

JEWS IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Henry Mayer Goldfogle, Democrat, of New York City, was born in New York, May 23, 1856. He is the son of Mayer Goldfogle and Hannah Herz; was educated in the New York public schools and at Townsend's College; admitted to the bar when twenty-one, after having passed the examination at the head of his class; elected justice of the fifth district court of New York in 1887, and re-elected in 1893 without opposition; became one of the judges of the municipal court of New York in 1888; retired from the bench on January 1, 1900, to resume the practice of law; during twelve years of judicial service he enjoyed the creditable record of having been reversed in but two cases; drafted and secured the enactment of a law by the State Legislature which allows an execution against the body to issue against a delinquent debtor on a judgment in favor of a working woman for services performed by her; is the author of the present law in the State of New York providing for an expeditious remedy to collect judgments obtained by laborers, mechanics, and other wage-earners for wages earned or labor performed; served several terms as grand president of District No. 1, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and is one of the judges of the court of appeals of that order; is prominently identified with many of the leading fraternal organizations, clubs, and societies in his city and with several financial institutions; was for years a governor of the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Yonkers. Is now a director of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, vice-president of Temple Rodeph Shalom, and a member of the advisory committee of the Educational Alliance. Has been delegate to almost every State Convention since he attained his majority; in 1892 was an alternate to the national Democratic convention, and in 1896 a delegate to the national Democratic convention; was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, 1900; the Fifty-eighth, 1902; and the Fifty-ninth, 1904. Author and secured the adoption by Congress, on April 21, 1904, of the resolution respecting Russia's refusal to honor American passports held by Jews, the basis of the request by the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg for the abrogation of restriction or for a new treaty, and probably the cause of the recent recommendation (May 27, 1905) of the passport commission, approved by the Council of the Russian Empire, of the universal recognition of foreign passports.

Julius Kahn, Republican, of San Francisco, Cal., was born at Kuppenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, February 28, 1861.

He is the son of Herman Kahn and Jeanette Weil. He removed with his parents to California in 1866, and was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, having been a member of the class of 1878 of the Boys' High School. After leaving school, he entered the theatrical profession, which he followed for ten years, playing with Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Tomaso Salvini, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Clara Morris, and other well-known "stars." In 1890 he returned to San Francisco and began to study law. In 1892 he was elected to the legislature of the State of California, serving during the thirtieth session. In July, 1893, he was elected secretary to the finance committee of the California Midwinter International Exhibition. In January, 1894, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, re-elected to the Fifty-seventh and to the Fifty-ninth, as Representative from the Fourth District of California. He served as a member of the following Congressional Committees: on the Judiciary, on Immigration and Naturalization, on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and on Memorial Exercises to the late President McKinley.

Lucius Nathan Littauer, Republican, of Gloversville, was born January 20, 1859, in that city. He is the son of Nathan Littauer and Harriet Sporborg. Removed to New York, in 1865; was educated there until he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1878; immediately engaged in the glove manufacturing business of his father at Gloversville, to which he succeeded in 1882, and is at present engaged extensively therein; was elected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth; director of National and State Banks and Trust Companies; president and director of manufacturing corporations; president of the Glove Trade Association; founder and executive manager of the Nathan Littauer Hospital at Gloversville.

Adolph Meyer, Democrat, of New Orleans, was born October 19, 1842; was a student at the University of Virginia until 1862, during which year he entered the Confederate army and served until the close of the war on the staff of Brigadier-General John S. Williams, of Kentucky, holding finally the position of assistant adjutant-general; at the close of the war returned to Louisiana, and has been engaged largely in the culture of cotton and sugar since; has also been engaged in commercial and financial pursuits in the city of New Orleans; was elected colonel of the First Regiment of Louisiana State National Guard in 1879, and in 1881 was appointed brigadier-general to command the First Brigade, embracing all the uniformed corps of the State; was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth.

Isidor Rayner, United States Senator-elect from Maryland, was born April 11, 1850, at Baltimore, Md. He is the son of William S. Rayner. He was educated at the University of Virginia, Academic and Law Departments; was a student in the law office of Messrs. Brown and Brune, Baltimore; elected member of the Maryland Legislature in 1878; was acting chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the session; returned to the practice of law until 1886, when he was elected State Senator, again working on the Judiciary Committee and taking a leading part in debates; was elected to Congress in 1886, and has served three terms in Congress since, each time receiving unanimous nomination; declined nomination for a fourth term; served upon the Committees of Foreign Affairs, Coinage, Weights and Measures, and Commerce; was chairman of the Committee on Organization, conducting the contest for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Bill; elected attorney-general of Maryland, 1899; conducted canvass with Vice-President Stevenson in the Eastern States in Cleveland campaigns; was leading counsel for Rear Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry.