board of Education, Mch., 1914.

HELLENSTEIN, H., New York City, elected coroner, Nov. 4, 1913.

HENRY, PHILIP S., New York City and Washington, D. C., appointed by Governor of North Carolina to investigate municipal governments, public utilities and conditions in Europe, May, 1914.

HERZBERG, Mrs. ELL, San Antonio, Tex., appointed, by Governor, chairman Texas Commission for the Panama Pacific Exposition, Feb., 1914.


HIRSCH, I. SETH, appointed full professor of Roentgenology at Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in New York City, May, 1914.


IGLAUER, SAMUEL, Cincinnati, O., nominated on committee of fifteen charter commissioners, to draw up charter for Cincinnati, under new Ohio constitution, July, 1913.

ILLTLEMAN, GEORGE H., elected member New York State Legislature from Kings County, November 4, 1913.

JACOBSON, LOUIS, New York City, elected alderman in Manhattan, Nov. 4, 1913.

JACOBSTEIN, MEYER, University of North Dakota, appointed professor of economics at University of Rochester, July, 1913.


JONAS, ABRAHAM, Oakland, Calif., elected president Oakland Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1914.


KASTOR, I., elected mayor, Evanston, Wyo., July, 1913.

KATZ, ARRAN J., Rochester, N. Y., elected president New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Nov., 1913.

KINDELBERGER, E. C., New York City, appointed assistant corporation counsel for New York City, May, 1914.

KOCHENDORFER, J., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1913.
LAUCHHEIMER, CHARLES H., colonel United States Marine Corps, elected president Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Jan., 1914.

LAZARUS, DAVID, reappointed port warden at city of New York, Mch., 1914.

LEDEBER, EPHRAIM, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed, by President, collector of Internal Revenue for First District of Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1913.

LEHMANN, HERBERT L., New York, appointed, by Governor, member of Banking Commission to Revise Banking Law of State, July, 1913.

LEDEEER, EPHRAIM, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed, by President, collector of Internal Revenue for First District of Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1913.

LEIHNER, WILLIAM, Hartford, Conn., elected, by Board of Fire Commissioners, city surgeon for the local firemen, Oct., 1913.

LEONARD, OSCAR, St. Louis, Mo., appointed, by Mayor, member advisory board to the St. Louis pageant commemorative of birth of St. Louis as a city one hundred and fifty years ago, Feb., 1914.

LEVENTRITT, DAVID, New York City, receives degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University, June, 1914.

LEVENTRITT, OLIVIA, New York City, appointed, by Mayor, member Board of Education, Dec., 1913.

LEVINTHAL, ISRAEL HERBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., receives degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the law school of New York University, June 10, 1914.

LEVY, AARON J., New York City, elected Municipal Court judge, Nov. 4, 1913.

LEVY, ABRAHAM M., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1913.

LEVY, GEORGE A., Pittsburgh, Pa., appointed, by Mayor, chief of Efficiency Division of Civil Service Commission, Feb., 1914.

LEWISOHN, SAMUEL A., New York City, appointed member Board of Parole, Mch., 1914.

LOEB, JACQUES, New York City, elected correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences in the section of anatomy and zoology, May, 1914.

MACK, JULIAN W., judge, assigned to United States Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill., Sept., 1913.

MARKS, MARCUS M., New York City, elected president of Borough of Manhattan, Nov. 4, 1913.

MARSHALL, LOUIS, New York City, appointed, by Governor, to represent State at fifth annual meeting of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Aug., 1913.

MENDEL, LAFAYETTE B., professor of physiological chemistry at Yale University, receives honorary degree of Doctor of Science from University of Michigan, July, 1913.

MENDOZA, JACOB, Revere, Mass., elected selectman, Mch., 1914.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, appointed, by President, ambassador to Turkey, Aug., 1913.
MORRIS, IRA NELSON, Chicago, Ill., appointed special commissioner to Italy in behalf of Panama Exposition, Nov., 1913; appointed ambassador to Sweden.

MOSKOWITZ, HENRY, appointed, by Mayor, chairman Municipal Civil Service Commission, Jan., 1914.

NEWMAN, CHARLES, Baltimore, Md., elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

PAM, HUGO, appointed judge of Appellate Court, Chicago, Ill., June, 1914.

PHILIPSON, DAVID, Cincinnati, O., receives honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from University of Cincinnati, June 13, 1914.


POUKER, HYMAN, New York City, elected alderman in Manhattan, Nov. 4, 1913.

PRAEGER, OTTO, appointed, by President, postmaster of Washington, D. C., Feb., 1914.

RUBIN, J. ROBERT, New York City, appointed second deputy police commissioner, Feb., 1914.

SACHS, SAMUEL, reappointed, by Mayor, for term of seven years, trustee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, Mch., 1914.
SCHAMBERG, Jay F., Philadelphia; Pa., appointed censor of County Medical Society, Feb., 1914.

SCHIMMEL, Henry, S., New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

SELLING, Ben, Portland, Ore., elected member State Legislature, May, 1914.

SHAPIRO, Isidore, Birmingham, Ala., elected to State Legislature, May, 1914.

SOBEL, Isadore, Erie, Pa., re-elected president National Association of Postmasters, at Denver, Colo, Aug. 9, 1913.

SOLOMON, Henry, New York City, reappointed, by Governor, president State Commission of Prisons, Apl., 1914.

SOLOMON, Leon, Louisville, Ky., appointed professor of theory and practice of medicine at the University of Louisville, June, 1914.

SPIEGEL, Frederick S., Cincinnati, O., elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1913.

STERN, Leopold, New York City, appointed, by Governor, member of Banking Commission to Revise Banking Law of State, July, 1913.

STRASSBURGER, Milton, Washington, D. C., appointed, by President, one of three Municipal Court judges of District of Columbia, Feb., 1914.

STRAUS, Oscar S., New York City, reappointed member Permanent Hague Tribunal of Peace for six years. Mch., 1914.

STRAUSS, Joseph, captain, appointed, by Secretary of Navy, chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Sept., 1913.

STRECKER, Chas. B., Boston, Mass., appointed temporary chairman State Democratic Convention, Oct., 1913; appointed, by President, assistant treasurer of United States, at Boston, Mch., 1914.

SUFRIFF, Solomon, New York City, elected member State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1913.

SWIG, Louis, Taunton, Mass., appointed, by Governor, associate District Court judge, July, 1913.


TREIBER, Jacob, Pine Bluff, Ark., elected president of the Arkansas Bar Association.

VOGEL, Martin, New York City, appointed, by President, to take charge of sub-treasury in New York, Oct., 1913.

WALLSTEIN, Leonard M., New York City, appointed, by Mayor, commissioner of accounts, June, 1914.

WARBURG, Paul M., New York City, nominated, by President, as the New York representative on the new Federal Reserve Board, May, 1914.

WEIL, Jacob, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1913.
WEINBERG, ETHAN ALLEN, Brooklyn, N. Y., commissioned as lieutenant-commander of Bulgarian Aero Legion, decorated by Sultan of Turkey with Order of Commandery of the Imperial Medjidieh, July, 1913.

WEINBERG, SAMUEL, Baltimore, Md., appointed, by Governor, coroner, Mch., 1914.

WEINSTOCK, HARRIS, Sacramento, Calif., appointed, by President, member National Commission on Industrial Relations, July, 1913.

WEINSTOCK, LEON C., New York City, appointed, by Governor, State Commissioner of Prisons, Mch., 1914.

WERTHEIM, MAURICE, New York City, reappointed, by Governor, associate member State Industrial Board, Apl., 1914.

WILE, IRA S., New York City, appointed, by Mayor, member Board of Education, Dec., 1913.


WOLFF, GEORGE J., Aberdeen, Wash., appointed, by Governor, member State Minimum Wage Conference, Mch., 1914.

ZEIMER, IRVING S., Stockton, Calif., appointed county health officer of San Joaquin County, Nov., 1913.

ZIGLER, ISIDOR, Omaha, Neb., elected president State Insanity Commission, Feb., 1914.

ZINNER, DAVID J., Cleveland, O., elected president pro tem. of City Council, Sept., 1913.

V

NECROLOGY


ABRAHAMS, EMANUEL, alderman, Chicago, Ill., aged 47, July 1, 1913.

ADLER, SELIGMAN J., merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 85, Mch. 26, 1914.


ALTMAN, BENJAMIN, merchant, New York City, aged 73, Oct. 7, 1913.

ANSORGE, MRS. NELLIE, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mch. 7, 1914.

APPEL, DANIEL M., colonel medical corps, United States Army, and a Fellow of American Medical Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, aged 59, Apl. 23, 1914.

BARON, ABRAHAM, journalist, St. Louis, Mo., aged 76, Mch. 28, 1914.

BAUER, SOLOMON H., rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 50, Aug. 8, 1913.
BAUM, ESTHER, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84, June 29, 1914.
BIEDELMAN, SIMON, merchant, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 86, May 29, 1914.
BLOCH, ABRAHAM, merchant and communal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 70, Mch. 23, 1914.
COBLENTZ, JOSHUA, rabbi, Bath Beach, N. Y., May 22, 1914.
COHEN, MRS. JUDITH, mother of Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 97, Feb. 6, 1914.
COHEN, RACHEL ETTING, musician, Baltimore, Md., aged 88, Sept. 28, 1913.
COHN, JACOB, former mayor of Seneca, Kan., Aug. 22, 1913.
COHN, SOLOMON A., coffee merchant, New York City, aged 51, May 27, 1914.
DAVIS, BARNETT, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 28, 1913.
EMANUEL, N. B., chevalier, assistant director of Grand Opera Company and musician of international note, Chicago, Ill., aged 66, June 2, 1914.
ERSHANSKY, L., rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70, June 8, 1914.
FELD, PHILIP, cotton planter and president Board of Trade, Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 11, 1913.
FISHELL, DAN S., theatrical manager, St. Louis, Mo., aged 37, Nov. 13, 1913.
FRANK, MRS. BERTHA RAYNER, philanthropist, Baltimore, Md., aged 66, Nov. 22, 1913.
FRANK, MORRIS, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 63, Nov., 1913.
FRIEDLICH, A., communal worker, Des Moines, Ia., aged 51, July 12, 1913.
FURTH, JACOB, banker, Seattle, Wash., June 2, 1914.
GALLICH, WM., communal worker, Butte, Mont., aged 84, Apl. 3, 1914.
GEISENBERG, SOLOMON, printer and journalist, Memphis, Tenn., aged 57, July 3, 1913.
GREENBAUM, HENRY, merchant, Seattle, Wash., aged 78, June 14, 1914.
GREENE, LOUIS L., communal worker, Providence, R. I., aged 60, May 31, 1914.
EVENTS IN 5674—UNITED STATES 163

GREENBAUM, HENRY, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 81, Feb. 2, 1914.

GREENEWALD, JOSEPH C., former Mayor, Bradford, Pa., Sept. 23, 1913.

GREENSFELDER, ISAAC, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 86, Nov. 28, 1913.

GREENWALL, HENRY, theatrical manager, New Orleans, La., aged 81, Nov. 27, 1913.

GROSS, CHARLES, colonel, Confederate Army, Memphis, Tenn., aged 69, Nov. 28, 1913.

GRUENING, EMIL, ophthalmologist and surgeon, New York City, aged 72, May 30, 1914.

HAMMEL, LEOPOLD, merchant, Mobile, Ala., aged 67, May 14, 1914.

HAMMERSTEIN, WILLIAM, theatrical manager, New York City, June 17, 1914.

HELD, ISAAC, chief deputy treasurer, Richmond, Va., Jan., 1914.


HEYMAN, DAVID, merchant, Confederate veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 76, Mch. 29, 1914.

HIRSCH, NATHAN, Confederate veteran, Shreveport, La., aged 73, Sept. 13, 1913.

HIRSH, ISAAC, Confederate veteran, member of School Board, Frederick, Md., aged 74, Aug. 12, 1913.

HIRSHEBERG, DAVID S., lawyer and communal worker, Oakland, Calif., aged 59, Nov. 22, 1913.

HYNEMAN, SAMUEL M., lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 60, May 2, 1914.

JACOBSON, NATHAN, professor of surgery, Syracuse, N. Y., aged 56, Sept. 16, 1913.

JAFFE, MOSES S., physician, Sacramento, Calif., aged 72, Oct. 22, 1913.


KAHAN, CHAYIM HIRSCH, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 66, July 23, 1913.

KAHN, MAURICE, communal worker, Montgomery, Ala., aged 72, May, 1914.

KAUFMAN, NATHAN G., councilman, Aberdeen, Wash., at Tacoma, aged 68, Jan., 1914.


KLINE, HENRY, Civil War veteran, Chicago, Ill., aged 80, Mch. 12, 1914.


Krauss, Moses, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 73, Jan., 1914.

Langsdorf, Isidor, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 48, Mch. 21, 1914.

Langstadter, Isaiah B., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 67, June 12, 1914.

Leman, Moses H., Civil War veteran, New Brighton, S. I., aged 80, Sept. 7, 1913.

Leucht, Isaac L., rabbi, New Orleans, La., aged 70, June 11, 1914.

Levin, Samuel, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 74, Oct. 18, 1913.


Levy, Isaac, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 86, Feb. 21, 1914.

Lieber, Nathan, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 63, May 8, 1914.

Lindower, Abraham, captain in Fire Department, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1913.

Loble, Henry, merchant, communal worker, Helena, Mont., July 10, 1913.


Manischewitz, David Behr, communal worker, Cincinnati, O., Mch. 8, 1914.

Marshall, Jacob, philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84, Feb. 27, 1914.

Marwil, Nathan, communal worker, Detroit, Mich., June 7, 1914.

Marx, Simon, gynecologist and obstetrician, New York City, aged 49, June 23, 1914.

Mayer, Ben R., merchant and communal worker, Baton Rouge, La., aged 59, May 3, 1914.


Messing, Henry J., rabbi emeritus, St. Louis, Mo., aged 65, Sept. 12, 1913.

Meyers, Aaron, city treasurer, Helena, Ark., aged 72, May 3, 1914.

Michael, Elias, merchant and communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 59, Sept. 15, 1913.

Mogulesco, Sigmund, actor, New York City, aged 56, Feb. 4, 1914.

Mosler, Max, colonel, Civil War, Cincinnati, O., aged 71, Mch. 27, 1914.
NATHAN, NATHAN, merchant, Fort Smith, Ark., at Chicago, Ill., aged 75, June 11, 1914.

NEUSTADT, ISAAC ELCHANAN, rabbi, Indianapolis, Ind., July 23, 1913.

NEWHOUSE, MRS. ABIGAIL, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 95, Apr. 1, 1914.

NUSSBAUM, ABRAHAM, communal worker, New York City, aged 68, Dec. 12, 1913.

OSORIO, ISIDORE, inventor and lawyer, New York City, aged 74, Jan. 2, 1914.

OSOVOITZ, JOSHUA E., rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75, Oct. 25, 1913.


PRETZFELDER, HENRY, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 76, Mch. 9, 1914.


RAPPAPORT, PHILIP, founder of Indianapolis German Telegraph-Tribune, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 69, Dec. 7, 1913.

REESE, ABRAHAM, Confederate veteran, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., aged 74, Feb. 24, 1914.

RICE, HENRY, communal worker and member of New York Chamber of Commerce, New York City, at West End, N. J., aged 79, June 7, 1914.

ROBINSON, HARRIS, scholar and author, Springfield, Mass., aged 52, July 18, 1913.

ROSENBAUM, DAVID, Civil War veteran, mail clerk, Cincinnati, O., at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 60, Mch. 14, 1914.

ROSENBERG, ABRAHAM S., Civil War veteran, Pine Bluff, Ark., aged 88, Feb. 11, 1914.

ROSENBLATT, MAX, communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 58, May 16, 1914.

ROSENTHAL, JOSEPH W., former police commissioner, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1914.


ROTHSCHILD, ELIAS, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 65, June 17, 1914.

ROTTENBERG, JULIUS, banker and philanthropist, Boston, Mass., aged 55, June 7, 1914.

SALOMON, EDWARD S., general and lawyer, former governor of Washington Territory, aged 77, July 18, 1913.

SANDUSKY, MRS. HANNAH, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 86, Nov. 11, 1913.

SAPHIRSTEIN, JACOB, editor and publisher, New York City, aged 60, June 1, 1914.

SCHLOSS, SELIGMAN, philanthropist, Detroit, Mich., aged 83, Sept. 1, 1913.

SEEGER, LOUIS, merchant, aged 66, New York City, May 3, 1914.

SEIGSBERG, ABRAHAM, broker, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 73, Feb. 15, 1914.


SIGISMUND, JAMES MORDAUNT, retired surgeon, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 75, Sept. 24, 1913.

SILBERBERG, DAVID, merchant, New York City, at Strassburg, Alsace, aged 64, May 28, 1914.

SILVER, HERMAN, State Bank commissioner, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug., 1913.

SILVERSTEIN, LOUIS, rabbi, New Orleans, La., aged 75, Mch. 23, 1914. 

SOREL, JAMES H., novelist and journalist, Chicago, Ill., aged 82, Aug. 10, 1913.

SPIRO, JACOB, rabbi, New York City, aged 66, Mch. 21, 1914.

STEAFNS, BENJAMIN, communal worker, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 71, Aug. 29, 1913.

STEIN, DAVID W., communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 68, Aug. 29, 1913.

STEIN, SIMON H., communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 39.

STEINMAN, ABRAHAM, communal worker, New York City, aged 75, Jan. 18, 1914.


STERNE, ANSEL, Confederate veteran, Anniston, Ala., Feb., 1914.

STIX, WILLIAM, philanthropist and communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 77, June 12, 1914.


TANNENBAUM, ABNER, journalist, New York City, aged 65, July 24, 1913.

TAUSSIG, WILLIAM, Ethical Culture leader, St. Louis, Mo., aged 87, July 11, 1913.

TEFFER, SAMUEL, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 57, July 25, 1913.

TORSAS, PHILIP, merchant, Confederate veteran, New York City, aged 77, Dec. 2, 1913.

TOMASCHEFSKY, PHILIP, theatrical manager, Centerville, N. Y., aged 69, Dec. 20, 1913.

TOUFF, GUSTAVE, scholar, Cincinnati, O., aged 74, Oct. 7, 1913.

TRAUGOTT, ABRAHAM, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo., aged 50, Mch. 1, 1914.

TROST, JACOB, Civil War veteran, Cincinnati, O., aged 71, Dec. 5, 1913.

TUBMAN, PINCUS, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1913.
VEHON, ABRAHAM, merchant, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 78, May 22, 1914.
WEIL, LEOPOLD, manufacturer, Lawrence, L. I., June 19, 1914.
WEINGART, ISAAC, manufacturer and philanthropist, New York City, aged 40, Nov. 6, 1913.
WESTHEIMER, ISAAC, member of school board, Titusville, Pa., aged 66, Feb. 21, 1914.
WOLF, MRS. ELIAS, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, Dec. 25, 1913.
WOLODARSKY, MYER, former professor of Russian and Hebrew at Yale University, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 53, Mch. 6, 1914.
YAFFA, JACOB, rabbi, Haverhill, Mass., aged 72, Sept. 8, 1913.
ZALKIND, B., rabbi, New York City, aged 61, Oct. 24, 1913.
ZUNSER, ELIAKUM, Yiddish poet, New York City, aged 77, Sept. 22, 1913.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA

GENERAL: August. At Asmara, Erytrea, local police official Antioco Scanu conducts search at synagogue on account of ritual murder charge.

SCHOOL FOR THE FALASHAS: March 8. At Frankfort, meeting of pro-Falashas Committee; chairman, Dr. Margolies, and Jacques Faitlowitch present; Zionist Actions Comité, the Agudas Yisroel, and the Union of German Jews officially represented; meeting decides on immediate creation of a fund of fifty thousand francs for erection of schools for the Falashas, and on guarantee of an annual income of between thirty thousand and thirty-five thousand francs for the maintenance of the schools.

ARGENTINA

ELECTION

DICKMANN, ENRIQUE, Buenos Aires, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, May, 1914.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GENERAL

September. At annual meeting of Melbourne Jewish Philanthropic Society, the president suggests the establishment of a
settlement for the instruction of immigrants in agriculture.—

**November.** Colony of nine Russian Jewish families coming from Russia and Palestine are settled in Shepparton, Victoria, by Melbourne Jews headed by I. Jacobs, an Australian member of the Jewish Territorial Organization (ITO).—**February.** Because Jewish boys who recently came to Melbourne did not remain on the farms on which they were placed, authorities decide “that the Semitic race is not adapted to farming,” and instruct British agents to send no more Jewish boys.—**April.** At Sydney, during strike of slaughterers, butchers provide one depot for kosher supplies for the convenience of Jews.

**APPOINTMENTS**


**Gerson, Julius**, Brisbane, appointed justice of the peace, Aug., 1913.

**Isaacson, Isidore**, Melbourne, appointed commander of the Fiftieth Senior Cadet Battalion, Sept., 1913.

**Levy, Daniel**, Sydney, appointed representative of the Legislative Assembly on the Senate of the University of Sydney, Oct., 1913.

**Monash, John**, Victoria, appointed brigadier-general to command Thirteenth Brigade of Infantry, Aug., 1913.

**NECROLOGY**


**Montague, Davis S.**, accountant, North Otago, New Zealand, aged 71, Aug., 1913.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**

**I**

**GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS**

**Beilis Case:**—**October 3.** At Vienna, at Congress of authorities on criminal medicine, Professor Zinke (Kiel) ridicules ritual murder theory in conclusions of Professor Sikorsky in Beilis indictments. Professors Haberda (Vienna), Unger (Bonn), and Frenkel (Berlin) agree with Professor Zinke.—**4.** At Budapest, protest condemning attitude of Russian Government signed by prominent men, among them M. Benedel, Minister of Education,
and former Ministers Berchevichi, Lukasch, Graf, and Aponyi; personal protest by Reformed Bishop Balthasar.—6. At Vienna, protest meeting organized by executive of Jewish community.—9. At Budapest, at instance of Chief Rabbi, a declaration, sworn to by seven hundred rabbis, published, declaring that no Jewish sect uses blood for religious purposes. Copy forwarded to court at Kieff through Russian consul.—At Prague, remarkable protest, signed by Czechs of high social standing, published; among signers are members of Austrian Parliament and of Bohemian Diet, professors of the Czech University and at the Polytechnic High School, magistrates, artists, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and Roman Catholic priests.—At Czernowitz, Lemberg, Prague, and Cracow, Jews protest.—28. At Vienna, Jewish deputy in Lower House offers interpellation asking whether the Government was prepared to make representations to Russian Government, calling attention to grave dangers threatening Jews in Russia and requesting it to take prompt measures to avert them.—The Egyenloseg, Budapest, publishes letter from Dr. Csernoch, Prince Primate of Hungary, refuting the blood libel.—November. At Budapest, protest meetings called by Maccabaeans and other societies.—11. At Budapest, mass-meeting adopts resolutions of protest.—At Vienna, sensation created by statement in clerical anti-Jewish paper, the Reichspost, to effect that Old Testament commanded Jews to commit ritual murder. Representatives of Archbishop request editor to withdraw statement.—The Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, opens Beilis Fund; contributions received from many Russians.—February. At Vienna, the Israelitische Allianz publishes appeal for contributions to a fund to help Beilis to become self-supporting.

GENERAL:—July. Hungarian House of Deputies passes Sabbath Closing Bill, prohibiting Jews who observe Saturday as Sabbath from opening their shops all day Sunday.—Serious rioting occurs at Czernowitz University between Jewish and German students, in course of which combatants on both sides are injured. Police restore order.—Austro-Hungarian consul-general at Salonica appeals to his Government for help for Jews at Serres.—Galician anti-Jewish agitators attempt to extend Russian-Polish boycott, with encouragement of Roman Catholic clergy, who make incendiary speeches against the Jews.

August. At Ferenzi, Hungary, Jews accused of ritual murder in connection with dedication of new synagogue.—Society of Polish Archeologists and Polish Society of Architects decide to restore synagogue built in 1579 at Przemysl, Galicia.—At Rank-Fured, Hungary, watering place, Count Paul Haller, inspector, prohibits renting of rooms to Jews.—Governor of Galicia orders police to arrest all male persons liable for military service who at-
attempt emigration and to send them to their homes.—Jewish boy scouts from Lemberg, while on march, save small town from destruction by fire. Eight boys badly burnt.

**SEPTEMBER.** Hungarian Government creates high school for training of cantors as an adjunct to the Government Seminary for Rabbis and Teachers. Dr. Joseph Banoczi, of Budapest, appointed director.—At Budapest, city council grants request of Jewish booksellers and dealers in Jewish sacred objects to be allowed to keep shops open longer than the statutory hour for fifteen days prior to and fifteen days after Rosh ha-Shanah.—At Cracow, Jewish cabmen seek to remove disability which forbids them to work outside of Jewish quarter.

**OCTOBER.** Galicians start boycott against Jews similar to that existing in Russian Poland; owing to fusion between the All-Poles and Christian Socialists, the agitation assumes a dangerous character.—At Budapest, grave conflict concerning representation of Jews in the Hungarian House of Magnates, because Orthodox and Reform Jews have separate candidates, each class claiming to be the real representatives of Jewish faith.—23. At Budapest, in interview by the Jewish organ, the Egyenlöseg, George Mavrocordato, Roumanian minister, Vienna, states that territory ceded to Roumania may be regarded as separate part of country under special laws.

**NOVEMBER.** In Galicia, negotiations between the Poles and Ruthenians on reform of the franchise, aiming to exclude Jews from representation in the provincial Diet, adjourned, although it is alleged that the Ruthenian leaders have come to a secret understanding with the Governor-General; are only withholding their support in the hope of getting more than the Poles are now ready to grant them.—17. At Prague, rector of Czech University refuses to admit number of Russian Jewish students who applied for matriculation, because their certificates contain no mark as to their proficiency in knowledge of Judaism.—Herr Breiter, Christian member of Austrian Parliament of Polish Democratic Party, interpellates Minister of Interior on boycotting of Jewish doctors in Vienna hospitals, including those with Jewish wards endowed by Jews.

**DECEMBER.** At Vienna, Count von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to suggestion of Hungarian delegation, that the Powers that were parties to Berlin Treaty take joint action to obtain equality of treatment for Jews in Roumania, says he does not believe that the Powers could be induced to take such action.—Hungarian delegation vote by large majority to take note of Count Berchtold’s declaration, that in matters concerning Article 44 of the Berlin Treaty the Powers signatory to the Treaty can intervene effectively only by united
EVENTS IN 5674—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

action.—At Vienna, Social League of Jewish Doctors formed to safeguard interests of physicians.—At Lemberg, city council agrees to lease restaurant in the Stryrer Park, belonging to the corporation, to a firm of brewers, stipulating not only that all the rooms be kept clean, but also that Polish be sole medium of conversation. Yiddish strictly prohibited.—22. At Czernowitz, Minister Heinold, in reply to deputation petitioning for recognition of the Jews as a nationality to have its own electoral college, states that such recognition would be unacceptable to Jews in other provinces.

JANUARY 10. Hungarian Government makes plans to establish a governmental liquor monopoly. Thousands of Jews engaged in this business may be ruined by the action.—12. Interpellation by Dr. Straucher in Lower Chamber states that Roumanian Jewish question ceased to be an internal affair of Roumania since the signing of the Berlin Treaty; that Roumania is answerable to the signatory Powers for its fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin.—At Körös, conference of delegates of Jews in Croatia and Slavonia demand equal civil and political rights and repeal of law of 1907, so that conversions from other religions to Judaism be legal.—26. At Ropczyce (Galicia), a Christian co-operative stores society founded. Many Jews will be affected economically by this.

FEBRUARY 1. At Cracow, Nahum Sokoloff prevented from delivering address by Polish students and police, who fear attack on Polish boycott.—2. At Maramaras Gross-Sziget, head constable fined one hundred kronen for sending officials to smear tables, tools, doors, etc., of Jewish butcher shops with lard, in order to compel butchers to cleanse shops, which, in his opinion, were not kept clean enough.—9. At Zloczow and at Zolkiev, the local Zionist party succeeds in electing four members to each of the municipal councils.—Count Goluchowsky promises aid to Land-Marshall of Galicia and deputation of Jewish representatives, who protest against proposed amalgamation of Jewish constituencies with Christian villages, advocated by the Poles in order to reduce Jewish representation in the Diet.—16. The Emperor, upon petition of Ludwig Gross for exemption from serving as reservist, because he is sole support of large family, orders secretary to give Gross family three thousand kronen from his privy purse.—20. Government submits to Croatian Diet a draft of law providing for a uniform mode of oath to be sworn in law courts, so that the oath “more Judaico” may be abolished.

MARCH 2. Galician Diet adopts new electoral bill according to which Jews will have a smaller representation than entitled to by the population. They will be represented by a minimum of ten deputies in Diet, with possibility of securing fifteen seats as a
maximum.—At Prague, Friedrich Kaufman, president of Chamber of Advocates, contributes two hundred and fifty thousand kronen to fund for indigent widows and orphans of lawyers.—At Stanislav (Galicia), sixteen Jews charged with decoying Jewish woman about to be converted to Christianity. The accused were her relatives. Fifteen are acquitted and one is sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment.—16. The Reichspost, Vienna, leading organ of Christian Socialists, publishes editorial article of seven columns entitled "Anti-Semitism" as forerunner of elections to municipal council. Liberal organs attempt no defense.—Hungarian Government considering question of sanctioning the statutes of the Zionist Federation and of the Territorial Organization of the country.—At Lemberg, Dr. Ashkenazi calls attention of Galician Diet to position of Jews in the country, charging Government with neglecting to alleviate misery of Jewish population.—At Lemberg, Jews protest to Government against order of director of State Gymnasium prohibiting them from sitting by themselves on specially designated "Jewish benches."

II

JEWSH COMMUNAL LIFE

AUGUST

1. Owing to dissensions between Zionists and "Assimilationists," number of Jews in new Galician Diet reduced from five to four.—25. At Vienna, conference for spread of the Hebrew language.—At Vienna, Academic Society of Spanish Jews appeals to Spanish Jews, particularly those of Turkey, to hold a conference at Vienna during sitting of Zionist Congress.—29. At Vienna, at conference of Russian Zionists, Dr. Zabutinsky severely criticises present leaders of Russian Zionists for inattention to Jewish questions, their lack of initiative in modern Jewish problems; denounces the Razsviet for its pessimistic tone on new proposals for advancement of Zionism; and Central Zionist Committee of Russia for inaction in connection with Polish boycott of Jews.

SEPTEMBER 3-10. International Zionist Congress, Vienna. David Wolffsohn elected president. Sensation caused by message from Dr. Nordau criticising organization for tendency to deviate from political principles formulated by Herzl. Delegates and ten thousand sympathizers visit grave of Herzl. Dr. Moses Gaster, London, repudiates charge made in the London Times that the Zionist organization was at work in Palestine to further German influence. A vote of confidence is given to the administration, but its request for banking control is refused. Congress decides to establish a Jewish University at Jerusalem; one hundred thousand dollars collected at Congress, David Wolffsohn subscribing
EVENTS IN 5674—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

twenty-five thousand dollars. Dispute on control of bank compromised by increasing representation of executive on directorate of bank. Resolutions adopted calling for equal rights for all Jews in newly constituted Balkan States and protesting against the blood accusation in the Beilis case.—At Vienna, prominent Jews, including Chief Rabbi Güdemann and Dr. Alfred Kohn, sign circular in which support is solicited for establishment of kitchen where free meals will be given to poor Jewish school children in Jerusalem.—5. At Vienna, Hebrew Conference elects Professor Solomon Schechter honorary president. Dr. Klausner protests against proposal of poet Byalik, that all works by Jews be translated into Hebrew, objecting to those in which conversions figure. Resolution adopted requesting Zionists to elect new members of committees only from candidates able to speak Hebrew, but retaining all old members wishing to remain on committees.—At Vienna, Union of Sephardic Jews established for purpose of organizing and founding a Rabbinical Seminary.—At Budapest, first National Congress of Hungarian ITOists held.

OCTOBER 10. At Cholojow (Galicia), panic in synagogue causes death of sixteen women, and number of others seriously injured.—At Vienna, synagogue, erected in honor of Emperor Francis Joseph I and so named, dedicated.

NOVEMBER. At Czernowitz, council of the Jewish community decides that Hebrew is to be the language of instruction in religious schools and is to be taught according to the Ibrit be-Ibrit method.—21. Conference of Jewish Socialist Party, Cracow, controlled by "Assimilationists," results in secession of nationalist Jewish elements, who organize a Nationalist Jewish Socialist Party, with headquarters at Lemberg.—At Budapest, Jewish Society Ha-Safah formed for purpose of promoting knowledge of Hebrew language, literature, and science.

