

A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5670  
AND NECROLOGY

JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

A dash (—) before an event indicates that the source from which the information was obtained did not specify the exact date.

UNITED STATES

1909

JULY

6. Republican League of Brownsville meets and draws up resolutions to Congressmen asking for withdrawal of Commissioner Williams' "\$25 order."
7. Department of State, at request of American Jewish Committee, cables to United States Consul at Odessa for information respecting reported pogroms in Bessarabia, and July 9 receives following reply: "Report of Jews massacred at Bessarabia unfounded. Condition of country quiet."
9. Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, New York City, protests against recent order of Immigration Commissioner Williams demanding certain special qualifications for immigrants before admission.
11. Monument dedicated at San Francisco, Cal., to memory of Benjamin Kreigh, killed in explosion on battleship "Georgia," while saving comrades.
12. Four Russian Jews appear in Court on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Max J. Kohler and Abram I. Elkus for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and American Jewish Committee, to prevent deportation.
15. Leon Kamaiky calls on President Taft and protests against Commissioner Williams' rulings.
31. Golden Jubilee of Congregation Beth Israel, San Francisco, Cal.

AUGUST

10. Henry M. Goldfogle, Justice Benjamin Hoffmann and Coroner Julius Harburger confer with Commissioner Williams regarding deportation of Jewish immigrants.

13. Several Grand Masters of Jewish Orders meet in conference with Congressmen Goldfogle and Sabath and decide to ask Secretary Nagle for a conference.
  13. 32,400 acres of land in southern part of Georgia secured by Rabbi A. R. Levy, of Chicago, for settlement by Jewish farmers.
  18. Report that United States Ambassador to Russia is instructed to re-open negotiations on subject of passports.
  - 18-19. First Annual Plowing Contest of Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J.
  25. Conference of representatives of American Jewish Committee, New York Jewish Community, American Jewish Society for Regulation of Immigration, and certain Grand Masters, discusses the situation at Ellis Island and decides to issue a statement.
- SEPTEMBER
5. Arbitration of *Shochetim*, dealers, and representatives of Jewish Community of New York. Temporary agreement reached and dealers agree to leave matter in hands of special committee.
  10. *Vorwärts* charges A. Evalenko, New York City, with being Russian spy, on ground that he publishes books at a loss to ingratiate himself with Russian revolutionaries. He asks for appointment of committee to investigate the charge.
  11. Fiftieth anniversary of installation of late Benjamin Szold as Rabbi, Oheb Shalom, Baltimore, Md.
  17. Second Avenue Railroad Co., New York City, grants leave of absence to Jewish conductors and guards on New Year's Day and Day of Atonement.
  24. Harlem Evening High School, New York City, inaugurates class in Hebrew.
  25. Stock Exchange, Cleveland, O., closes on Yom Kippur, out of respect for its four Jewish members.
  27. Conference between number of local representatives and immigration officials, as to affairs on Ellis Island.
- OCTOBER
- 2-9. First annual Agricultural Fair, Educational Alliance Building, New York City.

12. At meeting of Jewish Community of New York, instructions issued to Dr. H. P. Mendes to secure 25 suitable auditoriums and halls for places of worship for high holy days next year, as plan proved successful this year.
  12. Kosher Butchers' Union, New York, declare general strike. Demand among other things abolition of boarding house system for apprentices and more sanitary working conditions.
  16. Public monument erected in Indianapolis, to Nathan Morris, as memorial for bravery, resulting in loss of his life.
  26. Montefiore Home, New York City, celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.
  26. Executive Committee of Jewish Community of New York issue protest against article by Turner, in *McClure's* for November, on "White Slave Traffic."
  30. *Catholic News* publishes article by Rev. Jas. B. Curry and an editorial, disapproving of *McClure* article on "White Slave Traffic."
- NOVEMBER
5. Edwin J. Frisk, magistrate, Des Moines, Iowa, requires constable to summon Jews exclusively for jury service, in case of Jewish parties to suit on trial, stating it to be fairest way to receive just verdict; and intimates he may extend custom to other races and nationalities.
  5. School Board of Bridgeport, Pa., vote to discontinue reading of Bible in public schools, and recitation of Lord's Prayer.
  6. Memorial tablet unveiled at Temple Har Sinai, Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md., in memory of Dr. David Einhorn, first Rabbi of Congregation.
  6. Independent Order B'rith Abraham, New York City, calls mass meeting to protest against Turner's article on White Slave Traffic, *McClure's*, November, 1909.
  8. Visit of Reuben Brainin to United States.
  - 9-16. Central Conference of American Rabbis meets in New York City.
  10. Services at Temple Beth El, New York City, in honor of late Rabbi David Einhorn, to commemorate one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

11. Question of intermarriage discussed at meeting of Central Conference of American Rabbis; resolutions adopted.
12. Services at Temple Emanuel, New York City, in honor of late Rabbi Samuel Adler, to commemorate one hundredth anniversary of his birth.
17. Virginia Judge renders decision that Jews who observe the Sabbath cannot be prosecuted under the Sunday Law for working or trading on Sunday.
19. One hundred Boston Jews gather in meeting to unite on platform for good government. Committee appointed to confer with good-government forces and co-operate with them.
20. One hundredth anniversary of death of Moses Mendes Seixas observed at Shearith Israel Congregation, New York City.
21. E. D. Taussig, Rear Admiral, retires from United States Navy, having reached age limit.
28. Sixtieth anniversary of Crémieux Benevolent Society, New York City.

## DECEMBER

1. Henry Hellman, New York, offers National Farm School 750 acres of land in Tyrone, Polk County, N. C., valued at \$25,000, stipulating that Farm School graduates should be settled as farmers on that land.
4. Hon. Simon Wolf and Judge Julian W. Mack appear before Immigration Commission at Washington, D. C., to argue against restrictive measures; also oppose classification "Hebrews" in immigration reports.
6. Congregation Beth Israel, Macon (Ga.), celebrates fiftieth anniversary.
10. National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., celebrates tenth anniversary.
10. Petition presented to Chicago School Board requesting that sectarian teachings in public schools and particularly singing of Christian hymns be discontinued.
11. Joseph Eichberg Chair of Physiology established in Ohio-Miami Medical College of University of Cincinnati.

1910

## JANUARY

2. First Hungarian (Congregation) Agudath Achim, Chicago, Ill., celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.

11. Hebrew Relief Society of Cleveland, O., passes resolution to keep its doors closed on Saturdays instead of Sundays as heretofore.
15. Services in synagogues of New York City to raise united voice against child labor. Rabbis H. P. Mendes, Grossman, Harris, Schulman and Silverman among local members of New York Ministers' Auxiliary to National Child Labor Committee.
16. Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, New Orleans, La., celebrates fifty-fifth anniversary.
18. Committee of Rabbis of Jewish Community of New York undertake regulation of *Kosher* food supply. Attempt to be made to determine what restaurants, butchers, delicatessen stores, etc., are entitled to be designated as *Kosher*.
19. Conference held at Washington, D. C., in office of E. D. Durand, director of census, at request of Wm. Lieberman, supervisor of census, second district, New York. Question regarding examinations for census enumerators, and their work on Jewish Sabbath considered. Department decides that all those having religious scruples will be afforded opportunity to take examination on Saturday evenings and will be able to do their census work on Sundays.
21. Two hundred families, Indianapolis, boycott *Kosher* butchers.
23. Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, New York City, at annual meeting, decides to call international conference of Jewish immigration societies to discuss immigration to America.
23. Mount Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, reject proposal to federate with Jewish institutions according to terms of Louis Heinsheimer's will.
30. Jacob H. Schiff urges Jews to leave New York, in talk before Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York City.
30. Establishment of correspondence school for Hebrew, Jewish history and Jewish literature suggested at semi-annual meeting of Jewish Chautauqua Society, Philadelphia, Pa. National federation of Jewish schools proposed in

order to establish uniformity in curricula, by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dropsie College president.

## FEBRUARY

8. Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Young Women's Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
10. Senator Linthicum, Md., introduces bill asking for appropriation of \$5000 yearly for two years, for support of Jewish Home for Consumptives, near Reisterstown. Bill passed appropriating \$3500 for two years.
10. Information received from Odessa, Russia, by American Jewish Committee, that persecution of Jews by Tolmatcheff is unabated.
11. Congregation Orach Chaim, New York City, acquires library of late Rev. Joseph Mayor Asher.
11. Assemblyman Levy introduces in New York State legislature bill to secure exemption of Sabbath observers from Sunday labor laws.
13. Meeting in appreciation of life and art of late Louis Loeb held by Judæans, New York City.
21. Rabbi I. Idleson, Denver, Colo., purchases 640 acres for farming purposes, near Ault, and proposes to employ Jewish farmers and devote land to practical philanthropy.
27. Committee on Conciliation, to act as Beth Din, created by Jewish Community of New York.
28. Leon Kamaiky and Jacob Saphirstein, New York City, interview President regarding recognition of American passport by Russia. President states he has instructed American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Mr. Rockhill, to make strong representations to Russian government.

## MARCH

3. Meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, as farewell testimonial for Reuben Brainin.
4. Tichenor Bill for purpose of making teaching of Bible obligatory in public schools of Kentucky defeated in State Senate.
8. Hebrew Institute, Chicago, Ill., destroyed by fire.
9. Emma Lazarus Memorial Room endowed by Jewish women of Nashville, Tenn., in Baptist Memorial Hospital Fund.
9. First celebration of Founders' Day at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, Pa.
11. Hearing of American Jewish Committee, Board of Delegates, and Independent Order of B'nai B'rith before Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives.

20. Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station of Haifa, Palestine, organized, New York City. For officers, see p. 241.
20. *Jewish Daily News*, New York City, celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary.
22. American Jewish Committee announces it has received advices from Berlin stating expulsion of Jews from various cities in Russia reaches magnitude never attained before. Hundreds of families living for years in Kieff, Riga, Kasan, and Voronezh, driven out.
- MARCH (end). Jews of New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and other cities boycott *Kosher* butchers, because of increase in prices. Butchers claim inability to continue business under old prices, and close stores. Boycott suspended during Passover.
- APRIL
1. A. Leo Weil, Pittsburg, Pa., protests publicly on political condition of city and takes Mayor to task for offering no assistance in righting it.
4. Order issued by Superintendent of Public Schools, Cleveland, O., to principals of schools, that "Merchant of Venice" is not again to be taught in public schools.
5. Percy Williams, New York, manager eight vaudeville houses, on Rabbi Silverman's protest, decides to bar actors who caricature Jews.
10. Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, celebrates fiftieth anniversary.
15. Cincinnati Jews appeal to Jewish people of United States for funds for publication of new translation of Bible.
22. Mayor Gaynor, New York City, refuses license to Rev. Thos. M. Chalmers, of Jewish Evangelical Society, of New York, to preach for conversion of Jews on corners of Hester and Norfolk streets and elsewhere in Jewish quarters.
24. Rear-Admiral Marix, U. S. N., retires from active service, having reached age of 62 years.
24. Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Temple Emanuel, New York City, delivers sermon severely criticising "official" Reform Judaism in America as inadequate, and lacking in appeal to the young, and advocates a re-introduction of traditional ceremonials.
26. Civil Service Commission, Washington, advises Committee on Religious Schools of Council of

Jewish Women that it can recognize only national holidays in its official calendar, and has no authority to observe holidays of any particular faith or sect.

29. American Jewish Committee receives advices from *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden* confirming news of brutal expulsion of Jews from Kieff. 2500 Jews ordered to leave, despite assurance of M. Stolypin that expulsion would be postponed.
  29. Resolution adopted at annual meeting of Hebrew Education Society, Philadelphia, Pa., to establish David Sulzberger Memorial Fund, to further educational movement originated by him.
- MAY
5. Oscar Hammerstein, operatic manager, New York City, applies by telegram from London, to Russian Minister of Interior that Russian Consul-General at London be permitted to visé his American passport, which Russian consular agent had refused.
  8. Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rabbi Adolph Rosentreter as Rabbi of Congregation B'nai Emunoh, St. Louis, Mo.
  8. Dr. M. Samfield, Rabbi, Memphis, Tenn., elected for life, by Congregation Children of Israel.
  8. Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of Beth Israel Congregation, Boston, Mass.
  14. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Cincinnati, O., in sermon at Temple Israel, New York City, defends Reform Judaism against criticism of Dr. J. L. Magnes, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel.
  19. Lindon Bates, Jr., Assemblyman, representing 29th Assembly District of New York City, offers resolution that Duma be asked to repeal the expulsion order.
  20. American Jewish Committee receives cablegram: Forcible expulsions from Kieff now taking place in most brutal manner, many new expulsions of those hitherto exempted occurring. Expulsions from Moscow on increase involving additional hardships.
  23. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Rabbi, Temple Emanuel, New York City, not re-elected at annual meeting.
  24. Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting at Atlantic City, adopts resolution condemning



- Russia for persecution of Jews. Protests especially against recent edict commanding expulsion of Jews in Kieff.
26. Silver Jubilee celebration of Congregation Shaaray Shomayim (First Roumanian American Congregation), New York City.
31. Claude G. Montefiore, London, Eng., arrives in New York, on a visit to United States.
- JUNE
1. Definite refusal received from Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to visé passport of, and protest lodged by Oscar Hammerstein against this action of Russian Government, calling upon the American Government to secure reconsideration of decision of Foreign Minister.
  3. American Jewish Committee receives cable from Berlin: Expulsions continue throughout Russia; at lowest estimate 30,000 victims involved, 7000 of whom are from Kieff.
  4. Senator T. E. Burton replies to letter of Maurice Weidenthal, editor *Jewish Independent*, regarding expulsion of Jews in Russia, saying, he would endeavor to confer with members of Committee on Foreign Affairs and with Secretary of State.
  9. Delegation visits White House and confers with President Taft, urging action by Congress, upon House Foreign Affairs Committee, appealing for Russian Jews.
  10. Bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln, by Sir Moses Ezekiel, donated by Messrs. Isaac W. and Bernard Bernheim, for new State House, Louisville, Ky.
  11. Magistrate Cornell, New York, criticises East Side, commenting on increase in criminality of Jewish youth.
  11. State Department publishes report made to Department by American Embassy at St. Petersburg, relating to expulsion of Jews from Kieff.
  12. Rev. Drs. Robert MacArthur and M. Woolsey Stryker, New York City, discuss persecution of Jews from pulpits, both denouncing Russian intolerance.
  12. Seventy-five New York meat dealers arrested for violations of Sunday law, despite Mayor Gaynor's assurance that they would not be molested.

18. Aaron J. Messing, Rabbi Emeritus of B'nai Sholom Temple Israel, Chicago, Ill., celebrates fiftieth anniversary in ministry.
18. Public Mass Meeting, Cleveland, O., to protest against expulsions in Russia.
18. Central Federated Union, New York City, condemns Magistrate Cornell for attack upon Jews of East Side and calls for his impeachment.
19. Jewish Community of New York takes measures to establish *Kosher* kitchens in all Jewish and non-sectarian hospitals and Jewish orphan asylums.
22. Delegation headed by Jacob Ginsburg and Morris Rosenberg, both of Philadelphia, waits upon Senator Penrose, and requests his co-operation in solving passport question between United States and Russia. He promises his aid.
24. Boycott against *Kosher* meat declared in Providence, R. I.
24. Rabbis Foster and Hoffman request Newark, N. J., school authorities to discontinue Friday evening sessions in public evening schools.
30. *Kosher* Meat Strike reported in three New England cities, viz.: Providence, R. I., New Bedford, Mass., and Brockton, Mass.
30. Supreme Court of Illinois forbids reading of Bible in public schools.

## NECROLOGY

1909  
JULY

2. Isaac L. Lowman, merchant, Los Angeles, Cal.
3. Martha Leventritt (Mrs. David), communal worker, New York City.
7. Solomon Lipman, merchant, Portland, Ore., aged 80.
11. Adolph Levy Frankenthal, merchant, ex-United States Consul at Berne, New York City, aged 57.
12. Louis Loeb, artist, Canterbury, N. H., aged 43.
27. Leopold Markbreit, Mayor, Cincinnati, O., aged 67.
30. Louis Weiss, Rabbi and author, Bradford, Pa., aged 61.

AUGUST

4. Hannah Solomons, educator and philanthropist, San Francisco, Cal.
15. Morris Stern, school commissioner, New York City.

