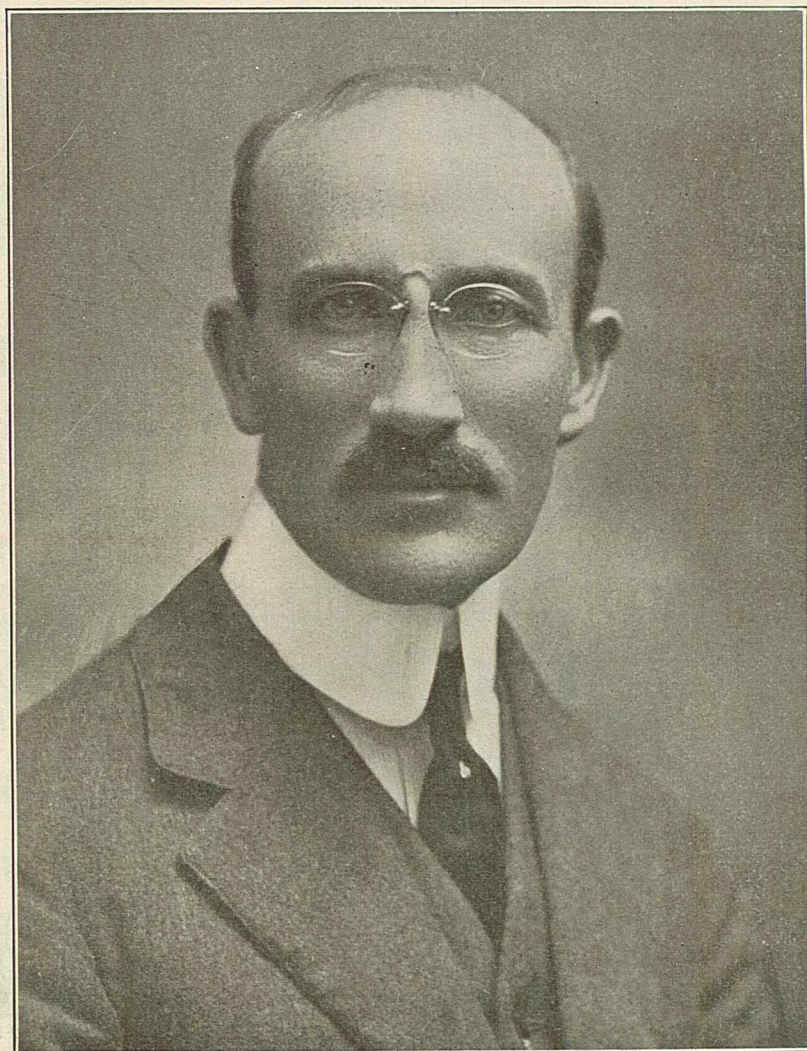


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Dresses

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DRESSES

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To gauge the true values of these Dresses you must compare them with those that you have been accustomed to see priced around town at \$10 and \$15. And every one a brand new early Fall style Dress that can be worn for the remainder of the Summer and during the early Fall months.

Three of These Wonderful Dresses Illustrated!

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Striped Taffetas Checked Taffetas
Charmeuse Jap Silk Silk Poplin
(THIRD FLOOR)



The sketch shows three of the beautiful Dresses that go on sale \$10.00; also Three at \$6.95.

BRANDEIS MAY NOT ACCEPT MISSION.

Chief Justice Opposes it.

Washington, Aug. 18.—While there has been no official confirmation from Lake Placid to the effect that Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court has withheld his approval of Associate Justice Brandeis's serving on the commission to settle the controversy with Mexico,

it was asserted in a credible quarter here tonight that Justice Brandeis probably would not accept the appointment because Chief Justice White had indicated his belief that members of the court should not serve on commission at this time.

An interesting and quite largely attended conference will more than likely be held in Macon, Ga., some time this fall, that of the Jewish

congress of the state of Georgia. Secretary-Manager Frank Reynolds, of the Macon convention bureau, called upon Leonard J. Grossman, in Atlanta, recently, and they laid plans for the conference and, together with B. Goldgar, of Macon, will take the matter of the conference up with the proper authorities in a few weeks. The conference will devise plans to aid the other

Jews in America in doing something materially for their fellow Jews in Europe. As soon as all of the towns and cities in Georgia are organized into clubs or leagues each place will send properly accredited delegates to the state conference, and later on a nation-wide conference held. This congress will bring together most of the notable Jewish citizens of Georgia.

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Psalmic Demonstration at Jerusalem

By Nachman Heller.

The American methods of expressing one's dissatisfaction by public processions and open-air gatherings, interesting this wise universal sympathy and stamping thus the oppressors as cruel and merciless, this American custom, it appears, spread widely, expanded extensively and furthered the cause, here, there and everywhere, intersecting boundary lines, passing countries and continents, spheres and hemispheres, glacial regions and torrid zones, and crossing oceanic depths, watery walls and aquatic separations, gaining, in addition, a foothold in Jerusalem, the ancient capital of David and Solomon of Scriptural fame and Biblical repute.

Trans-Atlantic periodicals deliberate to considerable extents upon a public demonstration that took effect but recently in the Holy City. People of the Jewish persuasion, men, women and children, of all stations, ages, classes, ranks and files, participated in the parade, marching through the prominent streets and populated avenues to the Mount of Olives, where a halt was called, prayers conducted, dirges declaimed and Psalmic recited, accompanied by tears, moans, mourning and lamentations. The reasons were obvious and the causes ostensible. Iconoclastic, destructive and horrible, an archaeological society ventured the task of unearthing historical records, primitive documents and old monuments, treasured and preserved, as these antiquities are in the montaneous inclines. Temple cavities and the close approaches to the Omar Mosque. There is a rumor current to the effect of these defilements and desecrations of the sanctified places going on with unusual hastiness and unprecedented quickness, the Parisian philanthropist of the famous Rothschild dynasty and Monsieur Antebi, representative of the local schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, financing and countenancing the irreligious movements and the sacreligious undertakings. Excavations and diggings, moreover, being conducted for quite a while, resulted in the exploration and findings of human bones and other remains of parts and parcels of dead and demised. The places visited by the explorers and archaeologists, appear to encompass and enclose within their limits and boundaries the detention house of King Ossiahu, the monumental edifice of Absalom and the grave of prophet Zechariah, the remnants and relics discovered by the excavators belonging, undoubtedly, to those distinguished celebrities, each of whom

having suffered enough in the courses of their respective lives and during their tragic stay and melodramatic existence on this world, in days of old and times of yore, Ossiahu leaving a record of piety, devotion and righteousness, Zechariah turning a sacrifice for no cause, reason, text and pretext, a bureaucratic clique prompting his execution, punishment and death, without and sufficient grounds and proficient impeachment; while Absalom, scheming the usurpation of the throne and the dastardly act of patricide, was forgiven and pardoned by his very father, the merciful David, the noble ruler and the sweet singer in Israel.

Small wonder then that their descendants and offsprings, Jews and Jewesses in Jerusalem, revolted against the ill-treatments of their illustrious ancestors and the defamation of the remains of their glorious progenitors, expressing their disgust, reluctance and sorrow in parades, marches, services and declamations, added and augmented by the display of Hossannas and the exhibition of palm branches, the latter traits and tendencies being peculiarly carried out by the Yemenite Jews, whose men and women swell the numbers of Palestinian settlers continuously, owing to economic conditions and domestic disabilities that turned oppressive and barbaric by governmental changes and federal alterations and altercations, the wandering Ahasuerus always becoming the target, victim and scapegoat for native aim and local shootings. The Turkish police, however, checked the demonstration and dispersed the participants, depriving the Jews of their liberty.

Nachman Heller.

Dr. Washington Gladden, whose striking plea for international peace was recently issued under the title of "The Forks of the Road," suggests that the American members of the proposed Mexican commission consist of Ex-President Taft, President Elliott, Justice Brandeis, Secretary Baker, Cardinal Gibbons, Judge Parker, William Jennings Bryan and Samuel Gompers. With such men as these set at the task it would not be difficult, he argues, to arrive at a solution of the Mexican problem that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Dr. Isaac Husik, formerly a lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, has now been made an assistant Professor in that department.

NEW YORK'S JUDAISM IN 1926.

By Tashrak (I. J. Zevin.)

(Translated from the Yiddish of the "Tageblatt.")

Ten years hence Jewish New York will present an entirely new aspect. The question of kosher food will then be completely settled, and with it many other questions of Jewish life will have been solved. While the Jews by themselves were unable to accomplish this desirable object, the non-Jewish world will have done it. The Board of Alderman and the State legislature will pass the necessary laws and make such provisions, which will prevent Jewish people from stumbling in the dietary laws, including the remotest danger of transgressing the prohibition of mixing meat and milk dishes.

The rabbis and the supervisors appointed by them will be spared all the trouble that faces them now, but will possess greater power, because they shall be backed by the police. It is pretty certain that synagog (sexton) will have the same power to arrest offenders against the dietary law which a policeman has now in arresting law breakers. Happy the generation which shall live to see this ideal realized.

As a specimen of the reports that we shall read ten years hence, when the machinery of the government will to a great extent be utilized to protect Judaism the following facts, as they will then appear in the daily papers, shall be quoted. They are for the present a prophecy, but I am certain of its fulfillment.

Impeachment of the Governor Imminent.

The trial to impeach governor Calahan for having misinterpreted a provision, found in Joreh Deah, is soon to end. The governor resolved not to take the witness stand, but his lawyers announce that they shall introduce a rabbinical opinion proving that the governor is not guilty. He was guided in his interpretation by the views of Madison Peters whom he had a right to consider an authority. Impeachment is certain.

The Number of Criminals who Transgress the Law Prohibiting the Mixture of Meat and Milk Products is Decreasing.

In the course of last week the police made forty-two arrests of people who were found guilty of eating cheese cake within six hours after they had eaten Wiener Wurst. The report proves that, thanks to the activity of the police and their strict supervision, the crimes against this class of dietary laws have decreased by sixty per cent. Police Commissioner Woodbury in a statement given to the reporters declared that by the end of this year not a single criminal of the class which eats meat and milk promiscuously will remain unpunished.

Shaatz Trial Postponed.

The trial of the sexton of the Pohlianker Schul, who was arrested for wearing a sweater of a material which contained a mixture of linen and woolen fabrics (Shaatz) came before the jury yesterday in special session. The trial was postponed for a month.

Raid on Zizith Peddlers.

Mr. McCarthy, commissioner of the kosher department, assisted by five inspectors, made a raid last night on the Zizith peddlers in Hester Street, confiscating all Zizith made of cotton, which they sold for wool. Commissioner McCarthy declared that he shall stamp out this nefarious trade. The people, he said, are entitled to receive the goods for which they bargain. He hinted that he was going for the "higher ups." By this he referred to the rabbis who neglect their duty in watching that the public shall be provided with Zizith of genuine wool.

The Mayor Scores the Free Thinkers.

A number of free thinkers of New York appeared as a committee before the mayor, presenting to him a petition that the severe kosher laws be somewhat relaxed. They demand particularly that they be permitted to put cream in their coffee after a meal consisting of meat. The mayor replied: "Gentlemen, America is a free country, and every citizen is entitled to eat whatever he likes, but Jews who desire to eat in a Jewish restaurant have to observe all dietary laws. If you desire to put cream in your coffee, after a meal consisting of meat, you may go to any non-Jewish restaurant. The trouble with you free thinkers is that you want both heaven and earth. You want "Kugel" and pork and beans. This will not do. You have to decide what you prefer. The police have arrested 107 felons for such an offense. I repeat that you have to choose between "Kugel" or pork and beans. The free thinkers decided to call a public protest meeting to condemn the mayor.

New Order of the Kosher Commissioner.

Kosher Commissioner Mr. McCarthy issued an order that all restaurants which are not strictly kosher must exhibit a sign in large letters showing the word "Trefah" in order that Jews should be properly cautioned.

A Bill Enforcing Two Pockets.

Assemblyman Patrick Sweeney introduced a bill in the legislature that every Jew shall be bound to have two pockets in his coat, one for meat and one for milk products. He explained his purpose by saying that many people who take their lunches to their place of work do not exercise sufficient caution, and they carry one day in their pocket a cheese sandwich, and the next day a corned beef sandwich. The bill is sure to pass.

Another Important Bill.

A bill which is of great importance for all Jewish congregations was introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Lynch. The bill demands that all offerings, made in the synagog, must be paid in full. The former practice of allowing reductions of twenty or thirty per cent will in future be considered a misdemeanor. Those who wish to save money shall make smaller offerings, and not promise more than they actually expect to pay.

Permanent Minyan in the City Hall.

The Board of Alderman passed last night a resolution introduced by Alderman Gilpatrick that ten men be hired whose duty it shall be to be present at services in the city hall three times a day. This Minyan, of which the Hazan shall not form part, is to be paid from the city funds. The Jewish police chaplain shall officiate as rabbi.

Mr. Friedsam, President of B. Altman and Company, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the

Municipal Civil Service Commission, have been appointed by Mayor Mitchel of New York members of an advisory board to the City College in matters relating to training for public service.

Louis Doblin has been designated by Governor Moses Alexander, of Idaho, a member of his military staff with the rank of Colonel.

Dr. Leo Schonmann is head of a department on Public Law at the University of Constantinople, raising the number of Jews holding chairs at this college to four.

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A PROPHECY OF THE WAR.

By Rudolph De Cordova.

One of the most quoted books on the war has been that of Von Bernhardi. So widely have extracts from it appeared in the press of the world, that it is safe to say there is not a single community in which newspapers and magazines are read which is not acquainted with the name of the distinguished German author and his work.

Yet, strange as it may seem, there has been extant since 1899, fifteen years before the beginning of hostilities, a book entitled, "Looking Ahead," in which the Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes, the Minister of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation in New York and author of "The Solution of War," "England and America," etc., indicated not merely the outlines of the present conflict, but also well-nigh prophetically many of the details. It is scarcely necessary to add that Dr. Mendes, though he has, for the larger part of his life, been resident in America, was born in England.

The reasoning of the book, considered in the light of our present knowledge, is at once cogent and conclusive. What seventeen years ago may have appeared to be fantastic and almost impossible can now be recognized in events which have taken place in this great struggle of struggles, and what the author calls "the embroidery of fancy" we now see as solid fact.

"Looking Ahead" is supposed to be written by an old man who is living at some time in the future and the events of which he speaks happened when a young man.

The attitude of England as respects her treaties is thus emphatically set forth:

"England insisted on treaties being respected . . . Pledged to keep Belgium and Luxemburg free, she spared neither money nor men. She declared war . . . summoned her colonies to her and nobly they responded."

Then the spirit which animated the fighting nations, according to the narrative of the book, is interesting:

"France was mad with blood-lust, would not dream of defeat, would not listen to a whisper of fresh humiliation, and blind with fury grappled with her mighty foe. Germany feared to lose Alsace and Lorraine. Above all, her Emperor knew that defeat meant a break-up of the German Empire and consequent weakening of German interests throughout the globe—interests which were only sustained by the strength born of United Germany.

"History is still fresh with the story of the siege of Belfort and the occupation of La Champagne, Franche Compté, and Burgundy, the grand but unsuccessful dash at Metz."

But more exact, as things have come to pass, is the story of the enormous efforts England made to raise men. It is foreshadowed in the following:

"Regiment after regiment of regulars, militia, and volunteers were meanwhile forming a new and mighty front. . . . It was simply the old story of English unpreparedness with its redeeming powers of quick resistance and 'never-know-defeatedness.'

"Britain's fighters seemed to spring from the earth. Her commander-in-chief . . . proved equal to the emergency. Wick, Caithness, and Ross, with the clans of Argyle, Lanark and the Lothians, rushed down with their brothers from Sutherland, Perth, and Aberdeen, while the sons of Wales hurried to the fray, gathering from the North of Cambria, from the rocks of Angelsea, as from the glades of Glamorgan and inlets of Pembroke. To their sides sped the brave boys from Liffey and the Shannon, aye from Donegal, Galway and Kinsale, the hills of Connemara, the lakes of Killarney—from the West all these poured in, while from the East the Anglians and men of the fens were rushed to Middlesex and Surrey Hills, to help 'to save London!' Down swept the men of Northumberland and the Ridings, with yeomen from the Midlands, and up strode strong-willed and strong-bodied men from all South England to the railways to whirl them to their assigned positions round London, up from Devon and the Cornish lands. With kith and kin from mire and moor, wold and wood, fens and marshes, all Great Britain and Ireland was roused as England was . . .

roused in the days of the Armada. "Magnificent was the sight, the sons of the proud nation girt and joined the fray, their brothers rushing from far countries on the way to help, led by leaders who proclaimed to the men they led, 'we are going home, home, boys—to fight!' And when in those stirring hours a cartoon was published, showing the lion at bay and troops of young lions marching to its succor, it was declared that it struck the very keynote, especially when under it was written the verse of Shakespeare—England's immortal bard—so singularly and wonderfully appropriate:

"This England never did, and never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound
itself—
Now these her princes come home
again—
Come the three corners of the world
in arms,
And we shall shock them! Naught
shall make us rue
If England to itself do rest but
true!"

This reads more like a tribute to the work of the great soldier whose death the country is mourning or a record of fact today than a prognostication of seventeen years ago. In the early days of the war we found that bombs were being used charged with asphyxiating gases which rendered hors de combat all those within the radius of its action when it exploded. Seventeen years ago Dr. Mendes foresaw their advent in the following:

"A Japanese student of the French Ecole Centrale had invented and perfected what he called an 'anaesthetic shell.' It was a shell charged with not an explosive, but with a powerful gas, compressed and capable of suffusing fumes which produced partial or complete anaesthesia.

"The explosion of a dozen or more on the battlefield set loose such a quantity that it produced the effect of rendering all within its influence non-combatants without maiming and without killing, for its toxic, or rather its anaesthetic powers passed off after some hours. A breeze only drove the drug in one direction with more thorough results on the unfortunate in the wrong wind-quarter. Two or three breaths drawn in it produced the effect."

Again, how does the following passage coincide with the German use of chlorine vapour, which was borne on the wind towards their enemies, and the result of that gas on the lungs of those who inhaled it.

"They would kindle fires on such sides of the city that the evening breeze would carry in the fumes of certain drugs which they threw upon the flames. The result was haemoptesis and haematemesis—spitting of blood from the lungs or stomach. Or they would bombard with shells which, when burst, would let loose fumes or gases which stupefied."

The possibilities of the dirigible airship and its use in warfare are clearly foreshadowed in the following passage.

"Russia found it necessary to crush Austria, for she could not brook that she, or any power on the Aegean, should cut off her commerce and close her southern outlet. Hence the great Austro-Russian war, apparently an outgrowth of the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire some years before, and scramble for the pieces.

"This was the first time that the war balloon was used, and with complete success. The Russian fleet entered the Adriatic, appeared off Trieste, inflated a balloon, and directed it over the city by its electric alae or steering apparatus."

Later the author states:

"War-balloons were now dirigible, and so submarine vessels. These were armed with electric guns, and all guns had patent 'sights,' that

took the range automatically. Thus war was simply annihilation."

The armed aeroplanes, or, Dr. Mendes calls them, "war balloons," which ascended from super-dreadnoughts he likewise foresaw, for he states:

"Neither party had as yet used the war balloons, apparatus for which was on several of the larger ships. These war balloons dropped bombs, which added to the awful loss of life. Each bomb was charged with dynamite; each hit meant a ship blown to pieces. . . ."

Next comes a prophecy of what may be called "The Russian Emancipation of the Jews."

"The Russo-German War was longer—the immense resources of Russia making up for her inferiority in quality of troops. It arose from clashing interests in Syria. Much blood was shed and Russia lost her Baltic provinces. It was in this war that a Russian regiment, composed almost wholly of Hebrews, asked permission to prove their loyalty by leading an attack on a German entrenchment near Breslau, in the hope that such an exhibition would tend to show the Russian Government that the Jews were worthy of fair treatment and justice. Permission was granted. It failed, but not through lack of their bravery. For they were all found dead, mowed down in their ranks, but in every case with face to the foe. The pathos of these heroes' deaths was heightened by the afterward ascertained fact that the German soldiery opposed to them was largely composed of Hebrews. Strange fact which made Jew kill Jew! And yet not more strange than that which made Christian kill Christian! But how sublime the evidence of Jews' loyalty to the land of their birth—and more sublime when we remember Russia's persecution of that unhappy people!"

So much for events which have already happened.

In "Looking Ahead," Dr. Mendes sees much farther than the present war. He visualizes what will happen when the present Allies come to settle their differences; he foresees the fall of Constantinople and the eventual founding of an Anglo-Saxon brotherhood which will bind together Great Britain and the United States. With them European nations will act in unison when the present belligerents shall have sheathed the sword and the lion and the lamb shall lie down together. Then this great brotherhood, "acting in the name of justice, loving-kindness and humility," will bring about not merely the Parliament of Man, but the federation of the world, pledged against future war; with Palestine restored to the Jews and once again flowing with the milk and honey of an ever-increasing commerce, until all men have tasted universal peace, universal brother-

hood, universal happiness. This, he maintains, will be achieved by the realization of two ideals suggested by the Bible—the institution of an International Court of Arbitration with the nations pledged to enforce its dicta and a World-University in Palestine for the study of economics and other questions affecting the nations, collectively rather than individually. This idea of a war that is to end war is very generally held of the present conflict.

That some of the author's forecasts in this remarkable book have not been verified at present, and may even seem impossible when we consider them merely in the light of our present knowledge, must in no way blind us to the extraordinary foresight with which he wrote seventeen years ago. Even though Dr. Mendes's provision does not always measure with the facts as they exist at this moment, who shall deny that, correct as he has been in so many respects, as has been shown by the quotations from his book, events may not prove him to be as accurate in the future as he was in the past.—London Jewish Chronicle.

GEMS OF THE MIDRASH.

Hillel's Zeal for Study.

By Rabbi B. A. Lichter.

Once upon a time there lived in the ancient city of Babylon a man whose name was Hillel, a man perfect and upright, walking in the ways of God and kindly disposed towards everybody. One day he heard that an academy of learning had been established in Jerusalem by Shemayah and Abtalion, and that those who thirsted for the Word of God and His Law came there to study. And so Hillel bade his parents farewell and travelled to Jerusalem for the purpose of studying under the two famous teachers. When he arrived in the Holy City he went to the home of his brother, a native there and said:

"Shebna, my dear brother, I have a favor to ask of you. I want to devote myself completely to the study of the Torah. Would you be willing to support me, while I give myself up to this holy and sacred work?"

Shebna, however, refused his brother's request, for he was too much occupied with his business from morning till night, and worked with all his might to make money only for himself. When Hillel saw that it was useless to seek the help of others, he exclaimed: "I must try to get some work, and make enough money to support myself. The rest of the time I will study."

Hillel did so. He found some work for which he was paid one-half a dinar a day. One-half of this coin he gave to the keeper at the gate of the academy for admission, the other half went toward his maintenance. This he did every day and

was thus enabled to study in the College of Shemayah and Abtalion.

It happened one Friday that Hillel could not find any work and when he applied for admission to the academy and did not have the money to give to the porter, the latter shut the door and refused him admittance. But Hillel would not leave the day go by without instruction and so he went to the back of the house, climbed to the roof, put his ear against the skylight and heard the lesson and the discussions that took place in the room below.

It was winter, the heaven was bedecked with clouds and the flakes of snow came down faster and faster. Everyone was sitting in his home warming himself by the fire, but Hillel was lying quietly on the roof of the college, listening attentively to the words of the living God as they were being explained to the pupils by Shemayah and Abtalion.

So absorbed was Hillel in the subject and so anxious was he not to let a word escape him that he did not notice the snow about him, which by now had almost covered his entire body.

It was already Friday evening. Still Hillel lay there on the roof.

The night passed and it was the morning of the next day. Shemayah and Abtalion came to the college for the Shabbos morning services.

"Abtalion!" cried out Shemayah, with a look of surprise. "What can this mean, there is no light coming through the window of the roof today?"

"Surely, it is wonderfully strange!" replied Abtalion. "Never since this house was built has such a thing happened before."

Greater still was their surprise when as they glanced toward the skylight they saw the face of a human being. The teachers quickly went up to the roof and there they found the body of Hillel buried deeply in the snow. They quickly removed it, took him down to the room, washed him and anointed him with oil and brought back the almost frozen body to life again. And as they stirred the fire in the stove to make the room warmer they exclaimed: "For such a man it is permitted to desecrate the holy day of rest."

After this occurrence, the sages or wise men of Israel used to say: "When men will appear before God, the king of kings; to give an account and reckoning of their deeds on earth, even to the poor man, the question will be put: 'Why did you not study the Torah.' And if he will attempt to justify his neglect of the study of God's law by saying: 'I was poor and had to use my time in making a livelihood for myself, and family, then the Holy One, blessed be He, will say to him: 'Were you poorer than Hillel? He, too, was poor and yet found time to study my Law. Poverty is no ex-

Watch That Sneeze

The Hay Fever season is approaching. Every person afflicted with the malady is asking how to avoid it. Uncle Sam, through the Public Health Service, has made an exhaustive study, has gathered invaluable information and is ready to impart it to a sorely afflicted public. The Health Service has put its findings into a pamphlet, which is now ready for distribution. This pamphlet tells clearly and concisely

WHAT HAY FEVER IS

how to avoid getting it, what to avoid if you have it and how to stamp it out of a community. The pamphlet is illustrated with plates showing the most important variety of weeds that make you sneeze. If you are afflicted with Hay Fever write for the pamphlet. If you are free of it, maybe you have a friend who wants relief. The information is free for the asking. All you have to do is to send your name and address, with a 2-cent stamp for return postage to the

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times Information Bureau

FREDERIC J. HASKIN, Director
Washington, D. C.

To save time, send your request direct to Washington instead of to the Pittsburgh office of the Gazette Times.

cuse for the neglect of study.'"—The Young Judaeon.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN GERMAN SCIENTIST.

Albert Neisser Was Rated Besides Ehrlich.

Albert Neisser, Professor of Dermatology at the University of Breslau, died at the age of sixty-one, two weeks ago. Together with Ehrlich and Koch, Professor Neisser may justly be regarded as the greatest alleviator of human suffering that the present age has produced.

He was born in 1855 in Schweidnitz (Silesia) and studied medicine at the Universities of Erlangen and Breslau, graduating and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. Two years later he settled as a "privatdozent" of matology at the University of Leipzig. In the same year his great discovery of the germ which he named gonococcus was made by him.

This discovery was at once recognized as of utmost importance and he was called to Breslau three years later as extraordinary professor and director of the clinic for skin diseases. This placed Neisser in a position to make still further discoveries. The discovery of the lepra bacillus and the tubercular origin of lupus followed, and Neisser was everywhere proclaimed one of the world's leading scientists. But, as in the case of Ehrlich, his Jewish faith stood in the way of his preferment, and only after he nominally abandoned Judaism was he made regular professor at the University of Breslau which position he occupied at the time of his death.

Aside from the scientific value which Professor Neisser's discover-

ies have, the practical worth of his contribution to medicine is very great.

Prior to 1879, when he discovered the micro-organism which causes the most prevalent disease of the present age, no positive diagnosis and proper treatment of the disease were possible. Until the cause became known and the germ responsible for it was demonstrated it was hardly ever possible to discover it in the acute stage and to differentiate it from simple inflammation.

Albert Neisser, through his discoveries, proved a greater benefactor to suffering humanity than did any other of his age. There is not another disease that is as prevalent and widespread as the Neisserian malady. And there are few diseases that are, thanks to Neisser, as capable of positive diagnosis and proper treatment as is the disease the cause and cure of which he discovered. The number of persons suffering from tuberculosis is almost insignificant when compared with those affected by the Neisserian malady.

Israel Cohen has been talking about the Jews at Ruhleben. He points out that there were originally a large number of Russian Jews in the Ruhleben camp, but they have now been transferred to Holzmin-den. Many of them, who were able to find employment in Germany, were immediately released. There are, however, still a large number of Russian Jews, and also Jewesses and children, interned. A school for about seventy of these children has been established in the camp by the Jewish committee in Berlin.

AS SOCIAL CLIMBER, JEWESS IS A SAD SPECTACLE.

Article in New York Paper Derides Jewess With Social Ambition. In Effort to Climb, Jewess Casts Off Jewish Ideals and Sways on Border-line.

The social structure of a nation rests upon various elements of social strata, termed classes, each class being largely determined by economic considerations. The three clearly defined elements are the lower, or working class, the middle class, and the wealthy, or upper class. This is true of all countries, while some have yet a fourth, or ruling class, which forms the aristocracy and is composed mainly of members of the nobility. Republican America, which has no aristocracy, boasts its chosen "400," writes Celia Silbert in the American Jewish Chronicle.

Those members of society in general who hover on the border line of the classes, yet belong to neither, who consider themselves superior to the one, and are not recognized by the other as of them, are inspired by one aim and entertain one ambition: that is, to break down all barriers and gain admittance into the next higher class. New York contains numerous communities with distinct class divisions. There is a lower, or working class, which inhabits the East Side and the great middle class living in Harlem, while the Jewish "400" reside on the extreme West Side.

This Jewish "400" constitutes that class of our co-religionists who, in the course of manufacturing cloaks and suits, dresses and waists, or putting through deals in real estate, have attained to a certain amount of economic power. They reside exclusively in that part of America's greatest city which is known as the upper West Side. Frequently they dwell in elevated apartments and they command a retinue of one or two domestics whom they designate as maids.

The two extremes of the great middle class are distinguished by certain well defined characteristics. At the lower extreme they are frankly Jewish, while at the other extreme they are Jewish under protest, in the firm belief that their Jewish individuality hinders their much coveted entrance into the upper class of the noble "400."

As Mr. Manufacturer and Mr. Real Estate Dealer are by far too busy manufacturing the family fortune, they leave the attainment of their social aspirations to Mrs. Manufacturer and Mrs. Real Estate Dealer, and the worthy ladies climb most ambitiously and persistently.

These social climbers deem themselves the elite of New York Jewry, so elite in fact, that they scorn to associate with their humbler sisters

east of Fifth avenue, and in so far as their sisters of the lower East Side are concerned—why, they raise their hands in horror, fearing I know not what, "for the girls on the lower East Side are—well—you know—they are so different from us, don't you know?"

Usually these members of the border line scorn the members of the Jewish "400." They are much more ambitious and have much higher aims. They knock at the doors of the Gentiles.

These same members of the border line can trace their descent back just one generation, sometimes two, and in rare instances, three. Their ancestors hail from such renowned localities as Cracow, Lemberg, or just plain Krimachuck, and are distinguished by their Jewish manners, simple life and pious religious observances which their modern descendants choose to ignore.

It is well for these modern descendants that we have no nobility in America, for if the coat of arms of their humble forbears were marshaled they would reveal such unique emblems of their trade as shear and thimble, needle and thread, or scales and saw, knife and cleaver.

In exact imitation of social classes, or America's "400," their chief aim and ambition is to break all links that connect them with their own, to sever all ties that bind them to their kind. They attempt to purchase or force an entrance, by devious paths and various ways, into a society where they are neither wanted, welcomed nor tolerated. To achieve this end they endeavor to cast off all things Jewish, sever all connections with Jewish affiliations, ignore Jewish precepts, Jewish ideals, and Jewish teachings alike; deny all things Jewish and pretend an ignorance of all things Jewish. They refrain from giving their children religious education, refrain from observing Jewish ceremonials and the dietary laws.

In many instances the members of the border line are noted for possessing the characteristics known as chutzpah to a marked degree, while many others assume a gentle manner of affection.

They frequently assemble at coffee klatches, teas, luncheons and poker games, at which sociable reputations are torn to shreds, characters ridiculed and defamed and otherwise mistreated. Their gentility and nobility become immediately apparent when they allude to their next door neighbor, in friendly fashion, by employing the elegant and euphonious expression, "kike." Their great boast is entire ignorance of all things Jewish, their pride, the Gentile friends whom they proudly strive to imitate.

These worthy ladies make a great mistake because of their zeal and eagerness to advance socially they

unconsciously defeat their own ends. They do not perceive that by casting off all things Jewish, by denying their birthright, they bring contempt upon themselves. Were they honest with themselves and their own people, were they to cultivate a love for the Jewish things they choose to ignore, were they to take pride in their race, venerate and appreciate its ideals, and were they to practice the teachings of their fathers in all their beautiful simplicity, they would enhance their own value and gain the esteem and admiration of those who now reject them.

MR. ISIDORE HERSHFIELD TO VISIT PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Portland and Seattle In Itinerary.

The Pacific Coast which recently came into prominence from the immigration standpoint, in that a large number of Jewish immigrant refugees reached San Francisco and Seattle, the two chief ports of entry on the Coast, from Russia by way of Siberia and Japan, is to be visited by a member of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, which has constituent organizations in both port cities.

The committees of the Pacific Coast, particularly San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, have since the first of the year expected an emissary from the national Society. They have corresponded from time to time regarding this matter with Judge Leon Sanders, the Society's president, and expressed their willingness to make such a mission successful. The Judge gave great consideration to their request and the Board of Directors also considered the matter. The choice fell upon Mr. Isidore Hershfield, who recently returned from abroad, and he has undertaken this mission in the interest of the Society.

Mr. Hershfield went abroad last October for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America in order to open up communication between the Jews in the war zones and their relatives and friends in Europe, which at that time was impossible. In the period that he was there he completed arrangements with the Austrian and German governments so that today it is possible for the inhabitants of occupied Russia to write to their relatives but only through the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

As a result of this arrangement tens of thousands of letters have been received which the Society has delivered to the addresses at its own expense. Each and every letter is a crying appeal for aid, and a deal of relief has been forwarded by relatives who were only too anxious to aid the needy ones. Mr. Hershfield

has learned a great deal of conditions in the war zones and of the needs of the people there and has interviewed thousands of persons himself.

The Jews of the Pacific Coast will thus have an opportunity to hear at first hand of conditions as they exist in the eastern European war zone.

The purpose of this visit is two-fold—to weld closer the relationship which exists between the national Society and its branches and at the same time to bring home to the branches and their communities the importance of sharing in a measure and proportionately the financial burden now carried entirely by the National Society.

Hershfield is thoroughly conversant with the question of immigration in general and of Jewish immigration in particular, and is well qualified to represent the Society.

FRIENDS WISH ELKUS SUCCESS IN TURKEY.

New York, Aug. 13.—Abram I. Elkus, recently appointed Ambassador to Turkey, told Jewish editors and educators at a farewell luncheon in the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday that serious problems awaited him in Turkey, but that he hoped to solve them to the satisfaction of the Administration and of his friends. Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, and the other speakers congratulated Mr. Elkus on the honor that had been bestowed upon him and through him upon Jews.

"A man must be an American first and a Jew second," said Mr. Elkus. "And if he is a good Jew he will be a good American. It is a matter of sincere joy to me that there is no anti-Semitism in Turkey. A Jew there stands on the same plane as, if not on a higher plane than, every one else.

"I know that a great task confronts me, and I have a feeling that I am taking up something that is almost impossible. But in approaching these serious and difficult problems it is gratifying to know that I have the good wishes and friendship of so many people."

Mr. Elkus said that many persons had come to him since his appointment, among them missionaries of many faiths.

"I was gratified," he said, "that these missionaries were mostly interested in educating the people of Turkey, rather than in converting them. Many have come to me, too, asking me to find lost relatives, or to take money to them, and, as far as I am able to do so under the restrictions imposed upon me, I shall do what I can.

"The principal problems in Turkey are, of course, those that are connected with relief. I cannot talk about these. But I shall do what I can."

Mr. Bernstein, who gave the luncheon, referred to Mr. Elkus as "Our Ambassador."

"Ambassador Elkus's achievements as a social and labor reformer, as a jurist, as an educator, as a philanthropist, have equipped him admirably for his high post in the most critical period in the history of the world," he said.

"By a peculiar condition of affairs Ambassador Elkus, representing America, will also be called upon to represent a number of other governments, including the Russian government, in the Ottoman Empire. Those who know Elkus feel certain that he will reflect glory upon his post as the American representative. Though he will not be officially the representative of the Jewish people, we know that his uninterrupted, deep interest in and work for the welfare of the Jewish people will make him also a worthy representative of Jewish life and Jewish ideals and Jewish hope for Jewish emancipation, at this time when the Jewish people abroad is passing through the gravest crisis in its history.

"We have had two Jewish Ambassadors in Turkey who have distinguished themselves gloriously, Oscar Straus and Henry Morgenthau. The new Ambassador has the advantage over them in that he will profit by their experiences.

"The world is more exacting toward a Jewish statesman. A Jewish statesman has therefore a more difficult role—in addition to serving his country, he must, by the brilliancy of his service, disarm prejudice and raise the prestige of the Jewish people. He can do it best by doing his best, with all the modesty and all the pride of a Jew, with all the sympathy and all the wisdom and all the love that are characteristic of the noblest Jewish ideals.

"The new Ambassador will have the opportunity to exert a direct influence in matters affecting the life of our brethren in Palestine and Turkey, and an indirect influence in matters affecting the life of our people in some of the European countries where they are deprived of all rights. We are confident that Ambassador Elkus will more than justify our expectations."

Others who spoke were M. Kaz, editor of The Day; I. Ganikman, editor of The Wahrheit; Abraham Goldberg, editor of The Jewish Nation; Dr. B. Hoffman, editor of The Big Stick; Professor Maurice Fishberg, of New York University; Bernard Edelbartz, lawyer, and Professor I. N. Hourwich, a writer on political economy.

Mr. Elkus will sail for Copenhagen next Thursday on the Oscar II. He will stop for two or three days in Berlin on his way to Constantinople, reaching that city on September 10.

DIED.

Mrs. Leopold Rosenbaum.

Mrs. Leopold Rosenbaum, wife of Leopold Rosenbaum of 1113 Allegheny avenue, and mother of Attorney Oscar H. Rosenbaum of Pittsburgh, died on Thursday, August 12th, after an illness of five weeks following a gradual decline. Mrs. Rosenbaum was born in Bavaria, Germany, 70 years ago. She came to this country 10 years later and lived for more than 20 years in San Francisco. She was married to Leopold Rosenbaum in 1864. Thirty-six years ago Mrs. Rosenbaum came with her husband to Pittsburgh, where she had lived continuously since that time. Mrs. Rosenbaum was a member of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, and was actively associated with the Council of Jewish Women, the Federation of Charities and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, together with other philanthropic organizations. She devoted much of her time to her numerous charitable and philanthropic interests. Mrs. Rosenbaum is survived by her husband, her son, and four sisters, one living in San Francisco, the others in Bavaria.

Funeral services were held from her late residence on Friday of last week, Rabbi Philo, of Youngstown, Ohio, officiating. Interment in West View Cemetery.

Mrs. Amelia Roth Hyman.

Mrs. Amelia Roth Hyman, wife of Joseph Hyman, aged sixty years, died on August 12th. Funeral services were held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. LeRoy Klater, of Black street, on Monday of this week. The deceased is survived by one sister, Mrs. Meyer Streng. Interment, West View cemetery.

THE SISTERHOODS' CALENDAR.

The Jewish Art Calendar for 5677 (1916-1917) issued by the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods has made its appearance and it certainly is a credit to all concerned in its preparation and issue. It surely deserves the appellation of art calendar this year inasmuch as it is artistic in the best sense of the word.

The calendar consists of seven leaves of heavy cardboard, 10 x 7½ inches, perforated at the top and held together for hanging by silk cord. The theme this year is the story of Joseph in six scenes, and the Hebrew calendar on the last sheet.

The engravings are by the great artist Bida and were originally designed for a large folio de luxe edition of "L'Histoire de Joseph" by Lemaistre de Sacy, published originally in Paris. Copies of this work are very rare now, the only edition in this country being in the library of Congress. It is too valuable to be loaned, but permission to photograph some of the plates was

given the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods and so part of these wonderful pictures are brought within reach of even those of the humblest means. These pictures have been reproduced by the rotogravure process and are beautifully executed.

Not only as a wall ornament but as a fitting New York remembrance these beautiful calendars will prove most desirable. The price is twenty-five cents, with three cents extra for postage where they are ordered by mail. They may be had from any Sisterhood or by addressing the Executive Office National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, 24 Carew Building, Cincinnati, O., and should be in every Jewish household in the land, not only as a calendar, but for the excellent lesson they teach.

The Jews of Huntington, W. Va., have not yet entered a protest against the proposed introduction of a Bible study in the new High school as a regular lesson period, according to the statement of several prominent members of the local synagog and reported by Huntington paper, who were seen relative to the announcement that the Roman Catholics and Jews had banded together and registered a vigorous protest against such introduction. The matter will likely be taken up later in the Jewish ranks for disposition; it was stated. The Jewish citizens who were seen Monday morning, refused to commit themselves on one side or the other, merely stating that the question would be settled in due time.

GASOLINE IS KING**Consumption Enormous and Profits Tremendous
AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE IN THE PROFITS**

On August 11th the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, sold at \$610.00 per share—a new high record. This concern is the largest manufacturer of Gasoline in the world. The profits, it is understood, have been running about 75 per cent on the stock. The advance in the price of the stock is due to the decrease in the production of crude oil and gasoline. The Standard Oil Company of Kansas, another subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, is also a large manufacturer of gasoline. In addition to the regular dividend of \$3.00 per share, the directors declared an extra dividend of \$2.00 per share. This extra dividend is due to increased profits from gasoline. Both dividends are payable September 15th to all stockholders of record August 31st.

The general public have but slight idea of the enormous consumption of gasoline, and the profits that are being made in the business, and why the demand is far greater than the supply, and why the price will be increased instead of diminished. For the year 1915 the consumption of gasoline in the United States showed an increase of 25 per cent over 1914, and a like increase in 1916. Authorities agree that the automobile and other internal combustion engines are primarily responsible for the increased consumption. Statistics will show that in 1899 there were only 10,000 automobiles in use in the United States, while today there are over 3,000,000. Each of these automobiles consumes on an average 500 gallons of gasoline per year. In addition there are 300,000 motor boats, 45,000 motor trucks, numerous motor cycles, and 1,000,000 farm tractors. The cleaners and dyes alone consume over 70,000,000 gallons of gasoline per year, and nearly one-fifth of the total production, or close to 300,000,000 gallons per year, goes for export. Is it any wonder the demand is greater than the supply, and the price remains high?

Most of the gasoline manufactured in this country has until recently been taken from crude oil, but as the supply of crude oil has largely diminished, it was necessary to find other methods. Large quantities of gasoline is now being produced from Natural Gas, and one of the largest producers of gasoline from natural gas is the Pennsylvania Gasoline Company, general offices, Bradford, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Gasoline Company probably owns the largest contiguous tract of PROVEN GAS PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES. This tract covers an area of 25 square miles. At present the company has 31 wells drilled on the property—all producers. The company is manufacturing approximately 3,000 gallons of gasoline per day, and producing 1,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day. The gasoline is extracted from the gas and sold at market prices, which at present is about 23 cents per gallon wholesale. The natural gas is also sold at from 12½ to 15 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The property of the company is located in McKean County, Pa., and Cattaraugus County, New York. The company is gradually increasing its production of both natural gas and gasoline by the drilling of new wells and the installation of additional gasoline units. The property is less than 5 per cent developed, yet the company can show gross earnings of about \$600.00 per day, and there are drilling locations for from 500 to 600 additional wells.

After a rigid investigation of the management, property, equipment, etc., of the Pennsylvania Gasoline Company, we underwrote a block of the stock, which we are now offering for public subscription at par, \$1.00 per share, subject to prior sale and advance in price. In view of the present splendid showing of the Pennsylvania Gasoline Company and the fact that the property is less than 5 per cent developed, we firmly believe the property is possessed of tremendous possibilities as the complete development promises, and that the company will so increase its production so as to yield large dividends to the stockholders and the shares will greatly enhance in value. We unhesitatingly recommend the stock to the most conservative investor. We have just issued a Special Booklet with photographic views of the property, wells, equipment, etc. We would be pleased to send you a copy free. Highest bank and commercial references furnished.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES COMPANY

703 Bank for Savings Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editorial Comment

All communications, notices or items for publication in the Criterion for the coming week must be sent to the office by Wednesday at 2 P. M.

NEW TREE OF LIFE RABBI.

The Tree of Life Congregation at a meeting held last week unanimously elected Rabbi M. M. Mazure, formerly of Sioux City, Ia., to succeed Rabbi Coffee. Judging by the reports that have been received the Congregation has made a splendid choice. Dr. Mazure is a graduate of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati; he is also a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of Colorado College. Those who knew him best know him to be a Hebrew and Talmudic scholar. Sioux City was his first charge after leaving the Hebrew Union College and the excellent record he made in that city is summed up in an editorial in the Sioux City, Ia., "Tribune" which says:

"After four years' service as rabbi at Mt. Sinai Temple, M. M. Mazure leaves to take up work in a broader field. Quiet, unassuming, democratic, Mr. Mazure has been a most efficient man in his own church and religious circles here and also a wholesome factor in civic affairs generally. Membership at the Temple has doubled and the Sunday school, of which he has served as superintendent, has tripled.

"In the wider humanitarian field his effort has been likewise constructive and his presence on all occasions helpful. He has acted as President of the Visiting Nurses' Association, and he established the first free dispensary for the poor. He also founded the Jewish Educational Alliance.

"Those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy the acquaintance of Rabbi Mazure as he has worked among us, and still more those who have had the pleasure of association with him in his many religious and civic activities, regret his departure and recognize it as a distinct loss to Sioux City."

In his present charge Dr. Mazure will have a wide field for active service. His predecessor, Dr. Coffee, was one of the most influential public workers in Pittsburgh and the Congregation Tree of Life is accustomed, in a measure, to have its spiritual head evidence a sympathetic interest in the broad affairs of a civic character. And judging by the excellent tribute paid to Dr. Mazure he is well fitted to continue along the lines laid down by the former Rabbi of Tree of Life.

We welcome this new worker to our community and shall be pleased to co-operate with him in every way that shall be productive of greater benefit to our community.

JUSTICE BRANDEIS DECLINES.

Justice Brandeis has been obliged to decline to serve on the Joint High Commission to adjust the differences between this country and Mexico. While Justice Brandeis, after a conference with the President, gave as his reason the press of court duties, it is generally understood that Chief Justice White disapproved of the appointment in view of the possible influence of the Mexican question on domestic political affairs.

NEW YORK GETTING IN LINE.

After years of the most stubborn opposition on the part of influential New Yorkers, who objected to "unfeeling, impersonal and scientific charity," a movement is now on foot to federate the New York Jewish Charities. The aim of the promoters of the movement is to secure a pledge of some two millions of dollars annually, but if they are unable to secure the pledge of this amount it is understood that the effort will be discontinued, at least for the time being.

Judging by the results that have been achieved in other cities the Federation idea has proven a success and there is no valid reason why New York, the largest community in the world, should not come along. The fact that Felix Warburg has been made chairman of the Federation should insure its success.

JOIN A SYNAGOGUE.

In a short while we shall hear of halls being rented by groups of Jews for the purpose of conducting holiday services during the New Year and Day of Atonement. These movements are supported by a large number of persons who seem to feel that they acquit themselves as Jews by observing only the important holidays. This is not as it should be. There should be no reason why these men are not affiliated with a Temple or a Synagogue. If the charges are too high for some an effort should be made to encourage these men to join. We are not believers in mushroom organizations, believing that the best interests of our faith and our community will be served if we can bring these

many hundreds within the sphere of organized congregational influence.

We think that the impression is entirely too general that the cost of attendance at Synagogues is too great. We are quite sure that the officers of every Congregation are sufficiently alive to the necessity for bringing every Jew to become a regular attendant at a Jewish house of worship to regulate the charges so that they will not be burdensome even to the most modest wage earner.

If any congregation finds that it can no longer find room for newcomers then some effort should be made to take care of the overflow.

RUNNING TRUE TO FORM.

It was hardly to be expected that Russia would do otherwise than refuse admission to Dr. Leon Magnes, even though he had secured a Special Passport, and even though his mission was of an imperative character. It was truly Russian to refuse to do the decent thing. It was running true to form to permit the entrance of any Jew into that God-forsaken country to examine into the conditions of those Jews who have become the victims of the war. The fact that tens of thousands of Russian Jews were at the front fighting for a country that has always denied them liberty meant nothing to the Russian Government. The stubborn fact presented itself to the dull intellect of Russian Officialdom that a foreign Jew sought admission to the country. That was enough; the why and wherefore mattered nothing. The chances are that if a Jewish delegation were to seek admission to Russia for the purpose of helping Russia in its fight, that delegation would be refused; stupid officials cannot help running true to form.

In view of this latest absurdity of which Russia has been guilty and the added affront which it has given to this country we sincerely trust that those "dollar-diplomats" who are so anxious to have the Treaty which was abrogated during Mr. Taft's administration again made operative, should go slow, because we promise them that there will be plenty of opposition to that move.

AGREE ON CONGRESS.

According to the news despatches, Friday's papers, a compromise has been effected between the two factions in American Jewry relative to holding a Jewish Congress. While it was too late to receive the full details of the compromise it is understood that the program of the work of the Congress will be limited to an attempt to secure all civil and religious rights for Jews in those countries which do not now grant them. One stipulation is that no action be taken to commit the Congress to any general theory or philosophy of Jewish life. In other words, it looks to us from the meagre reports at hand that the question of Zionism will not be permitted to come up for discussion. The date of the Congress has not been determined but will be some time before the end of the European War.

