

EVENTS IN 5675

JULY 1, 1914, TO MAY 31, 1915

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. UNITED STATES

PAGE

I. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS.....	203
II. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS	
Bible in Schools; Religious Exercises in Schools; Sunday Laws; Facilities for Jewish Religious Observance; Miscellaneous	203
III. EUROPEAN WAR	206
IV. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE	
Anniversaries; Activity of Organizations; Other Events	203
Synagogues and Homes of Societies Dedicated.....	211
V. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	214
VI. NECROLOGY	218

B. FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology	223
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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

I. GENERAL EVENTS	224
II. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	224
III. NECROLOGY	224
IV. EUROPEAN WAR	
Events Affecting Jews; Towns Destroyed; Decorations; Promotions; Necrology.....	225

BELGIUM	PAGE
Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology; European War	228
BRAZIL	
Appointments, Honors, and Elections.....	228
BULGARIA	228
CANADA	
General Events Affecting Jews; Jewish Communal Life; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology; European War.....	229
CHINA	229
DENMARK	229
EGYPT	
Necrology; European War.....	230
ENGLAND	276
FIJI ISLANDS	
Appointments, Honors, and Elections.....	230
FRANCE	
I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS.....	230
II. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	231
III. NECROLOGY	231
IV. EUROPEAN WAR	
Events Affecting Jews; Decorations; Promotions; Necrology	231
GERMANY	
I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS.....	233
II. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE	
General	233
III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	234
IV. NECROLOGY	234
V. EUROPEAN WAR	
Decorations; Promotions; Necrology	235
GREECE	
Appointments, Honors, and Elections.....	238

INDIA	PAGE
Necrology	238
ITALY	
General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology	238
MOROCCO	239
NETHERLANDS	
General; Appointments, Honors, and Elections; Necrology	239
PALESTINE	273
PORTUGAL	
Appointments, Honors, and Elections.....	240
ROUMANIA	
General	240
RUSSIA	
I. PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION	
Attacks on Jews	241
Blood Accusation	241
Duma Discussion and Legislation.....	242
Boycott of Jews in Poland.....	243
Expulsions and Domiciliary Restrictions.....	244
Industrial and Professional Restrictions.....	246
Suppression of Zionist Propaganda.....	248
Educational Restrictions	248
Other Forms of Repression.....	251
II. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS	
Finland	252
Miscellaneous	253
III. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE.....	255
IV. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	255
V. NECROLOGY	256
VI. EUROPEAN WAR	
General Events Affecting Jews; Towns Destroyed; Decorations; Promotions; Necrology.....	257
SERVIA	
European War; Appointments, Honors, and Elections.	272

SWITZERLAND	PAGE
European War	272
TURKEY	
I. TURKEY (EXCEPT PALESTINE)	
General; European War.....	272
II. PALESTINE	
General Events Affecting Jews; European War.....	273
III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	275
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Appointments, Honors, and Elections; European War..	275
UNITED KINGDOM	
I. GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS	276
II. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE.....	277
III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS.....	277
IV. NECROLOGY	278
V. EUROPEAN WAR	
Events Affecting Jews; Decorations; Promotions; Necrology	279

A

UNITED STATES

I

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

JULY 17. Representative Jefferson M. Levy (N. Y.) introduces bill providing for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a monument to Uriah P. Levy.—DECEMBER 16. Senator Charles S. Thomas (Colo.) introduces amendment to Immigration Bill advocated by Louis Marshall, exempting from literacy test aliens who are seeking United States to escape religious persecution. Amendment precipitates discussion on question as to whether Russian persecution of Jews is due to religious or racial antagonism.—JANUARY. Numerous resolutions of protest against the passage of the Immigration Bill adopted at public meetings in all parts of the country.—1. United States Senate passes Immigration Bill containing literacy test by vote of 50 to 7.—22. Hearing at Washington, D. C., by President Wilson on Immigration Bill. Delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York; Representative Sabath, of Chicago, and Representative Goldfogle, of New York.—28. President Wilson vetoes Burnett Immigration Bill because of literacy test.

II

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS:—DECEMBER 29. Nashville, Tenn., Board of Education decides to compel the reading by teachers of a chapter of the Bible every morning in every "room and hall" of every public school in the city.—JANUARY 25. Nashville, Tenn.: State Senator Ike Stevens of Dyer County introduces bill providing for daily reading of Bible in public schools.—MARCH 22. Louisiana Supreme Court decides that ordinance making compulsory reading of Bible in public schools of Caddo Parish is unconstitutional.—25. Bills providing for reading of Bible in public schools introduced in Ohio Legislature. Ohio Rabbinical Association and Central Conference of American Rabbis oppose bills.—APRIL 5. In Vermont Legislature, bill for reading Bible in public schools

defeated.—8. Caddo, Louisiana, Board of School Directors decide against Bible reading in public schools of parish.—Cincinnati, O.: Union Board of High Schools go on record as opposed to reading of Bible in public schools.—16. Lansing, Mich.: Senate rejects bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools of the State.—21. Albany, N. Y.: State Senate passes bill, 27 to 18, for reading Bible in public schools.—26. Albany, N. Y.: Bill providing for reading of Bible in public schools defeated.—New Jersey: Bill to compel reading of Bible in public schools passes House of Representatives.—MAY 3. Ohio: Consideration of the Totman-Hines Bill (see Mch. 22), compelling reading of Bible in public schools, indefinitely postponed.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS:—AUGUST 7. At Brown University, Providence, R. I., daily chapel attendance is made compulsory for all students.—SEPTEMBER 18. Los Angeles, Cal.: Rabbi S. Hecht demands of State Superintendent of Public Instruction that some verses of a sectarian religious character be eliminated from the school readers in use throughout the State.—NOVEMBER 5. Rochester, N. Y.: Movement instituted in the public schools to devote half a day each week to the teaching of religion, pupils to be taught by teachers of their own faith.—DECEMBER 24. Boston, Mass.: Jewish children excused from participating in Christmas exercises in public schools.

SUNDAY LAWS:—AUGUST 20. New York City: In Fourth District Police Court, Abr. L. Saruya, electrician, arrested for violating Sunday Law, discharged because he observes Jewish Sabbath.—FEBRUARY 12. Albany, N. Y.: State Senator Irving J. Joseph introduces bill to permit those who observe Saturday as the Sabbath Day to work on Sunday.—Brockton, Mass.: Mayor refuses to permit Young Men's Hebrew Association to hold a Sunday concert for benefit of the Jewish war sufferers.—13. Bill introduced in Massachusetts Legislature to permit Jews who observe Saturday as the Sabbath to work on Sunday.

FACILITIES FOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE:—NOVEMBER 20. Chicago, Ill.: Board of Education adopts following rule: "No deduction shall be made from the salary of a teacher of the Jewish faith who may be absent on any day which the Governor of the State of Illinois proclaims a religious holiday for those of the Jewish faith."—DECEMBER 11. Philadelphia, Pa.: Municipal Court, in case of *Felsh vs. Tonkin*, upholds authority of Rabbis and of the Vaad Ha-Kashruth in libel case.—JANUARY 29. Nathan D. Shapiro, New York Legislature, introduces bill making it a misdemeanor to falsely represent food as Kosher; signed April 10, becoming operative from September 1.—APRIL 1. Gov-

ernor Whitman, New York, signs Lockwood-Shapiro bill making it a misdemeanor to falsely represent meat as Kosher.—2. Chicago, Ill.: Because municipal elections fall on Passover, Election Board permits polling place officials to mark ballots for Jews.—MAY 7. Utica, N. Y.: Establishment of a co-operative Jewish market, because of continually advancing price of Kosher meat.

MISCELLANEOUS:—JULY 2. Speaking before Sociological Conference on racial prejudice against Jews, Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University denies that Jews are a race.—AUGUST 24. New York City, East Side: State Banking Department closes private banks of M. and L. Jarmulowsky, Adolf Mandel, and Max Kobre. Committee organized by New York Kehillah to represent the depositors of these banks.—SEPTEMBER 1. Cyrus Adler, chairman of Jewish Community of Philadelphia, to avert strike in ladies' garment industry, invites Mayer Sulzberger, John Wanamaker, N. T. Folwell, John Mitchell, and Jacob D. Lit to arbitrate differences between employers and workers in ladies' garment industry.—OCTOBER 9. Jefferson Levy offers to place Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, at disposal of American people.—JANUARY 16. United Hebrew Trades Union of New York votes to furnish free meals to unemployed members of the affiliated unions.—19. New York City: Kehillah calls conference on unemployment; resolution adopted that Kehillah make investigation into extent of unemployment among Jews of this city and its effect upon them.—30. Anti-defamation League of America adopts resolution condemning Jewish political clubs.—MARCH 12. A. C. Stein introduces bill in Pennsylvania Legislature making it a misdemeanor for hotels, boarding houses, and other places of resort to advertise or to issue printed matter stating that they exclude persons because of any religion or race.—16. Dedication of Julius Rosenwald Hall, presented to Chicago University by Julius Rosenwald, for research in geology and geography.—19. New York City: East Side Protective Association suggests establishment of Court of Education, where East Side shopkeepers and peddlers may be instructed in laws governing their affairs.—APRIL 15. New York City: Dedication of Isidor and Ida Straus Memorial fountain, at Straus Park.—23. Harry Plotz, bacteriologist of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, succeeds in isolating typhus fever bacillus.—30. Joseph I. Gorfinkle, rabbi, Mount Vernon, N. Y., brings about establishment of school courts for trial of young delinquents; the Juvenile Court to be last resort.—MAY 11. Senator Salus, of Philadelphia, introduces into Pennsylvania State Senate resolution urging equal rights for Jews in Russia.—29. Stadium presented by Adolph Lewisohn to the College of the City of New York dedicated.

III

EUROPEAN WAR

AUGUST 4. Adolf Kraus, president of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, cables to foreign lodges to aid all stranded American members.—13. Representatives of three hundred thousand Jews connected with the United Hebrew Trades adopt peace memorial, which is sent to President Wilson.—15. London cablegram to Jewish Morning Journal states that London Times criticised the Yiddish daily newspapers of New York for sympathizing with Germany.—21. New York City: Special committee organized for relief for Galician Jews.—Rabbi Bernard Drachman, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, composes prayer for use in affiliated synagogues during the continuance of war.—Representative Clyde Kelly (Pa.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 507) directing the Secretary of State to inform the House of Representatives as to arrangements for transmitting relief funds to Jews in belligerent countries.—28. Hon. Oscar S. Straus, in appeal for emancipation of Russian Jews, says that sympathy with the allies would be much greater but for illiberal policy of Russia.—30. New York City: Conference of American Zionists appoints a Provisional Committee, with Louis D. Brandeis as chairman, to take over work of Berlin Actions Comité, discontinued on account of war. Appeal for funds for this purpose results in pledges and contributions amounting to thirty-four thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand dollars being pledged by Nathan Straus.—31. Executive Committee of American Jewish Committee, requested by Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, to raise fifty thousand dollars for relief of Jews of Palestine, appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars upon offer of Jacob H. Schiff to contribute twelve thousand five hundred dollars; Federation of American Zionists agrees to secure the balance.—SEPTEMBER 29. Independent Order of B'nai B'rith appeals for funds on behalf of its lodges in Austria, Germany, and the Orient.—OCTOBER 4. New York City: Central Relief Committee for sufferers from the European War formed.—9. American Jewish Committee invites national organizations to send delegates to conference to consider organization of a general relief committee.—Alexander von Nuber, Austrian Consul-General at New York, publishes communication addressed to the American Jewish Committee which he received from the Israelitische Allianz, Vienna, asking aid for Jewish refugees in Austria.—25. New York City: Conference of National Jewish organizations, under auspices of American Jewish Committee, appoints committee comprising Louis D. Brandeis, Harry Fischel, Meyer London, Julian W. Mack, and Oscar S. Straus, to nominate committee of one hundred repre-

sentatives of all national organizations to raise and administer relief fund for war sufferers.—NOVEMBER 15. New York City: At Hebrew Technical School for Girls, meeting of representatives of Jewish organizations forms general committee to raise funds for war sufferers.—20. New York City: Jewish Daily News receives cablegram from Stockholm, Sweden, that special messenger from Russian Poland reports many outrages upon the Russian Jews by Poles.—22. Roumanian lodges and organizations meet and protest against reception of Roumanian envoys who will seek a loan for their Government.—27. State Department informs the American Jewish Committee it has received assurances from the Turkish Government stating that it will not expel Russian Jews, but will permit them to become naturalized Turkish subjects *en bloc*.—DECEMBER 4. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., pledges one thousand dollars a month, during the continuance of the war, toward the Zionist Emergency Fund.—Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, in letter to Herman Bernstein, editor of the Day, New York, denies reports that German troops in Russian Poland had been guilty of barbarities against Jewish population.—11. In dispatch to State Department, Consul Glazebrook, Jerusalem, suggests sending a food-ship for relief of population of Palestine, where suffering is intense.—American Jewish Relief Committee receives cablegram from Jewish Colonization Association, Petrograd, asking for funds for relief of Jews in war zone.—27. Grant of one hundred thousand dollars for relief of Jews of Russia, Poland, and Galicia voted by Executive Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee.—JANUARY 5. Great Britain and Turkey consent to permit food and supplies for relief of sufferers to be sent to Palestine.—29. Louis Marshall, chairman of American Jewish Relief Committee, receives telegram from William J. Bryan, Secretary of State: "Americans brought from Palestine to Alexandria being provided with transportation; six thousand foreign Jewish refugees from Palestine, four thousand destitute, arrive in Alexandria. Local Jewish community being given slight assistance, except that French, Russian, and British consulates provide food and Government and municipality homes; large numbers are still expected, and funds for relief will be urgently needed."—FEBRUARY 5. Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs arranges through Department of State to have the American consulate at Alexandria act as a depository and distribution agency for Americans who desire to send money to their relatives in Palestine.—19. United States Navy Department places at disposal of American Jewish Relief Committee space on naval collier, Vulcan, for sending of food and medicine to Palestine.—[End]. Schmarja Lewin, member of Inner Actions Comité, now in New York, reports to Federation of American Zionists the receipt of trustworthy information that, contrary to rumors published, the property of

Jews in Palestine has not been confiscated, and that there have been no excesses against the Jews by the local population. Anglo-Palestine Bank is to reopen. Government of Turkey repudiates unfriendly acts against individual Zionists committed by local officials, and institutes investigation. Government issues instructions that even Jews who have not become Ottoman subjects shall be permitted to remain in Palestine.—MARCH 1. American Jewish Relief Committee receives cablegram from Jewish Colonization Association, Petrograd, stating that Jewish needs are enormous and daily increasing; tens of thousands of refugees coming from Poland. In Galicia official permission secured to organize relief.—14. United States collier Vulcan sails from Philadelphia with one thousand tons of food and supplies purchased by and donated to the American Jewish Relief Committee for Palestine. Stop made at Alexandria, Egypt, Apl. 15, and seventy additional tons taken on by special permission.—American Jewish Relief Committee appropriates one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars as follows: Fifty-five thousand dollars for Galician refugees in Austria and Hungary; fifty thousand dollars for German Poland; fifty thousand dollars for Russian Poland.—26. Austrian Embassy issues list of atrocities perpetrated upon Galician Jews by Russian forces.—APRIL 25. New York City: At annual convention of Jewish Community (Kehillah), subcommittee on report of American Jewish Committee recommends that report be approved, but that the Convention recommends the holding of an American Jewish Congress. Convention votes to postpone discussion of subject for one month.—MAY 21. American Jewish Relief Committee appeals for Poland. Cable received by the Rockefeller Foundation, from its commissioners in Poland, states: "Conditions in Poland are much worse than the worst in Belgium or Northern France, and the population is now actually starving. The most urgent need for outside aid is for the Jewish population."—28. Washington, D. C.: State Department, in a letter to Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, requests co-operation of Committee in ascertaining the whereabouts and coming to the relief of Galician Jews whose relatives here apply for aid to State Department.—[End.] Ohio: William J. Klein introduces, in House of Representatives, and Louis P. Pink in Senate, preamble and resolution requesting the United States Government to advocate emancipation of Jews in belligerent countries.

IV

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—SEPTEMBER 30. Zion Congregation, Chicago, Ill., celebrates golden jubilee.—OCTOBER 9. Jewish Review

and Observer, of Cleveland, O., celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.—NOVEMBER 5. Newark, N. J.: Hebrew Ladies' Immediate Relief Society celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.—JANUARY 23. Hebrew Relief Society, Kansas City, Mo., celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.—MARCH 13. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Baron de Hirsch Fund in America.—21. New York City: Educational Alliance celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.—30. Rev. Wm. Armhold, Philadelphia, Pa., celebrates half century of his ministry with Congregation Keneseth Israel.—APRIL 11. New York City: Seventieth anniversary of foundation of Temple Emanu-El.—23. Akron, O.: Temple Israel celebrates golden jubilee.—MAY 16. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Congregation Beth Israel Anshe Emeth celebrates tenth anniversary.—30. Philadelphia, Pa.: Jewish Hospital celebrates golden jubilee.

ACTIVITY OF ORGANIZATIONS:—JULY 2-7. Detroit, Mich.: Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of Central Conference of American Rabbis, Moses J. Gries presiding, adopts suggestion of Solomon Foster, Newark, N. J., that name of schools be changed from Sunday Schools to religious schools; adopts resolutions, (1) To protest against distinctively sectarian celebration, by municipalities, of Christmas; (2) Christians related by marriage to Jews may be buried in Jewish cemeteries if there is no sectarian service at the grave and no Christian symbol on the monuments; (3) Appoints committee to harmonize the civil laws of the States with the Mosaic laws relating to marriage and divorce.—17. New York Board of Jewish Ministers incorporated.—AUGUST 31. American Jewish Committee appropriates two thousand five hundred dollars towards an orphan asylum at Sofia, Bulgaria, for the Jewish orphans of Balkan War.—DECEMBER 3. At seventh triennial convention of the Council of Jewish Women, after withdrawal of Sadie American as Executive Secretary, resolutions adopted of appreciation of her work and of endeavor to secure the retaining of her services in the Department of Immigrant Aid.—JANUARY 21. Chicago, Ill.: Biennial Convention of National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods adopts resolution that the Union establish an Inter-Congregational Membership, entitling members to a seat in any synagogue of the Union.—Chicago Association of Jewish Women rejoins the Council of Jewish Women.—FEBRUARY 5. Worcester, Mass.: Annual meeting of District 1, Grand Lodge B'nai B'rith. Resolutions adopted: (1) That at close of European War a congress of representatives of national and international Jewish organizations of the world be held to consider the situation of the Jew in connection with the peace negotiations; (2) Thanking President Wilson for vetoing the Burnett Immigration Bill; (3) That a committee be appointed to devise means for relief of Jewish residents of New York who may be in distress.—

MARCH 5. Boston, Mass.: Boston Section, Council of Jewish Women, decides to rejoin National body.—Washington, D. C., Savannah, Ga., and Youngstown, O.: Seceded sections of Council of Jewish Women rejoin the National organization.—7. American Jewish Committee appropriates five thousand dollars for the International Pro-Falasha Committee.—21. Federation of Roumanian Jews of America, at meeting, registers formal protest against Roumania's violation of the Berlin treaty of 1878 with respect to the Jews.—APRIL 19. Seceded Toledo Section of Council of Jewish Women rejoins National organization.—23. Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations incorporated by New York State Legislature.—25. New York City: Jewish Community (Kehillah) at annual convention adopts resolutions: (1) Creating Board of Jewish Education, consisting of twenty-five, with power to collect and administer a Jewish Education Fund, to help schools of city to work out the problem of Jewish education upon a self-supporting basis. (2) Appointment of one hundred prominent orthodox persons to organize orthodox congregations of New York City into a federation, to co-operate with rabbis and supervise and enforce the Kosher law.—MAY 3-5. San Francisco, Cal.: Tenth Constitutional Convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith adopts resolutions, (1) creating a Social Service Bureau, under direction of the Executive Committee; (2) imposing a per capita tax on all members for an emergency charity fund, to be administered by the district lodges.—9. Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs adopts resolution urging the convening of an American Jewish Congress "at the proper time and on a democratic basis."—10. Bureau of Industry of New York Kehillah satisfactorily terminates the strike of fur workers, Newark, N. J.; four hundred men return to work.—23. New York City: Kehillah at adjourned convention adopts resolution expressing itself in favor of "the idea of holding a conference of delegates from Jewish societies throughout the country, chosen by their membership, for the sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as it affects our brethren in belligerent lands," and recommends to the American Jewish Committee that it hold a special meeting of its members, with all convenient dispatch, to consider the advisability of calling a conference of the character favored by this convention.—New York City: At annual meeting of American Branch of Alliance Israélite Universelle, Richard Gottheil criticises action of Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden in matter of Haifa Technicum.—24. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, at annual convention, adopts resolutions approving President Wilson's attitude on Lusitania incident.—30-31. Federation of Russian Polish Hebrews of America, at seventh annual convention, adopts resolutions opposing further restriction of immigration, and favor-

ing an American Jewish Congress, to help Jews of Europe and to protest against persecution.

OTHER EVENTS:—JULY 17. Jewish Salem Relief Committee, formed of representatives of the national Jewish organizations, appeals for funds for relief of Jewish victims at Salem, Mass., fire.—NOVEMBER 9. New York City: Temple Emanu-El approves suggestion of Joseph Silverman that the temple be open for rest, meditation, and prayer, daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and that a noonday service be held.—13. New York City: Congregation Shearith B'nai Israel abolishes family pews.—FEBRUARY 14. New York City: Hebrew Veterans of the Spanish War present to Hebrew Orphan Asylum memorial tablet struck from bronze of the battleship Maine.—MARCH 25. New York City: Loan fund for benefit of depositors of closed East Side banks established; trustees are Felix Adler, Julius Goldman, Mortimer L. Schiff, Bernard Semel, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital, Nov. 1, 1914.

CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND.—Sinai Congregation, Sept. 13, 1914.

COLORADO

DENVER.—Samuel Grabfelder Medical Building of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Jan. 10, 1915.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY.—Hebrew Institute, Nov. 15, 1914.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue, Feb. 21, 1915.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Hebrew Home for the Aged, Oct. 25, 1914.
Young Women's Hebrew Association, Jan. 10, 1915.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Feb. 16, 1915.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Agudath Achim Anshe Sfard Synagogue, Jan. 10, 1915.

MARYLAND

- BALTIMORE.—Beth Israel Synagogue, Jan. 24, 1915.
Hebrew Hospital Memorial Maternity Building, Apl. 18, 1915.
Independent Order B'rith Sholom, Jan. 31, 1915.

MASSACHUSETTS

- BOSTON.—Congregation Tifereth Israel, Feb. 7, 1915.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, West End, Apl. 25, 1915.
CHELSEA.—Congregation Tzemach Tzedek Anshe Lebavitz, Feb. 21, 1915.
DORCHESTER.—Congregation Hadrath Kadesh, Mch. 14, 1915.
EAST SAUGUS.—Ahawath Shalom Synagogue, July 26, 1914.
EVERETT.—B'nai Israel Synagogue, Oct. 11, 1914.
MAPLEWOOD.—Temple Tifereth Israel, Jan. 3, 1915.
SALEM.—Sons of Jacob Synagogue, Sept. 13, 1914.
SPRINGFIELD.—Hebrew Free School, Nov. 1, 1914.
TAUNTON.—Agudath Achim Synagogue, Sept. 7, 1914.

MICHIGAN

- DETROIT.—Phoenix Country Club, Sept. 7, 1914.

MINNESOTA

- MINNEAPOLIS.—Talmud Torah, Feb. 28, 1915.
ST. PAUL.—Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, Oct., 1914.

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS.—United Hebrew Temple Annex, Sept. 8, 1914.

NEW JERSEY

- ATLANTIC CITY.—Beth Israel Synagogue, July 25, 1914.
Rodef Shalom Synagogue, Sept. 13, 1914.
GLEN RIDGE.—Congregation Guardian of the Faith, Nov. 15, 1914.
HOBOKEN.—Star of Israel Synagogue, May 16, 1915.
JERSEY CITY.—Agudath Sholom Synagogue, May 16, 1915.
PASSAIC.—Hebrew Institute, Dec. 13, 1914.

NEW YORK

- BUFFALO.—Home for the Aged, May 1, 1915.
Jewish Community Building, Oct. 11, 1914.
MOUNT VERNON.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept. 13, 1914.
NEW YORK CITY
Brooklyn and Queens.—Adath Israel Synagogue, Coney Island, Nov. 8, 1914.
Beth Elohim (Keap Street Temple), rededicated, Mch. 26, 1915.
Brooklyn Jewish Institute, Mch. 21, 1915.

- Children's Haven of Temple Israel, Far Rockaway, Sept., 1914.
Keshet Achim Synagogue, Sept. 6, 1914.
Mishken Israel Hebrew Free School, Jamaica, Nov. 8, 1914.
Synagogue Ohel Moshe (Williamsburg), Dec. 13, 1914.
Manhattan and the Bronx.—Bronx Federation of Jewish Charities Day Nursery, Oct. 18, 1914.
Daughters of Israel of Harlem, Annex, May 2-4, 1915.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Dispensary, Nov. 3, 1914.
Young Women's Hebrew Association, Nov. 22, 1914.
ROCHESTER.—Jewish Sheltering Home, Sept. 13, 1914.
ROCKVILLE CENTER.—B'nai Shalom Synagogue, May 2, 1915.
SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Shaarey Tefilah Synagogue, July 12, 1914.
SYRACUSE.—Pooley Tsedek Synagogue, Sept. 13, 1914.
Jewish Social Institute, Nov. 29, 1914.