16. Adolphe Godchaux, merchant, San Francisco, Cal., aged 88.
- SEPTEMBER 8. Myer S. Hood, communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 87.
11. Elizabeth Hirschfield, authoress, communal worker, Buffalo, N. Y.
15. Samuel Strouse, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 75.
18. Gotthelf Bloch, member Indiana Legislature 1875, Toledo, O., aged 71.
23. Solomon Galinger, Major, Civil War veteran, Rockville Center, L. I.
- OCTOBER 4. Albert Pulitzer, publisher, New York City.
5. Falk Vidaver, Rabbi and author, New York City, aged 65.
8. Naphtali Herz Imber, poet, New York City. aged 53.
9. Louis Kafka, ex-Mayor Lake City, Twin Falls, Idaho, aged 67.
18. Samuel S. Kahn, physician and Army surgeon, San Francisco, Cal., aged 54.
27. Edmund Hendricks, 7th Regiment veteran, New York City, aged 75.
- NOVEMBER 4. Jacob Keller, ex-councilman, Kendallville, Ind., aged 71.
9. Joseph M. Asher, Rabbi, professor homiletics, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York City, aged 37.
12. Max Brooks, member Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal.
19. Julius Schwartz, ex-park commissioner and communal worker, Port Richmond, S. I., aged 55.
21. Sam Wertheimer, deputy sheriff, Portland, Ore., aged 49.
26. Samuel Kohn, physician and communal worker, New York City, aged 56.
30. Isadore Newman, banker and philanthropist, New Orleans, La., aged 72.
- DECEMBER 2. Herman Glogowski, ex-Mayor, Tampa, Fla., aged 55.
2. Isaac Hamburger, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 84.
2. Alfred D. Kohn, physician and member Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
3. Charles Gross, professor of history, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., aged 52.

3. Isaac Kohn, captain, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 97.
6. Simeon Bloom, lawyer, soldier, and communal worker, Omaha, Neb.
9. Meyer Goldsmith, Civil War veteran, Avondale, O., aged 82.
18. Sigmund Mannheimer, professor Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., aged 74.
19. Benjamin A. Bonnheim, Rabbi, Cincinnati, O., aged 68.
21. Julius Bien, lithographer, New York City, aged 83.
31. Julius Weis, philanthropist and communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 83.

1910

JANUARY

5. Mrs. Rose Frank, communal worker, New York City, aged 53.
20. Elias Berman, Rabbi, Portland, Ore., aged 48.
25. Julius Levin, soldier Civil War, Alexandria, La., aged 76.
26. Wolf Schur, Hebrew journalist and editor, Chicago, Ill., aged 78.
29. Percy A. Sanguinetti, engineer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 65.

FEBRUARY

4. Josephine Lazarus, authoress, New York City, aged 64.
21. Joshua Siegel, Rabbi, New York City.
23. David Moses Piza, communal worker, New York City, aged 81.
28. Gustav Liebermann, Hebrew scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARCH

2. Joseph L. Sossnitz, scientist and editor, New York City, aged 73.
4. Jules Lazard, physician and professor of physiology, New Orleans, La., aged 34.
4. Solomon Harry Fishblate, ex-Mayor, Wilmington, N. C.
4. Moses Ha-levi Horowitz, dramatist, New York City, aged 66.
6. Hirshel Kobre, Rabbi, New York City, aged 75.
8. Michel Lion, member Orleans Guards, New Orleans, La., aged 77.
15. David Sulzberger, educator and communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72.

17. Jacob A. Newstead, Republican leader 4th Assembly District, ex-deputy collector of port and State tax appraiser, New York City, aged 40.
  18. Adolphus S. Solomons, philanthropist and communal worker, Washington, D. C., aged 84.
  21. Abraham Lippman, philanthropist and communal worker, Pittsburg, Pa., aged 72.
  30. Marcus Witmark, music publisher, New York City, aged 76.
- MAY
6. Michel Tobias, ex-alderman, Donaldsonville, La., aged 45.
  20. D. Mayer, physician and ex-consul general at Buenos Ayres, Charleston, W. Va.
  21. Bernhard Baruch, justice of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., and veteran of Civil War, Brooklyn, N. Y.
  21. Joseph Shoninger, former Rabbi, New York City, aged 81.
  22. Joseph Goldsmith, member of city committee, Reading, Pa., aged 68.
  23. Jacob L. Phillips, author and teacher, New York City, aged 55.
  29. Joseph Loth, philanthropist, New York City, aged 86.
- JUNE
1. Samuel S. Freudenthal, superintendent Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Baltimore, Md., aged 69.
  3. Bernard Shoninger, manufacturer organs, New Haven, Conn., aged 82.
  4. Mrs. Fannie S. Miller, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 53.
  4. Simon J. Klauber, lawyer and communal worker, Orange, N. J., aged 61.
  5. Simon L. Elsner, surgeon and communal worker, Rochester, N. Y., aged 47.
  9. Jules A. Simon, physician, San Francisco, Cal., aged 60.
  11. David Wormser, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 54.
  14. Joseph Simon, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 86.
  18. Edward Regensburg, cigar manufacturer, New York City, aged 64.
  24. Isaac Schiffman, banker, Huntsville, Ala., aged 54.
  24. Jonathan M. Emanuel, Lieut.-Commander U. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72.

## FRANCE AND COLONIES

1909

JULY

16. Monument erected at Nîmes, to Bernard Lazare, destroyed.
25. Dr. Mook, deputy-mayor, Dr. Robert Loewy, Daniel Lévy, president *Alliance Française*, San Francisco, and Salomon de Yonge, administrator American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, appointed Chevaliers Legion of Honor, France.
25. Armand Schiller, secretary of editorial department of the *Temps*, and Raphael G. Lévy, member of Central Consistory of Jews of France, appointed officers of Legion of Honor, France.
25. Attack made on Jewish official in Ministry of Marine during debate in Chamber, Paris.

AUGUST

1. M. Bloch-Laroque, deputy of Procureur of Republic, at Seine tribunal, appointed deputy by Procureur Général at Court of Appeal, Paris.
1. Public appointments due to change of ministry are Maurice Leven, advocate Court of Appeal, Paris, appointed "sous-chef de cabinet" by minister public works, posts and telegraphs. M. Grunebaum-Ballin appointed sub-director of the "cabinet" of President of the Council, with special charge of questions relating to public worship. Bernard Laroque, advocate Paris Court of Appeal, appointed "sous-chef de cabinet" of Ministry of Justice. M. Sasias appointed chief private secretary of President of the Council. M. Lévy-Ullman, professor of law at Lille University, attached to Sub-Secretarial Department of Ministry of Finance, and charged with mission of research into financial and fiscal legislation. M. Maurice Lévy, inspector-general of bridges and roads, appointed representative of Academy on Council of Polytechnic School.
8. Raphael Georges Lévy, economist and financier, Paris, elected vice-president of new Franco-Persian Union formed to promote good relations between the two countries.
8. Academy of Science, Paris, awards prize of 4000 francs to W. M. Haffkine, for work in connection with inoculation for cholera and bubonic plague.

20. Lieut.-Col. Mayer, of Territorial Artillery, appointed officer of Legion of Honor; Capt. Carcassonne of 13th Regiment of Artillery Reserve, M. Henri Lévy-Finger, manufacturer chemical products, Paris; M. Aronssohn (M. Fordyce), secretary to Administration of Paris *Journal*, appointed Chevaliers of the Order.
27. M. Seligmann-Lui, Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs, appointed member of Commission formed by Minister of Labor, France, to consider measures to be taken to minimize effects of cessation of work resulting from periodical economic crises.
- SEPTEMBER 24. Albert Cahen, Inspector of Public Instruction for Academy of Paris, appointed Professor of Literature at Superior Normal School for Girls at Fontenay-aux-Roses, M. da Costa at Auxerre, and M. Jasinski at Bourges appointed inspectors of the Academy.
24. Edouard Millaud, Senator, appointed President of Commission formed by Minister of Commerce and Industry, to deal with situation of silk weaving industry at Lyons.
- OCTOBER 3. Charles Lyon-Caen, member of Institute of France, attends as delegate the International Naval Conference, at Brussels, participated in by twenty-five countries.
15. Dr. Netter, Academy of Medicine, appointed member of Superior Commission formed by Minister of Marine, to consider prophylactics against infectious diseases.
25. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe presents 50,000 francs to Aero Club of France on occasion of aerial exploit of Comte de Lambert.
25. Discovery reported to *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, Paris, of a series of stone vases, at Jerusalem, some round, some rectangular, contents of which appear to resemble measures of capacity according to system of gauge and mensuration used by the ancient Jews.
25. Paul Strauss, Senator and President of Superior Council Public Relief, Paris, appointed by President to Committee to superintend a Lottery of 77,750,000 francs authorized by the Government.

- NOVEMBER
12. Maurice Beer appointed Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris.
  24. Centenary of "*Société d'Encouragement et de Secours*," afterwards "*Comité de Bienfaisance Israélite de Paris*."
  26. Tribute to late Henri Weil at annual public meeting of *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, Paris.
  26. French presidential decree approves list of donors who have enriched National Museum of Louvre, whose names are to be commemorated on marble tablets. List includes names of Barons Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild (1873), M. Noël Bardac (1897), Count Isaac de Camondo, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, Baron and Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild (1901), Baron Arthur de Rothschild (1904). Among explorers figures name of M. Salomon Reinach (1880-82).
  26. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, vice-president of Aero Club of France, appointed member of Permanent Aeronautical Committee formed at Ministry of Public Works.
  29. Alexandre Cohen, medical staff of Rothschild Hospital, Paris, receives medal of honor from Government.
  29. Ferdinand Dreyfus, Senator, and M. Schrameck, Director of Penitentiary Administration at Ministry of Interior, appointed members of Commission charged with drafting of regulations dealing with prisoners who have been conditionally set at liberty.
  29. Paul Strauss, Senator, appointed President of Committee formed by Minister of Labor, for relief of workmen, victims of involuntary stoppage of employment.
  29. M. Sasias, Paris, appointed President of Court of Justice at Bentré.
  29. Consultative Conference decides that Tunisian Jews shall be eligible for French naturalization, and shall be placed under French judicial jurisdiction. Decision requires confirmation of Government.
- DECEMBER
5. Minister of Public Instruction, France, ratifies vote of Council of University of Paris, and reappoints M. Lyon-Caen, Dean of Faculty of Law, for three years.



5. Joseph Reinach, Paris, appointed Vice-President of important group formed at Chamber of Deputies to study question of electoral and administrative reforms.
13. Emanuel Glaser, attached to Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and David Devries, lyric artist at National Theatre of Opéra Comique, appointed Officers of Public Instruction and of the Academy.
13. Lucien Dreyfus, head of Faculty of Medicine of University of Paris, appointed auditor to Superior Council of Public Hygiene of France.
13. Minister of Public Instruction closes Faculty of Law temporarily, as demonstrations of Royalist and anti-Semitic students against M. Lyon-Caen, the dean, continue.
13. *Alliance Israélite* decides to hold inquiry on spot into moral and material position of Jews in Yemen. Mission entrusted to M. Yomtob Sémach, headmaster of school at Beyrout.
19. Gabriel Lippmann, Faculty of Sciences, Paris, appointed member of Council of Administration of Thiers Trust, object of which is to enable young teachers or students, by means of grants, to devote themselves to researches on scientific work.
19. Alfred Dreyfus, member of Committee formed in Paris for erection of monument to Señor Ferrer, recently shot by order of Spanish Court Martial.
19. M. Briand, President of Council of Ministers, receives deputation of Central Jewish Consistory of France headed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to protest against discrimination against French citizens of Jewish faith wishing to obtain passports for Russia. Prime Minister gives assurance he will consider question with all interest it deserves. League of Rights of Man and of the Citizen also discusses question and intends to take action with view to putting end to special treatment accorded to different categories of citizens.
24. *Libre Parole* and *Temps* denounce projected extension of French citizenship to Tunisian Jews.

1910  
JANUARY

27. Foreign Minister in course of extended debate in French Chamber promises to enter into *pour-parlers* with Russian Government concerning passports of French Jews.
3. Committee on Technical Working of French Railways includes M. Lax, M. Worms de Romilly and M. Seligmann-Lui.
3. Sylvain Lévi, Professor of Sanscrit, College of France, Paris, appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
3. Samuel Mayer, Colonel of Artillery, Paris, appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor.
3. Justin Dennery, General, reserve staff, Paris, appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor.
7. *Alliance Israélite Universelle* issues announcement to Jewish press, calling upon all its friends to celebrate beginning of its fiftieth year of activity, on Purim.
9. M. Ernest Samuel Meyer and Dr. Edgar Hirtz, Paris, appointed officers of the Legion of Honor.
9. Emanuel Hannaux, sculptor, Paris, elected member of Committee of Society of French Artists.
13. Riots occur in Quartier Latin, Paris, between Royalist and Republican students. Royalists clamor for resignation of Dr. Lyon-Caen, Dean of Faculty of Law. On leaving Faculty Dr. Lyon-Caen is mobbed.
23. Dr. Suss, Medical Officer to General Post Office, Paris, appointed Chevalier of Legion of Honor; Commandant Kahn, commanding Artillery at Montrouge, Judge of First Court-Martial of Paris.
23. Anti-Semitic and Royalist organizations, Paris, show continued hostility to distinguished Jews. Disturb lectures of M. Lyon-Caen, Dean of Faculty of Law, and prevent M. Schrameck, Director of Prisons Department at Ministry of Interior, from delivering lecture on organization of this department.
23. M. Saint-Paul, Paris, appointed member of Council of State.
28. Ricardo Levi, Cairo, appointed Chief Registrar of the Mixed Court of Appeal, Alexandria, Egypt.

28. French Government confers on Moïse Bey Cataui, Cairo, Egypt, President of Cairo Jewish Free Schools Committee, rank of Officier de l'Instruction Publique.
28. MM. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris, contribute 100,000 francs to public fund being raised for purpose of relieving distress occasioned by disastrous floods in city.
- FEBRUARY 4. Chevalier of Legion of Honor conferred on Abraham Weil, Assistant Director-General of Ottoman Tobacco Régie; Louis Cerf, President of Syndical Chamber of Merchants in Leather and Skins, and Gaston Bernheim, Commissary General of Fine Arts at Marseilles Colonial Exhibition.
7. Michel Lévy, Inspector-General of Mines, Paris, appointed member of the Consultative Committee of French Railways.
7. Large number of Jews lose property, through Paris flood.
14. M. Lyon-Caen, Paris, resigns as Dean of Faculty of Law, in view of hostile demonstrations.
14. Joseph Reinach, member Chamber of Deputies, Paris, appointed member of Superior Council of Prisons.
14. Michel Lévy, Professor at College of France, Paris, appointed member of commission, formed by Presidential decree, to study means of preventing, in future, catastrophes similar to flood which devastated Paris.
- MARCH 4. M. Nathan, lawyer, Marseilles, promoted officer of Legion of Honor.
4. Paul Strauss, Senator, re-elected President of Association of Republican Journalists in Paris.
18. Gustavo Valensin, Chief Physician of Jewish Hospital, and Aldo Ambron, engineer, elected to Alexandria Municipal Council.
25. About twenty Jews candidates for seats in Chamber of Deputies at general election; they include MM. Louis Dreyfus, Javal, Klotz, Joseph Reinach and Théodor Reinach.
- APRIL 1. M. Regnault, Minister of France, informs Central Committee of *Alliance Israélite* he has requested French Consul at Fez to bring cruel treatment of Jews to notice of Sultan and to remind him of formal promises which latter

gave to M. Regnault during visit to Sheriffian Court. M. Regnault expresses conviction that Sultan will not fail to send to Maghzen orders to treat Jews with justice and equity.

1. French Consul-General in Crete assures *Alliance Israélite* that Jews of Island (recently object of "blood-accusation") may count on his protection.
  8. Dr. George Rosenthal, clinical chief at St. Antoine Hospital, Paris, discovers serum which he declares is cure for rheumatic fever. Academy of Sciences appoints special commission to investigate new remedy.
  15. Law passed by both Houses of Parliament, permitting native Tunisians to contract military engagements for three, four or five years in French regiments stationed on continent, and in French Navy. New law has specially in view young Jews who hitherto were unable to enter African regiments of Foreign Legion unless they bound themselves for minimum of five years. When period of service is completed, it will facilitate acquiring of French naturalization, hitherto refused even to lawyers, engineers, and those who studied and obtained degrees at Universities and Superior Schools in France.
  29. L. L. Klotz, President of Customs Commission, Paris, re-elected in Department of the Somme. Jean Javal elected for the Yonne. Théodore Reinach re-elected for the Savoy.
- MAY
6. Georges Schwob appointed member of Council of Administration of French Colonial Office.
  10. Joseph Reinach re-elected, and André Hesse, Advocate, Paris Court of Appeal, and Camille Picard, publisher, elected French Chamber of Deputies.
  13. René Worms, editor *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, France, elected Foreign Member of Section of Moral and Political Sciences of Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
  13. M. Durckheim, Professor Faculty of Letters, Paris University, appointed member of Consultative Committee of Public Instruction.
  13. Charles Lyon-Caen, member Institute of France, elected foreign member of Academy of Belgium (Moral Sciences Section).