CHARLES H. JOSEPH.

OUTRAGES INFLICTED ON PRZEMYSL JEWS.

The Chicago Daily News printed last week the following account of the maddening insults of the Russian military officials in possession of Przemyśl visited upon the Jewish population of the city when the Russian forces took possession of the Galician stronghold after a record-breaking siege. The story is told by Anthony Czarnecki, who recently spent months abroad gathering information regarding the actual conditions:

Jewish residents of the city of Przemyśl who remained therein during the various struggles for its possession complained to me that their treatment during the Russian army occupation of that city made life difficult, often unbearable.

When the Russian army after its fierce and bloody conflicts entered Przemyśl the man appointed as its governor was Gen. Efreimow. He

remained most of the time in the city of Jaroslaw, a few miles north of the now famous fort. Gen. Kiriakow was made Russian chief of the Przemyśl county and Gen. Artamanow was made commander of the fortifications. Dr. Gluskiewicz, an attorney of Lemberg and a Ruthenian leader, was appointed the civilian mayor of the city.

According to the Jewish merchants, professional men, workingmen and prominent leaders, the Russian generals and officials openly and persistently made life miserable for them.

Professional Men Clean Streets.

General orders were given that to check and prevent the further spread of disease the entire city and all of the fortifications must be cleaned and in connection with this work the Jews declare they first felt the heavy hand of military Russian rule.

Jewish residents, regardless of age, occupation or stations in life,

were formed into groups and under the direction of Russian soldiers were forced to work at cleaning streets, public squares and other places. Among those included in the groups compelled to do the cleaning work were Jewish doctors, teachers, newspaper men and even some of rabbis, according to the complaints made to me by prominent Jews and others during my visit there.

They say they were obliged to move garbage and refuse, to sweep and clean the streets, sidewalks, areaways and buildings. Their work was not confined to the Jewish quarters but to other portions of Przemysl and they also worked at cleaning up the refuse and debris left in the soldiers' trenches and fortifications.

No Substitutes Allowed

It was strictly forbidden to have anyone to do the work by proxy and the rich Jewish merchants who, when ordered to take broom and shovel or bucket sought to hire men at their expense to take their places, found themselves facing the authorities and they were severely punished. The effort to get substitutes even where men were old and could not be of much service was deemed an attempt to evade the law by bribery and dealt with severely.

During the week the soldiers over-seeing the labor was charged with having taken special pains to make the educated and distinguished Jews do the hardest and most repulsive tasks.

Some of the placards issued by the Russian authorities were declared to be directly offensive to the Jewish people. When protests were made by some of the Jewish leaders against the compelling of the rich and educated Jewish men to do labor that they were not accustomed to and amid the jeers in the public streets, the reply was made that it was necessary to check disease. The Jews were also told that they were responsible for all the dirt in the city and for that reason must be the ones to clean it. The fact that civilians had not been in the trenches and fortifications at all was ignored when the Jewish group were forced to clean them out.

Attempt to "Trample" on Jews.

"It was a deliberate method to trample upon the Jews and to make the educated and well-to-do men among them do the character of work which was most unpleasant for them," said Israel Glanz, a Jewish merchant. "My relatives and many other Jewish people when the Russian avalanche was pouring over this part of the country and before it reached Przemysl, had fled to Vienna and other places of safety. We, who remained, realized when the Russian came that they were much better off. If the Russians should

be within reach of Przemysl again there will be many more who will leave for other parts."

Many arrests and searches of buildings took place in a hunt for Austrian spies immediately after the Russians entered. It is charged principally by the Jewish people that in connection with the searching of their homes many things were stolen from and that they did not dare to complain to the army authorities because they feared more trouble.

There were repeated executions of Jews, Poles and other people of Przemysl and vicinity by court-martial upon charges of unfriendly and inimical conduct regarding the Russians and of being spies and agents of the Austrian government.

London, England, July, 1915.

Vladimir Jabotinsky, who was in charge of the voluntary enlistment movement among Russian Jews here, has issued a letter to the newspapers of the country—which, by the way, has been given wide publicity—drawing attention to the form in which Russian Jews in England are now being enlisted. This appears to him to be unfair, impractical and liable to lead to regrettable complications. He continues: "By way of explanation, may I say that I was the initiator of a movement among the Zionist in Egypt which resulted in the formation of the Zion Mule Corps? The good work and the courage of this corps were recently described in Colonel Patterson's book, 'With the Zionists in Gallipoli.' Immediately after the formation of this contingent I applied to the War Office and asked that it might be transformed into a fighting unit and increased by voluntary recruiting among the foreign Jews in England. This I mention to show that I recognize fully the duty of Jewish immigrants from Allied countries to share at this moment the dangers of the country where they have sought asylum.

Instead, the War Office offered to foreign Jews voluntary enlistment in the British army. It is no secret that the result has been unsatisfactory. But if the great majority of foreign Jews in England show little eagerness to join the British army, their attitude should not be attributed to slackness or ingratitude. They say: "The Englishman who goes to fight knows that he is helping to assure the freedom of the British race the world over. Can you promise us that if we fight we shall be helping to assure the freedom of the Jewish race?"

I beg the English public to understand the feeling that lies behind this objection. It does not mean that the Russian Jews in this country ought to be free from military obligations. On the contrary, they ought to serve. But they should be treated as an old race with its own

grievances and its own hopes deserves to be treated. The appeal must be made to their own enthusiasm, not to fear of "deportation." They should be given the privilege of serving in units which bear the Jewish name and of knowing that their merits will be recorded for the glory of their race. It is a military axiom that a soldier without heart in the fight is a bad soldier, and that the best way to use men is to employ them in a unit and on a front where they can fight according to their conscience. In our case such a front would be, for instance, Egypt. Egypt is menaced, and needs a considerable force. And if one day British operations extend from Egypt to Palestine Jewish soldiers would be called upon to give their lives for the redemption of the country of Israel's hope.

Why should not the foreign Jews in England be called upon to join a "Jewish Legion" for service in the East? Thus they would be made to feel that, in sharing England's danger, they would fight for the interests of their people. In such a case propaganda might be made to dispel prejudices and to awaken the enthusiasm without which recruiting is violence.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the late Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, has rejoined that force. He is now associated with the arrangements for the defense of London.

Lucien Wolf has resigned his position as president of the National Union of Jewish Rights. This is mainly because of the decision of the Executive Committee to hold itself bound by the vote of the recent convention in Toynbee Hall, London. The chief idea in accepting the presidency originally was to bring about the union of the East End societies with the Conjoint Committee. The rejection of the invitation of the Conjoint Committee by the union closes his work in this connection, and he therefore resigns.

Algernon Sydney, a noted Jewish communal worker, has just passed away at the age of eighty-three. Son of the late Edward Sydney, a well-known lawyer and grandson of Elias Isaacs, famous in criminal law, our old friend obviously came of a great legal family. Besides carrying on a busy legal practice, he found much time for communal work, and, among many other things, was one of the founders of the United Synagogue, being associated with his father and the late Lawrence Myers as the delegates of the New Synagogue at the conference which effected the amalgamation of the three city synagogues. At the last meeting of the conference it was sug-

gested that the services of a solicitor should be requisitioned to carry the scheme through, and on the motion of Professor Jacob Waley, seconded by Lionel Cohen, Sydney was selected to act in that capacity. At the first meeting of the council of the United Synagogue, he was appointed Honorary Solicitor, and held the office till his death. The services which he rendered to the institution have been so great that it is probable, when any change is made in the secretaryship of the United Synagogue, only a solicitor will be appointed. Mr. Sydney was also for many years a member of the council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, where his practical advice was much appreciated.

The annual report of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women mentions that each of the branches of the society has endeavored to practice economy. On the other hand, the gratifying statement is made that "even at this time of diminished incomes our subscribers and donors have generously responded to our appeal by giving us the amount for which we asked, in order to enable us to carry on our work for another year. Coming to details, the report mentions that the work at Charcroft House (for "rescue from a life on the streets" purposes) has been satisfactory. Thirty-one girls passed through or remained in the home, and a good proportion of the inmates are becoming steady workers. Sara Pyke House, the East End home for respectable working girls, has "continued its mission faithfully," fifty-seven girls having used it during 1915. Of the girls who have passed through the Domestic Training Home, forty-one are in service, forty-five are at trades and twenty-seven are married. There are fifty children in the Industrial School for Girls. The activities of the visiting committee have been as great as, if not greater than, in any previous year. As many as 4,345 visits were paid to 540 girls in situations or workshops. In this way the association has kept in touch with a large number of girls, and has been able in any moment of need to befriend them. The association's work at the docks has practically ceased, and at the railway stations it has greatly diminished, owing to the war; but the other spheres of activity of the gentlemen's committee have increased. The committee gives a remarkable list of successful cases which were heard in the police court upon information obtained, after investigation, by the association's officers. The value of this work, it is pointed out, "as a deterrent to crimes which are so deplorable," is immense. The association has become affiliated with the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

Here, There and Everywhere

Latest Statistics show over 60,000 Jews serving in the German army.

Over 500 persons were fed and housed by the Chevra Hachnosseth Orchim, of San Francisco, Cal., during the month of July.

A New Jewish center has been opened at Liverpool, England, mainly through the generosity of the Benas family. The premises consist of a lecture hall, library, etc.

The sixth annual convention of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Federation of Roumanian Jews was held last month and reported seventy-five constituent local societies.

Mr. Norman Sarif, of Bulawayo, who is at present at the front, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship. He is the second Jewish recipient of this scholarship in Rhodesia.

Thirty-five thousand Jewish workmen recently left Lodz for Germany. Now, however, only skilled laborers able to pass a professional test are allowed to go to Germany.

Captain Aristide Luria, of Turin, has been promoted to the rank of major and placed in charge of the lighthouse and coast signal service in the Italian navy department.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS
S. EDWIN STEDEFORD 231—233
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Court Councillor Dr. Wilhelm Goldziher, of Budapest, one of the foremost oculists in Hungary, died recently. He was unable to obtain the title of ordinary professor, as he refused to embrace Christianity.

Last week two bombs were thrown in the pressroom of the Jewish Daily Press of Chicago. A. M. Liebling, the publisher of the paper, had recently testified against seventeen labor leaders charged with conspiracy.

At Radom all Chedarim have been closed, but new religious schools with proper hygienic arrangements have been opened. Particular attention is paid to the study of the Talmud. The language of instruction is Polish.

When Columbia University opens this fall there will be several new courses inaugurated. In the department of social science Mr. M. D. Waldman, executive director of the United Hebrew Charities, will give a course on dependency among the Jews.

The Russian Upper House has rejected the clause in the Duma bill abolishing all educational restrictions for Jews in the Agricultural Institute. The clause as passed by the Duma was one of the few concessions of the Progressive block to the Jews.

The death is announced of Hermann Senigaglia, Professor at the technical high school, at Udine, Italy, who was killed in action. Though

only twenty-seven years old, he had already given proof of unusual talent, and had published essays on his subject, which were favorably received.

Count Olsuvieff, member of the Upper House, has announced that during the conversation which President Poincare had with the Russian Parliamentary delegation he emphasized the necessity of improving the position of the Russian Jews, and asked the Count to communicate his wish to influential spheres.

Dr. William Simon, professor of chemistry at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and an expert in autochromatic photography, died last month at Eaglesmere, Pa., in his seventy-third year. He had the distinction of having taken the first photograph of a rainbow. Dr. Simon was born in Eberstadt, Germany, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Glessen.

The widow of Herr Emil Rathanau has presented 200,000 marks to the University of Berlin to establish a trust which will bear his name.

The Russkoe Znamya continues to conduct a ritual libel campaign. It announces almost daily the alleged loss of Christian children.

Mr. Louis Cohen, formerly superintendent of the Home for Jewish Children has been appointed Jewish chaplain at the House of Correction at Deer Island, in Boston harbor.

In appreciation of the services of former Ambassador Morgenthau for Jewish interests in Palestine, Belgian Zionists have had his name inscribed in the Golden Book of Life.

Kobel, which is now the chief point of the Russian attack, contained 32,-

000 inhabitants before the war, 14,000 of whom were Jews. Now the number has diminished to 8,000 of whom 7,000 are Jews.

