

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
JEWISH COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 9, 1913

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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HERMAN BERNSTEIN, 356 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 4 members: Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga. (1917); Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C. (1916); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1918).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1918); Julius Lemkowitz, Natchez, Miss. (1915); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1918).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: Leon M. Jacobs, Phoenix, Ariz. (1917); Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1914); J. H. Stolper, Oklahoma City, Okla. (1916), Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1916).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 5 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1914); David S. Lehman, Denver, Colo. (1916).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Calif. (1916); Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, Calif. (1917); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1917); L. N. Rosenbaum, Seattle, Wash. (1914).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1914); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1915); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1914); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1917).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1918); Edwin G. Foreman (1914); M. E. Greenebaum (1918); B. Horwich (1917); Julian W. Mack (1918); Julius Rosenwald (1915); Joseph Stolz (1914), Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1916).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members: Louis Newberger, Indianapolis, Ind. (1915); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1917); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1916); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1914); E. M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1918); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1915).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1918); Wm. B. Hackenburg (1914); Ephraim Lederer (1917); B. L. Levinthal (1915); M. Rosenbaum (1915); Mayer Sulzberger (1918).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del. (1914); Felix Frankfurter, Washington, D. C. (1915); Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. (1915); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1915); Henry S. Hutzler, Richmond, Va. (1917).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 6 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1916); Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass. (1917); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1916).

Dist. XII: New York City. 25 members: Joseph Barondess (1916); Louis Borgenicht (1916); Samuel Dorf (1916); Harry Fischel (1917); William Fischman (1917); Israel Friedlaender (1916); Moses Ginsberg (1917); Samuel I. Hyman (1915); Leon Kamaiky (1917); Philip Klein (1916); Adolph Lewisohn (1915); J. L. Magnes (1915); M. S. Margolies (1915); Louis Marshall (1917); H. Pereira Mendes (1915); Solomon Neumann (1915); Leon Sanders (1917); Jacob H. Schiff (1916); Bernard Semel (1916); P. A. Siegelstein (1915); Joseph Silverman (1917); S. M.

Stroock (1916); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1917); Isidor Unterberg (1916); Felix M. Warburg (1915).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 3 members: Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean (1916); Abram J. Katz, Rochester (1918).

Dist. XIV: New Jersey and Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia). 4 members: Joseph Goetz, Newark, N. J. (1914); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1917); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1916); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1914).

Members at Large: Nathan Bijur (1914); Lee K. Frankel (1914); Herbert Friedenwald (1914), New York City; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore, Md. (1914).

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 9, 1913

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 9, 1913. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, Isaac W. Bernheim, Nathan Bijur, Ceasar Cone, Harry Fischel, Isaac W. Frank, Lee K. Frankel, Israel Friedlaender, Harry Friedenwald, Herbert Friedenwald, Joseph Goetz, Jacob H. Hollander, Samuel I. Hyman, Leon Kamaiky, B. L. Levinthal, Julian W. Mack, Judah L. Magnes, H. Pereira Mendes, Solomon Neumann, Morris Rosenbaum, Jacob H. Schiff, P. A. Siegelstein, Joseph Silverman, Isador Sobel, Joseph Stolz, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mayer Sulzberger, Montague Triest, Charles Van Leer, A. Leo Weil, and Herman Bernstein, Secretary.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from A. G. Becker, Henry M. Butzel, Emanuel Cohen, Morris M. Cohn, Nathan Cohn, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Lee M. Friedman, J. Walter Freiberg, Edwin G. Foreman, M. E. Greenebaum, William B. Hackenburgh, Henry S. Hutzler, B. Horwich, Abram J. Katz, I. H. Kempner, David S. Lehman, Julius Lemkowitz, Otto Marx, David Philipson, Julius Rosenwald, Victor Rosewater, Ben Selling, Max C. Sloss, Maurice Stern and W. B. Woolner.

The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Julian W. Mack, Morris Rosenbaum and Harry Fischel.

The Executive Committee presented the following report:

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Your Executive Committee begs to make the following report for the fiscal year just ended:

DEATH OF MR. ELIAS MICHAEL

It is with great sorrow that your Committee reports the death on September 14th, 1913, of Mr. Elias Michael, of St. Louis, Mo.

He was a member of the Committee from the time of its organization and its first treasurer. He was of great service in its work. The following resolution expressive of the sentiments of the Committee was adopted:

The American Jewish Committee has heard with profound sorrow of the death of its fellow member Elias Michael. He was the first Treasurer of the Committee, was affiliated with it from its inception to the time of his death, and was always deeply interested in its work. By his death, the Committee has lost a faithful co-worker, the commercial world, a merchant of high character and fine integrity, and American Jewry, a loyal son.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be forwarded to the family of Mr. Michael with the sincere condolences of the American Jewish Committee.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE SULZBERGER

Considering it proper that Judge Máyer Sulzberger, who served as President for the first six years of the Committee's existence, be given some testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the members and of their appreciation of his valuable services, the members of the Committee co-operated in presenting him with a loving cup. The presentation took place after the meeting of the Executive Committee on January 1, 1913.

The inscription on the cup follows:

To the Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, from his associates on the American Jewish Committee, upon his retirement from the Presidency after six years of distinguished service, as a testimonial of their admiration for his learning, his statesmanship and his patriotism, of their appreciation of his loyalty and his unselfishness, and their abiding affection for the man who whilst guiding their minds won their hearts.

SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Your Committee announces with regret that on account of the state of his health, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, who served as the Secretary of the Committee for seven years, resigned the office which he conducted so efficiently. In appreciation of his services and in recognition of his familiarity with the work of the organization he has been invited to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee in an advisory capacity. It is also recommended that he be chosen as a member at large of the General Committee. Mr. Herman Bernstein has been elected to succeed Dr. Friedenwald as Secretary.

THE BALKAN WAR

The war in the Balkan peninsula has been of momentous interest to the Jews. This struggle, which began in October, 1912, and was concluded in August, 1913, occasioned severe hardships to our brethren in Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and especially in Turkey, and accomplished the transfer to Greek, Bulgarian and Ser-

vian sovereignty of approximately a quarter of a million of our people who were formerly subjects of Turkey.

The sufferings of our coreligionists because of the war were intense. Many lives were lost, many were wounded; disease was widespread; and in consequence a large number of families were rendered destitute. In the larger cities, this condition was aggravated by the presence of hundreds of refugees from outlying towns and villages who fled from before the advancing armies.

Your Committee took steps to co-operate with the European Jewish organizations in relieving the distress of our unfortunate brethren. An arrangement was made with the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden for the proper disposition of any funds which the Committee might collect. Throughout the war, the Hilfsverein kept your Committee fully informed of developments.

Early in December, your Committee issued an appeal for contributions for the relief work and met with encouraging response. Similar appeals were made by the B'nai B'rith and the Alliance Israélite Universelle. The Committee for the Relief of Sufferers from Russian Massacres, in anticipation of the transfer of its funds to your Committee and at its request, contributed five thousand dollars. In addition to this sum twenty-eight thousand dollars were contributed to the fund collected by us, by various individuals and organizations whose names appear in a list appended to this report.

In December, 1912, your Committee was invited to send a representative to a conference of National Jewish organizations engaged in the relief work, to be held in Brussels. On December 16, this invitation was accepted. Dr. Paul Nathan, Vice-President of the Hilfsverein, was delegated as our representative with the proviso that the Committee was to be free to reject any of the proposals of the Conference.

At this meeting, the following organizations were represented:

Alliance Israélite Universelle,
 American Jewish Committee,
 Anglo-Jewish Association and Board of Deputies,
 Frankfurter Komitee für die Osteuropäischen Juden,
 Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden (and Grand Lodge of
 I. O. B. B. for Germany),
 Jewish Colonization Association (ICA),
 Israelitische Allianz, Vienna,
 Order B'nai B'rith.

The Conference created a provisional organization called Union des Associations Israélites and agreed upon united action in the work of relief, dispatching a committee consisting of Dr. Paul Nathan and Dr. Bernhard Kahn of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen

Juden and Elkan Adler, Esq., of the Anglo-Jewish Association to the scene of hostilities to gather first-hand information as to the situation and to organize relief stations and local committees.

The contributions disbursed by the Union amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars. The effective distribution of this money was arranged by the special committee which visited the localities most seriously affected.

For a complete record of the important events of the war as affecting the Jews, and an account of the manner in which relief was rendered through the Union des Associations Israélites, we refer to the current issue of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, pp. 188-206.

The war resulted in the cession of an immense region formerly belonging to the Ottoman Empire, to the Balkan allies. Until the outbreak of hostilities, the Balkan States had no considerable Jewish population; Greece had only 7000 Jews in a total population of 2,630,000; Servia 7000 in a total population of 2,900,000, and Bulgaria 45,000 in a total of over 4,000,000. Consequent upon the war, Greece has acquired sovereignty over 85,000 Jews, including those of Salonica, formerly subjects of Turkey, Servia 17,000 and Bulgaria 75,000, and Roumania by the cession of Silistria added 16,000 to the number of its Jewish subjects.