OHIO

- CINCINNATI.—Jewish Center, Dec. 12, 1914.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, Sept. 27, 1914.
CLEVELAND.—Commonwealth Club, Sept. 10, 1914.
LIMA.—Temple Beth Israel, Feb. 7, 1915.
TOLEDO.—B'nai Israel Synagogue, Sept. 6, 1914.

OREGON

- PORTLAND.—B'nai B'rith Lodge Community Building, Oct., 1914.

PENNSYLVANIA

- BEAVER FALLS.—Agudas Achim Synagogue, Sept. 6, 1914.
CHESTER.—Ahavath Israel Cemetery, Sept. 27, 1914.
EAGLEVILLE.—Philadelphia Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives, Oct. 4, 1914.
ERIE.—B'nai B'rith Orphanage, Aug. 30, 1914.
HOMESTEAD.—Rodef Sholem Synagogue, Sept. 6, 1914.
MCKEESPORT.—B'nai Israel Synagogue, Oct. 11, 1914.
PHILADELPHIA.—Benedict Gimbel Memorial School, Jan., 1915.
Benjamin F. Teller Memorial Synagogue, Jan. 30, 1915.
Beth Jacob Synagogue, May 16, 1915.
Jewish Hospital Medical Building, Mch. 14, 1915.
Northern Free Loan Association, Oct. 25, 1914.
Sons of Israel Synagogue, Sept. 13, 1914.
POTTSVILLE.—Oheb Zedek Synagogue, Aug. 30, 1914.

TENNESSEE

- KNOXVILLE.—Temple Beth-El, Sept. 20, 1914.
MEMPHIS.—Baron Hirsch Synagogue, May 2, 1915.

TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO.—Council of Jewish Women's Kindergarten, Oct. 5, 1914.

WEST VIRGINIA

KIMBALL.—Beth Jacob Congregation, Aug. 23, 1914.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—Mount Sinai Hospital, Nov., 1914.

V

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAMSON, ISIDOR, New York City, appointed Clinical Professor of Neurology at New York University and Bellevue Hospital, Feb., 1915.

ADLER, SIMON L., Rochester, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

ALEXANDER, MOSES, Boise, Idaho, elected Governor, Nov. 3, 1914.

APPELT, LOUIS, —, S. C., re-elected State Senator, Nov. 3, 1914.

ARANOW, FRANK, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

BACHARACH, ISAAC, Atlantic City, N. J., elected to House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1914.

BERNSTEIN, J. SIDNEY, New York City, elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

BERNSTEIN, MAURICE, Cleveland, O., appointed, by Governor, Municipal Court Judge, Dec., 1914.

BICK, LOUIS R., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed, by President, United States District Attorney, Jan. 30, 1915.

BLOCK, D. MAURICE, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

BRENNER, JACOB, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Delegate-at-large to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.—Appointed chairman of Committee on Corporations of State Constitutional Convention, Apl., 1915.

BURKAN, NATHAN, New York City, elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

BUXBAUM, ISIDOR, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

CARO, MAURICE, Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

CASTLEMAN, PHILIP, Boston, Mass., appointed, by Mayor, Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Boston Board of Health, Mch., 1915.

CUTLER, HARRY, Providence, R. I., appointed, by Governor, chairman of State Immigration Commission, Aug., 1914.

DINKELSPIEL, H. G. W., San Francisco, Cal., appointed Consul-General and legal adviser of Siam, May, 1915.

EINSTEIN, LEWIS, New York, sent by President to Turkey, to assist Ambassador Morgenthau, Mch. 13, 1915.

EISNER, MARK, New York City, elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.—Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, Mch. 3, 1915.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAHAM, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

ETTETSON, SAMUEL A., Chicago, Ill., re-elected State Senator, Nov. 3, 1914.

EVANS, WILLIAM S., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

FEINBERG, AARON A., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

FERTIG, MOSES M., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

FINKELSTEIN, NATHAN B., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

FISHBERG, MAURICE, New York City, appointed Clinical Professor of Tuberculosis at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital, Feb., 1915.

FLEXNER, SIMON, New York City, awarded degree of Sc. D., by Brown University, Oct. 15, 1914.

FOREMAN, MILTON J., commander of First Cavalry, I. N. G., elected commander-in-chief of the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, May 14-15, 1915.

FRANK, JULIUS, Ogdensburg, N. Y., elected Mayor, Nov. 3, 1914.

FRIEDLAND, WALTER M., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

FROMBERG, JOSEPH, Charleston, S. C., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

GODSCHAUX, EDMOND, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected President of County Records Association of California, Mch., 1915.

GOLDBERG, MARK, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

GOLDWASSER, I. E., New York City, appointed District Superintendent of Public Schools, Sept., 1914.

GOODHART, S. P., New York City, appointed Assistant Professor of Neurology at College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, Feb., 1915.

GOODMAN, CHAS., appointed Clinical Professor of Surgery at New York University and Bellevue Hospital, Feb., 1915.

GREENHUT, ADOLPH, Pensacola, Fla., re-elected Mayor, Oct., 1914.

HAROWITZ, ABRAHAM, New York City, elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

HARTMAN, GUSTAV, New York City, elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov. 3, 1914.

HEYMAN, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

HINES, GABRIEL L., Swarthmore, Pa., awarded second prize of fifteen hundred dollars, offered by directors of Panama-Pacific Exposition, for American Cantata, Dec., 1914.

HIRSCH, EMIL G., Chicago, Ill., named, by Mayor, member of the Morals Commission, Jan., 1915.

HIRSCH, HIRAM H., Philadelphia, Pa., awarded, by Franklin Institute, gold medal for invention of miners' electric safety lamp, Dec., 1914.

HORNER, HENRY, Chicago, Ill., elected Judge of Probate Court, Nov. 3, 1914.

ISAACS, CHARLES, appointed United States Consul at Montreal, Canada, Oct., 1914.

JOSEPH, IRVING J., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1914.

KAHN, JULIUS, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected to House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1914.

KAUFMAN, MOSES, Lexington, Ky., appointed Postmaster, Dec. 31, 1914.

KINDER, AARON S., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

KREIDEL, SAMUEL, Ellensburg, Wash., elected Mayor, Dec., 1914.

LEVINE, MANUEL, Cleveland, O., elected Court of Common Pleas Judge, Nov. 3, 1914.

LEVINE, MAX S., New York City, elected Municipal Court Judge, Nov., 1914.

LEWIS, HARRY E., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed, by Governor, County Judge of Kings County, Mch., 1915.

LINDE, JOSEPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

LOEB, HANAU W., St. Louis, Mo., appointed Dean, Medical Department, St. Louis University, July, 1914.

LOEBL, LOUIS, Cleveland, O., promoted Chief of City Immigration Office, Jan., 1915.

LONDON, MEYER, New York City, elected to House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1914.

LOWE, JOHN Z., JR., New York City, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, Mch. 13, 1915.

MARSHALL, LOUIS, New York City, elected Delegate-at-large, State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.—Appointed chairman of Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights and vice-chairman of Committee on Judiciary of State Constitutional Convention, Apl., 1915.

MENDELSON, ISAAC, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

MINTZ, JACOB, elected President Ohio Chiefs of Police, Aug., 1914.

MOISÉ, M., Charleston, S. C., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

NEWBERGER, HARRY W., New York City, elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

OBERMEYER, LEONARD J., New York City, appointed Deputy Attorney General, Dec., 1914.

OPPENHEIMER, B. S., New York City, appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine at College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, Feb., 1915.

PERLMAN, NATHAN D., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

RABINOWITZ, JOSEPH, Woodbine, N. J., re-elected Mayor, Nov. 3, 1914.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

ROSENAU, MILTON J., Boston, Mass., appointed State Pathologist, Jan. 27, 1915.

ROSENBLOOM, BEN L., Wheeling, W. Va., elected State Senator, Nov. 3, 1914.

ROSENWALD, JULIUS, Chicago, Ill., named, by Mayor, member of Industrial Commission, Jan., 1915.

ROWE, LEO S., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo to be secretary-general of the Pan-American financial conference, May, 1914.

SABATH, A. J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1914.

SABATH, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill., appointed a Judge of Court of Domestic Relations, Jan., 1915.

SALINGER, BENJAMIN L., Carroll, Ia., appointed Judge of Supreme Court, Jan., 1915.

SARGENT, ISAAC, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected member of Constitutional Convention from the Tenth Senatorial District, Nov., 1914.

SCHAPIRO, LOUIS, Milwaukee, Wis., appointed member of International Health Commission of Rockefeller Foundation, Jan., 1915.

SCHARLIN, SIDNEY, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

SCHIFF, JACOB H., New York City, elected Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Oct., 1914.

SCHIMMEL, HENRY S., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

SELLING, BEN, Portland, Ore., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.—Elected Speaker of State House of Representatives, Jan. 11, 1915.

SHAPIRO, ISADORE, Birmingham, Ala., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

SHAPIRO, NATHAN, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

SIEGEL, ISAAC, New York City, elected to House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1914.

SILBERSTEIN, BERNHARD, Duluth, Minn., elected city commissioner, Apl., 1915.

STEINBERG, JOSEPH, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 3, 1914.

STEINBRINK, MEIER, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

STRAUS, AUBREY H., Richmond, Va., appointed Professor of Bacteriology, Virginia Medical College, July, 1914.

ULLMAN, ALFRED, appointed Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., Aug., 1914.

UNGER, ALBERT, New York City, elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

WACHSMANN, S., New York City, appointed Clinical Professor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, Feb., 1915.

WAFFER, MOSES J., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Delegate to State Constitutional Convention, Nov. 3, 1914.

WARBURG, PAUL M., New York City, appointed, by President, member of Federal Reserve Board, Aug., 1914.

WEINSTEIN, MYER, appointed, by President, Collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug., 1914.

VI

NECROLOGY

ABRAHAMS, HARRIS, Confederate veteran, Nashville, Tenn., aged 80, Oct. 18, 1914.

ADELMAN, AARON J., rabbi, Roxbury, Mass., aged 75, Apl. 12, 1915.

ANIXTER, JUDAH E., rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 85, July 20, 1914.

BACH, MARCUS, merchant, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 90, Oct. 28, 1914.

BAER, JACOB, president of Board of Education, Hancock, Mich., aged 69, Jan. 5, 1915.

BAK, HENRY, surgeon in United States Army, Atlanta, Ga., aged 68, May 25, 1915.

BAUMGARTEN, JULIUS, designer of seal of the Southern Confederacy, Washington, D. C., aged 80, May 30, 1915.

BEER, ISAAC, Civil War veteran, St. Louis, Mo., aged 97, Mch. 28, 1915.

BENDANN, DANIEL, photographer, Baltimore, Md., aged 79, Dec. 6, 1914.

BILLSTEIN, EMMA L., physician and editor, Baltimore, Md., aged 60, Dec. 20, 1914.

BLEYER, JULIUS MOUNT, throat specialist, New York City, aged 56, Apl. 3, 1915.

BLOCH, PHILIP, chief clerk of the Board of Magistrates, New York City, aged 55, Oct. 24, 1914.

BLOCK, JOSEPH, iron manufacturer, Chicago, Ill., aged 83, Dec. 6, 1914.

BLUMENTHAL, MOSES, rabbi, New York City, aged 86, Apl. 16, 1915.

BRENTANO, SIMON, bookseller and publisher, Orange, N. J., aged 56, Feb. 15, 1915.

BRYLAWSKI, MICHAEL, communal worker and Confederate veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75, Jan., 1915.

CAHN, DAVID, cantor, New York City, aged 63, Feb. 5, 1915.

CANTOR, LOUIS, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75, Mch., 1915.

CANTOR, MOSES, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1914.

CARDOZO, J. LOPES, rabbi in Holland, physician, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 83, Nov., 1914.

CASPARI, LEOPOLD, former member of State Legislature and Senate, Natchitoches, La., aged 85, Mch. 12, 1915.

COHEN, KATHERINE M., sculptor and painter, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 55, Dec. 14, 1914.

DAVID, MRS. GERTRUDE V., communal worker, New York City, aged 89, Nov. 2, 1914.

DREYFUS, JOSEPH, Confederate veteran, Kansas City, Mo., aged 89, May 8, 1915.

EINSTEIN, BENJAMIN F., lawyer, New York City, aged 70, Feb. 27, 1915.

ENGLANDER, LUDWIG, operetta composer, Far Rockaway, N. Y., aged 64, Sept. 18, 1914.

FALK, L. M., Civil War veteran, Decatur, Ala., Jan., 1915.

FALKENSTEIN, MRS. ESTHER, founder of the Falkenstein Settlement, Chicago, Ill., aged 47, Apl. 27, 1915.

FEINBERG, SAMUEL D., rabbi, New York City, aged 80, Dec. 22, 1914.

FORSCH, ABRAHAM, municipal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 75, Feb. 27, 1915.

FROHMAN, CHARLES, theatrical manager, New York City, aged 55, on Steamship Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

GLIXMAN, MOSES J., Hebrew scholar, Worcester, Mass., aged 73, May 9, 1915.

GOLDSMITH, BERNARD, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 81, Sept. 25, 1914.

GOODMAN, ELIAS, former alderman and at one time acting Mayor, New York City, aged 67, Feb. 25, 1915.

GOODMAN, JACOB, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Apl., 1915.

GORDON, SAMUEL R., rabbi, Houston, Tex., aged 57, Oct. 24, 1914.

GREEN, J. C., advertising magnate, San Francisco, Cal., aged 45, Sept., 1914.

GREEN, REUBEN, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept., 1914.

GREENSTONE, MRS. JULIUS H., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1914.

GUTTMACHER, ADOLF, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., aged 54, Jan. 17, 1915.

HAHN, JOSEPH, rabbi, Newark, N. J., Mch. 6, 1915.

HAMMERSTEIN, HARRY, lieutenant Ninth New York Regiment, New London, Conn., July 28, 1914.

HARBURGER, JULIUS, former Excise Commissioner, Sheriff, and member of State Legislature, New York City, aged 64, Nov. 9, 1914.

HART, HENRY H., physician, served on State Board of Examiners and Board of Health, San Francisco, Cal., aged 62, Mch. 5, 1915.

HART, JUDAH H., manufacturer, Cincinnati, O., aged 78, Nov. 8, 1914.

HAYS, SIMON, merchant, New York City, aged 84, July, 1914.

HECHT, D'ORSAY, Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., aged 41, Feb. 16, 1915.

HELLER, H. N., rabbi and teacher, Portland, Ore., aged 54, May 28, 1915.

HERZBERG, PHILIP, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 93, Dec., 1914.

HIRSCH, JOSEPH H., communal and municipal worker, Atlanta, Ga., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 69, Sept. 10, 1914.

HIRSCH, MANUEL, colonel on staffs of Governors Haskell and Williams, Tulsa, Okla., aged 54, Mch. 3, 1915.

HUSIK, WOLF, Hebrew scholar, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 78, Oct. 15, 1914.

HUTZLER, DAVID, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 71, Jan. 21, 1915.

JACOBS, H. R., theatrical manager, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan., 1915.

KAVITSKI, ISRAEL D., rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 58, Sept. 21, 1914.

KEMPNER, OTTO, chief judge of Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56, Oct. 8, 1914.

KLEIN, CHARLES, dramatist, New York City, aged 48, on Steamship Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

KOHN, ISAAC, financier, San Francisco, Cal., Apl., 1915.

LASKY, MAX, lieutenant of police of New York City Department, New York City, aged 52, Feb. 1, 1915.

LAVANBURG, MRS. AMELIA, communal worker, New York City, May 19, 1915.

LEHMAN, DAVID S., communal worker and philanthropist, Denver, Colo., aged 50, Apl. 22, 1915.

LESTER, SIDNEY, Civil War veteran, Bensonhurst, L. I., aged 75, Nov. 13, 1914.

LEVY, ABRAHAM R., rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 57, Apl. 24, 1915.

LEVY, BENJAMIN M., rabbi, Utica, N. Y., at Akron, O., aged 54, July 4, 1914.

LEVY, JOSEPH B., inventor of photo-engraving camera, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 64, Mch. 26, 1915.

LION, SYLVAIN, Civil War veteran, Galveston, Tex., aged 75, May 23, 1915.

LOEWENTHAL, DANIEL, rabbi, New York City, aged 62, Oct. 2, 1914.

LOEWENTHAL, JULIUS W., financier, Chicago, Ill., aged 45, May 28, 1915.

LOEWENTHAL, MAX, former editor, manufacturer, and communal worker, Rochester, N. Y., aged 71, Sept. 1, 1914.

MARKS, DAVID, American member of the Panama Joint Land Commission, at Panama, July 17, 1914.

MARKS, I., merchant and Confederate veteran, Meridian, Miss., in New York City, Aug. 21, 1914.

MARKS, SOLOMON, surgeon, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 87, Sept. 29, 1914.

MARX, WM. S., former president of Board of Public Service, Cincinnati, O., aged 55, Mch. 2, 1915.

MAYER, A. MARCUS, Civil War veteran and municipal worker, Bradford, Pa., aged 78, Dec. 13, 1914.

MAYER, DAVID, brewer, Confederate veteran, New York City, aged 88, Oct. 22, 1914.

MENDELSON, SIGMUND, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 73, Oct. 30, 1914.

MYERS, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 66, Dec. 4, 1914.

NATHAN, GRATZ, lawyer, New York City, aged 72, Apl. 27, 1915.

NEUMANN, MOSES, Hebrew scholar, New York City, aged 70, Nov. 6, 1914.

NEWMAN, CHARLES I., a founder of Carson City, Nev., New York City, aged 81, Nov. 14, 1914.

OPPENHEIMER, LEE, publisher, College Point, L. I., aged 66, Sept. 12, 1914.

PEREIRA, DAVID A., twice member of Missouri Legislature, St. Louis, Mo., at Chicago, Ill., aged 64, Nov. 2, 1914.

PEIZER, ISRAEL, scholar and writer, Boston, Mass., aged 58, Sept. 30, 1914.

PRINCE, ABRAHAM D., jeweler, former director of Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., aged 68, May 15, 1915.

RAUH, LEOPOLD, president State Chamber of Commerce and Dayton Chamber of Commerce, Dayton, O., aged 65, Mch., 1915.

ROBERTSON, JULIUS, manufacturer and philanthropist, New York City, aged 66, Oct. 28, 1914.

ROSEN, ABRAHAM, rabbi, New Haven, Conn., aged 60, Apl. 10, 1915.

ROSEWATER, JOSEPH, communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 72, Feb. 1, 1915.

SAALBURG, WILLIAM, newspaper publisher, San Francisco, Cal., aged 80, Sept. 20, 1914.

SABSOVICH, H. L., social worker, manager of Baron de Hirsch Fund, New York City, aged 55, Mch. 23, 1915.

SALOMON, MOISE, cantor, San Francisco, Cal., Mch. 15, 1915.

SAM, JOSEPH, lawyer and former City Attorney, Houston, Tex., aged 50, Feb., 1915.

SAMUELS, LEVI, former District Deputy Grand Master of Masons, New York City, aged 73, May 8, 1915.

SCHINDLER, SOLOMON, rabbi-emeritus, Boston, Mass., aged 73, May 5, 1915.

SCHOR, ISRAEL, cantor, New York City, aged 50, Nov. 6, 1914.

SCHWARZWALDER, HENRY, manufacturer, New York City, aged 62, May 10, 1915.

SEASONGOOD, LEWIS, banker, Cincinnati, O., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 87, Nov. 24, 1914.

SEEMAN, AUGUST, Civil War veteran, Camden, N. J., aged 81, Nov. 29, 1914.

SELIGMAN, HENRY, banker and philanthropist, New York City, aged 91, Jan. 17, 1915.

SHIELDS, MRS. RETTA, communal worker, Cincinnati, O., on Steamship Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

SHRIER, JOSEPH, manufacturer and Civil War veteran, Cleveland, O., aged 66, Mch. 13, 1915.

SPAGAT, JOSEPH WOLF, merchant, Norfolk, Va., aged 71, Apl. 22, 1915.

SPECTOR, AARON, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo., aged 81, Apl. 1, 1915.

STEIN, LEWIS, former Mayor of Alexandria, Va., at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 82, Feb. 2, 1915.

STERN, AARON, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 66, July 21, 1914.

STERN, DAVID, Professor of Chemistry at Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, O., aged 57, Nov. 8, 1914.

STERN, WILLIAM A., railroad director, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 54, Sept. 4, 1914.

STERNBERGER, MOSES, Civil War veteran, Brownsville, Tenn., aged 80, Jan., 1915.

STERNBERGER, MRS. PAULINE, philanthropist, New York City, aged 78, Mch. 5, 1915.

STOLZ, MELVIN L., Ensign U. S. N. Aviation Corps, Pensacola, Fla., aged 27, May 8, 1915.

STRAUS, HIRAM, editor and publisher, Cleveland, O., Mch. 20, 1915.

STRAUS, JACOB, banker, Ligonier, Ind., aged 84, Sept. 15, 1914.

STREET, BERNARD, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., aged 54, Aug. 10, 1914.

STUMES, BERNHARD, communal worker, Milwaukee, Wis., at Charlevoix, Mich., aged 68, Aug. 27, 1914.

SULZBACHER, LOUIS, former federal judge of Porto Rico and of the Indian Territory, New York City, aged 72, Jan. 22, 1915.

SUSSMAN, MAURICE, Civil War veteran, Cincinnati, O., aged 74, Dec. 5, 1914.

TETTELBAUM, MARCUS, merchant, Nashville, Tenn., at New York City, aged 65, Sept. 16, 1914.

TELLER, MICHAEL, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1914.

WALDSTEIN, LOUIS, pathologist and author, New York City, at London, aged 61, Apl., 1915.

WEIL, HENRY, trustee of University of North Carolina, Goldsboro, N. C., aged 68, Aug. 10, 1914.

WEIL, MORITZ, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., aged 61, Aug. 29, 1914.

WEINGART, SAMUEL, educator, New York City, at High Mount, N. Y., aged 66, Aug. 14, 1914.

WERTHAN, MEIER, merchant, Nashville, Tenn., aged 72, Sept. 9, 1914.

WERTHEIMER, SAMUEL, merchant, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 82, May 3, 1915.

WEYL, MAX, landscape painter, Washington, D. C., aged 77, July 6, 1914.

WOLF, AARON, merchant and Civil War veteran, Chicago, Ill., aged 76, Dec. 18, 1914.

WORMSER, ISIDOR, retired banker, New York City, at Sospel, Southern France, July 3, 1914.

ZIPSER, SIGMUND, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 50, Nov. 29, 1914.

B

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GENERAL

JANUARY 8. Victoria: The Jewish Agricultural Settlement at Shepparton decides to perpetuate memory of Isaac Jacob, of Melbourne, by naming the settlement Zichron Jacob.—MARCH 12. Auckland, N. Z.: Arthur H. Myers, M. P., presents Myers' Park to the city; also kindergarten building to be erected in the park.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MYERS, A. M., Auckland, N. Z., re-elected to Parliament, Mch., 1915.

NECROLOGY

MYERS, A. L., president of Christchurch Hebrew Congregation, Christchurch, N. Z., Feb., 1915.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

I

GENERAL EVENTS

JULY 10. Memorial services held by Jews throughout Austria in honor of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.—17. Kismarton (formerly Eisenstadt) (Hungary): Jewish quarter, including house in which Rabbi Akiba Eger was born, destroyed by fire. Prince Esterhazy presents estate at Eisenstadt for site of a new Jewish school, to replace one burned down.—Budapest: Council of Jewish Community increases congregational taxes, to cover reduction of income resulting from Balkan Wars.—31. Vienna: Gift of one hundred thousand kronen (\$20,000) by the Rothschild family to the Red Cross Fund.—Jacob Stroh, Imperial Councillor, gives three hundred thousand kronen (\$60,000) to home for indigent tradesmen.—AUGUST 3. Budapest: Organization of Union of Hungarian Jews, to unite Jewish people in Hungary under central flag, and represent them in all matters with the Government.—OCTOBER 16. Galician anti-Jewish agitators demand that Jews be prohibited from owning land in Galicia.—Sadagora and Bayan (Bukowina) destroyed by fire.

II

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDER, BERNARD, Budapest, appointed Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University, July, 1914.

GRUEN, JOSEPH, Vienna, appointed to bench of the Court of Appeal, July, 1914.

LAUER, —, Bonthar, appointed chief rabbi of Jewish colonies in Argentine, July, 1914.

MAYER, KARL MORITZ, Vienna, member of City Council, given freedom of city on attaining seventieth birthday, Dec., 1914.

POMERANZ, CAESAR, elected Dean of University of Czernowitz, July, 1914.

III

NECROLOGY

FRANKL VON HOCHWART, LOTHAR, Professor of Neurology, Vienna, Jan., 1915.

GOLDMARK, CARL, composer, Vienna, aged 85, Jan. 3, 1915.

KLEIN, MORITZ, Chief Rabbi, Nagybecskerek, aged 73, May, 1915.

LIEBEN, ADOLPH, Professor of Chemistry, Vienna, aged 78, July, 1914.

RICHETTI, EDMONDO DE, president of Chamber of Commerce, Trieste, Oct., 1914.

