

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 8, 1914

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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. (1919); J. H. Stolper, Muskogee, Okla. (1916); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1916).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 5 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1919); David S. Lehman, Denver, Colo. (1916); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1918).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1916); Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, Cal. (1917); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1917).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1919); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1915); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1919); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1917).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1918); Edwin G. Foreman (1919); M. E. Greenebaum (1918); B. Horwich (1917); Julian W. Mack (1918); Julius Rosenwald (1915); Joseph Stolz (1919), 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. (1919); E. M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1918); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1915).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1918); Ephraim Lederer (1917); B. L. Levinthal (1915); Louis E. Levy (1919); M. Rosenbaum (1915); Mayer Sulzberger (1918).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del. (1919); Fulton Brylawski, 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. Z. 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: Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1915); 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. (1919); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1917); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1916); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1919).

Members at Large: Herman Bernstein (1915); Nathan Bijur (1915); Lee K. Frankel (1915); Herbert Friedenwald (1915), Samuel C. Lamport (1915), Oscar S. Straus (1915), New York City; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore, Md. (1915); Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill. (1915); Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge, Mass. (1915).

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 8, 1914

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 8, 1914. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, Isaac W. Bernheim, Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Fulton Brylawski, Ceasar Cone, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Isaac W. Frank, Lee K. Frankel, Israel Friedlaender, Harry Friedenwald, Joseph Goetz, Leonard Haas, Jacob H. Hollander, B. Horwich, Samuel I. Hyman, Leon Kamalky, Nathan Lamport, Samuel C. Lamport, David S. Lehman, B. L. Levinthal, Julian W. Mack, Judah L. Magnes, H. Pereira Mendes, Solomon Neumann, David Philipson, Julius Rosenwald, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Bernard Semel, P. A. Siegelstein, Joseph Silverman, Joseph Stolz, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mayer Sulzberger, Isaac M. Ullman, Charles Van Leer, Moses R. Walter, Felix M. Warburg, and A. Leo Weil.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from: Joseph Barondess, Alfred G. Becker, Henry M. Butzel, Emanuel Cohen, Morris M. Cohn, Edwin G. Foreman, Felix Frankfurter, J. Walter Freiberger, Herbert Friedenwald, Lee M. Friedman, Wm. B. Hackenburgh, Henry S. Hutzler, Abram J. Katz, Isaac H. Kempner, Max Landauer, Ephraim Lederer, Benj. M. Marcus, Otto Marx, Louis Newberger, Victor Rosewater, Ben Selling, Max C. Sloss, Maurice Stern, Montague Triest, and W. B. Woolner.

The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Isaac W. Frank, Leonard Haas, and Moses R. Walter; and the following Committee on Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer: Ceasar Cone, Samuel I. Hyman, and Samuel Dorf.

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:

The eighth year of the existence of the American Jewish Committee would have been happily devoid of incidents of unusual importance for Jewry, had it not been for the sudden and unexpected outbreak of the gigantic struggle now raging in Europe. In common with all the world, the Jews of America deeply deplore these shocking conditions. When one considers how the Jews in the stricken lands are vitally affected, the tragedy becomes one of personal concern to every member of our faith. More than half of the Jews of the world inhabit those parts of Russia and Austria-Hungary, which lie in the center of the eastern theater of war. They must inevitably undergo the very extremity of privation and suffering.

Among the earliest victims of the war were the Jews of Palestine. The greater part of them are dependent, wholly or in part, upon the benevolence of their co-religionists in Europe and America. The great majority consists of Russians and Galicians, who in their declining years relied on the contributions of their relatives. With the outbreak of the war, all the normal channels of communication were abruptly closed. Even had this interruption not occurred, the economic paralysis which suddenly crippled European commerce, occasioning complete stagnation of business in the Russian Pale and in Galicia, would have made it impossible for the Jews of Europe to continue to afford material assistance.

Toward the end of August, your Committee received urgent cablegrams from the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador to Turkey, stating that the Jews of Palestine were facing a terrible crisis, that destruction threatened the thriving colonies, that at least the sum of fifty thousand dollars was immediately required to relieve the situation, which was described as really pitiable, and that a responsible committee, headed by Dr. Arthur Ruppin, had prepared a plan for the establishment of a loan fund for the relief of the distress caused by the war.

At a meeting held on August 31, 1914, your Committee, after a thorough discussion of the situation, resolved that the exigency warranted the appropriation of a substantial sum from the Emergency Trust Fund. Upon the generous offer of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff to contribute one-fourth of the fifty thousand dollars required, the Committee voted a contribution of twenty-five thousand dollars, and invited the Federation of American Zionists to contribute the further sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars

to complete the sum required. That organization promptly responded, turning over the required sum to the Committee.

Owing to the closing of the usual avenues of exchange, your Committee would have been unable to send these funds so urgently needed, had it not been for the courtesy of the officers of the Standard Oil Company, who authorized their Constantinople representative, out of funds collected by him there, to transfer the equivalent of fifty thousand dollars to Mr. Morgenthau, the Committee repaying the Company here the amount of the advances. Subsequently the Committee received from the Federation of American Zionists, the Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station, the Hadassah Society, Mr. Nathan Straus, and other individuals and organizations the additional sum of \$52,405, which has been transferred by the same agency to Mr. Morgenthau, who has been enabled to forward the entire amount to its intended destination for distribution for the purposes designated. The Standard Oil Company charged no exchange or premium whatsoever to carry over the amount, directing its representative to transfer to Mr. Morgenthau the mint value of the money paid over by the Committee.

Ambassador Morgenthau has kept the Committee informed of the situation of our brethren in the Turkish Empire. At the suggestion of the Committee, he enlisted the co-operation of Dr. Arthur Ruppin, Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn, and Mr. Ephraim Cohn in administering the funds received, and at his request, his son-in-law, Mr. Maurice Wertheim, proceeded to Palestine to assist in the work. Following is a letter which the Committee has received from Mr. Wertheim, describing the condition of our brethren in Palestine and outlining the plan adopted by the local committee for the distribution of the relief fund:

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 21, 1914.

Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Nathan Straus, and Members of the American Jewish Committee, New York City.

GENTLEMEN: Upon the request of Ambassador Morgenthau, I have spent the past month in Palestine investigating the exact condition of the Jewish community in that country, and supervising, as far as I could, the distribution of your fund of fifty thousand dollars.

I brought the money personally to Palestine on board the U. S. cruiser "North Carolina," and I might say at the outset that the relief sent so promptly by American Jews and carried on an American warship produced a tremendous impression throughout all Palestine, and has, I think, done a great deal for the prestige of the Jews in Palestine.

Enclosed please find "Plan of Distribution" as finally arranged. In evolving this, I was guided by the essential thought of your various cablegrams which I took to be that, while the money should be placed wherever it would afford the greatest relief, preference should be given to its use in a productive manner that would bear results beyond the mere distribu-

tion of bread and money. I found, of course, that it was necessary to be guided by actual conditions, and these were as follows:

I. COLONIES

The colonists themselves did not stand in actual need of assistance, as they are largely men of certain means and can help themselves. Furthermore, they are able to obtain their bank deposits in the following manner: the Anglo-Palestine Bank, with whom most of the Jews in Palestine do business through their various branches in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Haifa, Safed, and Tiberias, etc., are registering or certifying for their depositor's checks down to the smallest denominations. These checks are made payable to the drawer, endorsed by him, and the registration stamp of the bank is equivalent to a notice that the check will be cashed by the bank after the moratorium. With these checks the colonists are able to supply their immediate needs and harvest their crops. (However, as these checks circulate only very slightly outside of the Jewish community and not at all outside of Palestine, their ultimate value is limited.)