For several centuries the Jews of Turkey had lived peacefully under the tolerant sway of the Ottoman Empire.

Your Committee, apprehensive that the transfer of this considerable Jewish population from Ottoman rule to that of other governments might be productive of increased misery and forced emigration, decided to approach our Government with the request that it employ its good offices with a view to securing in the treaty of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies, adequate guarantees for the protection of the affected Jewish population.

Accordingly, on January 14, 1913, the following letter was addressed to President Taft:

NEW YORK, January 14, 1913.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the American Jewish Committee, of which I have the honor to be president, I venture to urge that the American Embassy at London may be instructed to bring to the attention of the delegates now assembled in London to arrange terms of peace between the Allied States and the Ottoman Empire, to the British Foreign Office and to the Ambassadors in London, the satisfaction with which the United States would regard the insertion in any such treaty of peace of a clause which will effectively secure to all people of every race and religion whatsoever, now domiciled in the conquered territory, ample protection for their lives, their liberty and their property, equality of citizenship and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

There are now in the Ottoman Empire approximately a half million Jewish subjects, probably more than half of whom live in European Turkey.

Of this number a considerable proportion resides in the territory now occupied by the Greek, Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin armies. There is, therefore, a reasonable presumption that the occupied area will, to a large extent, pass from Turkish rule to that of the conquering Powers. Important consequences from the change in sovereignty are inevitable. Thus, in Salonica, to which Greece lays claim, of a total population of 120,000 there are 75,000 Jews who have hitherto been measurably free from harsh discrimination. A great proportion of the Jews of that part of the Ottoman Empire to be affected by the impending treaty are the descendants of the Jews who were exiled from Spain in 1492. They have resided in Turkey for more than four hundred years and constitute an integral part of her population.

There are two grounds upon which, it seems to me, the United States is justified in making known its view to the participants in the negotiations now in progress, and to the representatives of the Powers in London :

(1) The Orthodox Greek Church is practically the established Church of the allied states to whom this part of the Ottoman Empire is to be ceded. For the last thirty years that Church as now constituted in Russia and the Balkan States has been notoriously hostile to the Jews. The facts are so well known and the results so patent in our own population that it is unnecessary to dwell upon this painful fact. If the Jews of Turkey who have hitherto lived there under favorable conditions should be oppressed, persecuted or harried by the new sovereignty by reason of their faith, a new influx of immigrants to the United States will be inevitable. While in no manner unfriendly to such immigration it is nevertheless evident that it should not be forced upon the United States, as it unquestionably would if no action is taken at the London Conference which would preclude the possibility of discrimination against the Turkish Jews by the successors in sovereignty to the Ottoman Empire. Though the United States is not a party to the Conference and is supposed to have no standing in the proceedings now in progress, I venture to remind you in this connection of a phrase employed by President Harrison in his message to Congress of December 9, 1891, which reads as follows :

"The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another—some other. This consideration as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnish ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia."

The peace conference in London is similar to the Congress held in Berlin to consider the terms upon which the consequences of the Russo-Turkish War were arranged. When that Congress was in contemplation our Minister to Vienna, Mr. Kasson, under date of June 5, 1878, called attention to the attitude of the Roumanian Government to the Jews and urged that our Government interest itself to securing for them equal rights and freedom from persecution. The Foreign Relations of 1878, 1879 and 1880 contain a number of dispatches indicating that our Government in fact interested itself to this end. Unhappily the conditions which were imposed by Article XLIV of the Treaty of Berlin to guarantee the equality of the Jews, were not fulfilled by Roumania, with the result that thousands of Roumanian Jews were compelled to emigrate to this country. In spite of the fact that the United States was not a party to the treaty, Secretary Hay in 1902 addressed the Powers who were signatories to the Berlin treaty

urging fulfilment of that clause of the treaty which was designed to protect the Jews of Roumania, and giving abundant reason for such action by our Government.

(2) Though these facts have been adverted to as affording technical warrant for the action requested by the American Jewish Committee, I believe that independently of the considerations thus far discussed, the exercise of the good offices of our Government with the Conferees and the Powers is in keeping with the policy which the United States has for more than seventy years pursued, of acting in the name and at the behest of humanity whether American interests are involved or not.

Believing that at the present juncture both humanitarian and American interests are involved, I am confident that this plea will not have been made in vain.

Permit me also to suggest that in view of the fact that the death of our late Ambassador at the Court of St. James, has created a vacancy in the American Embassy at London, present conditions might justify a designation by you of one or more special commissioners, who are familiar with the problems arising in the Balkan States and the Ottoman Empire, to make the necessary representations to the Conferees and to the Ambassadors of the Powers at London, by means of which the desired relief in this exigency may possibly be attained.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) LOUIS MARSHALL,

President American Jewish Committee.

The President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

This letter was supplemented by a personal conference with President Taft.

In reply to this communication, the Secretary of State pointed out that conditions in the Balkans were at that time such as to make it inadvisable for our Government to take the step suggested.

In March, 1913, however, events in the Balkans began to assume a more favorable aspect, and your Committee decided once more to approach our Government. Accordingly, an interview with President Wilson was arranged, and, on March 28, Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. Herbert Friedenwald waited on the President to whom they submitted the correspondence with the former administration, and presented additional reasons for the action advocated. The President was keenly interested in the subject and promised to give it his earnest consideration. This interview was followed by the submission of a memorandum in which the representatives of the Committee expressed in writing the views which had been submitted at the Conference.

Following this interview, Dr. Adler received a series of letters from the Department of State, indicating,

(1) That the Department had instructed the American Ambassador at London to express to the British Foreign Office, whose head was the chair-

man of the Conference of Ambassadors of the European Powers concerned in the pending negotiations, that the United States would regard with satisfaction the inclusion in any agreement that might ultimately be concluded in regard to the settlement of the affairs in the Balkan Peninsula, of a provision assuring the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to the inhabitants of the territory in question, without distinction of race or creed.

(2) That the American Ministers accredited to Greece and Montenegro and to Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, had subsequently been instructed to make to those governments a communication similar to that which had been made to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the American Embassy in London.

(3) That the views of our Government had been communicated to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman of the Ambassadorial Conference, and also to the delegates of the five States participating in the Peace Conference at Bucharest, and that the latter conference had decided that it would be superfluous to include in the treaty of peace a special provision of the nature contemplated, inasmuch as the Constitutions of all the States involved guarantee civil and religious liberty, and that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Roumania took occasion to declare the view, that in accordance with the principles of international law all citizens of annexed territories, without distinction of race or religion, become citizens of the annexing State.

The action of our Government is most gratifying, since it brought about assurances from the conferees, that the Jewish citizens of the annexed territories are to be accorded the same consideration as that received by other citizens residing therein. Jews in Bulgaria and Servia enjoy the full rights of citizenship and are not discriminated against in any way. The public and formal assurances of the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs give rise to the hope that a larger number of Jews will be accorded equal rights under Roumanian rule and that this act may pave the way for the complete emancipation of the Jews in that Kingdom.

Your Committee will continue to keep informed as to conditions affecting the Jews in the Balkan countries and feels that it can rely upon the aid of our Government whenever it is practicable for it to act.

ROUMANIA

The status of the Jews in the territory conquered by the Balkan States is intimately related to the problem of the Jews in Roumania. In that State where Jews have been settled for centuries, they are considered "aliens" and are subjected to special legislation of a highly repressive nature. This Roumania does in defiant violation of the Treaty of Berlin by which the Powers granted autonomy to Roumania in 1878, and under the terms of which Roumania agreed to grant to all of its subjects equality of rights irrespective of race or creed.

The Balkan Wars and the cession of territory to Roumania have reopened the entire question, and the attention of the world has been directed to the flagrantly unjust treatment of the Jews in Roumania. In both the Senate and the House of Representatives, resolutions have been introduced denouncing Roumania's violation of her obligations and inquiring as to whether our relations with Roumania are such that the United States may with propriety register any protest.

There are indications that this problem is ere long to assume a new phase.

RUSSIA

The condition of our brethren in Russia remains practically as hopeless as last year. The reactionaries who desire to deprive the Finns, the Jews, and other constituent elements of the Empire of all interest in the government, commerce, industry and finance, still determine the course of Russian affairs. They are doing all they can to degrade this minority and to stifle its development. Last year witnessed the usual calendar of oppressive measures against the Jews. Our unfortunate brethren were continually harried and badgered by restrictions on their right of domicile, on the few rights they have to enter trades and professions, on the opportunities for the education of their children, on their rights as voters in the recent Duma elections. All protests against these inhuman restrictions were suppressed; newspapers which attempted to speak out were confiscated or suspended and the editors fined or imprisoned. The government also interfered even in the communal affairs of our brethren, restricting them in the establishment of schools, synagogues, charitable societies, and cultural organizations. A brief account of the manner in which the Jews of Russia have been persecuted during the past year fills thirty-five closely printed pages in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5674 (pp. 305-340).

The most tragic occurrence in Jewish life for many years is the trial of Mendel Beilis of Kieff, on a charge of ritual murder. The entire Jewish people in Russia is in constant fear of massacres as an outcome of this case.

The International Medical Congress in London adopted resolutions condemning the testimony of Russia's pretended experts.

The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Churches, on October 16 last, adopted the following resolution:

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.

Several thousand delegates from all parts of the country were in attendance at this convention.

Similar action was also taken by other important church bodies.

The American press has indicated its interest in this matter by sending special correspondents to Kieff, to report the proceedings in connection with the trial of Beilis. It is gratifying to note how widespread has been the interest of American newspapers in this *cause célèbre* and how sympathetically they have treated it.

A petition signed by eminent Divines of the Catholic and Protestant churches in this country was transmitted to the Russian Ambassador.

The Independent published an editorial in the form of "An Open Letter to the Czar," reviewing all the persecutions directed against the Jewish people during the reign of Nicholas II. The article attracted worldwide attention and elicited much editorial comment everywhere.¹

THE POLISH BOYCOTT

To the roll of usual horrors, there has been added economic persecution of the Jews in Poland, in the form of a boycott. This had its origin in the Duma elections held last fall.

The Jews of Warsaw are numerically powerful enough to decide the election of one deputy. Though they did not insist on the election of a Jew, they agreed to support a candidate who would pledge himself to Jewish emancipation. The Polish Conservative party, refusing to withdraw their anti-Jewish candidate, the Jews agreed to support the Polish Socialist candidate, who was elected. During the campaign and after the election, a boycott was rigorously enforced against Jews in their commercial, professional, social and intellectual life. This resulted in business stagnation, widespread distress, and considerable emigration, several times, in a number of smaller towns, approaching virtual depopulation. The boycott led to acts of violence, culminating in one instance in the firing of a house containing a Jewish family of eight, after all the doors and windows had been nailed up by the assailants. The Russian reactionaries, naturally, welcomed the spectacle of one oppressed nationality endeavoring to crush another, likewise the victim of Russian barbarity.

The Polish boycott was skillfully manoeuvred by the Russian Government. The friction in the Polish Provinces has weakened the general spirit of discontent against the Russian régime in those provinces. The Poles in ruining the Jews are also ruining themselves. Careful study has been devoted to these painful conditions.

¹ The text of the petition, the article referred to, and other protests will be found on pp. 65-89.

PASSPORT QUESTION

On January 1, 1913, the resolution of Congress by which our treaty with Russia of 1832 was terminated went into effect. Though there were rumors that the Russian Government would indicate its displeasure by the enactment of hostile tariffs and other commercial regulations of a restrictive nature, the relations between the two countries remain, outwardly at least, as friendly as they were before the termination of the treaty.

During the last year there appeared in the press a series of articles which indicated that it was the desire of the Russian Government, at least, that an arrangement should be entered into between the United States and Russia, in the nature of a *modus vivendi*, whereby the relations of the two governments might be continued as heretofore, and the subject of the passport should be left to future consideration; thus giving Russia all the advantages, and leaving to us a mere hope that at some remote period Russia might vouchsafe to abandon her autocratic policy toward American citizens.

The Committee considered this phase of the matter of such importance as to justify the making of proper representations to the President of the United States.

Accordingly, the following letter was addressed to President Taft:

NEW YORK, November 15, 1912.

MR. PRESIDENT: Within the past few days there have appeared in the newspapers a number of articles, apparently based on a publication in the *Washington Post*, to the effect that, as a result of a conference between Secretary Knox and the Russian Ambassador, a temporary agreement has been arranged between our Government and Russia, for the continuance of the existing commercial relations, without in any way dealing with the grievances which led to the termination of the Russian treaty, in December last. I am unwilling to believe that our Government is seriously contemplating such a step. Judging from the source of the information, it would rather seem that the desire of the Russian Government is reflected by the terms of the publication. Out of abundance of caution, however, I take the liberty of pointing out how unfortunate the consummation of such an agreement as that which has been rumored, would be.

Russia was solemnly notified by you, nearly a year ago, that the treaty of 1832 would terminate with the present year. Your action received the unanimous approval of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. As a result of this united action, expressive as it is of the prevailing public opinion of the entire country, this treaty will, in its entirety, cease to be operative at the time specified in the notice. To revive any of its provisions, a new treaty will be necessary. This has been universally recognized. The action officially announcing the approaching extinction of the treaty, was affirmatively approved in the platforms recently adopted by the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, and these platforms, as well as that of the National Progressive Party, distinctly declared, that no treaty should be entered into by our Gov-

ernment with any other Government, which in any way involved discrimination against any of our citizens, by reason of race, creed or previous nationality, or which did not affirmatively recognize the right of expatriation.

Consequently, to enter into an agreement with Russia at this juncture, whether it be by means of a permanent treaty or by an exchange of notes for the purpose of establishing a *modus vivendi*, which does not affirmatively recognize the principles declared in these platforms, which have received the endorsement of sixteen million voting citizens, would constitute a departure from the manifest purpose of those who joined in terminating the existing treaty, and an apparent disregard of the wishes of the American electorate, just expressed with practical unanimity. Such action on the part of our Government would amount to an effective surrender to Russia, and to an apparent abandonment of our position. It would give rise to the impression, that the solemn act of the American people was not seriously intended. Such a *modus vivendi* would renew the rejected treaty, so far as it would be advantageous to Russia, whilst as to those of its provisions which Russia has for more than forty years disregarded against our continuous protest, culminating in the inevitable termination of the treaty because of that fact, we are left just where we were. In fact conditions would be materially aggravated, for the making of a new agreement, however its nomenclature may be softened, with full knowledge of the Russian contention, would, by an affirmative act of our own Government, place anew, upon a large body of our citizens, disabilities which it was supposed had for all time been removed by the termination of the treaty under which Russia had claimed the right to impose them. Such a *modus vivendi* would doubtless be most pleasing to Russia. She would be entirely willing to continue it indefinitely, and could well afford, under its protection, to protract with all her diplomatic skill, the negotiation of such a treaty as is demanded by the American people, and which only will content them.

When notice of the termination of the treaty was given, it was contemplated, as is clearly indicated by the debates in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, that Russia might not readily accede to our views as to the terms which we insisted upon as essential to a new treaty. With entire appreciation of the consequences, it was impressively declared, that it would be far better that no treaty relations with Russia should exist, than to permit a continuance of those conditions against which there had been an uprising of the nation. The verdict was then rendered, that our commercial interests, however large, were of less importance than the integrity of American citizenship and the honor and dignity of the American people. If the reported *modus vivendi* is entered upon, it will be at a loss to our moral sense, which is emphasized by the very suggestion, that business profits will afford reparation.

Believing, as I do, that these views have your sympathetic approval, I am confident that you will not permit any agreement to be entered into with Russia, which is not in full consonance with the action heretofore taken by you and the Congress of the United States, and by the American people, with regard to our relations with that nation.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LOUIS MARSHALL,

President American Jewish Committee.

To this letter, the President replied as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON,

November 26, 1912.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL: I have your letter of November 23d, in which you refer to the reports that we are engaged in making a temporary agreement with Russia to take the place of the agreement which we have abrogated. I beg to assure you that we expect to make no agreement of this kind, or of any kind. What we have been doing is examining the existing treaties and statutes and international law applicable to a situation like that which will occur after our treaty with Russia of 1832 shall cease to be. We do not expect to change by any agreement, or so-called *modus vivendi*, the status quo, which the abrogation of the treaty will leave on the first of January next by its ceasing to have effect.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

Mr. Louis Marshall,
356 Second Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

We are not advised that any steps have been taken for the negotiation of a new treaty. It is certain, however, that our Government will not enter into any treaty in which the equality of all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, is not expressly guaranteed, and which does not formally recognize the right of expatriation.

IMMIGRATION

On December 17, 1912, the House of Representatives passed as a substitute for the Dillingham Bill upon which the Senate on April 19, 1912, had voted, and which codified all the laws relating to European immigration, the Burnett Bill which provided merely for a literacy test. The Senate refused to accept the substitute and the Conference Committee restored the original Dillingham Bill, with the addition of the literacy test contained in the Burnett Bill and a new provision excluding immigrants coming from countries which issued penal certificates or certificates of character, who could not produce such certificates. As the latter provision, though innocent in intention, would, in practice, have excluded the bulk of Jewish immigrants, your Committee entered a vigorous protest against it.