SCHUSTER, ELIAS, physician, Arad, aged 84, July, 1914.

SIMON, JOSEPH, Royal Councilor, Budapest, Mch., 1915.

WECHSELMANN, FRAU IGNAZ VON, philanthropist, Elizabeth Order, Second Class, and Gold Cross of Merit, Budapest, aged 75, July 31, 1914.

IV

EUROPEAN WAR

EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

AUGUST. Brody: Town is fired; but flames arrested later by Russian troops.—SEPTEMBER 11. Austrian Government in proclamation to Russian Poland promises religious and civil equality to all sects and asks their co-operation against the Czar.—Emperor sends twenty thousand Tallisim for use of Jewish soldiers on battlefield during the holidays.—OCTOBER 2. Austrian authorities release Russian-Jewish poet Byalik, who leaves Vienna for Switzerland.—Austrian Jewish institutions assist Russian Jews.—16. Czernowitz: Dr. Weiselberg, Jewish Mayor, sent to Russia as prisoner of war.—Pogroms especially directed against the Jews reported in Bukowina; Russian troops restore order.—23. Tarnopol, Galicia: Jewish Hospital destroyed by shells. Fifteen Jews hidden in cellar lose their reason.—30. Czernowitz: Panic upon appearance of placards urging attack on Jews. Authorities destroy the placards, and adopt protective measures to reassure the Jews.—NOVEMBER 6. Stari Sambor: The shops, mostly Jewish, plundered by Hungarian troops.—In one town the Russian commander arrests forty Jews for spreading rumors; twenty released on receipt of one hundred thousand kronen (\$20,000). Russian authorities carry out searches and return to Jewish owners goods stolen from them by Poles.—20. Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington publishes statement of merchant Trautener that on Sept. 29 Russians at Lemberg incite pogrom without provocation. Soldiers fire at Jews, killing fourteen and wounding thirty-eight. Rabbi Braude dragged through the streets.—Kamenka (Galicia) mob, on retreat of Austrian troops, attack Jewish quarter, and pillage houses and business places.—DECEMBER 4. Lvov (Lemberg): Jews recognize permanence of Russian occupation, and join fellow-citizens in welcoming arrival of Russian Archbishop Evlogy.—18. Galician leader, Bendasuk, attacks Jews in press, and advises against according them equal rights in new Polish kingdom.—JANUARY 8. Second evacuation of Czernowitz by Austrians followed by attack on Jews, which is stopped by Russian troops.—Tarnopol: Russian authorities give assurances of safety to panic-stricken Jews. Jewish judges permitted to

continue at their posts.—15. Czernowitz: Jews ordered to deposit fifty thousand roubles (\$25,000), as guarantee that they will not assist Austria.—29. Neshava, Zechotozinek, and Alexandrovo deserted. Rodnitzka and Volkovichki: Enormous losses. Jewish communities also abandon Suleyev, Kernoz, and Inowlodz. Tarnobrzeg, Galicia, ruined as result of battles and pogroms.—Budapest: Nineteen students of Rabbinical Seminary volunteer, although exempt from military service.—MARCH 19. Vienna: Chief Rabbi induces Government to consent to wholesale distribution of potatoes to Orthodox Jews for Pesach, as Matzoth have been improperly prepared on account of war—Przemysl: Seven thousand Galician Jews expelled by Russian invaders.—APRIL 23. Galicia: Count Bobrinsky, Russian military governor, opposes ownership of land by Jews, on ground they are unfitted for physical labor, and suggests that such land, comprising 30 per cent of estates in Galicia, be made over to a special land fund. Special commission appointed by Russian Government to investigate matter favors ownership of land by Jews.—30. Czernowitz suffers heavily from fire.—MAY 28. Louis Friedman, New York City, publishes appeal of Hungarian Rabbis for funds for the Rabbinical Schools in Hungary, where pupils face starvation.

TOWNS PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY DESTROYED

NOVEMBER 6. Podheitz, Husiatyn, and Temboole: Galician Jewish townlets burnt in course of battle.—Halicz: The Jewish quarter burnt by retreating Austrians.—13. Jewish quarters of Balshevitzi and Bolshavi, Galicia, burnt by Austrians.—27. Belsitz and Burgatch, Jewish townlets, Galicia, almost completely destroyed.—Brod: Fire set to town; twelve Jews and three hundred houses burnt.—JANUARY 1. Austrians burn the Jewish townlets, Visoka and Turobin, in Galicia.—15. Galician townlets Rozvadov, Tarnobrzeg, and Nosk burnt.—APRIL 30. Galicia: The Kurjer Lwowski published at Lvov reports: Solovetz, Skoverzin, Rozdanov, Nisko, Rudnik, Ulanov, Debno, and Piedmiestie-Yaroslavsko totally burned. Townlets from Yoroslav to Nalivod partially burned and pillaged. Muidan, Tarnobrzeg, Dzikov, Zebov, Chogrevitsch, Pelkini, and Mochatchov totally plundered. Brody, Rava, Russka, Kolomea, Stryj, Tarnopol, and Szoitkov suffer heavily.

DECORATIONS ON FIELD OF BATTLE

AUGUST 27. Julius Reif, Schönberg, Moravia, awarded gold medal.—OCTOBER. Karl Brust receives Cross of a Knight of Francis Joseph.—NOVEMBER 4. Theodor Rosenthal decorated with the Signum Laudis and War Medal.—20. Emil Levy, non-commissioned officer, decorated.—Leopold Redlich, surgeon, awarded

Cross of the Knight of Francis Joseph.—Max Ullmann, lieutenant-colonel, receives Iron Cross. Otto Eisler and Mendel Fuss, Przemyśl, receive gold medals.—DECEMBER. Ludwig Loewy, ensign, receives gold medal. Leo Lustig, Richard Adler, Adolf Breit, Wm. Wunderlich, Corporal Schick, Josef Oszwald, Albert Schoenhof, and Ensign Karl Neubauer, receive silver medal, first class.—Arthur Berger receives military merit Cross with war decoration.—Richard Stoessler receives medal and army reward.—Sigmund Bruell awarded golden merit Cross and medal.—Moritz Mansch, Lemberg, receives military merit Cross.—Moritz Kornfeld, lieutenant, receives merit medal.—Alfred Fried and Samuel Leitner awarded golden merit Cross.—Oscar Freund, Budweis, receives golden merit Cross.—Sander Kanizsay receives from Emperor the Cross of the Order of the Knights of Francis Joseph, with the ribbon of the military Cross.—O. Goldstein, lieutenant, receives the Signum Laudis.—FEBRUARY. Philip Rievezes, Karl Radlmesser, Arnold Raschkes, Leopold Herz, Isaac Hoffman, Victor Mandl, all physicians; and Ludwig Kiesler, Rudolf Silberstein, Max Hammel, Moritz Kornfeld, Paul Heller, Isaac Barbag, Edmund Schwartz, Hans Schwartz, Heinrich Knopfmacher, and Franz Deutsch, receive the Francis Joseph Order.—Herman Ritter von Eiss decorated with the Cross of nobility, third class.—Alexander Szasz, lieutenant, decorated.—APRIL. Adolph von Kornhaber, lieutenant field-marshal, decorated with Order of a Knight of Francis Joseph.—Medal for bravery awarded to Ludwig Lichtenstein, Budapest.—Meyer de Rothschild, baron, captain of the Dragoons, wins distinction. Three sons of lieutenant field-marshal von Schweitzer win distinction.—Adam Klein receives gold medal.—Joseph J. Gerstl, sub-lieutenant, decorated.

PROMOTIONS

NOVEMBER. Conrad Sachsels, first lieutenant, promoted captain.—DECEMBER. Adolph Kornhaber von Pillis, Drohobycz, promoted lieutenant field-marshal.—JANUARY. Simon Baer, engineer, commissioned lieutenant.—FEBRUARY. Ludwig von Mises, Vienna, promoted lieutenant.—Guido Fuchsgeld, Vienna, and Leo Kornitzer, Hamburg (an Austrian subject), appointed lieutenants.—Max Reich, Vienna, appointed lieutenant.—APRIL. L. Muehlfelder appointed sub-officer.—Karl Schwartz, retired colonel, promoted major-general.—Joseph J. Gerstl promoted sub-lieutenant.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

JULY 31.—First Austrian officer to fall in Serbian campaign was Joseph Knerber, a Jew.—OCTOBER 24. Paul Erdeley, lieutenant, Budapest.—Richard Grunfeld, surgeon, Vienna.—Richard Subak, lawyer.—NOVEMBER. Alfred Baderle, lieutenant,

Galician expedition.—Adolf Flecker, commander in northern campaign, aged 56.—D. Hescheles, lieutenant, Lemberg, at Novosrelitza.—Emanuel Krausz, colonel, 52d Infantry, aged 50.—DECEMBER. Leopold Mayer, champion swimmer.—Hermann von Eiss, captain of sapper corps.—Ludwig Domeney, active leader of General Zionist Committee, Budapest, on battlefield at Galicia.—Adolf Fleischer, lieutenant, Prague.—JANUARY. Jans Thorsch, ordnance officer of the infantry.—Berthold Marmorstein, lieutenant, aged 35.—Siegfried Wiener, lieutenant, in battle near Ivanogrod.—Adolph Fleischer, lieutenant-colonel.—Hugo Hirschfeld, major.—MARCH. — Iritz, lieutenant, Budapest.—20. Richard Neubauer, lieutenant, Karlsbad, aged 30.—APRIL. L. Muehlfelder, appointed sub-officer, with Iron Cross.—Hermann Blumenberg, cantor at Great Kanisza.

BELGIUM

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

HYMANS, PAUL, appointed Minister for Belgium to Great Britain, Feb., 1915.

NECROLOGY

KAHN, LEMAN, educator and author, Brussels, aged 88, Feb. 4, 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

AUGUST 3. Brussels: Conference of Jews appeals for funds to relieve Jewish sufferers from war.—21. Jewish refugees, especially from Antwerp, expelled upon proclamation of martial law, report themselves on verge of starvation.—OCTOBER 2. Liège: Thirty Jewish students of the University burnt in club house.—FEBRUARY 12. Emil Vandervelde, prominent Socialist leader and member of Cabinet, declares that when peace terms are negotiated, the Socialists are prepared to demand equality for Jews of Russia and Roumania.

BRAZIL

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

REISS, HUGO, appointed Consul-General for Brazil at Shanghai, July, 1914.

BULGARIA

OCTOBER 30. Sofia: Christian churches organize system of proselytism by sermons of a character to arouse fanaticism of masses and to provoke anti-Semitism.

CANADA

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JANUARY 15. Ortenberg and Lazarovitch, Jews of Quebec, awarded damages in libel suit against Plamondon and Leduc. Former delivered scurrilous anti-Jewish lecture, and latter reproduced it in the press.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JULY 10. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Times suspends publication.—Montreal: Canadian Jewish Chronicle, a weekly, established.—Toronto: Appointment of board to arbitrate disputes between Jews.—Toronto: Zionists organize an Achuzah under name of the Toronto Palestine Land Company.—OCTOBER 29. Toronto: Anti-Mission Society formed under leadership of Rabbi Julius Price.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

GOLD, EDWARD. Vancouver, B. C., elected Mayor of South Vancouver, Jan., 1915.

NECROLOGY

ANSEL, D., communal worker, Mexican Consul-General for Canada, Montreal, aged 60, Oct. 21, 1914.

ASCHER, ISIDORE G., poet and editor, aged 79, Sept., 1914.

COHEN, LAZARUS, communal worker, Montreal, aged 71, Dec., 1914.

EUROPEAN WAR

AUGUST 21. Louis Gurolsky, broker of Ottawa, writes to Minister of Militia, offering to equip a Jewish regiment.

CHINA

JULY 3. Hong Kong: Ellis Kadoorie gives sixteen thousand dollars to University.—SEPTEMBER 5. Shanghai: E. A. Harpoon offers to equip, at his own expense, a mounted force drawn from local British residents.

DENMARK

OCTOBER 16. Copenhagen: Bureau established to give information concerning the Universities in England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland, to Jewish students.—NOVEMBER 13. Georg Brandes in Politiken, Copenhagen, condemns anti-Jewish agitation in Poland on the eve of its political renaissance.

EGYPT

NECROLOGY

NORSA BEY, doyen of Municipal Staff, Alexandria, Mch., 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

OCTOBER 16. Government grants permission for export of gold for relief of Jews in Palestine.—APRIL. Alexandria: Organization of Zion Mule Transport Corps, a Jewish legion composed almost entirely of Palestinian refugees. The Federation of American Zionists issues a statement regarding report in the Yiddish Press that three hundred Russian Zionist refugees from Palestine have not joined the army of the Allies voluntarily, but that the Russian consul demanded their discharging their military duty to Russia, and being unable to send them back, arranged with the British Consul at Alexandria for their entering the British Army.

ENGLAND

(See UNITED KINGDOM)

FIJI ISLANDS

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MARKS, HARRY, Suva, appointed, by King, member of Executive Council of Fiji, July, 1914.

FRANCE

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JULY 10. Paris: M. Galli, member of Paris Municipal Council, complains of Jewish mendicancy, and advocates stricter application of immigration regulations. Premier Viviani promises to appoint commission on new immigration restrictions.—Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe presents to French National Conservatory of Arts and Trades annual contribution of five thousand francs (\$1,000), to be devoted to instruction in aeronautics.—17. Paris: Art collection of Count Isaac de Camondo, valued at several million francs, bequeathed to the Louvre, with sum necessary for maintenance of collection, to be known as the Camondo Museum.

II

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CAEN, MARCEL, appointed deputy to the Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister for Public Works, Aug., 1914.

CARENCE, —, commandant, appointed on General Staff of Minister for War, July, 1914.

CRÉMIEUX, MAXIME, receives from French Academy of Sciences prize of one thousand five hundred francs (\$300), July, 1914.

LEVY-ULLMANN, HENRI, Lille, appointed Principal Secretary to Minister for Public Works, July, 1914.

MILHAUD, ALBERT, appointed Principal Secretary to Minister of Labor, July, 1914.

STRAUSS, —, appointed sub-chief of a Department at Ministry for War, July, 1914.

STRAUSS, PAUL, Senator, receives gold medal from Minister of Interior, Mch., 1915.

VALABRÈGUE, —, former Sub-Prefect, appointed Assistant Secretary to French Prime Minister, M. Viviani, Mch., 1915.

III

NECROLOGY

BLUMENTHAL, FERDINAND, merchant, Chevalier of Legion of Honor, Paris, Oct. 27, 1914.

DREYFUS, LEOPOLD LOUIS, banker, Consul-General for Roumania and Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor, of the Russian Order of St. Anne, and of the Star of Roumania, Paris, aged 82, Apl., 1915.

LEVEN, NARCISSE, communal worker, president of Alliance Israélite Universelle and of the Jewish Colonization Association, Paris, aged 82, Jan. 6, 1915.

LEVY, SELIGMAN, rabbi, Paris, Jan., 1915.

LYON, CAMILLE, president of section of Council of State, Paris, aged 61, Jan., 1915.

MERZBACH, SAUL, banker and Chevalier of Legion of Honor, Paris, May, 1915.

SELIGMAN, EDMOND, lawyer, Paris, Apl. 23, 1915.

IV

EUROPEAN WAR

EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

AUGUST 21. Report that Rothschilds contribute one million francs (\$200,000) to fund for the relief of war widows and

orphans.—SEPTEMBER. M. Haguenauer, Chief Rabbi of Besançon, appointed chaplain to the Seventh Army Corps of France.—OCTOBER 30. Government placards in Yiddish the walls of the streets of the Jewish quarter of Paris, notifying residents who are subjects of the Allies that they are at liberty to apply at the City Hall for pecuniary assistance during the war.—NOVEMBER 20. French members of the Rothschild family return their Austrian titles of nobility to the Emperor Francis Joseph.—27. Lunéville: At meeting of Municipal Council, after reoccupation by the French, the Mayor reports five Jewish victims of the Germans, including Madame Kahn, ninety years old, and the rabbi, M. Weill, and his daughter.—DECEMBER 31. Max Nordau, native of Hungary, writes from Madrid that he has identified himself with France in war.—MARCH 12. Thann: Synagogue destroyed in bombardment of town by Germans.—APRIL 20. Alliance Israélite Universelle announces continuance of activities of all institutions in Ottoman Empire.—MAY 14. French Jews disapprove proposal that Jewish question be brought up at a peace conference, citing that power of Catholicism was broken because of interference of Catholics in political affairs.—28. Two Jewish newspapers suspended by censor. Society of Human Rights petitions Government for permission to issue a new Jewish publication.

DECORATIONS ON FIELD OF BATTLE

JANUARY. Maizelis, Russian volunteer in French army, decorated.—APRIL. P. E. Grumbach and Camille Lévi, colonels, and Jules Lévy and J. E. Schneider, captains, receive appointment of Officers of the Legion of Honor.—Jules Heymann, general, made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.—MAY. Albert Lubetzki, Paris, receives military medal.

PROMOTIONS

NOVEMBER. — Cahn, captain, promoted Chief of Battalion.— — Lemant, colonel, appointed ad interim Commandant of the Fifteenth Brigade of Infantry.—FEBRUARY. — Lévy, lieutenant-colonel, appointed Chief of General Staff of fortress of Cherbourg.— — Carvallo, lieutenant-colonel, appointed commander of a Division of Artillery.—Georges Netter, sergeant, holder of military medal.—MARCH. — Heymann, general, promoted General of Division and given command of an army corps.—Commandant Kahn promoted Officer of Legion of Honor. APRIL. Kahn, major, appointed lieutenant-colonel.—MAY. Bokanowski, member of Parliament, promoted lieutenant. Camille Levi, colonel, promoted Officer of Legion of Honor.—5. — Geisman, lieutenant-colonel, promoted colonel.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

AUGUST. Weill, rabbi, Lunéville.—SEPTEMBER 7. Abraham Bloch, rabbi, Lyons, chaplain in battle of St. Die.—NOVEMBER. Georges Weill, lieutenant; Crémieux, sub-lieutenant; Cohen, sergeant and aviator pilot; and — Capper, killed on battlefield.—Georges Lévy, captain; Arthur Bloch, corporal; René Samama, and Henri Valabrègue.—DECEMBER. Meyer Wolff Vexler, rabbi, Chaplain at Vedun.—APRIL. Albert Levy, professor, volunteer, aged 47.

GERMANY

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JULY 3. Olpe (Prussia): Shehitah prohibited by Town Council.—Bavaria: Minister of Education orders all Jewish students to attend synagogue on Jewish Sabbaths and holidays.—Law introduced in Bavarian Diet providing that Jewish teachers may teach in Jewish schools only.—10. Professor Dr. Ewald, lecturing at Strassburg University on Physiology of the Nervous System, speaks favorably of Shehitah.—Breslau: Werner, member of Reichstag, delivers violent speeches against the increase of Jewish influence.—17. Prussian Parliament decides Jewish synagogue officials be placed on same footing as those of churches in respect to exemption from taxation.—31. General von Kleist in the Kreuzzeitung states that Jews are not admitted to rank of officer in the army, because Germany is essentially a Christian State, and Judaism is the sworn enemy of Christianity, preaching progressive political views, and seeking to destroy the Prussian State by advocating social democracy.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

GENERAL:—JULY 24. Berlin: Representatives of the Hilfsverein meet with demand, conditional upon certain needed subscriptions being forthcoming, that the offices of the Haifa Curatorium be separated from those of the Hilfsverein, and the work of the Institute be carried on as that of an entirely independent body.—OCTOBER 23. Berlin: Russian Jewish Emancipation Committee formed with Franz Oppenheimer chairman.—Die Welt suspends publication, and Jüdische Rundschau becomes official Zionist organ.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

APOLANT, —, Berlin, appointed honorary professor to University of Frankfort, Nov., 1914.

ARONSON, A., member of Prussian Diet, appointed Civil Commissioner for the Russian provinces occupied by Germans, Apl., 1915.

GOLDSCHMIDT-ROTHSCHILD, ALBERT VON, made attaché of the Prussian Embassy at Munich, Dec., 1914.

HEILBERG, —, Breslau, elected by City Council as presiding officer, Jan., 1915.

MARUM, LUDWIG, Karlsruhe, returned to Diet of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Nov., 1914.

MAY, MAX, judge, Osthofen, Hesse, appointed Government prosecutor, May, 1915.

MITTWACH, EUGENE, appointed professor of Semitic Languages at University of Berlin, May, 1915.

SACHS, HANS, appointed honorary professor to University of Frankfort, Nov., 1914.

STRASSMAN, FERDINAND, Berlin, receives honorary freedom of the city, Feb., 1915.

WASSERMANN, DR. VON, Berlin, receives from the President of France the Officer's Cross of the Legion of Honor, Aug. 7, 1914.

IV

NECROLOGY

BARTH, JACOB, professor and Geheimrat, Berlin, aged 65, Nov., 1914.

BERLINER, ABRAHAM, educationalist and Hebrew scholar, Berlin, aged 82, May, 1915.

EGER, GEORG, professor of Railroad Law, Berlin, Feb., 1915.

GUMPRICH, GOTTLIEB, Oberregierungsrat, Ludwigshafen, Feb., 1915.

HERZ, WILLIAM, Geheimrat, Berlin, aged 91, Oct., 1914.

ITZKOWSKY, HIRSCH, publisher, Berlin, Jan., 1915.

JEREMIAS, KARL, Zionist leader, Posen, Oct. 16, 1914.

KOPPEL, GUSTAV, manufacturer and philanthropist, Solingen, Feb., 1915.

LEVIN, MORITZ, rabbi, Berlin, aged 72, Jan., 1915.

LIEBERMANN, KARL, professor of chemistry, Berlin, aged 72, Jan., 1915.

LOEWE, LUDWIG, nose and throat specialist, aged 70, Dec. 25, 1914.

MEYER, RICHARD M., Privatdozent, authority on German Literature, Berlin, aged 54, Nov., 1914.

PERLHEFTER, SALOMON, Imperial Councilor, Bremen, aged 63, Feb. 18, 1915.

PLAUT, ADOLF, rabbi, Frankfort, aged 72, Jan., 1915.

RODENBERG, JULIUS (pseud. of LEVY), poet, author, traveler, Berlin, aged 84, July 11, 1914.

ROSENTHAL, ISIDOR, Geheimrat and Extraordinary Professor of Physiology, Erlangen, aged 79, Feb., 1915.

SIMON, HEINRICH V., communal worker, Berlin, in Switzerland, aged 58, Aug. 20, 1914.

WOLFFSOHN, DAVID, merchant and Zionist leader, Cologne, aged 58, Sept. 15, 1914.

V

EUROPEAN WAR

AUGUST 2. Zionist Jewish National Fund headquarters transferred from Cologne to The Hague.—7. — Lipman offers fifteen thousand marks (\$3750), first voluntary contribution to war fund.—21. Shalom Aleichem and family arrested and cruelly treated at German spa as suspected Russians; later deported and arrive at Copenhagen.—SEPTEMBER 4. Jewish Colonization Association closes all its emigration stations.—18. Verband der deutschen Juden and the Central Verein deutscher Bürger jüdischen Glaubens issue call to all Jews to enroll in army and navy.—OCTOBER 2. Government permits Berlin Jewish Community and Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden to assist stranded Russian Jews.—9. Germans ill-treat Jews of East Prussian towns, accusing them of having welcomed Russians during temporary occupation by Russian army.—16. Commander of army ordered to notify Jewish soldiers that those desiring Kosher food may apply for it.—30. Rabbi Beerman, grand Jewish chaplain of army, issues a special abridged prayer-book for Jewish soldiers.—NOVEMBER 6. Berlin: The Staatsbürger Zeitung announces that it will cease to be anti-Semitic organ.—Anti-Jewish agitator writes to Volkserzieher, anti-Jewish paper, that after witnessing the conduct of German Jews on the battlefield he is completely cured of anti-Semitism.—Rabbi Dr. Hildesheimer, aided by influential Jewish organizations, obtains release of thirty Russian rabbis, arrested at German spas upon declaration of war.—13. Germans distribute Mebasser, periodical in Hebrew and Yiddish, among Jews occupying Russian territory. The text includes manifesto to the Jews of Poland promising them complete equality and liberty.—27. The Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin, suggests that Government treat Jewish, Polish, and Finnish subjects of Czar who are detained in Germany more leniently than other Russians.—DECEMBER 11. Government orders schools to admit children of subjects of enemy nations on same

footing as German children.—Chief of Prussian Red Cross issues notice drawing attention to complaints of anti-Semitism in Red Cross, and declaring that the Government deprecates such displays, which are opposed to the spirit of the movement.—18. Leunheim: Rabbi Salomon Bamberger saves town by offering himself as hostage to German general who had threatened to burn the town on suspicion of presence of spies.—JANUARY 8. Staatsbürger Zeitung of Berlin, notoriously anti-Jewish, suspended for duration of the war.—17. Hamburg: Committee organized to co-operate with American Jewish Relief Committee, and keep it informed of condition of Jews of Poland.—FEBRUARY 12. German B'nai B'rith lodges equip hospital train.—MARCH 19. Central Verein deutscher Bürger jüdischen Glaubens complains to Imperial Chancellor that in several announcements warning public against foreign spies Jews have been specifically mentioned and requests that word "Jew" or "Jewish" be not used when not required by circumstances.—24. In reply to inquiries regarding reprisals for the Russian devastations in the Memel district, German General Staff states that Polish, Lithuanian, and Jewish properties will be spared, and only Russian properties will be destroyed.—APRIL. Verband der deutschen Juden, and other organizations, to obtain authentic records of the participation of the Jews in the war, issue request to the Jewish public to report all kinds of information bearing on the subject. To centralize these aims, a special committee is formed representing all national Jewish organizations.—2. Thann: Synagogue destroyed and two scrolls burned.—Segenheim: Jewish community practically wiped out. Synagogue and fourteen scrolls burned.—16. Independent Order of B'nai B'rith lodges of Germany send hospital supply train of twenty-eight cars to front.