The only pressing requirement of the colonists was to exchange some of these checks for gold in order to pay Government taxes and military exoneration fees, and this was arranged.

Further than this, the two great needs of the Jewish colonies, generally speaking, were: (a) to take care of Jewish laborers thrown out of employment by existing conditions, and (b) to secure new markets for their products to take the place of those that had been affected by the war.

I might say in passing that Mr. Abraham Brill, the representative of Baron E. de Rothschild in Judean colonies, categorically refused to allow any of the colonists in the Rothschild colonies to accept direct financial assistance.

As you will note by the enclosed "Plan," sixty per cent of the money allotted to the colonies is to be devoted to the employment of Jewish laborers. This is all the more necessary as an emigration from the colonies of Jewish laborers, who had been brought there with so much difficulty, would next year not only deprive the colonists of necessary skilled help, but might mean the further introduction of non-Jewish help into the colonies. The general conditions of this arrangement are to be found on page 3 of the "Plan." The payment of the laborers in food, charged at cost price, will mean lower labor cost to the colonists, and the ability to borrow on such easy terms will undoubtedly lead to the re-employment of a great many of the unemployed class.

It will only be in cases where the colonists are unwilling to borrow even on these easy terms to pay their help, that the laborers will be employed on public works, such as streets, roads, sewers, etc., and paid by the fund.

There are about 2500 Jewish laborers in the colonies. It is impossible to determine the exact percentage of unemployed amongst them, but even if we assume that only half of them are out of employment, it is easily seen that the amount of money we were able to divert to this purpose will not go very far. I might say here that in dividing the fund amongst the various districts in Palestine, we allotted to the colonies a somewhat larger proportion than their population justified.

The opening up of new markets for Palestinian agricultural products (oranges, wine, and almonds, are the chief articles of export) is probably the most pressing need of the colonist movement in Palestine. Colonists feel that the chief market for the oranges, which in the past has been

England, will be greatly interfered with, and if they are not able to dispose successfully of their products, their entire future and very existence will be threatened. At my suggestion a Palestinian representative has been sent to America and is carrying letters of introduction from Ambassador Morgenthau. To my mind, assistance of this kind is the very best that American Jews can render to the Palestine colonial movement.

II. CITIES

The situation in the larger centers of population is very bad. Almost no currency enters the country and foreign checks that do find their way there are not realizable. This naturally places in great want those who depend on the "Chalukha" contributions and also the large class who depend on money sent by relatives. Furthermore, the industries of manufacture of antiques and souvenirs are completely stopped, owing to want of customers, and there is no money to conduct industries such as building, carpentering, tailoring, and shoe-making, in which large numbers of Jews are employed. I found that the better class of Jews had themselves organized temporary relief, but their possibilities of assistance are rapidly drawing to a close. People who had, a few weeks before my visit, contributed to the maintenance of soup kitchens, stood in need themselves upon my arrival. One Jewish hospital had already closed when I came, and other institutions were about to do so. As the "Plan" indicates, I did not feel that our fund justified the support of any schools, and the only institutions that were assisted with actual money were medical institutions whose continued existence is even more important than usual at a time like this. Other institutions, such as homes for orphans, for the aged, etc., whose occupants were threatened with starvation, are to receive from the Committee only food, since we felt in no position to pay salaries to their officials. The misery amongst the very poor class, such as the Yemenites, Moroccan Jews, etc., beggars description. Nothing short of actual charity and distribution of food could be of use to them. This applies of course also to old men of other classes and their families who were without means of support and out of reach of foreign help. For this reason, while we endeavored to use our money as far as possible in a productive manner, we organized soup kitchens in addition to those that were already running through private means, and arranged for the free distribution of food to a great number of families, formerly well-to-do, who, I became convinced, would have preferred to starve than attend these kitchens.

An easy way of assistance would have been to have used part of the fund to make loans on a great number of uncashable checks which people had in their possession, particularly in Jerusalem. But I did not feel our fund warranted the use of so large a part of our capital as this would necessitate. As, however, this loaning could be done in a very safe manner, it was practically agreed before I left that the Anglo-Palestine Bank would put at our disposal a necessary credit in their checks; that we would make loans with these and reimburse the bank after we had collected our security, making good whatever loss there may be which I am quite sure will be very small. This will consequently enable the fund to extend assistance to an amount larger than its actual capital.

The food situation in Palestine was precarious, for while prices had not risen to any large extent, yet the source of supply was limited. The introduction of wheat from the East of the Jordan had been prohibited by the

Government (which restriction through the efforts of the Ambassador we have endeavored to have lifted). In order to guard against possible shortage of food and also in order to offer food at the cheapest possible price, our Committee will purchase from time to time as large quantities of food as it can, have bread baked itself, and will sell same at cost, or possibly a little less. I succeeded in making arrangements with the various governors of the provinces to have these food depôts and store-houses safeguarded from governmental requisition.

As the "Plan" indicates, it is our intention to give no free assistance to those who are able to work, and have consequently arranged to advance for employers, wages to their regular employees in the shape of food wherever employment will be established. As an example of the effect of this, the building industry in Jerusalem, in which large numbers of Jews are employed, was entirely stopped when I arrived, and it was positively asserted upon my leaving that this arrangement would mean its immediate resumption. Naturally a large number of employers will be unwilling even to make this arrangement, particularly in Jerusalem, and for such employees labor on public works was arranged. In Jerusalem, canalization (sewer building), a most vitally necessary improvement, had been stopped, and the mayor of Jerusalem assured me that any money we pay to men whom we employ on this work will be returned to us after the moratorium, and that he would give us the obligation of the city for the amount so expended in wages.

I wish to state that I found it an extremely difficult matter to arrange the distribution of this fund in a harmonious manner. I shall be glad to enlarge upon these difficulties upon my return about December 5, but I am pleased to say that after considerable effort, it became possible to harmonize the varying interests, superficially at least, in a manner that I think will guarantee a non-partisan and peaceful distribution of the fund. Since, however, this was accomplished with so much difficulty and the result rests largely upon the individuals forming our Committee who are thus influenced, I consider it of the highest importance that any further relief fund, wherever raised in America and by whatever party, should be distributed by this same Central Committee and the sub-committees organized under it.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) MAURICE WERTHEIM.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FUND SENT BY AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Palastine is to be divided into three districts as follows:

- I. City of Jerusalem, Hebron, and Motza.
- II. Jaffa and colonies of Judaea.
- III. Haifa, Safed, Tiberias, and colonies of Upper Gallilee, Lower Gallilee, and Samaria.

The money is to be divided as follows:

District I. Forty-seven per cent.
 District II. Twenty-six per cent, divided between Jaffa (fourteen per cent) and Judaea colonies (twelve per cent).

District III. Twenty-seven per cent, divided between Haifa (three and one-half per cent), Safed (eight per cent), Tiberias (five and one-half per cent), Upper Gallilee, Lower Gallilee, and Samaria colonies together, ten per cent.

The distribution in each district is to be particularly watched over by one member of the General Committee as follows:

District I. Mr. Ephraim Cohn.

District II. Dr. Arthur Ruppin.