DECEMBER. At Vienna, municipal authorities sanction re-erection of the Yeshibah destroyed by fire at Pressburg, on its former site.—30. Mendel Titinger leaves fortune of one million dollars to Jewish community in Czernowitz.

JANUARY 1. Vienna Cultusgemeinde, headed by Dr. Stern, decides to withhold financial support promised to Haifa Technicum, until the directors reconsider their decision to have German the predominant language.

FEBRUARY 9. The Vienna Jewish community appoints a standing Palestine committee on plea of Zionists; profound impression created by Zionists' argument that Palestine is increasing in importance as a refuge for the emigrants from Russia, and the Jewish settlements in Palestine are increasing the prestige of the Jewish people. Committee subsequently discharged by President Stern, who states that its appointment was opposed to statutes of
community (Feb. 16).—Morawitz, president of Anglo-Bank of Vienna, bequeaths one-half million crowns (one hundred thousand dollars) for philanthropic purposes.

MARCH 16. At Vienna, Galician Jewish students protest against Polish boycott and oppression to which Jews in Galicia are exposed.—At Budapest, the Maccabean College Association and the Society of Jewish Technical Students Bar Kochba establish “mensae,” where Jewish students may obtain meals free or at half price.—20. Movement on foot to secure equality for Jewish religion in Croatia.—Deputation from the Hungarian Zionist Organization, consisting of the president and members, wait on president of the Ministry, Count Stefan Tisza, and Ministry of Interior, Johan von Sandor, in connection with legalizing the statutes of the Zionist Organization.—23. Protest by Dr. Ashkenazi, deputy for Brody, against the political injustice done to Jews of Galicia by rearrangement of the electoral constituencies.—Special Patronage Committee to be appointed to alleviate the material distress of the Galician Jews.—Senate of Lemberg University agrees to recognize the representative committee of the Jewish students, who reported fact at their annual meeting.

APRIL 3. Austrian judge publicly rebukes three young “Teutonic” students who insult Jewish fellow-student and refuse him “satisfaction” by duel.—Austrian Government temporarily suspends its strict enforcement of laws relating to immigration in Galicia, owing to the terrible economic conditions from which the population, especially Jews, now suffer.—10. Jewish Volksverein in the Leopoldstadt resolves to interest itself on behalf of Jewish peddlers of Vienna by raising a loan fund toward which a considerable sum has been subscribed, and will place at their disposal its legal advice bureau.—18. Society for the Statistics of the Jews of Galicia founded at Lemberg.—19. At Vienna, the Deutsches Volksblatt complains of Jews receiving preferential treatment on part of the judicial bench, in matter of Jews being insulted and then refused satisfaction of duel.—24. Program of new political party of a radical democratic character, founded in Galicia by two members of Austrian Parliament, Ernst Breiter and Heinrich Reitzes, expressly demands recognition of Jewish nationality.—Adolf Klein and Bernard Singer, of Budapest, found a fortnightly journal, Autonomia, in Hungarian, German, and Yiddish, for purpose of propagating the idea of a unified cultural autonomy for Hungarian Jewry.—25. By ministerial decree Austrian cabinet has forbidden emigration of youths and men under age of thirty-four. They will not be permitted to cross the frontier unless they can produce a passport, which local authorities will issue only to applicants who can show they have performed their military service, and are passed into the “Landsturm,” the last line of reserves for home defense.
MAY. New electoral law of Hungarian Parliament sanctions a redivision of the constituencies by which districts inhabited by Jews have been broken up by native Jews, so as to render impossible the foundation of Jewish majorities.—At Vienna, the Chevra Kadisha celebrates one hundred and fifty years of existence.—Council of Lemberg Jewish community decides to convene conference of Jewish communities of Galicia to deliberate on defense measures against the boycott and on question of organization of the communities.—Dr. Kameny, lawyer, at Galszecs (Hungary), bequeaths three hundred thousand kronen to Jewish and Masonic charities.—At Cracow, Polish newspaper founded for purpose of propagating the economic boycott of Jews.—At Sobara, Hungary, fire renders hundreds of Jewish families homeless.

JUNE 5. Death of Josef Poezer, burgomaster of Vienna, a notorious anti-Semitic leader.—At Marburg, conference of the Austrian University Students' Unions resolve to abandon the so-called Waidhofen principle, which forbids "giving satisfaction" to Jews by duel.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDER, BERNHARD, appointed dean of faculty of philosophy at Budapest University, June, 1914.
ASHKENAZI, H., Brody, returned to Galician Diet, July, 1913.
BAUMGARTEN, ISIDOR, receives, from Emperor-King, the Order of the Iron Crown, Second Class, Mch., 1914.
EPSTEIN, YEHUDA, awarded great gold medal of the spring exhibition of pictures in Vienna, May, 1914.
FEJER, LADISLAUS, Hungary, appointed, by Emperor-King, ministerial councillor, Jan., 1914.
FRANKEL, HEINRICH, Budapest, appointed member of House of Magnates, May, 1914.
FRANKEL, WILHELM, Budapest, appointed member of House of Magnates, May, 1914.
FRIED, ALFRED H., Vienna, receives degree of Honorary Doctor from University of Leyden, Aug., 1913.
GOLDMAN, ARTHUR, Vienna, receives, from Emperor, title of departmental councillor, Jan., 1914.
GARRY, MAX, Budapest, raised to rank of magnate by Hungarian Government, Jan., 1914.
GREENSTEIN, ———, elected burgomaster of Choderov (Galicia), Aug., 1913.
HATVANY, BARON BELA DEUTSCH DE, appointed member of Hungarian House of Magnates, Mch., 1914.
Heltai, Franz, chief burgomaster, Budapest, elected honorary citizen of forty-two towns in Hungary, July 11, 1913.

Kaplus, J. P., appointed real extraordinary professor of University of Vienna, Feb., 1914.


Kiss, Joseph, poet, receives, from Emperor, the Commander's Cross of the Francis Joseph Order, June, 1914.

Klein, Solomon, appointed real extraordinary professor of University of Vienna, Feb., 1914.

Kohn, Adolph, Vienna, appointed judge of Superior Court (Oberlandesgerichtsrat), July 24, 1913.

Lewenstein, Dr., Lemberg, elected representative of Commercial Chamber to Galician Diet, July, 1913.

Neumann, Herman, appointed extraordinary professor of University of Vienna, Feb., 1914.

Ritt, Dr., Brody, elected representative of Commercial Chamber to Galician Diet, July, 1913.

Salam, Jeschua M., rabbi of Sephardic Congregation in Sarajevo, receives the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph, May, 1914.

Sare, Dr., Cracow, elected representative of Commercial Chamber to Galician Diet, July, 1913.

Szili, Adolph von, Budapest, appointed Royal Hungarian counsellor in recognition of his services to scientific literature, May, 1914.

Weiselsberger, Dr., elected mayor of Czernowitz, Bukowina, Nov., 1913.


Weszél, Samuel, chief rabbi of the Austro-Hungarian Congregation, Sarajevo, receives, from Emperor, the Knight’s Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph, May, 1914.

IV

NECROLOGY

Alexander, Jonas, communal worker and financier, Agram, aged 82, Feb. 21, 1914.

Bacher, WM., scholar, Budapest, aged 64, Dec. 25, 1913.

Brunner, Lucien, former member of city council, Vienna, aged 62, Apr. 30, 1914.

Deutsch, Josef Hatvani, baron, member of Hungarian House of Magnates, Bad Nauheim, July 11, 1913.

Fischer, Albert S., pedagogue, Vienna, aged 82, Jan. 1914.

Fischer, Joseph, printer and publisher, Cracow, aged 73, Apr. 3, 1914.
GOMPERZ, MAX VON, financier, Vienna, aged 91, Dec. 11, 1913.
GROSSMAN, MAX, a founder of Social-Democratic organization, Budapest, Aug. 15, 1913.
HAHN, MORITZ, imperial councillor, Prague, aged 76, Nov., 1913.
HELTAI, FRANZ, mayor, Budapest, aged 52, Aug. 15, 1913.
HERZBERG-FRANKEL, SIGMUND, professor University of Czernowitz, Vienna, Oct. 10, 1913.
HIRSCHFELD, ROBERT, musical composer and director of Mozart School, Salzburg, Apl., 1914.
LIEBEN, ADOLF, chemist, Vienna, aged 88, June 7, 1914.
POPPER, DAVID, musician, Budapest, aged 70, Aug. 8, 1913.
ROSENBERG, JULIUS, Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, Budapest, aged 58, Mch., 1914.
SCHMIEDL, ADOLF, rabbi, Vienna, aged 93, Nov. 14, 1913.
SINGER, SIGISMOND, journalist and life member of Hungarian House of Magnates, Vienna, aged 62, July 11, 1913.
SPIRA, HIRSCH, rabbi, Munkacs, Oct., 1913.
STEIF, JOSEPH, rabbi, Brünn, aged 73, Mch. 2, 1914.
STROSS, EMMANUEL, communal worker, Vienna, Nov. 7, 1913.
VAMBERY, ARMINIUS, traveler and Orientalist, Budapest, aged 82, Sept. 15, 1913.

BELGIUM

BEILIS CASE

November. Russian Minister to Belgium protests against pro-Beilis meetings in that country, characterizing them as an intervention in affairs not relating to Belgium. In consequence, authorities cancel meetings at Brussels, Liège, Antwerp, and Ghent.

NECROLOGY

BAMBERGER, SALOMON, rabbi, Brussels, aged 48, Sept., 1913.
LEVY, LUCIEN, communal worker, Brussels, June 11, 1914.
WIENER, SAM, Senator, Brussels, aged 63, Apl. 10, 1914.

BULGARIA

GENERAL

July. Chief Rabbi telegraphs Elkan N. Adler, London: "Several more thousands of Jewish families are destitute, in consequence of new mobilization. Distress indescribable. Continuance of relief work essential."—16. The Moscow Russkoe Slovo has wire from Salonica to effect that Chief Rabbi of Salonica appeals to Chief Rabbis of Vienna, Berlin, London, and Paris, to protest in suitable manner against Bulgarian anti-Jewish atroci-
ties.—The St. Petersburg Retch reports wire from Vienna, stating, "Pogrom in Serres is indescribable. Jews and Mussulmans chief sufferers. Rabbi telegraphs to Salonica that synagogue, school, and hundreds of Jewish houses are burnt, and poor without shelter. Bulgarians accuse Greeks of atrocities at Drama and Pravisht, declaring them acts of Greek provocation.—SEPTEMBER. As towns of Dedeagatch, Xanthi, and Gumuldjina have reverted to Bulgaria in conformity with Treaty of Bucharest, Jews of those towns, following example of Mohammedans, Greeks, and Armenians, abandon their homes to settle in Ottoman or Greek territory.—At Sofia, Chief Rabbi, Ehrenpreis, in presence of two cabinet ministers and the Mayor of Sofia, welcomes Jewish soldiers returned from wars.—12. Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden informed that inhabitants of Strumitza, fearing its occupation by Bulgarians, set fire to town and then flee. One hundred families go to Salonica and Doiran.—NOVEMBER 2. At Sofia, Jewish Consistory organizes protest meeting against ritual murder accusation in Beilis case in connection with memorial services for soldiers who fell in war.—DECEMBER. At Rustchuk, Jewish People's Bank, Limited, established.—FEBRUARY. King Ferdinand expresses to Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis his indignation at blood libel, and congratulates Jews on acquittal of Beilis.—At Sofia, Bourgas, and Varna, Jews are elected to the councils of the Chambers.—MARCH. At Sofia, committee formed under leadership of Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis to establish an asylum for destitute orphans of Bulgarian Jewish soldiers of Balkan War.—Government decides that instruction in Hebrew and the Jewish religion be made compulsory for all Jewish children attending the State schools, and will propose to Parliament that schools maintained by Jewish communities receive Government grants.—MAY 8. Movement to retain Dr. Ehrenpreis as Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, assumes definite shape and will be main question at Congress of Jewish communities for which delegates are being appointed.

HONOR

Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis receives, from King, Cross of Commander of the National Order of Civil Merit.

CANADA

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

BEILIS CASE:—OCTOBER. Winnipeg City Council protests against trial of Beilis on charge of ritual murder. Resolution sent to Russian Consul at Montreal.—13. At Toronto, resolution drafted by Alderman Anderson and endorsed by City Council, protesting against Beilis case.—13-15. At Toronto, Synod of

**GENERAL:**—

**JULY 14.** At Toronto, riot occurs when Rev. Henry Singer, superintendent of Toronto Jewish mission, conducts open-air service.—18. At Lachine, Sunday-closing law enforced.—Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, decide to employ Jewish female teachers who possess necessary certificates. In schools where these teachers are employed and where majority of pupils are Jews, Christian pupils are to receive their religious instruction from a minister of their own faith.—

**AUGUST 15.** At Three Rivers, Bishop Cloutier, in speech at Congress of the Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne Francaise, deplores irreligion in Canada; mentions Jews as harmful to religion and morals.—25. Body of one hundred and twenty-five Russians and Galicians held at Quebec for deportation as likely to become public charges.—

**OCTOBER 22.** Quebec Libel Case (see July 18) dismissed with costs.—

**NOVEMBER 4.** Baron de Hirsch Legislative Committee decides to appeal Quebec Libel Case and, if necessary, have it tried in England.—**FEBRUARY.** At Ottawa, the Superintendent of Immigration announces that regulation excluding immigrants from countries that issue passports and penal certificates who fail to produce the same, which applied formerly only to Italian immigrants, shall now apply also to immigrants from Russia.—19. Establishment of the Canadian Jewish Chronicle.—26. At Winnipeg, City Council adopts resolution calling on the Dominion Government to restrict immigration temporarily owing to large extent of unemployment in the west. Jewish meetings of protest held under chairmanship of Alderman Skoletar.

**JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE**

**SEPTEMBER 19.** Congregations Shaare Zedek and Shaare Shomayim of Winnipeg amalgamated.—**OCTOBER.** Campaign against
Jewish low comedian begun by various Jewish communities of Canada.—November 25. At Montreal, jubilee of Baron de Hirsch Institute celebrated.—December 19. At Winnipeg, dedication of Esther Robinson Jewish Orphanage.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Blumenthal, ———, re-elected alderman, St. Louis Ward, Montreal, Apr., 1914.
Corbin, Sam, Canara, elected mayor, Dec., 1913.
Hirshovitz, A. E., rabbi, Aberdeen, nominated as member of East Rand School Board, Aug., 1913.
Jacobs, S. W., K. C., appointed counsel by New York State in Thaw case, Sept., 1913.
Rubenstein, Louis, elected alderman, St. Lawrence Ward, Montreal, Apt., 1914.
Schulitz, Samuel D., Vancouver, B. C., appointed assistant county judge for Vancouver District, Dec., 1913.
Singer, L. M., Toronto, elected alderman, Feb., 1914.

NECROLOGY

Abrahams, Samuel, manufacturers' agent, Montreal, aged 68, Nov. 29, 1913.
Scherman, Julius, communal worker, Montreal, Sept. 12, 1913.
Wilenksy, Simon, founder of the Canadian Eagle, Montreal, at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1913.

CHINA

April. At Shanghai, Jacob Elias Sassoon, Bart., contributes one hundred and fifty thousand rupees for erection of a synagogue and school.—John Salomon, Singapore, receives, from German Emperor, Order of the Red Eagle, Apr., 1914.

DENMARK

July. Edward Brandes appointed Minister of Finance.—October. George Brandes, Copenhagen, invited to lecture before St. Petersburg Society of Arts, refused admission into Russia because he is a Jew.—December. Oscar Siesbye, professor of Latin, Copenhagen, dies, aged 81.—March 29. Centenary of emancipation of Danish Jews by Frederick VI.—June 26. Organization of Union of Russian Jews, with object of furnishing to non-Jews authentic information concerning Russian Jews in order to show that they ought not to be expelled wholesale with Russians and Poles.
EGYPT

GENERAL

SEPTEMBER 12. The Alliance Israélite Universelle, on intervention of Joseph de Picciotto, decides to reverse its former decision to close schools in Alexandria.—FEBRUARY. At Alexandria, M. Schinasi, formerly of New York City, sends one thousand pounds ($5000) to Lord Kitchener, to cover cost of transporting the statue of Rameses to Cairo.—6. At Alexandria, Maître Anagnostopoulos lectures on "Ritual Murder Libel," denouncing it. Consul-General of Greece endorses his views.—MARCH. At Alexandria, protest meeting against blood accusation, called by Greeks and presided over by Greek Consul.—APRIL. At Cairo, twelve Jewish boys converted while inmates of French Missionary School.—JUNE 5. Chief Rabbi of Cairo writes to Jerusalem paper Ha-Herut, denying the conversion to Christianity of twelve Jewish boys, despite fact that Cattaui Pasha and influential members of the community have given him proof; and also that as result of the conversion a small number of Jews left the Frères schools.

ELECTIONS

CAMPOS, ALFRED, Alexandria, re-elected councillor, Mch. 4, 1914.
VALENSIN, ————, Alexandria, re-elected councillor, Mch. 4, 1914.

ENGLAND

(See UNITED KINGDOM)

FRANCE

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

BEILIS CASE:—OCTOBER 11. At Paris, Alfred Lévy, chief rabbi, in name of French rabbinate issues protest against blood accusation to press.—12. At Paris, Bishop Duchesne, member of French Academy, writing of Beilis case to a colleague, says: "We must protest all the same. Let us press the truth; something may result from it."—17. At Paris, mass-meeting organized by League of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, the French Socialist Party, and the Paris section of the Bund, at the Salle Wagram. Addresses by M. Litval, M. Rouhanovitch, Francis de Pressensé, and M. Jaurès, the last presenting resolution of protest against trial of Beilis.—18. At Paris, Czar of Russia denounced at mass-meeting because of methods followed by Russian Government in blood ritual trial at Kieff. Prominent Russians speak and declare that Czar's ministers are trying to promote
pogroms.—24. At Toulouse, Russian colony wires protest to Russia against ritual murder.—November 8. At Pau, Russian Vice-Consul arranges a Yuschinsky memorial service in the Orthodox Church.

General:—July. At Paris, Roumanian Jew sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in police court for breach of deportation law. Plea, that he could not be expelled from France because Roumanian constitution denied nationality to the Jews and he had no fatherland, not admitted.—At Paris, sixth International Congress on Religious Progress held.—August. Agitation begun against shehitah, according to cable from London to New York Jewish Morning Journal.—October. At Paris, the Louvre accepts legacy of late Count Isaac de Camondo, comprising art collection of seven hundred and fifty masterpieces, and sum of one hundred thousand francs for their installation.—December. At Paris, the Soleil prints article expressing astonishment at good humor of the English people in face of audacious and incessant rise of Jews in their midst.—January 19. Death at Amiens of General Marie-Georges Picquart, who was instrumental in securing the revision of the Dreyfus trial, which resulted in the acquittal of Dreyfus.—February. At Paris, anti-Jewish agitators oppose Henri Bergson's candidacy for French Academy.—M. Doumergue, prime minister and minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to League of the Rights of Man, declines to interfere with regulations imposed on French Jews who wish to go to Russia.—20. Regulation adopted debar foreign medical students not possessing the French degree of bachelor from competing for positions as resident hospital physicians.—March. Military conscript who refused to work on Saturday, despite plea of being a Jew and therefore having religious scruples on the subject, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—At Paris, Jewish crèche (infant asylum) requests resignation of its president in consequence of baptism of her daughter, who married into Catholic aristocratic family.—April 10. The Libre Parole, Paris, publishes warning to Catholics to guard their children, this being season of Jewish Easter.—June 7. At Paris, dedication of new synagogue by Russo-Jewish community.—19. At Paris, Rothschild Hospital opens.—At Paris, at meeting of the Consistorial Association, announcement made that the Russian Government has promised to appoint Crown Rabbis as assessors to its foreign consulates in order to discharge duties of registrars of births, marriages, and deaths in case of Russo-Jewish immigrants.—Conference of French rabbis adopt following resolution: That Congress appoint a Sabbath Committee to devise measures for the encouragement of the stricter observance of the Sabbath; that the committee put into execution the following measures: (a) Ascertain the names of employers, Jews or non-Jews, disposed to
dispense on Saturday with services of their Jewish employees or workmen; (b) Make representations to the public authorities with the object that Sabbath observers may be able to adopt Saturday as the weekly day of rest.—20. At Paris, Baron Henri de Rothschild, victim of murderous attack by François Prudhan.—26. At Paris, the Académie Française awards prize of one thousand francs to the Jewish Horticultural and Technical Institute at Plessis-Piquet, suburb of Paris.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JULY. At Paris, Grand Rabbi in address to meeting reports religious revival in Paris.—At Paris, at annual meeting of Union of Jewish Religious Associations of France and Algeria, report refers to representations of Consistory for regulation of legal position of Russian Jews in France and elimination of certain entries now made on passports given to persons wishing to visit Russia.—AUGUST. At Paris, Consistory confers with representatives of Polish Jews, who had organized autonomous congregations, and agrees to provide a synagogue and appoint rabbi acceptable to immigrants.—OCTOBER 2. At Paris, Independent Synagogue led by Rabbi Herzog opens.—At Paris, new synagogue opens in quarter of the Trocadero.—JANUARY. At Paris, Jewish Consistory decides that the Bet Din be summoned only in exceptional circumstances, when its intervention may be of service to foreigners for whom its decisions will be accepted as valid by authorities of the country.—9. At Paris, Jewish Benevolent Society celebrates seventieth anniversary.—Consistory of Paris organizes opposition to intermarriage and conversion.—FEBRUARY. At Paris, Central Office of Jewish Philanthropy organized to study philanthropic and social questions affecting Jews, to establish relations between existing institutions, and create new institutions.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAM, PROFESSOR, Paris, awarded five thousand francs to permit him to carry on researches with view of measuring the speed of Hertzian waves between Paris and Washington, Dec., 1913.

ABRAHAM, M., receives prize of two thousand francs of the Bonaparte Trust, from the French Academy of Sciences, Aug., 1913.

AUSCHER, M., appointed director of naval engineering and designated director of naval construction at military port of Rochefort, Feb., 1914.
BAXT, L., Russo-Jewish painter, receives Officer's Cross of Legion of Honor, Sept., 1913.

BERGSON, HENRI, elected member of the French Academy; designated president of French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences for 1914, Feb. 12, 1914.

BOKANOWSKI, M., St. Denis, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, May, 1914.

BRAUNSchWIG, M., awarded prize of value of two thousand francs by French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Oct., 1913.

CAHAN, EMILE, ex-chief rabbi, Lille, awarded Order of Legion of Honor, Aug., 1913.

CAHEN, ---, Paris, appointed Officer of the Legion of Honor, Feb., 1914.

COHEN, MARCEL, awarded Volney Prize, fifteen hundred francs, by French Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, for book Le parler arabe des Juifs d’Alger.

DANON, M., Alexandria, receives title Officer of the Academy Sept., 1913.

DAVID, FERNAND, appointed minister of Public Works, Dec., 1913.

DEBRÉ, R., receives prize of two thousand francs of the Bréant Trust, from the French Academy of Sciences, Aug., 1913.

DEUTSCH DE LA MEURTHE, HENRI, Paris, appointed member of the Technical Committee of Agricultural Meteorology, instituted at Ministry of Agriculture, Feb., 1914.

DREYFUS, FERDINAND, appointed member of French Superior Council of Agriculture, June, 1914.


EBLANGER, CAMILLE, on nomination of French Minister of Education and Fine Arts, promoted Officer of Legion of Honor, Jan., 1914.

FITOUSSI, M., elected secretary of Consultative Conference of Tunis; appointed member of Superior Council of the Government, Nov., 1913.


HELBronNER, PAUL, Paris, receives great medal of honor from Geographical Society; University of Paris confers degree of Doctor of Sciences, Feb., 1914.

HESSE, ANDRÉ, Paris, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies, Apl., 1914.

IGNACE, EDOUARD, Paris, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, May, 1914.

KAHN, M., appointed consul-general for France at Shanghai, Oct., 1913.
KLOTZ, L. L., Paris, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies, Apl., 1914.

LEVI, SYLVAIN, professor of Sanscrit at College of France, awarded prize of two thousand five hundred francs by French Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, May, 1914.

LEVY, RAPHAËL GEORGES, Paris, elected member of Academy of Political Sciences, Dec., 1913.

LIPPMAANN, GABRIEL, Paris, receives honorary degree of Doctor from University of Geneva, July 25, 1913.

LYON-CaEN, ———, appointed member of French Superior Council of Agriculture, June, 1914.

MASSÉ, PIERRE, Paris, elected to Chamber of Deputies, Apl., 1914.

MAY, GASTON, receives, from French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, prize for work La lutte pour le Français avant 1870, Sept., 1913.

NETTER, A., receives prize of two thousand francs of the Bréant Trust, from the French Academy of Sciences, Aug., 1913.

PERÈRE, ARTHUR, captain, promoted to rank of commandant in French colonial army, Aug., 1913.

PICARD, CAMILLE, Paris, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies, Apl., 1914.

ROTHSCHILD, EDMOND DE, baron, appointed member of the Council of the National Museums in France, Jan., 1914.

SCHILLER, ARMAND, Paris, elected president of the Association of Editorial Secretaries of French Newspapers and Reviews, Feb., 1914.

STRAUSS, PAUL, elected president of French Association of Republican Journalists, Feb., 1914; elected president of the Union of Republican Journalists of France, Apl., 1914.

TREVES, M., promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor, Jan., 1914.

VALABRÈGUE, GENERAL, Rouen, appointed member of the Superior Council for War, June, 1914.

WEILLER, LAZARE, Paris, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, May, 1914.

WOLK, ———, professor of chemistry at Leonardo da Vinci Institute, Paris, receives gold medal for agricultural merit, on nomination by the Minister of Agriculture, June, 1914.

WORMS, RÉNE, Paris, appointed Officer of Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Sept., 1913.

IV

NECROLOGY

BERNARD, GEORGES, justice of peace at Charenton, railway catastrophe at Melun, Nov., 1913.

BERNHEIM, ADRIEN, journalist, Paris, aged 54, Mch. 20, 1914.


GERMANY

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

RUSSIAN JEWISH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES *

SEPTEMBER. Bavarian Ministry of Education issues regulations that foreign students applying for matriculation must produce certificates equal to those demanded from natives.—University of Berlin announces that no Russian students will be permitted to matriculate "under conditions" or for an indefinite future. Exceptions only to be made in special cases sanctioned by Ministry of Education.—OCTOBER. Yielding to agitation of anti-Semitic Union of German Students, Prussian Government decides to exclude Russian Jews from Prussian universities, until number of present students of that nationality in the universities is decreased. Conservative press explains that action was not prompted by anti-Jewish reasons, but by desire to protect interests of Prussian taxpayers, who are averse to having their money spent on foreign students.—Saxon Government decrees that Russian students will be admitted to its universities only upon proof of having already studied at least one year at Russian universities.—MARCH. Minister announces that total number of foreigners at all the universities in Prussia is fixed at nine hundred. This does not apply to the Technical High Schools.—At Berlin, agricultural high school students adopt resolution demanding that foreigners be required to pass a special examination in German before being permitted to matriculate.—MAY 8. Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judentums, at annual meeting,

* See American Jewish Year Book 5674, p. 290.
discusses question of intolerant attitude of the Government towards foreign students in Germany, and decides to confer with the Verband der deutschen Juden upon suitable representations to Government on the matter.—Herr Liebknecht, Socialist leader in Prussian Diet, delivers speech against the restrictions on Russian students at Prussian universities, and denounces Russian consular officers who report arrival of students to the authorities.

BEILIS CASE

OCTOBER. The Medizinische Wochenschrift, a leading medical periodical, publishes condemnation of expert medical evidence introduced by prosecution at Beilis case.—German Zionists organize protest meetings throughout Germany against Beilis trial; political parties join in protest.—At Berlin, protest meetings on Beilis case held by Reichsverein deutscher Juden, a new organization, composed of small band of Zionist workers.—November. The Tageblatt publishes letter, attacking ritual murder trial at Kieff, signed "A Russian ex-Premier," probably Count Witte.—At Berlin, the Lokalanzeiger publishes official denial of anti-Jewish statements in regard to Kieff ritual murder trial, attributed by the Novoe Vremya to the Emperor.—At Berlin, mass-meeting of Verein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens adopts protest resolutions against Beilis case.—Political circles in Berlin consider visit of Emperor to Frau Goldberger a protest against allegation of the Novoe Vremya, that he believes in ritual murder.

OTHER EVENTS

JULY. Roman Catholics in Reichstag support proposal of Herr Gröber to grant naturalization rights to Jewish communal officials who are natives of a foreign country.—Baron von Richtofen, officer and diplomatist, creates sensation by article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, "Are the Jews a Warlike Race?" sketching achievements of Jews as soldiers in all countries.—German press reports serious effects on German trade of Polish boycott against Jews. At Berlin, conference of representatives of German trade decide to approach Minister of Foreign Affairs; belief expressed that Government will make representations to Russian Government.—At Karlsruhe, municipality places public hall at disposal of Jewish community for purposes of worship while synagogue is being renovated.—At Frankfort, Baroness Mathilde de Rothschild presents copy of Pentateuch with commentaries on parchment, dated 1490, to the Municipal Library; Baroness Edmond de Rothschild presents illustrated Pesah Haggadah of sixteenth century; Jacob H. Schiff gives large sum of money to extend American section.
August. Prussian Government excuses Jewish school children on the Sabbath and grants them leave of absence on festivals.—August Bebel, Socialist, champion of German Jewry, dies.—German liberal press urges Roumanian Government to fulfil obligations to Jews under Treaty of Berlin.

September. At Berlin, German barristers, at last two annual meetings, deal with question of overcrowding of profession and endeavor to create the *numerus clausus*.

November. Leaders of Radical Party in the Reichstag ask that election of Dr. Cohn, a Socialist, be invalidated, as the officials of the State and entire machinery of the conservative anti-Jewish party had worked in his favor and influenced the poll.

December. Responsible leaders of the Wandervogel take steps to minimize impression made by articles in the liberal press, by declaring publicly that, as far as the central committee is concerned, it still pursues a policy of complete neutrality toward the Jews, and declines to take the responsibility for anti-Jewish articles that have appeared in many local publications of the Wandervogel.—At Frankfort-on-the-Main, meeting to protest against erection of a memorial to Heinrich Heine in that city; memorial unveiled on Dec. 14.

January. At Hamburg, young Jewish men compelled to withdraw from the Hamburg branch of the Wandervogel on account of anti-Jewish agitation among its members. For same reason Jewish members of the Gymnastic Society resign and form the Turnverein Bar Kochba. A Jewish Wandervogel zu Hamburg being formed.—Berlin papers publish strong protest against Russia for prohibiting Jewish ophthalmic professors from attending International Congress at St. Petersburg. Professor Hirschberg (Berlin University) proposes to boycott the Congress.—Reichstag discusses Sabbath bill providing for exemption of Orthodox Jews under certain conditions.—At Breslau, sixth annual conference of teachers of the Jewish religion adopt resolution demanding that Jewish religious instruction be placed in a position of legal equality with Christian instruction and the Jewish religious teachers on a legal par as regards rights and duties with the teachers of the elementary schools of their locality.

February. At Münster, court decides that Jew cannot be called as an expert in a case in which another Jew is involved, because of tendency of Jews to favor one another. The Minister of the Interior and the higher court decline to reverse decision, which sets up an obnoxious precedent.—At Berlin, Socialist deputy introduces an interpellation in the Reichstag, demanding information regarding the number of arrests made by police of Russian Jews who wander into Germany.—New German naturalization law, supposed to be of great advantage to foreign Jews residing in
Germany, in practice makes their naturalization absolutely impossible. Members of Prussian Diet to interpellate the Government as to whether the Prussian Government especially refuses to naturalize foreigners because they are Jews. Minister of Interior, asked in budget committee whether these charges are true, promises to investigate. — Two hundred and thirty-nine rabbis of Germany present memorandum to Government on the shehitah question, declaring it not a custom among Jews but a religious law. — Anti-Jewish Deputy Heins demands that immigration of Russian Jews into Prussia be stopped, and that police force Jews who adopted Christian names to resume their original names. — Minister of War issues instructions that the strict observance of their Sabbath by Jewish soldiers be facilitated.