DECORATIONS ON FIELD OF BATTLE

OCTOBER. Emperor awards Iron Cross to Alfred Apfel, Berlin; Ben Aryeh, Frankfort; Blum, Frankenau; Hans Freistadt, Berlin; Julius Graf, Nuremberg; Richard Israel, Berlin; Lucian Kahn, Frankfort; Katz, Berlin; Max Kirshner, Munich; Rosenbaum, Königsberg; Michael Schwartz.—Otto Sahlmann, Emil Schwensen, Heinrich Barth, Berlin; Max Goldschmidt, Colberg.—26. Zacharias, lieutenant, Gotha.—NOVEMBER. Max Elias, Hanover; Hans Heinemann, sub-lieutenant; Leo Lowenstein; Leo Mohr, Nuremberg; Wilhelm Lemmel, Stuttgart.—5. Robert Weil, at Ypres.—DECEMBER. Jacques Orenstein, engineer.—Fritz Herz, Wiesbaden, by colonel.—Arthur Heidenheim, Cologne.—Leopold Levy, Hohensalza, by Crown Prince Ruprecht.—Julius Bernstiel, Nuremberg, by Crown Prince Ruprecht.—Felix Theilhaber, Munich; Sally Goldschmidt, Idastein; S. Rosenbaum, W. Bennig-

sohn, Harry Moses, Adolf Neumann, Alfred Arnsdorff, Theodore Cohn, all of Königsberg.—Heinrich Emmerich receives from King of Saxony the bronze Friedrich-August medal with the war ribbon.—Oscar Roos, Hagenau, receives from Grand Duke of Hesse the bravery medal.—JANUARY. Berthold and Moses Baer and Samuel Kahn receive Iron Cross.—FEBRUARY. Gottfried Sender, Berlin, receives Iron Cross, first and second class.—MARCH. Fritz Meyer, Stettin, receives Iron Cross first class.—MAY. Arthur Levy, rabbi, chaplain with German Army in Poland, receives Iron Cross. Erwin Seligman, Frankfort, Walter Rathenau, and Rabbi Sonderling, Hamburg, receive Iron Cross. David Bloch, August Michelbacher, Krefeld, Iron Cross, first class. Jacob Gueble, Magendorf, Hungary, silver medal from Austria and Iron Cross from Germany.

PROMOTIONS

NOVEMBER. Max Elias, Hanover, promoted lieutenant.—August Nathan, Ulm, promoted lieutenant.—DECEMBER. Leo Mohr, Nuremberg, promoted lieutenant.—Davidson, Darmstadt; Max Elias, Hanover; Rapp, Frankfort; Cohn, Halberstadt; Rudolf S. Mosse, Berlin; Ball, Dresden; Nathan, Ulm; to rank of officer.—Rudolph S. Mosse promoted lieutenant.—JANUARY. J. Kraemer, Rockenhausen, promoted lieutenant in the reserve.—Siegfried Spier, Wiesbaden, assigned to duty with the court martial in Belgium, ranking as first lieutenant.—FEBRUARY. Gottfried Sender, Berlin, promoted lieutenant.—Max Hahn, Halle, and Arthur Rosenthal, Munich-Gladbach, promoted to rank of officer. Martin Rauh, Nuremberg, promoted captain.—Arthur Block, Leipzig, promoted lieutenant.—APRIL. Carl Faulkner, lieutenant, promoted major.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

SEPTEMBER 4. Ludwig Frank, Mannheim, volunteer in army, aged 46.—24. Erwin Beit von Speyer, non-commissioned officer of the Seventh Dragoon Regiment, in action near Arras.—OCTOBER. Jacob Herrnstadt, Lissa, physician, volunteer.—J. Horowitz, teacher, Coesfeld, Westphalia.—Max Mannheimer, Oldenburg.—Max Straus, teacher, Munich.—Leo Weil, Karlsruhe, non-commissioned officer.—Ludwig Weil-Gutmann, prosecuting attorney, Stuttgart.—Heinrich Barth, surgeon, battlefield in the west.—DECEMBER. Perl, non-commissioned officer, Beuthen.—JANUARY. Julius Kahn, lawyer, Mayence.—FEBRUARY. Martin Feist, Frankfort, aged 23.—Hugo Zuckerman, lieutenant, Meran, in battle in Flanders.—Herman Samuel, lieutenant, Nuremberg.—Jakobi, dermatologist, Freiburg, aged 53.—APRIL. Carl Faulkner, major.

GREECE

JULY 10. Government decides to abolish office of Chief Rabbi of Salonica and to place Jews under jurisdiction of the Chief Rabbi of Athens, not yet appointed.—17. Salonica: Greek campaign against Jews continues in Greek press. Dispute between Jewish and Greek workmen in tannery owned by Jew made occasion of violent political discussion in the Macedonia, which blames Jews. Jews wearing the fez execrated for thus demonstrating their philo-Turkish sentiments.—AUGUST 28. Salonica: Government closes the Beth Din, and orders settlement of issues between Jews in Greek courts.—MAY 14. Four Jews elected to Greek parliament.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MEIR, JACOB, Chief Rabbi, Salonica, receives, from King, grade of Commander of the Order of the Redeemer, May, 1915.

INDIA

NECROLOGY

GRINDEL, S. A., rabbi, Bombay, July, 1914.

ITALY

GENERAL

JULY 10. La Civita Cattolica, monthly, publishes article, declaring its faith, despite correspondence between Lord Rothschild and Cardinal Merry del Val, in existence of ritual murder.—OCTOBER 16. Luzzatti conducts press campaign in Italy in favor of emancipation of Russian Jews.—APRIL 2. Milan: Meeting decides to co-operate with Jewish bodies in other lands to secure rights for Jews in lands of oppression.—6. Cardinal Ferrera, speaking in name of Pope to the Pro Causa Hebraica Societa of Italy, promises support of the Vatican in aiding the cause of the Jews. Pope urges Catholics to unite in alleviating distress of Jews, and help them with autonomy in Palestine and civil rights in countries where they are now oppressed, by urging favorable measures at world peace conference.—30. Luigi Luzzatti, premier of Italy, in article in the Corriere della Sera, warns the Poles that their attitude toward the Jews will inevitably arouse the antipathy of public opinion of Europe.—MAY 14. Milan and Turin: Co-operative Kosher restaurants opened and successfully conducted.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BERGER, ADOLF, Lemberg, appointed Lecturer in Roman Law at the Rome University, July, 1914.

CASSUTO, UMBERTO, Florence, appointed to new department for Hebrew language and literature at Academy for Higher Sciences, Nov., 1914.

FRIZZI, LAZZARO, appointed to Senate, Feb., 1915.

GRAZIANI, AUGUSTO, Professor at Naples University, promoted by King to grade of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Feb., 1915.

MOLCO, VITTORIO, Turin, awarded grade of Officer of the Order of the Italian Crown, Oct., 1914.

TOLEDANO, T., appointed an Italian Assessor to the Chinese Mixed Court at Shanghai, July, 1914.

WOLLEMBERG, LEONE, Padua, appointed to Senate, Feb., 1915.

NECROLOGY

D'ANCONA, ALESSANDRO, Senator, author, Pisa, aged 79, Nov. 8, 1914.

NORSA, BEY, doyen of Municipal Staff, Alexandria, Feb., 1915.

MOROCCO

DECEMBER 18. On recommendation of M. Loth, Director-General of Education, the Resident of France allocates to schools of Alliance Israélite for 1914-1915 a grant of forty thousand francs (\$8,000). Government of Spain grants to Alliance schools at Tetuan, Larache, and Alcazar, the Spanish Protectorate, subventions for maintenance, provided Spanish be made language of instruction.

NETHERLANDS

GENERAL

JULY 3. Amsterdam: Jubilee of the Nieuw Israelitisch Weekblad.—AUGUST 4. Cablegram from Rotterdam reports four hundred and seventy-eight Jewish emigrants from Russia on way to United States stranded without funds.—21. Amsterdam: Zionists form committee to assist war sufferers without distinction of race or creed. Representatives meet trains, and render all possible service to injured or stranded persons, procuring food and lodgings for them.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

KAHN, JACOBUS, The Hague, appointed assistant to Minister of Finance, May, 1915.

MONASCH, —, Chief Rabbi of Utrecht, receives, from Queen, Knighthood of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, July, 1914.

ORNSTEIN, L. S., lecturer at Groningen University, appointed Ordinary Professor in Mathematical Physics at University of Utrecht, Dec., 1914.

NECROLOGY

BOSMAN, J. S., communal worker, Rotterdam, aged 102, Feb., 1915.

ISRAEL, I. VITA, Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, Amsterdam, aged 83, May, 1915.

PINTO, MOSES, jurist and author, Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and Officer of the Crown of Italy, The Hague, aged 87, Mch. 19, 1915.

PINTO, ISAAC, president of Peace Association of Holland, Mch., 1915.

PALESTINE

(See under TURKEY)

PORTUGAL

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

FRANCO, EMILIO, Lisbon, receives from King of Italy the decoration of Commander of the Order of the Italian Crown, May, 1915.

ROUMANIA

GENERAL

JULY 3. Botoshani: Students and soldiers of the Thirty-seventh Infantry Regiment attack Jews, assault Jewish children, casting them in the river, and beat Christians going to defense.—10. Anti-Jewish agitators issue proclamations in opposition to the Jewish petition praying for emancipation of native Jews; agitators urge attacks on Jews.—17. Odobesht: Mob attacks and plunders several Jewish houses and shops. In restoring order police injure a few rioters. Professor Cuza interpellates Minister of Interior as to measures he intends to take "to suppress activity of Jews and punish the pro-Jewish police officials." Minister promises to inquire into the incident.—18. Roumanian Government issues order expelling from towns in the vicinity of Bucharest numbers of Jewish families of soldiers who served in army against Bulgaria.—24. Agents of Roumanian Government secure signatures of peasants against Jewish emancipation petition.—Hundreds of Jews, including soldiers who participated, in the last campaign, expelled from the villages.—AUGUST 7. Jassy: Meeting of two thousand Jews, mostly ex-soldiers, resolves to dispatch resolution to Government demanding emancipation of Jews and proclaiming intention of the Jewish ex-soldiers to resist anti-Jewish agitators in the event of an outbreak.—28. Bucharest: At Labor Party meeting the anti-Jewish agitators' spokesman announces that the

democracy would protect the Jews in the event of any outbreaks.—Burduzani: Attempt to organize a blood libel fails. Local authorities prohibit the Jews from “displaying their religious sentiments” in the streets.—SEPTEMBER 18. Government excludes foreign Jews, offering as excuse the alleged competitive superiority of the Jewish over the Christian merchants. Government will, however, make an exception in favor of Russian Jews returning home via Roumania.—JANUARY 8. Premier Bratianu announces that in the new mobilization act to be issued a clause will provide that Jews who join the army automatically become Roumanian citizens.—Government permits Russo-Jewish students en route to Switzerland and Italy to pass through Roumania, but refuses to allow several thousand refugees from Bukowina to enter the country, and become public charges. Refugees are forced to cross the Carpathians to reach Hungary.—FEBRUARY 26. Committee of the Chamber agrees to comply with Jewish petition to exempt Jews from new law of control of foreign subjects.—APRIL 9. In Roumanian Parliament, in discussing bill for control of foreigners, former Minister, M. Flea, refers to persecution of Roumanian Jews, and rebukes M. Cuza, who had said that there were no Roumanian Jews, and he only knew of Jews, by statement of service Jews were now doing the country in the army.

RUSSIA

I

PERSECUTION AND REPRESSION

ATTACKS ON JEWS

JULY 17. Near Kovno, Real Russians kill Jew, Movshovitch, aged eighty. Nine other Jews murdered in Russia in preceding fortnight.

BLOOD ACCUSATION

JULY 3. Grayetz (Lublin): Discovery of body of a Christian gives rise to ritual murder accusation. Mob attempts to lynch a Jew, and as result of alleged evidence of anti-Jewish agitator, a father and son are arrested.—Pabianitz: Loss of girl results in blood accusation, which subsides on finding of girl.—10. Zhitomir and Kaminsk: Discovery of lost boys causes collapse of blood accusations.—Editor of the Den imprisoned for publishing article against the ritual murder agitation.—Ministry of Justice announces that steps against Cheberiak and Singayevsky, believed to have been implicated in the murder of Yuschinsky (see YEAR BOOK 5675, p. 213), had no connection with Beilis case, but dealt with other crimes.—16. Police forbid production in Moscow of play condemning ritual murder libel.—17. Kiev: Judicial

Chamber rejects appeal of editor of Kievlanin, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing famous pro-Beilis article during the trial.—24. Monastirchina: Temporary disappearance of Christian boy leads to arrest of two Jews.—31. Grayetz: Jew imprisoned on charge of ritual murder released; but authorities continue to inquire into charge.—AUGUST 7. Ekaterinoslav: The Two-Headed Eagle accuses Jewish Community of abducting Christian girl from asylum, and announces disappearance of Christian boy, near brick factory of a Jew. Ritual murder agitation begun. Similar campaigns in province of Podolia and at Bendin.—OCTOBER 2. Kiev: Judicial Chamber acquits publisher of newspaper which printed Beilis prayer, thus annulling previous sentence of imprisonment.—23. High Court confirms sentence of imprisonment passed on Dubrovin and his associates for publishing a ritual libel on Jews of Smolensk. Appeal of Dr. Dubrovin rejected (Jan.).—NOVEMBER 20. Despite resolution of the Council of Advocates, Public Prosecutor of Petrograd demands disbarment of forty lawyers for indorsing protest against the Beilis trial.—27. Editor of the Russkoe Znamya imprisoned for six months for libelling Jewish Advocate Zarudny in connection with his defense of Jew accused in Fastov ritual murder case.—DECEMBER 25. Kiev: Judicial authorities abandon ritual charge against Jews Pashkoff and Guthartz, of Fastov.—JANUARY 15. Editor of Novy Voschod, tried for publishing pro-Beilis articles last year, acquitted.—FEBRUARY 5. Kiev: Court permits M. Pashkoff to claim damages for murder of his child, at Fastov, by Gontcharuk.—MARCH 26. Peasant Gontcharuk sentenced to penal servitude for twelve years for murder of Jewish boy, Yosel Pashkoff.—Trial of forty Petrograd advocates who supported the pro-Beilis resolution at the meeting of lawyers. Six acquitted; three suspended from profession for one year; twenty-eight suspended for six months, and cases of three postponed.—APRIL 16. Deputy Maklakoff, brother of Minister of Interior, and writers Struve and Egoroff, sentenced to imprisonment for two months for having published pro-Beilis articles last year.—23. Vilna: Governor orders censor to pay special attention to articles in the Russkoe Znamya, and Zemstchina, and to expunge all references to the ritual murder accusation.

DUMA DISCUSSION AND LEGISLATION

JULY 3. Duma prohibits Jewish women from acting as nurses in the frontier corps, and declines to take action regarding the restriction of Jewish lawyers in the reorganized courts.—10. In Chelm, new province, Duma endorses restrictions against Jews in respect to their serving on juries.—24. Mohammedan conference adopts resolution against the anti-Shehitah bill.—Bill introduced in Cabinet by Minister of Commerce, proposing sub-

stantial reduction in passport fees, and abolishing fines imposed upon returning citizens who have been away for more than six months, provided the returning emigrant uses a Russian ship.—APRIL 23. Polish Local Government Bill, rejected before the war, by the Upper House, sanctioned by the Czar. Original restrictions against Jews remain intact. Where Jews form a majority of the total population (as in provinces of Lomzha, Suvalki, Radom, and Siedlce), they will elect twenty per cent of the members of the new Councils. In all other places their proportion will not exceed ten per cent. Converted Jews are excluded from the lists of Jewish voters. Jews barred from occupying all responsible and executive posts. The *Novoe Vremya* explains that new law is not anti-Jewish, and that it is only fair to allow Poles to hold the reins in the new Councils.

BOYCOTT OF JEWS IN POLAND

JULY 3. Lodz: Mob attacks Jews in streets, severely wounding several. Windows broken in Jewish houses, hooligans calling on Christians to avenge blood of Yuschinsky. Police arrest leaders, disperse rioters, and frustrate attempt to renew the attacks.—24. Promoters of boycott organize exhibitions from which Jews are to be excluded; priests aid.—OCTOBER 2. Polish organ, *Kronika Piotrkowska*, confiscated for arousing anti-Jewish feeling.—9. Governor of Warsaw, Baron Korff, issues proclamation for the discontinuance of Polish anti-Jewish agitation.—16. Ostrovtzi: The Zaddik, and leading Jews of Novoradomsk, assured by authorities that they will suppress the local Polish anti-Jewish agitation.—NOVEMBER 27. Lodz: Authorities arrest several persons found to possess goods stolen from Jewish shops.—JANUARY 1. Lodz: On eve of their evacuation, Russian authorities suspend Polish anti-Jewish organ, the *Rozwoj*.—15. Boycott of Jews maintained. Polish Citizens' Committee refuses to supply coal to Jewish factories.—22. Petrograd: At conference, progressive Duma deputies resolve not to extend help to Polish deputies in any of their projects in the Duma, because of their attitude toward the Jews.—In Poland, Jews prohibited from attending auction sale of horses.—MARCH 5. Petrograd: Professor Arabazin and Prince Mansureff attack Polish anti-Jewish agitators as unworthy of autonomous rule in absence of a guarantee for fair treatment of Jews.—26. Minister for Foreign Affairs Sazonoff receives Duma Deputies Freedman and Bomash, and promises assistance in Polish-Jewish problem. Deputy Freedman hands memorial on Polish-Jewish question to Premier Goremykin.—APRIL 23. Polish Press denies stories of anti-Jewish pogroms in various towns. *Dwa Grosze* calls on Jews to deny "libels" against Poles published in America.—MAY 7. *Nova Gazetta*, pro-Jewish Polish organ, suggests that Poles and Jews appoint a joint commission to

prepare a memorial on the Jewish question for the consideration of the Peace Conference.—21. Moscow: Real Russian leader Orloff, in address to anti-Jewish agitators, declares that Polish libels against Jews are false, that latter were loyal and brave, and that it is inadvisable to pursue a policy which might convert six million citizens into enemies.

EXPULSIONS AND DOMICILIARY RESTRICTIONS

JULY 1. Lodz: Twenty-nine Jewish families ordered to leave townlet of Radogosch, within a week.—Druskeniki (Grodno): District Captain orders expulsion of number of Jewish families, including one Jew settled there over twenty-five years.—3. In Tersk district privileged Jews expelled.—Senate decides that Jewish artisans and merchants possessing right to settle permanently outside Pale be required to prove that no legal proceedings had been instituted against them.—Ministry's refusal to permit Jews to live at village of Almaznaya (Ekaterinoslav) deters foreign company which planned to turn village into a garden city from purchasing estate.—6. Cabinet requests Czar not to abrogate Stolypin circular, which permitted many Jews to remain in towns outside Pale although they do not have right of residence.—10. Minister of Interior in memorial to Cabinet draws attention to "evil effect" on peasants of Jewish agents for agricultural machines, and to the "audacity" of those agents in acquiring estates. He asks for restrictions against these agents.—Minister of Interior submits to Cabinet question of canceling M. Stolypin's circular by which certain categories of Jews were granted right to remain outside the Pale.—Simavka: One hundred Jewish families engaged in agriculture, on land leased by them for the last sixty years, ordered to leave by Governor of Minsk.—Vilna: Jewish Community receives permission to establish a summer camp for Jewish children near Podborodzi.—Radoschtsche (near Lodz): Twenty-nine Jewish families given seven days to leave.—Druskeniki: Health resort, many Jewish families expelled.—14. Kiev: Four thousand Jews ordered to leave.—17. Kiev: Authorities announce they will recognize certificates of only the Artisans' Guilds of Odessa and Kishinev for purposes of domicile of Jewish artisans. Two thousand to six thousand Jewish artisans will thereby be deprived of their right of residence.—Griva (Courland): Expulsions increase. Local rabbi expelled.—24. Kiev: Governor-General, in response to protests and threat of Duma deputies to frame an interpellation, agrees to postpone expulsions one month. Minister of Interior cancels expulsion of some artisans, and the Curator expresses willingness to modify his circular.—In district of Ufa, about four hundred Jews expelled from health resorts.—Russian Government grants to Bokhara Jews right to remain temporarily in Turkestan.—

31. Of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one domicile petitions, nine are successful.—Tchernigov: Expulsion of Jews from villages increases, despite protests of local peasants.—Ekaterinoslav: Provisional measure to exclude Jewish traders from villages approved by Governors' Council.—AUGUST 21. Kursk: Election of Crown Rabbi postponed because nearly all voters had lost their franchise in consequence of proceedings instituted against them for alleged trading outside the Pale without right of residence.—SEPTEMBER 4. One hundred families about to be expelled from Riga granted permission to remain until after the war.—11. Moscow Conference of Mayors forcibly condemns expulsion policy of some Governors, and resolves to use its influence to ameliorate the Jewish position, and to abolish the oblavas carried on by some Governors.—25. Jewish expulsions stopped in the Caucasus and in the Don district.—OCTOBER 16. Senate ratifies circular of Ministry of the Interior providing for postponement until after the war of all trials concerning residence of Jews outside the Pale, and for suspension of expulsion from non-Pale provinces of the families of Jews at the front, provided no new arrivals be allowed to settle there.—NOVEMBER 27. Petrograd: Forty unemployed Jewish artisans expelled, and thirteen Jewish merchants fined for visiting city.—Senate prohibits Jewish recruits, privileged by Nicholas I, from owning real estate outside the Pale, except in towns in which they are registered.—DECEMBER 3. Novgorod: Governor expels Jewish Red Cross nurses as not entitled to residence.—4. Petrograd: One hundred and seventeen Jewish workmen expelled; police continue their search for those without right of residence.—18. Petrograd police imprison ten Jews for illegally staying in the capital.—25. Pinsk: Chief of Police, who extorted five hundred roubles (\$250) from Jews of Luninets on threat of expulsion, tried and acquitted.—JANUARY 1. Petrograd: At conference of bankers convened to obtain their financial support to development of Russian spas, right of residence of Jews at these resorts discussed. Two bankers point out difficulty of competing with German spas, when laws forced Jews to frequent foreign watering-places. Government representative promises that this question would be submitted to the Duma.—15. Kiev: Medical authorities petition Government to allow Jews to frequent spas.—22. Petrograd: All persons harboring Jews without right of domicile will be fined three thousand roubles (\$1,500) or imprisoned for three months.—29. Nikolaiev: Authorities decide not to continue to raise questions of domicile in issuing trading certificates to Jews.—FEBRUARY 12. Odessa: Judicial Chamber adopts favorable attitude toward hundreds of cases affecting Jews, particularly in ruling that Jews with right to reside in village had right also to trade there.—Petrograd: Conference in interest of

Russian spas adopts resolution expressing desirability of opening spas to citizens of all creeds and nationalities.—19. Senate refuses to cancel order permitting Governors to expel Jews who have filed an appeal, before the appeals are heard.—Liski, near Retchitza: Police expel old Jew whose three sons are at the front.—MARCH 12. Kiev: Government permits Jewish merchants to attend fair there.—19. Council of the Conference of Exchanges and Agriculture asks Ministry to allow Jewish delegates to attend the gathering at Petrograd.—Moscow: Conference of All-Russian Union of Towns adopts resolution requesting Government to allow Jewish refugees and families of Jews at the front to reside outside the Pale during the war.—26. Tomsk: Petition of Council of Female High Courses that Jewesses admitted to the institution be granted right of domicile rejected.—APRIL 9. Announcement that Jews may spend summer holidays at the spas of Siberia, Caucasus and Finland.—Petrograd: Twenty Jews fined for staying in the capital without right of domicile.—MAY 6. Minister of Interior permits Jews to visit health resorts in Caucasus and Siberia.—Senate decides that wives of graduates of University are not included in privilege of living in Cossack districts.—14. Oblavas of Jews without right of domicile carried out in district of Kiev. Thirteen Jews arrested.—21. Smolensk: Summer resorts closed to Jews.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS

JULY 3. Volhynia: Zemstvo announces inability to carry out educational program in the villages, because Jewish contractors were not allowed to build schools there, and Christians were not available for the purpose.—In Upper House, MM. Ozeroff and Von Ditmar denounce anti-Jewish restrictions respecting corporations, and predict heavy financial losses.—Russkoe Slovo announces on high authority that Cabinet will yield to representations of Count Bobrinsky and not extend restrictions lately introduced against Jews in sugar companies.—New Ministerial scheme relating to associations provides that Jewish Societies shall not be allowed to own property outside the Pale, and that only Russian language be used at meetings.—Nizhni-Novgorod: Jews not permitted to rent premises. In South Russian coal mines a new restriction for Jewish contractors will be introduced despite protests of peasant owners.—10. Petrograd: Ninety Jewish artisans placed on proscription list, for not practicing their profession.—17. Premier receives deputation of Christian business men, which presents memorial against anti-Jewish restrictions in respect to joint stock companies, and condemns persecution of Jews, especially in Siberia and at the Nizhni-Novgorod fair.—Announced that Government will not proceed with schemes for restricting number of Jewish apothecaries and agents for agri-

cultural machines.—31. Ministry of Interior submits to Cabinet new proposal, that Jews be excluded from employment by joint stock companies even as caretakers. Minister of Commerce takes decided stand against further restrictions.—Czar suspends enforcement of resolution of Council of Ministers confirmed April 5, dealing with purchase of real estate by joint stock companies and restricting membership of Jews on directorates of such companies.—OCTOBER 9. Exchange Committees decide to request the Government to abolish registration books for Jewish commercial travelers outside the Pale.—23. Petition sent to Government by commercial and industrial bodies, that Jewish merchants and agents be allowed to visit non-Pale districts, and assist in reducing present economic crisis.—DECEMBER 4. Ministry of Commerce announces that Jews have no right to attend corporation meetings held outside the Pale, merely on ground they hold shares.—18. Petrograd Advocates' Council reports that Ministry of Justice has rejected the recommendation of the Council for promotion of twenty Jewish lawyers to rank of Advocate.—JANUARY 8. Senate withdraws circular prohibiting Jewish winegrowers from selling wine outside the limits of their own houses built on their own land in the Pale.—Lodz: Merchants and factory owners petition Ministry of Commerce for abolition of restrictions against Jews with regard to purchase of land, asserting that war has necessitated the removal of the factories, but that restrictions make this difficult.—22. Minister of Interior permits Jews to attend fairs outside the Pale for purpose of trading in horses.—Solomenka and Shulavki, suburbs of Kiev: Order enforced prohibiting Jews from trading there.—MARCH 12. Petrograd: M. Cohen, assistant manager of local railways since 1905, dismissed on ground Jews are not permitted to hold such posts.—19. Conference of Gold Trade petitions Government against anti-Jewish commercial restrictions.—Nizhni-Novgorod: Jews excluded from management of fairs.—26. Kharkov: Artisans' Guild annuls rule which excludes Jews from management.—MAY 14. Petrograd: Conference of Exchanges elects Feldman Chairman of Grain section. Conference expresses opposition to difficulties of Jews in commerce, which assisted Germans before the war, to obtain a strong footing in Russian commerce; expresses desire that Jews be given the freedom which enabled them to make Leipzig a great center of the fur trade; that Jewish commercial travelers have right to go outside the Pale; that Jews be not restricted in joint stock companies, and that all technical schools be open to them.—20. Minister of Commerce rules that Jewish mechanics seeking temporary employment need no certificate of apprenticeship.—21. Zemstvos appeal to Ministry to allow Jewish medical students to reside throughout the Empire in view of scarcity of physicians.