District III. Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn.

The General Committee is to appoint sub-committees to handle the distribution of the funds in each one of the nine sub-divisions. Each General Committee member shall be chairman of the sub-committee of the city in which he resides, and may act either as chairman of the other sub-committees in his district or as honorary chairman thereof, appointing a person to act for him. In case of absence or illness a General Committee member may appoint a person to act for him.

In each district center, viz., Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, the money is to be placed as closed depôt in the Anglo-Palestine Bank in the name of the General Committee member there residing; he shall from time to time, as money is required, place necessary amounts to an open account in his name, as American Relief Agent, obtaining an agreement from the bank to pay him in the same coin on demand as he pays in, and placing the remainder of the money in a new closed depôt in the bank.

The money shall be spent by the committees in the manner they deem best, *but only* in accordance with the general principles laid down below and with the further proviso that any proposed expenditure of the committee may be vetoed by the chairman, in his discretion. In such cases, however, the majority of the committee shall have the right to appeal to the General Committee for final decision.

The general principles according to which the American Jewish Committee desires the money spent are as follows:

I. Twenty per cent shall be invested as capital in operating food stores selling staple foodstuffs at cost. It is hoped that with the help of the bank, food for three or four times the amount so set aside can be purchased on credit.

II. Forty per cent (in the colonies twenty per cent) for free distribution of food to those unable to earn their living and who are in want, through the media of soup kitchens, the sending of foods to such as would prefer to starve rather than attend soup kitchens, the sending of foodstuffs to inmates of institutions who would otherwise starve (such as homes for the aged, orphanages, etc.), and the distribution of food to Moslems to such an amount as the committees may deem advisable.

III. Forty per cent (which in the colonies is to be sixty per cent) for making loans to individual employers or public committees for the employment of Jewish labor, taking guarantees secured, wherever possible, by pledges of stock in trade from the employers, to the effect that the amounts loaned shall be repaid at least six months after the moratorium is declared off. It is recommended that these loans be in the shape, wherever possible, of tickets on the food stores (thus allowing for a larger initial purchase of food), applicants shall be carefully investigated to make sure that the loan will really be used to employ Jewish labor; naturally, if a man closes his shop he is to receive no further advances. In special instances where it is necessary for employers to buy material in order to keep their help occupied, money may be advanced for this purpose on proper security to reliable men. In cases where workmen show that their regular employers are not willing to borrow from the committee in order to employ them, the com-

mittee shall seek to employ them on public works, endeavoring, in all possible cases, to receive a municipality or community guarantee; but not more than twenty-five per cent (in the colonies fifty per cent) of this Class III money shall be so expended. In Jerusalem ten per cent of the Class III money may, if necessary, be loaned to medical institutions (not schools) on condition of repayment six months after the moratorium is declared off.

Thus there should remain, at that time, fifty per cent of the fund (plus whatever is collected from the public guarantees). The explanation of this figure is as follows:

The twenty per cent for the food stores will remain, and of the Class III money there will remain seventy-five per cent of forty per cent in the cities, and fifty per cent of sixty per cent in the colonies, which together form thirty per cent of the total fund, and this, with the capital of the food stores, makes fifty per cent of the total. It is also expected that a good deal of money, if not all, should be received in addition from the public guarantees. This money shall, at that time, be placed in closed depôt by the General Committee and disposition requested from the American Jewish Committee.

The General Committee members shall endeavor to have the Anglo-Palestine Bank place at their Committee's disposal a suitable credit with which it may loan on foreign checks and other articles of value, not now readily realizable. If this is impossible, the committees are authorized to devote to such purpose such proportion of Class III money as they may deem wise.

General Committee members are to render to Chairman Ruppin, every fortnight, reports of the progress of the work and render accounts to Chairman Ruppin every month. He shall render accounts and reports monthly to Louis Marshall, New York.

General Committee members are to send to the American Consul in their district a list of every food storehouse or food store established by this fund immediately after its establishment, as arrangements have been perfected whereby this notice will secure protection of the stores from the Turkish authorities.

It is obvious that the amounts thus far forwarded will afford only temporary relief, and that so long as the European War continues the present economic distress in Turkey and Palestine will persist and doubtless increase. Our duty is not, however, confined to come to the assistance of the unfortunate Jews of Turkey, but the great body of Jews of Russia, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and of other affected lands where for weeks past has occurred the most destructive warfare known to history, stand in grievous need, and must of necessity look to us for assistance. They are doomed to suffer from the violence, pillage, and incendiarism which are the inevitable concomitants of a war on so large a scale. Hundreds of thousands of them are in the ranks. Many have been killed, leaving destitute widows, children, and other dependents. Disease, famine, and pestilence are sure to follow.

It is altogether likely that as soon as they can communicate with this country, numerous Jewish communities now unable to make their woes known will appeal to their brethren in America to help them repair the ravages of war. We have already received

an appeal of this nature from the community of Antwerp. The condition of our brethren there was so critical that the Committee has forwarded five thousand dollars for their immediate relief. The Alliance Israélite Universelle and the Anglo-Jewish Association have also turned to us to assist them in looking after the thousands of immigrants who at the outbreak of the war were on their way to America and who were unable to continue their journey across the Atlantic because of the interruption in transportation.

The Israelitische Allianz of Vienna has also forwarded us an urgent appeal to assist the Jews of Galicia who have fled to Vienna, Prague, Budapest, and other cities for refuge.

To meet these crying needs your Committee has appropriated out of its Emergency Fund the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Surveying the situation, the further conclusion was reached that an exigency has arisen to deal with which requires the united effort of all American Jewry. After careful consideration it was decided to issue a call for the establishment of a general relief fund. The text of the call follows:

FELLOW JEWS :

The stupendous conflict which is now raging on the European continent is a calamity, the extent of which transcends imagination. While all mankind is directly or indirectly involved in the consequences, the burden of suffering and of destitution rests with especial weight upon our brethren in Eastern Europe. The embattled armies are spreading havoc and desolation within the Jewish Pale of Settlement in Russia, and the Jews of Galicia and East Prussia dwell in the very heart of the war zone. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are in the contending armies. Fully one-half of all the Jews of the world live in the regions where active hostilities are in progress. The Jews of Palestine, who have largely depended on Europe for assistance, have been literally cut off from their sources of supply; while the Jews of Germany, Belgium, France, and England are struggling with burdens of their own.

In this exigency, it is evident that the Jews of America must again come to the rescue. They must assume the duty of giving relief commensurate with the existing needs. They must be prepared to make sacrifices, and to proceed systematically in collecting and distributing a fund which will, so far as possible, alleviate this extraordinary distress. There is probably no parallel in history to the present status of the Jews. Unity of action is essential to accomplish the best results. There should be no division in counsel or in sentiment. All differences should be laid aside and forgotten. Nothing counts now but harmonious and effective action.

In order to initiate such action, you are invited to send three delegates to a conference, to be held by the various national Jewish organizations, to whom similar invitations are simultaneously extended, at Temple Emanu-El, corner of 43d Street and Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Sunday, October 25, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., to consider the

organization of a general committee and the formulation of plans to accomplish the largest measure of relief, and to deal adequately with the various phases of the problems presented.

Kindly inform Mr. Herman Bernstein, No. 356 Second Avenue, New York City, of your acceptance of this invitation, together with the names of your delegates.

Very truly yours,
 THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
 LOUIS MARSHALL,
President.