20. M. Dennery, Principal Private Secretary to Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, France, appointed Inspector-General, and charged with direction of Superior School of Posts and Telegraphs.
  20. French Government confers cross of Officer of Legion of Honor on Lieut.-Col. Mayer, 3d Regiment of Colonial Infantry. Cross of Chevalier of Legion bestowed on Dr. May, of Military Medical Staff.
  20. E. Léon, of Avignon, decorated with Tunisian Order of the Nicham, Second Class, with the rosette of officer.
  22. Jubilee of *Alliance Israélite Universelle* celebrated at Tangier, Morocco.
  27. Felix Alcan, publisher; Emile Cahen, Professor School of Mines; and Alphonse Kahn, Director of Galeries Lafayette, all of Paris, appointed officers, and Leopold Weill, Consulting Engineer, Paris, Chevalier of Legion of Honor.
- JUNE
3. French Academy of Fine Arts awards Monbinnes Prize of 3000 francs to M. André Gédalge, composer of music.
  3. MM. Goldsmidt and Crémieux, Chiefs of Squadron in French Colonial Artillery, appointed Chief Engineers in Corps of Engineers of Naval Artillery.
  3. Henry Caro-Delvaile, painter, appointed Chevalier of Legion of Honor, France.
  3. Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus appointed member of committee formed by French Minister of Labor to draft regulations for pensions recently voted by Parliament. M. Camille Sée, Councillor of State, and Professor Albert Wahl, of Paris Faculty of Law, appointed members of Committee for Reform of French Civil Code. M. Crémieux, Doctor of Laws, is one of secretaries of last-named committee.
  10. Lucien Lévy, Chief of Battalion of Engineers, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in active service in French Army.
  10. Georges Cahen and Jacques Helbronner (a member of Central Consistory of Jews of France) appointed "Maitres des Requêtes" at Council of State.

- 21-22. Conference of Rabbis, Paris, decides that, if necessary, women may be counted for *Minyan*; marriages may be celebrated during 'Omer, after urging postponement; in cases of cremation, rabbis allowed to officiate before cremation but not after; quarterly examinations of candidates for *Bar Mitzvah* decided on.
24. Charles Lyon-Caen, member Institute of France, appointed one of two French delegates to international conference at The Hague.
24. Lieut.-Colonel Bernheim, of French Army, appointed Officer of Legion of Honor.
- (end). Senator Paul Strauss elected President of Commission charged by Minister of Labor to distribute amount provided for in budget of 1909 as subventions to relief funds in case of involuntary stoppage of labor.
- (end). Colonel Bloch promoted to grade of General of Brigade, and appointed to command brigade of infantry at Bourg.

## NECROLOGY

- 1909
- SEPTEMBER 17. Isaac Uhry, author, Bordeaux, aged 72.  
24. Mathilde Salomon, educator, Paris, aged 72.
- OCTOBER 15. Manoa Bey, officer Legion of Honor, Paris.  
28. Thérèse Otterbourg, communal worker, Paris, aged 84.
- NOVEMBER 8. Henri Weil, philologist, Paris, aged 91.  
12. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim, member of Chamber of Deputies, Paris, aged 72.
- DECEMBER 10. Maurice Beer, Vice-President Municipal Council, Paris, aged 45.
- 1910
- JANUARY 7. William Seligman, banker, Paris, aged 87.  
9. Paul Salzédo, artist, Bordeaux.
- MARCH 4. Simon Lévy, retired Chief of Squadron of Artillery, Nancy, aged 85.  
28. Edouard Colonne (Jules Juda), musical conductor, Paris, aged 72.
- MAY 20. Jules Rosenfeld, chevalier of Legion of Honor, Versailles, aged 86.  
20. Charles Mannheim, chevalier of the Legion of Honor and art expert, Paris, aged 77.

- JUNE 24. Adolphe Worms de Romilly, Paris.  
 (end). Jules Gommès, chevalier of Legion of Honor,  
 Bayonne, aged 90.

## GERMANY

1909

- JULY 4. Isak Perlmutter, of Hungary, awarded gold medal of International Art Exhibition at Munich.
16. Walter Cohen, appointed Assistant-Director of the Provincial Museum, Bonn, Germany.
16. Promotions of Jews in Bavaria Reserve Army.
16. Felix Liebermann elected honorary member of Royal Academy and of Royal Society of Literature, London.
23. Emperor confers Red Eagle Order, Second Class, on Ludwig Ritter von Gerngros, of Nuremberg, whom Grand Duke of Oldenburg appoints Honorary Grand Commander of Peter Frederick Order.
23. B. Freudenthal, professor, elected Rector of Academy for Social and Commercial Sciences, Frankfurt.
23. Otto Brahm, Director of Lessing Theatre, Berlin, receives Knighthood of Order of St. Olaf, from King of Norway.
30. Gustav Karpeles buried in Row of Honor, in recognition of literary and scientific labors, by executive of Jewish Community, Berlin.
- AUGUST 16. Ludwig Herrmann, Jewish Ordinary Professor, Berlin, awarded Order of the Crown, Second Class, on occasion of jubilee as doctor.
- SEPTEMBER 3. Emperor bestows Order of Red Eagle on Herr Berthold Israel.
10. Anti-Semitic Reform Party in Saxony selects thirteen candidates for approaching general election for the Diet.
10. Professor Ludwig Geiger, Privy Councillor, succeeds Gustav Karpeles as editor of *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums*.
24. Higher authorities at Karlsruhe veto decision of Slaughter House Committee prohibiting Jewish method of killing animals in new public abattoir.

- OCTOBER
14. Resolution adopted at Annual Congress of *Verband der deutschen Juden*, Breslau, calling upon the Government to protect loyal Jewish population, to abolish the restrictions in the filling of public offices and granting of naturalization to Jewish aliens, and demanding that no State subsidies should be given to anti-Semitic organizations.
  19. Greater Actions Committee of International Zionistic Movement decides, at special meeting in Cologne, to establish an Agrarian Bank for benefit of Jewish farmers in Palestine, with object of furthering Jewish colonization in Holy Land.
- NOVEMBER
5. New symphony, "Miriam," played for first time in Berlin; author, Frederic Gernsheim.
  12. Town Council of Potsdam withdraws prohibition against practice of *Shechitah* in public abattoir.
  25. Sunday Rest Bill issued by Ministry of Interior declares that in warehouses and shops belonging to Jews which are closed on their Sabbath and festivals, Jewish employés may carry on their duties for three hours on Sundays, but doors of these establishments must not be opened for purposes of trade.
  26. Government of Alsace-Lorraine submits to Jewish Consistories in those provinces, scheme for reorganization of the Rabbinate, which comes into force next April, at same time as increases in salaries of Rabbis. According to this scheme, there will be ten rabbinical posts in upper Alsace, sixteen in lower Alsace (with Chief Rabbi at Strasburg), and five in Lorraine.
- DECEMBER
10. Siegmund Meyer, Judicial Councillor, first Jew to be elected member of Provincial Diet of Hanover.
  10. Rabbiner Professor Dr. Maybaum, dean of Rabbinate in Berlin, receives Red Eagle Order, Fourth Class.
  10. Creation of trust of one and a quarter million marks, bequeathed by late Herr and Frau Louis Hille, Breslau, for provision of board and lodging for persons, irrespective of religion, who are unable to earn living, receives Imperial sanction.



- 19-21. General organization for Hebrew Language and Culture formed during conference in Berlin, for development of Hebrew Language and Culture; attended by one hundred and fifty delegates.
23. Elizabeth Hirsch, factory head, Liegnitz, chosen member of Governing Council of the Hansa-Bund, organization of financiers and capitalists to promote German commerce and industry.
24. Finance Committee of Corporation of Hanau unanimously reject request of magistrates to prohibit *Shechitah* in public abattoir.
26. At preliminary conference of Russian Zionist delegates at Congress, they decide not to have papers read in Yiddish.
- 26-31. Zionist Congress, Hamburg, Germany. Max Nordau elected chairman.
27. Report of the Actions Committee submitted by Nahum Sokolow to Zionist Congress. Russian Zionists aided by number of Austrian delegates make bitter attack on Wolffsohn policy. Principals in opposition are Dr. Pasmanik and Dr. Adolph Stand of Austria. Wolffsohn replies attacking Russian Zionists and states he is prepared not to accept presidency again, but recommends election of Prof. Warburg. Dr. Pasmanik, criticising administration, moves it be considered moral duty of every Zionist to remove to Palestine within ten years' time. In debate on Actions Committee report, attack made by Dr. Charles Weitzmann, Manchester, who deplures fact that so little had been done. Adherents of Wolffsohn move acceptance of report, opponents move counter resolution, which is later withdrawn. Report accepted with approval.
28. Kaiser William sends greeting to Zionist Congress. Russian Zionists, seconded by Galician delegates, again attack administration, all eager to minimize value of so-called Political Zionism and favoring so-called practical work in Palestine.
29. Dr. Franz Oppenheimer presents plan to Zionist Congress, for establishing co-operative colonies in Palestine. He proposes founding of stock

corporation with capital of half million marks, and appeals especially to American delegates for their interest.

30. David Wolfssohn re-elected president of Zionists at Ninth Congress.
31. German Emperor confers Red Eagle Order, Fourth Class, on Jacob Moser.

1910

JANUARY

7. Max Levy, Berlin, appointed Captain in Bavarian Territorial Field Artillery.
13. Congregation of Mayence celebrates fiftieth anniversary of its school founded by Dr. Meier Lehmann.
14. Liberal Jewish Union constituted.
28. Privy Councillors Professor Dr. Jaffe (Königsberg), Professor Dr. Ehrlich (Frankfort), Professor Heinrich Grünfeld, Dr. Walter Rothenau, Judicial Councillor Simkiewicz, and Judicial Councillor Dr. Landau (Berlin) decorated with Order of Crown and Red Eagle Order.
28. Reform Congregation, Berlin, offers to transfer its funds to larger community on certain conditions, one being there should be no interference in internal affairs. Arrangement would give Reform Congregation representation on Council. Referred for decision to joint committee of both bodies.

FEBRUARY

4. Herr Leber, Socialist, defeats Herr Hädrich, candidate of Anti-Semitic Party at by-election, Eisenach.
4. Privy Commercial Councillor Gumpert, Brandenburg, receives Order of Crown, Third Class.
4. Official notice of Produce Exchange, Mannheim, announces exchange will close on all legally recognized holidays as well as on both days of the New Year and the Day of Atonement.
11. *Haiivri Hachadasch*, new monthly Hebrew magazine published in Berlin, Dr. Cahan, editor.
18. King of Wurtemberg confers Order of Crown on Court Singer Sontheim, on occasion of ninetyeth birthday.

MARCH

11. Various clubs and societies at Carlsbad decide not alone to exclude Jews from membership, but also to refuse them admittance to social and other gatherings.

- APRIL
1. German Emperor confers Cross of Black Eagle on Rabbi Weill.
  7. German Emperor confers rank of hereditary nobility on Eduard Beit, who will be known as Beit von Speyer.
  15. Grand Duke of Hesse confers on Dr. Stein, Hon. Rabbi Congregation at Worms, Knighthood of Order of Philip.
  22. At sitting of Prussian Diet during debate on education estimates, Deputy Cassell draws attention to grievance of several Jewish communities. He explains that grants for Jewish religious education may be made where number of Jewish children in any one school exceeds twelve. In towns where Jewish population is considerable, but scattered in different quarters, Jewish children are divided up among several, and number twelve is not reached in any one school. Community therefore has to bear whole burden of religious education, without any grant from local authority. Official reply is that disability cannot be met except by legislation, and Herr Cassell is advised to bring in a bill.
- MAY
6. German comic paper, *Kladderadatsch*, ridicules assumed ignorance of Minister of War as to discrimination against Jews in matter of promotions.
  6. Dr. Netter, Chief Rabbi of Metz, receives Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class, from German Emperor.
  13. S. Sonnenschein, Training School for Teachers of Berlin Jewish Community, receives from Emperor, Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class.
- JUNE
3. German Emperor confers Red Eagle Order, Second Class, on Professors Dr. Senator and Dr. Hermann Cohen (of Marburg).
  6. Meeting attended by 2000 Jews at Berlin, under auspices of Berlin Zionist Union, to protest against expulsion of Jews from Kieff. Jewish financiers strongly urged to withhold their support from Russian Government.
  17. Dr. Max May, Assessor at Tribunal of Worms, appointed Judge of Court of Osthofen. First appointment, occurring in Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, of an unconverted Jew.

17. Angelo Wassermann, head of banking house at Bamberg, raised to hereditary nobility of Bavaria, by Prince Regent of that State.  
 (end). Emperor confers Order of Red Eagle on Amtsgerichtsrat Dr. Carl Neuhaus, Berlin.

## NECROLOGY

- 1909
- JULY 13. Jacob Bettelheim, author and dramatist, Berlin, aged 68.  
 21. Gustav Karpeles, historian and critic, Bad-Nauheim, aged 61.  
 30. Friedrich Endelmann, Sanitary Privy Councillor, Cassel, aged 76.
- AUGUST 30. Julius Oppenheimer, Rabbi Berlin Reform Congregation, Berlin, aged 83.
- OCTOBER 1. Alexander Strakosch, elocutionist, Berlin, aged 61.  
 16. Eugene J. Neisser, political economist, Berlin, aged 42.  
 30. Leopold Sonnemann, publicist and politician, Frankfort, aged 78.
- DECEMBER 24. Ludwig Friedländer philologist, Strasburg, aged 86.
- 1910
- JANUARY 7. Lina Morgenstern, philanthropist, Berlin.  
 29. Moritz Warburg, banker, Hamburg, aged 72.
- FEBRUARY 4. Ephraim Adler, physician, Nordbach, aged 55.  
 25. Gabriel Fabian Feilchenfeld, Rabbi and author, Schwerin, aged 83.
- MARCH 27. Marcus Horovitz, Rabbi, Frankfort-on-the-Main, aged 66.
- APRIL 29. Aron Ricardo Rocamora, Registrar of Portuguese community, Hamburg, aged 98.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES

- 1909
- JULY 1. Governor of Johannesburg reappoints Rev. A. P. Bender, member of University Council for six years.  
 2. Wholesale Co-operative Society, Leeds, issues circular to Jewish outside employés notifying them that after July 8 their services will no longer be required.

2. Right Hon. Herbert Samuel appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and is the first English Jew to become Cabinet Minister.
  2. King Edward appoints Chief Rabbi Adler, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
  7. Attack on *Shechitah* made by Arthur Lee, in paper read at meeting of International Animal Protection Congress, London.
  9. Jewish Labor Union, Leeds, passes resolution "that we solemnly and emphatically protest against this country being compelled to receive the Czar of Russia, and deeply regret the action of the Government in bringing this disgrace upon us."
  16. H. Kramrisch appointed Honorary Consul for Servia, at Bradford.
  16. P. Guiterman, St. Pancras, Eng., invents effective life-saving apparatus, which, when adjusted, will cause anyone wearing it to float in a perpendicular position.
  16. Shortage of *Kosher* meat reported at London; meeting of *Shechitah* Board called to consider the matter.
  16. At meeting of Whitechapel Liberal and Radical Association, resolved, on motion of Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M. P., in connection with approaching meeting of King and Czar, this association rejoices at opportunity given of representing to His Imperial Majesty the friendly sentiments entertained by the nation for the Russian people, and expresses deep sorrow and regret felt by all classes of the community at repressive measures and numerous executions which have occurred in Russia during the last few years.
  23. J. David Sassoon, Bombay, elected Chairman of Standing Committee of the Corporation, India.
  29. Visit of Turco-Jewish M. P.'s to England.
- AUGUST
4. Herbert Gladstone, London, introduces a Shop Hours Bill in House of Commons, England, which contains drastic provisions regarding Sunday closing.
  13. Trustees of Henry Barnato decide to devote legacy of \$250,000 to building and endowment of new cancer wing of Middlesex Hospital, London.

20. Sir Matthew Nathan, London, appointed Secretary to the Post Office.
20. Australian State Bill to amend Marriage Acts issued by Victorian Government contains clause: Nothing in this act shall extend to any marriage in the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, or of Jews, but every such marriage shall be legal and valid as if duly solemnized under the provisions of the marriage acts, if such marriage was, when celebrated, a valid marriage according to the usages of the Quakers or the Jews, as the case may be.
20. Charles Behrens, Councillor, Manchester, nominated Lord Mayor.
21. Anti-Semitic attack on Jews in Jewish District, Montreal.
27. N. Charles Rothschild appointed by Colonial Office member of a Scientific Committee to further study of economic entomology with special reference to Africa.
- SEPTEMBER 3. E. Basch, Councillor, re-elected Mayor for third term, at Bulawayo (Rhodesia).
3. A. E. Solomon appointed Minister of Education and Attorney-General in New Tasmania.
23. Jewish Religious Union determines to establish separate synagogue.
24. Recorder of Montreal censures police for neglect in suppressing disorders against Jews, and deals severely with case of assault.
30. Chief Rabbi Adler, London, with special reference to Jewish Religious Union, denounces Sunday services as menace to Judaism.
- OCTOBER 15. Publication of the Jewish Religious Union's Pamphlet.
20. Movement initiated among organized Jewish workers of London to bring about a federation of existing Jewish trade unions, to obtain better collective bargain for their labor, adequate representation on trade boards and effective method of influencing Board of Trade in their interests.
- NOVEMBER 4. Harry Graumann elected Mayor of Johannesburg.
4. Recommendation to Market Stall-Holders' Association, Dewsbury, that Jews be not admitted

members of association, adopted. It is stated by market inspector that but for Jewish stallholders market would be a failure.