SUPPRESSION OF ZIONIST PROPAGANDA

JULY 3. Vilna: Jewess, Sakheim, sentenced to imprisonment in fortress for eight months for spreading Poale-Zionist literature.—31. Vilna: The Vozrozhdenie fined two hundred roubles (\$100) for printing article on Dr. Herzl.—AUGUST 7. Kalish: Two Jews, Goldman and Badetzky, fined twenty-five roubles (\$12.50) each for belonging to the Zionist organization.—OCTOBER 30. Novgorod-Volhynsk: Seven Jews sentenced to imprisonment for twenty days and one for thirteen days for belonging to Zionist organization.—NOVEMBER 20. Judicial Chamber of Moscow considers appeal of twenty Zionists of Eletz. Acquits six and sentences rest to imprisonment for various terms.—Slavuti (Volhynia): Zionist imprisoned for thirteen days.—Lochovitz: Trial ends in acquittal of all accused Zionists.—MARCH 19. Senate refuses to grant appeal of twenty-one Zionists imprisoned for propagating Zionism.—APRIL 30. Moghilev: Nineteen Zionists sentenced to imprisonment for from one to four months for propagating Zionism.—MAY 21. Senate rejects appeal of members of the Central Zionist Committee; the brothers Goldberg, and Greenbaum, Druyanoff, and Vodovelsky sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from twenty days to two months.—Belozerkov: Appeal of Public Prosecutor against acquittal of Zionists Blumin and Ovrutzky results in rejection of first verdict and imposition of sentence to imprisonment for two months.—Ovrutch: Judicial Chamber confirms sentence of twenty-two Zionists to imprisonment for from ten to twenty days.

EDUCATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

JULY 3. Liberals in Budget Committee vigorously oppose proposal of Education Committee to close to Jews the reorganized Moscow Surveyors' Institute; proposal rejected, casting vote of the chairman.—10. Duma makes admission of Jews into Agricultural Institute subject to the permission of the Ministry.—Number of Caucasian Jews petition Government to accord to them privileges enjoyed by Karaites, on ground that they too are not Talmudic Jews. Petition rejected, but Viceroy of Caucasus abolishes percentage norm in educational institutions recently introduced.—Vilna: M. Ostroumoff, the Curator, asked to resign, because of his antagonism to the Nationalist régime and opposition to the restriction of the admission of Jewesses into gymnasias.—11. Ministry of Education decides not to admit into universities Jews who had become converted, unless their parents are also converts.—24. Organizers of commercial educational conference denounce anti-Jewish educational restrictions.—Minister of Education advances funds for introduction of general elementary education in Verchnedneprovsk, on condition that Jews be

excluded from its benefits.—31. Rejection of all petitions for admission of Jews into schools and into legal profession above the fixed norm.—New circular of M. Kasso provides that balloting for admission of Jews in schools be held once a year, and that only those successful at the ballot will be examined.—Czar orders that Jewish students be excluded from higher elementary school at Odessa and from female gymnasia at Vilna, Homel, and Vitebsk.—AUGUST 7. Odessa: Students of Jewish Technical School Trud petition for course in Yiddish language and literature; refusal results in riot in school.—SEPTEMBER 11. Minister of Education permits graduates of foreign universities to take examination for state certificates without requiring proof of matriculation in Russian schools. Jews in educational institutions now closed transferred to other schools.—18. Cabinet decides that Russian students about to finish their studies abroad may take final examination at Russian universities, but, unlike the foreign graduates, they will have to produce a Russian matriculation certificate.—Proskurov: The School of Commerce permitted to admit many Jews above the norm.—M. Kasso abolishes system of admitting Jews into preparatory classes of secondary schools by lot.—25. Ministry permits all schools of commerce to admit many Jews above the norm.—Jewish Communities decide to appeal to Premier to abolish lot system of admission of Jews to schools.—Moscow Technical Institute appeals to Ministry of Education for permission to admit Jews above the norm.—OCTOBER 2. Technological Institute at Petrograd, the Female Medical Courses at Moscow, and Odessa Exchange, request Ministry of Education to admit more Jews to educational institutions, especially the medical faculties. In the Technological Institute the percentage norm for external Jewish students suspended for a year. The Theatrical Society appeals to Ministry to allow Jewish artists to perform outside the Pale in view of shortage of non-Jewish performers.—9. Moscow: Appeal of Female Medical Courses rejected (Oct. 2).—Institute of Forestry asks for admission of Jews into educational institutions in excess of norm.—Ministry of Education forbids private gymnasium, passing into new hands, from expelling Jewish students.—16. Conference of Russian municipal workers resolves that each municipality shall appeal to Ministry of Education to admit children of Jews serving in the army to educational institutions regardless of norm.—Announcement that Jews who have studied in foreign technical schools will not be permitted to enter Russian technical schools in excess of norm.—NOVEMBER 6. Council of Trade and Commerce appeals to Premier to admit Jewish students of foreign schools into Russian high schools.—20. Ministry of Education announces that Jewish students in the army will, at the end of the war, be readmitted into the high

schools regardless of norm.—27. Rovno (Volhynia): Municipality appeals to Ministry to permit admission of twenty-six Jews to the gymnasium in excess of norm.—DECEMBER 4. One hundred and ninety Jewish physicians graduated abroad permitted to take examination for medical practitioners in Russia.—Odessa: Government confirms exclusion of Jews from higher elementary schools; those already admitted may finish their courses.—11. Putivil (Kursk): Authorities of the Zemstvo Gymnasium resolve to exclude Jews.—18. Petition of the Municipality of Mariampol for admission of Jewish children whose fathers are at the front to all schools without restrictions rejected.—25. Council of Trade and Commerce petitions Premier and Minister of Commerce to grant facilities at the Russian high schools to Jewish students who studied abroad, and expressing view that the abolition of the percentage norm for Jews in educational institutions would place Russia in a better position to compete with Germany.—JANUARY 8. Petrograd: The Tutorskaya Commerce School closed because it had too many Jews on its roll.—Arkhangel: Jewish students expelled from medical schools.—15. Minister of Commerce permits one hundred and fifty Jews who studied abroad to take final examination for external students at the Petrograd Technical Institute.—FEBRUARY 12. Kishinev: Petition of Jewish students for permission to take external examinations regardless of percentage norm rejected by the Ministry of Education.—Kharkov: University resolves to petition Ministry to permit a Jewish graduate to remain at the University with view to becoming Professor of Mathematics.—19. Minister of Commerce announces in Duma Committee that Jewish students who had studied abroad will be admitted to Russian technical schools to the extent of ten per cent of the total number of students.—26. Minister of Education Ignatieff orders that Jewish graduates of foreign universities be permitted to take final examinations; he promises also to consider applications for examinations from graduates who do not hold matriculation certificates.—MARCH 5. At the request of M. Ignatieff, Minister of Education, the Minister of Interior permits Jewish students of foreign universities who have been admitted to examinations in non-Pale educational institutions to reside outside the Pale temporarily.—12. Kiev and Zhitomir: Municipalities appeal to Minister of Education against new restrictions introduced there for Jewish children in elementary schools.—Petrograd: Kiev and Odessa professors plan to open private faculties, similar to new Moscow Judicial Institute, without restrictions for Jews.—26. Petrograd: Minister of Education promises deputation of Jewish students at Psycho-Neurological Institute to transfer them to the Medical Faculty of the University.—Odessa: Minister of Education rejects petition of Curator to suspend the admission

of Jews to private gymnasium to reduce number of Jewish students.—APRIL 9. Minister of Education Ignatieff suspends regulation requiring Jewish students in Kiev to prove right of residence. All students excluded because of that law taken back.—Yuriev: Minister of Education provides for admission into medical courses of Jewish students who had studied abroad.—Minister of Education Ignatieff declares illegal the practice of authorities to dissolve Parents' Educational Committees which have more than fifteen per cent of Jews, and that number of Jews on committees is not restricted, though that of pupils may be.—23. Count Ignatieff, despite recommendation of the Curators' Conference, decides to abolish the ballot system of admitting Jews to educational institutions.—30. Plan of Count Ignatieff for gradual abolition of ballot system for admission of Jews to schools said to include instructions to authorities, that children of Jews at the front should be admitted in preference to other Jews.—Petrograd: New regulations of Psycho-Neurological Institute provide for five per cent norm for Jews; those now attending the Institute will, however, be permitted to finish their course.—MAY 7. Count Ignatieff issues circular ordering that children of Jewish soldiers be given preference in admission to secondary schools, and that all vacancies for Jews be fully placed at disposal of the Jews. In response to a petition from Kiev he abolishes the ballot system for the transfer of Jewish pupils from the preparatory to the upper classes of the gymnasia.—14. Minister of Commerce orders that norm for Jews in all technical schools be strictly observed; Minister of Education rules that Jews once admitted to a University may enter any Faculty without reference to the number of Jews in it, and that his order abolishing the ballot system for Jews passing to upper classes issued for Kiev, applies to all secondary schools in the Empire.—28. Petrograd: Minister of Commerce, Prince Shachovsky, rejects petition of Commercial Institute, that it be given status of State High School, because admission of Jews is not restricted.

OTHER FORMS OF REPRESSION

JULY 3. Odessa: Court sentences Jewess to three months' imprisonment and expulsion from Russia, for returning to Russia from Roumania, where she had been sent as a Roumanian subject on death of her parents, but, not recognized as Roumanian citizen, was not permitted to stay.—10. Volegozubov (Kherson): Nine Jews imprisoned for publishing a letter complaining of recent assault on Jews by police officials.—Odessa: Revival of old regulation necessitating a special permit for employment of Christians in Jewish workshops.—31. Of three hundred and sixteen appeals against the military fine, only twenty-nine are granted.—Zolotonosha (Poltava): Jews forbidden to converse in Yiddish

at the railway station.—Kielce: Police stop performance at theater because an artist rendered a Yiddish song.—SEPTEMBER 4. Governor Muratoff of Kursk issues order that Jewish artisans dismiss all Christian apprentices within a fortnight.—NOVEMBER 20. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Police avert anti-Jewish riot.—DECEMBER 11. Russian Theatrical Society's appeal to Government to permit production of Yiddish plays in many towns rejected.—Minister of Interior agrees to annul order of Prefect of Petrograd, making it mandatory for Jews to have inserted in their passports a description of their personal appearance.—Berditchev: Authorities close Hebrew-Speaking Society and its library.—JANUARY 29. Petrograd: Jewish Assistant Advocate fined 25 roubles (\$12.50) for using Russified first name of Moisei instead of Movsha.—Borovoi Mlik (Vilna): Authorities refuse to recognize Jewish colonists as peasants, although they were granted that status in 1846.—MARCH 19. Senate forbids christening of Jewish children whose parents have not also become converts.—26. Senate decides that Jews may not become Cossacks without the Czar's special permit. Those already registered ordered to resign.—MAY 8. Warsaw: Ha-Zeman, Hebrew paper, suspends publication.—21. Editor of Novi Voschod sentenced to a fine of two thousand roubles (\$1000), or imprisonment for six months, for addressing an uncensored inquiry to Jewish centers inquiring as to participation of Jews in the war.

II

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

FINLAND

JULY 1. Senate rejects petitions of nine Jewish families to remain in Finland, and in circular to Provincial Governors orders them to expel those families within a month, escorting to the frontier any who refuse to leave voluntarily.—NOVEMBER 27. Finnish Government orders expulsion of Jews who take advantage of war to raise prices of food and other articles and to employ "sweated labor."—JANUARY 14. Senate renders decision that Jews converted by the Lutheran pastor Pichro in Finland are to be treated as Jews, their conversion notwithstanding.—MARCH 19. Chuvingi: Forty invalids, mostly women and children, expelled to the Pale.—26. Petition for suspension of exclusion of ailing Jews from resort Richmaki disregarded.—Minister of Education Ignatieff recognizes as Christians Jews converted by Lutheran minister Pichro, and permits their unrestricted entry to the universities.—MAY 21. Challil and Terioki: All Jews expelled, including patients from the sanatoria.

MISCELLANEOUS

JULY 3. Liftchanka (Vilna) and Usatch (Vitebsk) partly destroyed by fires; hundreds of Jews homeless. Borisov (Minsk): Sexton loses his life in saving Sefer Torah during synagogue fire.—10. Vasilkova (Grodno): Foreign Minister Sazonoff receives Jewish deputation, and gives five hundred roubles (\$250) for repairs to synagogue.—17. Decision of Council of the Nobility to include in their scheme of State compensation to sufferers from riots Jewish victims of pogroms endorsed by several Ministerial departments.—17. Holy Synod decides to introduce more stringent regulations regarding conversion of Jews to the Orthodox Church. Minors must have permission of parents. All converts will be watched, and proofs of ulterior motives for conversion will result in excommunication and loss of all, especially educational, privileges. A long novitiate will precede the conversion.—24. Death of Prince Vladimir Mestchersky, formerly inimical but later friendly to Jews.—31. Archbishop Platon, of Kishinev, formerly head of the Orthodox Church in America, favors yielding to the United States on the passport question and introducing wide religious tolerance.—NOVEMBER 6. Zhitomir: At request of the Municipality, Governor of Volhynia permits Jews to sit on Municipal Committees.—DECEMBER 4. Semi-official Moskovskiya Viedomosti favors establishment of Jewish State, as only solution of Jewish question. It makes condition that all Jews of Russia be immediately transported to place which is not named.—11. Moscow Technical Society in resolution expresses opinion that a change of Government's attitude toward minor nationalities is essential before Russia can successfully compete with German and Austrian commerce.—25. Odessa: Meeting of members of Municipality, Zemstvo, and Stock Exchange, and University authorities and merchants, resolves that the country would benefit by the abolition of Nationalistic laws and opening of educational institutions to all citizens.—JANUARY 1. Bishop of Saratov refuses the use of a church hall to the Real Russians because he objects to attacks on Jews at this time.—Governor-General of Kursk prohibits all anti-Jewish agitation in province.—Leonid Andreyeff publishes appeal for emancipation of the Jews in order to disarm German criticism of the alliance of England and France with "barbaric Russia."—8. Russian Senate announces as final decision that Jewish children not entered into Abrahamic covenant must not be registered as Jews.—9. Petrograd: The Trades Council, following example of Odessa, petitions Government to abolish restrictions against Jews.—22. Omsk (Siberia): Bourse adopts resolution that Siberian trade can only be improved by the annulment of anti-Jewish restrictions.—29. Petrograd: Secretary of Pharmaceutical Society publishes official denial of charge that Jewish apothecaries illegally trade in intoxicating drinks.—

FEBRUARY 5. Smolensk: Municipality resolves to petition Government to abolish all anti-Jewish restrictions. Resolution adopted requesting Governor not to expel Jewish refugees or families whose heads are at the front.—12. Petrograd: Five Jewish students apply for admission to Orthodox Spiritual Academy, with view to becoming monks.—Vilna: Municipality obliged to intrust the management of the Korobka (meat-tax) to a special commission, as no Jew offered to buy the rights of administering the tax.—19. Rabbi Zirelsohn, Kishinev, president of Rabbinical Commission, obtains for Jews returning to Russia from Palestine free railway passage on the Russian lines to their destination.—Minister of Commerce states in Duma Committee that absence of a commercial treaty with the United States causes great inconvenience, and expresses hope that a new treaty will soon be concluded.—Maxim Gorki, famous writer, publishes appeal for emancipation of the Jews.—Imperial Economic Society adopts resolution to memorialize the Government and the two houses of Parliament to remove the anti-Jewish laws.—26. Moscow: Faculty of Law to which Jews may be admitted without restriction established.—MARCH 5. Gorki, Andreyeff, and Sologub address inquiry on Jewish problem to prominent Russian authors, notables, statesmen, artists, and scientists, asking whether anti-Semitism had not been imported into Russia from the west, and whether the anti-Jewish laws had not a bad influence on the culture and commerce of Russia. Replies are to be published in a volume, and used in campaign for emancipation of the Jews.—Russian Liberal leaders and writers arrange conferences of Russian, Polish, and Jewish public workers at Moscow and Petrograd with view to arriving at understanding of various Nationalist problems.—12. Vilna: Jewish Military Hospital, Priest Rozmainsky publicly reprimanded for making pro-Jewish speech.—APRIL 2. Public manifesto, signed by two hundred and fifteen prominent publicists, declares that the present time is opportune for ending Jewish persecution, and for active propaganda for removing of prejudice against Jews.—16. Conference of the nobility ends without the usual drastic resolutions against the Jews.—Anti-Jewish agitators initiate campaign against Kolocol and Russky Palomnik, which had published pro-Jewish articles; editor of Kolocol resigns.—23. Vilna: Governor prohibits anti-Jewish agitation.—Dmitriev: Zemstvo passes resolution permitting physicians to serve on boards of health.—Passport Commission, despite recommendations to the contrary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, resolves to maintain the system of consular visa of passports.—30. Committees of Exchanges in memorials presented to Commercial Conference insist that German commerce can be effectively combated only after abolition of anti-Jewish restrictions.—MAY 6. Jewish children below fourteen years may

not be baptized unless their parents are converted to Christianity at same time.—7. Passport Commission, on advice of Ministry of Interior, and despite objections of Ministry for Foreign Affairs, decides to retain the system of foreign passports for those leaving and entering the Empire.—Novoe Vremya in a leading article says that Czar Nicholas I wishes to solve the Jewish question by means of establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.—Saratov, city outside the Pale: Municipality unanimously resolves to petition Government to abolish the Pale.—14. Slobodka (Kiev): Floods carry off nearly two thousand houses; five thousand Jews left homeless.—Resitza (Vitebsk): Overflow of river causes death of forty-three persons, nearly all Jews. Losses amount to one hundred and fifty thousand roubles (\$75,000).—21. Moskovskiya Viedomosti, organ of Moscow bureaucracy, warns Jews not to expect new privileges and not to believe that Russian soldiers are trying to get Palestine for them.—Kiev: Municipality complain that Pale laws prevent commercial development of city.—Siberian Municipal Conference adopts resolution condemning anti-Jewish restrictions.—Count Tolstoi, Mayor of Petrograd, and the member of Upper House, M. Stachovitch, organize Society to Study the Russian Jews; authorities refuse to sanction its regulations.—28. Tchernigov, Dvinsk, Minsk, Tcherkassi, Homel, Vitebsk, and Krementchug suffer heavily, by floods.—Conflagrations destroy best parts of Jewish townlets Ungeni (Bessarabia), Kamen (Vitebsk), and Belitza (Vilna).

III

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JULY 17. Kiev: Government legalizes a society with right to establish branches in the Pale, for the regulation of the emigration of Jews to Palestine and Syria.—Warsaw: Heirs of late M. Kravtsoff give one hundred and fifty thousand roubles (\$75,000) to charity.—Lodz: M. Poznansky gives two hundred and ten thousand roubles (\$105,000) for erection of school and to hospital fund, and M. Sheps distributes one hundred thousand roubles (\$50,000) to charity.—31. Vilna: Branch of ICA Emigration Department organizes department for insuring emigrants against exclusion by immigration authorities at destination.—JANUARY 15. Odessa: Jewish Education Society adopts prompt measures to prevent closing of many Jewish schools.

IV

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BAKST, LEON, elected member of Academy of Art of Petrograd, Dec., 1914.

BELOZERKOVSKY, ——— Kertch, receives from Czar silver medal and Alexander Ribbon, July, 1914.

BRAZ, ———, elected member of Academy of Art of Petrograd, Dec., 1914.

BRUK, ———, Crown Rabbi of Kovel, Volhynia, receives from Czar silver medal and the Vladimir Ribbon, July, 1914.

DOLGEPOL, DR. ———, Odessa, appointed Court Councillor, Apl., 1915.

GUREVITCH, ISAAC, engineer, receives title of Actual State Councillor, Jan., 1915.

HOFFMANN, DR. ———, Odessa, appointed Councillor, Apl., 1915.

KURLANDSKY, ———, Dubrova (Grodno), receives from Czar gold medal, July, 1914.

RUBINSTEIN, D. L., Petrograd, receives Order of St. Vladimir, fourth degree, Apl., 1915.

SALKIND, DR. ———, Karasubazar, appointed Councillor, Apl., 1915.

SCHWAM, ESTHER, Odessa, receives from Czar silver medal and Alexander Ribbon, July, 1914.

SCHWAM, EVA, Odessa, receives from Czar silver medal and Alexander Ribbon, July, 1914.

SHEFTEL, ———, Petrograd, promoted to rank of Advocate, May, 1915.

SHULMAN, ———, Nikolaiev, receives from Czar silver medal and Alexander Ribbon, July, 1914.

SIDRANSKY, ———, Nikolaiev, receives from Czar silver medal and Alexander Ribbon, July, 1914.

WEINBERG, DR. ———, Melitopol, appointed Councillor, Apl., 1915.

WINER, ———, appointed by Grand Duke Constantine Director of the Asiatic Museum of the Imperial Academy of Science, Dec., 1914.

V

NECROLOGY

CANTOR, JUDAH LOEB, rabbi and Hebrew writer, Riga, aged 66, May, 1915.

DIEBERSTEIN, ENOCH, rabbi, Warsaw, Feb., 1915.

FRIEDMAN, DAVID (DAVIDEL KORLINER), rabbi, Pinsk, aged 90, Mch., 1915.

GOLDIN, EZRA, author and editor, Riga, aged 45, May, 1915.

GURLAND, ———, Moscow, Jan., 1915.

MOLDAVSKY, D., philanthropist, Poltava, Dec., 1914.

NISELOVITCH, LAZAR, member of third Duma, Bausk, Courland, at Geneva, aged 60, Dec., 1914.

PEREZ, ISAAC LOEB, Yiddish poet and author, Warsaw, aged 63, Apl. 3, 1915.

RABBINOWITCH, ———, engineer, Kharkov, Jan., 1915.

RABINOWITZ, MOSES YEHUDAH, rabbi, Grodno, aged 60, Mch. 16, 1915.

SCHAPIRA, ELIEZER ISAAC, author of Hebrew text-books, Warsaw, aged 79, Mch., 1915.