At this Conference the following organizations were represented:

Agudas Harabonim.....	New York
Arbeiter Ring.....	New York
Central Committee of Palestine Institutions.....	New York
Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War.....	New York
Central Conference of American Rabbis.....	Cincinnati
Commercial Protective League of New York.....	New York
Council of Jewish Communal Institutions.....	New York
Council of Jewish Women.....	New York
Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis.....	New York
Federated Jewish Charities of Boston.....	Boston
Federation of American Zionists.....	New York
Federation of Jewish Organizations, State of New York.....	New York
Federation of Oriental Jews.....	New York
Federation of Roumanian Jews.....	New York
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.....	New York
Independent Order Brith Abraham.....	New York
Independent Order Brith Sholem.....	Philadelphia
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.....	New York
Independent Order Sons of Israel.....	Boston
Industrial Removal Office.....	New York
Intercollegiate Menorah Association.....	New York
Jewish Community of New York.....	New York
Jewish Community of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
Jewish National Workers' Alliance.....	New York
Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion.....	New York
Jewish Socialist-Territorialist Labor Party of America.....	New York
Massachusetts Credit Union Association.....	Boston
Mizrachi.....	New York
National Association of Jewish Social Workers.....	New York
National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	Baltimore
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.....	Cincinnati
Order Brith Abraham.....	New York
Order Knights of Zion.....	Chicago
Order Sons of Zion.....	New York
Union of American Hebrew Congregations.....	Cincinnati
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.....	New York
Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America.....	New York
United Garment Workers of America.....	New York
United Synagogue of America.....	New York

The action taken at this gathering, over which Mr. Marshall presided, and of which Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger was elected Secretary, was briefly as follows:

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a general committee of five, with power to select a national committee of one hundred or more members, on which every Jewish organization invited to the Conference was to be represented by at least one member of its own choosing, that this general committee was to elect from its members an Executive Committee of twenty-five, which was to have direct charge of the collection and distribution of funds. Accordingly, the Chairman appointed as the committee of selection Messrs. Oscar S. Straus, Julian W. Mack, Louis D. Brandeis, Harry Fischel, and Meyer London. Mr. Felix M. Warburg was elected as the Treasurer of the fund. The Conference also adopted and authorized the Chairman to issue the following statement on its behalf:

TO THE JEWS OF AMERICA :

The unparalleled misfortune which has overwhelmed the world has fallen with crushing weight upon our brethren. One-half of all Jewry dwells in the very heart of the conflict. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are fighting in the ranks of the contending armies. Fire and sword are devastating the homes of millions of them. Their slender possessions are vanishing. Universal destitution, famine, and disease confront them, and new griefs assail those who so often in the past have drained the cup of sorrow. It is therefore the imperative duty of those whom God has spared from such affliction to extend the helping hand to those of the house of Israel who have been so sorely visited, to staunch their wounds, to alleviate their distress, to supply them with the means of rehabilitation, to solace them with the sympathetic touch of brotherhood, and to deal adequately with the various phases of the problems that may arise.

Representatives of the leading national Jewish organizations and of the important Jewish communities of America have formed a general committee for the relief of the Jews of the several European nations and of Palestine who now or may hereafter require aid in direct or in indirect consequences of the war. All Jews of every shade of thought, irrespective of the land of their birth, are solemnly admonished to contribute with the utmost generosity to the fund which must be gathered to meet this superlative need. The committee recognizes the economic distress which now bears heavily on all. That only emphasizes the obligation of making sacrifices and enables every gift the more.

The fund collected is to be administered through such agencies as shall, in the judgment of the committee, best accomplish an effective and equitable distribution among those individuals and institutions whom it is sought to help, without waste or unjust discrimination. So far as it shall prove

practicable the committee also proposes to receive and transmit funds from private individuals to their relatives abroad.

Felix M. Warburg has been designated as Treasurer of the fund. Contributions should be sent to him, care of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

RUSSIA

Shortly after the outbreak of the war a report was widely circulated to the effect that the Russian Government had promised to grant the Jews of the Empire full civil and political rights in return for their loyalty and devotion to the Russian standard. This rumor came close on the heels of another report, according to which the Czar had promised autonomy to the Poles. Unfortunately, these rumors remain unconfirmed. In the meantime, we have no evidence of any improvement in the condition of the Jews.

ROUMANIA

In the fall of 1912, when Roumania mobilized its army for the invasion of Bulgaria, thousands of Jews eagerly volunteered their services. At an extraordinary session of Parliament, called exclusively for war measures, Margiloman, then Minister of Finance, and now leader of the Conservative Party, stated that all those subjects of Roumania who joined the troops and who thus gave evidence of their willingness to sacrifice even their lives for Roumania, would, at the conclusion of the war, be accorded full civil and political rights. As the war took only the form of a military demonstration against Bulgaria, the Government and the press began to qualify and limit the interpretation of the promise of Margiloman. The anti-Semitic press held up its hands in horror at the suggestion that the Jews should be given rights, and the promise of the Government became a dead letter with the resignation of the Conservative Ministry and the coming into power of the Liberal Party.

The Jews of Roumania saw another gleam of hope when a convention was called for the revision of the Constitution. But, despite the vigorous demands of the Union of Native Born Jews, the Constituante ignored the Jewish question. The Union held that Article VII of the Constitution, which provided a procedure for the naturalization of aliens, did not apply to the Jews, not only because of the action of the Congress of Berlin, but also because the Roumanian Government itself had given them the status of citizenship without its rights. Aliens are not called upon for military service—the Jews are. In several industrial laws recently promulgated, three categories are recognized, namely, Roumanian

citizens, Roumanian subjects, and aliens. In this way, the Union of Native Born Jews demonstrated that their rights were being denied the Jews not only in defiance of the Berlin Treaty, but also in violation of the Roumanian Constitution. But the efforts of the Union were vain, and the Liga Cultura, a Roumanian Nationalist organization, threatened that if the Union called another meeting, the League would give the signal for a general massacre. The present European war has again thrust the Jewish question in Roumania into the background.

IMMIGRATION

The subject of immigration continues to engage the attention of your Committee. At our last annual meeting we reported that the advocates of restriction had reintroduced in Congress a bill containing the literacy test identical with that vetoed by President Taft on February 14, 1913. At every stage of its consideration in Congress your Committee made determined efforts to demonstrate the inhumanity and unwisdom of this test.

On December 12, 1913, your Committee, together with other Jewish organizations, was represented at a hearing before the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives, and expressed vigorously the Committee's opposition to the bill. Representatives of your Committee also called upon President Wilson and laid before him the objections to this obnoxious measure.

At the same time we endeavored to mitigate the harshness of the literacy test by the insertion of an exemption for immigrants fleeing from persecution. The exception contained in the bill provided that:

The following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they emigrated from the country of which they were last permanent residents solely for the purpose of escaping religious persecution. . . .

It will immediately be observed that such an exemption clause would be practically of little value. If a refugee from religious persecution were in part animated by a desire to improve his condition or to join members of his family already here, it is doubtful whether he could prove to "the satisfaction of the proper immigration official or the Secretary of Labor, that he is seeking admission to the United States *solely* for the purpose of escaping religious persecution."