March. Budget commission of Lower Chamber of Prussian Diet discusses question of giving State subventions to poor Jewish congregations for maintenance of their synagogues and religious schools. — At Metz, municipality grants site and subvention for new synagogue. State will also grant subvention. — Council of Berlin Community upheld by court in refusal to accede to demand of two baptized Jews that relatives be removed from Jewish cemetery for interment in Christian graveyard. Senate rejects appeal of converts on ground that man died a Jew, and family grave referred to by him in will was in Jewish cemetery. — Dr. Lilienthal states that negotiations have been begun with the Ministry of Interior regarding about two hundred employees of cigarette factory of Garbaty-Rosenthal, at Pankow near Berlin, who are informed they cannot obtain their workmen's license for 1914, as they are considered foreign Poles, whose employment in industrial works is forbidden by Prussian regulations.

April. At Bremke, Jewish elementary school closed by Government, and teacher transferred to Cassel, because, through emigration to larger towns, school for past year had not even one pupil. — Emperor grants from Imperial Fund at his disposal sum of sixteen thousand marks to enable Ernst Sellin, of Kiel, to proceed with his investigations at Shechem, in Palestine. — At Chemnitz (Saxony), local police authorities take measures to prevent influx of foreign Jews into the city. — At Berlin, meeting of Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis of Bulgaria and Herr von Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with object of bringing about the affirmation, by the great Powers, of the guarantees of religious and educational liberty provided in the Berlin Treaty for national minorities in the Balkan States. — Conservative Party in Saxon Parliament tables a motion demanding the prohibition of shehitah; motion sent to a committee, but in course of discussion the Government states that religious practices must be respected, and its attitude would depend on report of the public health office. — Deputation of Union of German Jews has interview with
Minister for War on subject of non-promotion of Jews as army officers.

May. At Frankfort, resolution adopted that the Wandervogel Society does not countenance decisions taken by districts or local societies on the exclusion of Jews from membership. They will do all in their power to prevent the religion and race of the Jew from being dishonored. On the other hand, the leaders of the organization have no intention to limit the independence of action of each Wandervogel society. They refuse to interfere with local bodies, which time after time may reject individual Jews by the votes of a majority, owing to racial characteristics not in conformity with the spirit of the Wandervogel. The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes scathing article against recent decision of the Wandervogel Conference, which permits local societies to exclude Jewish members, and taunts executive committee with cowardice in not openly admitting its anti-Jewish policy.—In Zempelburg, West Prussia, near Konitz, attempt at ritual murder plot made.—In debate of education budget in the Prussian Lower Chamber, vigorous denunciation of anti-Jewish tendencies that have spread among the Wandervogel societies. Recent decision of the executive of the Wandervogel, which left the local clubs, to exclude Jewish members, severely denounced.—Discussion of exclusion of Jews from commissions in the German army in connection with the vote on the army budget leads to no definite promise of improvement or reform.—17. Athletic ground of Bar Kochba Gymnastic Society in suburb of Karlsruhe opened.—28. At Hamburg, at meeting of Municipal Council, attack made on shehitah in connection with proposal of local Senate regarding apparatus for slaughter of swine.—29. At Frankfort, attack on shehitah in form of exhibition of moving pictures of alleged Jewish method of slaughter.—At Kudowa, Silesia, proprietors of hotels and lodging houses decide not to allow the wearing of the caftan in their houses. —Government communicates to the Oberpräsident of the Rhine Province decision that according to the Prussian law of 1847 foreigners in Prussian Jewish communities are qualified to take part in the communal elections as well as to be elected themselves.

June 5. Prussian Minister of Interior rejects application of the Duisburg Council to prevent foreign Jews, mostly Galicians, from voting at the communal elections.—Berlin municipality receives number of large bequests from wealthy Jews, including five hundred thousand marks from Julius Stern, interest of which is to be devoted to support of needy artists; fifty thousand marks from Frau Helene Rosenthal for establishment of a Rosenthal-Buchardt Foundation; forty thousand marks from Magnus Meyer, interest to defray hospital expenses of poor patients; fifty thousand marks from late O. Nelke, and four thousand marks from
Leopold A. Friedmann; eight thousand marks from Ferdinand Hirsh for aid of the poor; three thousand marks from late Georg Boehm (Freiburg) for the Simon and Ella Boehm Foundation, and five thousand marks from Frau Cäcilie Liebermann for the F. and C. Liebermann Foundation.—Violent anti-Jewish speech delivered in Prussian Upper Chamber by Herr von Puttkammer, who attributes the Social Democratic propaganda entirely to Jewish activity.—At Berlin, monument to Otto Lilienthal, pioneer of German aviation, unveiled.—8. At Berlin, meeting of Greater Actions Comité hears report of preliminary work for establishment of a Jewish University in Palestine. Preliminary committee refers to the executive the task of preparing scheme for a medical and other faculties.—12. At Berlin meeting of Actions Comité, report by Dr. Tschlenow states that Zionist schools founded lately in Palestine have been legalized as Ottoman institutions, and subscriptions amounting to two hundred and ten thousand marks have been received.—19. At Stuttgart, hygienic exhibition gives prominence to traditional Jewish hygienic conditions.—26. Prussian Government orders expulsion from Kattowitz of all Russian Jews.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

GENERAL

JULY 11. At Frankfort, Ignaz Sichel bequeaths one million five hundred thousand marks for training school and home for Jewish students.—At Berlin, new synagogues in the Levetzon Strasse and Kottbuser Ufer receive from Reserve Fund seven hundred and two thousand and six hundred and fifty thousand marks respectively.—At Berlin, committee of rabbis decides against proposal to introduce a triennial cycle for reading of Torah to meet the views of "advanced" synagogue-goers; representatives of community decide that the reader or rabbi should, prior to reading of Torah, read either a literal translation of one part of Parashah of the week, or recite a German paraphrase of contents of whole Parashah.—At Kissingen, conference of European and American Jews decide to prosecute scheme of establishing Jewish University in Jerusalem, and appoint special committee to deal with financial side.

SEPTEMBER. At Elberfeld, dedication of Jewish almshouses.

OCTOBER. At Berlin, at annual meeting, General Jewish Colonization Association reports that the Orient Colonizing Co., Ltd., by loan of one hundred and eighteen thousand francs, has facilitated creation of colony Kiriath Moshe Bielostok, Palestine. Negotiations under way for purchase of land in the Sinai Peninsula, on which there will be room for ten colonies.
November. Galician Jews in Frankfort decide not to join the local Agudas Yisroel, but to form an organization on more modern lines.—At Berlin, meeting of Zionist Greater Actions Comité appoints committee to deliberate on preparatory steps for establishment of National University in Jerusalem.

December. At Berlin, Zionist Actions Comité appropriates forty-five thousand marks to found new schools in Palestine.—At Halberstadt, Jewish residents participate in establishment of first General German Organization of the Agudas Yisroel.—At Frankfort, conference of young people affiliated with the Agudas Yisroel propose to amalgamate all societies of Orthodox Young Jews with the Agudas Yisroel and to draft a program.

January. At Berlin, meeting of committee appointed by Zionist Actions Comité for Jewish National University of Jerusalem. Decision made to begin work for the library of the university.—At Berlin, first Jewish Educational Congress in Germany meets.

March. At Hamburg, the Bar Kochba Turnverein unites with local group of the Moriah and forms a Jewish Wandervogel.—At Berlin, Zionist organization issues appeal in behalf of new Hebrew schools founded at Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, pointing out that “the absolutely necessary independence of the Hebrew schools has not yet been attained.”

April. At Berlin, dedication of synagogue in the Levetzon Strasse.—24. At Posen, Organization for Combating Anti-Semitism adopts resolutions relative to the difference between the theoretical constitutional religious freedom and the actual intolerance of the Government.

May. At Frankfort, dedication of new Jewish hospital.—Convention of representatives of ten Bavarian congregations at Nuremberg adopts resolution condemning proposed law allowing individual members to withdraw from the congregation.

HAIFA TECHNICUM LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

November. At Berlin, Greater Actions Comité and the directorate of the Jewish National Fund adopt resolution censuring decision of curators of Haifa Technicum in language question as undermining the difficult but successful work for revival of Hebrew language and as depriving the institute of its Jewish character and approving the resignations of the three Zionist representatives from the Curatorium.—December. At Berlin, Zionist Actions Comité issues general appeal for help for teachers of the Hilfsverein Palestine schools who have gone on strike.—At Berlin, Zionist Actions Comité resolves to raise special fund for promotion of Hebrew education in Palestine.—At Königsberg, German League of Jewish Students Corporation at annual con-
EVENTS IN 5674—GERMANY

Terence adopts protest resolution against decision of Curatorium on language question.—JANUARY. At Berlin, protest meeting against decision of Curatorium on language question.—FEBRUARY. Paul Nathan in the Frankfurter Zeitung defends attitude of Hilfsverein on language question, and charges the Zionists in Palestine with being responsible for acts of terrorism and intimidation, and warns Zionists not to impede the general development of affairs in Palestine.—James Simon, president, and Paul Nathan, vice-president, offer to resign from Hilfsverein in consequence of agitation against use of German in Haifa Technical School.—At Berlin, Paul Nathan, James Simon, and three hundred others issue a "Declaration" to secular press, containing an attack on Zionism and Zionists, and warning Jews against the anti-German feeling exhibited in language discussion.—At Berlin, Chief Rabbi Dr. Kroner, of Stuttgart, and representatives of the B'hai B'rith, protest against the "Declaration." The German Jewish press, with two exceptions, also condemn the article.—MAY. At Berlin, the curators of the Haifa Technicum elect as the three Zionist representatives on the Curatorium, Professor Chayim Weitzmann of Manchester, England; Leo Motzkin of Berlin, and Elie Strauss of Munich, Germany.—At conference of rabbis of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, resolution adopted expressing disapproval of the "Declaration," as calculated to depreciate the German Jews in the eyes of the people of a different faith and to further promote and embitter the schism in Judaism.—JUNE 15. At annual convention of the German Zionist Federation, Berlin, Hermann Struck, leader of Orthodox wing, hissed at, because of activity against Zionist policy in Haifa Technicum language controversy.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Arnold, Edward, commercial privy councillor, appointed member of the Prussian Upper House, July, 1913.

Arnhold, Frau, Berlin, receives Silver Cross from Emperor, Feb., 1914.

Bier, August, Berlin, receives honorary fellowship of Royal College of Surgeons, at International Medical Congress at London, Aug., 1913.

Cassel, Oskar, Berlin, given freedom of the city in appreciation of services rendered in development of Berlin during last twenty-five years, June, 1914.

Cohn, Franz, private lecturer in gynecology at Royal Clinic for Women at University of Greifswald, appointed professor at the University, July, 1913.
EHRlich, professor Dr. PAUL, Berlin, receives Order of Red Eagle, Second Class, from Emperor, Feb., 1914; receives Cameron Prize from University of Edinburgh, Feb., 1914.

FRIEDLÄNDER, Dr., Berlin, receives Order of the Crown, Third Class, Feb., 1914.

GANS, Leo, Frankfort, receives Order of the Crown, Second Class, Feb., 1914.


GÜNZBURG, Dr., Frankfort, decorated by Emperor, May, 1914.

HEICHELHEIM, ——, commercial councillor, Giessen, receives, from Grand Duke of Hesse, Cross of Honor of Order of Philip the Proud, Oct., 1913.

HIRSCH, DR. RAHEL, Berlin, receives title of professor after acting as assistant for several years at the Medical Clinic of the Charité, Nov., 1913.

HIRSCH, ROBERT, Offenbach, receives hereditary nobility from Grand Duke of Hesse, Dec., 1913.

JAFE, Dr., Frankfort, decorated by the Emperor, May, 1914.

LEVY, ERNEST, extraordinary professor of social hygiene at University of Strassburg, appointed director of the Bacteriological Institute of Leroix, Alsace, Sept., 1913.

MANDELSTAM, LEONID, Strassburg, appointed professor of the University, Nov., 1913.

NATHAN, ALFRED, Fürth, receives, from King of Bavaria, title of privy court councillor, Apl., 1914.

RATHENAU, EMIL, Berlin, receives gold medal from Emperor, Feb., 1914.

ROSENTHAL, TOBY, Munich, receives, from King of Bavaria, Order of St. Michael, Mch., 1914.

SELIGMAN, ISAAC, appointed honorary citizen of Baiersdorf, Bavaria, Dec., 1913.

SIMMEL, Dr., Berlin, appointed ordinary professor of philosophy at the University of Strassburg, Jan., 1914.

SIMON, JAMES, Berlin, receives Red Eagle Order, Second Class, July, 1913.

STEIN, NATHAN, Mannheim, appointed president of the District Court of Justice, Feb., 1914.

TAUBLER, EUGENE, Berlin, elected to Ludwig Philippson Chair for Jewish History in Berlin Lehranstalt, Aug., 1913.

WASSERMANN, August von, privy councillor, professor, appointed director of Emperor William Institute for Experimental Therapeutics at Dahlen, near Berlin, Aug., 1913.

YAHUDA, A. S., Berlin, appointed corresponding member of Historical Academy in Madrid, Mch., 1914.
EVENTS IN 5674—GREECE

IV

NECROLOGY

ABRAHAM, FRAU JOHANNA, philanthropist, Berlin, Sept., 1913.
ALTMAN, HERMANN, merchant, Karlsruhe, aged 55, Jan. 2, 1914.
ARON, HERMANN, electrician and Government privy councillor, Berlin, at Hamburg, aged 68, Aug. 29, 1913.
BECKER, FRAU HENRIETTE, communal worker, Berlin, Sept., 1913.
BERTINGER, PHILIP, rabbi, Königsberg, May 3, 1914.
GOLDMANN, EDWIN E., professor of surgery, Freiburg University, at Berlin, aged 51, Aug. 12, 1913.
HALEVY, ISAAC, rabbi, Hamburg, aged 66, May 29, 1914.
HEYSE, PAUL JOHANN LUDWIG, author, Apr. 2, 1914.
JOACHIMSTHAL, GEORG, professor of medicine, Berlin, aged 51, Feb. 28, 1914.
KAUFFMANN, IGNATZ, publisher and bookseller, Frankfort, aged 70, Dec. 16, 1913.
KLEIN, GOTTLIEB, rabbi, Saltsjoebaden, aged 63, Apr. 6, 1914.
LEHMAN, JON, playwright and novelist, Breslau, aged 48, Dec. 4, 1913.
LESER, EMANUEL, senior professor of economics at Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, aged 65, May 22, 1914.
RUBINSTEIN, SUSANNA, doctor of philosophy and writer, Würzburg, aged 40, May, 1914.
SALOMON, ADOLF, merchant, Stralsund, aged 79, March 19, 1914.
SALVENDI, JACOB, rabbi, Dürkheim, aged 76, Jan., 1914.
STEIN, ALEXANDER, rabbi, Karlsruhe, aged 70, Feb., 1914.
TRIEBER, CONRAD, historian, Frankfort, Sept., 1913.
WASSERMANN, ANGELO VON, banker, Bamberg, at Berlin, aged 79, June 4, 1914.
WOLFF, EDWARD, councillor and member of Diet, Lissa, Prussia, June 25, 1914.

GREECE

GENERAL

JULY 14. At Serres, near Salonica, Great Synagogue among public buildings pillaged and burnt by Bulgars.—Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria reports several Macedonian and Thracian communities entirely destitute; fugitives starving.—Interdenominational committee of Greeks, Jews, and Mohammedans, with Joseph Bensuran, Jew, as vice-president, collects gifts in money for support of hospi-
tals. Hirsch Hospital and Jewish schools placed at disposal of military authorities.—At Doiran, Greeks appoint Jew as chief official of town.—Serres burnt by Bulgarians.—SEPTEMBER. King of Greece promises to support enterprise of Asser Levy, to establish factory of material for military uniforms at Athens, and authorizes him to style factory "national."—Greek Minister of Education and Public Worship states that privileges given in Greece to religious communities would be maintained; that annual subventions from State to Jewish congregations, authorized by Parliament, would be given to community of Salonica and other congregations in towns now under Greek rule; and that a bill would be laid before Parliament empowering the Jews to collect the taxes (such as meat tax) imposed to meet communal expenditure, as was case under Turkish régime, except that Government at Athens would protect collection of taxes. Minister states that no decision has been reached as to whether Saturday or Sunday will be weekly closing day, but every consideration will be paid to all elements.—NOVEMBER. M. Coffinas, director of finances of Macedonia, publishes in Athens paper, Nea Imera, an article, in which he admits that authorities wronged Jews during war, and apologizes for sufferings they have endured.—JANUARY. At Athens, Alfred Rothschild offers prize of five thousand francs for best dramatic work on recent Balkan war.—At Athens and at Larissa, Jewish communities introduce into schools the teaching of Hebrew as a living language.—FEBRUARY. King, after audience with Rabbi Mei'r, telegraphs to Governor of Crete instructing him to give the necessary orders that the Jews in the island be not obliged to open their shops on their Sabbath.—The establishment of a chair in Hebrew at the University of Athens is suggested.—MARCH. At Athens, street named for Max Nordau.—MAY. Turkish Consul-General, Salonica, refuses to issue passports of one hundred and forty Jews who desire to make pilgrimage from Salonica to Jerusalem, and bases refusal on instructions from Prime Minister of Turkey, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs. On verbal representations made by Haham Bashi to Minister of Interior, the Consul-General at Salonica is authorized to affix his visé to the passports, but on condition that pilgrims do not settle in Palestine.—JUNE. At Salonica, society organized under name Ahдут, to bring together best elements of the community for purpose of self-defense.—One hundred and twenty of principal Jewish merchants, Salonica, finding treatment of Greeks unbearable, decide to settle in Sofia.

SALONICA

JULY. Mario Modiano in audience with Prime Minister gives him memorandum on economic future of Salonica, and receives
assurance that Minister has no intention to impede the Jewish merchants in their efforts to develop trade.—Chief Rabbi of Salonica summons Communal Council to send committee to Serres, Dolran, and Strumitza, to estimate on damage suffered by Jews of those places.—Large number of Jews leave city for Constantinople and Smyrna; more than two hundred arrive in Constantinople during week.—August. Jews send assistance and relief to Jews of Serres. Chief Rabbi requests pecuniary relief of Central Committee of the Hilfsverein.—Commission sent to Serres to inquire into situation of Jewish community issues report.—Spanish-speaking Jews appeal to Spanish Government to protect them from insults and persecution of Greeks.—September. Outbreak of cholera; many Jewish victims.—Two Greek women bring ritual murder accusation against Jew, Haim Dessa. Council of community send deputation, who wait on M. Arghyropoulos, prefect of Salonica, and M. Dragoumis, governor-general of Macedonia, and point out danger that threatens harmony between Jews and Greeks and necessity of punishing guilty persons. Telegram setting forth incident sent to King, who is asked to issue decree on lines of firman of late Sultan Abdul Medjid, directing administrative and judicial authorities to take no notice henceforth of ritual murder accusations against Jews. King Constantine replies that he has ordered guilty persons to be severely punished, and that energetic measures will be adopted to prevent repetition of similar occurrences. The King also directs that Greek authorities in future take no notice of charges of the kind that might be brought against the Jews.—Mario Modiano, merchant, submits memorandum to Greek Government, suggesting that Salonica be granted autonomy and the status of a free port.—October. King assures Chief Rabbi that Jews need never fear ritual murder accusation in his kingdom, and is convinced that in Beilis case truth will triumph.—King in interview with Chief Rabbi condemns ritual murder libel.—Greek hostility to Jews increases according to article in the Etoile Beige under heading, "Greek Anti-Semitism."—Strong emigration movement sets in among Jews. Local Jewish press recommends formation of emigration committees on lines of those existing in Russia, so that emigration may be directed into proper channels.—Government forbids exportation of all species of cereals from territory (Salonica) to Old Greece; persons engaged in the trade are idle; representations, with view to annulment of orders, ineffective.—November. The Maccabi Society, prohibited to hold public meeting, holds private meeting to protest against Beilis case, and adopts resolution.—Board of Customs receives telegram announcing that the exportation of cereals from Macedonia to the Ægean Isles and to foreign countries will be permitted.—December. Turkish
Government invites Jews of Salonica to emigrate into Ottoman territory, promising, if they accept, to exempt them from payment of taxes for seven years.—The Maccabi Society convenes mass-meeting to protest against decision of directorate of the Technicum at Haifa to make German principal medium of instruction.—JANUARY. Government allows exportation from grain warehoused at Salonica to Old Greece, thereby improving Jewish trade.—Bene Zion Club founds a Jewish Publication Society, to issue to public at cheap prices popular Jewish works.—FEBRUARY. Chief Rabbi of Salonica goes to Athens to regulate certain communal questions and if possible to induce the Government to postpone the period of military service by Jews in the newly acquired territories for a number of years.—Government consequent on representations made by Chief Rabbi of Salonica decides to exempt from taxation the sugar and flour for matzot entered at that port.—Government decides in general interest of Salonica not to summon Jews as recruits for army, fearing it would lead to emigration on a large scale, to detriment of commerce.—MARCH. Police Director requests Chief Rabbi Meir to use his influence in persuading the Jews to discard the fez, but Chief Rabbi protests against the demand and refuses use of his influence.—Director of Department of Labor declines to accede to request of compositors that Sunday Rest Day Law in force in Old Greece be applied to New Greece, on ground that as compositors employed on Jewish newspapers rest on their Sabbath, the Government could not compel them to abstain from work on two days in the week.—Pupils of Greek schools insult Jewish football teams and even assault them. Anti-Jewish press utilizes occurrence for fresh abuse of Jews, the Tharos stating that the insolence and impertinence of some Jews is beyond all bound.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Ahanti, Abraham, Athens, receives gold medal as doctor to the Princess Alice Hospital, May, 1914.
Rothschild, Alfred, Athens, appointed, by King, Knight of Order of the Savior, May, 1914.
Sciaky, Hiskia, Athens, appointed judge of the Court of First Instance in the Island of Khio, May, 1914.

NECROLOGY

Davidtchon, Levi, Effendi, banker and judge, Janina, aged 82, Jan., 1914.
INDIA
GENERAL

SEPTEMBER. At Calcutta, organization of Jewish Women's League on lines of London Society for Protection of Jewish Girls and Women.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Silver presents property worth twelve thousand rupees ($4000) to Jews' Free School Talmud Torah.

APPOINTMENT

HOBOWITZ, JOSEPH, Aligarh, India, appointed professor at University of Frankfort, Feb., 1914.

NECROLOGY

ISAAC, ABRAHAM, Mutiny veteran, Nineteenth Bombay Infantry, Ahmedabad, aged 75, Sept., 1913.

ITALY
GENERAL

SEPTEMBER 2. Union of Jewish Communities, Rome, decides to publish volume containing articles by Luigi Luzzatti on situation of Jews in Roumania, in the hope of rousing public opinion in Italy.—At Milan, Zionist group present to Procurator Royal a denunciation of article in Catholic paper, the Lavoro, which is extremely anti-Jewish in tone, and demand that criminal proceedings be taken against the newspaper and the author.—Minister of Public Instruction refuses to accede to request of Rabbi D. Camerini, of Parma, to alter arrangements made by local educational authority, fixing examinations on Saturdays and on the autumn Jewish Holy Days.—At Rome, the Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, calls speech of Mayor Nathan, at forty-third anniversary of loss of temporal power by papacy, "vulgar, impious, perverse, and grotesque," and a "ridiculous parody of a citizen magistrate and an exotic amalgamation of Judaism and Freemasonry."—OCTOBER. Aaron de Benedetti protests in letter published in the Lavoro, Genoa, against article in Catholic paper, the Cittadina, accusing Jews of slaying every year a young Christian child for its blood.—DECEMBER. Sixteen Jews elected to Italian Chamber of Deputies, making thirty Jews in Parliament.—11. At Rome, interpellation prepared by Socialist members asking whether Government is prepared to protest against Russian Government's inhuman treatment of its political prisoners.—APRIL. King receives Professor Colombo, Dr. A. Sacerdoti, and
Signor Alatri as delegates to Congress of Italian Young Jewry.—
24. At Florence, the Unita Cattolica, local Catholic paper, attacks
Jewish colonization of Palestine, and demands that the Catholic
powers take more interest in the country which is so important
for the history of their religion, and endeavor to stem the
progress of Jewish colonization in the Holy Land.—May 1. Cen-
tral Committee of the Union of Jewish Communities of Italy
holds congress.—14. At Rome, Jewish women attending Interna-
tional Council of Women form International Society of Jewish
Women, electing Miss Pappenheim of Germany as president.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Diena, Adriano, appointed senator by King of Italy, Dec., 1913.
Fuà, Geremia, Ancona, appointed, by King, Commander of the
Crown of Italy, Jan., 1914.
Mandolfo, Rodolfo, appointed, by King, professor of philosophy
at University of Bologna, Mch., 1914.
Nathan, Ernesto, former Mayor of Rome, re-elected member
of Municipal Council, June, 1914.
Pesarolo, Bellom, appointed senator by King, Nov., 1913.
Pincherle, Gabriele, appointed senator by King, Nov., 1913.
Tedeschi, Felice, Turin, appointed, by King, Officer of the Order
Torre, Luigi Delia, appointed senator by King, Dec., 1913.
Vivante, Raffaele, Venice, appointed Officer of the Order of

MOROCCO

GENERAL

September 9. French Journal Officiel publishes decrees rela-
tive to organization of judiciary of French Protectorate in Mo-
rocco. Report of commission which framed regulations is work
of Jew, M. Grunebaum. Interests of Jews protected by France
are guarded; those of foreign extraction will continue in religious
matters under jurisdiction of Rabbinical tribunal (Bet Din), in
civil matters under local tribunals, cadis and pashas.—March 13.
French Senate confirms action of Chamber of Deputies, voting
five million francs for victims of excesses at Fez two years ago.
Native Jews to receive about one-fifth.—May 15. Report that
Jewish quarter (Mellah) at Fez has been advantageously rebuilt.
—June 19. Jews of Morocco suffer, under French régime, in-
dignities unknown while under the rule of the old sultans.
ABENSUR, I. A., receives, from Sultan, grade of Officer of the Shereefian Order of Ouissam Alaouite, Feb., 1914.

BENASAYAG, M., receives, from Sultan, grade of Officer of the Shereefian Order of Ouissam Alaouite, Feb., 1914.

SLOUSCH, NAHUM, receives from Sultan, Officer's grade of the Hafidian Order, July, 1913.

NETHERLANDS

GENERAL

JULY. At Amsterdam, Dutch Branch of Alliance Israélite Universelle celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.—At Middleburg, restored cemetery of Portuguese Jews transferred to custody of existing Ashkenazic congregation.—AUGUST. Professor Oppenheim declines portfolio of Minister of Interior, Holland. —SEPTEMBER. L. A. Wagenaar, president of Council of Jewish Community in Amsterdam, in course of audience with Queen, receives her promise to be faithful to traditions of House of Orange in respect to good understanding between dynasty and its Jewish subjects.—At Lochem, branch of ITO founded.—At Antwerp, Orthodox Jews discuss scheme for founding colony in Palestine and settling there members of their society. Committee formed to further scheme resolve that each settler be chosen by ballot from among members of the society.—OCTOBER. At Amsterdam, protest meeting on Beilis case organized by Zionist organization.—DECEMBER. Dutch Government decides that only five per cent of students admitted to universities of Holland may be Russians.—JANUARY. Commission appointed to deal with question of chief rabbinate, North Holland, vacancy of two years' standing. Proposal is made that the Consistory be reconstituted with a chief rabbi for Amsterdam alone and another for the remainder of the province.

APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS

ASSER, T. M. C., Dutch minister of State, receives honorary degree of Doctor of State Science from Senate of Leyden, July, 1913.

DUPARC, SOPHIE, Amsterdam, appointed, by Burgomaster and aldermen, librarian of ancient archives of the city, Jan., 1914.

FRIED, ALFRED H., receives degree of Honorary Doctor from Leyden University at opening of Palace of Peace at The Hague, Sept., 1913.
HARTOG, ———, president of Jewish community at Nijmegen, receives, from Queen, Knighthood of Orange-Nassau Order, Sept., 1913.

JITTA, D. JOSEPHUS, Amsterdam, appointed, by Queen, member of Council of State, Sept., 1913.

KANN, J. H., elected by the Synagogue Consistory of The Hague a member of the Central Jewish Committee of the Netherlands, Apl., 1914.

MESQUITA, ABRAHAM BUENO DE, Amsterdam, receives gold medal of honor and grant of twelve hundred florins by royal decree, Dec., 1913.

POLAK, H., Provincial States of Friesland, elected member of First Chamber of the States-General of Holland, Sept., 1913.

NECROLOGY

ASSEB, TOBIAS MICHAEL CAREL, jurist, winner of Nobel Prize for Peace, 1911, The Hague, aged 75, July 29, 1913.

SPEYER, J. S., scholar, Leyden, aged 54, Nov., 1913.

PALESTINE

(See under Turkey)

PERSIA

JULY. At Sudzubulak, Mussulmans organize attack on Jews that participated in great reception accorded to Bagdad Jewish delegation charged with task of presenting to Persian Jews scroll of the Law. Several Jews wounded.—MARCH. At Kazerun, Jewish quarter plundered by Persians, and five Jews abducted by rioters, who ask large ransom for their release.—JUNE 19. Telegrams from Teheran to Russian papers state that Persian Jews receive permission to send a deputy to the Mejliss.

PERU

DECEMBER 5. In Peru, Chamber of Deputies adopts amendment to the Constitution, which proclaims the equality, before the law, of all religions.

PORTUGAL

JULY. Bill for Jewish colonization in Angola fails to pass Portuguese Parliament. Bill adjourned until December.
ROUMANIA

GENERAL

JULY. In reply to interpellation in Parliament, Ministry intimates intention to enfranchise the three thousand Jews who fought in war with Bulgaria.—AUGUST. Minister of War states Jewish soldiers need not apply for naturalization individually, because a bill will be introduced enrolling them all as Roumanian subjects.—In Vienna, Roumanian minister, M. Carp, states to the Egyenlőseg, that "the Roumanian Government has resolved to confer full civil rights on a section of the Jewish people."—Five hundred volunteers notified after the war that their enlistment was illegal, as Roumania could not employ "foreign" volunteers.—Minister of Interior, M. Take Jonescu, states that only the Jews specially mobilized for the war deserve emancipation.—Italian ex-premier, Signor Luzzatti, in the Corriere della Sera, invites M. Clemenceau, French ex-premier, to enter the international committee formed by him to secure emancipation of Roumanian Jews.—SEPTEMBER. Violent denunciation of extension of political rights to Jews of Roumania appears in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya.—Great Jewish protest meetings arranged in Roumania condemning anti-Jewish agitators who wish to deprive Jews of promised Government concessions.—At Inter-Parliamentary Conference at The Hague, member of Belgian Chamber of Deputies proposes that Peace Conference be requested to assure every religious community in Balkans the unfettered exercise of its religion and the free organization of its schools. Motion referred for consideration to the Bureau of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.—OCTOBER. Article in the Adeverul condemning anti-Jewish attacks, and referring to King's renunciation of anti-Jewish sentiments, arouses comment in Roumania.—At Botishani, outbreak against Jewish soldiers serving in Roumanian army.—Haham Gaster states to representative of the Warsaw Haint that, in audience with King of Roumania, latter promised emancipation of Jews who mobilized.—Rabbi Dr. Beck protests against assertions of M. Carp that Jews are not very anxious to be emancipated.—Jews prepare monster petition for their emancipation. They secure ten thousand signatures, and propose to distribute one hundred thousand copies of the petition.—At Bucharest, at meeting at Great Synagogue, Jews resolve to convene in October a congress of all the Jewish communities in Roumania to counteract coming anti-Jewish conference, and devise methods for destroying evil effects of agitation of latter; resolution adopted against blood accusation.—At Moineshi, gendarmes disperse meeting in synagogue.—NOVEMBER. Council of Ministers decide to inquire into part taken by Jews
in the war with view to accelerating the presentation of a bill for their naturalization. The Seara, Roumanian newspaper, publishes extracts from secret order addressed to commanders of regiments, ordering restriction in number of Jewish soldiers.—Cultural League, led by Professor Yorga, resolves to convene an anti-Jewish congress, to consider measures against the projected concessions to Jews.—The Virotul and the Cuvintul protest against the scheme of naturalization of Jewish soldiers.—At Jassy and Bucharest, meetings held to protest against proposed concessions to Jews.—DECEMBER. Riot against Jews reported from Bucharest, as result of reactionary movement, to counteract securing of civil rights for Jews there.—In reply to representa-
tions addressed by All-India Moslem League to the Foreign Secre-
tary, upon protection of civil and religious freedom of Balkan minorities, Sir Eyre Crowe states that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin are not abrogated by the territorial changes in the Near East, and adds, “His Majesty's Government will, how-
ever, consult with the other Powers as to the policy of reaffirming in some way the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin for the pro-	ection of the religious and other liberties of minorities in the territories referred to, when the question of giving formal recogni-
tion by the Powers to the recent territorial changes in the Balkan Peninsula is raised.”—Bucharest anti-Jewish agitators create pogrom panic. Mob threatens Order B’nai B’rith, which is described as dangerous to the State, and demands banishment of the organizers. In riot, mounted police severely injure Christian child. Members of Society of Retired Officers resolve “not to spare their lives in withstanding the Jewish onslaught.”—At Jassy, anti-Jewish agitators formulate demands for exclusion of Jews from the army, the establishment of a control over all foreign Jews arriving in Roumania, the prohibition of Jewish meetings, and introduction of further economic measures against Jews. Message wired to King protesting against any concessions to Jews.—Government proposes to restrict rights of Jews of Silistria by imposing on them laws which will make them second class citizens.—At Bucharest, the Liga Cultura holds congress, and declares (1) that the collective naturalization of Jews would be prejudicial to ethnic unity of the Roumanian State, and would check the progress of the nation; (2) that constitution which regulated relations of Roumanian nation with foreign elements in country be kept inviolate; and (3) that nothing and no one be permitted to strike at Article 7 of the Constitution.—Nationalist Democratic Party decides to appeal to public opinion on day that Government manifests intention to propose to Parliament natural-
ization of mobilized Jews en bloc.—At Bucharest, Congress of Native Jews in Roumania reject offer of Jewish Socialists to associate Jewish question with Socialist program.—At Birlat,
Constanza, Ploeshti, Zimmitza, Moineshi, and other Roumanian towns, demonstrations take place in protest against proposed concessions to Jews.—At Jassy, anti-Jewish students force entrance into meeting in support of Jewish cause. Severe fighting takes place; many injured. Anti-Jewish attack on Socialist meeting, where resolution was adopted demanding right of citizenship for Jews.—JANUARY. At Jassy, agitators organize anti-Jewish meetings. Jews appeal to ICA to assist them to emigrate en masse.—Speaking to Jewish delegation, King confesses that situation of Jews is indefensible, and states that he favors their emancipation, especially in view of their patriotic response to call to arms in war; but that this is a question that properly belongs to Parliament, with whose decisions he cannot meddle.—FEBRUARY. At Jassy, Professor Kuza begins active campaign for pogroms against the Jews.—Bucharest theater, after advertising play by Jewish author, produces an anti-Jewish play. Jews protest, while anti-Jewish agitators applaud the artists.—At Jassy, M. Badarau, ex-minister in the Conservative-Democratic cabinet, states it is untrue that the Conservative-Democrats have decided to solve the Jewish question.—At Jassy, younger members of Jewish community organize a Self-Defense Society owing to persistent pogrom agitation.—Anti-Jewish agitators oppose the election of all candidates for Parliament who do not pledge themselves to oppose emancipation.—Union of Native Jews decide to organize a special agitation to compel the Government Party to take up the Jewish question. Memorandum adopted by the Congress of Native Jews last November to be presented to the Government and to Parliament; public meetings to be arranged, pamphlets circulated, a monster petition organized, and, if necessary, another Congress of Native Jews to be summoned.—M. Stere, leader of Liberal Party, states “the Jewish question is an internal affair, and no outside influence can be brought to bear on the Government for its solution.”—MARCH. At Budapest, the As Est shows that Roumanian Government made secret agreement with Austria-Hungary to observe neutrality in regard to position of Roumanians in Hungary, on condition that Austria-Hungary remain passive in regard to disabilities of Jews in Roumania.—At Bucharest, plea made in favor of emancipation of Jews at meeting largely attended by Christian workmen.—At Focshani, anti-Jewish students make demonstration in theater during performance by Jewish actors.—At Bucharest, the Nationalists call upon the Roumanians of every class and age to boycott the Jews.—At meeting of Chamber of Deputies, at second reading of the bill for revision of the Constitution, Dr. Istrati, ex-minister of education, refers to situation of the Jews, and expresses hope that Roumania will show itself a civilized nation, and contribute to universal progress.—The Retch, St. Petersburg, and the Russkoe Slovo,
Moscow, state that, following Roumanian Government's failure to fulfil its promise to emancipate the Jews, many wealthy Jews are emigrating.—April 24. At Braila, Union of Native Jews convenes public meeting to protest against maintenance of Article 7 of the Constitution, which hinders the civil emancipation of the Jews. The Roumanian Culture League convenes meeting same day and provokes masses against the Jews. Mob led by teachers upon Jewish quarter, where they smash windows of a synagogue, houses, and shops.—May 1. Jewish students at Jassy University refused permission to accompany their Christian colleagues in an excursion to Constantinople, on the ground that the Jews were "not Roumanian citizens," and therefore could not enjoy the benefit of the State grant towards the excursion.—11. At Silistria, Prefect of the District speaks at dedication of synagogue and threatens the Jews for being dissatisfied with the Government.—15. National Liberals reported to have prepared a bill providing for the prohibition of the admission of Jews into Government and public schools on ground that Jews are not Roumanian citizens. Government introduces into elementary schools reading-books containing anti-Jewish sentiments, and raises fees for Jewish pupils.—June 14. At Bucharest, delegates of all local committees of the Union of Native Jews in Roumania consider action to influence newly elected Constituent Assembly and public opinion in favor of emancipation of Jews. Communiqué to press states the Union will organize a monster petition, hold meetings, distribute appeals and convene at Bucharest a meeting of Jews who were mobilized in the army during the war, with view to protesting against injustice done to them, and testifying to their solidarity with the native Jews in the fight for emancipation. Conference appeals to the press and to Roumanian citizens to support these steps, for it cannot be to the interest of the country, either from moral or national point of view, that a part of the indigenous population, which has proved it is Roumanian and is worthy of being so recognized by law, should exist in a state of political and economic slavery.—19. At Craiova, a Christian accuses Jewish neighbor of having kidnapped his child for ritual purposes. Authorities institute proceedings against the father for spreading false reports.—At Silistria, dedication of new Sephardic congregation.

HONOR

Beck, Dr., Bucharest, receives, from King, Commander's Cross of the Roumanian Crown Order, Jan., 1914.

NECROLOGY

Semo, Avram D., sergeant, Chevalier and Officer of Roumanian Crown, Bucharest, Aug. 15, 1914.
EVENTS IN 5674—RUSSIA

RUSSIA

I
PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION
ATTKS ON JEWS

JULY. At Mondzeyeff, Jew-baiters engage boys to set fire to six Jewish houses and a synagogue. When requested to help fight flames, Poles answer with a fusillade of stones. Troops and Germans help to extinguish fire.—At Vilna, four Jews attacked and beaten to death by three laborers.—At Oshti (Volhynia), peasants kill Jewish couple and three children.—At Shadova, (Kovno), Jewish family of four murdered.—Two Jews assassinated near Homel.—At Krinki (Krementchoog), house of Jew destroyed, his son killed, and three persons wounded.—At Obdovka, entire Jewish family, with the exception of one child, killed.—At Kritcheff, Jewish lad assassinated.—At Roszani, one Jew killed and one wounded.—At Andreyevka (Keltzi) and Kapatkevitch, anti-Jewish disturbances; several Jews injured.—At Minsk, seventy-four Jews arrested at synagogue, fifty-two are imprisoned for two weeks and one for three months.

AUGUST. At Sagoisze (near Bendin), three Jews murdered.—At Burakoff (near Warsaw), a Jew aged seventy-four mortally wounded.—At Slobodka (Kieff), Real Russians assault Jews in streets. Police make no arrests, but Christian public attacks and disperses rioters.—Jews killed at Warsaw, at Diskin (Kovno), and at Hule (Vilna).—Girls brutally attacked at Brezezin (Plotzk) and at Warsaw.—At Novina (Poland), anti-Jewish agitators set fire to house, burning Jewish couple and child.—At Konsk, anti-Semitic dresses as Jew, and attacks women leaving church.—At Warsaw, two rabbis beaten by mob.—At Novoukrainka (Kerson), an army officer, accompanied by local police authorities, appears in restaurant, fires revolver, and demands that all Jews leave the place.—At Novo-Borisoff, a Jewish woman killed.—At Elizabetgrad, a Jew killed.—At Ovrutch, Jewish couple killed, and daughter severely injured.—At Amshinoff (Poland), anti-Jewish riot; Jews defend themselves; ten combatants wounded.—At Veprin, peasants burn house of aged Jew, to rid themselves of a competitor, and with aid of authorities institute proceedings against him for arson.—At Visoko-Mazovetzk (Poland), Jew murdered.—At Otchersk (Poland), Jew murdered and another dangerously wounded.

SEPTEMBER. At Kishineff, Jewish couple murdered.—At Kieff, in Podol district, Real Russians attack Jews during festivities connected with unveiling of Stolypin monument.—Russian anti-
Jewish press utilizes anniversary of assassination of late premier for campaign against Jews.

OCTOBER. At Lubrava (Volhynia), quarrel between Jewess and Christian results in riot; twenty-two Jews arrested for "organizing pogrom."—At Lodz, pogrom because of trouble between Christian and Jewish army recruits narrowly averted.—At Nikolaieff, Real Russians, headed by Küznetsoff, attack Jews with iron rods; police restore order.

NOVEMBER. Premier sends order from Paris to prevent any anti-Jewish outbreaks. Many cities in state of panic.—At Odessa, Jews rush from suburbs to city, and wealthy Jews deposit all valuables at banks, despite assurances of prefect.—At Almaznaya, police disperse crowd of drunkards who attack Jewish shop and assault an employee.—At Warsaw, Jews assaulted as partisans of Heilis and ritual murderers.—Near Plotzk, recruits throw Jewish merchant from train going at full speed.—At Ostrolenko (Poland), a Jewish couple killed.—At Buten, Jew killed.—Near Kalish, two Jewish merchants assassinated.

DECEMBER. At Vitki (Poland), anti-Jewish agitators assassinate only Jew in village.

JANUARY. At Skartsheff, a suburb of Lodz, mob attacks Jews; shops and houses pillaged, sixteen men and three women severely injured.—At Skorsheff (Radom), quarrel between Jew and Christian results in attack in which nine Jews are wounded.

MARCH. At Kieff, Black Hundreds organize pogrom, and demolish eight Jewish shops.—At Ilimitza (Kieff), Jew, aged seventy, and wife brutally murdered upon their refusal to leave village on demand of Jew-baiters.—At Bielostok, secret police search office and residence of employees of Jewish Colonization Association, and seize many documents.—At Kieff, student Golubeff, leader of Society of Double-Headed Eagle, incites hooligans to pillage Jewish shops and ill-treat Jews on streets.—At Sezevin (Minsk), Jewish family Harkavy murdered.—On road near Tchenstochoff, forty Jewish passengers robbed, one killed.—At Mechoff (Looblin), Jew killed.—Maltreatment of Jews at frontier near Tomasheff (Poland) reported. Jews are robbed by secret emigration agents, young girls are dishonored, and cases of murder are known to occur.

APRIL. At Odessa, mayor prophesies pogrom if campaign in local liberal press against the Jew-baiters is continued. Black Hundreds attack with impunity office of a progressive Jewish organ.—At Odessa, police assure Jewish deputation that no outbreaks will be permitted during Easter.—The prefect of Odessa assures tradesmen that anti-Jewish rioting will be vigorously suppressed. Minister of Interior, in circular to Governors, orders them to prevent the outbreak of pogroms during Easter.
MAY. At Lodz, hooligans, armed with tools, assault Jews they meet on streets.—Six Jews assassinated in different parts of Russia.—At Ekaterinoslaff, authorities allow the Jew-baiters to utilize a temperance demonstration for a pogrom agitation.—At Warsaw and Poltava, five Jews murdered.—At Alexandrovsk, Black Hundreds attack Jewish school, and fire shots into the windows.—At Looblin, young Pole gives a bomb containing explosive to some Jewish boys, directing them to strike it on a stone. The explosion results in the death of one and injury to the other.—Jews murdered at Petrikoff, Plava, Medoff, village near Petrikoff, Maltz, and Shavl.—At Novo-Radomsk, attempt of Jews to detain Polish boy who had thrown stones into the synagogue leads to attack by Poles on Jews in the streets.—At Lodz, crowd of hooligans attack Jews.

JUNE. At Valegozuboff (Kherson), a constable, armed with a sword, attacks peaceful Jews in the market, wounding several, while the local officials declare they had orders to beat the Jews. —Victory of Lasker in the chess tournament at St. Petersburg leads to attacks on the Jews, who are accused of inducing Capablanca to become intoxicated on the eve of the critical day.

BLOOD ACCUSATION

FASTOFF CASE:—DECEMBER. At Fastoff, near Kieff, Jewish boy, Joseph Pashkoff, found dead with thirteen wounds on his body. Though boy's playmates charge crime to notorious criminal, Gontcharuk, Black Hundreds identify body as that of Boris Taranenko, a missing Christian boy, and state that Joseph Pashkoff had gone to America, and police proceed on theory of ritual murder and arrest father of dead boy.—FEBRUARY. Liberal Christians express deep concern at murder, demand an official inquiry, and propose an interpellation in Duma.—Missing Christian boy, Boris Taranenko, found. Pashkoff, father of dead boy, released on bail.—Premier suggests to Minister of Justice advisability of suppressing the new ritual murder libel.—MARCH. Fastoff still guarded by police on account of demands of the Zemstchina that the Real Russians organize a pogrom there, lynch the assassins of the “Christian child,” and that the authorities arrest the local rabbi and other Jews connected with the case. Though official birth certificate of murdered boy was produced, and though thirty witnesses identified the murdered boy as son of Pashkoff, another “Christian mother” claims victim as her son.—Father of victim receives many threatening letters.—APRIL. Authorities restore passport to Ephraim Pashkoff, father of boy, but refuse to accede to his repeated petitions for the surrender of the body of his son, for burial in Jewish cemetery.—MAY. M. Kobzarenko, a Christian, produces evidence that police agents
had attempted to bribe him to assist in manufacture of a blood libel against Pashkoff.—Minister of Justice orders the authorities to pursue the inquiry into the Fastoff case with greater energy.—Public Prosecutor, M. Tchebisheff, orders trial of the Real Russian, Goncharuk, for murder of Pashkoff.

OTHER CASES:—JULY. At Partcheff (Poland), Christian woman, missing child after vaccination by Jewish medical assistant, starts blood libel scare; shops looted and five Jews wounded. —At Warsaw, attempt to create ritual murder libel fails, plot to hide a child being disclosed.—Discovery of dead boy at Lubartoff and of skeleton at Ekaterinoslaff leads to blood libels. Society of Friends of Peace publish strong protest against blood libel.—At Podtchemprovine (Siedlce), Poles make ritual murder accusation against Jews and succeed in inciting attack; shops robbed and Jews beaten.—AUGUST. At Lukoff, Poles hide Christian girl in order to create pogrom, but plot fails.—At Kishineff, blood libel panic occurs on disappearance of boy.—At Briansk, temporary loss of a woman causes similar panic.—SEPTEMBER. Golubeff and Semashko, Black Hundred agitators, visit a number of cities to further blood libel agitation.—At Dvinsk, little girl instructed by Real Russians to accuse Jews of attempt to murder her confesses at police station.—Archbishop Anthony in new statement asserts that Jews commit ritual murders not before Passover, but before Purim, as an act of revenge for Haman's attempt to exterminate the Jews.—The Russkoe Znamya incites agitation against St. Petersburg Jews, accusing them of abducting Christian girl for ritual purposes. Girl found alone in train.—OCTOBER. At Sosnovice (Poland), blood libel panic develops into attack on local Jews. Special agents arrive from Warsaw, and ten Jews are assaulted in streets. Inquiry results in complete exoneration of Jews (Nov.).—NOVEMBER. At Derbent, Jews charged with stealing Christian girl; disproved in court.—At St. Petersburg, crowd forces anti-Jewish agitator to apologize for creating blood libel panic, by accusing Jew of abducting child, who proves to be his daughter.—Bishop of Minsk ceases to obtain his bread from a Jewish baker, owing to blood libels.—Anti-Jewish teachers bring ritual murder theory into schools, lecturing on it even to youngest children; numerous assaults on Jews by Christian youths result.—At Zamskovetz, woman fails in attempt to raise blood libel.—DECEMBER. Duma Deputy Shingarieff publishes appeal to public to save children from being dragged into blood libel agitation.—At Ostrolenko (Lomzha), police discover murdered man whose body they officially report "bore signs of a ritual murder." Upon investigation, it is found that man was a Jew, who had been murdered by a Christian thief.—At Keltzi, Jew is arrested on ritual murder charge.—JANUARY. At Ruen (Riga), priest, learn-
ing of threatened blood agitation, assembles the people and con-
demns blood libel theory.—Dr. Dubrovin, Real Russian leader, 
Priest Raketsky, and M. Yeremenko sentenced to six months’ 
imprisonment for having, in 1910, aided a woman to spread a 
libel against two Smolensk Jews, to effect that they wounded her 
child for ritual purposes.—FEBRUARY. At Kapulie (Minsk), two 
members of Black Hundreds offer twenty-five roubles to maid-
servant of rabbi for permission to leave a bundle in the house. 
After receiving ten roubles in advance, girl informs rabbi, who 
notifies police, who arrest two men; bundle found to contain body 
of a Christian boy with seventeen wounds.—22. London Standard 
publishes following statement of Odessa correspondent: “What 
a leading journal not inaptly describes as ‘ritualomania’ would 
appear to be taking the form of an epidemic in South Russia. 
If a Russian child of either sex in village or township be tem-
porarily missing from its home for more than a few hours, a 
report of Jewish abduction for ‘ritual’ purposes is immediately 
bruited about, and there follows a threat of excesses against the 
Jews. It was hoped and believed by intelligent and fair-minded 
Russians that the verdict in the notorious Beilis case would have 
gone far to exorcise this grossly fanatical spirit and suspicion 
from among the ignorant classes. So it might, indeed, were not 
hatred of the Jews openly and shamelessly fostered by the Black 
Hundred anti-Semites.”—At Taganrog, Jew arrested on charge of 
attempted abduction of a Christian boy for ritual purposes.— 
Girl is found drowned in well, and Christian confesses to having 
pushed her into it.—At Kaidan, attempt of Real Russians to 
create blood libel agitation fails.—MARCH 5. At Lodz, serious riot-
ing, because of rumor that Jewish merchant and wife murdered a 
Christian boy.—At Hoini, suburb of Lodz, Christian youth invents 
tale of ritual murder as revenge on Jewish shopkeeper who dis-
covers his thefts from the shop. Hooligans attack Jews in the 
streets and plunder many shops. Five rioters arrested for wound-
ing Jews.—At Plotzk, three anti-Jewish ringleaders arrested for 
pogrom agitation.—At Pishki (Grodno), ritual murder panic in 
connection with discovery of body of Christian girl.—At Ekaterin-
oslaff, Christian woman accuses Jew of ritual murder. Police in-
stitute inquiry and find that alleged victim was Jewish boy, who 
had died after an illness.—At Ooman, Christian boy, aged thirteen, 
injures hand while cleaning machine at matzah factory; anti-Jew-
ish press asserts accident was prearranged by the Jews, who re-
quired the boy’s blood; factory closed, and police inquiry insti-
tuted.—At Kovel, Christian boy killed in accordance with alleged 
ritual by a criminal, who disappears.—APRIL. Governor of Petri-
koff compensates from his purse several Jews whose property was 
destroyed during recent blood libel riots at Lodz.—Yuschinsky
memorial services at Kishineff result in attack on Jewish shop.—
At Odessa, attack on Jew by a Christian results in injury to
latter's hand, followed by blood accusation.—Widow of Hun-
garian painter Munkacsy writes letter denying that ritual murder
picture described in the Novoe Vremya by brother of late Premier
Stolypin was work of her husband, and denounces association of
his name with picture as an anti-Jewish invention. M. Stolypin
publishes reply in which he refuses to believe her statement.
The Kievskaya Misil states that the picture was executed by a
poor painter, at the request of a Galician landowner, Babetzky,
who unsuccessfully used it to blackmail rich Jews (May).—11.
At Proskuroff, Governor compelled to make special inquiry into
Real Russian report that a Jew had been arrested while in pos-
session of a basket containing body of a boy: official contradic-
tion of report alone silences mob.—At Tiflis, Jew narrowly escapes
lynching because suspected of abducting a boy, who proves to be
his own son.—Holy Synod demands explanations from Bishop
Nikon, of Krasnoyarsk, with regard to an alleged statement by
him that ritual murder is incompatible with the teachings of the
Talmud.—At Minsk, blood libel collapses upon arrest of Christian
murderer of boy whose body was placed in Jewish cemetery.—
May. At Saratoff, panic among Jews caused by murder of head
of local Real Russians.—At Vitebsk, several Jews are assaulted
in connection with blood libel caused by temporary loss of a child.
—At Slutzk (Minsk), authorities not only reject appeal of Jews
to forbid celebrations in memory of alleged ancient ritual victim
Gabriel, in view of pogrom agitation carried on by the organizers,
but also actively assist the movement. Bishop Michael, of the
Old Believers, protests, without effect, against celebration.—M.
Snessareff, retired member of staff of the Novoe Vremya, states
that since the paper commenced the blood accusation campaign
against Jews, its sale has greatly diminished.—June. At Kalish,
Poles organize blood libel scare and assault Jews in the streets
at Skernovitz, wounding many. Police end riot, and missing boy
is found.—At Odessa, lost child gives rise to ritual murder accusa-
tion.—At Odessa, blood libel circulated to the effect that Jew-
ish medical assistant, in course of vaccinating Christian boy, ex-
tracted his blood.—At Rakoff, loss of a girl causes "blood libel" scare, and only discovery of her whereabouts saves local Jews from
fury of mob.—At Sgerz (Poland), discovery of body of Christian
woman, who died from intoxication in cellar of Jewish house,
followed by ritual murder accusation.
Ritual murder panics occurred also at the following towns:
Bielostok; Brest-Litovsk; Grodno (Grodno); Zdonskavola
(Kalish); Kupiansk (Kharkoff); Kalinovka (Kherson); Biela-
Zerkoff, Goutcharka, Skvira (Kieff); Kovno; Poneviezh (Kovno);
Raygrod (Lomzha); Lazimierz (Looblin); Pinsk (Minsk); Shkloff (Mohileff); Lodz, Pabianitzi, Rava (Petrikoff); Plotzk (Plotzk); Radom (Radom); Liadi (Smolensk); Perovsk (Turkesttan); Slavuta, Vladimir-Volynsk; Zaslaff; Zhitomir (Volhynia); Griva (Vologda); Warsaw (Warsaw); Barshad; Borispol; Druzgenick; Drzvitza; Izbor; Kartuza-Bereza; Kurnin; Lvinoft; Mordorovka; Neklan; Novo-Vileisk; Piratin; Podembitz; Puritzk; Tchenstochoff, and Trabi.

BEILIS CASE

JULY. Prosecuting counsel dispatches memorial to court, accusing Vera Cheberiak and Faivel Schneyerson of participating with Beilis in the murder of Yuschinsky, and charging Zaitseff, former employer of Beilis, with religious fanaticism.—Beilis case postponed until the fall.—Black Hundred attempt to intimidate pro-Beilis witnesses.—Prison authorities place persons of low character in Beilis' cell, in an attempt to get Beilis to confess guilt. Criminals communicate stories of pretended confessions to authorities. —SEPTEMBER. Rabbi of Shepetovsk charged with complicity in crime, because he visited Kieff before the murder.—OCTOBER. At Odessa, Jews fast and pray for Beilis and Jewish people on trial with him.—Acting on suggestion of rabbinical organ Ha-Modia, a Hebrew prayer, composed by several rabbis, is sent to synagogues throughout Russia for inclusion in services on high Holy Days.—At Kieff, workmen on car line decide to give up one quarter day's pay for benefit of Beilis family.—Kieff Jews resolve to absent themselves from places of amusement during Beilis trial.—At Kieff, Governor requests M. Brodsky and Crown Rabbi Dr. Gurevitch to arrange that appeals be made in the synagogues against demonstrations during Beilis trial, giving assurance that Real Russian Union is pledged to refrain from same. The Double-Headed Eagle appears with Yuschinsky portrait and incendiary inscription without being punished; local liberal journals fined for publishing pro-Beilis prayer.—Minister of Justice, before leaving for Livadia, cautions Governor of Kieff not to allow any rioting in the city.—At Kharkoff, Vice-Governor warns Rabbi to allay excitement among Jews in connection with Beilis case.—At Odessa, Black Hundreds wire Ministry announcing they will not keep the peace if the pro-Beilis demonstrations continue. —At Smolensk, Oryol, and other cities, blood libel literature distributed.—At Vlada, Deputy Markoff organizes Black Hundred demonstration.—Bishop Anatoly, of Odessa, declines to make statements against blood libel, stating that he believes in possibility of the existence of a "fanatical Jewish sect."—At Kieff, Jew loses reason in consequence of Beilis trial.—Theaters and places of amusement in Pale are empty on account of trial.—
Beilis prayer read in many synagogues on Yom Kippur. At Berdichev, hazan arrested for reading it, but later released.—Two additional regiments brought to Kieff to assist in maintenance of peace.—Prompted by the Beilis trial, the Holy Synod requests Missionary Council to study life of religious Jews and of those who no longer adhere to principles of the Talmud.—Kieff authorities prohibit lecture on ritual murder announced by Russian People's Alliance, a Nationalist organization.—Kieff Black Hundreds send testimonials to Minister of Justice, to Public Prosecutor Chaplinsky, and to counsel against Beilis, praising their attitude in Beilis case.—In suburb of Kieff, Real Russians attack Jews. Rioters arrested.—At Minsk, Bielostok, Kishineff, and Ekataterinoslaff, heavy loads of pogrom literature and pamphlets containing testimony of Priest Pranaitis on the blood libel confiscated.—At Saratoff, pogrom openly advocated in the public houses.—At Karsan, Yuschinsky memorial service in a monastery is attended by military authorities.—At Kieff, many lunacy cases registered in connection with Beilis trial.—At St. Petersburg, a member of the Black Hundreds loses his reason, and attacks a Jewish shopkeeper.—At Moscow, at banquet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of a Liberal and pro-Jewish paper, the Russiak Viedomosti, warm message sent to Beilis defense. Police stop banquet.—Officials search residence of Rabbi Schneyerson, the Zaddik of Libavitch, and of the Zaddik of Liadi.—A. Stolypin, brother of late premier, appeals to Jews to buy peace by confessing the existence of a sect practising ritual murder.—Governor of Kieff summons Crown Rabbi Dr. Gurevitch and warns him that, in event of his acquittal, Beilis be removed from the city immediately, and that no festivities be organized. In event of conviction, Governor advises the Jews not to organize any protest.—November. At Irkutsk, preacher at the cathedral in special sermon eulogizes prosecution of Beilis, and attacks the defense.—At Lodz, trade scholarship founded which will bear the name of the defense of Beilis.—At Warsaw, a wing to the hospital erected by the Anti-Consumption League will bear name of the pro-Beilis medical experts.—At Kieff, the Double-Headed Eagle appeals to followers not to organize pogroms, as these can only benefit the Jews; Christian house-owners issue similar appeal.—In Duma, Right demands that Foreign Ministry take urgent steps to stop pro-Beilis agitation abroad.—Local political and social workers at Kieff, in presence of Vladimir Korolenko, eminent author, thank Beilis' counsel by presentation of address bearing thousands of signatures.—At Libau, pro-Beilis agitators arrested.—At Tchelabinsk, all Jewish houses searched and even licensed firearms confiscated.—Nationalists introduce bill in Duma, making bribery a heavy offense and fixing a remuneration for experts at
a trial.—German Foreign Office requests correspondent of the Moscow Russkoe Slovo to deny, in name of Emperor, report that latter believes in blood accusation.—Report that Mayor Diakoff of Kieff fails to raise a large municipal loan in London, owing to unfavorable effect of trial.—December. Minister of Justice concurs in desirability of tracing real assassins of Yuschinsky, but opposes steps against Cheberliak, as this would be interpreted as "the abandonment of the 'ritual' theory of the murder," which he regards as proved.—Yuschinsky memorial services in various towns, attended by high military and civil officers, are utilized for special anti-Jewish sermons.—At Kieff, about six hundred men march from service to cave where Yuschinsky's body was found.—The Retch publishes protest against proposed Yuschinsky monument.—Thirty-four Kooban Cossacks of the line forward congratulatory address to counsel for Beilis, thanking them for their "signal victory over the powers of darkness." Cossack journal, the Otkiki Kavkasa, publishes address without the signatures and refuses to supply names of signers on request.—Odessa Black Hundreds suggest demonstration at Kieff, to end with a memorial service at the grave of Yuschinsky, and that portraits of Yuschinsky be placed in all schools.—At Yalta, Governor-General Dumbadze surprises local Crown Rabbi by statement against blood libel and in favor of Beilis. Report that at reopening of Kharkoff Medical School, closed on account of pro-Beilis resolution, the Government will insist on restricting Jewish influences on the council of the society and on introduction of a percentage norm for new Jewish members.—Duma Deputy Markoff publishes indictment against Black Hundreds, accusing them of Yuschinsky murder for political purposes. Real Russian Union intends to bring suit for libel against him.—Anti-Jewish lectures, circulation of ritual murder proclamations, and Yuschinsky memorial services permitted in many towns.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild offers Beilis a house and plot of land in Palestine, should he care to settle there with his family.—January. Oscar Israel Grusenberg, returning to Russia from trip abroad, receives hearty welcome at Vilna. Zionist deputation informs him that a street in Jewish quarter of Tel-Abib, in Jaffa, will bear his name.—M. Sabler, chief of Holy Synod, approves of plan to erect a church in memory of Yuschinsky.—February. Mayor of Kieff, with local Governor-General and Metropolitan, joins Yuschinsky memorial committee.—Bishop of Minsk prepares scheme for organizing a church procession from Minsk to Slutzk, burial place of alleged ritual victim Gabriel.—March. At Kieff, Mayor Diakoff yields to demand of Progressives and resigns from the Yuschinsky Memorial Committee.—June. Deputy Maklakoff, on occasion of discussion of estimates of Ministry of Justice, attacks
Government for proceedings connected with Beilis case and charges Government with being too timid to take proceedings against Cheberiak. Deputy Kerensky likewise demands steps against her and criticises official good-will exhibited toward the Double-Headed Eagle as well as punishment of many defenders of Beilis. Real Russians and members of factions of the Right defend Cheberiak and the Government, and as result of their tactics violent scenes in Duma lead to exclusion from sitting of Deputies Miliukoff, Kerensky, and Purishkevitch. Progressive vice-president of the Duma, M. Konovaloff, resigns on account of Duma's failure to support him in the motion for exclusion of the real promoter of the scene, the anti-Jewish agitator Shubinsky. — Leaders of the Right meet in conference, and resolve to make representations to the Premier, that any attempt to reopen the Yuschinsky case in accordance with the new revelations will constitute a danger to the State.— Libel cases brought by Vera Cheberiak against M. Yablonovsky, of the Kievskaya Misl, against M. Brushkovsky, and others, for referring to her as the assassin of Yuschinsky, end in acquittal of the defendants, Lieutenant-Colonel Ivanoff and the Investigating Magistrate Fenenko having repeated their belief in Cheberiak’s guilt.—16-19. Trial of twenty-five lawyers on charge of insulting Ministry of Justice during trial of Beilis. Sokoloff and Kerensky sentenced to imprisonment for eight months, the rest for six months each—Singayevsky, brother of Vera Cheberiak, arrested, and police surveillance established over Cheberiak.—Appeals on behalf of Professor Troitzky (who appeared at ritual murder trial as a pro-Beilis expert), to permit him to remain at his post at the Theological Academy, St. Petersburg, unavailing.—M. Krasovsky promises to place at disposal of authorities in near future sufficient facts for prosecution of Vera Cheberiak as Yuschinsky’s assassin.