The Committee issued the following statement to the press:

The Conference Committee on the Immigration Bill, which has for more than a year been under consideration in Congress, reported what is practically a new measure late on Thursday. On the following day, the House of Representatives adopted the bill as reframed by the Committee, and the

Senate will probably act on it on Monday. It has just been discovered that the bill thus reported contains a clause which will exclude the majority of all Jews coming to this country from Russia and Roumania and practically all immigrants who are suspected of being political offenders and a large number of immigrants of all religious denominations from Oriental Europe. This provision adds a new class of aliens to those who are to be excluded from admission to the United States; namely, "citizens or subjects of any country that issues penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce to the immigration officers such a certificate."

The Russian laws regulating the issuance of such certificates are minute and onerous in their provisions. First of all the possession of a Russian passport is required. This calls for the signatures and counter-signatures of police and government officials and of notaries. If the intending emigrant is a male eighteen years of age, he must also present documentary proof that he has presented himself for military service, and has been refused; if more than twenty-one years of age, that he has served in the army or that he is among the reserves. He must then procure a police certificate that there is no objection to his leaving his home, that no fine has been imposed upon him, that there is no civil judgment against him. If any member of the applicant's family is under disabilities, his application is rejected. The legal fee to be paid for the passport is nine dollars. The exactions of the police officials frequently amount to much larger sums, and it is conceivable that under "the system" it will be easier for a real criminal to purchase the necessary certificate of character than it would be for a poor and honest man to obtain it. When one considers the exactions to which the Russian Jew is constantly subjected, his harsh and oppressive treatment by police officials, the fact that he is driven from pillar to post, and is frequently excluded from his home, and stripped of his belongings on the pretext that he has overstepped the Pale of Settlement, it becomes at once apparent that for the average man compliance with the proposed amendment will be a practical impossibility. How could the victims of Kishineff, or the thousands who are suspected of political offenses expect to secure such a certificate?

In Roumania, Jews are regarded neither as citizens nor subjects. They are declared by statute to be "aliens." In their case compliance with the act is literally impossible. It is, then, evident that this objectionable clause must have crept into the bill of the Conference Committee through inadvertence or without due appreciation of the consequences. It certainly cannot have been intended to reverse our historic policy of affording an asylum, within our hospitable gates, to the persecuted and to those supposed to be political offenders. Congress has had no opportunity to give the slightest consideration to this important change in the law. It was not even once suggested during the protracted consideration that has been given to the bill, and we are now confronted with the grave peril of having this un-American clause thus hastily injected into our legislation without realization of its consequences. By means of it, foreign governments will be enabled to regulate immigration into the United States by arbitrarily granting or withholding certificates of character.

This feature of the Immigration Bill, superadded to the literacy test, in itself a sufficient objection, should conclusively determine its fate.

The following telegram was also sent to the members of the United States Senate:

Conference Immigration Bill in Section 3 contains provision, not previously considered, excluding subjects of countries issuing certificates of character failing to produce such certificates to immigration officials. This will exclude majority of Jews coming from Russia and Roumania, owing to practical legal difficulties attending procurement of certificates, the compliance with elaborate conditions imposed, their military regulations and the large expense involved. How could the victims of Kishineff or the thousands constantly expelled from their homes by police or those suspected of being political offenders, expect to secure such certificate? Such reversal of our attitude cannot be intended. Bill should be amended to preclude cruel consequences inevitably resulting from present phraseology.

The bill was at once referred back to conference by the Senate. With the certificate of character clause eliminated the bill was passed by the House on January 20 and by the Senate on February 1, 1913.

After its opponents had been granted a hearing, in which your Committee participated, the President, on February 14, 1913, returned the Burnett-Dillingham bill to the Congress, accompanying it by the following message:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 3175.

I do this with great reluctance. The bill contains many valuable amendments to the present immigration law which will insure greater certainty in excluding undesirable immigrants.

The bill received strong support in both Houses and was recommended by an able commission after an extended investigation and carefully drawn conclusions.

But I cannot make up my mind to sign a bill which in its chief provision violates a principle that ought, in my opinion, to be upheld in dealing with our immigration. I refer to the literacy test. For the reasons stated in Secretary Nagel's letter to me, I cannot approve that test. The Secretary's letter accompanies this.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House,

Washington, February 14, 1913.

That part of Secretary Nagel's letter which criticises the literacy test follows:

With respect to the literacy test I feel compelled to state a different conclusion. In my opinion, this is a provision of controlling importance, not only because of the immediate effect which it may have upon immigration and the embarrassment and cost it may impose upon the service, but because it involves a principle of far-reaching consequence with respect to which your attitude will be regarded with profound interest.

The provision as it now appears will require careful reading. In some measure the group system is adopted—that is, one qualified immigrant may bring in certain members of his family—but the effect seems to be that a

qualified alien may bring in members of his family who may themselves be disqualified, whereas a disqualified member would exclude all dependent members of his family no matter how well qualified they might otherwise be. In other words, a father who can read a dialect might bring in an entire family of absolutely illiterate people, barring his sons over 16 years of age, whereas a father who cannot read a dialect would bring about the exclusion of his entire family, although every one of them can read and write.

Furthermore, the distinction in favor of the female members of the family as against the male members does not seem to me to rest upon sound reason. Sentimentally, of course, it appeals, but industrially considered it does not appear to me that the distinction is sound. Furthermore, there is no provision for the admission of aliens who have been domiciled here, and who have simply gone abroad for a visit. The test would absolutely exclude them upon return.

In the administration of this law very considerable embarrassment will be experienced. This at least is the judgment of members of the immigration force upon whose recommendations I rely. Delay will necessarily ensue at all ports, but on the borders of Canada and Mexico that delay will almost necessarily result in great friction and constant complaint. Furthermore, the force will have to be very considerably increased, and the appropriation will probably be in excess of present sums expended by as much as a million dollars. The force of interpreters will have to be largely increased and, practically speaking, the bureau will have to be in a position to have an interpreter for any kind of language or dialect of the world at any port at any time. Finally, the interpreters will necessarily be foreigners, and with respect to only a very few of the languages or dialects will it be possible for the officials in charge to exercise anything like supervision.

Apart from these considerations, I am of the opinion that this provision cannot be defended upon its merits. It was originally urged as a selective test. For some time recommendations in its support upon that ground have been brought to our attention. The matter has been considered from that point of view, and I became completely satisfied that upon that ground the test could not be sustained. The older argument is now abandoned, and in the later conferences, at least, the ground is taken that the provision is to be defended as a practical measure to exclude a large proportion of undesirable immigrants from certain countries. The measure proposes to reach its result by indirection, and is defended purely upon the ground of practical policy, the final purpose being to reduce the quantity of cheap labor in this country. I cannot accept this argument. No doubt the law would exclude a considerable percentage of immigration from Southern Italy, among the Poles, the Mexicans, and the Greeks. This exclusion would embrace probably in large part undesirable but also a great many desirable people, and the embarrassment, expense, and distress to those who seek to enter would be out of all proportion to any good that can possibly be promised for this measure.

My observation leads me to the conclusion that, so far as the merits of the individual immigrant are concerned, the test is altogether overestimated. The people who come from the countries named are frequently illiterate because opportunities have been denied them. The oppression with which these people have to contend in modern times is not religious, but it consists of a denial of the opportunity to acquire reading and writing.

Frequently the attempt to learn to read and write the language of the particular people is discouraged by the Government, and these immigrants in coming to our shores are really striving to free themselves from the conditions under which they have been compelled to live.

So far as the industrial conditions are concerned, I think the question has been superficially considered. We need labor in this country, and the natives are unwilling to do the work which the aliens come over to do. It is perfectly true that in a few cities and localities there are congested conditions. It is equally true that in very much larger areas we are practically without help. In my judgment, no sufficiently earnest and intelligent effort has been made to bring our wants and our supply together, and so far the same forces that give the chief support to this provision of the new bill have stubbornly resisted any effort looking to an intelligent distribution of new immigration to meet the needs of our vast country. In my judgment, no such drastic measure based upon a ground which is untrue and urged for a reason which we are unwilling to assert should be adopted until we have at least exhausted the possibilities of a rational distribution of these new forces.

Furthermore, there is a misapprehension as to the character of the people who come over here to remain. It is true that in certain localities newly-arrived aliens live under deplorable conditions. Just as much may be said of certain localities that have been inhabited for a hundred years by natives of this country. These are not the general conditions, but they are the exceptions. It is true that a very considerable portion of immigrants do not come to remain, but return after they have acquired some means, or because they find themselves unable to cope with the conditions of a new and aggressive country. Those who return for the latter reason relieve us of their own volition of a burden. Those who return after they have acquired some means certainly must be admitted to have left with us a consideration for the advantage which they have enjoyed. A careful examination of the character of the people who come to stay and of the employment in which a large part of the new immigration is engaged will, in my judgment, dispel the apprehension which many of our people entertain. The census will disclose that with rapid strides the foreign-born citizen is acquiring the farm lands of this country. Even if the foreign-born alone is considered, the percentage of his ownership is assuming a proportion that ought to attract the attention of the native citizens. If the second generation is included it is safe to say that in the Middle West and West a majority of the farms are to-day owned by foreign-born people or they are descendants of the first generation. This does not embrace only the Germans and the Scandinavians, but is true in large measure, for illustration, of the Bohemians and the Poles. It is true in surprising measure of the Italians; not only of the northern Italians, but of the southern.