The attitude of the restrictionists on this subject is plainly shown by Mr. Prescott Hall, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction

tion League, who, in his book, "Immigration and Its Effect Upon the United States," says, on page 20:

Even in the case of Jews it is probable that the numbers fleeing from actual persecution is relatively small and the bulk of immigration comes from fear of persecution and to escape the grinding oppression which, however hard to bear, is not to be confused with the fanatical outbreaks of slaughter and violence.

Should the administration of the law happen to fall into the hands of those who share Mr. Hall's view, it is evident that the proposed clause would be of no avail. The contention is frequently made that the disabilities suffered by the Jews in these countries are not because of their religion, but for racial reasons. It would be a grave misfortune if the law were so phrased as to permit an interpretation based on such distinctions.

In order, therefore, to safeguard the rights of these Jewish immigrant refugees so that they may not be excluded by the arbitrary judgment of immigration officials, your Committee urged the following phraseology for the exemption clause:

That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officials or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States, to avoid religious or political persecution, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by discriminatory laws or regulations.

The Committee, however, was unable to bring about the adoption of this amendment in the House of Representatives, and on February 4, 1914, that body passed the Burnett Bill (H. R. 6060) as reported by the House Committee by a vote of 252 to 126. The Senate has not as yet acted on the measure, although it is believed that it will do so at the coming session.

In the meantime, although the outbreak of the war has practically cut off immigration, yet the restrictionists are industriously engaged in circulating statements to the effect that on the termination of hostilities a great influx of immigrants is to be expected. Dr. F. C. Howe, the new Commissioner at Ellis Island, has recently strongly combated this theory.

JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM AT SOFIA

Following the Balkan war, Rev. Dr. M. Ehrenpreis, Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, appealed to the Committee to assist the Jews of Bulgaria in the establishment of an asylum in Sofia for the orphans of Jews who were killed during the war. In view of the general

situation in Europe, your Committee felt that it could make only a moderate contribution for this object, and, therefore, appropriated from the Emergency Trust Fund \$2,500.00 to provide an annual contribution of \$500.00 for five years.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY

It is with great regret that we announce the resignation of Mr. Herman Bernstein, who, during the past two years, has ably and efficiently served as the Secretary of the Committee. The assumption of new duties renders the retention by him of his position impracticable. He leaves his post with the sincere friendship and the most cordial good wishes of the members of the Committee, whose labors he has greatly lightened and to whom he has brought a rare fund of information bearing upon the various subjects to which the activities of the Committee have been directed. His uniform courtesy, unflinching industry, and intelligent appreciation of the problems of Jewry made his administration of the office memorable.

STATISTICAL BUREAU

At the last annual meeting your Committee reported that the establishment of a Statistical Bureau was being planned. We are now pleased to report that in conjunction with the New York Foundation, which has generously agreed to assist the Committee with funds, such a bureau has been established, and has been in operation since the beginning of the year.

The affairs of the Bureau, of which Dr. Joseph Jacobs is the Director, are under the supervision of an Advisory Committee consisting of Cyrus Adler (Chairman), J. L. Magnes, Jacob H. Hollander, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Lee K. Frankel, representing your Committee, and Felix M. Warburg and David M. Heyman, representing the New York Foundation. The annual report of the Director is appended to this report (p. 382).

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Your Committee has kept close watch for any violations of the Civil Rights Law adopted by the New York Legislature, 1913. The Attorney-General of the State has indicated his intention to prosecute vigorously any offenders against this law. The statute has, however, been quite generally observed. A number of violations have been brought to our notice. In every case the terms of the act have been brought home to the offenders, and they have uniformly destroyed their illegal letter-heads and folders and abandoned their advertisements, and conformed to the law.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

A history of the Beilis case in Russia and an article by Dr. Julius H. Greenstone on Jewish Education in the United States are two of the special features of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5675, which, according to our agreement with the Jewish Publication Society of America since 1909, has been prepared in the office of the Committee. Dr. Joseph Jacobs, the Director of the Statistical Bureau, has also prepared for the YEAR BOOK an article on the Jewish population of the United States, in which, by several varying methods of computation, he arrives at the conclusion that on July 1, 1914, there were 2,933,374 Jews in the United States. In addition to these special features, the YEAR BOOK contains the usual lists and directories, and the Seventh Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee.

FINANCES

This year your Committee put into operation the plan for collecting funds suggested by Mr. A. Leo Weil. The members were requested to furnish the names of Jews in their districts who might agree to make contributions to the Committee. Only in District X (Maryland), however, did this method result in the collection of the entire quota. In general, out of 779 persons approached, 39 agreed to contribute annually a sum aggregating \$565.00.

The contributions from the various Districts from all sources were as follows:

District	Quota	Amount Raised ¹
I	\$200.00	\$139.00
II	200.00	145.00
III	200.00	93.00
IV	200.00	68.00
V	200.00	176.00
VI	200.00	296.00
VII	1,300.00	1,392.00
VIII	500.00	215.00
IX	900.00	1,025.00
X	300.00	328.00
XI	500.00	398.34
XII	5,000.00	4,804.00
XIII	500.00	173.00
XIV	300.00	451.00
	\$10,500.00	\$9,703.34

¹ Including all amounts received up to date of printing.

A statement of receipts and expenditures for the year follows:

INCOME	
Balance on hand, November 1, 1913.....	\$2,345.99
Membership Dues, account 1913.....	1,125.00
Membership Dues, account 1914.....	7,991.10
Advanced by Treasurer.....	250.00
	\$11,712.09
DISBURSEMENTS	
New York Office :	
Salaries	\$5,157.02
Books and Periodicals.....	186.13
Rent	325.00
Postage	328.36
Telephone and Telegraph.....	249.86
Press Clipping Service.....	120.00
Stationery and Printing :	
Sixth Annual Report.....	\$167.50
Seventh Annual Report.....	282.00
Miscellaneous	263.29
	712.79
Sundries	293.06
	7,372.22
Bureau of Statistics.....	2,000.00
American Jewish Year Book :	
Subvention to Jewish Publication Society.....	\$500.00
Sundries	76.00
	576.00
Washington Office.....	975.00
Legal Expense	234.05
Seventh Annual Meeting.....	180.50
Traveling Expenses of Members.....	164.00
Balance on hand, November 1, 1914.....	230.32
	\$11,712.09
Due Treasurer.....	\$250.00
Balance on hand.....	230.32
	\$19.68
<i>Deficit</i>	

MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with the resolution of the annual meeting, that such vacancies as were not filled by the General Committee be referred to the Executive Committee with power to elect members to fill the same, your Committee has elected during the past year the following members:

Louis Horkhelmer, Wheeling, W. Va., to fill the vacancy in District VIII.

Felix Frankfurter, Washington, D. C., to fill the vacancy in District X.

Benj. M. Marcus, Olean, N. Y., to fill one of the two vacancies in District XIII.

The removal of Mr. Frankfurter to Cambridge, Mass., has created a vacancy in District X. In addition, 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, Missouri, and another vacancy.
- District V. Idaho, Nevada, and Utah.
- District VI. Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
- District XI. New Hampshire and Vermont.
- District XIII. New York (exclusive of New York City): one vacancy.

Successors to the following members are also to be chosen:

- District III. Maurice Stern, New Orleans.
- District IV. Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock.
- District V. L. N. Rosenbaum (formerly of Seattle).
- District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit; Victor Rosewater, Omaha.
- District VII. Edwin G. Foreman; Joseph Stolz, Chicago.
- District VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati.
- District IX. William B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia.
- District X. Charles Van Leer, Seaford.
- District XIV. Joseph Goetz, Newark; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

Members at large (elected for one year only): Nathan Bijur, Herbert Friedenwald, New York; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire on January 1, 1915: Isaac W. Bernheim, Samuel Dorf, Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Mayer Sulzberger.