VI

EUROPEAN WAR

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

AUGUST 3. Cabinet decides to allow Jewish families living outside the Pale to remain there, if heads of families have been called to the front.—7. Report that hundreds of Polish Jews are rushing to Lithuania in order to be some distance from the frontier, expected to be the center of conflict.—14. M. Purishkevitch, before representative gathering of Jews, declares that he is no longer an anti-Semite.—16. Reported that Russian Emperor issues manifesto to "my beloved Jews," in Russian and in Yiddish, calling on them to volunteer in the Russian army, as Jewish and Russian interests are identical, and promising extension of rights. Report later denied.—21. Jews of Tiflis, Caucasus, hold special service in synagogue, followed by patriotic demonstration before Viceroy's residence.—25. Russian Cabinet decides that Jews expelled from Germany, and now in terrible straits in Petrograd, may remain for two months.—28. Petrograd: After sermon by Government Rabbi, five thousand Jews march through streets, carrying Russian flags and Sefer Torahs, as demonstration of loyalty. Hundreds of Russians join the parade, and patriotic speeches are made in Russian and Yiddish.—Patriotic demonstrations and services in synagogues at Vilna, Warsaw, Odessa, Ekaterinoslav, Moscow, Libau, Yalta, Kursk, Minsk, Lodz, Kovno, Baku, Ekaterinburg, and Alexandrovsk. At Yalta, the Prefect, General Dumbadze, in synagogue denies anti-Jewish sentiments and promises protection to Jews.—Petrograd and other Jewish centers: Jews collect large sums for relief of families whose heads are at front.—Russian Red Cross Society, which had excluded Jewish medical students, now allows them to accompany relief corps.—Simferopol: Talmud Torah asks permission of Government to fit out a hospital for the care of the wounded.—Kiev: Ten thousand Jews, carrying Sefarim and flags and headed by rabbis, make patriotic demonstration before monument of Czar Alexander II, and the residences of the Governor-General, Trepoff, and the commander of the forces, General Ivanoff.—Petrograd, Vilna and Minsk: Jews collect funds to establish temporary military hospitals.—Kalish (Poland): Germans exact fifty thousand roubles (\$25,000) and take many hostages, including three Jews. City bombarded and hostages shot; many Jews escape to Warsaw on the Sabbath.—Vlozlavek: Austrian troops disband all relief

committees.—Lutzk (Volhynia): Possessions abandoned, and population flee to interior of Pale.—SEPTEMBER 4. Poles ignore congratulations of Jews on promised autonomy, but indicate intention to discontinue temporarily attacks on Jewish commercial and industrial interests.—Lodz: Jews organize military band to guard the city.—5. Hundreds of Jewish families fleeing from Kalish arrive at Roigrad absolutely penniless.—8. Kherson: Merchant Barenberg offers to support families of Jewish reservists living in six nearest villages and to equip military hospital.—11. Government postpones prosecution of Jews illegally residing outside the Pale and all those assuming Russian names.—Kiev: Police make searches for Jews without legal right of residence.—Cablegram to Morgen Journal reports outrages committed by Austrian troops upon Jews in Podolia.—Petrograd: Mayor informs conference of Russian Mayors that there are three hundred and fifty thousand Jews in the army.—Jewish Colonization Association temporarily closes all branches of its Emigration Department in Russia.—Warsaw: German invaders in Mlava and Tchenstochov pillage shops mostly in Jewish hands.—Kalish (Poland): Losses of ransacked Jewish shops estimated at eight million roubles (\$4,000,000).—Kamenetz-Podolsk: Austrians fire volleys in streets and demolish many houses. Valuable articles stolen from synagogues to raise contribution exacted by the invaders.—Warsaw: Jewish communal workers approach local Polish Citizens' Committee with regard to policy of Poles who carry on shameful agitation against Jews, especially in the Dwa Grosze. Prince Lubomirsky, president of the committee, agrees on necessity of fostering peace among all citizens and promises to issue appeal for harmony and good feeling.—18. Jewish periodicals, *Dos Yiddish Volk*, Vilna; *Die Zeit*, Petrograd; *Dos Wort* and *Ha-Olam*, Odessa, suspend publication.—Radom: German troops maltreat Jews; number seized as hostages for payment of war fines imposed on various towns.—25. Jewish Duma deputies receive many appeals from Jews of towns ruined by the German and Austrian invaders, asking them to obtain permission for the sufferers to settle outside the Pale. Prefect of Petrograd forbids police from expelling without his permission Jews coming from the war area.—Governors of Piotrkov and Lublin, and Roman Catholic and Orthodox clergy, issue appeals for peace among all nationalities; Liberal Poles agitate in favor of extending rights to Jews in Poland.—Government favors proposal of Jewish Communities to allow the use of reserve of Jewish meat-tax, for purpose of opening co-operative stores for benefit of citizens of all nationalities.—Odessa: Jews arrange for maintenance of families of Jewish reservists and for education of children whose fathers are at the front.—Mrosikov (Radom): German invaders pillage the Jewish

quarter.—OCTOBER 2. Konin, near Kalish: Germans take fifteen Jews as hostages. Commander Von Launitz threatens to kill five of the hostages for any disobedience on part of population.—Kalish: Bodies of thirty-seven Jews found under ruins of burnt building.—Tomashev: Austrian invaders sack all Jewish shops, and throw Jewish shopkeeper into the river, for asking for a receipt for confiscated goods.—Baron H. Gunzburg returns from France and joins army as a private.—“Mountain” Jews of Gortzi in the Caucasus offer to equip a number of mounted volunteers.—Jewish aviator, M. Morgulis, wires Deputy Freedman to endeavor to secure his admission to Military Aviation Section.—Lodz: Jews invite political leader, M. Gutchkoff, a shareholder in the Novoe Vremya, to witness a patriotic demonstration at synagogue, and persuade him to repudiate libels against the Polish Jews in that paper.—Polish governors take action against anti-Jewish charges of espionage and treason. Governor of Piotrokov promises protection to Jews. Governor of Lublin threatens those who incite riot when internal peace is essential to national welfare.—9. Novoe Vremya states that many Jews leave Alexandrov rather than comply with appeal of the German commander for co-operation against the Russians.—Ekaterinoslav: Philanthropist M. Feinberg devotes twelve per cent of his income to the war fund. Bielistock: Authorities accept resignation of seventy Poles, who enrolled with five hundred and fifty Jews as volunteers for Red Cross, but refuse to co-operate with the Jews.—Government decides to increase Jewish army contingent this year by suspending some of the exemptions possessed by Jews.—Satanov (Podolia): Jews appeal to Government to ascertain whereabouts of the forty-two hostages, mostly wealthy Jews, abducted by the Austrian invaders.—16. About four thousand Russian Jewish students from foreign institutions to be recalled for military service.—Lodz: One hundred and fifty Jews form cyclist company, and offer their services.—Tchenstochov: Editor of a Jewish newspaper sentenced by German commander to trial by field court-martial for publishing an extract from a Russian newspaper.—Novomiesto (Poland): An Austrian-Polish irregular band imposes on Jews a war contribution of ten thousand roubles (\$5,000).—Poles denounce Jews in towns reoccupied by Russian troops as traitors, accusing them of having assisted the Germans.—Kiev: Princess Helena Altenberg obtains permission for Jewish refugees from destroyed towns to remain in the city for seven days.—23. Seradz: During the new German invasion Rabbi Segal arrested among the hostages, and many Jewish houses and shops pillaged.—Krizopol (Podolia): Twenty-five Jewish “intellectuals” work as day laborers, and devote income to relief funds.—Lodz: Rabbis give ten per cent of their income to the Red Cross Fund.—30. Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief, announces

that the Russian victory in Galicia brought freedom for all people, and no hindrance to their development and religion or to the use of their languages.—Many Municipalities appeal for Government grants to support Jewish and Polish refugees from frontier towns.—Pilvushki (Kovno): Germans pillage half the Jewish townlet.—In province of Lublin, war losses to Jews estimated at over four million roubles (\$2,000,000).—Lutzk: Jewish dentists publish in *Novoe Vremya* appeal for permission to join Army Medical Corps. The Odessa Pharmaceutical Society petitions the Government to allow Jewish apothecaries to serve in the field pharmaceutical corps.—*Novoe Vremya* withdraws libel upon the Jews of Suvalki whom it had accused of favoring the Germans.—Lvov: Poles accuse Jews of firing on Russian troops; as consequence, between thirty and seventy are fired on and wounded. Many Jews arrested; Drs. Rabner and Diamond, taken as hostages, released after investigation.—NOVEMBER 6. Lodz: Germans seize many Jewish hostages, and impose such restrictions upon Jewish newspapers that they suspend publication.—Prushkov: Jewish townlet pillaged by Germans.—Kielce and Radom: Poles plunder many Jewish shops; on return of Russians the Poles denounce Jews as pro-German sympathizers. Several Jews who are arrested are released after investigation.—Russo-Jewish boy leads German column towards Russian forces instead of to a Polish townlet as demanded. Boy killed in ensuing fight.—Jewish wounded soldier recuperating at Moscow ordered to proceed to his home town, now occupied by the Germans.—13. Satanov: Governor of Podolia orders that families of thirty-eight breadwinners carried off to Austria should receive three thousand roubles (\$1,500) from the meat-tax fund.—Prushkov: Germans convert synagogue into a stable, ill-treat three hundred Jewish and Polish hostages, and compel aged Jews to march long distances with the army.—Russian Government issues official denial of the German reports of the persecution of the Jews in Russia and especially in Poland.—20. Toprovitz: Cossacks destroy the Sefarim which the Jews try to hide.—In neighborhood of Mstchonov and Grodzisk (Poland), sixteen merchants shot by Germans for refusing to turn over their goods to the troops.—Attempts of Liberals to suppress Polish anti-Jewish agitation as a "German product," meet with only partial success. The agitators urge that Poles capture the commerce in townlets in which the Germans had destroyed the Polish shops.—Brvinov (Poland): The Germans compel Jews to open their shops on Saturday, which are thereupon looted by the soldiers.—Opatov and Kozenitz: Jewish shops pillaged by the Germans, who also burn forty houses.—Tomashev and Grodzisk: Jewish shops destroyed by the Austrians.—Germans sink the Jewish Red Cross steamer *Pantadeush* on the Vistula.—Mariampol: A Jew, Gershenovitz, sent to penal servitude for six years, because he acted

as Mayor during the German occupation, although the inquiry held by the Russians showed he had been forced to the office.—Bielistock: On request of the military authorities, the rabbis instruct the Jews to open all tobacco, ammunition, and grocery shops on Saturdays, and to devote the proceeds to the Jewish relief fund.—27. Russians impose fine of five hundred thousand roubles (\$250,000) on town of Pabianitzi, near German border, because of report that the inhabitants, most of whom are Jews, welcomed the Germans.—Mstchonov: Germans rob Jewish tailor shops.—Piotrokov: Germans plunder Jewish shops after ordering that they remain open on Saturday.—Gura-Kalvaria: Large Yeshiboth are destroyed.—Germans abduct the rabbi of Konsk on their evacuation of the town.—Governor-General of Warsaw thanks Jews for opening new military hospital, assuring them that after the war their loyal attitude will be adequately recognized. Deputy Purishkevitch denies charges made against Polish Jews, and praises their loyalty. Archbishop Platon, Kishinev, expresses satisfaction with loyalty and generosity of the Jews.—Pabianitzi and Druskeniki: Poles again denounce Jews for welcoming and harboring the Germans. Investigation proves charges baseless. Governors of Piotrokov and Warsaw take measures to suppress rioting.—DECEMBER 3. Solozkin (Poland): Poles repeat accusation that the Erub wires are a telegraph connecting Jewish synagogues with the outposts of the enemy. Commander orders raid.—4. Turkish Jews in Odessa apply for official recognition as subjects of Russia.—Kalish (Poland): Upon evacuating, Germans seize Rabbi Chonin, two Shochetim, and two Jewish merchants as hostages.—Sapotskin: Synagogue searched after midnight for telephone alleged to connect with the Germans.—Skernevitze, Grodzisk, and Sochatchev: Jews falsely accused by Poles are expelled by Russian commanders.—Bzezin (Poland): German document discovered disproving Polish charges that Jews assisted German invaders. Document states that Jews refused to join ranks of invaders, and that one Jewish notable, sentenced to death for protesting against this request, was released upon appeal of the population headed by the clergy.—11. Russian Orthodox Union issues manifesto to the peasants of Galicia and Bukowina announcing that Russian rule brings relief from Jewish power. "Jewish father, Francis Joseph," will no longer reign, there will be no Jewish officials or judges, and Jewish property will be divided among the peasants.—Moscow Military School announces that not even Christians whose grandfathers were Jews will be admitted for training as officers.—Taganrog: The Hospital of the Nobles declines to admit wounded Jewish soldiers.—Wiezun (Plotzk): According to German press, rabbi and nineteen prominent Jews arrested or beaten, and all Jewish men above age of ten expelled, Russian cavalry driving them to a distant village.

Many women throw themselves into river to avoid maltreatment by soldiers. Similar reports from Jewish towns in Galicia through which Russian army passed.—18. The military organ, the Russky Invalid, commenting on emancipation rumors, states that heroism, loyalty, and generosity of the Jews has created a good impression, but warns Duma that any attempt to force liberal measures through the House would prejudice the nation against them.—Lodz: Reported that nine streets occupied by Jews and two markets were completely pillaged, while many Jews were wounded by the Poles in a riot lasting three days.—25. Circular issued at beginning of war, authorizing Jewish doctors to sit on recruiting commissions, annulled.—Jewish population abandon townlets Lutomirsk, Szbanetz, Radogosch, Zichlin, Belayev, Lovitz, Tushin, and Strikov. At Lovitz thirty-four citizens, mostly Jews, killed and many wounded.—Grayevo: Visited twice by Germans. Jews arrested and taken to Prussia. Grodzisk: Germans shell last train conveying Jewish refugees.—JANUARY 1. Mishinetz (Lomzha): German invaders force Jews to destroy Russian trenches. On return of Russians, the Poles denounce the Jews, who are expelled to Lomzha and Ostrolenko.—Skernevitze, Kozenitz, Novo-Alexandria, Iren, Mstchonov, Khontzeli, and Gnivashov: The Jews, owing to Polish denunciation, are expelled.—Roigrad: Russians order Jews to proclaim a Cherem against any one who attempts to cut the telegraph. The Germans then invade the town and pillage all Jewish shops. Community escapes to Bielstock.—Politchno: Polish Jewish townlet burnt by Germans.—Owing to battle at Lodz and execution of many citizens, ten thousand people, including heads of Jewish Community, march to Warsaw.—Kalish: Germans shoot Jewish baker and three sons for failing to show lights in windows.—Izbitz (Lublin): Austrian soldiers kill Jewish family of five persons for preventing attack on daughter.—7. Government sends commission to ascertain the religious and national conditions in Galicia, in view of possibility of its becoming a Russian province. Commission instructed to make special inquiry into status of Jews.—8. Warsaw: Four Jewish members of Citizens' Aid Committee resign, because of inability to co-operate with the six Polish members.—Government sends subsidy to Russian subjects in Palestine through Italian Embassy.—Mariampol: Jewish male population compelled to work for three days on the roads because Poles accused them of having assisted Germans. At Popovo, Tchutchin, and Vladislavovo, Jews suffer arrest on account of Polish libels.—14. Bill introduced in Duma to effect that families who have a member at the front need not pay the three hundred rouble (\$150) fine for members who fail to appear for military service.—15. Novy Voschod, organ of the Petrograd communal workers, commenting on letter of German Ambassador at Washington to New York Jewish newspaper, the Day, declares

that despite all restrictions the Jews remain attached to Russia.—Bikov, Belgorai, Annopol, Glusno, Linsko, Opole, and Krasnostav: Arrests of Jews owing to Polish denunciations.—Tchenstochov: Germans prohibit Jews from wearing long Eastern coats, on penalty of heavy fines. As protest the Jews close their shops, but are forced to open them immediately.—Germans exile to Prussia Chief Rabbi Treistman, of Lodz, on charge of advocating boycott of invaders.—Bichav and Yurburg: Poles organize pogroms.—Deputy Krupensky states that extreme anxiety of Galician Jews as to intentions of Russia regarding their rights prevents them from welcoming the Russian occupation.—22. Bchovo (Lublin): Seventy-eight Jews hanged in one day.—Kromatov: Houses set on fire, and their inhabitants compelled to remain in them.—Stashev: Jews attacked while in synagogue, and eleven hanged in the synagogue itself.—Kursk: Zemstvo appropriates large sum of money for Polish relief fund on condition that Jews shall not benefit by it.—Plotzk: Polish clergymen intercede in behalf of the Jews with the Russian authorities, who make arrests on denunciation of the Polish agitators. As result forty Jews are set free.—German authorities permit Jews in all occupied Polish towns to open their synagogues, on condition that a German officer attend services.—Ministry of Interior forbids police to deport to Pale Jewish soldiers who had been treated in hospitals outside that area.—Vilna: Military authorities reject proposal that old Jewish cemetery be converted into a military training ground.—Kiev: The publication of the Two-Headed Eagle suspended for duration of the war.—Through efforts of Deputy Markoff the Kursk Zemstvo stipulates that its contribution to Polish Relief Fund shall not be used for relief of Jews.—Plotzk: Forty Jews, arrested upon denunciation of Poles, released through efforts of Archbishop Kovalsky.—Russo-Jewish Society for Promotion of Agriculture and Industry, learning that police will not disturb the domicile of some one thousand Jewish artisans who suffered from the war in the Pale, makes arrangements to open a workshop at Petrograd.—29. Vilna: Poles defeat all Jewish candidates for seats on relief committees. Of seventy-one relief committees in Poland only nineteen include Jewish representatives.—Lodz: German Commander issues proclamation complaining of loyalty shown by Jews to Russians, when latter re-entered the town, and threatening, on repetition of such occurrences, severe punishment. Germans requisition materials in large quantity at Jewish factories without paying for it.—Mlava: Teacher Gordon and son shot on false accusation of communicating with Russian army.—FEBRUARY 5. Moscow Relief Committee decides to place fourteen per cent of its funds for Poland in hands of Warsaw Jews, despite opposition to this course.—Cabinet rejects petition of Ekaterinoslav Municipal Council that children of

soldiers serving with the colors be admitted to schools regardless of norm.—Dubrovna: Four hundred unemployed workmen of the Tallisim factory besiege the synagogue, asking for bread or death.—Lida: After three months Yeshibah is reopened under direction of Rabbi Reiness.—At conference of Russian Liberals Jewish communal leaders urge that, on reopening of Duma, bill be introduced for abolition of Pale and educational restrictions.—Foreign Committee of the Jewish Socialist Party of Russia, Lithuania, and Poland ("Bund") publishes protest against treatment by Russia of Jews.—Zamostie: Orthodox priest and judge deny Polish statement that Jews welcomed invaders, and secure release of all Jewish prisoners.—12. Szirardov (Poland): Bombs from German aeroplane kill five Jewish citizens.—Sochatchev: Seven Jews executed as result of Polish libels.—Velun: Germans arrest rabbi and sexton of synagogue for advising Jews to remain indoors.—Glus: Many Jews arrested. Valnovolitza: Jews flogged.—Dilevo: Several Jews ordered expelled, as result of Polish libels, are permitted to remain upon payment of fine.—Senate orders police to suspend regulation requiring Jewish commercial travelers outside the Pale to produce documentary evidence that no legal proceedings were in progress against them.—All Hebrew and Yiddish publications in district of Kiev suspend publication for duration of the war.—19. Ministry orders levy of fine of three hundred roubles (\$150) on Jewish families who failed to present members to the recruiting commissions, even in the ruined Polish townlets where the Jews are in dire distress, and though the absentees are usually persons who emigrated to America.—Mlava: Germans erect fort in Jewish cemetery.—Lodz: Jewish artisans prohibited from producing Yiddish plays.—Kovno: The Letts declare boycott against Jews, accusing them of helping German invaders and of espionage.—Warsaw Citizens' Central Committee issues circular to branches instructing them to assist Jews as well as Christians, and to consult Jews as to relief measures.—26. Professor Kotlorovsky, on return from Galicia, reports that the Jewish problem is puzzling the Russian authorities, who believe it can be solved only in conjunction with the entire Russo-Jewish question, primarily by the abolition of the Pale.—Markoff, Real Russian leader in Duma, introduces bill providing that after the war Galician Jews be deprived of their rural estates, in accordance with laws of Russia, and that these estates be given to Russian soldiers. Deputy Dzubinsky, on behalf of Labor Party, protests against continued persecution of Jews.—Poles and Jews in Velun district, occupied by Germans, confer with view to adjusting differences in face of the common enemy. Conference decides to issue manifesto calling on Jews and Poles to live in peace; Germans expel delegates to Germany.—MARCH 5. In Pilitza and Prosnitz districts hundreds of Jewish

homes ruined. Rodomitz, Malenetz, Przetorz, Mironov, Viskitok, Szarnov, Tarlov, and Makov partially destroyed. Twenty thousand Jewish refugees arrive at Warsaw from the Polish townlets.—Kalish: Germans arrest number of Jews, accusing them of pro-Russian sympathies.—Prince Oldenburg allows petition of Odessa Pharmaceutical Society, to permit Jewish apothecaries serving in the army to join the Medical Corps.—12. Irkutsk: Exchange Committee suggests to other Siberian Exchange Committees that they send joint petition to Ministry, asking that Jewish war refugees who have relatives in Siberia be allowed to settle there.—Novogeorgievsk: Commander of fortress issues order to troops to take Jewish hostages in all places occupied by them in view of statements in German press, stating Jewish attitude towards them is friendly on account of Russian oppression.—Chentzin (Kielce): In bombardment over ninety, mostly Jews, killed.—Pinchev: Synagogue over six hundred years old destroyed by shells.—Gostinen: Upon failure of community to pay contribution demanded, Germans arrest Jewish notable, Bressler, as hostage. Jews organize a militia to guard the townlet.—Plotzk: One hundred and forty Jews exiled to Siberia charged with trading with German army contractors.—Piotrkov: Epidemic of typhus in Jewish quarter.—Prushkov, Bolimov, Viskitok, Mstchonov, Szirardov, Novomiesto, Biala, Piasetzno, Groitz, Gura-Kalvaria, Leshno, Blone, Mogilnitz, Nadarzin, Kornitz, and minor places: Jews expelled on account of anti-Jewish slanders. Petition to Governor-General results in a few trains being sent to convey some of the wanderers.—Kiev: Governor forbids Polish Jewish exiles to settle in city.—15. Thirty rabbis propose that all Jews fast on day preceding the new moon of Nisan, and contribute money thus saved to general relief fund.—19. Rabbi Eisenstadt, Petrograd, appeals to all rabbis, to devote fixed percentage of their salaries to fund of Baron Gunzburg for rabbis deprived of their living through the war.—ICA in Petrograd receives order from the Government for one million shirts for the army, with aim of giving employment to Jews made destitute by the war.—Grodno: Commandant orders Jews to open shops on Friday evenings and on Saturdays.—Moscow Municipality votes nineteen thousand roubles (\$9,500) for Polish Jewish exiles. Vilna Municipality sends ten thousand roubles (\$5,000) to Poland without specifying that relief be given to all. Fund of Grand Duchess Tatiana places sum of twenty thousand roubles (\$10,000) at disposal of Warsaw Jews. President of Warsaw Community offers to find work for one thousand Jewish artisans, refugees in Central Russia.—Governor of Tula expels Jewish merchants, even those of First Guild.—26. Governor-General Bobrinsky issues order prohibiting Jews to enter occupied province, Galicia, or to move from one district to another.—Officially announced that