Again, an examination of the aliens who come to stay is of great significance. During the last fiscal year 838,172 aliens came to our shores, although the net immigration of the year was only a trifle above 400,000. But, while we received of skilled labor 127,016, and only 35,898 returned; we received servants 116,529, and only 13,449 returned; we received farm laborers 184,154, and only 3978 returned, it appears that laborers came in the number of 135,726, while 209,279 returned. These figures ought to demonstrate that we get substantially what we most need, and what we cannot ourselves supply, and that we get rid of what we least need and

what seems to furnish, in the minds of many, the chief justification for the bill now under discussion.

The census returns show conclusively that the importance of illiteracy among aliens is overestimated, and that these people are prompt after their arrival to avail of the opportunities which this country affords. While, according to the reports of the Bureau of Immigration, about 25 per cent of the incoming aliens are illiterate, the census shows that among the foreign-born people of such States as New York and Massachusetts, where most of the congestion complained of has taken place, the proportion of illiteracy represents only about 13 per cent.

I am persuaded that this provision of the bill is in principle of very great consequence, and that it is based upon a fallacy in undertaking to apply a test which is not calculated to reach the truth and to find relief from a danger which really does not exist. This provision of the bill is new, and it is radical. It goes to the heart of the measure. It does not permit of compromise, and, much as I regret it, because the other provisions of the measure are in most respects excellent and in no respect really objectionable, I am forced to advise that you do not approve this bill.

Though the bill was passed by the Senate over the veto, the House sustained the action of the President.

In taking this step, President Taft has aligned himself with former President Cleveland, who, in 1897, vetoed an immigration bill containing an educational test.

That the advocates of the restriction of immigration have not been discouraged by this action from pursuing their activities, has been indicated by the reintroduction in the new Congress, now meeting in extraordinary session, of the same bill which President Taft vetoed. Congressman Burnett, the Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, has publicly announced that he and the friends of the bill will make every effort to have it considered and passed as soon as the Congress meets in regular session.

Your Committee urges its members to make every effort to oppose the restriction of immigration by an arbitrary educational test.

In this connection it is encouraging to note that President Wilson has indicated that he will not countenance any measure to restrict immigration unless he is convinced that the best interests of the nation call for such action. You will recall that at the previous meeting, the following extract from a letter from President Wilson to Dr. Cyrus Adler was made public:

I think that this country can afford to use and ought to give opportunity to every man and woman of sound morals, sound mind, and sound body, who comes in good faith to spend his or her energies in our life, and I should certainly be inclined, so far as I am concerned, to scrutinize very jealously every restriction that would limit that principle in practice.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Of late years, various hotel-keepers have advertised extensively in the newspapers and through circulars, and by means of other publications that Jews or Hebrews are not acceptable as guests; that Hebrew patronage is not solicited or desired. Railroad companies and steamboat companies have issued folders in which appeared similar advertisements of various hotel-keepers.

There has been a growing sentiment on the part of many Jews that such discrimination and especially public advertisement of it, is not only a contemptible and bigoted practice, but also that it is actually an infringement on civil rights.

Your Committee, therefore, advocated the passage in the Legislature of the State of New York of an amendment to the Civil Rights Law of the State, explicitly prohibiting such discrimination and providing penalties for its practice.

This amendment was passed by the Legislature, and became a law on September 1, 1913.

It provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the State of New York shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. A place of public accommodation, within the meaning of this law, includes any inn, tavern or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, any restaurant, eating-house, public conveyance on land or water, bath-house, barber-shop, theater or music hall. The act prohibits the owner of any such place from denying to any persons any of the accommodations thereof, and from publishing, circulating, issuing, displaying, posting or mailing any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereof of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color, is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited.

This legislation was urged in the interest of the equality of all citizens before the law, and for the purpose of placing upon the statute books of the State of New York a declaration as emphatic as it could be made, that these manifestations of prejudice against law-abiding citizens would not be tolerated.

PRESSBURG FIRE

In May last, a great fire devastated the Jewish quarter of Pressburg, Hungary, causing considerable loss of property, the destruc-

tion of the historic Yeshibah, and rendering eight thousand persons homeless. Your Committee was appealed to by several persons to collect funds for the aid of the victims and for the rebuilding of the famous Yeshibah.

Upon inquiry, we learned from the Israelitische Allianz, Vienna, that local institutions had the situation well in hand and that the Committee's immediate co-operation was not necessary. This intelligence was made public.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

The AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5674, which was published last month, is the sixth number of the series prepared under the auspices of the Committee. Owing to the state of his health, Dr. Friedenwald was unable to give attention to the final stages of editing the book, and your Committee secured the services of Dr. H. G. Friedman for this work.

The YEAR BOOK 5674 departs, in several respects, from the preceding issues. The arrangement of the List of Events has been modified with a view to facilitating reference. This has been done by grouping related events in separate paragraphs. Happenings within Jewish communal life are brought together; incidents bulking large in the year are removed from the general chronological list and grouped under special captions. Each country has its own place in alphabetical order.

The statistical department of the YEAR BOOK has been considerably expanded in this issue by the publication of valuable new data on Jewish population and on Jewish immigration to the United States and Canada.

The leading place in the YEAR BOOK is this year occupied by a collection of papers and addresses delivered at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Jewish Publication Society of America on April 5 and 6 last.

Upon the invitation of the Society, your Committee was represented at this celebration by the President.

FINANCES

With regard to finances, the Committee regrets that no report can be given which will be more encouraging than earlier reports on this subject. The plan of requiring the various districts to raise fixed quotas of the amount needed to meet the expenses of the Committee has met with only moderate success. This year, of the fourteen districts, only two have raised their complete quotas; two have not contributed anything.

For next year, your Executive Committee has decided to put into operation the plan suggested by Mr. A. Leo Weil some time

ago. The members have been requested to furnish the names of public-spirited Jews in their districts, who would, if properly approached, agree to make annual contributions to the Committee. We have been furnished with lists by some of the members and we shall attempt to arouse the interest of a large circle.

It is interesting to note that the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, which elects the members from District IX, this year undertook the collection of the quota for that District. Another encouraging incident was a considerable contribution by the Federation of Jewish Charities, Nashville, Tenn., which may possibly become annual.

THE EMERGENCY TRUST FUND

On December 20, 1912, by a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the American Jewish Committee was adjudged to be entitled to the balance of a fund in the hands of the Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres organized in 1905. This fund amounts to a little over \$190,000 and was awarded to the Committee pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911, which provides that whenever any voluntary association shall have "received by public subscriptions from contributors exceeding one thousand in number a fund for charitable or benevolent purpose, a portion of which shall remain unexpended after the expiration of five years from its receipt, and it shall appear that a literal compliance with the terms of the subscription is impracticable," the Supreme Court may, upon application of the association and after compliance with certain specified formalities, "make an order directing that such balance be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the Court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which said fund shall have been collected."

At its meeting on January 1, 1913, your Committee determined that though there were in the law no express limitations or restrictions upon the use that should be made of the fund, yet its spirit seemed to require that the fund be used only for purposes akin to those for which it had been collected.

Accordingly your Committee adopted the following:

RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE FUND AWARDED TO THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE BY DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, RENDERED ON DECEMBER 20, 1912, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 220 OF THE LAWS OF 1911.

(1) This fund, to be hereafter known as the Emergency Trust Fund, shall be at all times regarded as held in trust, and shall be kept separate and apart from the general funds and other trust or special funds which shall

come into the possession of the Committee. A separate account shall be kept of it and of all income derived and of all expenditures made therefrom, on the books of the Committee.

(2) The said fund and the income therefrom shall be devoted to the alleviation of the consequences of persecution of Jews in any part of the world, to rendering them all lawful assistance in the event of the threatened or actual invasion or restriction of their rights, and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews wherever they may occur. No part of the said fund shall be used for the purpose of defraying the general or administration or office expenses of the Committee, nor for any other purpose foreign to those hereinabove enumerated.

(3) The Treasurer shall, with the approval of the Executive Committee, be authorized to designate from time to time depositories and fiscal agents of said fund, and to make such investments thereof as shall be approved by said fiscal agents and by the Finance Committee.

(4) No part of the said fund shall be expended except in pursuance of a resolution of the Executive Committee authorizing such expenditure, nor otherwise than upon a voucher bearing the signatures of the Treasurer, the President, and of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, a certified copy of such resolution, attested by the seal of the Committee, being attached to such voucher: provided, however, that in the event that the President shall certify that an exigency has arisen which requires immediate action, and that it has not been practicable to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee to take action with respect to the expenditure of any part of said fund, the written or telegraphic consent of two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee, that an expenditure, not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) at any one time, may be made, shall be deemed the equivalent of such resolution of the Executive Committee, such consents being attached to said voucher.