The Committee regrets that the removal of Mr. Lewis N. Rosenbaum, from Seattle to New York City, has necessitated his resignation from our Committee, of which he has always been a very active member.

In District XII the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, at its Convention on April 25 and 26, 1914, elected Leon Sanders and Moses Ginsberg to fill the expired terms of Bernard Drachman and Meyer Jarmulowsky.

Your Committee nominates the following for Members at Large: Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Herbert Friedenwald, and Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Moses R. Walter, of Baltimore, and Albert D. Lasker, of Chicago.

ACTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

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

Upon suggestion of Dr. Adler, the Committee considered seriatim the various topics treated in the report.

The President announced that at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the previous evening, it was unanimously decided to appropriate \$100,000 from the Emergency Trust Fund as a nucleus for the Relief Fund now being collected by the American Jewish Relief Committee organized under the auspices of this Committee.

Dr. Friedlaender recommended that the Committee use its influence to the end that the Jews of the United States observe the proclamation of neutrality issued by President Wilson. He held that the fate of the millions of Jews residing in the belligerent countries was endangered by injudicious expressions of partisanship.

The Committee also discussed the condition of the Jews in Palestine, and ways and means for the collection and distribution of relief funds now being raised.

Mr. Fulton Brylawski, of Washington, D. C., made a brief statement as to the probability of immigration legislation at the present session of Congress. He stated that it was very likely that the Burnett Bill, which was passed by the Senate at the last session, would be considered by the House of Representatives at an early date, and that there was every likelihood that it would be passed by that body. The President stated that the Committee would continue in its endeavors to prevent the enactment of a literacy test for immigrants; that, failing this, it would endeavor to secure amendments which would mitigate the hardships of such a test, and that finally, if these efforts failed, the Committee would urge the President to veto the bill.

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, 1915:

Isaac W. Bernheim	Oscar S. Straus
Samuel Dorf	Cyrus L. Sulzberger
Julius Rosenwald	Mayer Sulzberger

To fill expired terms:

District III. Maurice Stern, New Orleans, to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

District IV. Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

District V. Nathan Eckstein, Seattle, to succeed Lewis N. Rosenbaum, resigned, for term expiring 1919.

District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, and Victor Rosewater, Omaha, to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

District VII. Edwin G. Foreman and Joseph Stolz, Chicago, to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

District VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati, to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

District IX. Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia, to succeed William B. Hackenburg, resigned, for term expiring 1919.

District X. Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del., to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C., to fill vacancy, term expiring 1915.

District XIV. Joseph Goetz, Newark, and A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, to be re-elected for term expiring 1919.

At Large. Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, New York; Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge, Mass.; Herbert Friedenwald, New York; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago; Oscar S. Straus, New York; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore.

Lee K. Frankel, representing the National Conference of Jewish Charities;

Samuel C. Lamport, representing the United Synagogue.

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.

The Treasurer's report was read, and the Auditing Committee reported that it had examined the Treasurer's accounts and had found them correct.

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 report the following summary of its activities for the period since the holding of the last annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

The Kehillah is now a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, having been granted a charter by Act of Legislature on April 5, 1914. The Fifth Annual Convention of the Kehillah was held April 25 and 26, 1914. A report of its proceedings was sent to all of the members of the American Jewish Committee. The Convention elected the following members to the Executive Committee of Twenty-five: Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Moses Ginsberg, Leon Kamaiky, Louis Marshall, Leon Sanders, Joseph Silverman, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger. The following officers were elected by the Executive Committee at its first meeting: J. L. Magnes, Chairman; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Vice-Chairman; William Fischman, Treasurer; and Leon Sanders, Secretary. The Advisory Council was abolished by the Convention.

A. EDUCATION

The Bureau of Education, under the direction of Dr. S. Benderly, continues to demonstrate its unique value for the community, and is making its influence increasingly felt. It has a Department of Investigation, Collection, and Attendance, a Text-Book Department, and an Extension Department. It conducts three preparatory schools, supervises institutional schools and its affiliated Talmud Torahs, and co-operates in the training of teachers with the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary. During the past year the Bureau has aroused the interest of hundreds of Jewish high school girls in matters Jewish; these girls have been organized, and many of them are fitting themselves to become teachers of Jewish subjects, meantime making themselves helpful to the Bureau in a variety of ways. As a result of a tour made by a representative of the Bureau of Education, the Bureau is in touch with Jewish schools in forty cities in different parts of the country. These schools turn to the Bureau for text-books, methods, and advice.

B. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

1. *Vaad Horabbonim, Board of Rabbis.* At the last Convention it was resolved to make this Board independent of the Kehillah, in the belief that the organization of the Orthodox section of the community would be facilitated by such action.

2. *Provisional Synagogues.* Three provisional synagogues were conducted over the recent holidays under the auspices of the Kehillah.

3. *Ghet (Jewish Divorce).* A joint committee of the Kehillah, the Board of Rabbis, and of the National Desertion Bureau has

considered the legal problems connected with the issuance of the Jewish divorce, and is endeavoring to work out a method whereby the Rabbis may issue the decree of divorce without violating the law of the country.

4. *Milah (Circumcision)*. It is planned to constitute a board of physicians and Rabbis which should certificate competent Mohelim, in order that Jewish children may be safeguarded from the dangers of unhygienic treatment.

5. *Mikwehs (Ritual Baths)*. Investigations of a number of Mikwehs has shown them to be a menace to the public health owing to lack of proper sanitary arrangements. The Kehillah has enlisted a number of sanitarians and Rabbis to co-operate with the Department of Health as an advisory committee.

6. *Sabbath and Holiday Observance*. Difficulties are constantly arising in connection with Sabbath observance because Sabbath observers are not permitted to carry on their business on Sunday. It has hitherto been impossible to secure the passage of a much-needed law to this effect.

The usual efforts have been made to secure leave of absence from Federal and City Departments, public service corporations, etc., for Jewish employees over the high holidays. Correspondence has been had with various colleges and universities in order to have due note taken of the dates of Jewish holidays when examinations are set.

C. SOCIAL AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK

1. *Committee on Philanthropic Research*. The Kehillah is endeavoring to constitute a Committee on Philanthropic Research, which is to serve as a laboratory for the study of philanthropic needs, and for the assembling of such authoritative information as would both prevent the founding of unnecessary institutions and would show what philanthropic needs were at the present time not dealt with. A careful consideration of the merits of a federation of charities would be well within the scope of this Committee.

2. *Industrial Relations*. A Committee on Industrial Relations has been established within the Kehillah, which has two representatives, Dr. Paul Abelson and Dr. Leo Mannheimer, at work. A new trade agreement has been arranged in the fur industry, guaranteeing peace for the next two years and a half. A representative of the Kehillah has acted as Chairman of the Furriers' Conference Committee for the past two years. A tentative agreement has been drawn up in the men's and youths' clothing trade for a period of one year, which provides that the terms of a permanent collective agreement shall be worked out in the course of the year, and that in the meantime all matters in dispute shall be brought before the Clothing Trades Commission for adjustment.