Czar's gift of one million roubles (\$500,000) to Warsaw will be distributed among all citizens without distinction of creed.—Jewish communities outside the Pale petition Government to be permitted to accommodate Polish Jewish refugees there, and promise them maintenance.—Petrograd: Jewish Distress Committee undertakes to send to Galicia one hundred thousand roubles (\$50,000) a month for four months to assist the newly-formed organization at Lvov for relief of Jews in Galicia.—Warsaw: Yiddish correspondence, and Odessa: Yiddish conversations on telephone banned. Riga: Several Jews fined for speaking Yiddish, because the language is akin to German, which is prohibited there.—Kalish: Few hundred poor Jews left in city supported by Community of Breslau. Germans transport to Prussia the Jewish "intellectuals" of Sapotzkin.—APRIL 2. One hundred and forty Jews expelled to Siberia from Plotzk, for alleged trading with German army contractors.—Russky Invalid, official military organ, declares that all attempts of young Jewish students to enter the school for officers are futile, as the General Staff is determined on this point. Jews of Poland are also accused of disloyalty to the State and of sympathy with the German invaders.—Petrograd: Jewish delegates of Relief Committee not permitted to visit or render assistance to Jews in ruined townlets of Radom and Kielce. Committee opens workshops at Warsaw.—Polish anti-Jewish agitators spread reports of Jewish plots, and express alarm at increasing danger of Jewish influence at peace negotiations. They allege plot to buy the Novoe Vremya with view to dominate the press.—Poles demand that Polish Jews do not confer with Russian Jews with regard to war relief measures, but regard themselves as a separate body distinct from Russian Jewry. Rabbis and Zaddikim decline to sign Polish patriotic manifesto on the situation created by the war.—Conference of Union of Russian Towns urges that instead of verbal representations on behalf of Jews, a memorial be sent to the Government pleading specially for rights of families of Jews at the front.—Petition on behalf of Polish-Jewish war refugees for permission to settle at Rostov rejected.—Endeavors of Mayor of Petrograd to retain Jews in Municipal service fail.—9. Dzenitza (Radom): Invaders line up two thousand Jews, and threaten to shoot the men; superior officer orders people spared, but their houses burnt.—Radom: Authorities expel all Jews not permanently settled, as result of renewed libels. From other provinces Jewish exiles still crowd capital of Poland.—16. Tchita and Nertchinsk (Asiatic Russia): Military authorities convert synagogues into military prisons.—Irkutsk: Zionist leaders tried for making collections for Jewish war sufferers acquitted.—Seini (Suvalki): Poles charge Jews with obtaining advance information of arrival of Germans and with buying the property seized by the invaders, though local synagogue was seized by the Germans and

converted into a hospital; Jews of military age transported to Prussia, and property of Jews confiscated.—23. Groitzi and Novomiesto: Five Jews charged with "having assisted the German invaders" acquitted.—Shiplishek: Jews being deported to Prussia utilize panic in German lines, to escape to Russian front.—Novoe Vremya declares: "There is no doubt that the Jews are making an effort to complicate the purposes of the war. The Novy Voschod recommends Jews to demand international guarantees for their civil and national rights. It is scarcely in the interest of Russia to allow international interference in her internal affairs. Russia is not on trial in this war."—Petition sent to Government regarding the military order prohibiting Jews to stay in the resorts on the coast of Finland and near Kronstadt.—Governor-General of Poland, Prince Engalitchev, advises Jews seeking amelioration of their status to refer question to Petrograd. Premier receives Baron A. Gunzburg, Advocate Sliosberg, and several Polish-Jewish notables, and the Ministers of Finance, of the Interior, and of War, accord interviews to Deputies Freedman and Bomash.—30. Warsaw: Sanitary Commission recommends that Government expel many of the fugitive Jews for sanitary reasons.—Radom and Kielce: Expulsion of whole Jewish communities from various towns renewed.—Moscow: Jewish Relief Committee decides that ten million roubles (\$5,000,000) are necessary for relief of Jews in various communities. Conference adopts resolution condemning the persecution of Jews in towns in the war areas.—Bielistock: As result of German aerial raid, synagogue is demolished.—Maklakoff, Minister of Interior, submits to Cabinet a proposal that State compensate Jews exiled from military zone; Moscow Jewish Conference resolves to address an appeal to the Government, not only endorsing M. Maklakoff's scheme, but also suggesting that more extensive grants be made to Jewish exiles. Similar appeal will be made to municipal bodies dealing with relief of war sufferers.—Moscow: Jewish Conference decides to draw attention of Government to the sanitary and moral dangers of policy of wholesale expulsions of Jews from war zone; the question rendered very acute by latest report of Governor-General of Poland, that upon advice of military authorities he is expelling all Jews, irrespective of age, sex, or status, from the provinces of Radom and Kielce, and that no appeals on the matter are being entertained.—Warsaw: Polish anti-Jewish paper, the Dzien, suggests that from a military standpoint it would be safe to allow only two or three per cent of Jews to live in a town.—Grodno: Eight hundred more Jewish families expelled.—Court acquits Jew of Druskeniki accused by Poles of having signalled to Germans.—Heads of Red Cross decide not to accept further applications from Jewesses to serve in military hospitals as nurses.—MAY 6. Children of Jewish soldiers at front given permission to remain in Baltic provinces

outside the Pale during the war.—Of Jews expelled from war zone political suspects are sent to Tomsk, Siberia; others to Pale, east of Dnieper River, and not including the Crimean peninsula.—7. Feeding center and dispensary established in synagogue of a Polish Jewish townlet. Priest holds Orthodox Russian service at request of M. Gutchkoff, one of the organizers.—Sapotzkin: All houses searched and the Jew Tarlovsky shot by Germans for sheltering Russian soldiers.—Shavli: One hundred and eighty Jews abducted. Two daughters of Crown Rabbi taken as hostages by Germans, because he refused to act as Mayor. Similar appointments rejected by Jews in other places.—Seini: Rabbi deported to Germany as a hostage.—Kopziowo, Taurigen, and Golinka, damaged by fire.—Veisee: Synagogue surrounded on a Saturday, and all Jews of military age seized and deported to Germany. Priest averts serious catastrophe by denying Polish libels against Jews on reconquest of town by Russians.—14. Czar thanks Jews of Borisov, Mozir, Pinsk, Ihumen, and Osipovitch, for loyal messages on occasion of fall of Przemyśl.—Liberal organs and organ of Holy Synod, Kolocol, condemn agitation commenced by the Russkoe Znamya and the Zemstchina in favor of exclusion of Jews from army on ground they are traitors and cowards.—20. Minister of Education issues regulation for support of families of Jewish teachers by the Jewish Educational Fund.—21. Government arranges an inter-departmental conference respecting distribution of exiles allowed to reside throughout the Pale, so as to avoid congestion.—Grodno: Property and business of the Jews expelled from vicinity of the fortress appropriated by Christians.—Kutno: Five Jews seized as hostages, because of inability of population to pay fifty thousand marks (\$12,500) for German losses in East Prussia.—Lodz pillaged by invaders.—Simlo and Olita (Suvalki): All Jews expelled to Tchernigov.—Gorlice (Galicia) and Radoshitz (Poland): Jews expelled.—Vilna: Conference of authorities, including the Governor, proposes to expel all Jews from districts of Troki and Lida.—Grodno: Anti-Jewish agitators invent libel, later disproved, that local Crown Rabbi, residing temporarily at Slonim, had been executed for communicating with Germans.—Warsaw: Polish Sanitary Committee recommends to Governor-General that no more Jewish refugees be admitted into Warsaw, and that those already there be gradually removed further inland.—Suvalki: Authorities on account of Polish libels expel all Jews to more remote districts. Communities of Lodz, Seree, Veisee, Seini, Shaki, Krasnopol, Pien, Leipun, Balnetzisek, and others fast disappearing. A few hundred Jews, who delayed leaving Kozlovavuda and Shaki, brought under escort to Vilna.—Jewish communal workers persuade authorities to cancel order for expulsion of thirty thousand Jews from parts of Grodno and Vilna.—Ekaterinoslav: Petition to allow Jewish exiles

to settle in the villages rejected.—Bessarabia: About three thousand Jewish families from Bukowina arrive and increase misery created there by the expulsion of all Jews from the villages near Chotin.—28. Vilna: Authorities prohibit all Yiddish plays for duration of the war, because Yiddish resembles German.—Following imposition of a fine on the organ of the Petrograd Jewish communal workers, the Novy Voschod, the military authorities suspend its publication for duration of the war.—Rossieny: Jews ill-treated for not furnishing Germans with information about movement of the Cossacks. Jewish lawyer Levy seized as hostage.—Lipsk: Shops sacked and thirty-eight houses burned.—Plotzk: Influenced by appeal of Bishop Kovalevsky, invaders admit that city cannot raise the fifty thousand marks (\$25,000) indemnity demanded; Jewish hostages released.

TOWNS PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY DESTROYED

SEPTEMBER 25. Kalish: Seven hundred and fifty houses, mostly Jewish, burnt.—Dzevitza (Radom): Jewish quarter and synagogue burnt.—OCTOBER 16. Druskeniki burnt.—23. Taurogen.—Yusefov (Poland) burnt.—Janov and Khortzeli, near Plotzk, burnt.—30. Gura-Kalvaria and Piasotzno burnt.—NOVEMBER 6. Dzulogintze and Krasnostav.—DECEMBER 11. Sgerz, Mlava, and Matchevitch (Poland).—18. Kibarti, Brezin, Vladislavov, Wishkini, Ratzki, and Fullipovo burnt.—Kutno: Houses burnt, owners accused of hiding Cossacks.—25. Plotzk: Jewish townlet, and Blony and Bakalarzevo reported ruined by invaders.—JANUARY 15. Jewish townlets Skirstemonach, Erzvilk, and Annopol partially destroyed.—MARCH 5. Rzetzitza, Brezin, Grotovitz, Lubatch, Blina, Gostoma, Ezeretz, and others, burnt.—APRIL 9. Belsk, Zalessie, Razionz, Drobin, Lipsko, Sassov, Belokamin, Podkamin, and Zaliozi destroyed.—16. Grozda: Busk and Stabin partially destroyed.—23. Grozda: Deguta and Yanovo burnt.—Mariampol: Greater part in ruins.—30. Skernewitz: Destroyed by fire. Sochathev: All houses destroyed during battles.—MAY 21. Yurburg: Jewish townlet destroyed.

DECORATIONS ON FIELD OF BATTLE

SEPTEMBER. Order of St. George received by Katz (Petrograd), Elijah Levin (Vilna), Pernikoff (Dvinsk).—OCTOBER. Aberzgaus, Fridland, Ladizensky, Lipovsky, Dr. Lurie, Okuneff, Paradiztal (Lodz), Pep, Rabbinowitch, Rosenstein, Tabatznik, Joseph Trumelman, I. Tumarkin (Hemel); Miller recommended for decoration, second class.—NOVEMBER. Feigenson, Gutman, Kruglikoff, Borin, Lerner, Belensky, Pereslavitzeff, Trosman, Moritz, Michaels, Wilenkin, Nurnberg, Berkoff, Soiferman, Rosovsky, Mandelstamm.—DECEMBER. Brusclovsky, Frumes, Glickman, Schwartz, Arskin,

Koppelovitch, Freidin, Maslovsky, Beker, Pernikoff, Segal, Gutkin, receive higher grades in the Order.—Sokzonoff (Vilna) receives St. George medal and permission to enter military academy.—Yoffin obtains two degrees of Order of St. George.—Unansky, Zeitlin and two brothers, Chutz, Davidovitch, Amstchislavsky, and Tchertkoff receive Order of St. George.—JANUARY. Order of St. George received by Kane, Marshalek, Tziz, Goldschwanger, Abner Daitelzweig, Telalnikoff, Leiser Reznik, Dubrinsky, Leonid Spiegel, Biedermann, Isaac Koffman, Myron Moisjevitch, Hillman, Blumstein, Liflander, Laskin, Gollant, Kantorz, Sandler, Manovitch, Eisenberg, Ortenberg, Panitch, Yosem, Grover, Duboff, Volmir, Schuster, Holtzman.—FEBRUARY. Simkin, Klintchin, Henichovitch, Portnoi, Freidman, Rukman, Kukla, Domb, Kazdan, Victor, Katzenbogen, Zelitchenko, Gurevitch, Borisovsky, Ezeinitzky, Shapiro, Rivkin, Dizur, Weiss (second class), Dr. Geishun (third class), Shur, Ponarmu, Sherbag, Kotlarewski, Baumholtz, Chwollis, Reichenstein, Konstantinovsky, Grodsky, Edelmann, Sheinfen, Berenstein, Dechman, two brothers Brodtkin, Safian (second class), Kaplan (second class), Jewish volunteers Gutman (13 years) and Seltzer (16 years), Kolnik, Derzavetz, Stern, Bogdanoff, Magasayeff, Azrel, Lichtenstein, Levitin, Goldblum, Kornfeld, Bornstein, Kapulsky, Tchorni, Herschkovitch, Wasserman, Brenner, Nachtigal, Rosen, Vedman, Kuzmitz, Peckar, Luski, Katz, Ogol, Ginzburg, Tzalkovitch, Saphirstein, Bolotin, Frank, Poliak.—MARCH. Shinderman, Tzatzkin, Grinstein, Shneider, Meyerovsky, Yanovetz, Eisen, Val, Pakehver, Glotman, Kostovsky, Lebedinsky, Canter, Yankelevitch, Burtman, Ostrovsky, Gubkin, Nazimov, Breinovsky, Grusenber, Stolpner, Borispolsky, Corporal Rabbinoitch, Katzenelsohn, Alpert, Bliazer, Mornenetz, Nefedoff, Plachuta, Pleshakov, Zadikoff, Shmutko, Sretensky, Sterlikoff, Shevelin, Blagoslovensky, Tongkonogi, Friedenson, Emin, Shotz, Slutzkovsky, Samsonoff, Bichovsky, Skrotzky, Sochnik, Farfel, Krish, Yochelson. Five other Jews also received this order, but military censor only permitted mention of their initials or first names.—Order of St. George received by Lazare, Koffman, Ekaterinoslav (13 years), Markovitch, Shlionsky, Helfman, Elijah Ginzburg (13 years), Rudzki (15 years).—APRIL. Order of St. George received by Helfman; Levinson; Briker; Gorni; Reznik and Feigenson (for second time); eleven other Jews; Agol, Katzenelsohn, Moshkovsky (Vilna); twenty-three Jews, initials only recorded; Nuchimson, Churik, Ruchlak; Osok; Krul; Rosenthal; sixteen Jews, initials only recorded. Markovitch awarded all four degrees.—Order of St. George received by thirteen Jews, initials only published.—MAY. Rizik, Shlioma, Zekovitch, Brazel, Cohen, Reles, Kelner, Zeifman, Chorovitzer, Grinkevitch, Leibovitch, Failikman, Fisher, Chaitov, Tarnovsky, Hendler and Günzberg. Levinson obtains Order for second time during this

war. Abr. Zelvovitch, Tabakoff, and Bershakovsky, who won Order in Russo-Japanese campaign, receive higher degree. Corporal Kisilevsky, Morgulis, Mogileff, Lipis, Rosenberg, Buchaltzeff, Sergeant Miller, Meckler, and Abr. Anselevitch (aged 13).

SEPTEMBER. Cross of St. George received by Osnas (Vilna), Simon.—NOVEMBER. Tcherkass (2), Chaikin (3).—MAY. Cross of St. George awarded to Jacob Dubov, barrister, Petrograd; Saul Birch; eight Jewish soldiers, initials only recorded.—FEBRUARY. Order of St. Anne received by Dr. Glickman, Dr. Safian.—APRIL. Order of St. Anne received by Dr. Leipuner, second degree; Dr. Goldberg, third degree.—MAY. Dr. Chorontzitzky, third degree.—JANUARY. Order of St. Stanislav received by Dr. Goldberg, Dr. Safian, Dr. Sorin, Dr. Zeldoff, Shur, Fonareff, Sternberg, Kotlarovsky, Spanion, Kohan.—MARCH. Dr. Alexander, Monosson, Helfman, Asness.—APRIL. Order of St. Stanislav received by Helfman; Asness, military doctor; four military doctors; one doctor, initials only recorded.—MAY. Drs. Klein, Finklestein, Stockman, Halperin, Bernstein, Grossman and Chasin, third class. Dr. Goldenberg, second class. Dr. Chorontzitzky, third degree.—JANUARY. Order of St. Vladimir received by Dr. Yapolski. Benj. Baumholtz (fourth class).—MAY. Order of St. Vladimir received by military doctor State Councillor Abelman, third degree.—NOVEMBER. Tsiprinsky awarded three medals.—DECEMBER. Katz receives medal; Bezprozvanny decorated.—FEBRUARY. Rabbi Kroshkin, Akerman, M. Nemetz (Krementchug), receive gold medal and Alexander ribbon.—APRIL. Military medal received by Klioner.—MAY. Leo Israel (14 years).—APRIL. Annie X, nurse, receives St. George medal.—Sternberg, military doctor, appointed a State Councillor.—MAY. Lieutenant Yankelevitch, volunteer in French Army, joins Russian Army with same rank.

PROMOTIONS

SEPTEMBER. Katz, Petrograd, promoted sub-lieutenant.—OCTOBER. Joseph Trumpelman, corporal, promoted sergeant.—NOVEMBER. H. Gunzburg, baron, Petrograd, appointed to the royal guard.—Tcherkass, volunteer, promoted sergeant.—Tsiprinsky, promoted sergeant.—27. Jewish volunteer, aged sixteen, appointed sergeant for having concealed from the Austrians, under torture, movements of the Russians, and for giving useful information to the Russian commander.—DECEMBER. Bruslovsky promoted sergeant.—Yoffin promoted sub-lieutenant.—Korman promoted lieutenant.—JANUARY. Shuler promoted sub-lieutenant.—Reichelson, aged fourteen, promoted sergeant.—Goldner and Kaplan promoted lieutenants.—FEBRUARY. Safian promoted lieutenant.—Ratnav promoted sub-lieutenant.—MARCH 12. Helfman promoted lieutenant.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

SEPTEMBER. Faivel Shneyerson, non-commissioned officer, witness in Beilis case, killed in battle of Lemberg.—OCTOBER. Frenkel, advocate and lieutenant of the reserve, Kiev.—MAZUR, inventor of field telegraph.—DECEMBER. Korman, lieutenant.—JANUARY. Shuler, sub-lieutenant.—FEBRUARY. Dr. Glickman; Rivkin, decorated.—MAY. Jacob Dubov, barrister, Petrograd.

SERVIA

EUROPEAN WAR

NOVEMBER 13. Nish: Provisional capital; most of the Jewish inhabitants of Belgrade seek refuge there. Relief Committee formed by Chief Rabbi and Benison Boubi, philanthropist.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

LEVY, ABRAHAM, appointed Assistant Minister of Finance, May, 1915.

SWITZERLAND

EUROPEAN WAR

DECEMBER 18. Swiss authorities co-operating with German and French ministers obtain permission from France and Germany for the slaughtering of animals according to Jewish rites on French and German frontiers and for the importation of Kosher meat into Switzerland.

TURKEY

I

TURKEY (EXCEPT PALESTINE)

GENERAL

JULY 31. Mohammedan press led by Tasfiri Efkiar attacks all non-Mohammedans and in particular the Jews. Following representations by Haham Bashi, Government suspends Tasfiri Efkiar.—SEPTEMBER. Haskeui: Fire destroys eight hundred houses in Jewish quarter. Three thousand Jews homeless.—JANUARY 15. Haham Bashi protests against existence in Turkey of schools for conversion of Jews to Christianity, and is assured such schools, now closed, will not be permitted to reopen. At request of Haham Bashi, the Minister of Public Instruction cedes to Jewish Community the building of the Missionary schools in the Haskeui quarter of Constantinople.—MAY 28. Constantinople: National Jewish Hospital Orach Hayim reopened.

EUROPEAN WAR

JULY 3. Military authorities ordered not to enroll students of Yeshiboth in army.—SEPTEMBER 18. Turkey abrogates capitulations and treaties, which give European powers extra-territorial rights.—JANUARY 8. Chief Rabbi secures better treatment for Russian Jews; even those detained as prisoners are promised a Government grant. Prisoners sent to Broussa.—15. Schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle permitted to remain open, as Ottoman institutions.—APRIL 30. Smyrna: Turkish authorities prevent Jews emigrating.—Smyrna: Governor forcibly occupies ICA Farm School. Reported that Porte has decided to seize ICA property in Turkey, because of its being an English Corporation.

II

PALESTINE

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JULY 3. The Jerusalem Teachers' Seminary, Boys' School and Girls' School, and Girls' School in Jaffa, legalized by the Turkish authorities.—10. Jerusalem: Serious shortage of water. Central Ashkenazim Committee appeals to English Jews in telegram to Chief Rabbi.—31. Porte again prohibits immigration of Jews into Palestine, because of campaign carried on by the Arab press of Syria against Jewish immigration, which has assumed large proportions.—Constantinople: Trial of editor of the Palestine, published at Jaffa. Court, accepting plea that he attacked the Zionist party and not the Jewish religion, acquits the defendant; paper resumes publication, and continues attack on Zionists.—SEPTEMBER 25. Jaffa: Three hundred Russian Jewish immigrants debarred and compelled to return to Russia.—DECEMBER 11. Jewish deputation, headed by Chief Rabbi Nahum, calls on Minister of Interior, Talaat Bey, and asks him to protect Jews in the face of increased anti-foreign movement.—JANUARY 15. Government decides to create in the interior of the country fresh markets for citrons and oranges, the export of which has been stopped by the war.—18. Dispatch from Alexandria states that influx of Jews from Palestine continues. American cruiser Tennessee carries refugees to Egypt.—Reported that the Arabs have been ordered to seize Jewish lands, and that Circassians are being settled in each colony. On January 8 Djemal Pasha orders destruction within a fortnight of all Jewish colonization documents, under penalty of death. Reports later disproved.—MARCH 12. Government promises Palestinian Jews exemption from military service and reduction of taxes for first year, if they become Ottoman subjects.—Authorities organize a mixed Jewish and Arab police force in the

colonies.—APRIL 2. Hilfsverein buys Haifa Technicum by way of liquidation for £11,000, despite private and official protests, including those of former members of American Curatorium.—30. Merchavia, colony near Tiberias: Conflict between Jews and Arabs; two Jews killed.—Athlit: Klein, an American Jew, killed. Despite representations of the United States Consul, the murderers have not been discovered.—Djemal Pasha, Military Governor, publishes warning in Palestinian newspapers, that the spread of libels and committal of acts of oppression against Jews will be severely punished.—MAY 7. In connection with the murder of the American Jew named Klein, thirty Arabs arrested.—18. New York City: Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs announces loan of \$120,000 has been raised in United States, France, and England for relief of orange-growers in Palestine.

EUROPEAN WAR

AUGUST 31. Upon the suggestion of American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, that fifty thousand dollars are immediately required to relieve the Jewish population, which is facing an economic crisis, the American Jewish Committee transmits this sum to Ambassador Morgenthau. (See U. S. War, p. 206.) A loan fund is established under the administration of A. Ruppin, Aaron Aaronsohn, and Ephraim Cohn.—SEPTEMBER 11. Number of appeals from Jerusalem for relief reach United States. One signed by the Ashkenazic rabbi of Jerusalem declares that Turkish army has drafted hundreds of Jewish young men, many the only support of their families.—OCTOBER 2. Baron Edmond de Rothschild telegraphs his agents at Constantinople and Jerusalem to discontinue negotiations for purchase of more land in Palestine.—9. Many Jews of foreign nationality apply to Government for naturalization as Turkish subjects.—NOVEMBER 6. At meeting of committee appointed by Ambassador Morgenthau in Jaffa, plans are drafted for distribution of the fifty thousand dollars from America.—22. Russian Jewish colonists who have failed to become Turkish subjects notified to leave the country.—DECEMBER 4. Ottoman forces take possession of establishments in Palestine belonging to subjects of the Allies. At Jerusalem, Turks seize forty thousand francs (\$8,000) at the Anglo-Palestine Bank.—MARCH 5. One hundred and sixty Russian refugees from Palestine detained on Russo-Roumanian frontier as result of inability to show passports.—12. Hederah: Colonists accused of having sold thirty bags of wheat to a British cruiser. Sheikh of Hakoun, instigator of plot, brings forged document to the Kaimakam of Jenin, who takes battalion of soldiers to punish colonists.—Jaffa: Ministry reported to have recalled all officials guilty of repressive acts against Jews after declaration of war. Committee arrested and sent to Nablus, but Pasha of Nablus arrives unexpectedly at Hederah in time to pre-

vent harm to the colony.—APRIL 15. David Yellin and Scheinkin, Zionists of Palestine, arrested on charge of high treason. M. Antebi, head of Alliance schools, obtains their release on condition they remain in Tiberias pending definite order from Constantinople.—16. As result of American and Italian pressure, Djemal Pasha, Military Governor of Palestine, visits Jaffa Gymnasium and informs the Director that the oppressive policy was result of a misunderstanding; he warns the local Kaimakam against a repetition of disorders.—21. Alexandria: Seventy Jews arrive from Jerusalem, who describe economic situation as terrible. Flour costs £3 a sack, potatoes are six times the ordinary price, sugar and petroleum are unprocurable, and money has ceased to circulate. Many deaths occur from starvation; locusts recently appear in huge swarms, accentuating the distress.—30. American Consul at Jerusalem cables: "Public kitchens in Jerusalem, which are helping thousands of families, are in deepest want and pray for relief." American Jewish Relief Committee transmits additional \$16,000 to Alexandria for purchase of food for Palestinian Jews.—MAY 7. British permit colonists to export oranges.—Jewish doctors resign from Red Crescent because of mismanagement of its affairs.—21. Turkish authorities permit reopening of the Jaffa Jewish Girls' School and the Teachers' Seminary. Communications in Hebrew are again allowed. David Yellin acts as military Censor for Hebrew letters. New Ottoman subjects are not compelled to serve in army.—28. Turkish authorities insert notice in the Palestinian newspapers again urging the Jews who are subjects of belligerent countries to become Ottoman citizens, and threatening to expel those who neglect to do so.

III.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR., son of Ambassador, decorated by Sultan with Order of Osmanje, third degree, May, 1915.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

JULY 5. Grahamstown: Dedication of Hill Street synagogue.—JANUARY 8. Johannesburg: Amalgamation of Witwatersrand Old Hebrew Congregation and Johannesburg Hebrew Congregation.—22. Cape of Good Hope: University arranges that no examinations occur on a Saturday.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BENDER, A. P., Cape Town, elected member of the Council of the King Edward Order of Nurses, July, 1914.

COTTON, E. H., J. P., Port Elizabeth, elected member of Town Council, Apl., 1915.

PLATNAUER, LEONARD, Cape of Good Hope, awarded Rhodes Scholarship, Mch., 1915.

ROMAIN, A. A., re-elected member of Town Council of Bethlehem, Orange Free State Province, Apl., 1915.

VANLEER, PHILIP M., Pretoria, elected member of Town Council, Apl., 1915.

EUROPEAN WAR

APPOINTMENTS

JANUARY. Sam Salomon, lieutenant-colonel, appointed Base Commandant at Kimberley.—FEBRUARY 7. Ben Rabinson, Rhodesian Regiment, German South West Africa.—APRIL 23. Rev. Lyons appointed chaplain for the Defense Force, with rank of captain, at Luderitzbucht.