5. Reuben Cohen elected Councilman, Stockton-on-Tees.
  5. Gabriel Woolf elected Councilman, Westgate South Ward, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
  5. Benno Perlman elected to City Council for Botanic Ward, Hull.
  5. M. Abrahams (ex-Mayor), Grimsby, returned for sixth time in succession to Town Council.
  12. H. E. Davis, J. P., C. C., re-elected Mayor, Gravesend.
  12. Henry Feldman, J. P., re-elected Mayor, Hull.
  12. N. Richardson, Councillor, re-elected to City Council, for East Ward, Sunderland.
  15. At address on Mesopotamia to Royal Geographical Society by Sir W. Willcocks, Israel Zangwill declares that unless Turkish Government would grant facilities for establishment of Jewish land of refuge in Mesopotamia, he would have nothing to do with any scheme for its development.
  15. Protest addressed by Lord Swaythling, O. J. Simon and Frank Emanuel, to Mayor of Kensington, for permitting use of Town Hall for meeting of "Parochial Mission to Jews."
  19. Philip Dresner, Edinburgh, elected to Leith Town Council.
  20. Committee of prominent English Jews form branch of "B'nai B'rith" in London.
  22. Bishop of London addresses meeting of Parochial Missions to Jews despite protest made against meeting in Kensington Town Hall by Lord Swaythling and others.
  24. Deputation from Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue headed by Sir Francis Montefiore attend at Portuguese Legation and present address to King Manuel from the congregation.
  26. H. Goodman, physician, Johannesburg, elected member of City Council.
- DECEMBER 3. King of Portugal confers on Imré Kiralfy the Order of Knight Commander of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa, in recognition of services in organizing exhibitions.

24. Isidore Spielmann, appointed by Government, Commissioner-General for Great Britain, at International Art Exhibition, Rome, 1911.
- 26-28. First Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers, London.

1910

JANUARY

7. *Shechitah* Board, London, in issuing annual licenses to *Kosher* butchers, makes condition that all holders of such licenses shall exhibit them in a conspicuous place in their shops, and for this purpose have them suitably framed.
20. Jews barred out of public schools as teachers, Montreal, Can., as result of division of public school funds between Protestant and Roman Catholic school boards.
29. Lewis Cohen, elected Mayor, Adelaide, Australia.
30. Jewish Naturalization Society formed in Portsmouth.
- (end). Of 32 Jews standing for Parliament the following were elected: Sir Harry Samuel, Sir Edward Sassoon, Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, Capt. H. M. Jessel, Rufus Isaacs, K. C., Stuart M. Samuel, Alfred Mond, Arthur Strauss, H. H. Raphael, Sir Philip Magnus, Hon. Edwin L. Montagu, C. S. Henry, Sir Maurice Levy, Lionel de Rothschild, and Frank Goldsmith.

FEBRUARY

4. Isadore Bloom, Middlesborough, elected delegate of Middlesborough Board of Guardians in conjunction with another member and the Clerk to the Guardians, to represent the Board, at Poor Law Conference, on 22d and 23d inst., in London.
11. Mark Aurel Stein, Educational Department of Indian Government, receives from Oxford University degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.
18. West London Synagogue proposes as reforms in its service the introduction of English language into Sabbath Evening and Morning Services to extent of not more than one-half of service, not including the sermon and Torah; such portions to be varied on alternate Sabbaths; modification of Festival and Holiday Services by introduction of English to extent of not more than one-half of those services; the



curtailment of ordinary Sabbath Morning Service so that its duration shall be approximately one and a half hours, time of commencement being 11 a. m. Opinion of meeting is that seating of men and women together might tend to increase attendance at services, and recognizing such change to be in accordance with wishes of some members and not an infraction of Mosaic Law, it requests council to consider and report on change.

18. Hon. Herbert Samuel, London, appointed Postmaster-General.
  18. Berthold Kopolowitz, engineer, Johannesburg, awarded prize for South African National Anthem.
  23. Successful test made of apparatus for casting cattle, invention of H. Freedman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
  25. Vida Goldstein, Melbourne, nominated for Senate of Federated Australia by Women's Political Association of Victoria.
  25. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M. P., appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.
  27. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York City, lectures in England before the Jewish Religious Union.
- MARCH
7. Sir Rufus Isaacs, London, appointed Solicitor-General.
  11. Jewish Ratepayers' Association formed in St. Louis and St. Lawrence Wards, Montreal; efforts will be made to organize voters, that at next civic elections in two years, Jewish Aldermen may be elected.
  11. Eleven Jews elected to London County Council: J. Brandon, N. L. Cohen, David Davis, Lewis Barned, Isidore Salmon, R. M. Sebag-Montefiore, Miss N. Adler, H. H. Gordon, Percy A. Harris, A. L. Leon and Carl Stettauer.
  18. Percy C. Simon elected to London County Council.
  25. Lord Swaythling repeats protest of last year in letter, urging that Claude G. Montefiore disassociate himself from Westminster Jews Free School and Jews' Infant School.
- APRIL
1. King Edward confers commandership of Victorian Order on Prof. Robert Kutner, Director of Empress Frederick Institute for Medical Studies in Berlin.

12. Resolution offered by Lord Swaythling carried at meeting of Federation of Synagogues: That the members of the Federation utterly condemn the ultra-reform movement called "Liberal Judaism" and resolve to use their utmost endeavors to check its vicious influence upon young and old of Jewish community.
  15. G. B. Phillips elected Mayor of Enfield, Australia.
  22. Leonard L. Zossenheim appointed Italian Consular Agent for Leeds.
  25. British Foreign Office approached by Conjoint Committee of Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association in reference to threatened expulsions at Kieff. Representations made to British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, urging him to employ his good offices in matter.
- MAY
6. Anti-Semitic outbursts in recent French-Canadian clerical newspapers.
  8. Memorial services for King Edward VII held in all congregations.
  13. *Westminster Gazette*, London, prints *Reuter* telegram from St. Petersburg, as follows: "Telegrams to the newspapers from Kieff state that a commission which has investigated there a thousand cases of Jews under sentence of expulsion has recommended that 10 per cent should be permitted to remain, but that the others should be expelled within a month." In consequence of telegram D. L. Alexander, K. C., and Claude G. Montefiore call at Foreign Office, and have interview with permanent official, calling his attention to renewed danger threatening Jews of Kieff.
  13. Under new Town Ordinance, Fiji, David Jaffa Solomon, chosen Mayor of Levuka, and Gabriel Jacob Marks chosen Mayor of Suva.
  22. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch lectures in England before Jewish Religious Union.
  31. Felix Rosenheim, Lewisham, elected Liberal and Radical candidate for Parliament at meeting of Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association.
  31. Movement to raise Jewish East End memorial to late King, Edward VII, inaugurated.

- JUNE
31. Sir Joseph Dimsdale at Guildhall, London, in making presentation of address and casket to ex-President Roosevelt, refers to "his action in regard to fair and humane treatment, and due recognition of equal rights of citizenship for Jewish community." Chief Rabbi, when introduced to ex-President Roosevelt, thanks him for his services on behalf of Russian Jews.
  3. H. Liberman, Cape Town, elected representative, at election for new Rural Council.
  3. A. M. Hertzberg, President of Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, appointed member of first Senate of newly-inaugurated University of Queensland.
  3. Herbert Solomon, Secretary of Adelaide Hebrew Congregation, elected Chief President of Australian Natives Association for South Australia.
  9. King confers Knighthood on Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M. P.
  10. King of England approves of George Jacobs as Vice-Consul for Ecuador, in London.
  10. General Botha, on behalf of Union Government, accepts Mr. Solly Joel's gift of Barnato Park, Johannesburg, of 11½ acres with buildings, to be used for girls' school.
  22. King George of England grants audience to large and influential deputation, representing Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, for purpose of receiving address of condolence on death of King Edward and congratulations on his accession to throne.
  24. Alfred Mond, M. P., Adolph Tuck and Carl Meyer created Baronets by King George.

NECROLOGY

- 1909
- JULY
28. Aline Caroline, Lady Sassoon, philanthropist, London.
- AUGUST
2. Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, ex-Lord Mayor, London, aged 79.
  2. Henry Isaacs, Mayor, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 78.
  29. Frau Joseph Gugenheimer (Friederica Rott), authoress, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 75.

- SEPTEMBER 13. Edward Lee, lawyer, Court of Common Council, Bayswater, aged 70.  
13. Herman Tuck, communal worker, Highbury New Park, aged 60.  
15. James Heckscher, journalist, London, aged 75.
- OCTOBER 28. A. Englander, communal worker, London.  
29. Morris Asher, pioneer, Potts Point, Sydney, aged 92.
- NOVEMBER 8. S. Alexander, communal worker, London, aged 65.  
8. Sir Benjamin L. Cohen, Bart., communal worker, London, aged 65.  
16. Hermann H. Myer, solicitor and communal worker, London, aged 58.  
25. Jacob Ritman, communal worker, Manchester, aged 89.
- DECEMBER 5. A. J. S. Bles, J. P., communal worker and philanthropist, Manchester, aged 72.  
11. Ludwig Mond, chemist, London, aged 70.  
16. David Hyam, communal worker, London, aged 86.  
24. Isaac Falcke, art collector, London.  
26. Louis A. Nathan, communal worker, Bayswater, aged 66.
- 1910
- JANUARY 15. Joseph Jacobus, communal worker, Sussex, aged 78.  
17. Leb Schapiro, Rabbi of Russian Community at Amsterdam and author, London, aged 75.  
31. Jacob Kempner, communal worker, Brighton.
- MARCH 14. Charles Lissner, Vice-Consul for Germany, Nottingham, aged 71.  
18. Abraham Alexander, engraver, Edinburgh, aged 100.  
18. Julius D. Ichenhauser, banker and art critic, London, aged 52.
- APRIL 1. Claude Marks, Major, London, aged 47.
- MAY 4. Adolph Rutkowski, Rabbi, New Hebrew Congregation, Liverpool, aged 62.  
14. Frederick Ehrenfried Baume, K. C., LL. B., M. P., communal worker, Auckland East, New Zealand, aged 48.  
18. Solomon E. Benoliel, communal worker, Gibraltar.

- JUNE
17. David Nathan, art collector, London.
  17. Charles R. Keyser, F. R. C. S., surgeon, London, aged 36.
  24. Henry Samson, communal worker, Stoke Newington.

## RUSSIA AND FINLAND

- 1909  
JULY
4. Kieff authorities repeal order permitting Jewish merchants to reside there for period not exceeding fortnight. With these instructions, night searches for Jews recommence. Efforts of Russian merchants on behalf of Jewish colleagues has only temporary effect.
  4. Ministry of the Interior, Russia, rejects petition of the Taurida Zemstvo requesting the Government to permit Jewish corn merchants to reside in the province unmolested.
  4. In Odessa, preparations for election campaign begun with publication of document, signed by members of the municipality, declaring Jews to be revolutionaries and enemies of the Czar; on strength of these allegations, demand alteration of method of electing a representative of the city.
  4. Ministry of Commerce, Russia, effects reduction of Jewish students in Kieff Polytechnic from 10 to 5 per cent, and lowers percentage of Jews in Warsaw Polytechnic from 15 to 10 per cent.
  4. Expulsions reported from Kislovodsk, from villages near Pereyaslev and from Siberia, where authorities have not permitted Jewish cattle merchants to pay their usual visits to Asiatic Russia. At Yalta, police post constables in the port to prevent Jews landing there.
  4. Bokhara Jews send deputation to Count Pahlen, who inspects the Turkestan district, requesting that he use his influence with St. Petersburg authorities to restore them old privileges of residing in Moscow and Central Asia. He informs them the Russian banks have petitioned him on their behalf, and he will do all in his power to repeal the restrictions issued against them.
  4. Fine of 3000 roubles imposed on Dubrovin, for article published by him in *Russkoe Znamya*

- entitled "The Price of Russian Life and of Jewish Blood."
12. Delegate of Jewish Institute for Teachers, Wilna, to Poltava festivities, informed his presence is undesirable.
  12. The *Russkoe Znamya* declares openly that "Real Russians" assassinated Herzenstein and Iollos with knowledge of officials, and expresses regret that only two Jews perished in crusade against revolutionaries. Branches of "Real Russian" Union open campaign against Freedom of Conscience Bill, which they describe as a Jewish product; Nicolayeff "Black Hundreds" petition Senate to clear local Government-institutions of all Jews, while at Cherson the authorities comply with similar request made by anti-Semites.
  12. Jewish Literary Association, Russia, opens fifteen new branches in the Pale.
  12. Finnish authorities permit Jews to import *Kosher* meat into the principality.
  12. Minister of Commerce renews efforts to obtain sanction of Minister of Interior, for measure to facilitate movements of Jewish emigrants across frontier without passports. Jewish Colonization Association invited to furnish Government with details relating to the problem.
  15. Finnish Senate gives Jews permission to transport *Kosher* meat from Russia on following terms: (1) To every carload of meat a document must be attached showing that animal was killed according to Jewish ritual, (2) meat brought from Russia must be sold to Jews only; any one caught selling it to Christians will be punished.
  30. Percentage of Jews in Secondary Schools, Russia, raised. Minister of Education receives unofficial intimation from majority of Cabinet members of undesirability of prohibiting admission of Jews to universities during next eight years. Lower technical schools to be opened to Jews, without restrictions. Circular issued by Minister of Interior, permitting Jewish students on scientific excursions to reside throughout the Empire.
  30. Censorship of Yiddish publications, abolished 1905, re-established at Kieff.

30. St. Petersburg authorities reject new Jewish laws for Finns, drafted by Special Commission, as being too liberal, especially as regards citizenship.
- AUGUST
1. New Emigration Law of the Ministry of Commerce, Russia, submitted to the Council of Ministers.
  1. Governor of Kishineff confiscates money collected by local Zionists in aid of National Fund.
  1. Homel reactionary municipality compels Jews to keep business houses closed on 150 days during year (Sundays and holidays), and Council places Jewish burial ground at disposal of state for purpose of erecting a bank.
  1. Wholesale attacks on Jews reported from Tiraspol, Nicolayeff and Yaroslavl.
  1. Several hundred Jews exiled from Shiro, a Siberian watering place, permission to spend summer having previously been granted. Jewish invalids also expelled from Caucasus.
  1. In Province of Vitebsk (Pisevo, Bubni, and Shulatna) Jewish residents petition the Government, requesting expulsion of their non-agricultural coreligionists from the colonies, on ground that they damage their interests.
  2. Russian police, Wladikaukas, expel Jews from mountain settlements.
  6. Large number of Jews expelled from Riga.
  6. Governors of Russia instructed by Ministry to investigate rights of Jewish artisans residing outside Pale. Expulsions follow such orders. Authorities requested to give ministry full information concerning Jews allowed to remain outside Pale on strength of M. Stolypin's circular.
  6. Important educational institutions in towns of Russia reject large numbers of Jewish students who present themselves for examination.
  6. M. Niselovitch appeals to Polish Jews to organize into a strong opposition to new Polish local government measure and to Chelm Province Bill. He points out importance of protesting against new legislation, which will place Jews at disadvantage in comparison with their neighbors and restrict rights as citizens.

13. *Jewish World*, Yiddish daily published at Warsaw.
18. Count Konovnitzin, General Kardinalovski, and M. Pelikan proceed to St. Petersburg with purpose of supporting in person, petition forwarded week previous to Czar, by Odessa "Black Hundred" Municipality, praying him to disfranchise Jewish electorate of Odessa.
22. Kishineff police confiscate Zionist library in addition to money collected in aid of National Fund.
22. Forty-six Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg, 70 from Vologda, and several Jews exiled from Monastirishe (near Kieff). Authorities of the Caucasus banish from their homes Jews born in that province.
22. "Black Hundreds" circulate reports to effect that election will be signalized by a "determined demonstration" against Jews, no matter whether municipal petition succeeds or not.
22. Thirty Jews refused admission to Kieff Polytechnic threaten suicide unless admitted immediately. Eighty Jewish students request Constitutional Democrats to interpellate Government with reference to injustice done to them by not admitting them to higher educational institutions.
22. Twenty-five Jewish families, some of whom resided there over 25 years, expelled from Losenovka, province of Tchernigoff.
22. Ministers of Education and Commerce, Russia, reject 400 petitions from Jewish students that reach them before issue of official notification that such appeals would not be attended to.
22. Czar sends message of thanks to Jewish community of Novi-Dvor (near Warsaw) for their loyal telegram on occasion of opening of new synagogue.
22. M. Stolypin greeted by Jewish deputation, at Keidanah (near Kovno) and attends prayer offered by Jewish community for Imperial Family.
22. Society of Jewish soldiers at Kieff present Czarevitch with a Scroll of the Law.
22. Committee formed to fight new disabilities, and petition bearing thousands of signatures



drawn up imploring Russian Government to remove restrictions against Jews.

22. M. Stolypin receives Jewish deputation on his estate in province of Kovno, and promises to ameliorate the condition of Jews, in near future.
24. Secret Conference of Orthodox Rabbis from Russia takes place at Hamburg. Rabbis select this meeting place, as Russian Government looks suspiciously on rabbinical conferences and had prohibited Congress of Polish Rabbis in Warsaw. Aim of Conference is to find ways and means to extirpate spirit of religious license.

27. Reported that Odessa "Black Hundreds" threaten to make a pogrom on Jews of Odessa if Jewish advocate Brodsky is elected Duma Deputy.

## SEPTEMBER

3. Governor of Kishineff orders closing of Russo-Jewish Library.
3. Stolypin's circular regulating expulsion of Jews from places outside the Pale declared legal by Council of the Ministry of Justice.
6. Imperial prerogative of clemency extended, on recommendation of Council of Ministers, to Jewish merchants in Moscow who, by the judgment of the Senate in a test case, have been found to have no legal right of residence outside the Pale. The merchants in question number 200 and business interests involved amount to £10,000,000. Moscow Bourse Committee make representations pointing out widespread ruin to result from expulsion of merchants.
10. Governor of Irkutsk issues circular urging police to be more strict with Jews who reside in his province illegally. Melitopol authorities exile suddenly all Jews residing at Kiriltsbad, summer resort.
12. Organized pogrom in suburbs of Kieff. Fifty Jewish houses plundered, 20 Jews wounded.
13. Local press announces that leading newspapers urge police to expel all Jews of Finland, excluding those native born.
14. Reports from St. Petersburg state that leaders of Russian Jews decide to found a Jewish uni-

- versity in Pale of Settlement. Large contribution promised for that purpose.
14. "Black Hundreds" constantly attack Jews of Kieff.
  17. Reported that Governor of Kishineff makes statement that his great ambition is "to make the life of the local Jews intolerable." He interferes in all Jewish matters, molests the community in every way, and tries to foster estrangements between Jewish and Russian population. Daily arrests and raids on houses of influential Jews create panic in town. Liberal organ prohibited from criticising his doings, while the *Drug* (paper of Krushevan) allowed to carry on extensive pogrom agitation.
  17. Moscow University accepts sixty Jews, 3 per cent of admitted number of students. Ministry of Education, however, requests Moscow University to reject all these Jewish students on ground too many of them are receiving education there.
  17. Government grants permission for opening of a Baron de Günzberg Asylum for Jewish Women in St. Petersburg.
  17. Catholics of Novo-Voleisk (province of Wilna) inform Jews that unless they subscribe to Church fund they will organize pogrom.
  17. *Rossia* publishes apology for not opening educational institutions to Jews; giving reason that Jews "on finishing university careers obtain right to reside outside Pale. Should such opportunity be afforded to all of them, they would in short time deprive all the peasants of their land. Hence it is necessary for us to complete the agrarian reforms before granting concessions to the Jews."
  23. Circular concerning admission of Jews to secondary schools fixes the norm at 5 per cent in the schools in the capitals of Russia, 10 per cent in all other Russian districts, and 15 per cent in the Pale. Slightly higher norm introduced for pharmaceutical students. Jewish pupils to be admitted at same rate to private schools possessing privileges of Government institutions. In all other schools, as well as in lower technical institutes, no restrictions will be enforced.

23. Police demand immediate return to their town residences of Jews at holiday resorts on ground that permission accorded them to stay in summer resorts had already expired.
23. Additional expulsions from St. Petersburg.
24. Anti-Semites carry on strong agitation throughout Finland, against abolition of *Shechitah* prohibition.
25. Owing to alleged discovery of illegalities in registration of recruits, hundreds of official Rabbis, Jewish communal workers, and conscripts were arrested in townlets near Dvinsk and Vitebsk during services on Day of Atonement.

## OCTOBER

2. Orders received from St. Petersburg by Governor of Kieff forbid all Zionist activities.
4. First Jewish Reform Congregation where Sunday services will replace those of Saturday founded at St. Petersburg, by Nathan Pereferkovitch.
8. Minister of Communications, Russia, compels authorities of Tiumen Omsk line to sign a document promising not to employ Jews in the construction.
8. Fire destroys nearly all Jewish houses at Ribnitza (Podolia) and several hundred families left homeless. Losses amount to 500,000 roubles.
15. By-elections in Russia result in election of Brodsky, Odessa. Defeat of "Real Russian" candidates.
18. Reported that the American Ambassador W. W. Rockhill is conferring with Russian Government regarding recognition of American passports in hands of Jews.
22. Minister of Education, Russia, issues statement that Jews will not be permitted to open new secondary schools for themselves, and that percentage regulations will now be strictly enforced in all schools possessing rights accorded to Government institutions. Old percentage for universities remains intact, thus rendering it impossible for many Jewish matriculated students to continue their higher education.
22. "Real Russian" Conference, Moscow, elaborates bill, having for aim the disfranchisement of

- Jews in the extra-Pale provinces, as well as introduction of a series of new educational, military and domiciliary restrictions.
22. Government issues order requesting authorities of St. Petersburg Academy for Arts to apply percentage norm in admitting Jews to the institution. Restriction strongly resented by heads of the Academy, Count A. Tolstoi, M. Becklemesheff, and M. Botkin, and by liberal press. Petition of professors of Institute for Railway Engineers requesting Minister of Communications to admit small number of Jews to the college rejected.
  23. New Duma session opens.
  29. Bill giving Jews limited right of residence in Finland receives first hearing from constitutional Committee of Diet. Measure applies only to Jews born or having lived a decade in Finland.
  29. Former editor of *Voschod*, M. Sirkin, sentenced to 100 roubles fine or month's imprisonment, and editor of *Birzevia Viedomosti* imprisoned for five days for accusing Russian Government and troops of complicity in Bielostok massacre. Advocate Rodzevitch, appointed by authorities to defend organizers of Rasan pogrom, declines to speak on behalf of his clients. Government has instituted legal proceedings against him.
  29. Monument erected at Ekaterinoslav, on grave of Scrolls of Law, mutilated in pogrom of 1905.
  29. Scrolls of Law mutilated at Choral pogrom, buried in presence of thousands of mourners.
  29. General Tolmatcheff, Odessa, arrests newspaper correspondents on charge of agitating for M. Brodsky, and issues order instructing police to close students' kitchen on account of sympathies of its members with newly-elected deputy.
  29. "Black Hundreds" request M. Stolypin not to allow Jews to reside in Kieff summer resorts in future.
  29. Organizers of Var Varovka pogrom all acquitted at recent trial at Odessa.
  29. Four hundred Jewish applicants to Warsaw University refused admission by Ministry of Education. in spite of 600 vacancies for stu-

dents. Twenty rejected Jews who changed their religion, surprised to find step of no avail, as authorities chose to apply in their case M. Schwartz's circular, directing that percentage norm should be applied to all students converted after certain date.

29. One hundred Jewish artisans and their families expelled from Voronezh.
29. At opening of Duma session the Government announces withdrawal of Freedom of Conscience Bill in its present form.
29. Premier Stolypin announces his fullest agreement with Right in denouncing non-Orthodox Russian subjects as sole organizers of revolution; he expresses high praise for the *Kiefflanin*, organ of Kieff "Black Hundreds." Premier declares that Czar's power is still absolute, and 20 years of internal and external rest are required for introduction of substantial reforms in Russia.

## NOVEMBER

5. Jewish quarter of Turan, including great number of shops and warehouses, burns down. Damage estimated at 1,000,000 roubles.
5. M. Neidhardt, organizer of Jewish pogroms, Odessa, designated as prospective Governor-General of Wilna, Kovno, and Grodno.
5. General Tolmatcheff institutes legal proceedings against newly-elected deputy M. Brodsky, for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron"; in passport issued to M. Brodsky by police authorities he is named "Arkadi." Prefect refuses to ratify election on this ground and despatches communications to that effect to Senate and to Duma, denouncing return of M. Brodsky as fraud. Senate resolves to await pronouncement of Duma on legality of election of M. Brodsky, and to demand supplementary details with reference to controversy from General Tolmatcheff.
8. General Tolmatcheff, Governor of Odessa, issues order that all Jewish Synagogues must display on towers the Cross alongside of Russian Crown. Odessa Jews telegraph to St. Petersburg in regard to order of the Governor.
9. Trial of M. Hillerson, lawyer, who charged Russian Government with complicity in Bielostok

- massacre terminates. M. Hillerson sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a fortress.
12. Inquiry instituted by M. Niselovitch into Russo-Jewish relations outside the Pale succeeds in eliciting replies from 150 centres. Nearly all statements describe relations as very friendly.
  12. Forty-four Jewish artisans receive notice to leave St. Petersburg. Jewish fishermen banished from Derwent (Caucasus). Charkoff police inquire into status of Jews residing in province. "Real Russians" complain Jews reside there contrary to laws of the Empire. Government inquiry into right of Ekaterinodar Jews to remain in district terminates unfavorably for Jews. Jewish commercial travellers do not obtain right to visit South-East of Russia, in spite of repeated promises of Government to ameliorate their condition, and notwithstanding numerous petitions on their behalf.
  12. Reform movement initiated by M. Pereferkovitch, St. Petersburg, arouses opposition in local Jewish community. Baron Günzburg and other communal workers demand resignation of organizer of movement from post of Jewish religious teacher in St. Petersburg secondary schools.
  12. Member of Jewish Colonization Association invited to attend meetings of Committee of Ministry of Commerce dealing with new emigration law.
  12. Reported that General Tolmatcheff orders Jewish Community to explain to him absence of Cross on the synagogues, on the illuminated emblems of Czar's arms during latter's stay at Odessa, and on other festive occasions. Special committee delegated by Jews fails to impress the Prefect with impossibility of allowing a Cross to appear on a synagogue, and matter has been referred to the Capital.
  12. Special Committee of Diet reports law granting to all Jews who have resided in Finland for a long time with permission of authorities, and to all who settled there before age of twenty-one, right to remain and trade in the princi-

- pality. Facilities also granted by new law to other categories of Jewish residents in Finland.
13. Municipal Council, Odessa, petition Czar to disfranchise Jewish voters.
  16. Russian Minister of Justice limits percentage of Jewish students eligible for admission to bar to 35 per cent of those living within the Pale and 20 per cent of those outside the Pale.
  18. Diet of Finland, by vote of 112 to 43, adopts law conferring citizenship upon Jews who are natives or who have been residents of country for ten years. It places other Jews on equal footing with other foreigners, abolishing mediæval restrictions which confined them to three towns wherein they might reside and conduct business.
  19. Constitutional Democrats and Labor members resolve to interpellate M. Schwartz in Duma on his motives for issuing circular, establishing new percentage norm for Jews in secondary schools. They possess documents proving that hundreds of Jewish candidates were rejected at schools, owing to failure of Minister to inform principals of new order in time.
  19. On failure of authorities to admit Jews to commercial school in city, to which they contributed largely on condition that admission of Jews should be granted, Jewish merchants of Irkutsk refuse to support school in future, and institute legal proceedings against authorities to recover donations contributed.
  26. Deputies of Right determine to uphold legality of General Tolmatcheff's order on Cross question at Odessa, and in view of that fact, Moderate Deputies advise Jews to dismantle emblem altogether, to avoid complications. *Novoe Vremya* suggests as way out of the difficulty, "Let the Jews go and find a land with another emblem."
  26. Stronger police supervision of right of residence of Jews demanded by Stolypin. He declares Jews ought not to be allowed to visit summer resorts.
  26. Police of Kieff and Charkoff, on strength of published opinions of Premier, regarding necessity of close supervision of right of residence of

Jews, resume night searches, which are carried on with great severity. At Charkoff action of authorities greatly impedes business at annual fair, and Russian merchants are obliged to petition Government to suspend severe measures instituted against Jewish colleagues, which resulted in exile of latter from city.

26. Minister of Education orders law faculties of universities not to admit any students who finished their course of study abroad to examinations for lawyer's certificate. Reported that same procedure will be introduced into all faculties. New circular only affects Jews, as they alone are compelled to go abroad to study, on account of scarcity of vacancies for Jews in Russian universities. Minister of War decides to discontinue postponement of term of military service in cases of those students who are obliged to go abroad to complete their studies.
26. Military Committee of Duma adopts by large majority resolution in favor of closing military medical academy to Jews, and prohibiting them from acting as medical officers in the army "in peace time."
26. Wholesale expulsions of Jews reported from villages in Volhynia.
- DECEMBER 2-5. One hundred and fifty delegates from 60 cities meet at Kovno, under presidency of former Duma Deputy Winawer, to consider Jewish communal affairs. Discussion confined to administration of Jewish communities, and religious education.
3. General Tolmatcheff agrees to waive question of setting up Crosses on illuminated emblems of synagogues in Odessa, on condition that same should appear on vestry rooms of synagogues. It is understood that Wardens have accepted the compromise.
3. Extreme Right in Duma moves that Jews should not be tolerated as justices of peace in reformed rural courts. M. Karauloff enters energetic protest against resolution which he opposes as a "Russian," a "Christian," and a "Constitutionalist." Bishop Mitrophan proclaims in Duma that certain religious doctrines prohibit Jews from acting as judges in Russia.



3. Jewish Question comes up in Finnish Diet. With exception of Old Finns, all the deputies, and especially the women, speak in favor of granting full liberties to Jews. By majority of 112 to 43, House resolves to petition Czar on their behalf. Diet subsequently dissolved owing to its opposition to schemes of Russian Government.
3. M. Schwartz, Minister of Education, prepares bill for Duma, which has for object introduction of all percentage restrictions applied to Jewish boys into all female secondary schools, in order to limit number of Jewesses in educational institutions.
6. Monument at St. Petersburg erected in memory of sculptor, Antokolsky, unveiled in presence of Baron Günzburg.
9. Reported from Russia that the Government will aid those emigrating through Libau. Emigrants will receive free foreign passports and steamship companies will reduce prices of tickets.
10. Serious fire at Gombin, Poland; one-third of dwellings burned to ground, hundreds of families without food or shelter.
10. Debate in Duma on question of appointment of Jewish justices of peace results in resignation of Deputy Gulkin from Nationalist Party, when he protests against intended exclusion of Jews from judicial reforms. M. Niselovitch, attempting to make address, forced to return to his seat. Octobrists announce their intention to vote against resolution prohibiting selection of Jews as justices of peace.
10. Moscow Society for Promotion of Unity among Nationalities inhabiting Russia makes progress. Several Russian noblemen and men of letters join original small band of peacemakers. Society feels itself sufficiently strong to issue manifesto to members of both Houses of Parliament and to all social workers, appealing for cordiality amongst citizens of Empire, and declaring itself in favor of permitting all nationalities and sects to develop freely both economically and politically, as only means of establishing great Empire on firm basis.

10. Senate of Finland submits question of *Shechitah* to local medical council, which, by majority of five to three, decides that though actual process of *Shechitah* is perfectly humane, preparations for it are of a cruel character. General Beckman, who was in its favor, has been superseded by notorious anti-Semite.
10. Police banish several Jewish merchants from Samara. Local Exchange Committee wires to Ministry protesting against brutal manner in which searches for Jews are conducted. St. Petersburg Jewish students no longer allowed to reside in Imperial residential townlets of Gatchina, Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhoff, and Pavlovsk. Senate permits all official Rabbis to reside outside the Pale during term of office.
10. General Tolmatcheff informs Senate that M. Brodsky was elected deputy for Odessa. Senate will consider the Prefect's accusation against the deputy for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron."
10. M. Friedman, Jewish Deputy, delivers speech in Duma, pointing out to deputies that inviolability of person is impossible in Russia, as long as police possess power to search for Jews outside the Pale. M. Purishkevitch replies by saying he felt quite "tired of hearing of Jewish Question," and warns his colleagues against embarking on dangerous road indicated to them by M. Friedman. M. Roditcheff agrees with remarks of M. Friedman, and exclaims that "Russia cannot enter temple of freedom so long as there exists a Pale of Settlement for Jews." Announced that Constitutional Democrats would formally introduce bill for abolition of Pale after Christmas vacation.
10. *Volkszeitung*, Berlin, reports from Samara that Russian authorities arrested all Jews of stock exchange. Wholesale arrests caused by local Governor, who holds that Jews should not be allowed to do business on the exchange.
10. School Inspector of Novgorod-Sewersk gives orders that on Sundays and Christian holidays Jewish children must accompany non-Jewish children to church. Same order was issued in Bolozerkow, province of Kieff.