3. *Employment Bureau.* The Employment Bureau handled 4599 individual cases during the year, for whom 4260 positions were found. The Bureau devotes itself especially to securing employment for those who are seriously handicapped.

4. *Protection of East Side Depositors.* Immediately after the closing of several East Side banks by the State Banking Department, the Kehillah formed a Depositors' Protective Committee, to keep in touch with the State Banking Department, in order that the depositors might be guided and their interests protected.

5. *Welfare Committee.* The Welfare Committee organized in July, 1912, has accomplished large results in dealing with vice and crime on the Lower East Side. Its unremitting and intensive work has been done in co-operation with the Police Department and other city authorities.

6. *Oriental Jews.* The most urgent need of the Oriental community is a Haham Bashi, or Chief Rabbi. The salary of the Haham Bashi is to be raised by the New York Foundation, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, the Kehillah, and the Oriental Community.

7. *Good Name of Immigrant Peoples.* A committee organized by the Kehillah, which includes representatives of all of the immigrant peoples in New York City, has secured the suppression of many objectionable advertisements, moving picture films, and theatrical performances.

8. *Jewish Court of Arbitration.* At the present time innumerable petty cases are brought before the municipal courts by Jews and Jewish organizations. In order to decrease the amount of such litigation, the Kehillah is considering the establishment of a Court of Arbitration under its own auspices. It will also be the function of this Court to ensure a measure of justice for persons who have no redress before a court of law.

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:

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The following is a summary of the work of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia during the year 1913-1914.

The Community is at present composed of 124 organizations. The fourth annual meeting was held on Sunday, November 1, 1914,

and a report of the work of the Council was presented under the following headings:

Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. At the meeting of the Executive Council, held on October 30, the following resolution was adopted:

That the President be authorized and directed to appoint six persons from among the members of the Executive Council and the delegates at large who, together with the President of the Community, shall constitute the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, with power to form rules and regulations subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

The Board was appointed, and succeeded in settling out of court three controversies relating to synagogue matters. The Community intervened in a threatened strike in the cloak and suit trade, and by the time gained through this intervention satisfactory arrangements were made by the parties in interest which averted the strike.

Education. A Jewish Education Board was formed as a result of a meeting called by the Education Committee of the Community. Some preliminary work has been done having for its object the counteracting of the influence of the missionaries, the Hebrew Sunday School Society having charge of this work. Other plans to improve the system of Jewish education in this city are now under consideration.

Kashrut. Unseemly disputes and public scandals which were rife when the Board for the Supervision of Kashrut began its work have been brought to an end. The questions of organization which were under discussion between the Rabbinical Committee and the Board have, after conference, been satisfactorily arranged, with a view to giving both the Board and the Rabbinical Committee a greater degree of autonomy. The Rabbinical Committee has under serious consideration the poultry question. Conferences were had with the abattoir proprietors and wholesale butchers as a result of which there should be no difficulty in establishing the authority of the Board and of its Rabbinical Committee; thus putting under their control the entire supply of kosher meat originating in or coming into Philadelphia. According to the President of the Rabbinical Committee, the only difficulty in the way is lack of funds. A Committee has been appointed to consider ways and means of raising the money.

Sabbath Observance. The Community has secured a list of the business establishments of the city known to keep the Sabbath, and copies were sent to various institutions and persons.

Relation with the American Jewish Committee. In accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution of the Community, the repre-

sentatives of the American Jewish Committee from Philadelphia are elected by the Executive Council. Mr. Louis E. Levy was nominated by the Council for membership in the American Jewish Committee to succeed Mr. William B. Hackenburg, whose term expires, and who declined a re-election. The Community was represented at the general meeting called by the American Jewish Committee on October 25 for the purpose of taking some action to afford relief for the Jews affected by the war, and Dr. Cyrus Adler has been nominated the delegate of the Philadelphia Community on the Committee of 100. The Community has this year again collected the quota of Philadelphia.

Respectfully submitted,
CYRUS ADLER,
President.

REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL BUREAU

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

November 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith on behalf of the Committee on the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research the first annual report of the Director of the Bureau, which has been approved by the Committee. I beg that it be brought to the attention of the Executive Committee, and through them to the membership of the American Jewish Committee.

In transmitting this report I would point out that in spite of the fact that it represents not much more than six months of active labor, the foundations for this Bureau have been very well laid. The large knowledge on Jewish statistics of the Director of the Bureau and his experience in such work have rendered it possible to create a modest organization sufficient for the ordinary needs of this Committee. Thus, for example, the scattered figures relating to Jewish immigration in the United States have been methodically brought together and part of the standing business of the Bureau will be to keep these up to date and have them ready for the Committee in any emergency. The AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK will be edited by the Bureau, the publication expenses being borne by the Jewish Publication Society of America. This volume has now become the most important public document annually issued on behalf of the Jews of the United States. Various philanthropic, educational and communal questions are in course of investigation, and the Bureau is prepared to take up special problems from time to time upon any subject within the range of our investigations. I desire to acknowledge the zeal and intelligence with which Dr. Jacobs and his assistants have in-

initiated and carried on the work during the organization period which is always difficult.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

LEE K. FRANKEL,
DAVID M. HEYMAN,
JACOB H. HOLLANDER,
J. L. MAGNES,
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER,
FELIX M. WARBURG,

(Signed) CYRUS ADLER,
Chairman.

The Secretary,
The American Jewish Committee,
New York City.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH STATISTICS

The Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research has been in existence since January 1, 1914. The necessary preliminary work was undertaken at once, but owing to various circumstances the Bureau could not be located until March 15 in the room placed generously at its disposal by the Hebrew Charities Building Association. For actual work the Bureau has only been in existence six months. During that period satisfactory progress has been made along both lines of work with which the Bureau is concerned.

One of its chief functions is to bring together in accessible form all the materials relating to the social, religious, and cultural conditions of the Jews in America, especially those which can be expressed numerically. In all quarters is found a constant need for having readily accessible all available figures bearing on the many aspects of Jewish life with which Jewish philanthropy and sociology are concerned. In order to effect that object in the most expeditious way, it was found necessary to make an entirely new classification of the topics likely to be of use for such inquiries. This was the first work on which the Bureau was engaged, and has now been completed. For much help in revising this classification, thanks are due to Dr. Adler, Dr. Frankel, Dr. Hollander, Mr. Kopf of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Mr. Mattern of The Johns Hopkins University.

A reference library numbering three hundred and twenty books and five hundred pamphlets has been collected and catalogued. A classified index has been prepared of the volumes of the *Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden*. This contains many articles throwing light upon various aspects of the subject.

Annual reports of philanthropic and other institutions often contain valuable statistical information, which, being collected from the successive volumes, would facilitate investigation into many communal problems. It was therefore thought desirable that the Bureau should sum up in convenient tables the statistical information taken in this way from the following New York institutions:

1. United Hebrew Charities.
2. Educational Alliance.
3. Hebrew Sheltering Guardian.
4. Hebrew Orphan Asylum.
5. Home for Aged Jews.
6. Jewish Protectory.
7. Beth Israel Hospital.
8. Young Men's Hebrew Association.
9. Hebrew Free Loan Association.
10. Emanu-el Sisterhood.
11. Council of Jewish Women.
12. Kehillah.

Work of this kind will be extended to other cities and to national organizations. The forty reports of the United Hebrew Charities have been gone through and the information tabulated, and work is now being done on the reports of the Educational Alliance. Information contained in other works of a more general character have also been indexed and duly classified.