PRESS COMMENTS:—JULY. At St. Petersburg, anti-Jewish press charges that Jews bribed officials to destroy all documents against Beilis, and are about to burn secret books containing code of ritual murders.—AUGUST. The Zemstchina suggests that Beilis and witnesses be subjected to torture, and that acquittal of Beilis is imminent, because of secret efforts in his behalf.—The Russkoe Znamya states that Jews have destroyed the Zohar, which contained blood libel code.—OCTOBER. At Odessa, Kharkoff, and Kishineff, all the pro-Beilis papers fined. Press comments on case prohibited.—The Novoe Vremya continues to publish threats that acquittal of Beilis will not be accepted, as Jews are masters of the court, and Christian witnesses are all terrorized.—The Kieff Double-Headed Eagle threatens to boycott Jews if they continue to abstain from visiting places of amusement during Beilis
trial. — The Rossia predicts that an appeal against any verdict in Beilis case will be lodged with the Senate. — Kieff Nationalists boycott the Kievlianin for publishing pro-Beilis articles. — The Novoe Vremya in article on Yuschenky case, in reply to British protest, states that Jews ought to welcome arrest of Beilis as an opportunity of arriving at the truth. — At Warsaw, the Fraind is suspended pending prosecution of publishers for pro-Beilis article. — The Kievlianin states that a considerable portion of Russian society completely discards idea of Beilis' guilt, and outcome of trial will not modify verdict of society. — Odessa correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphs: "Innumerable confiscations having proved ineffectual, the South Russian press has been prohibited from publishing editorials, or any further reports of the Beilis trial, except those furnished them by the official news agency." — The Moskovskia Vedomosty announces that not only Beilis but entire Jewry is involved in Kieff trial. — Moscow Christian millionaire Shakhoff offers to establish scholarship in name of Deputy Shulgin, author of pro-Beilis articles in the Kievlianin, as reward for his efforts in cause of justice. — November. The Novoe Vremya hints that experts in Beilis case were bribed by the Jews, adding that "after the part played by the London banking house of Rothschild, nobody will be surprised at the Kieff mobilization of all savants and judicial authorities." — The Zemstchina charges that Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, was also bribed into authenticating Papal bulls against blood accusation. — Prince Mestchersky in the Grazhdanin declares that only course open to Russia as sequel to Kieff affair is to solve Jewish question by emancipating Jews. — December. Continued revelations of the Kievlianin, exposing the fabrications of the authorities in the Beilis case, cause much annoyance to Ministry. — The Novoe Vremya takes exception to article in the London Times against the ritual murder accusation, on the ground that, in view of the present Anglo-Russian relations, such articles are impolitic.

PROTESTS: — October. At Kieff, all students of high schools absent themselves from schools on first day of trial as protest against it. — At Warsaw, Grodno, Vilna, Odessa, and other towns, hundreds of arrests follow attempts to hold protest meetings. — Strike planned by thousands of laborers in large Russian cities as protest. In St. Petersburg, strikers are dispersed by police. — At Odessa, community of converted Jews publishes spirited protest. — At Harbin, press protests. — At Alexandrovsk (Kherson), at a meeting of peasants, blood accusation condemned. — Archbishop Johann, of the Old Believers, Prince Mestchersky, Bishop Kessler, and several Moscow dignitaries and professors condemn trial; but agitation of Black Hundred press against Archbishop
Sergi, Bishop Zeplak, and others force them to modify their statements in special letters to the Novoe Vremya.—Two hundred Jews arrested at Lodz for pro-Beilis demonstrations.—One hundred workmen arrested at Tchenstochoff.—Ringleaders of strikes at Bielostok, Minsk, Homel, and Libau, arrested.—Constitutional Democratic party introduces urgent interpellation in Duma protesting against persecution of press, especially in Beilis case. Interpellation adopted by vote of 149 to 106.—At Moscow, workmen, at mass-meeting, adopt resolutions against trial, insisting that humanity demand it be stopped.—Count Tolstoi, mayor of St. Petersburg, Prince Obolensky, M. Timirazeff, Bishop Nikon, Bishop Nikodim, the members of the Upper House, MM. Tcherevansky, Platonoff, and Schmeman, and fifteen priests who sit in Duma, all publish protest statements.—Mohammedans at Moscow protest.—At Nikolaiyev, Melitopol, and Kostroma, medical societies, eminent professors, and converted Jews protest.—Bishop Puchnevsky publishes refutations of blood accusation.—M. Amfiteatroff states that Beilis case is greater scandal than Dreyfus case.—Prince Mestchersky publishes second article declaring whole trial pure madness.—November. Professor Miliukoff, on behalf of Russian press, introduces interpellation into Duma regarding Beilis case. The Novoe Vremya publishes violent article against Professor Miliukoff, accusing him of acting in Jewish interests.—Cossacks of Libinskaya denounce blood libel.—Opposition in Duma prepares interpellation against entire conduct of authorities in manufacturing the ritual murder accusation against Beilis.—St. Petersburg Religious-Philosophic Society adopts protest resolution.—Group of Cossacks, who publicly expressed sympathy with Beilis, will be tried as military offenders against the Government.—February. Thirty-seven, imprisoned during Beilis trial at Lodz for agitating against the libel, are released and expelled from the province of Petrikoff.—May. At Oman (Kieff), two hundred and eighty-seven Jews tried and acquitted on charge of participating in a pro-Beilis demonstration.

DUMA DISCUSSION AND LEGISLATION

SHEHITAH:—December 24. Deputy Shetzkoff introduces bill prohibiting shehitah on ground that it is inhumane, imposes a burdensome tax on Jews, and is an insult to Christians. Bill proposes fine of between twenty-five and fifty roubles for violation; Octobrists resolve to oppose bill, and name special committee to defend shehitah when bill comes up for consideration.—February. Cabinet instructs Minister of Interior to amend the anti-shehitah bill so as to provide a substitute for the korobka (meat tax).—Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of the Interior declare themselves against shehitah.—
MARCH. Veterinary Commission, invited by Ministry to pronounce opinion on shehitah, declares it to be humane; newspaper agitation intimidates commissioners, who refuse to publish official report of their conclusions when requested by rabbis to do so.—At St. Petersburg, rabbis present memorial on shehitah to M. Menkin, director of the Department for the non-Christian Religions.—APRIL. In second representation to the Government, rabbis emphasize impossibility of compromise, and give warning that prohibition of shehitah would be tantamount to an order forbidding Jews to eat meat.—MAY. Warsaw Jewish Community prepares cinematograph films illustrating Jewish method of slaughtering animals, for exhibition before the Duma Committee.—Liberals in Duma succeed in having bill referred to Public Health Committee, consisting of experts.—Member of the Duma obtains a knowledge of the principles of shehitah from a rabbi at St. Remy. Impressed with Talmudic laws on subject, he presents his new views in memorial to his party.—Haham Bashi of Turkey has interviews with the Sheik-ul-Islam, spiritual chief of the Mohammedans, on subject of anti-shehitah bill before the Duma, which, if enacted, would affect several millions of Mohammedans in Russia. The Sheik proposes to make friendly representations to Russian Government for an exception in favor of Mohammedans, which would also indirectly benefit the Jews, whose method of slaughter differs little from that of the Mohammedans.—JUNE. Deputy Almazoff reports that the Public Health Committee of the Duma is opposed to the anti-shehitah bill.

MISCELLANEOUS:—AUGUST. Assistant Minister of Ways and Communications, Professor Tchukin, in answer to objections to clause in bill concerning the Moscow Technical Institute, totally prohibiting admission of Jews, states that reason for restriction is that graduates would be employed on the railways, an important factor in war, when Jews cannot be relied on. The Duma adopts bill.—OCTOBER. The Right and the Nationalists prepare bill providing for exclusion of Jews from the army and the imposition of a tax in lieu of military service.—NOVEMBER 11. Motion of Constitutional Democratic Party for appointment of committee to draft bill conferring equal civil rights on all Russian subjects, defeated by vote of one hundred and fifty-two to ninety-two; Octobrists oppose motion.—Duma Committee rejects anti-Jewish interpellation directed against the lawyers who had protested against the blood libel, and proposal of M. Purishkevitch to prohibit Jews from editing newspapers outside the Pale.—Duma Committee prohibits attachment of Jewish medical assistants to the frontier Army Corps; M. Markoff leads attack by giving ritual murder theory as reason for restriction.—DECEMBER. Minister of Commerce informs Duma Committee that consular
reports do not confirm accusation that Jews adulterate grain for export, but, on the contrary, speak in high terms of Russian goods.—Procurator of Holy Synod, in report to group of Duma deputies, commends zealous manner in which Jews observe their holidays and Sabbath, and deplores apathy of Orthodox Russians in religious observance.—M. Konovaloff, progressive vice-president of Duma, states there is no prospect of the Opposition carrying through Duma a radical pro-Jewish measure.—JANUARY. During discussion of a motion regarding Ministry of Justice, Opposition deputies attack Ministry for its part in the Beilis scandal, and reactionaries accuse Left of having been associated with the murderers of Yuschinsky.—FEBRUARY. Baron Rosen delivers speech condemning the policy of sowing hatred among various nationalities in Russia.—APRIL. Seventy-six deputies introduce bill providing for abolition of all restrictions against non-Christians in the legal profession.—Social Democrats introduce an interpellation on the pogrom agitation against the Jews. —Eighty-five deputies introduce interpellation, drawing attention of Ministry of Education to fact that almost all its latest circulars directed against the Jews were absolutely illegal.—Extreme Left resolves to utilize the Easter recess to draft new bill for abolition of anti-Jewish restrictions.—MAY. The Labor organ, the Put Pravdi, issues appeal to all workmen to lend active support to the measure providing for abolition of all anti-Jewish restrictions. —Professor Miliukoff, leader of Constitutional Democrats, announces that during the coming session the Opposition will redouble its energy in the fight against the persecution of the Jews. —Council of Ministers rejects bill introduced by seven deputies, providing that Jews be admitted to the bar on equal terms with Mohammedans. Bill rejected by majority in the Duma committee and by the Cabinet.—Deputy Professor Nekrassoff receives congratulatory telegrams from provincial towns and from Germany for pro-Jewish speech in Duma.—Deputy Freedman, on behalf of Jewish colleagues, states that they will vote against the budget.—The Jewish deputy Bomash in speech states that, fearing a revolution, the Government is utilizing the Jewish question to distract the attention of the people from their grievances, by pointing to Jews as source of all evils.—Two Duma Deputies urge Government to investigate alleged harsh treatment of Russian emigrants at control stations in Germany.—Deputy Shingarieff questions Government regarding restrictions on Jewish membership in joint stock companies, pointing out their illegal and disastrous character.—Pro-Jewish speeches in Duma and refusal of Jewish deputies to vote for the budget provoke a campaign for the disfranchisement of the Jews and their exclusion from the Duma and municipal councils.—Government
defeated in Freedom of Conscience Committee on its proposal to prohibit Christians from adopting non-Christian religions.—

**JUNE.** In Duma, M. Sazonoff promises a bill dealing with the emigration question and the sufferings of the emigrants.—M. Verevkin, Assistant Minister of Justice, appears in Duma, and justifies Government's action in Beilis and Fastoff cases. With reference to former he states the verdict implied that the indictment correctly described the circumstances of the murder of Yuschinsky, and he considered that all ought to bow to the judgment of the court. He disclaims the intention attributed to the Ministry to fight Jewry.—Deputies Roditcheff, Tchechenkeli, and Freedman in strong speeches draw attention to insults hurled at the Jewish religion, to the imprisonment of Beilis for a long period, and to the immunity enjoyed by Cheberiak, and complain of the movement to erect a monument to Yuschinsky.—15. Duma Committee for Consideration of Resolutions approves proposal of finance committee for abolition of passports for persons wishing to go abroad. Representative of the Government opposes immediate abolition, and declares that the Government will in the new passport law probably abolish passports altogether for both travelers entering and leaving Russia.—19. Professor Miliukoff, on behalf of group of deputies, raises in Duma question of use of nickname "Zhid" for Jew in the House.—At St. Petersburg, conference participated in by the Russian Liberal leaders and the representatives of the Grand Kovno Committee. Jewish problem in Russia discussed in light of recent restrictions. Liberal Deputies Miliukoff, Shingarieff, and Nekrassoff, criticise the anti-Jewish régime and express view it was necessary to continue to expose vigorously in the Duma the cruelties of the Government. Advocates Vinaver, Sliosberg, Sheftel, and Kalmonovitch concur with these views.—26. Duma adopts resolution excluding all Jews from holding any office in steamship companies. —Duma, by 94 votes against 75, adopts recommendation of the committee that Jews be excluded from employment on the new steamers which will cruise on the Danube and Black Sea route. MM. Freedman and Shingarieff strongly oppose the restriction.

**BOYCOTT OF JEWS IN POLAND**

**JULY.** At Droblin, Pole dangerously wounds Jewish butcher for demanding debt from him at time when boycott organization "absolved Poles from paying debts to Jews."—Cruel attacks on Jews reported from Orle, Yendrezoff, Mazanoff, Tchechov, Szarnovetz, Vendrova, and Yuzeboff.—The Rossia rejoices over situation in Poland, as having brought about an estrangement between Poles and Russian Liberals, and hopes Jews will also abandon liberal cause.
August. Innocence of Poles in boycott movement and in acts of incendiariism against Jews proclaimed by anti-Jewish agitators, who assert that Jews are themselves responsible for these acts.—At Pintcheff, rabbi ends boycott of Jewish goods by peasants by assembling community for prayer at synagogue on market day.—During epidemic, Jewish community appeals to Warsaw community for a Jewish doctor, as the Polish doctors refuse to attend Jewish patients.

October. Prince Mestchersky, friend of Czar, states in the Grazhdanin that in Poland the Jews are more friendly to the Government than to the Poles, and consequently boycott is not in interest of Russia.—At Warsaw, frequent attacks on Jews lead Governor-General to prepare to counteract boycott movement.—M. Dmovsky, leader of boycott movement, advises Jews to emigrate, stating that there can be no agreement between them and Poles.—At Petrikoff, conference of Polish workmen protests against anti-Jewish boycott. The Dwa Grosze continues to urge public to buy from Christians only, despite order of Governor-General prohibiting the boycott agitation.—Polish Teachers' Society protests against introduction into schools of anti-Jewish agitation.

December. Roman Catholic organ in Poland issues series of regulations against Jews, prohibiting Christians from employing Jewish doctors, from buying medicine at Jewish dispensaries, from living with or visiting Jews, from accepting employment as nurses or servants in Jewish houses, and from employing Jews.

January. Polish agitators petition cabinet to establish percentage norm for Jews in management of Warsaw Credit Society. Discussion brings out opposition of ministry to Polish petition. Cabinet concurs with ministerial reports and rejects the petition of Poles.

February. Organizers of Polish boycott hold conferences to consider best means of wresting real estate from Jewish hands. They appeal also to Poles to withdraw all money lent by them to Jews.—Death of Scalon, Governor-General of Poland, who invariably opposed anti-Jewish orders from St. Petersburg, and as protest against anti-Jewish boycott patronized the Bezalel stores.

March. At Laseff, fire set to house of widow as result of Polish boycott.

May. At Grodno, Catholic priests boycott Polish servants in employ of Jews.

June. Number of Polish doctors issue circular to foreign firms, advising them not to employ Jews as their representatives in Poland, threatening to boycott the firms which fail to comply with their demand.—8. At Lodz (Poland), Christian Polish workmen employed in Jewish factory go out on strike, demanding discharge of all Jewish workmen in the factory.
EXPULSIONS AND DOMICILIARY RESTRICTIONS

(See also INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS, p. 228; EDUCATIONAL RESTRICTIONS, p. 236.)

JULY. Duma refuses petition of merchants of Turkestan, that Jews be permitted to reside in district of Samarkand.—Assistant Minister of Interior orders Governor of Kieff to abandon night searches for Jews and find more suitable way of revising their right of domicile. Kieff situation denied by authorities, and Liberal organs fined; but owners receiving notice of impending heavy fines if Jews are discovered in their houses illegally, form “militia” and search houses of their tenants for Jews. Prominent men send messages to the Kievskaya Misl, stating if accounts of the searches are correct, the procedure of police must be condemned in strong terms.—In Government of Minsk, wholesale expulsions of Jews commence in villages.—At Kieff, conference of police officials, after discussing methods for testing domicile documents of Jews, other than by night searches, decide that searches take place in morning. Police officials, ordered to stop searches in city, scour suburbs for Jews without registered passports. Four hundred and forty-four Jews detained during one hundred and thirty-six searches. Black Hundreds assist police.—Jewish artists throughout the Empire not possessing right of domicile outside Pale ordered by Ministry to return to the Pale.—At Koorsk, Sturmer, son of member of court clique, found guilty of extorting money from Jews by threats of expulsion.—Russian Senate decides that Jews residing in villages may absent themselves from their permanent residences for a period not exceeding a year.

AUGUST. Petitions sent to Government from villages in provinces of Grodno, Ekaterinoslaff, and Courland, and by two hundred Polish Jewish families at Strezemistch and Krashevitch praying for the annulment of summary expulsion orders.—Seventy-eight Jews expelled from St. Petersburg.—All Jews expelled from Almaznaya.—At Petrikoff, a Jewess commits suicide when ordered to return to Pale.—At Yalta (Crimea), Jewish community complains of persistent illegal practice of police in forbidding Jews to land there even for one day.—Governor-General of the Priamur district informs the Novoe Vremya he will not permit any new Jewish settlers in his provinces.—At Koorsk Jews who last year adopted Protestant faith expelled.—At village of Domatchevo, Jews are expelled on Sabbath; one is tied to a van and driven to town.—Minister of Interior, M. Maklakoff, insists that with the exception of those with higher educational diplomas, Jewesses who before their marriage resided outside Pale have no right to reside there after marriage to Jews.
lacking the right, even after divorce. Premier disagrees with decision and dispute is submitted to Senate, which upholds view of Minister of Interior, and resolves that Czar alone has power to grant right of domicile to Jewesses in such cases.—At Moscow, fines amounting to four thousand and five hundred roubles imposed on hotel proprietors for harboring non-privileged Jews; authorities who neglected to supervise the hotels are punished.—Tamboff Jewish community practically annihilated by continued expulsions.

September. At Kieff, Jew aged twenty commits suicide as result of persecution in connection with right of residence in city.—Ekaterinoslaff Exchange protests against continued expulsion of Jews.—At St. Petersburg and in villages near Lodz and Dvinsk, new expulsions.—Four hundred Bokhara Jews, expelled from Russian Central Asia, send deputation to St. Petersburg to request the Government to cancel the order.—Theatrical Society, on motion of the artist of the Imperial Theater, M. Bogolubov, unanimously resolves to request Minister of Interior to permit Jewish artists to live in non-Pale centers.—Viceroy of Caucasus issues order forbidding Jews who reside there on strength of the Stolypin circular to trade or move from one town to another.—At Kieff, at conference of medical authorities on problem of epidemics, report presented describing unhealthy conditions due to enforced congestion of Jews in Pale.—At Posad (Maritinskaya), eighty-two Jewish families expelled; many Jews expelled from Lisizansk.—Jews adopting Mohammedan religion not permitted to live outside the Pale.—At Ekaterinoslaff, number of Jewish exiles petition Government to arrest expulsion.—At Kieff, parents of Jewish female students informed that practice of last twelve years permitting their residence, because their daughters attend Kieff Commercial School, will be discontinued.—Jewish Russo-Japanese War veteran, decorated with Georgi Order, on arrival at St. Petersburg, is expelled by étape.

October. At Minsk, renewed wholesale expulsions of Jews reported from several districts.—At Saratoff, Jewish merchants are informed that prolonged absence from town means loss of right of residence.—At Stavistcha (Kieff), a Jew is expelled after a residence of forty years because of three days' absence to attend wedding of relative, despite recent Senatorial decision permitting brief absences.—Three hundred Jewish families expelled from Nikolaieff bring cholera to their congested homes at Varvarovka.—At Ekaterinodar, authorities handcuff Jewish merchant, deprive him of his money, and expel him.—At Kasimoff, widow seventy years old expelled after fifty years' residence.—At Odessa, four hundred and eighty certificates of residence of artisans annulled.—In Petrikoff, wholesale expulsions of Jews from villages.—
Jewish teachers expelled from Libau.—At Griva (Dvinsk), police prohibit even Jewish recruits who had been summoned to stay outside the urban area; wholesale expulsions are in progress.

**November.** In Kherson, Jewish compositors deprived of right of residence in villages.—In Volhynia, more expulsions from villages.—Union of Russian Actors adopt resolution requesting Government to give Jewish actors right of residence throughout Empire.—Deputation of Turkestan Jews goes to St. Petersburg to protest against Governor-General, who threatened to exile most of them to Bokhara. Deputation includes many converts to Mohammedanism who have returned to Judaism.—At Vladivostok, only those Jews may remain who possess certificates that they have rabies and require attention at the local Pasteur Institute.—In Dombrava district (Poland), expulsions assume threatening proportions. Jews send deputation to St. Petersburg to protest.—At Pokrovskoe (Kherson), peasants request authorities to convert their village into townlet to enable Jews to reside there.

**December.** Thirty-one Jewish families expelled from Letchtchaff (Podolia).—At Kieff, police take up question of right of residence of Jewish students in dental institutes, a problem recently solved in favor of twelve hundred Jewish students, and again order their expulsion. Christian population and principals of the schools request authorities to cancel expulsion order.—At St. Petersburg, forty-six Jewish families expelled.—Twelve year old Jewish boy, tailor's apprentice, conveyed by étape from St. Petersburg to Vitebsk for residing in capital without right of residence.—Jews engaged as printers, builders, photographers, gardeners, cabmen, millers, in mending musical instruments, in fish trade, in sorting tobacco and flax, and as unskilled laborers, definitely prohibited from residing outside the Pale.—At Vinnitza, court sentences two hundred Jewish families to expulsion from local villages, and confiscation of property.—At Chelm, orthodox priests adopt a resolution claiming the right to issue certificates of character to Jews, to determine which Jewish settlers in the villages are desirable and which should be expelled.

**January.** From Saratoff, Voronezh, and vicinity of Lodz, many Jews expelled.—At Kremencchoog, eight Jewish families expelled.—Ninety-two Jews to be tried on charge of illegally trading in villages of Pinsk.—At villages near Kremencchoog and Minsk, Jewish exiles appeal to deputies against repeated illegal expulsion orders.—At Koorsk and Tamboff, Jewish commercial representatives are denied right of staying there even for the period permitted by the Ministry.—At Kharkoff, police begin expulsion of privileged Jews. Jewess dies from fright during search for Jews.—Anti-Consumption Conference condemns restrictions against ailing Jews in sanatoria outside the Pale, and
appeals to Cabinet to abolish them.—At banquet of Historical Society demand is made that Jews be allowed to attend coming Historical Conference.—Eight hundred and eighty Jewish families expelled from ten villages of Poland.—At Nikolaieff, Imperial Musical Society has to abandon a concert because police appear at final rehearsal and expel some of principal Jewish musicians.—Ministry prohibits coming conference of Exchange committees to deal with severe domicile laws of Jews in Siberia.—Russian Government, taking into consideration the protests from abroad against the conditions originally laid down for attendance of foreign Jewish delegates at the Ophthalmic Conference at St. Petersburg, gives way to avoid boycott.

FEBRUARY. At Nikolsk (Kherson), peasants petition Government to convert village into a townlet.—At Pinsk, court cancels order expelling ninety-two Jews from the neighboring villages.—The Government permits eight famous Jewish chess-players to attend an international tournament at St. Petersburg.—At Yaroslavl, Commissioner of Police orders expulsion of infirm Jewess of eighty, who had resided there for sixty years; he also expels Jewish sausage-maker on ground that he buys meat, though entitled only to manufacture sausage.—At Moscow, police expel five year old son of Jewish midwife Bogoraz, because her ailing husband resided in Pale; appeal to Ministry ineffectual.—Senate considers appeals of many Jewish exiles from villages in Volhynia, and finds Governor's action in expelling them indefensible.

MARCH. Governor of Poltava orders suspension of expulsion orders issued against Jews in the villages and townlets of the Krementchoog district.—At Kharkoff, Jewish family expelled because a member of it was heard to say that city authorities obtained money from Jews by threats of force.—Polish peasants petition authorities to cancel order forbidding Jews to reside in local summer resorts.—At Svanetz, as result of petition, Government intervenes on behalf of Jews accused as political suspects, but police succeed in expelling eight to Siberia for five years.—At Nikolaieff, many Jews expelled.—Investigating committee condemns procedure of police in sending Jewish workmen outside of the Pale to break strikes.

APRIL. At Sosnovka, near Kieff, a summer resort formerly frequented by Jews, the peasants impoverished because Jews were not allowed to stay there last year.—Kharkoff Bacteriological Congress cancelled because the Governor restricts the stay of Jewish delegates in the city.—At Shelpochova, peasants have Jewish creditors expelled from the village as harmful citizens.—Minister of Interior issues statement defining rights of Jewish merchants of Second Guild, entitled to reside in the cities but not in the villages outside the Pale.—A deputation from
Iskorost (Kieff), goes to St. Petersburg to ask for expulsion of all Jews from the townlet and from the neighboring village Korosten. —Legal proceedings instituted against the chief of police, M. Ansens, of the Pinsk district, who demanded one thousand roubles from Jewish community at Launtz, under threats of expulsion.—Governor Muratoff of Koorsk, in defiance of Ministry and Senate, continues to expel even privileged Jews from his province. He requests court to compel seventy-eight rich Jews to dispose of their suburban real estate, amounting to six million roubles. Christian deputations appeal to Governor to leave the Jews alone for sake of economic welfare of the province, but are dismissed with insults. Prince Mestchersky, in open letter to Governor in the Grazhdanin, reminds him that Jews are Russian citizens who pay taxes and are entitled to protection by State.—Czar authorizes ailing Jews to stay for a brief time at spa Shira, cautioning Governor of Enisseisk not to allow any business dealings.—As result of decision to include suburb of Dimievka in “holy” area of Kieff, authorities resolve to expel five thousand Jews, who constitute the non-privileged Jewish population. Governor of Kieff, supported by municipality, appeals to Government for permission to allow Jews to remain in Dimievka. Authorities of Dimievka and Shulavka recommend to Ministry of Interior to attach Jewish residents of Dimievka to present Pale district of Kieff bearing the same name, and those of Shulavka to the Lukyanovska district, also within the Pale.—At Kieff, over four hundred Jewish families ordered to leave within seven days, because of closing of several private secondary schools recognized by the Government. Christian merchants and houseowners petition Ministry to annul order for expulsion of thousands of Jews. At the request of house-owners, threatened with ruin by expulsion of their Jewish tenants, the Governor of Kieff petitions the Governor-General to postpone the expulsions until the pupils of the closed schools have been enabled to enter other schools. Governor of Kieff refuses request of Jewish deputation headed by local rabbi, that execution of expulsion orders be delayed. Russian Mercantile Corporation at Kieff resolves to endeavor to prevent the expulsions, and prepares document drafted for submission to the Ministry, in which the petitioners point out the ruin inflicted upon the city’s trade by the wholesale expulsions. Jews of Kieff send deputation to St. Petersburg to request the cabinet to cancel the recent wholesale expulsion orders (May). In Odessa district, despite protest of the Exchanges, Senate deprives hundreds of Jewish families engaged in trading in the villages of their right of domicile.

May. Kushnir, anti-Jewish agitator, dressed as official, searches homes of Jews at Kieff, and extorts money from them under threat of expulsion.—Governor Muratoff, of Koorsk, sen-
tenced to pay six hundred and ninety-three roubles, cost of a trial instituted by him against a Jew whose right to reside and own property outside the Pale was unquestionable.—At Yanovka (Kherson), the judicial chamber authorizes real estate company to order the removal of four hundred houses occupied by Jews, and the expulsion of Jews from the area acquired by the company, without allowing any compensation to the Jews.—Czar permits all Jews certified as sick to visit the spas in the Caucasus for two months, but cautions them on no account to trade or work there.—At Libau, Jewess commits suicide on receiving an expulsion order.—Two hundred Jewish families expelled from towns in vicinity of Podbroadza (Vilna), where police “discover” that these families have no legal right of residence.—At Golaya Pristan, a watering place near Kherson, majority of Jews expelled.—At Kieff, police enter a theater and demand from Jewish musicians of orchestra their documents to establish their right of domicile. Nine unable to produce them arrested, and performance perfors abandoned.

JUNE 5. At Sudza, a Jewish merchant, Mitlin, armed with all necessary original documents proving his right to visit the town expelled because police official has order to demand of Jews “copies” of their documents. His instructions contain no reference to original documents.—At Voronezh, widow of Jew killed in discharge of duties connected with local railway, which employed him for thirty-five years, requires special efforts of Octobrist Deputy to obtain annulment of expulsion order served on her and the orphans although latter were born outside the Pale.—At Kieff, three hundred butchers expelled.—At Odessa, Mayor Pelican drafts scheme providing that the richest district in the city be cleared of its Jewish residents and traders, and that the settlement of Jews in that area be prohibited.—At Mashoff (Minsk), a Jew, Baradovsky, commits suicide on receiving expulsion order.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS

JEWS IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES:—JULY. M. Bark, Assistant Minister of Commerce, advises cabinet to introduce restrictions against membership of Jews in joint stock companies, and that exceptions be made by special permission.—Minister of Interior endorses recommendation of Assistant Minister of Commerce, suggests that a definite law be framed, embodying restrictions, as beginning of Russification of trade and commerce, and objects to the recommendation that the cabinet shall decide each case on its merits.—OCTOBER. Council of Ministers refuses to permit a joint stock company to purchase lands, and refuses to sanction the statutes of several timber companies
because of presence of Jews among the founders or shareholders.

—November. Minister of Commerce submits to cabinet draft of laws restricting membership of Jews in public companies.—January. Black Hundreds demand from Duma immediate enactment of severe measures against Jews owning land. Merchants' conference voices firm opposition to anti-Jewish restrictions in regard to public companies.—April. Conference of representatives of trade and industry adopt resolution protesting against anti-Jewish restrictions with regard to joint stock companies as dangerous not only to Jews, but to whole industrial and trading community of Russia, and calculated to stop the development of the productive forces of the country and undermine prosperity of entire population.—Russian cabinet permits South Russian Metallurgic Company to invite a Jew to join the managing board as foreign capitalists refuse to advance sum of ten million roubles unless this is done.—Cabinet allows well-known company to acquire a large tract of land on condition that the few Jewish directors of the company resign; the company refuses these terms.—Cabinet considers privately the memorial of the Council of Trade and Commerce against the restrictions on Jews in public companies and in banking operations. Strong party formed in cabinet to oppose total exclusion of Jews from the managing bodies of large public companies, and various ministerial departments are ordered to consider the question and report to the cabinet.—May. St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times states, "The rumors that the Government intends to further restrict rights of joint stock companies to hold land or to elect Jews as directors are officially contradicted."—Regulations adopted by the Council of Ministers in January provide that mining, forest, and other companies acquiring over five hundred acres of land must be specially sanctioned, and may not have Jews as directors. Companies acquiring less than five hundred acres outside towns may elect Jews to the directorates, provided they do not constitute a majority.—Czar considers majority and minority reports concerning joint stock companies and confirms the former. Ministerial circles endeavor to persuade public opinion abroad that nothing in the direction of Russification of trade and commerce was undertaken, and no further restriction of rights of Jews was enacted, though Jews will not be able to act as directors and managers of joint stock companies owning land outside the urban areas, and only in cases of companies possessing less than five hundred acres of land will a minority of Jews be allowed on the boards of management.—Discrimination by Czar against Jews in joint stock companies causes panic on St. Petersburg Stock Exchange. Minister of Finance summons bankers of the capital, and endeavors to ex-
plain that the restriction is not so cruel as the liberal press interprets it. The Rossia and the Novoe Vremya appeal to the bankers and the Jews to make peace with the law, which, they state, would render Jewish capitalists dependent on a fixed law and not on the good-will of Ministers.—Bankers inform the Ministry of Finance that new anti-Jewish restrictions are responsible for the panic and depression. Official communication in the Trade and Commerce Gazette and the ministerial explanation at the Conference of Trade and Commerce greeted with a general outcry, that the enforcement of the restrictions leads to ruin and bankruptcy, and only their abolition could restore confidence in the commercial world. Ex-Ministers Kutler and Timirazeff; the Governor of the branch of the State Bank at Kieff, M. Afanaseyeff; M. Gutchkoff, M. Konovaloff, Deputies Shingarieff and Alexandroff; the members of the Upper House, and leading tradesmen, Prince Mestchersky, Count Bobrinsky, and captains of trade and commerce, stock exchanges and banks join in condemning the restriction. Leading directors of sugar and paper factories and of mining industries grant interviews to representatives of newspapers, and demand the withdrawal of the measure. German and French bankers and financial authorities predict heavy losses to Russian commerce as result of the measure; some prophesy that Czardom will meet with fate of Spain after its expulsion of Jews. French Société Générale withdraws promise to advance loan to joint stock company.—The London Standard's Kieff correspondent says, “The decision of the Council of Ministers to make Jews legally ineligible for directorships in limited liability companies causes panic on southern bourses and among southern Jewry.”—JUNE. Senate resolves that Jews born in villages after May Laws (in 1882) have no right to trade there, and that Jews in Solomenka, suburb of Kieff, are not entitled to reside there after it has been incorporated in city of Kieff.—Governor-General of Kieff proposes to Ministerial Council that in future only those companies be allowed to establish sugar factories which stipulate in their statute that Jews cannot hold any of their shares.—In Asiatic Russia, fairs systematically closed to Jews, and even merchants of the First Guild are expelled from there and sent to the Pale by étape.—M. Maklakoff, Minister of Interior, promises to revoke order of Governor of Ekaterinoslaff under which some fifty-six collieries now worked under lease by Jews were recently ordered closed, throwing out of work twenty thousand men.