THE JEWS OF THE YEMEN

Your Committee has been appealed to by the Federation of American Zionists and other Jewish organizations to make a contribution from the Emergency Trust Fund for the relief of the Jews of the Yemen, on the Arabian peninsula.

These Jews are of a unique type, easily distinguishable from other Oriental Jews. They are passionately attached to their faith and very assiduous in the instruction of the young.

On account of frequent internal disorder and religious persecution which compels them to live under conditions of the greatest ignominy, these Jews are migrating in large numbers to Palestine.

Your Committee has been requested to co-operate with the Jewish National Fund and other interested organizations with a view to raising funds for building houses in the Palestinian colonies for these refugees from persecution. After a thorough investigation of the needs of these Yemenite Jews, your Committee decided to appropriate five thousand dollars from the Emergency Trust Fund as a loan to be administered by the Jewish National Fund for the benefit of the Jews of the Yemen and those Moroccan Jews who fled to Palestine during the recent disorders in Morocco.

SHEHITAH

Another subject occupying the attention of your Committee has been that of Shehitah. There has been on foot in England of recent years an attack on the practice of Shehitah, it being claimed that it is inhuman and cruel and contrary to law to permit animals to be slaughtered according to the Jewish ritual. A similar attack has also been made in Massachusetts and other States of the Union. There have been published some important pamphlets on the subject which are receiving serious consideration. It is evident that before long the subject may be carried before the Legislatures of several States. Your Committee is preparing itself to meet this issue and is gathering literature on the subject, so that, if the necessity arises, it may embark on a campaign of education.

MEMBERSHIP

The following gentlemen, elected at the last annual meeting to memberships created by redistricting the Committee so as to provide for the direct representation of every State in the Union, have agreed to serve:

- District I. Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga.
- District II. Julius Lemkowitz, Natchez, Miss.
- District III. Leon M. Jacobs, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. H. Stolper, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- District V. Lewis N. Rosenbaum, Seattle, Wash.
- District VII. A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill.
- District X. Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del.; Henry S. Hutzler, Richmond, Va.; Joseph Goetz, Newark, N. J.

There are still vacancies to be filled in the following States of the respective Districts:

- District I. Florida.
- District III. New Mexico.
- District IV. Kansas.
- District V. Idaho, Nevada and Utah.
- District VI. Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.
- District VIII. West Virginia.
- District X. District of Columbia.
- District XI. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.
- District XIII. New York (exclusive of New York City), two vacancies.

Successors to the following members are also to be chosen:

- District II. Otto Marx, Birmingham; Nathan Cohn, Nashville.
- District IV. Elias Michael, St. Louis (deceased).

District VII. A. G. Becker, M. E. Greenebaum and Julian W. Mack, Chicago.

District VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland.

District IX. Cyrus Adler and Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia.

District XIII. Abram J. Katz, Rochester.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, 1914:

Harry Cutler, Jacob H. Hollander, Louis Marshall, and Isador Sobel.

Your Executive Committee recommends the following amendments to the by-laws, of which due notice has been given:

Amend Article 1, District Representation, by increasing the number of members allotted to District IV, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, from four (4) to five (5).

Amend the final section of Article II, Members of the General Committee, by inserting the name of the "United Synagogue of America" as one of the organizations entitled to elect a member at large to serve for one year.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ACTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

Upon motion of Mr. Weil, the report of the Executive Committee was received and the President was authorized to prepare the same for publication.

Dr. Magnes suggested that the various subjects treated in the report be considered *seriatim*, which was done, the various topics being generally debated.

Upon inquiry, the President stated that the Executive Committee had under advisement plans for ameliorating the conditions produced by the anti-Jewish boycott in Poland.

Dr. Siegelstein stated that the agitation against Roumania which has been carried on by various organizations is very harmful to the cause of Jewish emancipation in that country, and that, in future, when attempts are made to hold mass-meetings and conduct other forms of public agitation, the Committee should inform the public of the danger of such steps. As far as organizations with which he was affiliated were concerned, Dr. Siegelstein would endeavor to see that no steps were taken without the advice of the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Mendes pointed out that due to immigration and especially that resulting from the Balkan War, the rabbis of the country are being constantly confronted with religious problems with which they cannot deal, and which should be referred to the Committee for attention.

The President laid before the Committee correspondence with the publishers of *Darkest Russia*, a weekly paper published in London and containing authentic information of Russian affairs with special reference to the Jews. The publishers suggested that the Committee consider the advisability of co-operating in extending the circulation among the newspapers of this country, with a view to providing the American public with correct information respecting the progress of Russian events. Upon motion, this matter was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Dr. Friedlaender suggested that the Executive Committee consider methods of establishing some medium for supplying the Jews of this country with information respecting the communal affairs and spiritual problems of the Jewish communities in Russia.

The Committee then discussed the subject of *Shehitah*, various suggestions being made as to methods of collecting material, and of securing the co-operation of various individuals and organizations.

Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger suggested that the members of the Committee from cities outside of New York consider the advisability of legislation in their States on the lines of the amendment to the Civil Rights Law recently passed in New York.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the by-laws were amended as follows:

Article I, District Representation, "District IV, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, *five* members instead of "four members";

Article II, Members of the General Committee, Section 6, strike out "and" before "Federation of American Zionists," and insert after the word "Zionists," the words, "and the United Synagogue of America"; so that the section will read:

The Executive Committee is authorized to invite the National Jewish Fraternal Congress, representing thirteen Jewish fraternal orders, to elect three of its members to be members at large in the American Jewish Committee, and the following organizations to elect one representative each to be members at large in the American Jewish Committee: The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the National Conference of Jewish Charities, the Federation of American Zionists, and the United Synagogue of America.

STATISTICAL BUREAU

The President announced that the Executive Committee had decided to establish a Statistical Bureau in conjunction with the

New York Foundation which will assist the Committee with funds. It is expected that Dr. Joseph Jacobs will be the Director of the Bureau, which should prove a great aid to the work of the Committee and of other organizations which deal with matters concerning the Jewish people. The Bureau will gather statistics and other information of interest to Jews, for the use of all persons who may desire to have access to the records.

FINANCES

It was resolved that the funds required for the expenses of the Committee be apportioned as heretofore among the respective Districts; that the quota of each District be raised according to methods best suited to it; and that, where the plan suggested by Mr. A. Leo Weil is used, any deficiency, resulting in any District, shall be collected by the representatives of the District in the manner heretofore pursued.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations made the following report:

OFFICERS

For President: Louis Marshall.

For Vice Presidents: Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander.

For Treasurer: Isaac W. Bernheim.

For members of the Executive Committee for three years from January 1, 1914:

Harry Cutler

Louis Marshall

Jacob H. Hollander

Isador Sobel

To fill expired terms:

District II. Otto Marx, Birmingham, and Nathan Cohn, Nashville, to be re-elected for term expiring 1918.

District VII. A. G. Becker, M. E. Greenebaum, and Julian W. Mack, Chicago, to be re-elected for term expiring 1918.

District VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, to be re-elected for term expiring 1918.

District IX. Cyrus Adler and Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, to be re-elected for term expiring 1918.

District XIII. Abram J. Katz, Rochester, to be re-elected for term expiring 1918.

At Large. Nathan Bijur and Herbert Friedenwald, New York; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore.

There being no other nominations, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

It was resolved that such vacancies as have not been filled at this meeting shall be referred to the Executive Committee with power to elect members to fill the same.

The Treasurer's report was read and Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Mr. Samuel I. Hyman were appointed a committee to audit it and the accounts of the Secretary.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY (KEHILLAH) OF NEW YORK CITY

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, presented the following report:

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

The Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, the constituent of the American Jewish Committee in its Twelfth District, has the honor to present the following summary of its work since the last annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Kehillah was held on April 12-13, 1913. A report of its proceedings was sent to all the members of the American Jewish Committee. At the Convention, the following persons were elected to the Executive Committee of 25: Joseph Barondess, Louis Borgenicht, Israel Friedlaender, Meyer Jarmulowsky, Sol. M. Stroock.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mr. B. G. Richards, has resigned to become the leader of the Society of the Jewish Institute.

A. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

1. *Vaad Horabbonim*, 40 members, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Chairman; Rabbi S. E. Jaffe, Chairman Executive Committee; Rabbi S. H. Glick, Secretary. The main work of the Board of Rabbis consisted of attempts to regulate Kashrut in a number of its phases. A lay committee for the support of the Vaad Horabbonim has been formed, with Mr. M. H. Davis as chairman.

2. *Provisional Synagogues*. During the holidays just passed, ten provisional synagogues were conducted under the direct auspices of the Kehillah, and two in conjunction with other organizations.