The Jewish National Fund Bureau reports that a grant of 5,000 francs from its receipts to the seriological department of the Board of Health of Jerusalem in appreciation of its splendid work in fighting the epidemic in Palestine.

The Jewish population of Detroit, Mich., shows a remarkable growth in the last few years. In 1910 they numbered a little in excess of 30,000 whereas today their number approximates 80,000 an increase of 166 per cent in a very few years.

Actual State Councillor David Isserlin died recently in Petrograd, Russia. He was well known for his philanthropic work and commercial abilities. Mr. Isserlin was fifty-five years of age, and met his death from injuries received through a fall.

Russian Liberal circles are dissatisfied with the statement of Count Bobrinsky in the Duma that pro-Jewish reforms could be discussed after the war, and that in these anxious times "it would be better for the Jews themselves not to discuss the question."

Vandals in New Bedford, Mass., recently broke into the Ahawath Chaim Synagogue and cut to pieces (evidently with a sharp razor) nine Sefer Torahs. The outrage followed closely upon an incendiary fire in the Chesed Shel Emeth Synagogue. The authorities are investigating, and suspect the work of hoodlums rather than thieves.

The death is announced of Professor Albert Neisser, professor of dermatology at the University of Bres-

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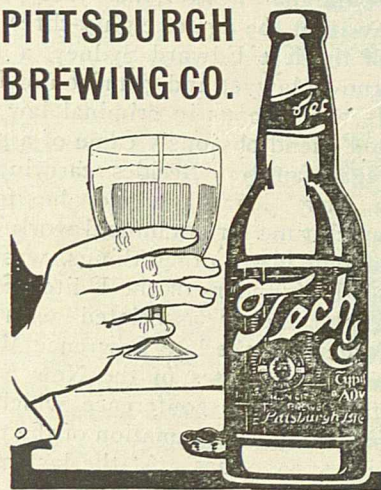
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lau. Professor Neisser, who was born in Silesia in 1855, was a scientist who ranked with Ehrlich and Koch, and was the discoverer of the micro-organism of the disease formerly so prevalent, and which is now known as the "Neisserian malady."

One of London's noted lawyers and a life-long communal worker, Mr. Algernon Sydney, passed away last month in his eighty-second year. He was one of the founders of the United Synagogue, and was for many years a member of the Anglo-Jewish Association. Mr. Sydney was descended from an old family of lawyers, and two of his sons are members of the legal profession, marking the fifth generation of the family to follow the law.

Health Commissioner Robertson, of Chicago, in a special statement last week, eulogizes the Jewish mothers of Chicago for the care of their infants during the hot wave and the infantile paralysis epidemic. Dr. Robertson said: "The rational care that the Jewish mother gives to her babies is noteworthy. In the heat wave which swept over Chicago we have no record of more than one or two Jewish infants prostrated by the heat. Every doctor I have met has noted this situation, and pays high tribute to the Jewish mother."

Anti-Semitic capitalists are now making progress in re-acquiring the shares of the Novoe Vremya, which recently fell into Jewish hands, in order again to utilize the organ for their purposes.

In the Russian Upper House committee Count Ignatieff scored against the anti-Semites who wished to amend the bill permitting the Jews in the Cossack districts to enter the State elementary schools without restriction. The Minister of Education insisted on the carrying out of the measure as it left the Duma. The majority agreed with his contention. Among the resolutions adopted by the Duma before the recess was also one permitting Jews to obtain passports for life.

In a British army dispatch published last month the following are mentioned for distinguished and gallant services rendered during the period of General Sir Monro's command of the Mediterranean expeditionary force: Brigadier General John Monash, C.B. V. D.; Colonel G. F. Leverton, C.B.; Lieutenant C. Rolo, Army Service Corps; Second Lieutenant O. S. Melhado, Yorkshire regiment (died of wounds); Corporal H. Jacobs, London regiment; Private H. L. Raphael, City of London Yeomanry.

The receipts of the Jewish National Fund in the month of June were 93,122 francs. The following countries contributed: Argentine, 10,640 francs; Australia, 388 francs; Belgium, 1,107 francs; Brazil, 211 francs; Denmark, 460 francs; Germany, 10,089 francs; England, 943 francs; Salonica, 930 francs; Volo, 684 francs; Holland, 7,309 francs; North America, 27,963; Austria, 18,329 francs; South Slavonic lands, 553 francs; Roumania, 3,160 francs; Russia, 9,294 francs; Sweden, 215 francs; Switzerland, 847 francs. The sum total of donations during the first half of 1916 was 348,538 francs; 1915; 261,530 francs.

An interesting incident, of which neither Naphtali Herz Imber nor his admirers would ever have dreamt, is reported from Venice. There at a girl's confirmation the Zionist hymn "Hatikvah" was sung. It is a great pity that "Die Welt" ceased publication. We should liked to have seen its editorial comment on this fact.

The congregation of Alexandria lost one of its leading members through the death of Baron Jacques B. Di Menasce. The family, which received its title of nobility from the Austrian emperor, was for years prominent in Jewish communal affairs and established a school and a hospital, both of which belong to the most valued possessions of the community.

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The well known art dealer, Asher Wertheimer of London, bequeathed his high priced collection of portraits, painted by J. S. Sargent, to the National Gallery. Mr. Wertheimer was once bitterly denounced when he sued some aristocratic deadbeat who had married an American heiress—if we are not mistaken, it was the Duke of Manchester—for an amount due him. The question is in order: Who is the better British citizen, the "Shylock" Wertheimer, or the spendthrift Duke?

The infantile paralysis outbreak in New York City has cost the positions of more than 300 teachers in Talmud Torahs and Jewish schools on the East Side and in Brooklyn. These institutions have been supported by donations and tuition fees. Thousands of children have been withdrawn by frightened parents, cutting the revenue to such an extent that the institutions have been forced to close. Many of the teachers are in serious financial straits. The American Jewish Chronicle urges that the Kehillah take steps to aid them.

Social News

ENGAGEMENTS.

Kleber—Friedland.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kleber, of Locust street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances I., to Mr. Nathan Friedland, of Seminole, Pa. No date has been set for the wedding.

Slone—Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. William Slone, of Center avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecelia, to Mr. Thomas Cohen, of Mahon street.

WEDDING.

Hausman—Semenow.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hausman, of Miller street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sophia A. Hausman, to Saul D. Semenow, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Semenow, of this city, on Friday, August 11th. Mr. Semenow is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural School, Class of '16. The young couple left for Cleveland where they will make their home.

BORN.

To Mr. and Mrs. L. Symonds (nee Agnes Krieger) of 1407 Porterfield street, North Side, on Thursday, August 10th, a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Feinberg, of Wampum, Pa., on Saturday, August 5th, at the Montefiore Hospital, a daughter.

AT HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe H. Golden (nee Hattie M. Fox) will be At Home at 1717 Cliff street, to their friends Sunday, August 20th, 1916, after a trip through the east, in the course of which they visited Atlantic City, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

COVETED SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED HYMAN RUBIN.

Local Boy Wins First Prize in Competition.

The John Stewardson Memorial Scholarship in Architecture, the prize sought by all architects of Pennsylvania under thirty, has been won this year by Hyman Louis Rubin of 203 Dinwiddie street.

Never before has this scholarship been awarded to a Pittsburgher and Mr. Rubin is the youngest man who has ever won a Stewardson competitive contest.

Having won many medals already including two from the Society Beaux Arts Architects for problems

in design—one a special silver medal which has never before been received by a student of the Carnegie Institute of Technology—Mr. Rubin long ago achieved a worthy name in the architectural field.

It is interesting to note that the Chairman of the Committee of Judges, Cass Gilbert, is the designer of the Wisconsin state capitol which is the largest in the country; as well as of the Woolworth Building in New York.

The scholarship is valued highly and permits the holder to pursue the study of architecture in the United States or foreign countries. Mr. Rubin will shortly leave for Europe to continue his course.



HYMAN LOUIS RUBIN

The problem which Mr. Rubin successfully consummated was the designing of a military center and the unanimous decision of the judges was a flattering testimonial of the remarkable work executed by him. In awarding the scholarship the judges had this to say of Mr. Rubin's plan: "The project placed first was considered the best solution of the problem of plan grouping, each element being handled with proper individual expression, and yet all bound together in one composition by very adequate circulations commensurate with the crowds of people to be handled."

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Mon. & Tues.

Vivian Martin

IN
"The Stronger Love"

Cartoon Comedy

Regent
Topical Review



Wed. & Thurs.

Mabel Taliaferro

IN
"God's Half Acre"

(Metro)
"In Innsbruck"
Burton Holmes

"Preparedness"
Metro-Drew Comedy

To-day—Marguerite Clark
IN
"Little Lady Eileen"



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Tuesday—Harold Lockwood & May Allison in "The River of Romance." (Metro)

Wednesday—Geo. Walsh & Anna Luther in "The Beast."

Thursday—Edith Storey & Antonio Moreno in "The Tarantula." "The Trial of Souls."

Friday—Blanche Sweet in "The Thousand Dollar Husband." Charlie Chaplin in "One A. M."

ABE, THE JUNK COLLECTOR.

By Dr. M. J. Konikow.

"Oh, my God—what happened to you, Abe? Look at yourself. You are paler than a ghost."

Thus Abe, the junk collector, was greeted by his wife when he appeared at the threshold of his home.

"Be quiet, Beyle, be quiet! It is nothing. Just was running too fast. I will be all right in a few minutes."

With such consoling words Abe walked to the cot and half leaned, half fell on it.

It was rather an unusual hour in the early afternoon for Abe to come home. As a rule, he would not get through with his work before sunset. No wonder, therefore, Abe's attempt to allay the fears and suspicions of his wife were unsuccessful. Her power of observation was too keen for her not to notice the peculiar way in which her husband was carrying his right hand. Also the sudden twistings of the muscles of his face could not escape Beyle's watchful eyes. But what struck her as especially out of the ordinary was the absence of the pushcart in which her husband was used to collect junk. For the last three years, since Abe entered this junk collecting business, she had been accustomed to see him always harnessed to the cart. To see at this time of the day either the husband or the pushcart separated from each other was indeed an unusual sight.

"No, Beyle cannot be deceived," thought Abe. "Go, call our doctor," said he.

It was not necessary to tell Beyle twice. Instantly she rushed out of the room and ran for the doctor.

To find the doctor must have taken his wife quite a long time. At least, such was the impression of Abe, who meanwhile had enough time to review the different phases of his life. One incident followed another in his mind in chronological order with some gaps between. Here he saw himself a boy of thirteen, spending most of his time in studying the intricate problems of the Talmud. He saw his father happy in the thought and expectation of having something in his son a great Rabbi. And then, some years afterwards when he was a young man of twenty, another incident in his life,—the proudest—his wedding night. On that occasion his prospective father-in-law, one of the most prominent men in town, felt honored to make him his son-in-law. His career was to be made. He was to be provided with a wife, a home, and everything else that goes with it. In return one thing was expected of him—the steady deep study of the "Gemorrah" and "Talmud." Oh, how he studied—How he loved those old, old books which were so brimful of wisdom! . . . Another period of five years passed. His fame as a student has gone beyond

his town. He was talked of as the possible successor to the old Rabbi, who was becoming feebler every day . . . Then came the horrible pogrom. A horde of brutal drunken beasts in human form have let their primitive instincts loose, and pillaged, murdered, and butchered the innocent population of the town. . . Then his miraculous escape in the cellar, the planning of the emigration to the United States, the Transatlantic steamer with her crowded ill smelling steerage, the beautiful New York Harbor, with its imposing Statute of Liberty, welcoming him. . . Then again the great disappointment, when he found his knowledge and learning unmarketable; his successful attempt to master a new trade; the privation, starvation of his wife, and children; finally his painful decision to become a mere junk collector, which occupation held out to him at least a meagre existence.

He looked at the room where he was lying on the cot, a room that served a quadruple purpose—four-in-one, so to say—kitchen, dining, reception,—and sleeping room. He looked at the second hand furniture, at the dirty wornout rugs on the floor, on the rags that served as curtains in the only window,—all articles, picked up in the regular course of his business. He thought of his two children whose chirping voices he could hear coming from the yard: of his wife, who tried to make ends meet on his scanty earnings.

Oh, those earnings! how hard he had to work for them! From the early morning until sunset his monotonous "Rags, bottles" rang through the streets until towards the end of the day, his voice would become husky, his throat dry and sore. In nine out of ten cases he would hardly get any response to his "salutations" and when at last that welcome response would come it would invariably be a case of close and hard bargaining, where he, the junk collector, would not always have the better end of the bargain.