GENERAL:—JULY. At Ekaterinoslaff, Jewish traders prohibited from visiting the villages. Similar measures in Kostroma.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Bishop Agappit, at congress of grain merchants, advocates ousting of Jews from the trade.—Council
of Trade and Commerce asks cabinet to enable Jewish merchants to trade outside Pale and Ministerial Committee to solve the problem.

**SEPTEMBER.** Petrikoff exhibition is financial failure, because Jewish exhibitors are barred.—Russian Synod resolves that Jewish lawyers be forbidden to appear in divorce cases of Christians.—At Yalta, police refuse to allow sculptor Gunzburg to stay, though possessing diploma of Academician and an official letter from the Academy of Art.—Withdrawal of permit for Siberian Jews to attend Khabarovsk exhibition causes loss of eighty-five thousand roubles to Jewish tradesmen.—In fishing trade, Jewish exhibits admitted, but owners barred. The Jews plan to boycott exhibition, but, fearing anger of the authorities, abandon the idea.—Minister of Interior inquires about number of Jewish factory owners in district, the proportion of Jewish population, area of land owned by Jews, and the influence of Jews on population.

**OCTOBER.** At request of Russian Ministry, Senate prohibits Jewish midwives, dentists, chemists, and medical assistants from practising outside the Pale.—At Nijni-Novgorod, president of Fair Commission says that Russian business world is dissatisfied with harassing of Jewish merchants, as it has disastrous effect upon trade.—Ministry of Interior orders Jews who possess real estate at the Nijni-Novgorod Fair to sell it within a year.—Council of Ministers orders special inter-departmental commission to consider legal measures for controlling purchase of land by foreigners.

**NOVEMBER.** At St. Petersburg, severe registration system of Jewish artisans introduced.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Governor dismisses all the Jewish municipal clerks.—At Lovrsk, one hundred and fifty Jews tried for alleged trading in the province; five sentenced to expulsion.—In Bakoo district, notaries forbidden to take Jewish clerks into their employ.—Senate grants concession to Jews, permitting those who settled in villages before issue of May Laws (1882) to trade there.—Governor of Ekaterinoslaff, in report to Czar, points out that the Jews have captured entire commerce of the province, especially the chemical trade; charges the pharmaceutical establishments with fraudulent trading, and complains of the mild punishment provided by the law for such offenders. He states that such establishments still in hands of Jews should be turned over to Christians. He also informs Czar that the Jews have captured the legal and medical professions, and are masters of the press, which they use to criticise the Government and the Church.—At St. Petersburg, great indignation caused among the ophthalmic authorities owing to the stipulation made by Russia with regard to attendance of foreign Jewish doctors at coming conference; boycotting of gathering proposed.
JANUARY. At St. Petersburg, police confiscate goods amounting to one hundred thousand roubles, doubting rights of trading and domicile of its Jewish owner.—Senate issues ukase to various commercial courts to effect that they are not entitled to admit Jews as sworn attorneys without previous permission from Minister of Justice, who decides to disqualify Jews from acting as private attorneys before justices of the peace.

FEBRUARY. At Vilna, senior president of the High Court orders notaries public of district to discharge at very short notice all the Jews employed in their offices.—Pending decision of Czar, Jewish companies may not buy estates; Ministers of Interior and Agriculture insist that restrictions be enforced, and Jewish companies be not permitted to own land on same conditions as non-Jewish companies. Premier and State Controller express themselves against all restrictions from fear of keeping out foreign capital.—Minister of Justice informs provincial judicial authorities that he is opposed to granting of permits to Jewish lawyers to appear in the new provincial courts.—At Odessa, hundreds of Jews deprived of livelihood by an order prohibiting their selling newspapers at certain spots leased to members of the Black Hundreds.—At Kharkoff, Jews assembled at fair are subjected to such intense persecution that Christian merchants are forced to protest to Governor, who ignores demand that Jewish visitors should not be expelled, and fair suffers heavily.—At villages near Lodz, peasants protest against order forbidding them to let their houses to Jews in the summer.—Duma Committee adopts resolution to exclude Jews from employment on new steamer to ply between Russia and the Balkan States.—At St. Petersburg, Nationalist Conference advocates prohibiting employment of Christian servants by Jews, the closing of all educational institutions to Jews, prohibiting land-leasing by Jews, prohibiting employment of Jewish doctors by Christians, and recommending the Russification of commerce.—Publication of article in Novoe Vremya outlining the policy of the new Minister of Finance, M. Bark, as that of the complete Russification of commerce, raises protest, making necessary the publication of statement that M. Bark does not intend to proceed with the scheme in the immediate future.

MARCH. At St. Petersburg, Minister of Finance, M. Bark, creates Government monopoly of corn trade, a measure aimed against Jews, who form nearly one-half of agricultural trade.—At St. Petersburg, Christian merchants petition Government to remove disabilities that affect Jews in trade.

APRIL. Council of Trade and Commerce resolves to memorialize Government, pointing out that the present anti-Jewish régime is ruining commerce of the Empire.—At Odessa, only three Jewish
lawyers of one hundred and twenty-two are authorized under new regulations to conduct cases.—At Koorsk, Black Hundreds resolve to petition Government against the hindrances set up for Jewish merchants and commercial travelers by the laws affecting right of domicile, as being detrimental to Russian trade.—At Vilna, Governor institutes strict watch on Jews; with aid of police and clergy activity of Jews will be inquired into, and utility of each individual Jewish artisan in every village will be reported on.

May. Ministers agree that the management of companies owning land in places where Jews are not allowed to do so shall not be concentrated in Jewish hands. Decision will be submitted to the Czar for approval.—Government endorses imposition of heavy fine upon Jews purchasing or leasing land.—General meeting of Ekaterinoslaff Exchange Committee resolves that the anti-Jewish restrictions are ruining the economic life of the country, and to petition the Government to abolish the Temporary Regulations of May 3, 1882, together with the registration rules applied to Jewish tradesmen.—Minister of Justice rejects all petitions of the Council of Advocates at St. Petersburg for appointment of a number of Jewish lawyers as new and assistant advocates.—M. Konshin, Governor of Imperial Bank, at meeting with Russian bankers and captains of trade and commerce, compelled to listen to complaints that anti-Jewish régime was responsible for huge losses in commerce suffered by Russia. On reporting matter to M. Bark, Minister of Finance, he denies that Government was trying to Russify credit.—Minister of Interior drafts set of new regulations for purpose of making it impossible for Jews to have any share or interest in any property or concerns involving the possession of real estate outside the Pale.—Jewish chemists expelled from the Caucasus despite the fact that many dispensaries will be closed thereby.—Certificates of Jewish medical authorities who graduated abroad will no longer be recognized for the purposes of domicile documents outside the Pale on the terms granted to Jewish medical assistants certified in Russia.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS

August. The Fra ind confiscated for enumerating the latest anti-Jewish restrictions.—September. The Odesskia Novosti confiscated for publishing Nahum Sokoloff's speech at Zionist Congress protesting against the blood libel.—Russian press censor blacks out "Open Letter to the Czar" in issue of the Jewish Chronicle, originally published in the Independent, New York.—October. The Odesski Listok confiscated for criticising anti-Jewish restrictions in the universities.—Censors cautioned against admission of publication of anti-Government character, it being discovered that many "undesirable articles" are finding their
way to Russia, especially from England.—November. M. Michailoff, journalist, imprisoned for eight months for article attacking attitude of Government towards blood libel.—Many lectures by Russian liberals on Jews and cinematograph displays of Jewish life in Russia suppressed. Many papers confiscated for pro-Jewish articles, and the Nesvitz Jewish Literary Society closed.

—February. In Duma, Opposition decides to interpellate Government on action of many Governors in pressing Jew-baiting newspapers on the population and on public offices.—Shulgin, editor of the Kievlianin, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for pro-Beilis articles.—Editor of Russian-Jewish weekly Novi Voschod, St. Petersburg, indicted for pro-Beilis article.—At St. Petersburg, Nabokoff, tried for pro-Beilis articles in the Retch, acquitted. Acquittal later annulled, and fine imposed (May).—April. MM. Rosenfeld and Tchemerinsky, editors of Warsaw Yiddish daily newspaper, the Fraind, sentenced to imprisonment for one month and two months respectively for criticism during Beilis case.—May. At Warsaw, authorities suspend organ of the Jewish commercial employees.—June. Publication of the Russian official organ Rossia suspended, by order of Premier Goremykin.—At Vilna, Ha-Zeman, Hebrew organ, fined one hundred and twenty-five roubles for appealing on behalf of fund for Hebrew schools.

INTERFERENCE WITH JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITY

August. Russian Government objects to subsidies given by Jewish Colonization Association to Jewish loan and credit societies.—At Novo-Radomsk, authorities spend fund of twelve thousand roubles deposited with municipality by Jewish community, on local church, police station, and town hall.—September. Acquittal of leaders of Poltava Jewish Burial Society, accused by Black Hundreds of working for secret ritual purposes.—At Minsk, Governor refuses to sanction opening of additional synagogues for Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur, because he does not wish to have more synagogues in the town.—At Odessa, Mayor Pelican announces he will not permit Jewish “intellectuals” to participate in communal work, and he sees no necessity for allowing Jews themselves to elect a Crown Rabbi instead of relying on choice of authorities.—November. Authorities close the Bobruisk branch of the Jewish Education Society.—At Lodz, police close twenty hadarim; forty more close in December, and twenty-three in January.—December. At Yaroslavl, authorities refuse permission to local Jewish community to arrange a children’s fête to celebrate Hanukah.—February. At Radom, the Jewish Burial Society disbanded by the Governor.—At Vitebsk, opening of new yeshibot prohibited.—At Vilkovishki,
fifteen Jews arrested for endeavor to form a society in aid of sick Jews.—MARCH. At Odessa, Black Hundreds, Mayor, and the municipality resolve to take eighteen thousand roubles per annum from the meat tax for maintenance of thirty preachers, who will deliver sermons in the synagogues and at family celebrations advocating the strict observance of the Jewish religion.—Odessa authorities decline to confirm election of several wardens of synagogues, because, in their opinion, they were not sufficiently Orthodox.—At Kieff, riots of serious nature occur in connection with interference of authorities in the celebrations of the centenary of the birth of the Ukraini poet Shevtchenko. Police arrest Jews for participating in the celebrations, and Black Hundreds march through Jewish streets.—APRIL. At Vitebsk, sign boards advertising sale of matzot prohibited.—MAY. Police search office of rabbinate at Odessa and the synagogue of Berezin (Petrikoff), and close several synagogues at latter place.—JUNE. At Odessa, Prefect prohibits delivery of lecture on Jewish ethics by Hermann Cohen, Marburg. Lecture permitted ultimately on condition title changed to "The Social Ethics of Judaism."—At Tolmazi (Bessarabia), police do not permit Jews to open the synagogues unless they make frequent contributions towards the police funds.

SUPPRESSION OF ZIONIST PROPAGANDA

SEPTEMBER. At Odessa, prefect dismisses wardens of local synagogue for allowing Zionist propaganda there.—Advocate Greenbaum, Russian delegate, arrested at frontier on return from Zionist Congress.—At Vilna, M. Kivint imprisoned for a month for belonging to Zionist organization.—At Minsk, police department prohibits exhibition of moving pictures portraying life of Jews in Palestine because they also depict Eleventh Zionist Congress, Vienna.—OCTOBER. At Odessa, steamer leaving for Palestine stopped because Jewish emigrants sing Hatikwah; leader arrested, and foreign passport canceled.—At Kieff, M. Guttmann sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in fortress for storing Poale Zion literature.—At Warsaw, two Jews exiled for belonging to the Poale Zion.—NOVEMBER. At Novgorod-Volhynsk and Kharkoff, police search houses of Jews for Zionist literature.—M. Druyanoff, editor of Ha-Olam, Hebrew Zionist organ in Russia, arrested for going abroad for an operation during proceedings against him in connection with Zionist propaganda.—At Vilna, Russian authorities prohibit Zionist banquet in honor of Dr. Ruppin.—JANUARY. At Tchernigoff, three Jews sentenced to a month's imprisonment for propagating Zionism.—At Zhitomir, eight Jews tried for propagating Zionism.—At Rogatcheff, Jew arrested for carrying on Zionist propaganda.—At Sokolka, near Bielostok, Zionist imprisoned for twenty days
for assisting movement.—A Vilna, Poale Zionist sentenced to exile to Siberia and to loss of rights.—February. At Kherson, Halukkah boxes for Palestine detained three days at railway station; leads to three days' search of houses of prominent Zionists and communal workers.—At Kieff, Jew imprisoned for two months for agitating Zionism.—At Moscow, Jew arrested on suspicion of being a Zionist.—March. At Vilna, several Jews tried and convicted for belonging to Zionist organization; sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Convicted lodge appeal.—April. At Zhitomir, thirty-three Jews and Jewesses, including a girl of eleven years, imprisoned for periods ranging from one month to three months, for having met on Hanukah to celebrate feast and to propagate Zionism.—At Odessa, five Jews imprisoned for a week for collecting money for Palestinian purposes. Synagogue sextons ordered to forbid collections.—At Krasnoyarsk, twelve Zionists arrested as result of domiciliary searches.—At Minsk, literature dealing with Palestine confiscated.—At Eletzk, twenty-one Zionists imprisoned for terms varying from two months to ten days.—At Stard-Constantine, several Zionists arrested.—At Kremenetz, houses of Zionists searched by police.—At Slutzk, Jew sentenced to six months' imprisonment for belonging to the Zionist organization; term later reduced to four months.—June. At Vilna, I. Nathanson, engineer, sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for five months and ten days for spreading Poale Zionist proclamations.—Case of eighteen Zionists heard at court of Ostroga (Volhynia); six were reported to have left Russia, while other twelve were sentenced to one month’s imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

July.—Saratoff University protests against lottery system in admission of Jews. Group of Jewish medalists instruct Advocate Sliosberg to appeal to Senate for annulment of illegal circular. Jewish students promised interview by Premier Kokovtsoff for purpose of demonstrating illegality of lottery system in admission of Jewish candidates into universities; Kasso, Minister of Education, had declined to reconsider the matter.—Kasso curtails number of Jewesses in secondary schools.—At Kieff, eighty Jewish students adopt Christianity in order to enter Commercial Institute. —Cabinet curtails number of Jews in technical schools, and orders investigation of influence of Jewish theaters in hindering the Russification of the Pale.—Principals appeal against anti-Jewish restrictions in medical schools.

August.—At Warsaw, with Czar’s consent, all female gymnasia but one officially closed to Jewesses.—At Saratoff, Governor protests against permission given to privileged Jewish students to proceed to summer resorts.—At Ekaterinoslaff Technical Insti-
tute, two hundred Jewish medalists refused admission and four accepted.—At request of nobility, most female gymnasia in towns containing more than one will be closed to Jewesses.—Jewish female medical officer of the Voznesensk Female Gymnasium dismissed, despite fact that there was no Christian female doctor in town.—Government abolishes privilege of Crown Rabbis to recommend students for admission to universities.—Professor Auer, director of St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music, informs Government that, if it introduces percentage norm, he will resign, and leave Russia.—At Ekaterinoslaff, authorities refusing to sanction opening of new Jewish secondary school, argue that fixed percentage norm for Jews does not apply to each school separately, but to total roll in all schools in the district, and state that Government does not want more than fifteen per cent of Jews to receive a secondary education, whether at expense of State or of Jews themselves.

September.—At Kieff, Minister of Education allots special schools to Jews, and rejects petition of Kieff University that eighty Jews be admitted to the pharmaceutical courses as supernumerary students, despite the fact that there were no Christian applicants.—Samara Exchange protests against anti-Jewish educational restrictions.—Minister of Education informs curators in Pale that opening of Jewish gymnasia must be accompanied by closing of Government institutions.—As result of lottery system of admission of Jews into universities, many Jewish medalists are unable to obtain admission.—Russian Minister of Education issues circulars regarding subjects of instruction in Jewish secondary schools; text-book on Jewish history by M. Dubnow replaced by one of inferior quality.—At Berditcheff, Zhitomir, and Kremenchog, Jews forced to pay expenses of Christian students in secondary schools in order to create places for their own sons.

October.—At Odessa, Curator Smolianoff advises Jews who want to study to go to Palestine, as it is his intention to release schools intrusted to his care from Jewish “yoke.”—Kasso prohibits the use of Hebrew in religious instruction in Jewish gymnasia.—Bishop of Dvinsk visits local female gymnasiurn, and when Jewish pupils are not presented to him, reprimands principal for introducing racial hatred into the institution.—Minister of Education rules that principals and two-thirds of teaching staff of all Jewish schools must be Christians.—At Odessa, over one hundred Jewish students adopt Protestant faith to gain admission to the University.—At Odessa, Czar, advised by Kasso, sanctions closing of four female gymnasia to Jewesses; four more closed in March.—At Saratoff, eighty Jewish students of conservatory expelled.—Kasso demands resignation of the St. Petersburg curator, M. Pritchenko, for permitting too many Jews to remain at a particular gymnasiurn.—Ministry prevents opening of new Jew-
ish schools and establishment of courses for teachers. Petition to allow Jewish teachers to attend existing pedagogic courses at St. Petersburg rejected.

November.—Curator of Odessa prohibits pupils from attending physical drill classes.—Minister of Education announces that converted Jews will be classed as Jews in calculating percentage norm in the universities.—At Riga, the curator threatens to close all secondary schools in which the percentage norm for Jews is not adhered to.—Jewish religious instructors in secondary schools to be paid by pupils, and not by Government, as is the case with other religious teachers.—Professor Yorozky, in the Retch, suggests the foundation of a Public Russian University abroad for students excluded from Russian universities.—Government prevailed upon by Duma Committee to prohibit admission of Jews into Agricultural Institute.—At Berditcheff, seventy-two Jewish students publish protest against conversion.

December.—Curator of Odessa University declares that no Jews will be allowed to hold scholarships there.—At St. Petersburg, twenty-six Jews receive gold and silver medals at horticultural exhibit.

January.—Ministry refuses to comply with petitions of Christians to increase norm of Jewish female students at Saratoff course for midwives and at Odessa medical courses.—At St. Petersburg, at Russian teachers' conference, Minister of Education restricts Jewish representation from the provinces to fifteen delegates. Despite strict supervision of police, conference protests against forcible Russification of non-Russian educational institutions, and adopts resolution condemning anti-Jewish educational restrictions as harmful to both Jews and Christians, and demands abolition of anti-Jewish policy. Chairman, Senator Mamontoff, invited by Minister of Interior to give an explanation of the pro-Jewish resolution. M. Maklakoff warns the chairman that the Government will take steps against the gathering and disperse the conference in the event of any further displays of hostility to the Government.—At Tsaritzin, Jewish students are prohibited from appearing in the streets during church service.—Duma Committee on Schools for non-Russian Races adopts resolution advocating abolition of anti-Jewish laws. M. Smirnoff introduces resolution condemning anti-Jewish agitation in the schools, and calls upon the teachers to counteract such tendencies.

February.—At Kieff and Saratoff, all Jews excluded from conservatories of music because they lack right of residence.—At Odessa, forty Jewish students converted to Protestantism, who fail to secure admission to the University, become converts to Greek Catholic Church with similar result.—At St. Petersburg, Military Medical Academy abandons restriction prohibiting Jewish graduates of foreign universities from taking examinations.—
Czar prohibits admission of Jews into the Zhitomir gymnasium, and into the higher elementary schools of Lisianko and Kortzo, despite renewed appeal of leading commercial circles.

MARCH.—Kasso extends lottery system to Jewish pupils applying for admission to intermediate schools.—Assistant Minister of Education, Baron Taube, describes new system of admission of Jews by ballot into all secondary schools as a boon to the Jew who cannot afford to train his children for competitive examinations.—Advocate Vinaver protests against the new regulations and restrictions. Prince Mestchersky declares them to be an injustice to all able Jews.—Duma Committee recommends admission of Jews to normal schools in the Pale without restriction.

APRIL.—Government closes three private gymnasia attended by many Jews at Kieff.—At St. Petersburg, percentage norm introduced for Jews at the Commercial Institute.—Ministry completes scheme for closing zemstvo medical institutes to Jews, despite plea of Municipality of Kieff for abolition of restrictions against Jewesses at local school for midwives.—Czar yields to request of the nobles at Tchernigoff, and prohibits admission of female Jewish students into the gymnasium erected there by the aristocracy.—At Prosinyoff, authorities dismiss appeal by Jews for opening of a female elementary school because the curator found a comma missing in the petition.—At Kharkoff, Woman's Medical Institute temporarily closed pending introduction of percentage norm for Jewesses. Many Jewish students expelled from city.

MAY.—At Kharkoff, sixty Jewish students are expelled.—Provincial private gymnasium closed by the principals because the percentage norm introduced there diminished the roll of pupils, and made impossible the further existence of the schools.—At Krementchoog, Christian students of the gymnasium decline to participate in a scientific excursion because Jewish female students have been forbidden to attend it.—At suggestion of Minister of Education, Duma Committee prohibits admission of Jews into reorganized Surveyors Institute at Moscow.

JUNE. At Kieff, three Jewish girls' schools closed.—M. Kasso, informs the nobles he agrees in principle with their proposal that a percentage norm for Jewesses be adopted in all secondary schools for females. Historical Department is preparing the scheme, but for political reasons cannot introduce it in the near future.—M. Kasso rejects petition not to introduce the ballot for Jews into the preparatory classes for the gymnasia for males.

OTHER FORMS OF REPRESSION

VARIOUS ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION:—JULY. At Minsk, police interrupt meeting of five hundred Jewish workmen at synagogue. Many jump from windows and are injured; seventy-
four arrested.—**August.** At Ekaterinoslaff, chief of police prohibits production of play picturing Jewish life, on ground "that there is already too much about Jews in literature."—**January.** At Vilna, authorities prohibit a song in Esperanto at a concert, because the inventor of the language is a Jew.—**February.** At Kovno, Government compels Jews to subscribe for an anti-Jewish paper, the Litovskaya Russ.—**Kieff** police prohibit Sholom Alechem (S. Rabinowitz) from giving public reading from his works.—Government prohibits all members of Seventh Day sect from occupying State posts because their faith is closely allied to that of the Jews.—**April.** At Lopushko (Bessarabia), the zemstvo dispensary decides not to distribute medicine to Jews.—At Borisloff, authorities refuse to treat Jews at public hospital.—**May.** Sholom Alechem forced to flee from Russia, to avoid arrest while on lecture tour. Government confiscates manuscripts and printed works.—Minister of Finance permits opening of a credit society at Dvinsk in which Jews will not be admitted as members.—**June.** At Kieff, telegraph office refuses to transmit a telegram sent by a group of Jews to Deputy Freedman, congratulating him on his speech in the Duma.—Permission refused a company to acquire land for paper factories in Vologda Province, because Jew was on board of directors.—At Nova-Odessa, percentage norm established for Jewish readers at the local library. All protests unavailing.

**INTERNAL AND FOREIGN PASSPORTS:**—**August.** Russian Government, learning that wood pulp will be subject to increased import duty in United States, protests against abolition of the arranged *modus vivendi.*—At St. Petersburg, announcement of telegraphic agency that America will increase tax on Russian timber reopens passport question. Captains of industry demand revision of nationalist policy as far as passport question is concerned. The Novoe Vremya considers that pro-Jewish action by merchants is policy of traitors likely to hand over commerce to Jewish hands. The Russkoe Slovo declares that Russian trade with America is not a negligible quantity, that Russia will be the loser, and that foreign merchants are entitled to demand the abolition of anti-Jewish restrictions in interests of trade and commerce.—**October.** Government commission appointed to inquire into effect of American tariff advises that immediate steps be taken in Washington to request the United States to postpone discrimination against Russia as a non-treaty country, until time has been given to arrange a new treaty.—The Novoe Vremya calls upon Government to impose an immediate tariff against all American imports in retaliation for discriminatory duty in new American tariff bill.—Ministry of Commerce appoints secret committee to consider what reply shall be
formulated by Russia on the new American tariff discriminating against Russian goods.—November. Russian merchants in memorial to Ministry request it to note the situation created by the abolition of the Russo-American Treaty and the new American tariff, and to take action to remove the danger to Russian commerce.—Announcement that all subjects who return to Russia supplied with consular certificates instead of passports will no longer be subjected to payments on the frontier.—December. Bill introduced in Duma to simplify passport system in Russian territory; bill provides for reduction of cost of passports for foreign countries to two roubles; increased facilities for issue of such documents; abolition of present internal passport system, and that foreign passports shall not be obligatory.—Cabinet rejects bill introduced in Duma providing for a revision of the foreign passport system.—January. The Novoe Vremya declares that agitation against Russo-American Treaty of Commerce was probably engineered for the purpose of barring entry of Russian Jews into United States under pretext of retaliating for non-admission of American Jews into Russia on footing of equality with other American citizens.—February. Russian Ministry of Commerce drafts bill for regulation of emigration, facilitating emigration of those who take passage on Russian steamers at Russian ports, such as Libau and Riga.—Duma refers to committee scheme for abolishing passports for those crossing the frontier. Though described as measure for allowing an influx of Jews into Russia, the committee approves it.—March. Minister of Interior issues official warning to all governors to exercise close watch on foreign Jews visiting Russia ostensibly on business.—May. M Gunzberg, of England, famous chess expert, detained in Russia owing to non-fulfilment of passport formalities, of which he was ignorant.

MILITARY SERVICE AND FINES:—November. Government of Vilna, on orders from Department of Interior, confiscates property of Jews worth three hundred and sixty-two thousand roubles as forfeit for avoidance of military duty.—At Kishineff, one hundred and eighty-six Jewish families fined three hundred roubles each for missing members liable to military service that had emigrated.—January. Announced that consular certificates attesting death of Russian subjects abroad will exonerate relatives of deceased in Russia from special military fine in force in case of missing Jewish recruits.—April. Minister of War submits to cabinet report of Military Commission which had examined demand of Jew-baiters that Jews be excluded from the army, and decides that it is not desirable to diminish Russian fighting force nor to impose a further burden on the peasants by compelling them to furnish more recruits in the event of the
exclusion of the Jews from active service. Commission states Jews could not afford tax in exchange for service in ranks, and the imposition thereof would lead to corrupt practices by the officials. Commission finds that charge that Jews are revolutionary could not be proved, and that isolated cases were too insignificant to justify the exclusion of Jews from the army.—May.

General Sukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War, at private meeting states he is opposed to the exclusion of Jews from the army.—June. Ministry of War admits that contingent of Jewish recruits enrolled this year far exceeds number required. Though at least one thousand of them are entitled to be discharged from service in the autumn, Ministry shows no disposition to give them their rights.

II

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

FINLAND

October. Minister of Interior declines to accept view of Premier that Jews who adopt Protestant faith in Finland without permission of Ministry must be accorded full rights; question submitted to Senate.—November. Russian Ministry orders Finnish authorities to prohibit the wholesale conversions of Jews to the Protestant faith, because many Jews go to the duchy specially to adopt Christianity in order to obtain rights.—Ministry announces that converted Jewish students who adopt Protestant faith must be considered as Jews, and excluded from universities.—March. By order of Finnish Government, the principality is to be cleared within a month of all Jews unable to prove their undoubted right to stay there.

DISASTERS

July. At Sheresheva (Grodno), fire renders one thousand families homeless.—At Vishkoff (Poland), fire renders two hundred families homeless.—Bakshi (Vilna) and Chotsh (Poland) destroyed by fire. Minsk and Kremenchoug greatly damaged by floods.—August. In neighborhood of Myslovitz, fire in Jewish quarter destroys several houses. Crowd refuses to assist in controlling fire.—At Edvolna (Lomzha), fire destroys one hundred and fifty houses.—October. Osetzk (Siedlce) destroyed by fire.—At Ostroff and Skerevitz, Polish fire brigades refuse to go to Jewish houses which are burning.—At Oseka (Radom), fire renders fifty Jewish families homeless.—May. Fire destroys large part of Kaidan, Belsagola, Ostrolenko, Scala, and Sochatseff, and renders several hundred Jewish families homeless. At
Kopys, four synagogues burnt.—JUNE. At Grochovitz (Poland), fire destroys two hundred Jewish houses and a synagogue.—11. In Province of Kovno, fires render more than a thousand Jewish families homeless. Town of Kaidan converted into heap of ashes. Same reported at Boboria, Skala, Dissna, and Kopust.—At Pilava, Polish anti-Jewish agitators set fire to fifteen Jewish houses. At Shiletz (Moghileff), fifty families rendered homeless by fire.—At Ratnitza and Novomish (near Grodno and Minsk respectively), fires destroy townlets, hundreds of Jewish families rendered homeless.

MISCELLANEOUS

JULY.—At Odessa, M. Pelican, author of many anti-Jewish measures during régime of General Tolmatcheff, elected mayor.—Despite censorship exercised by semi-official St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency, British Chief Rabbi’s speech at White Slave Congress, London, in which he denounced Russia’s yellow passport system, is published throughout Empire.—At Ekaterinburg, student confesses that he sued a Jew and not a Christian for libel, because “it was easy to put a Jew in prison.”—Book entitled “With Master Minds,” by Herman Bernstein, New York City, containing interviews with Tolstoi, Witte, and Andreyeff sent to Professor Ozeroff, member of Council of the Empire, barred from Russia.—Premier prevails upon Senate to confirm election of Count Tolstoi as mayor of St. Petersburg, despite objections because of his pro-Jewish tendencies.—Premier Kokovtsoff permits twenty Jews of the fifty entitled thereto to attend conference of Russian commercial employees. Delegates disapprove of persecution of Jews, but police inform conference they will permit no discussion of Jewish problem.—Czar thanks Jewish soldier, Noah Shuak, for bravery in capturing, single-handed, three prisoners who escaped from a prison in the Turkestan district.—Ephroth, a Jew sentenced by court martial in 1908 to penal servitude for life for expropriation, pardoned, his innocence having been established.

AUGUST.—The Novoe Vremya declares the Esperanto movement a Jewish invention against Russification.—In Goldon (Kovno), sixty Jews arrested on frontier, on way to United States.—At Orsha, police prosecute Jews as political suspects for taking prominent part in Duma elections.

SEPTEMBER.—At Kieff, the Ukraintzi delegates to the Cooperative Conference decline to participate in excursion, because police forbid Jewish colleagues to accompany them.—Kishineff and Odessa Black Hundreds receive friendly message from Czar, which encourages them in their agitation against Jews.—At Resino (Bessarabia), Jewish postman, Rashkovan, dis-
Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff, in report to Government, states: “Leave all nationalities in peace, be upright, prudent, and humane towards all of them, and they will soon become the most loyal elements of our country.”—Two Jewish female students at St. Petersburg and Ekaterinoslaff commit suicide.—At Yalta, Czar receives Jewish delegation.

OCTOBER.—At Chelm, Governor informs Jewish delegation there will be no pogroms in his province.—At Granitza (Petrikoff), twenty Jewish emigrants arrested near frontier.—At Kieff All-Russian Municipal Congress, resolution presented urging that all who pay taxes be allowed to vote in municipal elections. The police threaten to close the gathering in event of adoption of resolution.—At Nikolaieff, Kremenchooog, and Alexandrovsk, attempts to provoke pogroms. Baron Grevenitz, Governor of Kherson, instructs authorities to deal promptly with any such attempted excesses.—At Odessa, M. Pelican, new mayor, assures Jews that no pogroms will take place during his régime.—Sign boards in Yiddish prohibited in new Chelm province.—M. Pavlov, director of department of religious affairs at Ministry of the Interior, dismissed for pro-Jewish tendencies.—Ministry opposes confirmation of M. Katuar as mayor of Moscow because of his Jewish descent.