3. *Jewish Divorce (Ghet)*. A committee, with Mr. Louis Marshall as chairman, is considering the question of bringing the practices attendant upon the granting of a Jewish divorce into complete harmony with the laws of the state.

4. *Circumcision (Milah)*. An examining board for the certification of satisfactory Mohelim is planned by a committee on Milah, Dr. David de Sola Pool chairman.

5. *Sabbath and Holiday Observance.* A complete list of Jewish shopkeepers keeping their places of business closed on the Sabbath and open on Sunday, or closed on both Sabbath and Sunday, or open on Sabbath and closed on Sunday, or open on both Sabbath and Sunday, in a crowded Jewish section of the city, was secured.—The Employment Bureau for the Handicapped has also secured positions for Sabbath observers.—Government and city offices, educational institutions, public service corporations, and several large industrial enterprises have granted Jewish employees leave of absence on Jewish holidays.

6. *Federation of Orthodox Synagogues.* At the last convention of the Kehillah, it was decided to recommend to the Committee of 25, which was appointed at a conference of synagogues called by the Kehillah in December, 1912, and of which Mr. M. Jarmulowsky is chairman, that it form an independent and autonomous federation of Orthodox synagogues in New York City, which will co-operate with the Kehillah in every possible way.

B. EDUCATION

The Bureau of Education, Dr. S. Benderly, Director, has continued its large work through its Department of Investigation, Collection and Attendance, its preparatory schools, the institutional schools, and the Talmud Torahs affiliated with it, its work for teachers in co-operation with the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary, its Department of Text Books and its Extension Department. The Bureau has now direct contact with 12,000 children in New York City. It is planning to extend its work beyond New York City. To this end it has sent a representative to secure a report on Jewish educational conditions in the following cities: Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Providence, Fall River, Brockton, New Bedford, Boston and vicinity (including Brookline, Roxbury, Chelsea and Malden), Lowell, Worcester, Springfield and Hartford.

C. SOCIAL AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK

1. *Employment.* The Employment Bureau for the Handicapped, Mr. Alfred Wilstatter, Chairman, reported to the Convention 1,633 individual cases handled and 2,668 positions found for these cases. The Bureau deals with all kinds of handicaps, no matter how grave.—A Conference of Jewish Employment Agencies, Mr. Robert Simon, Chairman, was called. A study of the work of the various bureaus is being made for the Conference.

2. *Industrial Disputes.* In addition to settling a number of small disputes, the Kehillah helped to settle the strike in the men's garment industry, where 99 per cent of the 500 employers, and 40,000 to 45,000 of the 75,000 to 90,000 workers are Jews. A representative of the Kehillah is a member of the commission of three appointed to guarantee that the provisions of the strike settlement be lived up to. A representative of the Kehillah has continued to act as chairman of the Conference Committee in the furrier's industry, under the agreement of September 8, 1912, at the end of a long strike.

3. *Oriental Jews.* We have called attention time and again to the problem presented by the new and increasing immigration of Jews from the Levant. The Educational Alliance called a conference of Jewish institutions, and as a result a budget of \$15,000 was drawn up. Up to the present time, the problems presented by this new settlement have not been met.

4. *Welfare Work.* A Welfare Committee has operated on the lower East Side with considerable success in helping to eradicate crime and vice there.

5. *Charities Federation.* A committee, with Dr. Julius Goldman as chairman, considered the question of organizing a federation of contributors to Jewish charitable institutions.

6. *Missionaries.* Exact information as to the various activities of a number of the missionaries to the Jews of New York City has been secured by a committee with Mr. S. C. Lamport as chairman.

7. *Good Name of Immigrant Peoples.* A committee has been appointed, with Mr. Maurice Simmons as chairman, to co-operate with a similar committee of other immigrant peoples of New York City, to the end that libels and caricatures of all immigrant peoples may be eliminated.

This summary cannot contain an account of the large number of minor activities which occupy the attention of the Kehillah from day to day.

It may not be amiss to repeat that all of the work of the Kehillah has one object in mind—the creation of a Kehillah, an organized Jewish Community in New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. MAGNES,

Chairman Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, the Executive Council of which elects the Philadelphia

members of the American Jewish Committee, presented the following report:

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1913.

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you herewith a summary of the work of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia during the year 1912-1913.

The Community is at present composed of 118 organizations who are represented by 202 delegates. The third annual meeting of the Community was held on Sunday, October 19, 1913, and a report of the work of the Council was presented under the following headings:

Education.—The survey of conditions of Jewish education in 1912 prepared by Doctor J. H. Greenstone has been printed and distributed. It indicated that there were approximately 41,000 Jewish children of school age in this city of whom not much more than 10,000 were receiving education in Jewish religious schools of one class or another. In order to improve this condition it was decided to urge upon the managers of the Hebrew Sunday School Society, which has been in existence for three-quarters of a century, and now has 5,000 children under its charge, to extend its work and this has been rendered possible, to some extent, by an increased appropriation from the Federation of Jewish Charities. A conference on the whole subject of Jewish education was held at Gratz College on May 25, which was attended by 125 persons resulting in the appointment of a committee of 15 who were authorized to arrange for a plan for the establishment of a Board of Jewish Education in Philadelphia. There are seven Talmud Torahs in the city with a total enrolment of about 2500 pupils. None of these institutions is adequately supported nor have any definite standards been adopted in teaching. A recommendation was made that some form of federation should be created for these Talmud Torahs for their mutual advantage. In order to meet the Daily Vacation Bible Schools which are of a distinctly missionary character, the Hebrew Education Society established such a vacation school, for the first time, during the past summer, giving instruction in Hebrew and religion, singing, manual training and drawing. The Hebrew Sunday School Society kept five of its Sunday schools and a sewing school open during the summer. These slightly increased activities in educational work were directly due to the efforts of the Community.

Kashrut.—A Board for the supervision of Kashrut in Philadelphia was established in accordance with the authorization of the Community. There are 27 Congregations represented in this Board. The Board elected an Executive Committee which in turn elected a Rabbinical Committee. While the externals of the ma-

chinery for the supervision of Kashrut have been provided the plan has not yet come into operation owing to difficulties of detail.

Bible in Public Schools.—The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania passed a bill requiring that ten verses shall be read from the Bible without comment in every public school and making it a cause of dismissal on the part of any teacher who should not obey this law. The Community and many other bodies in the State protested against this bill but the Governor signed it. A Committee has been appointed to consider the question of testing the validity of the bill.

Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.—Various controversies have been brought before the Community for arbitration or settlement and in each case a special committee was appointed to consider the matter. At the annual meeting held on October 19 it was decided to establish a permanent Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Relation with the American Jewish Committee.—In accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution of the Community, the representatives of the American Jewish Committee from Philadelphia are elected by the Executive Council. This year Mayer Sulzberger and Cyrus Adler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of their terms. In view of this close relationship between the Community and the Committee the collection of the quota of Philadelphia was undertaken by the Community with satisfactory results.

The Community suffered a severe loss by the death of one of its founders, Doctor Lewis W. Steinbach.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS ADLER,
President.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

CHAPTER 16

AN ACT to incorporate the American Jewish Committee

Became a law March 16, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Mayer Sulzberger, Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander, Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus Adler, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Judah L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, Isador Sobel, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, A. Leo Weil, and Louis Marshall, and their associates

and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate, in perpetuity, under the name of the American Jewish Committee; and by that name shall possess all of the powers which by the general corporation law are conferred upon corporations, and shall be capable of taking, holding and acquiring, by deed, gift, purchase, bequest, devise, or by judicial order or decree, any estate, real or personal, in trust or otherwise, which shall be necessary or useful for the uses and purposes of the corporation, to the amount of three millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.

Sec. 3. The business and affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than thirteen or more than twenty-one, to be known as the executive committee, and the persons named in the first section of this act as incorporators, shall constitute the first executive committee of said corporation. At the first meeting of said executive committee held after the passage of this act, the members thereof shall be divided into three classes, the first of which shall hold office until January first, nineteen hundred and twelve, the second for one year thereafter, and the third for two years thereafter, and such members of said executive committee as may be thereafter added to said committee shall in like manner be apportioned to said three classes. At the expiration of the term of any member of the executive committee his successor shall be elected for the term of three years. All vacancies which may occur in said committee shall be filled until the ensuing election by said committee. An annual election for the members of said executive committee shall be held at such time and in such manner as shall be fixed by the by-laws to be adopted by said executive committee. At all meetings of the executive committee one-third of said committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no by-law shall be adopted, amended or repealed without the presence of a majority of the members of said committee for the time being; provided, however, that the by-laws with respect to membership in the corporation shall not be altered, revised or amended except as provided in section four of this act.