UNITED KINGDOM

I

GENERAL EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

JULY 3. London: Publication of first Yiddish evening paper.—Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declares in House of Commons that though the other great Powers do not concur, British Government has informed the Balkan States that the new annexations will not be recognized unless the States concerned agree to carry out the provisions of the Berlin Treaty of 1878 assuring equal rights of religious and national minorities.—28. Sir Edward Grey, in reply to letter of Conjoint Committee, agrees that the signatory powers of the Paris Convention of 1858 ought to deal collectively with any infractions of its terms by particular States.—AUGUST 5. Darkest Russia suspends publication.—OCTOBER 23. Eleven Jewish cabinetmakers engaged on Governmental work at Ormskirk, near Liverpool, said to have been dismissed because other workmen employed objected to working with Jews. Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Board of Deputies to investigate.—NOVEMBER 20. T. M. Healy, K. C., M. P., Dublin, at a meeting of Magistrates, attacks Sir Matthew Nathan, Under Secretary for Ireland, as a Jew.—DECEMBER 4. Glasgow School Board decides not to provide a special school exclusively for Jewish children, but offers facilities for religious instruction within the usual school hours.—FEBRUARY 14. London: Conference of Socialists of the allied countries adopts resolution embodying a protest against the oppression of Poles, Jews, and Finns in the Russian Empire.—MARCH 22. Chief Rabbi Hertz becomes naturalized subject of Great Britain.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JULY 3. Edinburgh: Committee to promote the Hebrew education of Jewish youth organized.—17. United Synagogue refuses to grant congregational suffrage to women seat-holders.—27. London: Branch of the Agudas Yisroel formed.—AUGUST 21. Gateshead: Branch of the Agudas Yisroel formed.—SEPTEMBER 10. Hull: Consecration of new Central Hebrew Congregation.—17. Sheffield: Consecration of new Hebrew Congregation.—FEBRUARY 7. Glasgow: Representatives of various synagogues adopt resolution to be submitted to Chief Rabbi for approval, that a temporary Beth Din be established in Glasgow to deal with religious matters relating to Passover.—MARCH 12. English Zionist Federation Executive Council issues statement that it seeks to advance measures to secure for Jews equality rights in countries where same are now denied them; to associate itself with any movement to prevent loss of rights to Jews through transference of territory from one power to another as result of war; and reiterates loyalty to Zionist program.—APRIL 2. London: Meeting of Board of Deputies, president announces that Conjoint Committee is making satisfactory progress in negotiations for the securing of rights for Jews in the lands changing ownership, and in endeavors to obtain equal rights for the Jews in Roumania, although this is beset with a great many more difficulties.—MAY 21. Manchester: Meeting of Old Hebrew Congregation adopts resolution expressing opinion that final solution of Jewish question will be facilitated by creation of a Jewish political and spiritual center, preferably in Palestine, under the protection of the British flag.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMS, LIONEL, appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 1, 1915.

BLOOM, ISIDORE, Middlesborough, elected to Town Council, Nov., 1914.

COHEN, BENJAMIN A., appointed to rank of King's Counsel, Oct., 1914.

EMANUEL, SAMUEL HENRY, London, appointed, by the King, Recorder of Winchester, Jan., 1915.

HERZOG, RABBI DR. ISAAC, Paris, receives degree of Doctor of Literature from the Senate of London University, Aug., 1914.

JESSEL, ALBERT H., K. C., receives rank of Deputy Grand Registrar, from Masonic Grand Lodge of England, May, 1915.

LOEWE, HERBERT M. J., appointed Lecturer in Oriental Languages at Exeter College, Oxford, Oct., 1914.

MELDOLA, RAPHAEL, D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S., appointed by Government on Special Committee formed by President of Board of Trade, duty of which will be to advise the Government with respect to certain branches of chemical industry, the failure of supplies in which is likely to cause inconvenience to, and to bring about unemployment in, the country, Sept., 1914.

MONTAGU, EDWIN SAMUEL, appointed, by King, to Privy Council, Jan. 1, 1915.—Knighted Jan., 1915.—Made member of British Cabinet as Chancellor of Lancaster County, Feb., 1915.—Appointed financial secretary to the Treasury, May, 1915.

NATHAN, MATTHEW, former Governor of Natal, appointed Under Secretary for Ireland, Oct., 1914.

ROTHSCHILD, LIONEL DE, captain, Royal Bucks Hussars (Yeomanry), promoted to rank of Major, July, 1914.

SAMUEL, HERBERT, appointed Postmaster-General, May, 1915.

WALFORD, HOWARD J., elected Alderman of the Borough of Marylebone, Apl., 1915.

IV

NECROLOGY

BEDDINGTON, DAVID LIONE, London, aged 66, Feb. 25, 1915.

BERNSTEIN, M. J., skin specialist, Manchester, aged 50, Apl., 1915.

CLASS, HARRIS, Warden, Manchester, Apl., 1915.

COHEN, ARTHUR, K. C., jurist, London, aged 85, Nov. 3, 1914.

COURLANDER, ALPHONSE, journalist and novelist, London, aged 33, Oct. 22, 1914.

DRESCHFELD, H. T., captain, Eastbourne, aged 47, Feb. 19, 1915.

EMANUEL, GEORGE J., rabbi, Birmingham, aged 77, Aug. 8, 1914.

GLASKIE, A. H. communal worker, Manchester, aged 75, Apl., 1915.

GORER, EDGAR, porcelain connoisseur, London, on Steamship Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

HALFORD, FREDERICK B., clothier and communal worker, London, aged 78, Oct. 15, 1914.

HOLLANDER, JULES, choirmaster, London, aged 49, Apl., 1915.

HORWITZ, LOUISE B., artist, London, Sept. 12, 1914.

JACOBS, A. C., rabbi, Brighton, aged 75, Feb. 4, 1915.

LEVY, I. A., rabbi, London, aged 91, Mch. 24, 1915.

LEWIS, SOLOMON J., communal worker, Manchester, Feb. 27, 1915.

MEYER, LOUIS MONAET, theatrical manager, London, aged 40, Feb. 1, 1915.

RAPHAEL, LOUIS E., communal worker, London, aged 57, Dec. 4, 1914.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, first Baron, banker, communal leader and philanthropist, London, aged 74, Mch. 31, 1915.

RUBINSTEIN, J. S., solicitor, London, aged 64, Mch. 10, 1915.

SAMUEL, ISAAC, rabbi, London, aged 82, Oct. 24, 1914.

SCHEWZIK, B., rabbi, London, aged 62, Apl. 22, 1915.

SOLOMON, SELIM, communal worker, London, aged 76, Jan. 3, 1915.

TUCK, MRS. HERMANN, communal worker, London, July 16, 1914.

VAN RAALTE, JACQUES, former Consul for Netherlands at Glasgow, Tunbridge Wells, Nov. 5, 1914.

VAN STRAALLEN, MARTIN, communal worker, London, on Steamship Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

YOSSELSON, ISAAC M., rabbi, Dublin, aged 65, Aug. 28, 1914.

V

EUROPEAN WAR

EVENTS AFFECTING JEWS

AUGUST 10. American consulate in London appealed to by a number of Russian, Polish, and German Jews, who claim to be naturalized American citizens, for passports to return to the United States.—14. Chief Rabbi prepares special prayer for peace in Hebrew and English, to be used in the synagogues of the Empire on Sabbaths, to be followed by the ritual prayer for the King and the Royal Family.—19. Letter of Israel Zangwill in London Times states that if rumor is true that Czar will confer civil and political rights on Jews, it will do much to relieve feelings of those who have felt that the *entente* with Russia was too high a price to pay even against German peril.—21. Leeds: Chief Constable issues further proclamation whereby aliens of all nationalities are now compelled to register themselves. The communal authorities issue handbills in Yiddish for the guidance of foreign Jews.—Hull: Zimmerman of Hessle Road allows all his tenants whose husbands or sons are in the war to live rent-free until the wage-earners return home.—23. London, Manchester, and Leeds: Meetings of Jews held for purpose of getting recruits and for consideration of relief measures for those distressed on account of present crisis.—24. Cardiff: War-stranded Russian Jews arriving from America on S. S. Campanello on their way to Rotterdam permitted to land, after signing of guarantee by the Jews' Temporary Shelter that they would be taken care of.—28. English Zionists to open fund for the relief of the wounded and their families.—Jewish Mutual Birmingham Lodge, No. 51, Order Achei Brith, and Shield of Abraham exempt all their members called to the front from payment of their contributions during the war, and allow them their complete rights.—Isadore Wartski, Bangor, offers free of cost his workrooms and machines with services of fitters, workers, etc., to number of fifty, to the Bangor Women's Patriotic Guild.—SEPTEMBER 11. Portsmouth: E. Emanuel object of attacks by local hooligans for being an alleged "German spy."—In a letter to

Israel Zangwill, Sir Edward Grey states that he realizes the importance of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and will neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.—OCTOBER 9. Whole press in England begins active agitation of Jewish rights in Russia.—18. London: Attack on shop of Galician Jew (Donners) by anti-German mob.—19. London: Meeting of Jewish Board of Guardians, Sir Francis Montefiore states that now England has no right to help Austrian and German Jews, who are enemies of the country.—29. Stephen Graham, in article in Times on "The Poles as a Nation," discusses the future of the Jews in Poland. He prophesies that in the reincarnation of Poland "the presence in Poland of almost all the Jews in the Russian Empire" is a "stumbling block," which he suggests should be removed by emigrating the Jews to America.—NOVEMBER 3. London: Manchester Hotel opened by the Jews' Temporary Shelter as a refugee home for Belgian Jews.—6. London: Sir Stuart Samuel protests to Government against wholesale arrest of German and Austrian Jews established there for years but not naturalized.—27. Lord Rothschild gives one thousand pounds (\$5,000) toward purchase of arms for the Buckinghamshire Battalions of the Voluntary Training Corps.—DECEMBER 4. Important conference of the Jewish Board of Deputies of London and the Jewish Community of Paris regarding present position of Jews in Poland.—New Statesman, English weekly, joins appeal made by several other English papers, that Palestine be established as a neutral Government and given over to the Jews.—Arnold White in London Daily Express expresses opinion that Palestine should be given over to the Jews.—6. London: Meeting to forward enlistment in the army of a battalion of Jewish recruits. Captain Webber moves that "this meeting of British Jews considers that the best means for carrying out the idea of a Jewish battalion is the grouping of fresh Jewish recruits so that they may be enlisted in bodies in accordance with the views of the War Office authorities."—11. Memorandum handed to Sir Edward Grey, to urge Russia to maintain Jewish rights and privileges in conquered provinces of Galicia.—Sunderland: Local Justices of the Peace instruct Magistrates' clerks to refuse offer of Jews, either naturalized British subjects or sons of same, to serve as special constables. Jews who had been already sworn in, with exception of two, were informed of the cancellation of their enrolment.—21. Agitation to oust Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir Edgar Speyer, naturalized Germans, from the British Privy Council.—24. George K. Chesterton, in the New Witness, protests against the influx of Russian Jews into England.—JANUARY 15. Editor of Jewish Chronicle interviews Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Acland, with view to obtaining permission of the Government for raising of funds for relief of inhabitants of an "enemy country, Palestine,

and the assistance of the Government in transmission of such help as could be obtained."—22. London Times, at request of Russian Embassy, states that there is no foundation for statement, alleged to have been made by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff, that, after the war, nothing would be done for the Jews of Russia.—24. English Zionist Federation, at annual conference, London, adopts resolution of confidence in the Provisional Executive Committee organized in America under presidency of Louis D. Brandeis and providing for establishment of a similar committee at The Hague.—25. Michael Adler, rabbi, London, leaves for front to serve as temporary chaplain to His Majesty's forces abroad.—30. London: Conference of Jewish representatives called by Distressed Polish Jews Aid Committee.—APRIL 23. London Morning Post asks English Government why contracts were awarded to firms of Montagu and Meyer, insinuating that the Jewish firms take advantage of the Government in present crisis.—[End]. Resignation of Arthur Strauss, Paddington Jewish member of Parliament, demanded by the Conservative Club of Paddington, because he is a naturalized citizen and native of Germany.—MAY 17. Sir Edgar Speyer in letter to Premier Asquith resigns his privy councillorship and requests revocation of his baronetcy, because of aspersions as to his loyalty made by London press.—21. Bradford: Victor Edelstein, former German Consul, and Councillor Jacob Moser, J. P., sign protest to Lord Mayor from citizens of German birth, protesting against Germany's conduct of the war.

DECORATIONS ON FIELD OF BATTLE

OCTOBER. Reginald L. Marix, flight lieutenant, receives honor D. S. O.—JANUARY. Edward H. L. Beddington and Edwin J. Wyler receive new Order of the Military Cross.—FEBRUARY. C. J. Elkan, captain, Reserve of Officers, receives D. S. O.

PROMOTIONS

JULY.—Frank Goldsmith, captain, Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars, promoted major.—AUGUST. Sam Walbrock, lieutenant, appointed adjutant.—Evelyn H. de Rothschild, lieutenant, promoted captain.—C. F. Lan-Davis appointed a probationary flight sub-lieutenant, and to the Pembroke, additional, for Eastchurch Naval Flying School.—5. J. Levy appointed a probationary flight sub-lieutenant, and to the Pembroke, additional, for special course at Eastchurch.—SEPTEMBER. E. H. L. Beddington, lieutenant, Sixteenth Royal Lancers, promoted captain.—F. M. Beddington, captain, late Third Battalion King's Own (Yorks L. I.), promoted captain Fourth Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—J. B. Brunel Cohen, lieutenant, Fifth

Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, promoted captain.—O. Emanuel, second lieutenant, Second City of London Battalion Royal Fusiliers, promoted lieutenant.—J. Lumley Frank, second lieutenant, Nineteenth Battalion, London Regiment, promoted lieutenant.—A. S. Hands, lieutenant, Seventeenth Battalion, London Regiment, promoted captain.—I. M. Heilbron, lieutenant, Lowland Div. T. and S. Col. A. S. C., promoted captain.—L. G. Montefiore, Ninth Cyclist Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, promoted lieutenant.—Anthony de Rothschild, second lieutenant, Royal Bucks Hussars, promoted lieutenant.—A. Schottlander, lieutenant, Fifth Cyclist Battalion, East Yorks Regiment, promoted captain.—A. B. Walters, second lieutenant, Seventeenth Battalion, London Regiment, promoted lieutenant.—OCTOBER. Herbert B. Cohen, captain, Fourth Royal West Kent Regiment, promoted major.—H. E. Davis, A. S. C., gazetted major.—C. D. Enoch, captain, Seventh City of London Rifles, promoted major.—Reginald L. Marix, flight lieutenant, promoted flight commander with seniority, Oct. 31.—Bernard Marks, commissioned lieutenant R. C. M. T.—E. A. Myer, Sixth City of London Rifles, gazetted major.—21. Archibald I. Harris, A. S. C., T. F., second lieutenant, promoted lieutenant with position of Officer-in-charge of Supplies to First London Divisional Artillery.—30. F. H. Kisch, R. E., and E. M. Sinauer, R. E., promoted captains. Captain T. T. Behrens promoted major.—31. C. F. Lan-Davis promoted to rank of flight lieutenant with seniority Oct. 31st.—NOVEMBER. Louis Barron, Dublin, promoted lieutenant and transferred to the Border Regiment at Lulworth.—E. H. L. Beddington, captain, Sixteenth Lancers, promoted General Staff Officer, third grade.—P. Bernstein, N. R. captain, appointed major, commanding "A" Company of the No. 1 Battalion of the N. W. Regiment, National Volunteer Reserve.—A. E. Elkan, N. R. captain, appointed second-in-command, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, of the No. 1 Battalion of the N. W. Regiment, National Volunteer Reserve.—D. Goodman appointed senior major, adjutant, and organizing officer of the No. 1 Battalion of the N. W. Regiment, National Volunteer Reserve.—A. F. Joseph, captain, appointed major, commanding "B" Company of the No. 1 Battalion of the N. W. Regiment, National Volunteer Reserve.—Cyril H. Mocatta, R. E., promoted second lieutenant.—G. Tuck appointed lieutenant of "A" Company of the No. 1 Battalion of the N. W. Regiment, National Volunteer Reserve.—DECEMBER. Edgar J. Davis, captain, promoted adjutant.—Nat Freshwater, R. A. M. C., awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal and a grant of £50.—Gaster promoted lieutenant.—Harris promoted lieutenant.—S. J. Lowe, staff major, promoted staff brigadier.—Arthur Michael Samuel appointed to assist in honorary capacity in the Department of the War Office, under the Director of Contracts for War Material.—W. H. Samuel, captain, promoted major.—Philip Sassoon,

M. P., lieutenant, Royal East Kent Yeomanry, promoted staff officer, attached to General Rawlinson.—Desmond Tuck, lieutenant, promoted adjutant.—W. Reginald Tuck, lieutenant, promoted captain.—Harry Travers, second lieutenant, promoted lieutenant.—**JANUARY.** A. J. C. Singleton, second lieutenant, promoted lieutenant.—H. M. Jessel, major, promoted temporary commandant, Remount Department, and temporary lieutenant-colonel.—S. J. Lowe, major, promoted brigadier.—Sir Philip Sassoon, M. P., appointed staff officer.—W. H. Samuel, captain, promoted major.—Jack Levy, B. Sc., promoted second lieutenant in Twelfth Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.—S. I. Blairman, A. S. C., promoted lieutenant.—B. J. Friend, captain, elected member of Military Board and Inspecting Officer of Units of the National Volunteer Reserve.—E. H. L. Beddington, captain, Sixteenth Lancers, promoted brigade major.—L. J. Spielman, lieutenant, promoted captain.—Geoffrey F. Woolf, second lieutenant, gazetted lieutenant in the Army Service Corps.—Jack Canton (Cohen), corporal, promoted sergeant.—**FEBRUARY.** Sydney E. Franklin receives commission as assistant paymaster in Royal Naval Reserve.—Benj. Cohen, private, promoted lance-corporal.—Arthur M. Cohen, captain, promoted major, Fourth Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment.—S. Lipson, chaplain, fourth class, appointed captain.—Shaw, appointed second lieutenant, Sixteenth Royal Fusiliers; C. J. Gordon, second lieutenant, Ninth North Staffs; M. G. Goodman, second lieutenant, Twelfth Warwick; Bernhard Kauffman, second lieutenant, Thirteenth Middlesex.—Ralph Q. Henriques, major, promoted lieutenant-colonel.—J. S. Marks, captain, promoted major.—W. W. Myers, lieutenant, promoted captain.—Harry L. Nathan, lieutenant, promoted captain.—John D. Levy, sub-lieutenant, promoted flight lieutenant.—Sir Phillip A. G. D. Sassoon, promoted lieutenant.—Stuart M. Green, corporal, promoted second lieutenant.—Julian Rosenfeld promoted second lieutenant.—Desmond Sutton, H. A. C., promoted second lieutenant.—Jack H. M. Harris, Ernest M. Kirsch, W. G. A. Joseph, Samson Phillips, Leonard H. Stern, Claude W. Telfer, R. N. V. R.; B. Moses, C. H. Mocatta, corporal, promoted second lieutenant.—H. S. Seligman, R. H. A., major, promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel.—Sydney Mostyn, lieutenant, Fourteenth Royal Fusiliers, promoted captain.—David Fallcke, second lieutenant, A. S. C., promoted lieutenant.—Ellis E. Jacobs, R. N. V. R., sub-lieutenant, promoted lieutenant.—Douglas C. Stern, Fifth R. W. Kent, second lieutenant, promoted lieutenant.—Charles V. Marsden, midshipman, promoted sub-lieutenant.—Isidore Gluckstein, sergeant, promoted second lieutenant.—Arthur M. Solomon, sergeant, Ninth Company of London, promoted second lieutenant.—J. B. Solomon, sergeant, Artists' Rifles, promoted second lieutenant.—Henry S. Reitlinger, O. T. S., promoted second lieutenant, R. F. A.—Gerald A. Seligman, Inns of

Court O. T. C., promoted lieutenant.—Arthur Stiebel, O. T. C., promoted second lieutenant, Fourth R. W. Kent.—S. Lipson gazetted chaplain to H. M. forces, commissioned rank dating from Jan. 22.—**MARCH.** Mandleberg, second lieutenant, L. C., Salford Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, promoted lieutenant.—Abr. Benzecry promoted second lieutenant.—Ralph P. Levy, Fifth Battalion, London Regiment, promoted second lieutenant, Eighth Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.—J. H. Levey, lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, adjutant Royal Naval Brigade, promoted captain.—L. Rosenberg, second lieutenant, Third East Yorks, promoted lieutenant.—Frank Samuel, Arthur F. Moss, promoted second lieutenant.—P. H. Emanuel, Volunteer Civil Force, promoted lieutenant.—A. W. Hyman, A. I. F., lieutenant, promoted captain.—Claude Beddington, brevet lieutenant-colonel, promoted lieutenant-colonel.—Leonard D. Rothschild, lieutenant, Eighth Battalion, K. R. R., promoted captain.—Harold A. Kisch, M. B., promoted captain, R. A. M. C.—Sir P. A. G. D. Sassoon, second lieutenant, promoted aide-de-camp.—Gerald L. Schlesinger, second lieutenant, promoted lieutenant.—Jesse Speyer, Alfred J. Sington, Geo. D. Solomon, O. T. C., promoted second lieutenant.—Harry Infield, second lieutenant, Twelfth County of London, promoted lieutenant.—Wilfred M. Langdon, Tenth Cheshire, promoted lieutenant.—Harry Bernheim, Fourth Royal Fusiliers, promoted second lieutenant.—Edgar R. M. Spielmann, Twenty-fifth County of London, promoted second lieutenant.—**APRIL.** H. W. Sassoon, second lieutenant, promoted captain. Ernest E. Polack, second lieutenant 4th Gloucestershire, promoted lieutenant. Eric Pinder Davis, second lieutenant 10th Essex, promoted lieutenant. Daniel Castello, Harold Cohen, Solomon M. Cohen, Edward Samuel, promoted second lieutenant.—21. David de Lara Cohen, T. D., colonel 1st London Divisional Royal Engineers, appointed to command of 10th County of London (Hackney) Regiment.—Gilbert Wilks, R. N. V. R., promoted sub-lieutenant. Arthur Hyman, R. N. R., promoted chief engineer.—Wilfred Stanford Samuel, Captain 4th King's Liverpool Regt., appointed to the Nigerian Regiment West African Frontier Force.—Reginald H. Lorie, lieutenant of Regular Forces, promoted assistant adjutant of the 6th Service Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.—**MAY.** Adolphe Abrahams, Dr., R. A. M. C., promoted lieutenant. Radcliffe N. Salaman, Dr., R. A. M. C., promoted lieutenant. John L. Beddington, lieutenant 7th King's Own Yorkshire, L. I., promoted adjutant and captain. Edw. De Stein, lieutenant 11th King's Royal Rifle Corps, promoted captain. Maurice H. Drucker, A. S. C., promoted lieutenant. Edw. J. Duveen, A. S. C., promoted lieutenant. Isidore Gluckstein, 5th Royal West Kent, promoted second lieutenant. R. H. Montagu, second lieutenant 8th Hampshire, promoted lieutenant. J. C. Routh, captain, 2d Cheshire Regt. Herbert W. Barnett, captain

13th (Kensington) London Regiment. Robt. P. Behrens, lieutenant, 2d S. W. Borderers. Ph. D. Weinberg, second lieutenant, 4th the Black Watch.—S. I. Blauman, A. S. C., lieutenant, promoted captain. Frederick Gosschalk, second lieutenant, 4th East Yorkshire; Montague Hart, second lieutenant, 7th Middlesex, promoted lieutenant. J. Mervyn Goldberg, lieutenant, 6th Welsh Regiment, promoted captain. Abr. Lion, 5th London Regt., promoted second lieutenant, 19th London Regt. J. Soulal, promoted second lieutenant.—Cecil H. Samuel, lieutenant 12th Lancashire Fusiliers, promoted captain. Simon Duparc, R. A. M. C., staff-sergeant (4th Lond. Gen. Hosp.), promoted quartermaster with honorary rank of lieutenant. Nat. H. Benjamin, promoted lieutenant, R. N. V. R.—Promoted to second lieutenant: David J. Aron, H. A. C., gunner; H. A. Goldschmidt; Sydney Meyer, A. S. C.; Geoffrey G. Raphael; Edgar B. Samuel; Jacob (Jabez) Wolf; Sydney H. Bernstein.

NECROLOGY ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

SEPTEMBER. Maxwell Solomon, detective, Bradford, wounded at Marne.—14. Roland L. Q. Henriques, lieutenant, London, aged 30.—OCTOBER. A. M. Samuels, second lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers, London.—16. Cyril J. G. Joseph, second lieutenant, London.—NOVEMBER. Alexi Gunzburg, baron, lieutenant and volunteer, aged 27.—27. Frank Alexander de Pass, lieutenant, late Thirty-fourth Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, aged 28.—DECEMBER 19. Cecil David Woodburn Bamberger, captain, Royal Engineers, aged 33.—FEBRUARY 22. Herbert N. Davis, lieutenant, Second London, R. E., Cambridge, aged 23.—MARCH. Cyril A. W. Crichton, lieutenant, aged 22.—APRIL. Ernest A. Meyer, major, 6th City of London Rifles, at Neuve Chapelle, aged 41.—MAY 3. Alec H. Hyams, lieutenant, 6th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, at Grafenstafel (Flanders).—4. E. Kahn, second lieutenant, 1st Leinster Regt., on Hill 60, aged 23.—9. Leonard H. Stein, lieutenant, 13th Kensington, at Flanders.—Arthur Chas. Hart, captain, second Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.—17. George H. Cohen, lieutenant, 5th Liverpool, near Bassée, aged 37.