NOVEMBER.—Referring to promotion of Sir Rufus Isaacs to rank of Lord Chief Justice, the organ of the Russian Synod, the Kolokol, publishes attack on the “Talmudist Isaacs,” predicting a sad future for English justice at the hands of a “zealous member of the synagogue.”—Ministry of Education appoints commission to investigate non-Russian schools; status of hadarim to be considered. Commission reports that Jewish schools are not dangerous to the State, “as Jewish religion has no attraction for Christians”; it recommends establishment of more schools in towns with large Jewish population in order to keep Jews out of general schools.

DECEMBER.—Governor of Volhynia, following Governor of Ekaterinoslaff, reports to Czar on necessity of “resisting the Jewish power” and assisting Black Hundreds.—M. Menshikoff in the Novoe Vremya defines nationalist policy as campaign against the Jews who murdered Stolypin and Yuschinsky. He advises that one hundred thousand roubles left from Stolypin monument fund be utilized for creating new anti-Jewish league.—Prince Urussoff, Governor of Bessarabia after the Kishineff massacres, sentenced to imprisonment for four months for exposing rôle of Jew-baiter Pronin in Kishineff massacre.

FEBRUARY.—At Ekaterinoslaff, Jew refused admission to America commits suicide.—At Fastoff, local commissioner of police, M. Malitzky, transferred to an insignificant townlet because of
EVENTS IN 5674—RUSSIA

pro-Jewish sentiments.—Campaign of Holy Synod against play, "The King of the Jews," written by Grand Duke Constantine, results in prohibition of its public performance throughout Russia.—St. Petersburg Religious Philosophic Society decides to expel Rosanoff, owing to his Jew-baiting articles in the Novoe Vremya and other papers.—Nationalist party expels M. Shulgin, editor of the Kievlianin.—Russian exporters appeal to Government for establishment of Russian banks in Palestine, to compete with Jewish and German banks there.—At St. Petersburg, at banquet celebrating fiftieth anniversary of existence of the zemstvos, speakers condemn all distinction of race and creed in Russia.—Prince Mestchersky states that Russian Ministry of Finance subsidized Parisian press to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand roubles ($125,000) during past year.—Jewish communal leaders and Shakhoff, Christian philanthropist, negotiate with universities in Switzerland and Southern Germany for accommodation of Jewish students, on condition that means be provided for enlargement of the institutions.—At St. Petersburg, Conference of the Exchanges and Captains of Commerce elect M. Feldman vice-president. Spokesmen protest against anti-Jewish restriction in the schools of commerce.—In connection with the centenary celebrations of the Russian Imperial Library, the Jewish librarians, MM. Harkavy, Broido, and Bank, each receive special grant of two thousand roubles.—Agitation of Jew-baiters against the Premier, Governors of Vilna and Grodno, whom they describe as pro-Jewish officials.—The Retch publishes document revealing manner of officials who mislead the army about Jews and politics. Soldiers are told that the first Duma was dispersed because it had too many Jewish members, and that the revolution was the work of ten million Jews, who, with foreign assistance, attempted to break up the Empire and seize all the land.

APRIL.—The Russkoe Slovo announces that Dr. Lasker is permitted to stay in Russia only as long as he is giving chess exhibitions.—Prince Mestchersky, in the Grazhdanin, denounces the Jew-baiting theories of the nobles, denying alleged revolutionary activity of Jewish soldiers, and at the same time asserting that the army is the best school, both for Christian and Jew, for mutual study of each other.—At Moscow, convention of Russian oculists, after discussion on the "Trachoma Tragedy of the Immigrant," protests against unscientific diagnosis of the disease at the various ports of embarkation.—At Perm, authorities detain German aviators, including a Jew. Latter had recently been refused admission on account of his religion.—Russian Synod accepts donation of fifty thousand roubles from M. Asieff, a Jew, toward sanatorium for consumptive teachers of church schools.—Governor of Kharkoff orders police to report whether Jewish converts observe their
new religion, as suspicion exists that converted Jews only nominally change their faith. Archbishop of Odessa, expressing similar doubts, directs that Jewish applicants for conversion be tested for six months before their request is granted.

May.—At Vilna, Governor begins series of unfriendly acts against Jews when he learns that enemies suggest his removal owing to his pro-Jewish tendencies.—At St. Petersburg, group of journalists decide to establish a literary fund in memory of M. Notovich, Jewish editor of the suspended liberal organ, the Novosti.—The Novoe Vremya attacks the American Jewish Committee for carrying on "an international campaign against Russian interests."—Death of Deputy Kinachin, who, in 1905, successfully dispersed mob assembled at Ananyeff to massacre the Jews.—At Tchenstochoff (Poland), Jewish school children excluded from celebration of the jubilee of the liberation of the peasants from serfdom.—At St. Petersburg, meeting, attended by over two thousand persons, in favor of emancipation of the Jews. Addresses by several Christian Liberal Parliamentary leaders.

June. Italian delegation, traveling in Russia, declines invitation of Odessa municipality owing to anti-Jewish administration.—Minister of Commerce declares that cabinet has perfect right to enforce restrictions without submitting them to the Duma.—One hundred million roubles devoted by Government to purpose of counteracting the crisis on Stock Exchange and proving its ability to withstand any trouble arising from anti-Jewish policy.—Group of deputies submit to President of Duma a demand that the use of the nickname "Zhid" (for Jew) be prohibited in the Duma.—Minister of Interior cancels order for closing of many coal mines where Jews are connected with the ownership, to avoid throwing thousands of Christian workmen out of employment.—At Bachmut, fifteen mines, whose shareholders are mainly Jews, closed, as Government prohibits Jews to participate in undertakings involving ownership of land.—12. The Kieff, new organ of Nationalists in the South, declares that "Jews ought to be thankful" to authors of the new restrictions, because their introduction saves them from deeds of violence on part of the populace.—Alleged "Rabbi" Laizel, on whose authority the Novoe Vremya and the Kieff built up new ritual murder theory, arrested by police as an old lunatic and criminal.—Christian merchants are planning to create a permanent body in defense of the persecuted Jewish merchants.—Dr. Nordau states he will not undertake lecture tour through Russia unless right of free residence throughout Russia is accorded him.—17. Odessa District Court sentences Jewess named Akovitch to three months' imprisonment and deportation from the Empire for returning to
Russia without permission.—At Lopushni (Poland), peasants appeal to authorities to convert their village into a townlet, "because recent expulsions of Jews caused them heavy losses." Peasant communities of villages around Alexandrovsk (Ekaterinoslav) and municipality of Kharkoff also ask Government to permit Jews to attend local fairs.—The Retch states that in many schools, officials conduct ritual libel agitation among pupils. Deputy Shingarieff makes clear that officials who seek careers benefit by such methods. Deputy Roditcheff also proves injurious effect of the illegally introduced new restrictions against Jews, and relates tragedies of the wandering Jew.—Scheme submitted to Ministry, enforcement of which would exclude present Jewish lawyers from law societies.—Representative of Russo-Jewish Emigration Societies meet delegates of German shipping companies at Hamburg. Spokesmen of the companies promise among other concessions to attach synagogues to the control stations for emigrants, to allow representatives of the St. Petersburg Emigration Society to have full access to the control stations, to exhibit at the stations notices in Russian and Yiddish as to the current value of Russian money and prices of tickets, to request Government to place third class railway carriages at disposal of emigrants, and to obtain a permit for emigrants who have satisfied all formalities to absent themselves from the control stations. —Count A. Bobrinsky (reactionary) makes energetic representations to the Premier and Minister of Finance, protesting in the name of the union of the sugar companies against the introduction of restrictions against Jews in such companies.—At Kishineff, a few Jews enlisted in the civil guard on occasion of Czar's visit. At Odessa and Kishineff, representatives of Jewish communal organizations among deputations received by the Czar. At Tiraspol and Odessa, permission refused to Jewish community and to Jewish artisans, respectively, to send deputations.

III

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

July.—At Lodz, M. Hertz establishes fund of one hundred thousand roubles ($50,000) in support of art and technical students.—At Yablona, conference of Polish rabbis adopts resolutions protesting against blood libel and anti-Jewish boycott in Poland; requesting ITO to change conditions which necessitate emigrants for Galveston traveling on Saturdays; approving colonization work in Palestine if in harmony with Orthodox principles; appealing for support of Palestine products; and reminding ICA that its institutions must be managed in accord with Jewish law.
AUGUST.—M. Dubnow and other prominent communal workers appeal in Russo-Jewish press to all communities to counteract conversion tendencies. Jewish students protest in the Razsviet against conversion movement.—M Kravtseff, Warsaw, bequeaths one hundred and forty-eight thousand roubles ($74,000) for charitable purposes.—At Radom, Jews form company to buy land in Palestine with a capital of one hundred thousand roubles ($50,000).—29. Hebrew group of Russian Zionists under leadership of M. Zabutinsky promulgate scheme to introduce Hebrew language into all branches of Jewish life, and threaten to form a separate organization. An opposition party demands that Russian Zionists should not rest content with their Russian and Hebrew papers, but should also publish a Yiddish paper.

NOVEMBER.—The Israelita, organ of Warsaw Jewish Assimilation Party, suspends publication.—At St. Petersburg, Jewish Emigration Society resolves to convene conference at end of January for founding of proposed Emigration Bank.

DECEMBER.—Rabbis of Southern Russia request Commission of Government Rabbis for power to prosecute calumniators of Jewish religion, and that Jewish soldiers be given leave of absence on Jewish holidays. Important group of rabbis request Government to recognize commission as a permanent institution and the rabbis as official representatives of the Jews in Russia.—Ex-Judge Teitel, Saratoff, institutes movement for establishment of a special Jewish educational fund for Russian Jewish students, and receives promises of support from London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort.

JANUARY.—Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of Society for Spread of Education among Jews and of the Haskalah Movement. Günzburg family grant fifty thousand roubles ($25,000) toward an educational fund in memory of the late Baron.

FEBRUARY.—D. Wissotsky and J. Zeitlin, Russian members of Curatorium of the Haifa Technicum, demand a meeting for revision of the resolutions of October 26 respecting the language of instruction.—At Moscow, publishing house established for purpose of issuing Hebrew text-books for the projected Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

MARCH.—At Odessa, owing to opposition of M. Ussischkin, Mendele Mocher Seforim black-balled by the Hebrew-speaking society.—At Kharkoff, tobacco merchant Borosh bequeaths two hundred and fifty thousand roubles ($125,000) to charity.—At St. Petersburg, rabbi refuses to admit into Jewish fold a group of Jewish students, converts to Protestantism in Finland, who wish to become Jews again in order to reconvert to the Greek Catholic Church.

APRIL.—Conference of rabbis at Kieff to request Government to permit the opening of Rabbinical courses, instruction in gen-
eral subjects in the hadarim, the correction of the recruiting
registers, and the fostering of religious education in the secondary
schools; conference protests against anti-shehitah bill.

May.—Russo-Jewish Education Society resolves to establish a
Jewish Pedagogical Museum at Vilna in memory of late Privy
Councillor Halperin.—Heirs of late Baron H. Günzburg contribute
further grant of fifty thousand roubles ($25,000) toward the fund
for the establishment of a Jewish Teachers' Training College in
Russia.—At Warsaw, lectures arranged to popularize Talmud
among the general public, to counteract agitation against it.—Conference
of Russian members of Jewish Territorial Organization
resolves that a second expedition, consisting of a larger number
of experts able to remain for a considerable time, be dispatched
to Angola.—Brodsky family, Kieff, applies for permission to es-

tablish a new Jewish colony in the province of Ekaterinoslaff.—
Jewish Community of Lodz, in response to an appeal from St.
Petersburg, subscribes one hundred thousand roubles ($50,000)
toward the projected Emigration Bank.—At St. Petersburg, lec-
tures of Professor Hermann Cohen on Jewish religion draw large
and enthusiastic audiences of Jews and Christians.—Jews of Har-
bin form company to establish a colony in Palestine.—Celebration
of thirtieth anniversary of literary activity of Hebrew-Yiddish
writer Frischman.

June 19. At Warsaw, conference on question of opening a
Jewish Emigration Bank. Twenty-five thousand roubles sub-
scribed by leading Jews and committee formed to increase the
fund.

IV

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Akselrod, ———, rabbi, of Tomsk, awarded honorary citizen-
ship, Jan., 1914.

Bernstein, Dr., Moscow, receives St. Ann Order from Czar, Dec., 1913.

Bernstein, N., musical critic, awarded hereditary honorary
citizenship, Aug., 1913.

Block, ———, sculptor, awarded first prize of one thousand
roubles at art exhibition, St. Petersburg.

Brik, ———, rabbi, of Kovel, awarded honorary citizenship,
Jan., 1914.

Davidson, I., receives, from Czar, St. Stanislaff Order, Third
Class, Jan., 1914.

EffruSSI, M., Odessa, created a titular councillor, Aug., 1913.

Feigin, Jacob, receives, from Czar, title of actual state coun-
cillor, June, 1914.
FELDSTEIN, Dr., Akerman, created court councillor, Apl., 1914.

GINSBERG, ———, receives, from Czar, St. Stanislaff Order, Jan. 17, 1914.

GOLDBERG, Dr., St Petersburg, receives, from Czar, St. Vladimir Order, Fourth Degree, Dec., 1913.

GOLDSTEIN, ———, rabbi of Yanoff, awarded honorary citizenship, Jan., 1914.

GÜNZBURG, GABRIEL, receives, from Czar, title of state councillor, June, 1914.

GÜNZBURG, K., receives, from Czar, St. Stanislaff Order, Third Class, Jan., 1914.

HIRSCH-LEIBIN, ———, Pavlogrod, created court councillor, July, 1913.

KATZ, M., Odessa, awarded hereditary honorary citizenship, Jan., 1914.

KURLANSKY, ———, Grodno, awarded hereditary honorary citizenship, Apl., 1914.

LEVIN, G., appointed professor in the St. Petersburg University, June, 1914.

LURIE, Dr., Kishineff, created collegiate councillor, Apl., 1914.

MARKON, I. B., elected member of Russian Imperial Archeological Society, Aug., 1913.

MINER, Dr., Moscow, receives, from Czar, St. Stanislaff Order, Dec., 1913.

POLIAKOFF, Boris, receives, from Czar, title of actual state councillor, June, 1914.

POLSKY, Dr., Beletzk, created collegiate councillor, Apl., 1914.

REZNIKOFF, ———, Elizabetgrad, receives, from Czar, rank of collegiate councillor, June, 1914.

ROSEN, M., Odessa, awarded hereditary honorary citizenship, Jan., 1914.

ROSENBLATT, M., Odessa, receives, from Czar, gold medal and Alexander Ribbon, Jan., 1914.

ROSENBLOOM, M. G., Moscow, receives, from Czar, St. Stanislaff Order, Second Class, Jan. 23, 1913.

ROSENBLUTH, ———, receives, from Czar, St. Stanislaff Order, Jan. 17, 1914.

SAPHIR, M., Odessa, receives, from Czar, gold medal and Alexander Ribbon, Jan., 1914.

SCHMELKOVITZ, ———, rabbi of Krasnoyarsk, awarded honorary citizenship, Jan., 1914.

SPERLING, M., of Suwalk, receives, from Czar, gold medal and St. Ann Ribbon, Jan., 1914.

SPERO, M., physician, created court councillor, Aug., 1913.

TAMARIN, M., awarded gold medal and St. Andrew Ribbon, by Czar, May, 1914.
VIGODSKY, DR., St. Petersburg, receives, from Czar, St. Ann Order, Third Degree, Dec., 1913.

WEINSTEIN, DR., St. Petersburg, receives, from Czar, St. Ann Order, Third Degree, Dec., 1913.

WISSOTSKY, DAVID, created commercial councillor, Jan. 17, 1914.

ZEITLIN, MISS S., first woman to graduate as Master of Pharmacy at the Moscow University, Jan., 1914.

Necrology

BOROVSKY, ———, chief rabbi, Berditcheff Apr. 10, 1914.

EIGER, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Looblin, Feb., 1914.

GRUBARD, ———, rabbi, Bendin (Poland), Dec. 19, 1913.

HALPERIN, JACOB MARKOWITZ, educator and vice-director in Department of Justice, St. Petersburg, aged 70, Mch. 13, 1914.

KLATCHKO, L. M., physician, St. Petersburg, Aug. 1, 1913.

KRAVITZEV, E., philanthropist, Warsaw, Aug. 1, 1913.

LEVIN, M., communal worker and authority on the anti-Jewish restrictive laws, St. Petersburg, Nov., 1913.

LURIE, MOSES, rabbi, Suwalk (Poland), May 8, 1914.

MENDELSOHN, STANISLAW, editor, Warsaw, aged 55, July 27, 1913.

MOSHKIN, CHAIM, Dvinsk, aged 127, July 11, 1913.

NESTEL, ———, rabbi, Kutno (Poland), aged 80, May 8, 1914.

POLIAKOFF, LAZAR DE, privy councillor, aged 72, Jan. 30, 1914.

ROSENTHAL, JOSEPH, rabbi, Warsaw, aged 69, Nov. 22, 1913.

WEINSTEIN, M. S., banker, St. Petersburg, Nov., 1913.

SERVIA

JULY 25. At Guevgueli, Servia, Jewish doctor, Bouly, of civil hospital, hearing that Servian military doctor at Servian Hospital fled on arrival of band of Bulgar irregulars (comitadjis), assumes control in his place. Hospital pillaged and Dr. Bouly ill-treated and robbed of money, watch, and clothes, but secures protection of his patients until arrival of Greeks.—SEPTEMBER. The King issues a proclamation in which he guarantees to new subjects in annexed territories the security of their persons and property, liberty for exercise of their religion, and equality before the law and the public authorities.—NOVEMBER. Government asks Chief Rabbi to use his influence to persuade Jews to settle in the sparsely populated districts of the newly acquired territory in Macedonia.—JANUARY. Cabinet decides to build synagogues at Monastir, Uskub, and Itchip, to show gratitude to Jews of Servia for their bravery and patriotism in the wars.—FEBRUARY.
At Uskub, Jews invited by the Government to enrol in the army, and all of prescribed age respond with alacrity.—March. Chief Rabbi petitions Premier to free Jews from military service for a time in all provinces recently acquired by Servia.—Servian Government gives assurances to Jews of provinces recently acquired that they will be allowed to work on Sunday.

SPAIN

GENERAL

August. Government decides to establish a professorship in Jewish science at Madrid University and selects Dr. Yahuda for post.—January. Senor Saturnina Ximenez suggests a Congress of Spanish Jews from all parts of the world at Toledo.—February 28. King receives deputation of Moroccan Jews.—May. A. S. Yahuda, Madrid, received in audience by King Alfonso.

APPOINTMENTS

Naar, Marius, dragoman to Spanish consulate in Salonica, receives Knight’s Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Nov., 1913.

Pinto, Abraham, Tangier, receives, from King of Spain, title of Chevalier of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Apl., 1914.

SWEDEN

APPOINTMENT

Ehrenpreis, M., Bulgaria, elected grand rabbi of Stockholm, Apl. 10, 1914.

NECROLOGY

Klein, Gottlieb, rabbi, Stockholm, aged 63, Apl., 1914.

SWITZERLAND

GENERAL

July. Medical faculty at University of Basle issues regulations restricting opportunities of foreign candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine; many Russian Jewish students will be affected.—September 6. At Basle, Berne, Geneva, St. Gall, Lucerne, and Zurich, Jewish congregations organize special thanksgiving services to celebrate the jubilee of Jewish emancipation in Switzerland.—At Baden (Canton of Aargau), dedication of syna-
October. At Zurich, protest meeting on Beilis case convened by Social Democratic Party and the Russian Democratic Organizations.—November. At Geneva, protest meeting against blood libel held. Decision adopted to form league to defend Jews. —December 11. Resolution introduced in Parliament, that the Swiss representatives at St. Petersburg be recalled, as protest against Russia's tyrannical treatment of her subjects.—May. At Berne, Switzerland, conference of Russian students from all universities of Western Europe, to consider question of establishing a university solely for Russians and especially for Russian Jews. Zionist students decline to participate in the Berne conference, as they are in sympathy only with the Palestine University scheme.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

Einstein, Albert, docent for mathematical physics at Zurich Technological Institute, called to Berlin, Dec., 1913.

Farbstein, Dr., re-elected to Diet for the Canton of Zurich, by large majority, May, 1914.

Willstätter, Richard, Zurich, appointed professor of chemistry at University of Berlin, Dec., 1913.

TRIPOLI

October 3. Italian Government directs that official communications with Jews of Tripoli be carried on in Hebrew.

November. At Tripoli, authorities agree to suggestion of Jewish ecclesiastical authorities to postpone from Saturdays to week days, trials in which Jews are involved.

April 14. At Tripoli, Jewish Communal Council draws up memorandum containing evidence of thirty-nine witnesses, Jews and non-Jews, and presents it to the local municipality, demanding satisfaction against Alberto Cerrone, official supervisor of the slaughter-house, who extorted fees from the Jews, though they were by law exempt. Municipal council expresses regret and deprives Cerrone of his office.—24. Dairo Disegni, chief rabbi of Verona, reports that in Tripoli and Cyrenaica situation of Jews is worse since inauguration of Italian régime, and attributes it to fact that the inferior posts are in hands of Sicilians.

TUNIS

March. At Tunis, creation of a commission of Jewish notables charged with examination of all problems arising from the present situation of Tunisian Judaism receives approval of French Minister for Foreign Affairs.
TURKEY

I

TURKEY (EXCEPT PALESTINE)

GENERAL:—July. At anniversary of promulgation of Turkish Constitution, one hundred Jewesses of best families of Constantinople sell cockades for benefit of Turkish fleet.—Government informs Haham Bashi that it will place at his disposal special steamer for repatriation of immigrants from Silivria, Rodosto, Gallipoli, and the Dardanelles. At request of Haham Bashi, Minister of Interior consents to repatriate, on two special trains, also refugees of Tchorlu, Baba-Eski, Kirk-Kilisse, Lulibourgas, Adrianople, and other towns.—August. Government requests Jews who escaped from Thrace when captured by Bulgaria, which has been retaken by Turkey, to return to their homes. —Enormous losses reported by Jewish communities in Macedonia and Thrace through Bulgarians, as result of Balkan campaigns.—Haham Bashi requests Minister of War to release thirty Bulgarian Jews, including one officer. Refugees restored to homes in Silivria and Rodosto at expense of Government.—Jewish deputation from Adrianople waits on Grand Vizier, to report on crimes committed by Bulgarians during their occupation of the city and to express desire of population to remain under Turkish rule.—Two Jews, Haim Effendi and M. Barisac, included in mission sent by inhabitants of Adrianople to solicit from Powers the retention of Adrianople by Turkey. Mission dispatched at instance of Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and Jewish sections of population, and carry memorials addressed to Powers and signatures and official seals of Chief Rabbi of Adrianople, Boards of Management of all the synagogues of the Bet Din, charitable organizations, and of leading Jews representing population of Adrianople. In petitions it is declared that in case of Bulgarians reoccupying Adrianople, the entire population would emigrate, and several days' notice is asked for in order that inhabitants may make arrangements for leaving the city.—September. Appointment of Hussein Hilmi Pasha as governor-general of Syria; appointee is unfriendly to Jews and opposed to their colonization of Palestine.—Government decides to exempt from military service and payment of taxes, for number of years, entire population of all towns of Thrace and the Vilayet of Adrianople that will remain Turkish.—Оctober. Treaty of peace between Turkey and Bulgaria signed with silver pen of Asher Saphir, journalist, helpful to both states during the negotiations.—Upon suggestion of influential Jews, that the services of talented Jews could be advantageously employed in official circles, the Government appoints
several Jewish students to high positions.—At Constantinople, the Sabah, a Mohammedan paper, favors Zionist movement and suggests that Government study the question seriously.—DECEMBER. At Smyrna, two young Jewesses of seventeen and nineteen years abducted from their homes, to be converted to Mohammedan faith. Authorities refuse to restore them despite protests of Haham Bashi.—At Constantinople, one hundred and fifty Americans attend Consul-General Ravenal's reception of welcome to Ambassador Morgenthau, in Robert College gymnasium.—JANUARY. Grand Rabbinate declines to associate itself with the conflict between the Porte and the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, who demand proportional representation in the Turkish Chamber, otherwise all Ottoman Christians will abstain from voting. Negotiations between Government and the Patriarchs broken off. Reported that four seats will be allowed to Jews in Chamber of Deputies.—FEBRUARY. Leaders of party of Union and Progress promise Jews four seats in Chamber of Deputies. —At Broussa, police prevent attack by Greeks on Jews about to make interment in cemetery claimed by both of them.—MARCH. Haham Bashi calls on Russian Ambassador and discusses immigration of Jews into Palestine and Technicum language question. Ambassador pleased with victory of Hebrew party; promises to favor suggestion of Haham Bashi that certain facilities be accorded to Ottoman Jews obliged to go to Russia or pass through it on way to Persia.—APRIL. In response to representations of Haham Bashi, Sublime Porte agrees to remit all customs dues on merchandise brought into Turkey by Jews emigrating from Macedonia; in consequence Jewish merchants of Salonica, finding Greek domination unbearable, decide to settle in Turkey. Exemption asked for these Jews from military service for a number of years.—Minister of War approves plan of a committee of young Jews of Constantinople to erect monument to the memory of Jewish soldiers in Ottoman army who fell in last war.—MAY. Report from Constantinople that the Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedan church, will protest to the Russian Government in the name of twenty thousand Mohammedans in the Russian Empire against the anti-shehitah bill introduced in the Duma.—JUNE. Haham Bashi Nahoum pays visit of an hour's duration to M. de Giers, the Russian Ambassador, whose special attention he calls to the proposed prohibition of shehitah in Russia. Ambassador expresses to Chief Rabbi his conviction that it will be defeated by the Duma, the more so as the bill was neither presented nor supported by the Government.—At Constantinople, Eastern lodges of the Order B'nai B'rith meet in Congress and resolve to found emigration societies for the Jews in Salonica and Macedonia, to establish committees for suppression of white slave
traffic, to establish employment bureaus, to help in training of rabbis too poor to depend on their own resources, and preserve absolute neutrality in regard to movements and parties in Jewry.

—Minister of War, in response to representations of Haham Bashi, sends telegraphic instructions to military authorities in Jerusalem to release the young rabbis who were arrested after claiming exemption from service and to suspend their enrolment in the army until the question has been settled between him and M. Nahoum.

JEWS OF THE YEMEN:—August. Government permits organization of judicial tribunals exclusively of Arabs; this action victimizes Jews who may be falsely accused, as testimony of two Arab witnesses suffices to secure condemnation.—Jew ill-treated and left half dead in roadway because he submitted successful bid when invited to exchange large sum of money for Government. Complaint of Jew unavailing.—Heads of community imprisoned for disobeying edict ordering them to clean streets, no matter what their social status. Representations to Governor of Sanaa, the representative of central Government, unavailing.—Minister of Interior declares that peremptory orders will be given to Military Governor of Sanaa to protect Jews of Yemen.—October. Further cruelties of the Imam, spiritual head of Yemen, toward Jews reported. Jews denounced for alleged trading in intoxicating drinks promptly punished without investigation of the charges.—March. The Imam accedes to request of Haham Bashi, that Alliance Israélite Universelle be permitted to establish a school at Sanaa in which Arabic, Hebrew, and a foreign language may be taught.—May 28. Haham Bashi receives reports from Sanaa that the Arabs have again attacked Jewish inhabitants.

BEILIS CASE:—October. At Constantinople, Jews protest against ritual murder libel.—At Constantinople, all Jewish societies organize meetings of protest against ritual murder charge.

—January. Haham Bashi, in collaboration with the B’nai B’rith lodge of Constantinople, collects all Imperial firmans and other documents dealing with ritual murder with view to printing them in various languages.—Greek Patriarch informs Chief Rabbinate that he will write letter confirming authenticity of the encyclicals of former Patriarchs against blood accusation.

COMMUNAL LIFE:—July. At Adrianople, Jewish butchers, owing to dispute with Chief Rabbinate, declare strike against further payment of meat tax, sole source of revenue for Jewish community.—Proposal to close Rabbinical Seminary in Constantinople.—September. At Constantinople, Consistory decides to convene great National Jewish Assembly, to inform it that revenue of Chief Rabbinate has diminished; if National Assembly
does not immediately remedy state of affairs, the Consistory has resolved to resign.—Haham Bashi authorized by Imperial iradé to visit Europe in interest of his community.—At Constantinople, at request of Haham Bashi, Government authorizes sale of flowers for benefit of the National Jewish Hospital Or Ahaim.—DECEMBER. Baroness Edmond de Rothschild donates ten thousand francs to the Jewish Hospital, Smyrna.—FEBRUARY. Dr. Markus, President of the Ashkenazic Community, reports that the Jewish Seminary of Constantinople might advantageously be closed, as Seminary in Jerusalem would amply suffice for training of rabbis.—To avert a crisis caused by internal differences, the members of the Consistory decide to accept resignation of their president and to continue in office themselves until the summoning of the great Jewish National Assembly.—At Constantinople, the entire Consistory tenders resignation at meeting of Jewish National Assembly. Council composed exclusively of Zionists elected amid considerable opposition.—APRIL 3. Government sanctions formation of first Zionist society in Turkey, Histadrut Zionit Ottomanit, the objects of which include facilitation of settlement of Jews in Turkey, development of Jewish colonies in Palestine, spreading of a knowledge of Hebrew and of Jewish history, and the strengthening of communal life. Later report states that Government withdraws sanction.—President and Vice-President resign from new Consistory, stating that meetings were marred by personalities and by decisions injurious to communal institutions.—MAY. Constantinople B’nai B’rith lodge decides to found a newspaper in French and Turkish, to defend good name of the Jews.

II

PALESTINE

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JULY. News of offer of sale of Ottoman Crown lands confirmed in cablegrams from Berlin.—Despite formal orders from Constantinople, authorities in Jerusalem summon a number of rabbis and students at yeshibot for military service. The delegate of Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem protests to Governor, who orders military commandant to discharge recruits. AUGUST. Bedouins attack colony of Rehobot, killing one colonist and wounding several others.—Rehobot vineyards penetrated by villagers from Zernuka, who kill Jewish student. Upon complaint of Chief Rabbi the Governor sends commission to investigate, and murderers are arrested.

SEPTEMBER. M. Antebi, representative in Jerusalem of Palestine colonies of ICA, sends telegram to newspapers in Constanti-
nople denying existence of hostilities between Arabs and Jewish colonists.

October. Moshe Franco, chief rabbi of Jerusalem, resigns.—Governor of Jerusalem reports to Government that recent Zionist Congress has given rise to ill-feeling among Arabs in Syria, who see in movement peril to existence of Arab people, and suggest convening of Arab Congress.—Cabinet orders abolition of "Red Ticket" imposed on foreigners landing in Palestine. Decision confirmed by an Imperial iradé. Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, sends circular by telegraph to authorities in Jerusalem and Syria generally, informing them of the fact.—Report from Constantinople that prohibition against purchase of land in Palestine by foreigners is being enforced with great severity by order of the Porte. Request for authorization of purchase of small plot of land intended for installation of new immigrants refused.—A forty years' concession is granted to a French banking firm for the construction of a car line from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, the lighting of the city with electricity, and furnishing a water supply from Wady-Forah.

November. Ha-Herut reports that the French company operating railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem obtains concessions to develop harbor of Jaffa.—At Jaffa, Russian Vice-Consul prohibits leaders of the community who are Russian subjects from attending protest meeting on Béilis case. Ben Zion Ouziel, the Sephardic rabbi, is ordered by the Kaimakam, at instance of Vice-Consul, to remain away from the meeting. Rabbi Ouziel informs Governor that Vice-Consul has no jurisdiction over him, and persists in attending meeting; protest resolution adopted.—Reported that "Red Ticket" in Palestine is not actually abolished; though the ticket is no longer used, the restriction remains in force; Zionists continue efforts to have restriction removed.—At colony of Kinneret two Jewish watchmen murdered by Arabs.

December. Ha-Herut (Jerusalem) and Ha-Zefirah (Warsaw) report that Government has ordered officials not to take away passports from visitors to Palestine.—Near Tiberias, two colonists killed and several injured by Arabs.—On initiative of Chief Rabbi, Minister of Interior directs authorities in Jerusalem to make thorough inquiry, and orders exemplary punishment for guilty persons. Later, Minister of Interior informs Chief Rabbi that the murderers have been arrested, and will be severely punished as warning to Arabs.