13. Report of attack on Jews at Ekaterinoslav by "Black Hundreds." Four mortally wounded.
14. Organization founded at Kieff by L. Brodsky, Baron Günzburg, Prof. Lertchinski and Zochs, to struggle against Anti-Semitism. It will issue books and pamphlets regarding Jewish question and relations existing between Jews and other peoples.
17. Reported from St. Petersburg that Constitutional Democrats introduced in Duma a bill calling for abolition of Pale of Jewish Settlement. Measure endorsed by number of prominent Octobrists.
17. New Minister of Commerce forwards to Ministry of Interior scheme facilitating process of emigration from Russia. According to project free passports would be issued to single passengers or groups embarking at Libau on Russian boats. Proposed to reduce railway fare to Libau. Doubt expressed whether Police Department will consent to passport clauses of the bill.
17. Owing to the exclusion of Jewish merchants and agents from the autumn fair, 45 firms of Char-koff approach Minister of Commerce, through local Bourse Committee, with view to admission of Jews in the future. Representations made also to members of Duma and the Council of the Empire.
17. *Novoe Vremya* complains that Jewish inventor, M. Lutzki, not allowed to reside in St. Petersburg, has been employed by German Government, which is now using his motors on warships.
17. Rabbi of Odessa forwards special report to Ministry of Interior requesting it to abolish office of Rabbi-Registrar in Russia and to combine his work with that of spiritual head of community, provided latter undergoes an examination in Russian language.
17. Senate decides to annul election of M. Brodsky as Deputy for Odessa. Odessa Court sentences M. Brodsky to fine of 100 roubles or month's imprisonment for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron." He has also to sign promise not to leave city.

17. Duma adopts recommendation of committee to limit admission of Jews to new Wilna medical school to 10 per cent. Motion in favor of abolishing percentage norm in new institution defeated by combined votes of Octobrists and the Right. Education Committee decides to accord to every 50 non-Russian children right to form themselves into new school, where instruction can be imparted in their national language. This privilege refused to Jews.
17. Authorities of Kieff School of Commerce reduce number of Jews in the institution from 50 to 10 per cent, as instructed by Minister of Education.
17. Fifty Jews expelled from Toropza (near Pskov) and 116 Jews from St. Petersburg. Verification of Right of Residence of Jews, which is accompanied by expulsions, carried out at Kieff, Ekaterinburg, and Perm.
17. Kovno Conference terminates. Practical result is M. Sliosberg's proposal to impress on Government necessity of introducing bill into Duma, converting all Jewish residents of each town into a community, which should be governed by an elected body and which should have power to raise general tax. At same time right will be accorded each member of community to choose synagogue for his place of worship. Schemes considered for transferring Jewish artisans possessing right of residence to inner provinces of Russia, and for education of Jewish laborers, in order to enable them to compete with those of other nationalities.
20. Reported from St. Petersburg that president of Duma, Komiakoff, refused to accept resignation of Aaron Brodsky as member of Duma.
24. "Black Hundreds" persuade Government to take away right to vote from all Jews registered under their Russian first names. This move is a consequence of Brodsky affair.
24. New Minister of Commerce receives numerous petitions from Russian peasants, merchants, and exchange committees on behalf of exiled Jews. Samara Exchange (also Charkoff) demands that Jews should not be molested at coming fairs. Toropza peasants despatch peti-

- tion to Ministry protesting that Jews are useful to them, and not harmful, as claimed. Peasants of Akimova (near Cherson) ask Ministry to convert village into townlet, to enable Jews to reside there unmolested. M. Niselovitch requests Government to inquire into unjust banishment of Jews from Voronezh, and from colony Prishib (province of Taurida), where Jews were permitted to reside by Imperial Order. Request refused.
24. Ekaterinoslav "Real Russian" branch organize series of daily assaults on Jews in streets. Four receive severe injuries.
  24. Odessa School of Commerce declines to carry out Minister Schwartz's instructions, on ground that Czar long ago permitted its authorities to admit 50 per cent of Jews.
  24. Ministry appoints special committee at Moscow (over which Governor will preside), to revise rights of residence of local Jews.
  24. New Minister of Commerce, M. Timasheff, issues instruction to subordinates to prohibit non-Russians from acting as exporters of State mineral waters. Order mainly affects Jews.
  24. M. Wolfensohn, Odessa, President of Art Exhibition, compelled to resign, as Prefect states he would do all possible to prevent success of exhibition if he remained.
  24. M. Brodsky, deputy of Odessa, disfranchised in addition to being unseated.
  27. Report from London that Russian Government again active in harassing Jews. Three hundred Jewish families residing in suburb of Kovno ordered out of town.
  31. Legislative Chamber declines to allow use of any language but Russian in court. Fear expressed that anti-Semites will introduce resolution affecting Jewish lawyers. Petition on behalf of these forwarded to Cabinet.
  31. Three hundred Jewish families at Dimievka (near Kieff) instructed to leave. They request Government to permit them to remain until the summer. Over 250 Bokhara Jews must leave non-Pale provinces for their native land at end of current year. All attempts to obtain repeal of Government expulsion order prove

- fruitless. Moscow authorities prohibit visit of Jewish students from Kieff School of Commerce to ancient Capital.
31. Kieff Merchants' Guild directs operations against Ministry's order in educational crisis. Delegates despatched to St. Petersburg to draw attention of Government to great waste of millions of roubles closing of schools will cause. Assistant Minister of Education confirms statement of University opening in Lithuania.
  31. Prince Obolensky (former Chief of Holy Synod) states to press representative that he and his followers would vote for abolition of Pale, if Duma agrees to it. Member of Right of Upper House announces several of his friends are prepared to support measure, in view of corruptive influence existence of Pale exercises on Russian police.

1910

JANUARY

1. Octobrists by advice of leader, Alexander Gutchkoff, decide to postpone question regarding abolition of Pale.
2. Duma session ends.
3. Russian Senate issues statement that foreign Jews may visit Russia provided they pay the fee of members of the First Guild.
3. Reported that 300 Bokhara Jews are expelled from Tashkend. Government claims they have no more rights than other Jews, and therefore cannot live in Tashkend.
7. Prefect of St. Petersburg expels 37 more Jews from capital and refuses permission to Jew dangerously ill to remain for 10 days, despite medical representation and request of M. Friedman. Charkoff police amend law of Empire and refuse to issue artisans' certificates to Jews who have no right to reside outside Pale, although privilege to possess the document is sufficient qualification for residing in most areas prohibited to Jews, including city in question. At Moscow authorities decline to issue trading certificates to Jewish chemists before production of residence certificate, which police decline to supply. Increase in number of Jews expelled on account of latest statement of Ministry, that M. Stolypin's circu-

lar does not apply to those Jews who, after issue of document, settled illegally outside Pale. Several hundred expelled from province of Kieff. Alushta peasants, at instigation of General Dumbadze, request Government to banish Jews from summer resorts. At Toropza, circular received through influence of M. Niselovitch and local Russians, annulling expulsion order of 36 families.

7. Reported that Octobrists decide to postpone discussion of Pale question in Duma, owing to pressure exercised by influential persons on M. Gutchkoff. *Rossia* warns Jews semi-officially against complete reliance on efforts of the opposition, threatening them with displeasure of governing classes. Cadets and other groups of the Left remain the only supporters of Jewish cause in the Duma. Former prepare bill providing for complete emancipation of Jews.
7. General Tolmatcheff institutes inquiry as to name of son of M. Brodsky, student of Moscow University, and puts difficulties in way of M. Brodsky to find commissioner of oaths to testify to his signature. He declines to permit opening of branch of Orient Society at Odessa, on account of fact that birth certificate, testifying to right of one of Jewish organizers, M. Weinstein, to possess name "Gregory" was not forthcoming. Announced that Governor of Minsk also orders inquiry into first names of Jews in province.
7. Dr. Eisenstad, of Rostoff-on-the-Don, elected official Rabbi of St. Petersburg.
14. Tiflis Jews direct Advocate Sliosberg to deposit wreath on grave of Grand Duke Michael Nikolayevitch, with inscription, "From the Tiflis Jewish Community to late Imperial Viceroy, who always protected them." Wreath from Caucasian Jews bore inscription, "To the magnanimous protector of the Jews."
14. Polish Governors receive instructions to forbid Jewish charitable institutions participating in Zionist movement.
14. Odessa District Assizes confirms sentence of M. Brodsky to fine of 100 roubles for using name

- of "Arkadi." Magistrates refuse to grant private advocate's certificate to Jew who gave his first name as "Michael."
14. Eight hundred Jewish families ordered banished immediately from Kieff permitted to remain until April. Governor-General of Turkestan expels 300 Bokhara Jews from Tashkend. Official of Ministry of Interior revises right of residence of Jews at Riga, owing to fact that anti-Semites denounced local authorities for leniency to Jews. Borisoglebsk police carry out series of searches for Jews at local exchange.
  21. M. Niselovitch declares that no less than 75 per cent of Octobrists promised him to vote for bill abolishing Pale, and that M. Stolypin told him April 8, 1908, that should Duma express itself in favor of extending Jewish rights, Government would support its decisions.
  21. On initiative of Baron Günzburg, 119 male and female delegates assemble at Wilna to discuss problems affecting Jewish women's trade schools in Russia.
  21. General Tolmatcheff introduces great alterations into mode of management of Jewish Hospital, increases his power and that of anti-Semitic Council, as far as appointment of doctors and administrators is concerned. Jewish Community ordered to raise meat tax to meet cost of additional requirements at Hospital. Town Council refuses to supply institution with water free of charge and orders hospital to pay arrears for past few years.
  21. Execution of M. Stolypin's circular respecting Jews who lost residential rights after August 1, 1906 (o. s.) begins; 280 Jewish families of Demievka ordered to leave immediately.
  21. Decision of Duma Committee to effect that Russian language is to be taught in all schools of Empire by certified teachers, leads to closing of number of Jewish private schools, which, owing to scarcity of such instructors, find it impossible to comply with regulations.
  23. Conference of great medical authorities on insanity and mental deficiency calls attention of public to tragic economic and social condition of Jews, resulting in tremendous growth of number of lunatics among Jews.



23. *Fraind* reappears in Warsaw and *Voschod* in St. Petersburg. New Yiddish daily, *Tageblatt*, published at Kieff.
23. New Year's Honors List includes M. Halpern, Vice-Director of second department of Ministry of Justice, who receives high Order of Vladimir in second division. M. Movshenson, of Dvinsk, decorated with Stanislav Order in second division. M. Levin (Wilna), M. Barone, M. Jaffe (Dvinsk), and M. Freedberg (Romni) become honorary citizens; 28 communal workers receive medals for their administrative services.
23. Conference of Jewish Women's Trade Schools in Wilna closes, after adoption of resolutions in favor of separating technical from secular studies, making former fundamental, and introducing modern Yiddish literature into school curriculum.
23. Anti-alcoholic Conference praises Jews. Deputy Shingareff eulogizes Jewish thrift, to which he attributes mental superiority of Jews.
23. Reported that local Rabbi, Kieff, has been assured that rights of residence of Jews will be revised before order for expulsion is carried out.

FEBRUARY

4. Expulsion orders issued at Ekaterinoslav against Jewish contractors of North Donetz line, against a few Jews at Murchansk, and against several St. Petersburg dentists found practicing in capital.
4. Over half of 1200 Jewish voters in first category, at Odessa, disfranchised. In addition, legal proceedings instituted against them for using Russian equivalents of their first names. Warsaw postal authorities begin to refuse delivery of parcels and payment of money orders to Jews, who are addressed by their Russian first names. Announced that question raised by General Tolmatcheff assumes such importance that it will be discussed by Rabbinical Commission, assembling on March 15.
4. Revision of first names of Jewish students of Kieff University results in finding that scarcely a Jew was using his registered name, and authorities even declined to pass "Abram" for "Abraham." Fifteen Jewish students refused

transfer to Kieff University on account of their first names, and the old students ordered to alter their names as soon as possible, or leave the institution.

4. Rabbi Reiness elected Rabbi of Novogrudock (near Minsk); his famous Yeshibah removed there from Lida.
4. Dr. Yochelman urges commissioners to take up question of raising fine of 300 roubles from family of every missing Jewish conscript. "Black Hundreds" despatch petitions to Czar asking him to exclude Jews from Army and to deprive all Jews possessing St. George Order for bravery of their decorations.
4. Senate rejects appeal of Advocate Hillerson, sentenced to imprisonment in fortress for one year for accusing authorities of complicity in Bielostok pogrom.
4. Emir of Bokhara and Governor-General of Turkestan aid Jews in endeavor to repeal expulsion order, which would compel 32,000 Jews, of Persian origin, under protection of former, to return to Bokhara and abandon Central Russia. Chief Rabbi is willing to accept on behalf of community Russian citizenship as price for receiving permission to stay in Russia.
4. Commission convened at Ministry of Commerce, participated in by Russian officials, foreign representatives, Dr. Yochelman, on behalf of Ito Emigration Department, and M. I. Gordon and M. S. Yanovsky, on behalf of Jewish Colonization Association. Proposed to establish Emigration Information Bureau. Ministry of Interior consents to relax difficulties connected with issue of foreign passports in Russia. Commission proposes to restrict emigration to countries which invite colonists for settlement, and to hinder departure of parents leaving large families behind them, of children without their parents, and of destitute emigrants, likely to be prevented from landing in countries where immigration of aliens is restricted. Grants to Ito emigrants a reduction in railway fares to 75 per cent of usual rate.

7. M. Martoff, Reactionary leader, suspended for 15 sessions of Duma because of attack he made on Jews during debate upon subject of reforms.
11. Jews expelled from Moscow on account of refusal of authorities to accept their documents bearing Russian first names. Official Rabbi of Moscow, M. Maze, requested not to issue any more identifications to Jews who endeavor to procure certificates confirming their first names.
11. True motives of Russian Government in taking emigrants under its wing revealed at sitting of Emigration Commission. Russian Cabinet desires strong volunteer fleet and Government lacks funds for building it, and decides to subsidize lines engaged in emigrant traffic. Low railway fare (embodying reduction of 75 per cent for Galveston emigrants) and cheap passport will be provided for every emigrant leaving on Russian subsidized ships. Other emigrants not to possess these advantages, except that process of issuing passports will be facilitated. Hoped that Russian ships instead of German will soon attract passengers, and strong ocean fleet will be established to meet increased requirements. German companies are protesting against scheme for fear of losing about 15 million roubles annually.
11. Russian Jewry celebrates 50th anniversary of death of Isaac Ber Levinsohn.
18. Senate definitely declines to permit *Shechitah* in Finland.
18. Government permits three thousand members of Jewish Community to remain in Central Asia, at request of Chief Rabbi of Bokhara Jews, in response to petition of Moscow merchants and peasants, until question of their naturalization is decided.
18. Agrarian Commission declares in favor of taking away land from Jewish colonists, retired soldiers who were permitted to form colony of Noder-Tov (near Cherson).
20. Jewish Question brought to the fore on re-opening of Duma. Resolution adopted in favor of introducing more regular system of admission of students. Thirty deputies submit petition

that resolution prohibiting Jews to fulfil duties as justices of peace should not be discussed. Octobrists in favor of negating the amendment. Centre unwilling to indulge in discussion of purely sentimental question, as Jews are not likely to be appointed judges. After speech by M. Friedman, replying to anti-Semitic critics, motion for prohibiting Jews to act as justices of peace defeated. "Real Russians" at subsequent sitting again propose that list of candidates for posts of judges should only include Christians. Motion defeated. Active preparations made to deal with exclusion of Jews from the Army, at secret sitting for military estimates. Advisory Committee of Jewish deputies at St. Petersburg is being dissolved, in view of election of representative Council of Russian Jews, to direct work of Jewish Deputies.

20. Conference of delegates of Bourse and Chambers of Commerce enter emphatic protest against treatment of Jewish colleagues. They demonstrate their adverse feelings to policy of Government and, it is asserted, as result of their private representations to Government, the latter will soon establish norm of 45 per cent of Jews in secondary commercial schools. Conference expresses desire that Jewish exchange brokers be permitted to reside outside the Pale.
20. M. Dubrovin retires from active work in "Real Russian" Union.
20. Reactionary Merchants' Guilds of Kishineff, Minsk and Kieff join in general request that order restricting admission of Jews to Schools of Commerce to 15 per cent of newly-admitted students, be abolished, and original norm of 50 per cent be restored.
20. Deputy Friedman receives assurances that Cabinet will support his Pensions Bill for Jewish teachers.
20. Odessa Jews reject candidature of Cadet nominee and decide to invite Advocate Grosfeld to contest seat in their interests.
20. Judicial Committee of Duma declare in favor of abolishing restrictions against Jewish lawyers.