The other function of such a Bureau is to assist in investigating the statistical aspects of the American Jew, which have not heretofore been adequately treated. The Bureau has fortunately been able to do much work of this kind even in the short period of its existence. All the various materials relating to the Jewish population of the United States were collected together, and a memoir prepared by the Director, which has been printed in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK for 5675, pages 339-378. It resulted from this investigation that the present Jewish population of the United States is nearly three million souls, scattered among sixteen hundred localities, all of which are enumerated in the memoir. The determination of this figure was a necessary preliminary to any satisfactory treatment of any social problems relating to the whole number of Jews of the United States. For much valuable criticism and help in preparing this memoir, the Director has to thank Dr. Adler, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mr. David M. Bressler, and Mr. Philip Cowen.

Material relating to the Jewish Immigration of the United States was also brought together and classified in tabular form for ready use. Full and elaborate tables of Jewish Immigration to the United States are now ready in accessible form at the Bureau,

and have been brought up to date, supplementing information contained in the works of Hersch and Kaplun-Kogan.

One of the most interesting problems to the philanthropic activities of the Jews of America is the federation movement. It was thought desirable to collect as much material on this point as possible, and an elaborate questionnaire was sent to forty-six federations. Replies have already been received from twenty-eight, eight of which were not in a position to fill out the questionnaire. The remaining are being communicated with, and meanwhile tabulation is proceeding with the results already obtained. For suggestions as to manner of carrying out the investigation, thanks are due to Dr. H. G. Friedman, Mr. Max Abelman of the Brooklyn Federation, and Mr. Harry Schneiderman.

Similar investigations are projected as to number of Jewish children in New York City, employment among Jewish artisans, proportion of Jewish delinquency, with special reference to the Big Brother Movement. Many exaggerated statements on these subjects have been given, and it is desirable to have material at hand for a prompt reply in case of attacks.

The Director, during a vacation tour in Europe, brought the Bureau in touch with the various London institutions having similar objects, and especially with the Berlin Bureau für Statistik der Juden, which is practically the only other institution of the kind. This Bureau is, however, more of a publication institution, and the Director made arrangements for the publication in its Zeitschrift of any material of general interest collected by this Bureau. Unfortunately, however, the conditions of war will for a time prevent this arrangement being put into effect. Thanks are due to Dr. Bruno Blau and Mr. J. Segall for courtesy they extended to the Director during his stay in Berlin.

Much assistance was given by the Bureau in the preparation of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, the whole of which will be taken over for the coming year. One of the secretaries assisted the Banking Commission appointed to investigate the conditions of the East Side banks.

Although the Bureau has only been in existence so short a time, it has already become widely known, and many applications have been made to it for help in various ways. A questionnaire was issued on behalf of the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations. Assistance was given to Mr. Margoshes of the Bureau of Education, Mr. Joseph Auerbach of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Los Angeles, Mr. Joseph Billikopf of Kansas City, Miss Hugen, lecturer on sociology, and other inquirers.

In connection with the Bureau a Committee has been formed to investigate certain aspects of Jewish charity in New York City, on which the Chairman has appointed chairman Mr. Cyrus L.

Sulzberger, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Mr. David M. Heyman, and Dr. H. G. Friedman.

The Bureau of Jewish Statistics is now sufficiently organized to undertake any piece of research in connection with the facts of Jewish life in America. Of course, for an extensive piece of work of this kind, the staff would have to be enlarged, but the skeleton is already in existence. All sociological and philanthropic work nowadays depends for its sufficiency upon the collection and expert examination of the facts of the case, mainly in statistical form. The Jewish community of America has now at its disposal an organization adapted to these purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOSEPH JACOBS,

Director.

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, 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 re-

quest 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 Committees.

3. To report promptly to the General or Executive Committees 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 Committees 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.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

DISTRICT I: Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C., \$100.00; Philip S. Henry, Asheville, S. C., \$10.00; Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C., \$10.00.

DISTRICT II: Federated Jewish Charities, through Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn., \$100.00; Morris Adler, Birmingham, Ala., \$25.00.

DISTRICT III: Isaac Kempner, Galveston, Texas, \$50.00.

DISTRICT IV: David S. Lehman, Denver, Colo., \$10.00; William Stix, St. Louis, Mo., \$10.00; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo., \$25.00.

DISTRICT V: A. Feuchtwanger, Spokane, Wash., \$10.00; Ben Selling, Portland, Ore., \$100.00.

DISTRICT VI: Henry Butzel, Detroit, Mich., \$50.00; Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn., \$50.00; Jewish Charities, Omaha, Nebr., \$50.00; Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50.00; John Baum, Green Bay, Wis., \$10.00; Simon Heller, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10.00.

DISTRICT VII: A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; Chicago Sinai Cong., Chicago, Ill., \$250.00; James Davis, Chicago, Ill., \$25.00; Louis Eisendrath, Chicago, Ill., \$25.00; Edwin G. Foreman, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; M. E. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; Max Hart, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; B. Horwich, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; Harry Livingston, Chicago, Ill., \$25.00; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., \$15.00; E. F. Meyer, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., \$500.00; Charles Shaffner, Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill., \$100.00.

DISTRICT VIII: Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, O., \$5.00; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky., \$100.00; M. H. Flarsheim, Louisville, Ky., \$10.00.

DISTRICT IX: Philadelphia Kehillah, \$900.00.

DISTRICT X: Harry Adler, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Emil Berliner, Washington, D. C., \$10.00; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md., \$25.00; Sydney M. Cone, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Isaac Davidson, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Abraham Eisenberg, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Jacob Epstein, Baltimore, Md., \$25.00; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., \$5.00; Mrs. Jane Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Julius Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Isaac Hamburger & Son,

Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; * David Hutzler, Baltimore, Md., \$25.00; A. Ray Katz, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Benno Kohn, Baltimore, Md., \$15.00; Martha F. Lauer (Mrs. Leon), Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; William Levy, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Henry Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del., \$5.00; Moses R. Walter, Baltimore, Md., \$25.00; Milton F. Westheimer, Baltimore, Md., \$10.00; Hiram Wiesenfeld, 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): Alex. Alexander, \$10.00; Reuben Arkush, \$10.00; Charles L. Bernheim, \$5.00; Nathan Bijur, \$100.00; Simon Borg, \$100.00; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, \$100.00; A. Erlanger, \$10.00; Joseph B. Greenhut, \$100.00; Daniel Guggenheim, \$1,000.00; 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 Saloman, \$100.00; Mortimer L. Schiff, \$150.00; Jacob H. Schiff, \$1,000.00; Isaac N. Seligman, \$150.00; 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: Isaac Adler, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.00; J. J. Bakrow, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.00; L. L. Ettenheimer, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.00; J. L. Garson, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.00; Abram J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y., \$25.00; * Max Lowenthal, Rochester, N. Y., \$50.00; Julius M. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.00; Sol. Wile, Rochester, N. Y., \$10.00.

DISTRICT XIV: H. J. Cohen, New Castle, Pa., \$10.00; Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$150.00; Joseph Goetz, Newark, N. J., \$25.00; D. C. Greenwald, Bradford, Pa., \$5.00; Max Hertz, Newark, N. J., \$5.00; Joseph H. Rubin, McKeesport, Pa., \$10.00; L. Schlesinger, Newark, N. J., \$10.00; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$150.00.

* Deceased.