Then his thoughts came closer to the incident that led to his broken wrist. Why did he even enter a district against which he was warned repeatedly by his fellow junk collectors? Was it the doubt in their sincerity, or his wish to reap the benefit of an unexploited district, that prompted him to overcome his fears and hesitations? Both factors might have equally contributed to his decision. How vividly he saw a crowd of boys, large and small, follow him and hoot, then jolt and pull him by his sleeves. In vain had he looked around for a policeman. People who happened to pass by were either indifferent or rather enjoyed the fun. As his steps became quicker and his heart-beats faster, he began to perceive

the whizzing sounds of flying stones of which some would strike the pushcart, some would hit his overcoat, and some would miss the mark because of his skilful dodging . . . Then came the sudden pain in the wrist, a pain that became torturing whenever he persisted in pushing the cart; the sudden scattering and disappearance of the boys with their mission fulfilled; the abandonment of the cart and his coming home.

All these different phases of his life passed in review before him while he was impatiently waiting for the doctor. As severe as the pain was, this was hardly the cause of his impatience. It was rather the uncertainty or perhaps the fear that the condition of the wrist would enforce upon him an involuntary vacation, an undesirable idleness that bore so heavily upon his mind.

The appearance of the physician led by the panting Beyle, interrupted Abe's introspective thoughts. A short examination sufficed to convince the physician of the correctness of Abe's diagnosis.

"You are right, my man, you have a broken wrist," said he, as though in answer to the mute but eloquent question expressed in Abe's eyes. "I will have to put it in a splint for at least six weeks, and another six weeks will pass before you will be able to push your cart," the doctor added in explanation.

The verdict has been pronounced. In the blanched faces of both, Abe and Beyle, one could easily read the full significance of this verdict.

Jewish Advocate.

WAR NEWS BY WIRELESS
WILL BE RECEIVED AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION;
BEGINS AUG. 30.

With the flutter of flags, the spangle of a myriad of lights and the crashing chords of orchestral music, the 1916 Western Pennsylvania Exposition—an exposition transformed by complete reconstruction—will fling wide the gates of its million-dollar buildings at the Point, Pittsburgh, the evening of August 30 for its twenty-eighth annual season, which will continue until October 14.

In harmony with this progressive spirit, the exposition concert season, which, as in former seasons, will comprise two programs each afternoon and evening, will be of unusual distinction. Fifty musicians of the Philadelphia Orchestra will play the opening concerts, from August 30 to September 9, under the baton of Wasilis Leps, who ranks with the foremost American conductors and composers, and some of the greatest symphonic compositions will star those first programs.

Following the engagement of Leps and his orchestra, Arthur Pryor, who graduated from John Philip Sousa's band, to direct a band of his own and rival the fame of his old conductor, will take the platform in the vast music hall for two weeks beginning September 11 and concluding September 23.

One other band and two orchestras of national fame will be heard at the exposition ere the season closes, giving the exposition patrons this year opportunity to hear five musical organizations instead of four, as last.

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Personals

Items for this column can be telephoned to Miss Caroline Loewenthal, 2788 Highland not later than Wednesday evening, or to the Criterion office, 2893 Grant, not later than Thursday morning

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Greenberg and son, Lester, of Chicago, Ill., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levine, of Vickeroy street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Engelman have returned from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mr. J. Y. Miller, of Berkley Springs, W. Va., was the guest this week of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Miller, of Chatham street.

Mrs. E. Livingston, of Kennett square, is visiting in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ravich and daughter, Jennie, of Broughton street, have returned from a trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Miss Lucille Unger, of Morgan street, has returned from a trip to Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

Messrs. Henry and Abe Ravich left this week for a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Morris Grinberg and daughter, Ruth, of Homestead, Pa., have returned from a two-weeks stay at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis and daughter, Miss Edith, of Stanton avenue, have returned from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mr. David Katzenberg, of Tilbury street, Squirrel Hill, is spending the week at Philadelphia and New York.

Miss Rosella Cahen, of Coraopolis, Pa., left for a visit to Boston, Mass. Miss Cahen will enter the Conservatory of Music in the fall.

The Misses Rose Levine, of Altoona, Pa., and Bertha Schamberg, of Johnstown, Pa., have returned home after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Levine, of Webster avenue.

Miss Esther Rush, of McKees Rocks, Pa., has returned from a visit to Cambridge Springs, Conneaut Lake and Erie, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Sacks and daughter, Jeannette, of Webster avenue, left on an extended eastern trip and will be absent from the city for about six weeks.

Miss Pearl Beck, of Argentine place, Oakland, is visiting in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Edelberg, of Hobart street, are spending a few weeks in Canada.

Mrs. S. Engelman and daughters, Doris and Pauline, left last week for a short stay at Conneaut Lake.

Miss Nellie Livingston, of Kennett Square, is visiting at Conneaut Lake.

Mr. L. Ravich, of Center avenue, left this week for a visit to Atlantic City.

Miss Dorothy Kopelman, of Duquesne Heights, is the guest of Miss Lucille Unger, of Morgan street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Rush and daughter, Miss Lillian, of McKees Rocks, Pa., have returned from a trip to Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

Mr. Jacob Freedman, of Bluff street, is visiting at Bethlehem, N. H., White Mountains.

Mrs. Meyer I. Grinberg and family, of Homestead, Pa., have returned home after spending a few weeks at Cambridge Springs.

Mr. Reuben Goldston, of Mellon street, is spending several weeks at Bethlehem, N. H., White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leibowitz, of Black street, have returned home from a trip to Cambridge Springs and Conneaut Lake.

Mrs. Joseph Kossis and daughter, Beatrice, of Bentleyville, Pa., left this week for a visit to Cleveland, Detroit and Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. Abe Goldbloom, of Black street, left this week for a trip to Conneaut Lake, Cambridge Springs and Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Wechter, of San Francisco, Cal., are the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Say, of the Saybrook apartments.

Mrs. M. Wiesenthal, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her son, Mr. M. Wiesenthal, of Juliet street.

Mr. Max Kirson, of Martinsburg, W. Va., visited Mr. and Mrs. I. Miller, of Chatham street, this week.

Mrs. B. B. Wechsler, of Center avenue, entertained at her home on Friday evening last in honor of her house guest, Miss Sachs, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. M. Steinberg, of Pacific avenue, left this week for a visit to Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Mrs. Robert Buka, of Forbes and Denniston avenues, spent a few days this week in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Elmer Appleton, of Pacific avenue, left this week for a visit to Conneaut Lake.

Mrs. Bertha Spear, of Pacific avenue, will return home the end of this week from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. A. Glowitz and daughter, Miss Sara, of Chateau street, North Side, left this week for a visit to New York and Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Steinberg, of Pacific avenue, will return home the end of this week from a visit to Atlantic City.

Miss Babette Silverman, who has been furthering her musical studies

in New York City, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Silverman, of 141 Stratford avenue.

Miss Eva Vogel, of Forbes street, left this week to spend a few weeks in Maine.

Mrs. Albert Unger, of Morgan street, left this week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Philip Cohen, of Salem, Ohio.

Miss Hannah Geventer, of Bates street, has returned home from an eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hast and Mrs. Bertha Benswanger, of Beechwood boulevard, left this week for a motor trip to Deer Park, Md.

Mr. L. L. Kaufmann, of Graham street, was a visitor in New York City this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Browarsky, of Melwood street, spent a few days this week at Bedford Springs, Pa.

Mr. J. A. Frankenstein, of Collins avenue, was a visitor in New York City this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Behr, of the Hotel Schenley, are on an eastern motor trip.

Mrs. S. Maltinsky and daughter, Miss Rose, of Fayette street, North Side, left last week for a visit to Sandusky, Ohio.

Mr. D. Goldman was a visitor in New York City this week.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Ribro, of S. Fairmount avenue, have returned home from a motor trip to Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Mr. Alfred Baschkopf, of Pacific avenue, has returned home from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. M. Fink and sons, Dr. Harry Fink and Mr. Edwin Fink, of Northumberland street, have returned home from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. C. Haas, of Mellon street, left this week for a visit to Cleveland, Ohio, and Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. H. Landis was a visitor in New York City this week.

Miss Julia Grogin, of Washington, Pa., has returned home from a visit to Kittanning, Pa.

Mr. Jack Abrams, of Jackson street, left this week for a motor trip to Atlantic City.

Miss Rena Herzog, of S. Rebecca street, left this week for a visit to Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit and Windate Park, Mich.

Mr. Mose Selig, of Pacific avenue, has returned home from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Samuel Freeman, of Black street, left this week for a visit to South Whitley, Ind.

Mr. M. J. C. Kornblum, of Neville street, was a visitor in New York City this week.

Mrs. Altman and daughter, Mollie, of Birmingham, Ala., are visiting Mrs. Sampliner, of Center avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Sig. Engel and daughter, Miss Gertrude, of Kedron avenue, have returned home from a three weeks' motor trip to Philadelphia, At-

lantic City, New York, Buffalo and Canada.

Mrs. Morris Half, of Bartlett street, left this week for a visit to South Whitley, Ind.

Miss Elsie Mayer, of Dearborn street, has returned home from a visit to Richmond, Va.

Rabbi Michael Fried, of San Francisco, Cal., spent a few days in the city last week, en route for a visit to New York City.

Mrs. C. Sunstein, of the Hotel Schenley, has returned home from a visit to Detroit, Mich.

Miss Susie Auerbach, who has been visiting Mrs. Auerbach, of Baum boulevard, has returned to her home in Canonsburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Luntz and daughters, of Baum boulevard, left last week for a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Lillian Schatkin and son, Sidney, who have been visiting Mrs. Goldberg, of Penn avenue, have returned to their home in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. M. L. Avner was a visitor in New York City this week.

Mr. Louis Levi, of Portland, O., is visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Half, of Pacific avenue.

Mrs. Andrew Block and daughter, Miss Ada, of Murray avenue, left this week for a visit to Harmony, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Rothstein, of Penn avenue, are visiting at Far Rockaway Beach, N. J.

Miss Francis Grogin, who has been spending a few days in the city this week, has returned to her home in Washington, Pa.

Dr. and Mrs. Jos. Jackson and children, of Denniston avenue, have returned home from a visit to Bedford Springs, Pa.

Mr. Mark Hirsh, of Fairmount avenue, left this week for a motor trip to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal, of Melwood street, have returned home from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bibro, of S. Fairmount avenue, have returned home from a motor trip to Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Mrs. Muntzman, of Stratford avenue, left this week for a visit to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Adolph and daughter, Laura, of Beechwood boulevard, are spending some time at Charlevoix, Mich.

Miss Bernie Rosenbaum of Elmer street, has returned home from a visit to Wellsville, Ohio.

Miss Ada Block, of Murray avenue, returned home last week from a visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Fred L. Stern, of Philadelphia, Pa., was a visitor in the city this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Buka and daughter, of Buena Vista street, North Side, left this week for a visit to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Goldsmith and son, Bertram, of Copeland street,

have returned home from a visit to Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

Misses Clara and Lillie Bickart, of Baum boulevard, left this week for a visit to Long Branch, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. Hugo Lewin, of Forward avenue, has returned home from an eastern trip.

Miss Minnie Affelder, of Sheffield street, left this week for a visit to Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldsmit, of Darlington road, will leave the end of this week for a visit to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fisher, of the Hecht apartments, Braddock, Pa., accompanied by friends, left on a motor trip to Atlantic City and New York.

Miss Fannie Cerf, of Roup street, has returned from a visit to Atlantic City and Philadelphia, Pa.

HEILWOOD, PA.

In honor of Baby Bernard's first birthday, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levin, of Heilwood, Pa., sent \$5.00 to Mr. Harry Fishel for the Jewish War Sufferers Fund. D. Rogosin and son, also contributed \$5.00 towards this fund.

NEW CASTLE NEWS.

Mr. Louis Harris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has concluded a visit with his brother, Mr. M. Harris, of N. Liberty street.

Miss Isabel Brody, of Youngstown, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

Misses Kate and Rose Lurie and Mr. Geo. Lurie, of Sharon, were recent New Castle visitors.

Miss Daisy Rosenblum, of Quest street, was a Youngstown visitor this week.

Mr. J. Milliman, of N. Mercer street, is visiting relatives in Baltimore, Md.

Misses Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Sophie Rosenbaum, Julia Grossman, and Bailey Myers, have returned from a visit at Geneva-on-the-Lake.

Mr. Dave Rosenblum, of Butler, spent Sunday with his father, Mr. Samuel Rosenblum, of Quest street.