Sec. 4. The members of said corporation shall consist of the persons who shall be designated and chosen for membership by such method or methods and by such organizations, societies and nominating bodies as shall be provided in by-laws to be adopted for that purpose by the executive committee, such by-laws being, however, subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the members of the corporation or at a meeting called for such purpose; provided that thirty days notice be given of the proposed change and that such alteration, revision or amendment shall be carried by a majority of at least twenty votes; and not otherwise.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS

I. DISTRICT REPRESENTATION

The members of the Corporation, who for purposes of convenience shall be known as the General Committee, shall be chosen in the manner hereinafter provided from the several districts hereinafter enumerated and described as follows:

District I. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. 4 members.

District II. Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. 3 members.

District III. Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma. 5 members.

District IV. Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado. 5 members.

District V. California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada. 7 members.

District VI. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan. 9 members.

District VII. Illinois. 8 members.

District VIII. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members.

District IX. City of Philadelphia. 6 members.

District X. Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia. 5 members.

District XI. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. 6 members.

District XII. New York City. 25 members.

District XIII. New York, exclusive of the city. 3 members.

District XIV. Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia, New Jersey. 4 members.

Provided, however, that at least one member shall be chosen from every state of the United States.

II. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee, excepting members at large, shall be divided into five groups by lot, which groups shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, their successors to serve five years.

In District XII, the members of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community of New York City, not more than 25 in number, shall constitute the members of the Committee from that District. In District IX, the members of the Committee, not more than six in number, shall be elected by the Executive Council of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia.

Members whose terms expire shall be succeeded by residents of the same district, and shall be elected by the Advisory Councils of the respective districts, or by such method as may hereafter be adopted by the Committee.

Elections by the Advisory Councils shall be held on or before October 1 of each year, and the Secretary of the Committee shall be notified of the results on or before October 15 of each year.

At the annual meeting, upon nomination by the Executive Committee, members at large, not exceeding twenty in number, may be elected, who shall serve for one year, provided that not more than five shall be elected from any one district.

The Executive Committee is authorized to invite the National Jewish Fraternal Congress, representing thirteen Jewish fraternal orders, to elect three of its members to be members at large in the American Jewish Committee, and the following organizations to elect one representative each to be members at large in the American Jewish Committee: The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the National Conference of Jewish Charities, the Federation of American Zionists, and the United Synagogue of America.

III. OFFICERS

The officers of the General Committee shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, selected from among the members, and a Secretary, who need not be a member of the General Committee, and who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, unless otherwise ordered. The officers shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The General Committee shall elect not less than nine nor more than seventeen members who together with the four officers, to

wit, the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, shall constitute the Executive Committee, one-third of the membership of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Executive Committee shall, whenever it shall deem it advisable, report its proceedings or such part thereof as it shall determine to the members of the General Committee by mail, and shall render a complete report of all matters considered and acted upon, at the annual meeting of the committee. Special Committees may be designated by the Executive Committee from the body of the General Committee, which Special Committees shall report to the Executive Committee from time to time.

V. MEETINGS

A stated meeting of the General Committee shall be held annually on the second Sunday in November at the City of New York, unless the Executive Committee in their discretion determine otherwise. Special meetings shall be called upon the written request of twenty-five members of the General Committee or may be called by the Executive Committee of its own motion. Twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum of the General Committee.

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least once every three months. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the instance of the chairman or at the request of three members of that committee.

Notice of special meetings of the General Committee or of the Executive Committee shall be given by mail or telegraph to the members, stating as nearly as possible, within the discretion of the Executive Committee, the purpose for which the meeting is called.

VI. VACANCIES

Vacancies caused by death, disability or resignation, shall be filled by the Advisory Council or other elective body of the district in which the vacancy occurs.

Upon the occurrence of a vacancy the Secretary shall notify the secretary of the district in which the vacancy exists, and an election shall be held by the Advisory Council or other elective body of such district, within one month from the time of receiving such notification, and the Secretary shall be promptly notified of the result.

In default of action by the Advisory Councils, or other elective bodies, vacancies in the General Committee may be filled at the annual meeting.

VII. OFFICES AND AGENCIES

The principal office of the General Committee shall be established in the City of New York, and other offices and agencies may be

established outside of New York as the General Committee or the Executive Committee may from time to time deem necessary.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws, except as limited by the Charter, shall be subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the General Committee or at a meeting thereof called for such purpose, provided that thirty days' notice be given of the proposed change, and that the motion for amendment be carried by a majority of at least 20 votes.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

I. GENERAL POWERS

1. There shall be organized in each district, in the manner hereinafter provided, an Advisory Council for the following purposes:

2. To take such action as shall from time to time be expressly delegated to it by the General or Executive Committee.

3. To report promptly to the General or Executive Committee with respect to any subject that shall be referred to it for information or investigation.

4. To consider such matters of Jewish interest as shall be brought to its attention through any agency, and to make such recommendations thereon to the General or Executive Committee as shall be deemed advisable, but in no case to initiate, authorize or take any action except as specially thereunto delegated as hereinbefore provided.

II. MEMBERSHIP

1. On or before October 1, 1907, the members of the General Committee from each district shall nominate to the Executive Committee ten Jewish residents of such district for every member of the General Committee allotted to said district, and upon confirmation of such nominations by the Executive Committee, the persons so approved, together with the members of the General Committee from said district, shall constitute the Advisory Council thereof. Should the Executive Committee reject any nominee, new nominations shall be submitted for approval until the membership of the Advisory Council shall be complete. The General Committee or the Executive Committee may, by resolution adopted at any meeting, authorize an increase of the membership of the Advisory Council of any district, in which case the additional members shall be chosen in the manner hereinbefore provided, or their election or appointment by such Advisory Council may be authorized.

2. Upon receiving notice of their selection members of the Advisory Council of each district shall organize in the manner designated by the members of the General Committee of each district. Each Council shall elect a chairman and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary. The members of said council other than those who are members of the General Committee shall be allotted by the Secretary into five groups, who shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and thereafter elections shall be held annually by the members of the Council to choose successors to those whose terms shall have expired, for a term of five years. Meetings of each Council shall be held from time to time as it shall by rule provide.

3. All vacancies occurring in the membership of the Advisory Council subsequent to the formation of the original Advisory Council of each district, shall be filled by election by the Advisory Council of each district.

III. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

Vacancies in the General Committee shall be filled by the Advisory Councils of the respective districts.

IV. EXPENSES

The expenses of administration of each Advisory Council shall be borne by its district.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTORS

District I.

Cesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C.....	\$100.00
Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga.....	100.00
Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C.....	66.66

District II.

Federated Jewish Charities, through Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.....	100.00
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District III.

Isaac Kempner, Galveston, Tex.....	50.00
Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La.....	50.00

District V.

Ben Selling, Portland, Ore.....	100.00
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District VI.

Henry Butzel, Detroit, Mich.....	50.00
Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn.....	50.00
Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis.....	50.00

District VII.

A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
Chicago Sinai Cong., Chicago, Ill.....	250.00
Louis Eisendrath, Chicago, Ill.....	25.00
Edwin G. Foreman, Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
Walter J. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
B. Horwich, Chicago, Ill.....	35.00
Harry Livingston, Chicago, Ill.....	25.00
E. F. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.....	500.00
Maurice L. Rothschild, Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
Charles Shaffner, Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.....	100.00

District VIII.

Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.....	100.00
J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.....	210.00

District IX.

Philadelphia Kehillah	900.00
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District X.

Emile Berliner, Washington, D. C.....	100.00
Albert Berney, Baltimore, Md.....	5.00
A. A. Brager, Baltimore, Md.....	20.00
A. Eisenberg, Baltimore, Md.....	10.00
Jacob Epstein, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
Solomon Frank, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
Max Hochschild, Baltimore, Md.....	15.00
J. H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
A. R. Katz, Baltimore, Md.....	15.00
Benno Kohn, Baltimore, Md.....	15.00
Louis Kohn, Baltimore, Md.....	15.00
Julius Levy, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
William Levy, Baltimore, Md.....	10.00
Simon Rosenburg, Baltimore, Md.....	10.00
C. Van Leer, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
M. R. Walter, Baltimore, Md.....	25.00
Milton F. Westheimer, Baltimore, Md.....	10.00

District XI.

Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.....	166.67
Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.....	166.67

District XII (New York City).

Nathan Bijur	100.00
Sidney C. Borg	100.00
Joseph L. Bittenwieser.....	100.00
Joseph B. Greenhut	100.00
Daniel Guggenheim	1000.00
Murry Guggenheim	100.00
A. M. Heinsheimer.....	100.00
Adolph Lewisohn	250.00
Louis Marshall	500.00
Harry Sachs	100.00
Samuel Sachs	100.00
William Salomon	250.00
Jacob H. Schiff	1000.00
Mortimer L. Schiff	150.00
Isaac N. Seligman	250.00
Jefferson Seligman	100.00
Leopold Stern	100.00
Cyrus L. Sulzberger	100.00
Felix M. Warburg	150.00
Paul M. Warburg	150.00

District XIII.

A. J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y.....	25.00
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District XIV.

Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	150.00
Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa.	50.00
A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	150.00