Octobrists conspire with Government and succeed in getting amendment to Ministerial Judicial Reform Bill ruled out of order, on ground that Cabinet was opposed to dealing with restrictions against lawyers at this juncture.

20. Report that according to new circular issued by Minister of Interior, 150 Jewish families lose their permits of residence in Kieff; an investigation of Police Records shows that 450 Jewish families also forfeit their permits of residence by this circular. Result is about 5000 Jews are compelled to leave.
20. Peasants of Vohlin, Kieff and Vitebsk instruct their deputies to urge upon Government withdrawal of order limiting number of Jews in commercial schools to 15 per cent.
20. Legal proceedings instituted against M. Wolfensohn, recently compelled to resign post on Exhibition Committee, for using first name of "Gregory."
20. General Tolmatcheff dismisses President of Odessa Synagogue for permitting Broder Synagogue to introduce an organ. M. Leon Margolius sends official complaint to Ministry of Interior charging Prefect with unwarrantable interference in Jewish religious affairs.
20. At Yalta, General Dumbadze issues order instructing police to expel all Jewish artisans found trading there.
20. Fairs at Charkoff prove great failure, on account of prohibition against Jews staying in city during market days.
21. Governor of Kieff at request of "Black Hundreds" forbids Jews to visit summer resorts in Kieff Gubernia this summer.
25. Question of Jewish methods of slaughtering animals re-opened in new Finnish Senate.

## MARCH

3. Reported from St. Petersburg that Russian Government orders expulsion of all Jews living in Gubernias of Vologda and Viatka.
4. Governor of Kieff complies with wishes of "Real Russians" and prohibits Jews from residing in local resorts during summer months. House owners and peasants of villages decide to petition Premier and to despatch deputation

to him for interview on subject. Several exiled Jewish artisans from Yalta express willingness to adopt Christianity. General Dumbadze explains that this change would not alter decision.

4. M. Stolypin issues circular to Governors instructing them to hinder formation of national culture societies and arrest growth of such clubs already formed. Jews are specially mentioned in circular. Senate closes Warsaw "Palestine" Union. In stating reasons, Senators refer to Zionism as dangerous movement.
4. Despatch from Kieff states expulsion of 1500 Jews has begun in spite of promise of Prime Minister Stolypin that Jews will be undisturbed until April.
4. Committee on Interpellations of Duma decides to interpellate Premier Stolypin concerning circular issued by Government June 4, 1907, instructing local authorities not to evict Jews who had illegally settled outside Pale prior to August, 1906, pending enactment of general Jewish reforms. Committee finds law requires such Jews to be immediately returned within Pale, and brought to trial, and demands of Premier what justification there was for illegal circular, and why it had not been revoked. Committee insists that steps to execute law be taken.
4. Extreme Right decide to interpellate Government on permission extended to Jewish member of French Parliamentary delegation to visit Moscow with his colleagues.
4. Duma Committee decides to deprive Jews of right to vote for new Rural Councils. Upper House resolves that imposition of additional taxes on Jews by municipalities is illegal.
4. Kovno Committee meet to discuss Russian Jewish conditions. Opinion prevails that time is inopportune for demanding great reform measures, beyond introduction of bill providing for abolition of Pale. Deemed advisable to return to old policy of "Shtadlonus" and plead for each case on its own merits, owing to critical situation in certain instances demanding immediate help, and antagonism in influential

- spheres toward general relaxation of restrictions against Jews.
10. Premier Stolypin sanctions Jewish Religious Congress, to meet in St. Petersburg, March 15.
  11. Reported that Rabbi Zirelson (of Kishineff) will be appointed President of Russian Rabbinical Commission, and Baron David Günzburg, President of Conference. Orthodox candidates emerge successful from campaign for Polish seats at Conference. At Odessa elections conducted entirely by M. Pelican, who succeeds in engineering return of General Tolmatcheff's favorites.
  11. Reported that deputations are expected in St. Petersburg from Kieff, Riga, etc., to lodge appeal on behalf of a hundred Jewish families who are being expelled, owing to revocation of M. Stolypin's circular of May, 1907. Stated that 150 families, numbering 700 persons, are being expelled from Riga within fortnight, 38 families numbering 120 persons being expelled from town and province of Voronezh, and 1200 families ordered to leave Kieff by middle of April.
  11. Russian Minister of Education issues circular to principals of private schools informing them if percentage norm of Jews is not strictly observed, he will punish teachers and close schools. He instructs St. Petersburg educational authorities to admit only those Jewish students whose parents are allowed to reside in capital. Owing to numerous appeals of merchants' guilds, Ministry of Commerce permits Nicolayeff and Tcherkassi Schools of Commerce to admit 50 per cent of Jews this year. Reported bill for exclusion of Jews from military medical academy will soon be presented to Duma.
  11. Question of opening special Jewish schools, where Hebrew or Yiddish could serve as mother tongue of pupils, occupies attention of Jews. Duma Committee declines to recognize those languages, but efforts are being made to reverse decision in plenary sitting of Duma. Deputy Friedman studies question in order to be in position to present Jewish side of problem to Legislative Chamber.

11. Governor compels local Jew of Tambov to resign from Exchange Committee; and succeeds, by means of threats, in putting Rule on Statute Book of Institution, that no Jew shall ever occupy position on managing body of Exchange.
14. A report from St. Petersburg asserts that the Ministry of Education has under consideration the closing of all Jewish elementary schools and the Jewish Teachers' Institute in Wilna.
15. M. Charusin, Director of Department for Non-Orthodox Religions, St. Petersburg, declares Russian Rabbinical Conference open. He says, "the decision of the Government to convene you here" was evoked by its great desire to improve the spiritual condition of the five and a half million Jews residing in Russia.
15. Russian Rabbinical Conference authorizes Baron Günzburg and Rabbi Zirelson to despatch telegram to Premier, expressing loyalty to Czar. Endeavors being made to obtain His Majesty's consent to receive delegates in special audience. Premier announces his desire to see Jewish representatives at his residence.
16. Reported that Conference of Rabbis, St. Petersburg, is to consider number of questions of religion and general condition of Jews and to advise Government on these matters through commission of Rabbis which has been appointed by Government. This commission of seven chosen from among forty-two delegates to conference are to meet in St. Petersburg under governmental auspices at time the congress will be in session. Commission is to present certain proposals to Government for improvement of Jewish conditions, these being based on deliberations of conference of Rabbis. Baron David Günzburg presides over conference.
17. Despatch from St. Petersburg reports expulsion of Jews in Finland has commenced. Order issued by which 40 Jewish families of Helsingfors are compelled to leave immediately.
18. Governor-General Tolmatcheff of Odessa forbids Jewish community to vote any money for relief of widow and family of late Moses Loeb Lilienblum, Hebrew writer and communal worker,



- who died recently, leaving his family practically penniless.
18. Ministry of Interior issues confidential circular to governors of outlying territories (excepting Poland and interior provinces) ordering summary expulsion of all Jews who have no right of residence. Among these are persons living from 10 to 20 years in a place. In order to deprive these people of right of residence Minister revives an old provision of "Jewish Statutes."
  18. Jewish pupils of Moscow College for Music deprived of right to reside in Moscow, by order of Ministry. At Tiflis, secret police are entrusted with duty of verifying rights of Jews to remain. At Benderi, police commissioner agitates among peasants, inciting them to petition Government in favor of exiling Jews. At Yoruhah (Podolia) Jews ordered to leave their houses and village, and are fined for renting former for several years illegally. Peasants of Pilno and Vishkovo (Tchernigoff) not permitted to let their houses to Jews in summer, despite urgent petition. At Esthonia police official is arrested for having failed to control right of residence of Jews. General Dumbadze requested by Simferopol Governor, to withdraw order against Jewish artisans at Yalta. Riga Jews, including those who possess privilege of residence in villages, determine not to visit any summer resorts until restriction of residence in these places is withdrawn. Reported on good authority that administration has decided to annul prohibition.
  18. Russian Minister of Education orders closing of Jewish Elementary Schools.
  18. M. Markoff, in first speech on return to Duma, since his exclusion, declares there is no harm in assaulting Jews. M. Niselovitch resents this as incitement to pogroms, and invites Ministry to defy anti-Semites and counteract their policy.
  18. Speech on Jewish disabilities made by M. Friedman in Duma. M. Roditcheff follows this by developing idea that a united Russia is only possible when all nationalities inhabiting Empire are fully emancipated.

25. Forty Jewish families expelled from Helsingfors. Several from Rosovski, in province of Ekaterinoslav, and petitions drawn up by Chief of Police of Pskov district requesting Government to exile 40 Jewish families from Toropza.
25. Duma, considering estimates of Synod, discovers grant described by authorities as fund "for purpose of conducting active campaign against Judaism." Duma has no control over that part of budget. Chamber, nevertheless, earnestly advises Synod not to waste any money on converting Jews.
30. Attacks on Jews recommence in Kieff. Eighty Jews arrested at one time and sent to cities where they were born.

## APRIL

1. Czar instructs M. Stolypin to thank Russian Rabbinical Conference for expression of loyalty to throne.
1. Senate resolves that large number of Jewish merchants of Second Guild should leave Kieff. Searches for Jews in Moscow renewed, and Russian tradesmen appeal directly to Czar to put stop to expulsions. Similar step taken by Ekaterinoslav Stock Exchange, head of which requests Cabinet not to molest Jewish merchants outside Pale. Rural police in province of Bessarabia continue to incite peasants to petition Ministry to banish Jewish residents from villages, on strength of alleged secret circular issued by Premier. At Nicolayeff number of Jews present themselves for educational examination. But, though they reside in district by virtue of generally recognized privileges, local officials scrutinize their rights and now threaten them with exile. Examiners despatch complaint to M. Niselovitch, requesting him to report matter to Minister of Interior. At Iskorost (Volhynia), authorities inform local Jewish residents that they had no ownership rights, and would soon be requested to abandon their synagogue and houses and find a new home. Police still persist in refusing Jewish delegates to second conference of middle class tradesmen permission to reside in St. Petersburg. In view of action, Odessa merchants invite organizers of gathering to meet

in their city. Russian Government is engaged in preparing special bill according German-Jewish professors and doctors right to visit Russia on professional matters. So far Duma has received no intimation of progress of measure.

1. Attempts made by Russian merchants and managers of commercial schools to persuade Government to recall circular limiting number of Jews in these institutions to 15 per cent end in failure. Minister of Commerce refers the deputations to Premier and Minister of Finance, and latter refuses to receive them. Most to be expected is that the Government will permit extension of norm in individual cases during next three years.
1. *Novoe Vremya* correspondent at Tiflis writes that residential rights of all local Jews are being verified and those not legally entitled to live in town are being expelled at 24 hours' notice.
1. M. Friedman advocates, in Duma Committee, recognition of the Yiddish and Hebrew languages. Committee refuses to agree to his proposal, but consents to permit Jews to open national schools where instruction should be in Russian tongue. Second resolution carried by vote of anti-Semites. It is feared that the latter adopted proposal only in order to compromise Committee, and that in plenary sittings of Duma they will reject motion.
1. M. Niselovitch addresses Duma on anti-Jewish policy of M. Schwartz on occasion of discussing education estimates. He complains that recent circulars regarding percentages of Jews in educational institutions were enacted by Cabinet without authority of Duma. He draws attention of House to rude manner in which he has been treated by officials of Ministry of Education. Deputy Nikolsky describes effects of new percentage regulations introduced into Belzi (Bessarabia) gymnasium. The Institution, he said, was supported largely by Jewish contributions, and all Jews asked for was to be allowed to fill vacant places for which there were no Russian candidates. This privilege is de-

nied to them and gymnasium is to be closed. M. Bulat criticises Government for not allowing Jews to teach in general schools or even to act as private teachers to pupils of secondary schools. M. Markoff advocates exclusion of Jews from all educational institutions.

2. M. Stolypin, on receiving deputation of nine of Russian Rabbinical Conference, headed by Baron Günzburg, throws all blame on Jews for their depressed state. He says, "The Jews have greatly damaged their reputations and left sad memories of their revolutionary activity. The Bund and other Jewish organizations have dealt severe blows at the Government. Moreover, young Jews have abandoned their religion and acquired no new ideals. It is impossible for such a state of affairs to continue. If you educate your children in the spirit of the Law of Moses and teach them loyalty to throne, bad past will be forgotten, and we may then find ourselves in position to consider problem from different point of view." Baron Günzburg repudiates charges of Premier, saying, "All Russian citizens participated in revolution."
4. Jews of Kieff send deputation to St. Petersburg to request Premier Stolypin to postpone expulsion of 5000 Jewish families, ordered to leave Kieff this month. Leader of deputation is Rabbi Aronson.
8. Conference of Russian Nobles adopts very hostile attitude toward Jews. Demands put forward in favor of excluding Jews from Army and high schools and for restricting their rights in legal profession. They even express desire not to admit converted Jews to any government or municipal posts.
8. Duma approves National Defence Committee's report prohibiting Jews from entering military medical academy.
8. Scheme of Committee for Communal Organization of Rabbinical Conference discussed at Conference. According to it, all Jewish inhabitants of town will constitute community, to be governed by elected council and executive with power of collecting contributions towards re-

- ligious, educational, and charitable institutions. In addition, each synagogue will be managed by own council, which decides questions affecting place of worship. Odessa community recommends to Conference creation of special District Chief Rabbis to whom local Rabbis should be subordinated.
8. Rabbinical Conference settles rabbinical question with compromise, deciding that Orthodox rabbis should acquire knowledge of Russian language. This does not affect present Rabbis, who may retain their posts without additional qualifications. Baron Günzburg demands that Rabbis should pass recognized examination. His views are rejected, owing to protest of Orthodox party.
  8. Rabbinical Commission decides that Jews who had not been initiated into Abrahamic Covenant should not be entered into Jewish registers and that Jews might use Russian equivalents to their first names. Their first resolution evokes great displeasure among intellectuals, while second decision receives hearty approval of all circles. Kertch police announce their intention to institute proceedings against leaders of Jewish community for using Russian first names.
  8. Dr. J. B. Sapir, member of Zionist Actions Committee, arrested at Odessa for making collection for National Fund.
  8. Meeting of Kieff Jews presided over by M. Brodsky. Decide to establish judicial vigilance committee in connection with impending wholesale expulsions. Committee empowered to assist those Jews under orders to leave Kieff by April 15. Wealthy and privileged Jews of city undertake not to visit any summer resorts until recent order prohibiting poor Jews from staying there is withdrawn. Their resolution creates great sensation among peasants, who wire immediately to Ministry, predicting their ruin if restriction is not recalled. Kieff police carry out successful night search for Jews, resulting in arrest and expulsion of eighty.
  10. Reported that Kieff Guild of Merchants telegraph to M. Stolypin and M. Kokovtsoff, Min-

- ister of Finance, urging that decree regarding expulsion of Jews should not be carried out. Some 2700 Jews are involved.
12. Report that police of Smolensk attack Jews without permits of residence. Fifty arrested and expelled.
  14. Deputation from principal commercial and industrial associations in Russia waits upon M. Stolypin and explains prejudice which might be caused by restriction of number of Jewish pupils in commercial schools to 15 per cent. Points out that these schools are largely maintained by Jewish subscriptions. M. Stolypin promises question shall be carefully considered.
  15. General Dumbadze, Prefect of Yalta, addresses "Real Russians" and states, "I wanted to clear Yalta of Jews, but was disturbed in my work; I advise you to get rid of them yourselves. Refuse to let your houses and shops to them, even if they offer to pay double, and they will all disappear."
  15. M. Markoff proposes Jews should not be admitted to schools for military medical assistants, and all converted Jews should share fate of Jews in Medical Academy. Makes severe attack on *Shulchan Aruch*, which, he states, teaches Jews not to cure Christians, unless compelled to do so. Jewish deputies deny statement. In view of attack in Duma on *Shulchan Aruch*, and criticism of Talmud at Nobility Conference, the Rabbinical Conference unofficially adopts protest against anti-Semitic accusations. Government representative prohibits Assembly to issue official reply to "Real Russians."
  15. Jews found trading in Polish villages expelled. Twenty-two artisans and families expelled from St. Petersburg, others from Charkoff. Jewish merchants of Second Guild allowed to reside outside Pale for three months during year, fined at Saratov for staying there. Rabbi of Nei-Bosan (near Tchernigoff) exiled in spite of petitions of local population, including Cossacks, on his behalf. Search for Jewish employés in shops carried out at Kieff, where 70, including 33 women, are arrested. Jews

who left city before August 1, 1906, to serve term in army, not allowed to return. Russian merchants and landlords appeal to Mayor to request Governor-General to cancel impending wholesale expulsion of Kieff Jews. Mayor refers matter to his Council. Local "Real Russians" encouraged by anti-Jewish measures arm band of 10 members and despatch them to Nikolsk suburb to "shoot Jews." Jewish Duma deputies besieged by individual petitions in connection with expulsions of Jews. Ministry of Interior addresses urgent circular to Senate, requesting it to decide question submitted last year, regarding residence of Jews in summer resorts. Report of Ministry unfavorable to Jews, but Senate inclined to undo work of authorities and grant Jews privilege of spending summer in country places, in view of numerous petitions of Russian house-owners. M. Stolypin's representative closes proceedings, with request to be permitted to draw up another report on subject.