January. Chief rabbi officially authorized to submit demands for changes in present laws prohibiting foreign Jews from buying land in Palestine.—At Hebron, Jewish storekeepers are boycotted by Mohammedan women.—At Jerusalem, seventy-one rabbis and
representatives of Jewish communities adopt protest against ritual murder libel.

February. Porte acts favorably upon petition of twenty-five Russian immigrants for naturalization and permission to settle in Palestine; Russian Consul-General threatens petitioners with confiscation of their property in Russia, if they persist in their request.—Porte, in response to repeated representations of Chief Rabbi, decides to abolish the law debarring foreign Jews from buying land in Palestine. Chief Rabbi officially informed also that henceforth foreign Jews will be free to enter Palestine and remain there without being subjected to any formalities whatsoever.

March. Turkish Government informs committee of Hungarian Jews that it cannot permit any change in location of Rachel's tomb, as Arabs who regard tomb as sacred would resent the change.

April. Minister of Interior removes Governor of Tiberias on complaint of Chief Rabbi of his laxity in protecting the Jews against Arab attacks.—Ottoman authorities decide to build two new roads in Palestine, one the Jaffa-Nablus road, and the other to Gaza. Inhabitants of Rishon le-Zion, Wady el-Hanin, and Rehobot are to pay part of the cost.

May. Minister of Interior orders officials in Palestine to repress all anti-Jewish manifestations.—Chief Rabbi waits on Minister of Interior and reads to him two violent articles in Arab journal Palestine, and warns him that any disorders that might result therefrom would create bad impression abroad. Minister instructs authorities to institute judicial proceedings against editor of paper.—Turkish Postmaster-General establishes three Jewish post offices in Jerusalem. A Jewish official will head each, and the offices will be closed on the Sabbath. Jewish post offices will be opened also at Safed and at Haifa.

June. At Jerusalem, municipal elections result in return of no Jewish candidates, because of disorganized state of the Jewish community.

Jewish Activity in and on Behalf of Palestine

July. At Jaffa, Hebrew gymnasium holds first commencement, graduating nineteen men and five women.—The Alliance Israélite Universelle contemplates closing farm schools in Palestine.—At Jaffa, A. M. Kaiser recommends formation of society to combat activity of missionaries.

August. Co-operative societies of orange planters in Jewish colonies in Palestine combine and form a central society, with headquarters at Jaffa.—Joseph Abraham Schalom, merchant, Calcutta, India, buys site in Jerusalem for twenty-four houses, for
Sephardic Jews, rent free for three years, with gift of twenty pounds per year on condition that males study Torah daily in Yeshibah to be named Porat Joseph.—International Health Bureau reorganized by Union of the German Society for Combating Malaria in Jerusalem, the Jewish Health Office, and the Association of Jewish Physicians and Scientists.

**SEPTEMBER.** At Safed, Jewish community opens school for girls.

**OCTOBER.** Baron Edmond de Rothschild purchases immense tract of land in Palestine for archeological investigations.

**NOVEMBER.** At Jaffa, a street will be named Grusenberg; a scholarship in that name will be founded at the gymnasium, and a garden planted, in honor of famous counsel in Beilis case.

**DECEMBER.** At Jerusalem, committee appointed to stop practice of sending Jewish children to Christian mission schools.—Union of Jewish agricultural colonies organized; Rishon le-Zion will be central station.—At instance of Agudas Yisroel, committee of rabbis tour colonies with view to establishing religious institutions and settling disputed questions of tithe and heave offerings.—Jewish National Fund decides to establish a colony for the Shomerim, or guards, of the Jewish settlers.

**MARCH.** At Jaffa, fifty-five thousand francs donated by a Jew of Frankfort, Germany, for the Tahkemoni gymnasium.—At Jerusalem, Trachoma conference, attended by number of Jewish doctors, resolves to hold conference annually, to organize courses for nurses to study trachoma, and to establish special clinics for children of the poor.

**APRIL.** Further group of Yemenite Jews arrive at Jaffa, with statement that more may be expected.—At Tiberias, committee appeals for fund to restore burial place of Maimonides.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild promises to build a synagogue at Haifa, and the Baroness Rothschild donates a site and money for the erection of a Jewish hospital, promising an annual contribution of five thousand francs.

**MAY.** Jews of Kieff, Russia, organize company for purchase of land for a colony.—Jerusalem Provincial Council votes thirty thousand gold piastres, intended originally for founding of new agricultural school, to the Mikweh Israel school.—In presence of M. Eisenberg, of Rehobot, and of M. Meyerovitz, of Rishon-le-Zion, arrangement made that inhabitants of these two colonies pay sum of five thousand eight hundred pounds sterling (Turkish) to the Government in order that the road Jaffa-Gaza may pass through these colonies.—At Petah Tikwah, agricultural school reports forty-three pupils on register, against nine last year.

**JUNE.** M. Brodsky, of Kieff, in conjunction with other rich Jews, initiate a scheme for establishment of a colony in Palestine for Jewish exiles from Kieff.—With approval of many Polish
Zaddikim, a group of Hasidim at Lodz enrol six hundred Jewish families (residing at or near Lodz) willing to emigrate to Palestine.

**HAIFA TECHNICUM LANGUAGE DISCUSSION**

October 26. At Berlin, at meeting of Curatorium of the Haifa Technicum, question of languages to be used in institution considered. Ahad Haam, Shemaryahu Lewin, and E. W. Tschlenow, introduce resolution providing that "(1) in the intermediate school Hebrew shall be introduced as the language of instruction in all subjects. German shall be the main foreign language taught; (2) in the Technicum, German shall be employed for the present as the language of instruction, but one or more general scientific and obligatory subjects shall be taught in Hebrew." Resolution rejected. Dr. Paul Nathan proposes the following resolutions: "That in accordance with the development and importance of Hebrew in Palestine, the teaching of Hebrew be given a prominent position in the curriculum; that Hebrew be so thoroughly taught that the pupils be capable of studying literature in the original texts and be able to use it in conversation; that ample provision be made for religious instruction. 1. That an official language of instruction permanently obligatory in all branches of the institute be not introduced. 2. That Hebrew be given the most thorough cultivation, in accordance with the Jewish character of the Technicum. 3. That Arabic and Turkish be taught with sufficient intensity to enable the pupils to carry on social and commercial intercourse with the native population of the Orient and with the Ottoman authorities. 4. That the applied sciences be taught in German in order to connect the pupils through the medium of one of the great languages of modern culture with the scientific development of modern times. 5. That enough English and French be taught in the higher classes to enable the pupils easily to make their way in places where English and French are prevailingly used." Ahad Haam, Dr. Lewin, and Dr. Tschlenow withdraw from Curatorium in protest against these resolutions.

November 15. At Haifa, public mass-meeting adopts resolution protesting against decision of the Curatorium. Resolutions signed by trustees of the Ashkenazic and Sefardic Communities, the Dr. Paul Nathan Lodge of the I. O. B. B., Carmel Lodge of the Order of Ancient Maccabaeans, Committee of the Intermediate School of the Hilfsverein, the Haifa Branch of the General Palestine Organization, the Working Men's Club, the Haifa Branches of the Poale Zion and the Ha-Poél ha-Zaïr organizations.—21. At Jaffa and Jerusalem, teachers and pupils in schools of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden strike as protest against decision
of directors of Haifa Technicum to make German and not Hebrew the chief medium of instruction. Teachers demand a reconsideration of decision.—25. Teachers in the Hilfsverein schools in Jerusalem address memorial to Dr. Nathan expressing the opinion that "Hebrew has a well-grounded right to be introduced into our schools as the sole language of instruction in all branches."

DECEMBER 5. Nineteen teachers in Hilfsverein schools, Jerusalem, resign, but agree to remain two months longer upon Dr. Nathan's express wish.—19. At Jerusalem, Dr. Paul Nathan, vice-president of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, receives representatives of schools, who endeavor to convince him that decision of Hilfsverein might have dangerous results for schools and for influence of Hilfsverein in Orient. Dr. Nathan declines to promise any change, and styles strike of teachers an act of terrorism.

JANUARY. Teachers, dismissed by Hilfsverein, form new Seminary, and seventy-five pupils of the ninety-three in the old Seminary have gone over to the new one. Principal is David Yellin.—At Jerusalem, mass-meeting at Bet-Am and an open air meeting to protest against resolution of the Curatorium of the Hilfsverein.—At Jaffa, protest meetings resolve to found society to supervise Jewish education in Palestine.—9. The Berlin Ost und West, official organ of Alliance Israélite Universelle, points out importance of Hebrew for Palestinian Jewry and the Jews at large; that the contributions for the Technicum come from other than German sources, the Hilfsverein having contributed only $20,000, the late Herr Wissotsky $107,500, and Jacob H. Schiff $105,000. The Jewish National Fund had contributed the land valued at $20,000. Out of forty-four scholarships, thirty-two had been provided by American organizations, and only twelve by German Jews; and it would be absurd if these funds contributed by Russian and American Jews for the creation of a Hebrew institution should be diverted for German purposes, capable of harming the Jews spiritually and politically.—Eliezer ben Jehuda, author of the Thesaurus Totius Hebraitatis, a Jewish lexicon, in a letter to Dr. Nathan, points out that Hebrew is the only language that can be commonly adopted by all the Jews of Palestine; that Hebrew is easily adapted for use in teaching all subjects; and predicts that the opening of the Technicum will be accompanied by bloodshed.—Government semi-officially inquires of Haham Bashi, whether in his opinion dispute on language question conceals any political designs, and whether he would be disposed to interfere in the matter with view to ending conflict. Haham Bashi states that the quarrel arose on a question of purely Jewish internal interests, and had nothing
EVENTS IN 5674—TURKEY

263

to do with politics.—Arab notables of Haifa publish statement in the Constantinople Turkish press, in which they declare that in view of the enormous importance of the Technicum for Haifa, the languages of instruction in that school should be Hebrew and Turkish. Instruction in all other languages need not be obligatory, and the decision on this point should be left to the headmaster and the staff.—16. Government in proclamation prohibits any further agitation in Palestine over the language question, stating that institutions are at liberty to teach in their schools whatever they please, and parents not satisfied with the curriculum of any school can send their children elsewhere.—Mohammedan notabilities send collective petition to Porte, praying for the retention of Hebrew in Jerusalem schools, as they would otherwise not be able to send their children to the Jewish schools.—The Ha-Zefrah reports that the heirs of Wissotsky have appealed to the Hilfsverein to reconsider its decision.—30. At Jerusalem, Governor Medjid Shevkat Pasha publishes manifesto in local Jewish press, to effect that Government will proceed with full force of the law against disturbers of peace.—Two hundred parents of pupils of the Lämel School and the girls' school of the Hilfsverein in Jerusalem protest against spirit of revolt implanted in the children against the parents and schools.

February 20. Eliezer ben Jehuda and David Yellin, former director of the Normal School of the Hilfsverein in Jerusalem, petition Haham Bashi to secure from the Government official recognition for the Hebrew schools newly opened by the Zionists in Palestine.—22. Meeting of Curatorium revises resolutions adopted Oct. 26. Decides to abandon plan of attaching Realschule to Technicum; with regard to languages, the following resolutions are adopted: 1. (a) From the start mathematics and physics are to be taught in Hebrew; (b) in future contracts with teachers, a clause is to be inserted according to which the teacher pledges himself to master Hebrew within four years after being engaged; (c) at the expiration of the first four-years' course, the Curatorium should take under advisement additional subjects to be taught in Hebrew in accordance with the then development of the Hebrew language and Hebrew means of instruction. 2. In engaging teachers all members of the executive committee shall be consulted. A majority vote shall decide. 3. Three Zionists are to be co-opted by the Curatorium in place of the three that resigned. Two of them are to belong to the executive committee.

March 21. Government informs Haham Bashi that it will recognize the Hebrew schools of Palestine, and allow graduates, upon presentation of certificates issued by the schools, to enter the higher institutions of learning maintained by the Government.
III
APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS

ACCHIOTTÉ, PEPE, appointed president of the Union of Jewish Doctors in Turkey, Feb., 1914.
ALBALA, ZEKI, Bey, appointed member of Council of State, Mch., 1914.
BAUMGARTEN, ISIDORE, Constantinople, receives title, from Austrian Emperor, of Royal councillor, Apl., 1914.
CAMBI, BEHOR, Effendi, decorated with Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, Jan., 1914.
CARASSO, ——, appointed to Turkish Chamber for Constantinople, May 1, 1914.
CARASSO, JOSEPH, Constantinople, receives Cross of Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, from Queen of Holland, Aug. 1, 1913.
DALMEDICO, MOISE, Bey, president of Jewish Consistory of Constantinople and principal dragoman and secretary at Ministry of Finance, appointed Officer of the Academy by French Government, July, 1913.
FERRERA, ISAAC, Effendi, appointed member of Court of Appeal at Adrianople, Oct., 1913; appointed deputy procureur-general at the Constantinople Court of Cassation, June, 1914.
ISRAEL, SAMUEL, Effendi, judicial director at Prefecture of Police, Constantinople, receives gold medal and Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class, July, 1913; appointed by Imperial iradé political director of the Department of Public Safety of the Ottoman Empire, Nov., 1913.
MAZLIACH, NISSIM, appointed to Turkish Chamber for Smyrna, May 1, 1914.
RODITI, ——, Bey, Turkish consul at Antwerp, receives gold medal of the Latin Academy of Sciences and Literature at Paris, July, 1913.
SASSOON, DAVID, appointed assistant minister of finance by Ottoman Government, Sept. 10, 1913.
SASSOON, EZEKIEL, Effendi, Bagdad, appointed Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, Sept. 1913; elected member of Turkish Chamber of Deputies, Apl., 1914.
VENTURA, MOISE, Effendi, appointed member of Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Constantinople, Oct., 1913.

IV
NECROLOGY

ADJOUBEL, ISAAC, physician, Rodosto, aged 38, Apl., 1914.
AREVAS, ——, Talmudist, Safed, Nov., 1913.
BARKI, MOSHE, rabbi, Smyrna, July, 1913.
BENSINIOR, JOSEPH, former chief rabbi of Smyrna, aged 75, Sept., 1913.

FRUMKIN, ISRAEL BER, editor of Habazelet, scholar and communal worker, Jerusalem, aged 74, May 25, 1914.

MANASCHE, ISAAC, rabbi, Constantinople, aged 80, Apl., 1914.

MENDINA, ELIE DE, communal worker, Constantinople, aged 68, Jan., 1914.

POLAKO, HAIM, communal worker, Smyrna, aged 80, 1914.

SCHERLER, MME. FORTUNEE, nurse during war, Constantinople, aged 22, Mch. 27, 1914.

ZEEV, JACOB DAVID BEN, rabbi (known as Ridbaz), Safed, aged 66, Oct. 17, 1913.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL

JULY 18. Immigration Bill as passed by Houses of Parliament provides for creation of Appeals Boards.—AUGUST. At Grahamstown, foundation stone of synagogue laid. Christians subscribe two thousand pounds ($10,000) to fund.—NOVEMBER. At Johannesburg, Public Health Committee recommends to Council that shehitah be not permitted at the municipal abattoir without the sanction of the local Board of Shehitah.—At Aliwal, synagogue dedicated.—FEBRUARY. At Cape Town, mass-meeting adopts resolution that the Jewish community in Cape Town resolves to support, by every possible means, movement for retaining Hebrew as medium of instruction in Haifa Technicum and other Jewish schools in Palestine.—MAY. At Johannesburg, amalgamation of the Witwatersrand Old Hebrew Congregation and the Johannesburg Congregation.—JUNE. Synagogue consecrated at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

GOODMAN, I. M., Springs, Transvaal, elected mayor, Dec., 1913.

HOLLANDER, F. C., Durban, re-elected member of Provincial Parliament, Mch., 1914.

JACOBSON, ARTHUR, Oudtshoorn, elected mayor, Nov., 1913.

LEVY, B., elected deputy-mayor for Bloemfontein, Apl., 1914.


LOWENTHAL, ADVOCATE, Kimberley, elected to Provincial Council of Cape of Good Hope, July, 1913.

NATHAN, MANFRED, Johannesburg, elected member of General Council of the South African Bar, Apl., 1914.
ROMAIN, A. A., elected member of Town Council of Bethlehem, Orange Free State Province, Apl., 1914.

SIMON, MEYER, councillor, appointed deputy-mayor of Pretoria, Sept., 1913.

NECROLOGY

LIBERMAN, MRS. HYAM, first Jewish mayoress, Cape Town, May, 1914.

LIPKIN, EMMANUEL, rabbi, Oudtshoorn, aged 39, Nov. 7, 1913.

ROTHKUGEL, RICHARD, furniture manufacturer, Cape Town, aged 74, Feb., 1914.

SOLOMON, G., mayor of King William’s Town, Cape Province, Caledon, aged 42, July 18, 1913.

UNITED KINGDOM

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

BEILIS CASE:—AUGUST. At London, at International Medical Congress, George Puppe, University of Königsberg, and Henri Colin, Paris, argue against validity of ritual murder charge in Beilis case, producing evidence against the contention.—Congress concludes that evidence proves, not ritual murder, but coarse, brutal crime, by person of unsound mind.—SEPTEMBER 14. At Glasgow, meeting in Beth Hasefer protests against Beilis case. —OCTOBER. Chief Rabbi Hertz asks for, and receives from Cardinal Bourne, a repudiation of the blood libel.—In a letter to Lord Rothschild Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State of the Vatican, certifies to the authenticity of bulls of Popes Innocent IV, Paul III, Gregory X, and Clement XIV, which declare ritual murder accusation a baseless and wicked invention.—At London, representatives of Jewish trade unions confer on arranging protest against ritual murder accusation; plan to invite the Board of Deputies, the Labor Party, the Friends of Freedom, the Fabian Society, and the London Trades Council to co-operate in the protest.—6. At Manchester, the Manchester Guardian gives prominence to article by St. Petersburg correspondent, stating object of Russian authorities in Beilis ritual murder case is to inflame “nationalist” masses. —12. At London, Parliamentary committee of the Independent Labor Party passes resolution condemning ritual murder proceedings and urging Sir Edward Grey to point out to the Russian authorities that persistence in the proceedings insofar as based on the ritual murder charge will be offensive to the British people and Government.—At London, Jewish trade unions hold second
conference; twenty-five organizations represented. Board of Deputies opposes idea of protest during hearing of Beilis trial. Conference decides to organize demonstration with public meeting on Oct. 26. All Jewish workmen will be requested to "down tools" for the day, and employers will be asked to close their shops.—At Leeds, conference of representatives of Jewish societies and institutions, at Herzl-Moses Institute, to consider form of protest against Beilis case; resolution adopted.—The Manchester Guardian prints translation of protest in Esperanto, on Beilis case, signed by leading representatives of Slavonic nations.—Jewish community, Glasgow, Scotland, decides to forward, to Russian Ambassador in London, public protest, signed by prominent citizens, including large number of magistrates, members of town council, and persons connected with the University.—23. At Nottingham, branch of the International Society of Philology, Science, and Art adopts resolution protesting against ritual murder accusation, and requesting Sir Edward Grey to use all possible influence to compel "withdrawal of this fearful and unsubstantiated charge."—28. At London, resolution of protest against Beilis trial passed at mass-meeting so large as to occasion overflow meetings. Speakers include chairman, Sir Francis A. Montefiore, Geo. Cave, M. P., A. V. Dicey, Father Bampton, Col. I. Unsworth, Chief Rabbi Hertz, and H. G. Chancellor.—Board of Deputies obtains important pronouncement from Medical Congress on Professor Sikorsky's report, which confutes chief medical evidence of prosecution; and a declaration signed by Dr. Duvir and Professor Cowley, of Oxford, confuting argument that Jewish teaching does or can permit ritual murder.—November 18. At Manchester, at request of one hundred citizens, all Christians, Lord Mayor convenes protest mass-meeting; addresses by Lord Mayor, Bishops of Manchester, and Salford, Dean of Manchester University, and Mayor of Salford.

Resolutions of protest were also adopted by the following:

Ayr: Congregation.—Blackburn: Meeting of branch of British Socialist Party.—Bradford: Committee of Free Church Council.—Cardiff: Protest meeting at Cory Hall; Jewish Institute; Trades and Labor Council.—Doncaster: Annual Conference of Sheffield and District Federation of the Free Church Councils.—Glasgow (Scotland): Jewish Community; mass-meeting.—Hull: Mass-meeting.—Leeds: Mass-meeting.—Liverpool: Annual meeting of the Old Boys' Association of the Liverpool Hebrew Schools; Jewish Friedly Societies and Trade Unions.—London: Mass-meeting; Great Assembly Hall; open-air meeting Trafalgar Square; Hebrew Order of Druids.—Newcastle: Meeting of Jewish Friendly Societies' Council.—Plymouth: Men's Conference.—Portsmouth: Mass-meeting Saul Henry Lane Lodge.—Sheffield: Protest meeting
Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; mass-meeting; Union of Non-Conformist Ministers.—Swansea: Free Church Council.

SUNDAY CLOSING:—July 25. Weekly Rest Day Bill introduced in House of Commons by Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck provides for closing on Sunday. Clause two allows Jews who close on Friday from nightfall to Saturday at nightfall to serve Jews until eleven a.m. on Sunday if all shop assistants are Jews; proviso that costermongers in scheduled areas in London may be licensed for Sunday trading up to two o’clock p.m., if accustomed to trade in those areas for twelve months previous to passing of Act.—August 1. At Leeds, Master Bakers and Confectioners Association protest to Watch Committee of City Council against Sunday trading.—December 9. Resolution introduced in Borough Council of Stepney to forbid transaction of business after ten o’clock Sunday mornings.—February 24. London County Council investigates proposals by Public Control Committee for fixing the day for weekly half-holiday under the Shops Act. In Boroughs of Stepney and Bethnal Green both Thursday and Saturday are objectionable to Jewish traders. Amendment that these boroughs should not be exempted from the rule defeated by 34 votes to 21, and Committee’s recommendation passes (Mch.).—April 20. At Leeds, at conference of National Chamber of Trades, in speaking in support of resolution from Parliamentary Committee on Sunday trading, and calling on Government to introduce legislation or give facilities for passing of Sunday Closing of Shops clauses in Weekly Rest Day Bill, Mr. Stevenson said increase in Leeds might be attributed to some extent to Jews.—May 22. House of Commons rejects Sunday Closing Bill by majority of twelve votes.


for Foreign Affairs, on Roumania and the Jews in Silistria.—

**October 13.** Board of Deputies sends letter to Sir Edward Grey, urging that civil and religious clauses of Berlin Treaty be made binding on the Balkan States within their new boundaries.—

**November 4.** Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State, informs Jewish Board of Deputies that he will take up for consideration with other great Powers the question of Jewish rights in Roumania and in other Balkan States.—

**June.** In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees (Nottingham, E. Opp.) asks representatives of Foreign Office to state what had been the result of the Secretary of State's action in bringing under the consideration of the Powers the question of the reaffirmation of the civil and religious rights of minorities provided for under the Treaty of Berlin. M. Acland (Cornwall, Camborne, Min.) states result has been to show that Powers are not agreed as to means by which and extent to which it is necessary to do this.

**Miscellaneous:**

**July.** At meeting of North Belfast branch of Ulster Liberal Association, on motion of Abraham Oliver, resolution passed protesting against Russia's discrimination against British subjects of Jewish faith in the matter of passports.—

**August 7.** Sir Stuart Samuel Indemnity Bill dropped.—21. Sir Louis Mallet, on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, receives deputation from Adrianople, who point out that Adrianople for six centuries has been under Turkish rule with freedom for Jews from persecution.—23. At London, through courtesy of Duke of Westminster, a commemorative tablet erected to Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.—

**September 3.** Heinrich Kremerskothen sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation for attempt to blackmail Lord Rothschild.—12. Sir Isidore Spielman contributes valuable catalogue to British Art Section at the Ghent Exhibition.—


**January 20.** London County Council denies application of Russian Consul-General to prohibit exhibition of moving picture film of trial of Beilis, which had been exhibited in United States.—

**February 8.** At London, Board of Deputies decides to combat the efforts of the Government to discriminate specially against naturalized citizens and condemns their exclusion from Governmental insurance regulations.—12. Rufus Isaacs, as Lord Reading of Earley, introduced in the House of Lords.—13. At Glasgow, Jews discriminated against in matter of renting houses.—Appeal on behalf of Sir Stuart Samuel, M. P., entered against the judgment of Justice
Rowlatt, awarding the "common informer," Mr. Bird, thirteen thousand pounds and costs.—MARCH 24. During debate on report of vote in committee of supply for strength of the army, speaker rebukes M. Hunt for attack on Lord Chief Justice in which he calls him "the gambling Jew."—MAY 3. Proposal to erect at Aylesbury a statue of Benjamin Disraeli.—At Glasgow, Jews apply to school board for separate school, as Jewish children leaving class room during religious exercises disorganize the discipline.—Standing Committee of House of Commons considers Polling Day Bill, providing for one polling day which must always be Saturday. Sir H. Verney, father of the bill, introduces amendment providing that polls may be held on either of two successive days; amendment is carried. Amendment, introduced by Sir Lionel de Rothschild providing that no polling be held on a Friday or Saturday, rejected. Bill as amended ordered reported to House.—Home Secretary refuses to endorse views of delegation of London Board of Deputies, which enters protest against the naturalization bill, which, if enacted, will exclude many elderly Jews living in England who are fit for citizenship.—At Liverpool, new Municipal Gardens named "Grant Gardens," in honor of Alderman J. R. Grant, J. P., chairman of the Parks and Garden Committee.—JUNE. From London, anonymous gift of fifty thousand francs, contributed toward fund for establishment of a Liberal University, intended mostly for Russian Jews; also M. Rubakin, writer and public worker, offers his library of thirty thousand volumes.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE


OCTOBER 11. At London, West End Synagogue, Yom Kippur services interrupted by suffragettes.—16. At Central Synagogue, London, Chief Rabbi makes appeal to community to undertake work of provincial organization.
DECEMBER. Joseph Cowen proposes that the Joint Foreign Committee shall be disbanded, and its work handed over to the Anglo-Jewish Association.—15. At London, meeting at home of Chief Rabbi to form Jewish Peace Society at instance of National Peace Council.

JANUARY 24. At New West End Synagogue, London, revised order of service as sanctioned by Chief Rabbi goes into effect.—Bet Din takes no responsibility for the kashrut at public dinners, unless supervised by a duly authorized mashgiah.

FEBRUARY 17. At Glasgow, Jewish Representative Council formed.

MARCH 31. Council of Jews' College meets and rescinds resolution come to at previous meeting concerning the preparatory class. Motion to rescind resolution rejecting the minority report (passed Feb. 18) defeated.


MAY. Many synagogues of the United Synagogue permit women seatholders to vote.—24. At annual meeting of Hebrew Congregation, Birmingham, motion to abolish repetition of Sabbath Musaf Amidah lost.

JUNE. At Jews' College, London, meeting to inaugurate the Jewish Peace Society.—At Leeds, J. Friend refers at meeting of Communal Organization to unfair manner in which Jews generally are dealt with by education authority.


HAIFA TECHNICUM LANGUAGE DISCUSSION:—NOVEMBER 23. At Manchester, meeting of Order of Ancient Maccabaeans protests against making German the medium of instruction at the Haifa Technicum.—DECEMBER 7. At Glasgow, resolution passed by Zionist meeting protesting against German as the
official language of Haifa Technicum.—14. London University Zionist Society adopts resolution on subject of Haifa Technicum. Copy sent to the Curatorium of Technicum, Berlin, and to Oxford and Cambridge Societies with request that they lodge similar protests.—At Leeds, protest meeting against use of German instead of Hebrew at Haifa Technicum.—21. At Leeds, meeting adopts protest resolutions against decision of Hilfsverein to make German medium of instruction in the Haifa Technical School.—

January 3. At Sunderland, Rabbi Salis Daiches refers in sermon to language dispute in Jewish schools in Palestine, and utters strong protest against action of Berlin Curatorium of Haifa Technicum.—Nottingham Palestine Society protests against action in making German and not Hebrew language of instruction at Haifa Technicum, considering the step likely to retard Jewish progress in Palestine.—Glasgow University Jewish Society adopts resolution protesting against action in making German the medium of instruction at Haifa Technicum.—February 13. At Dublin, Daughters of Zion adopt resolution protesting against action in making German the leading language.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Alexander, Samuel, professor of philosophy at Manchester University, elected Fellow of British Academy, July, 1913.

Blumenfeld, David M., second lieutenant, Third Battalion Essex Regiment (Special Reserve of Officers), promoted to be lieutenant, June 26, 1914.


Cohen, Jacob Waley, major, London, receives, from King, the Territorial Decoration, May, 1914.

Coplans, Myer, London, granted Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research, Dec., 1913.

Dutch, Henry, Major, London, receives, from King, the Territorial Decoration, Jan., 1914.

Fredman, Myer, Plymouth, re-elected for six years alderman by Council of the County Borough of Davenport; appointed, by mayor, deputy mayor, Nov., 1913.

Goldberg, Hyam, Swansea, Wales, created a justice of the peace, Feb., 1914.

Goldstein, Joseph, returned at town council election at Stockton, Nov., 1913.

Graff, Hyman, Limerick, appointed by Lord Lieutenant a justice of the peace for city and borough of Limerick, Nov., 1913.
HENRY, CHARLES S., appointed justice of the peace for Berkshire, Apl., 1914.

ISAACS, JOSEPH, Dublin, appointed to his majesty's commission of the peace for the Borough of Dublin, May, 1914.


JACOBS, MAURICE, French consul at Brighton, decorated with Palmes d'Or (Officer of Public Instruction), at French Embassy, London, July, 1913.

JESSEL, H. M., colonel, re-elected for five years to colonelcy of the First City of London Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), Nov. 7, 1913.

JOSEPH, PHILIP, appointed to represent Gibraltar at Imperial Educational Conference, London, July, 1913.

KOHAN, R. M., British vice-consul, Genoa, transferred to Port au Prince, as chargé d'affaires at Hayti, with rank of first secretary in the diplomatic service, June, 1914.

LEVY, ISAAC E., appointed, by Governor, justice of the peace for Gibraltar, Apl., 1914.


ROSENBERG, NORMAN, elected councillor for the West Cliff Ward of Ramsgate, Nov., 1913.


SAMUEL, ISAAC, Cardiff, re-elected to the Development Committee of the City Council, Dec., 1913.

SANDLER, A. N., Belfast, appointed, by Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, commissioner of peace for Cork, May, 1914.

SHILLMAN, BERNARD, Dublin, admitted as Government student in mathematics at Royal College of Science for Ireland, Jan., 1914.

IV

NECROLOGY


ALTMAN, HARRIS, communal worker, Grimsby, July 27, 1913.

Beres, Lewis H., honorary director of the Land Values Publication Department, London, Nov. 2, 1913.
Berkyn, Moses, communal worker, Birmingham, aged 70, Feb. 26, 1914.
Burman, Harris, rabbi, Liverpool, aged 64, Apr. 17, 1914.
Chotzner, Joseph, rabbi and essayist, Harrowgate, aged 72, Apr. 30, 1914.
Cohen, Joseph, communal worker, Gateshead, Jan., 1914.
Epstein, Samuel J., manufacturer, Bristol, July 17, 1913.
Goldenberg, Morris, communal worker, Wolverhampton, aged 62, June 26, 1914.
Goodman, N. E., communal worker, Portsmouth, aged 73, Mch. 13, 1914.
Harris, Hermann, communal worker, Tredegar, Jan. 30, 1914.
Isaacs, Lawrence Alfred, communal worker, London, aged 55, Nov. 16, 1913.
Jaffé, Martin, communal worker, London, aged 74, Mch., 1914.
Last, Isaac, scholar, Ramsgate, aged 66, Nov. 28, 1913.
LOEWY, JULIUS I., communal worker, Manchester, aged 53, Nov. 19, 1913.
MATZ, JACOB, rabbi, Manchester, Aug. 14, 1913.
PPEARLSON, ELIAS, rabbi, Hull, aged 62, Feb. 6, 1914.
PIZA, JUDAH, communal worker, London, June 20, 1914.
ROSENBERG, ABRAHAM, communal worker, Grimsby, Nov. 1913.
ROTHENBERG, JACOB, communal worker, Manchester, Mch. 10, 1914.
SCHWEITZER, DAVID, communal worker, Sheffield, aged 80, May 15, 1914.
SCHWEITZER, DAVID, communal worker, Sheffield, aged 80, May 15, 1914.
SING, SALTIS, communal worker, Manchester, Jan., 1914.
THOMAS, SIMON, communal worker, Leicester, aged 61, Aug. 19, 1913.