Mr. Louis Hertz and Mr. Abe Levine were Sharon visitors Tuesday.

Mr. Nathan Fisher, of Monaca, Pa., was a New Castle visitor this week.

Miss Sorly Rabinovitz, of E. Luton street, leaves the latter part of this month for Easton, Pa., where

she will attend the Y. W. H. A. convention.

Mr. Max Bender, of Sharon, was a New Castle visitor Sunday.

Mrs. S. Rosenblum, of Quest street, is visiting friends in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Jos. M. Ehrlich, of Neshanock avenue, is visiting relatives in Buffalo, N. Y.

TREE OF LIFE NOTES.

In the absence of Dr. J. Leonard Levy, the Rev. Morris M. Mazure, Rabbi-elect of the Tree of Life Congregation, officiated at the funeral services of Mrs. Mollie Hyman.

WAR SUFFERERS' RELIEF FUND.

At a Brith Milah Party, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Gorenstein, 3118 Avalon street, an appeal in behalf of the Jewish War Sufferers was made by Mr. Julius H. Cohen, which resulted in a collection of \$25.00. This amount was turned over to Rabbi Aaron M. Ashinsky, treasurer of the local branch of the Central Relief Committee of New York. The total amount collected by this committee to date, is \$8,709.15.

Rabbi Max Raisin of the Putnam Avenue Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a sermon at the services of the Free Religious Association which is holding its summer con-

ference at Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H. This society consists of liberal ministers and congregational workers of many denominations and among the members present at Star Island were ministers, churchworkers, authors, journalists, etc.

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16-DAY SEASHORE VACATION EXCURSION THURSDAY AUGUST 31st

\$10 or \$12 to Atlantic City, Cape May
Wildwood, Holly Beach, Anglesea, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

\$12 or \$14 to Asbury Park, Long Branch
Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Deal Beach, Point Pleasant, and Bay Head.

From PITTSBURGH and EAST LIBERTY
Tickets at lower fare good only in Coaches. Tickets at higher fare good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.
Special Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches through to Atlantic City leaves Pittsburgh 8:55 A. M., East Liberty 9:05 A. M.
Tickets good for passage on Special Train or on trains leaving Pittsburgh 2:44 A. M., 7:05 A. M., 4:55 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 8:30 P. M. (Coaches only), 8:50 P. M. (Sleeping Cars only), 10:40 P. M. (Sleeping Cars only), and their connections.
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PLAYS AND PHOTO PLAYS

REGENT THEATER.

Today's attraction at the Regent Penn and Highland is Marguerite Clark, in "Little Lady Eileen." In "Little Lady Eileen" the part is admirably suited to the actress.

Monday and Tuesday, Vivian Martin, a newcomer on the Paramount program will be seen in "The Stronger Love." The play takes us to the mountains, where the untutored little girl gambols through beautiful scenery until the two men



VIVIAN MARTIN
the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Co.

Vivian Martin (Morosco-Paramount) in "The Stronger Love" at the Regent Monday and Tuesday

cross her trail. "Farmer Al's Egg-Excitement" is the title of the cartoon comedy, while the Regent-Pathe Topical Review is also shown. On Wednesday and Thursday Mabel Taliaferro is seen in "God's Half Acre." It is enacted in a rather unusual surroundings, an old folk's home, in which Mabel is maid of all work, but its originality is a great part of its charm. Burton Holmes takes us to "Innsbruck" in his travel pictures, while our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are seen in "Preparedness" a Metro-Drew comedy.

Blanche Sweet holds the top line position in Friday and Saturday's attraction, "Public Opinion." "Public Opinion" brings into pictures a new idea, that the spirits of the departed endeavor to help those of this earth, whom they love, when the object of their affections is in need of assistance, Miss Sweet is unjustly accused of a murder, and the spirit of the victim is shown to have an influence on the minds of the jurors.

SHERIDAN SQUARE THEATER.

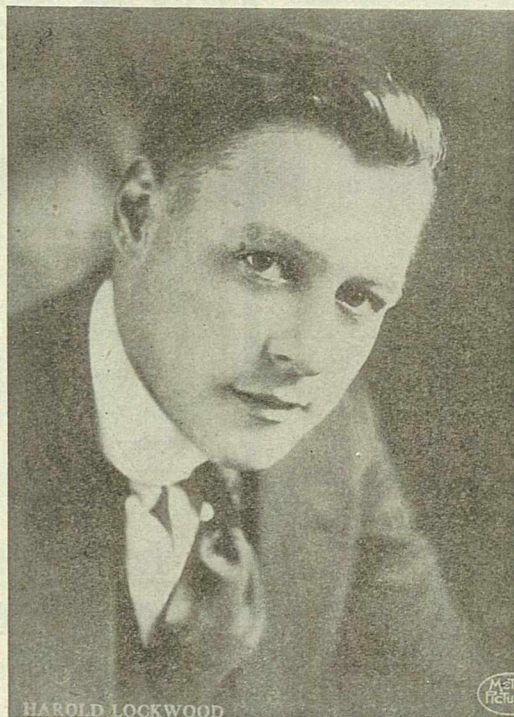
A dozen acts of vaudeville, Billie Burke in "Gloria's Romance" and Pathe's "Who's Guilty" will comprise the bill at the Sheridan Square next week. For the first three days the feature offering is Jeff Lloyd and Lizzie Evans, who have a com-

edy skit that will be presented for the first time at popular prices. Gertrude and Vincent VanDyke have an act that is art personified in music and song. Johnson and Doan in "Two Shades of black and tan" are seen. Ward, Bell and Ward specialize in acrobatic effort interspersed with comedy antics. For the young folks Kurtis Roosters should prove a treat.

For the last half of the week Mildred Richardson is the headliner. Chas. Drey Co., will produce a new and novel playlet the name of which is a mystery. Kitner, Taylor & McKay are tried and true vaudevillians. Howard and Ross have an act that it described as an artistic blend of music and song. The Four Newsomes are novelty acrobats.

THE STRAND.

Today at the Strand, Rowland and Clark Theatre at Forbes and Atwood, Carlyle Blackwell and Muriel Ostriche will be seen in a Brady-World production, "Sally in Our Alley," a very pleasing romance.



HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "The River of Romance" (Metro) at the STRAND, Tuesday.

Monday, Peggy Hylands, the clever little English actress, is seen in "Saints and Sinners," a picturization of Henry Arthur Jones' stage play. "The River of Romance," in which Harold Lockwood and May Allison are seen Tuesday, a Metro wonderplay has had the unqualified approval of every person who has had the good fortune to witness it.

Wednesday, George Walsh and Anna Luther are seen in "The Beast," a Fox production. The play is not nearly as strong as the title

would suggest, being the story of a western cowboy and an eastern heiress.

Thursday, Edith Storey and Antonio Moreno are seen in "The Tarantula," a Virile VLSE drama. "A Trial of Souls" is the title of the tenth of the "Who's Guilty" series, which is also shown Thursday.

Blanche Sweet comes to the front in a different character once more in "The Thousand Dollar Husband," Friday's attraction.

Gail Kane in "Paying the Price," is seen Saturday. One of the thrills of the picture is a regular United States torpedo boat in action.

HARRIS THEATRE.

The Doria Opera Troupe is the feature booking at the Harris next week. Edith Merriless, the soprano, is a prima donna with an undoubted future in the world of music. Anthony Bertam is a sterling tenor and the other members of the cast are fully as efficient in their respective roles. Other bookings include Morris and Beasley in their act, "Full of

CAMERAPHONE, EAST LIBERTY.

On Monday and Tuesday at the East Liberty Cameraphone, that handsome screen star who is admired by men and beloved by women—William Russell—will be seen in "The Strength of Donald McKenzie." The story is of a North Woods guide who was a poet and tells of his efforts to have his verses published and his genius recognized. Another of the "Grip of Evil" episodes will also be shown.



DAREDEVIL KATE
WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION

On Wednesday and Thursday, Cyril Scott's stage success, "The Prince Chap," will be presented. A bright, breezy comedy and views of athletic stars at the various games of the day complete the program.

On Friday and Saturday Virginia Pearson will be presented in a William Fox feature, "Daredevil Kate." For western realism many of the scenes were taken at the new munitions town, Hopewell, Va. Two years ago three negro cabins marked this place where now 35,000 people live. The place made an ideal background for a border town story and the players utilized it fully adding to the interest of the picture a little bit of American history.

Jewish activity in the provinces is a growing feature in this time of war. There is no doubt that the pastoral visits paid by the Chief Rabbi have helped greatly in stimulating animation in the places outside London, and good is the general result. Rabbi Hertz has crowded many important functions into his short visits, and I note that a new Jewish center has been founded at Liverpool following upon this visit. This will aim at the maintenance of Jewish literacy effort, and it is to be a home for "things of the mind," a phrase that has a particularly wide area of meaning.

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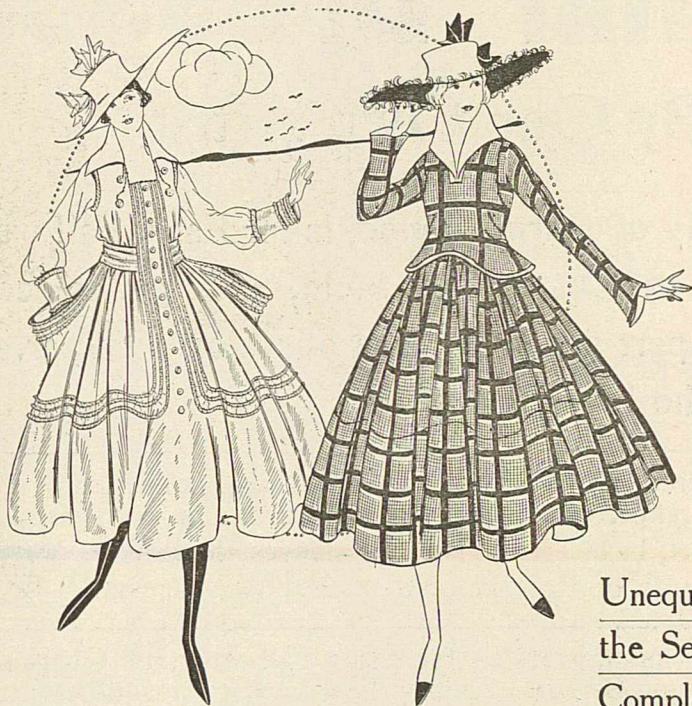
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Big Hats in Mushroom droop, and straight sailors—also snug fitting turbans,—Jockeys and Pokes—in Military,—tailored and Beautifully trimmed effects:—(Wings and Ribbons utilized in their adornment) featured among the colors—are



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A most interesting assembly of charming models for Early Fall wear. Copies of Foreign Models in Charmeuse, Satin, and Serges—carefully selected under the expert supervision of our Gown Buyer. A saving of 25% to those who buy now.

NEW Dresses—For Street and Afternoon wear. A large collection of splendidly tailored Serge and Satin Dresses in many attractive styles. Featuring the full gathered skirt, bask effect, tailored sleeves, large embroidered pockets, with collars and cuffs of light colored silks. Very special **\$25**

NEW Dresses—Many snappy styles for early Fall wear, in Charmeuse, Satin and Serges. Appropriate for Street and Afternoon. Showing the new tucked skirts, straight line waists effect. Pockets embroidered with colored silk, contrasting light colored silk collars. An exceptional value at **\$35**

NEW Dresses—Many charming new models of Serge, Charmeuse and Satin Dresses for immediate wear. Showing the new drape Tunic skirt with Bask waist effect, sleeves with inlay of Satin and embroidered Organdy—also Organdy Vest and Collars. Unusual values at **\$45**

NEW Dresses—Wonderful selection of new Cloth and Satin Dresses Copies of Foreign models. Suitable for Street and Afternoon wear. Showing the new overskirt with bands of silk braid, Boleria Jacket effect, pockets and girdles embroidered in Persian High collar and cuffs of Fitch Fur. Numerous other styles—Special at **\$59**

Women's Strictly Tailored Serge Dresses—Of fine quality Serge. Colors Navy and Black, trimmed with Soutache Braid, Colored Buttons and Patent Leather Belts. Many other splendid styles to choose from. Dresses usually priced at \$22 50. Our Special Price **16⁵⁰**

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12—19c.
5c Nickel Safety Pins—2 cards,
5c.
5c Mother's Ironing Wax—3 for
10c.
50c Ironing Board Pads—35c.
25c Ironing Board Covers—18c.
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