15. Duma adopts resolution not to admit Jews to Military Medical Academy, by vote of 144 to 116. Admission always restricted, only two Jews at present in institution.
15. *Russkoe Znamya* complains that M. Stolypin is assisting Jews in establishing Jewish settlement at Berditcheff, and "Real Russians" threaten M. Charusin (official who opened Rabbinical Conference) with death.
15. General Tolmatcheff prohibits Odessa Jews from requesting Rabbinical Conference to create facilities for observance of Saturday as day of rest.
15. Ritual murder accusation revived at Konska Volja (Lublin) and Rossein (near Kovno). Authorities prevent pogroms.
22. Polish Progressive Party issues series of recommendations to Jews as to course they should pursue, in order to gain sympathy of Poles and complete religious freedom. The Jews, they say, must not claim to be a nation; must assimilate with Poles and adopt culture and language of Poles. A few prominent Jewish groups reply that Jews need full emancipation,

- their language is dear to them, and that only when allowed to regain national consciousness will they become good friends of Poles.
22. Letters from Kieff state that anti-Semitic riots are continuous. Jews driven like sheep to border. Forty families driven out of Ekaterinoslav without household possessions or clothing.
22. Band of robbers at Kieff utilize situation created by searches for Jews. Dressed as police officials they arrest Jews, allowing victims in each case to escape on payment of large sums of money. Authorities immediately issue order warning Jews to demand legal proof as to identity of officials approaching them with regard to residence in Kieff. Searches for Jews carried out at Smolensk; 50 young Jews and Jewesses expelled in last few weeks. Prefect again withdraws from Jewish dentists right to practice there. Several artisans expelled from Ekaterinburg. Police commissioner, St. Petersburg, arrested for permitting Jewish female student to remain in capital. Peasants in Ackerman district definitely refuse to comply with request of local police official to sign petitions in favor of exiling Jews from villages, and documents prepared by anti-Semites are signed by few hooligans only. Potchayeff "Real Russians" issue secret document requesting branches to send telegrams to Czar, praying His Majesty to expel all Jews from villages. Twenty-two Jewish families receive orders to leave Turbov (near Berditcheff).
22. Russian Rabbinical Conference threatened with being dispersed by M. Stolypin, if they venture to protest officially against M. Markoff's allegations. Scheme for organization of community approved by conference. Decided that Korobka (meat tax) should remain intact, but that Jewish doctors and chemists should no longer be exempt from it. In order to remove certain anomalies, resolve to place the Korobka in hands of proposed communal organizations. Conference expresses itself against establishment of theological college in Russia. Number of Warsaw communal workers take matters



into their own hands and establish organization with object of opening Rabbinical Seminary, where students would be prepared for Rabbinical diploma and instructed in economics and other subjects embodied in curriculum of secondary commercial school. With regard to Poland, conference declines to hand over to Rabbis supreme control of *Che-dorim* and choice of candidates for communal councils, while it admits to synagogue elections all members who pay lowest annual rate of three roubles. Latter decision is great triumph for poorer Jews, who hitherto had no voice in management of their places of worship. Agrees with regard to Commission and Conference to recommend to Government that former should be convened once every three years, and that it should consist of 11 elected representatives, and also that conferences should be convoked in future, too, to regulate Jewish communal life.

22. Selma Kurz, Austrian prima donna, who accepted engagement for four evening performances in St. Petersburg, refused permission to enter Russia on account of her faith.
22. "Real Russians" force discussion in Duma, on question of appointment of Jewish judges; during second reading of Judicial Reform measure, M. Markoff again attacks Talmud, and ends by saying that Jews as criminals cannot sit in judgment of anybody. House is reminded by M. Karavloff that lawgiver of Christians was himself Jew, and M. Markoff's proposal that bill should contain definite clause forbidding Jews to act as justices of peace, lost by 165 votes to 134.
22. Important Conference convened, St. Petersburg, by Jewish Education Society. Question of superiority of Russian language over Yiddish among Jews results in decision in favor of former by majority of 24 to 3. Delegates express desire that provincial branches of society should make themselves responsible for education of Jews in their districts, and should pay special attention to its elementary stage. Opinion prevails that Korobka funds should

- be utilized for that purpose. Delegates resent difficulties put in way of Jewish Colonization Association in making grants to Jewish schools. Point out that no less than 5000 roubles spent annually in obtaining grants from Association in Paris. Conference called on to discuss scheme for creation of Jewish schools, where children from ages of six to eleven or twelve should receive instruction in Hebrew religion, Russian, and other up-to-date subjects, special attention being paid to physical exercise. Scheme provides for free education in case of deserving poor. Committee, bearing name of Baron Horace de Günzburg, formed at St. Petersburg with object of effecting establishment of training college for Jewish teachers. Promoters of scheme have already 100,000 roubles for purpose.
22. District Assizes, Odessa, acquit M. Brodsky (former deputy) of charge of using name of "Arkadi," instead of "Aaron." Officials propose, however, to appeal against verdict to ask Senate to reinstate Brodsky; fine of hundred roubles imposed at first trial. Court also declines to close Jewish Farm at request of Municipality.
  22. Duma rejects at secret meeting "Real Russian" proposal to exclude Jews from Army. M. Friedman is principal speaker on behalf of Jews.
  23. Government order for wholesale expulsion of Jews residing illegally in Kieff and elsewhere outside Pale, to have taken effect April 28, suspended by Stolypin to permit further examination of matter. Local commissions formed to revise lists of those marked for expulsion with result that large proportion may remain where they now reside.
  26. *Retch* reports that Government withdraws notice of expulsion of majority of 657 families of Kieff who were notified some time ago that they were to leave at end of month.
  27. Governor-General receives protocol from Senate, regarding *Shechitah* in Finland. Senate states by a protocol that majority of Senators are opposed to granting request of Jews to allow *Shechitah*.

28. "Black Hundreds" issue circular to all towns of Wilna Gubernia in which they ask peasants to send despatches to Czar and to Duma, with request to expel Jews from towns.
28. Twenty-two Jewish families expelled from Turbov, Berditcheff, by order of Governor.
29. Authorities of Astrakhan prohibit Jews from Pale to enter local fish trade. Two Jewish families expelled from Grabovka (near Zhitomir). Senate decides that Jewish soldiers who participated in late war may reside outside Pale, except in districts where special restrictions are in force against Jews. Ministry of Interior issues circular explaining only merchants of First Guild, who paid their fees for 10 years in Pale, may reside outside Pale. Examination by St. Petersburg authorities, according to police, reveals fact that too many Jews reside there who make use of their trade to remain in capital. New law to be promulgated with view to remove these facilities. Deputation of Don Cossacks complain to M. Stolypin, that local chief is advising them to petition Government to exile Jews, promising them the confiscated possessions for their efforts. Novo-Roseisk "Real Russians" wire to Czar imploring him to expel Jews from city on account of their revolutionary activity. Petition received from Kieff against permitting Jews to reside in summer resorts, signed by railway officials, interested in rent of houses in country places being kept low. M. Homiakoff and Baron Meyendorff (ex-President and ex-Vice-President of Duma) are among signatories to bill for abolition of Pale.
29. "Real Russians" announce in reply to bill for abolition of Pale, they will introduce measure into Duma, to exclude Jews from all schools, professions, army, and guilds, and prohibit them from editing papers and owning houses and factories. Certain privileges provided in measure for Jewish converts.
29. Russian Rabbinical Conference decides against conversion of minors without permission of parents or guardians, and in favor of permitting Melammedim to teach Russian in *Chedo-*

*rim.* Wish expressed that orthodox priests should abstain from attempting conversion of married Jews or Jewesses. Government prohibits conference from dealing with proposal of committee to petition Ministry to release Jewish students and pupils in all schools from writing lessons on Saturdays. Resolution regarding abolishing of candle tax and asking Ministry to defray cost of maintenance of Jewish schools allowed to stand over, as delegates recognize afterward that their decision would only endanger position of institutions, and fail to elicit support of Government. Conference evolves scheme for establishing recognized communities consisting of all Jewish inhabitants of town, and governed by elected councils and executives, with power to own property. Conference decides against Crown Rabbis and in favor of recognizing orthodox spiritual chiefs, who are to acquire knowledge of Russian; regulates registration of children not initiated in Abrahamic Covenant; alters the oath; places meat tax in communal hands; resolves in favor of allowing Jews to use Russian first names; solves problem relating to Jewish-Karaite marriages; admits poor Polish Jews to communal administration; and requests convocation of Commission every three years.

29. MM. Friedman and Roditcheff endeavor to persuade Duma to reject clause of Building Bill, granting permission to build houses only to those who have right to possess land in that particular place. They show how harmful measure would prove to several districts and how growth of latter would be affected by anti-Jewish restriction. Similar restrictions at present prevail. In many towns city boundary is in middle of town, and as Jews are not allowed to build houses outside city, they are prevented from extending town. First vote favorable, but at recount amendment of M. Friedman rejected by 113 votes to 112. Several deputies afterward state they did not know what question was before them when they divided second time.

## MAY

29. A few hundred Jewish families from Vinitza, Novoconstantinoff and Szmerinka leave Russia for Mesopotamia and Syria. Several Bobruisk Jews emigrate to Palestine. Increased emigration to America noticeable throughout Russia.
1. Russian Government gives orders that Bokhara Jews in Turkestan should remain undisturbed, and also be permitted to reside in Samara and Khakara, Marghellan, and Luna.
6. Reported at Kieff that Rabbi Aronson, who went to St. Petersburg on behalf of community, was given to understand that expulsions had only been postponed for year, and that Jews are expected to leave quietly during next twelve months.
6. Right of residence in Moscow of three Jewish children questioned. Parents permitted to reside in ancient capital. Prefect argues that nevertheless children have to leave. Senate decides to permit children to remain in Moscow pending complete solution of case, and examination of reasons prompting Ministry to exile them.
6. Jews arrested in large numbers at Lodz, Wilna, and Warsaw for political offences. In Lodz Jews detained number one hundred. In Polish capital Jew imprisoned for keeping National Fund stamps in house. Several Jewish societies closed on ground of M. Stolypin's circular advising authorities to hinder development of national associations. Minsk Branch of Education Society meets with same fate, owing to objection of Governor to frequent use of Yiddish at meetings. At Bobruisk, Chief of Police demands translation of all Jewish songs on program of concert.
6. Russian Government permits Karaites to hold conference at Eupatoria, in order to discuss extension of their civil rights.
6. Position of Jews at Smolensk grows worse. Anti-Semites, aided by authorities, practically succeed in organizing general boycott of Jewish goods, which, in addition to numerous expulsions, plunges local community in despair. Indications point to conversion of Smolensk into another Kieff or Odessa.

13. Reported that Kieff police discover 300 Jews at Dimievka (suburb of Kieff) were under orders to leave before spring. Expulsion may be expected.
13. Baron Günzburg announces gift, left in will of his father, to city of Kieff, of statue of Czar Alexander II (work of Antokolsky).
15. Commission appointed April 23 to inquire into question of expulsion of Jews residing illegally in Kieff and elsewhere outside Pale, finishes its labors. One thousand one hundred and fifty cases investigated.
15. Premier Stolypin postpones expulsion of Jews of Kieff until June 14.
18. Reported 228 Jewish families receive orders to leave Dimievka, suburb of Kieff. Forty Jewish families in Tashkend have already left city.
19. Reported, in accordance with decision of Russian Council of Ministers, order limiting Jewish attendance in commercial schools of empire to 15 per cent, suspended for present. Hereafter Jews will be admitted up to 45 per cent of total attendance.
20. St. Petersburg triennial Medical Congress, named after famous founder Pirogoff, utilizes one hundredth anniversary of his birth for pro-Jewish demonstration. Deputy Shingareff, in narrating life of Pirogoff, speaks of his love for "the most oppressed nation" and his efforts to spread education among Jews are eulogized as protest against present anti-Jewish policy.
20. Professor Lokot, recent convert to reaction and anti-Semitism from Labor ranks, at St. Petersburg Congress of literary lights of Russia, attempts to demonstrate to delegates necessity of resisting spread of Jewish influence by severe legislation. Only two support him. Rest attack him with great vigor.
20. Conference of Loan and Credit Societies, Kovno, contrary to expectations of anti-Semites, reveal fact that Jewish organizations are better managed and on a firmer footing than Russian associations.
20. Esperanto Congress at St. Petersburg, consisting of 700 delegates, welcomes Jewish founder of movement, Dr. Zamenhof.

20. Commission of Inquiry into rights of residence of Kieff Jews decides to allow only 10 per cent of 2500 families to remain in holy city. Rest ordered to leave during May.
20. Reports from Oofa, Tomsk, Tchita, Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk and Omsk tell of numerous expulsions of Jewish artisans, dentists, teachers, doctors and lawyers. In Oofa constables made responsible to superiors for illegal residence of Jews. At Smolensk hospitals issue written promises they will not attend to Jews not having right of residence in city. Viceroy again raises question of residence of ailing Jews in local spas in Caucasus, during coming season. Viceroy requests Government to grant Jews same concessions this year as last, more especially as local inhabitants are likely to lose considerably if Jews are excluded.
20. Duma reopens.
20. Reported by *Jewish Daily News* of New York that M. Friedman, Jewish Deputy of Duma, calls upon M. Stolypin for purpose of asking him to postpone expulsions of Jews from number of cities. Prime Minister declines to give any promise. Reported that M. Friedman will soon introduce bill to abolish Pale of Settlement. He has received 88 endorsements of fellow-members and expects bill to pass.
21. *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden* receives despatch from Kieff as follows: "Expulsion of Jewish families carried out in cruellest manner. Respectable Jewish citizens corralled within police cordons and led in groups to Police Headquarters. Even in most favorable cases maximum of two days is allowed for leaving city." Despatch received from Moscow states: "Many expulsions of Jews occurring. Even children two years old expelled in cases where fathers are commercial travellers without permanent homes, although mothers are not molested, exemption not being extended to their children. Parents therefore obliged to choose between losing their children and abandoning their homes." In some cases permits granted to allow dispossessed time to settle their affairs, but order clearly given that all

- Jews in illegal residence in Kieff must leave city by June 14. Same procedure contemplated for Moscow. According to cablegram to New York *Times*, instructions given to reduce number of Jewish residents in ancient capital at all costs. Local authorities engaged in giving notice to Moscow Jews whose expulsion is necessary for reduction of Jewish population.
21. Reported that edict against Jews in Russia will be enforced. Many families banished. Efforts made to secure extension of time beyond one month successful.
  22. Important decision of Senate affecting Jewish question published, in which ruling is made that women's higher educational courses established in many cities are classified with university courses, and that privilege of residence outside Pale is extended to such students on same basis as to university graduates.
  22. Police of Tula commence to strictly examine permits of residence of Jews. Many receive orders to leave.
  25. Official publication of list of 191 Jewish merchants of First Guild whose families are legally entitled to live in Moscow. Other Jewish residents allowed, in same announcement, one month to produce proofs of right to remain outside Pale.
  26. Expulsion of Jews from Kieff begins. Total departures 300 proscribed families, belonging to poorest class.
  27. Governor of Minsk institutes legal proceedings against several notable Jews for using Russian first names. Odessa Public Prosecutor appeals to Senate against verdict of local Assizes, acquitting M. Brodsky for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron."
  27. Jewish population threatened with serious blow by Russian Sunday Closing Bill. Duma adopts proposal of Right that Sundays, New Year's Day, two days of Easter, two days of Christmas, and 19th of February (day of liberation of peasants from serfdom) be declared compulsory holidays throughout the Empire.
  27. Town Zambrov (Poland) destroyed by great fire, impoverishing over 700 Jewish families.



Losses amount to 500,000 roubles. Fire at Ostrovzi (Radom) destroys several Jewish houses resulting in loss of 100,000 roubles.

27. Kovno Committee of Communal Workers authorize Deputy Friedman to introduce bill for abolition of Pale into Duma before end of present session. Measure bears 83 signatures of various deputies. Deputy Freedman informed of exile of eight Jewish families from Lesnizkovo (Ekaterinoslav). Forty Jewish families ordered to leave Tashkend in course of three days. Authorities compelling all housekeepers in summer resorts not to let their houses to Jews without special permission, even if they possess right to reside in villages.
  27. Order issued expelling large number of Jews from Kursk, Tula, Tamboff, Charkoff and Ekaterinoslav. Numbers to be expelled in each place vary from five to five hundred. M. Friedman, Jewish member of Duma, telegraphed to, to secure suspension of order, or a delay. Request transmitted to Premier Stolypin, who says he cannot interfere. He advises appealing to Senate in individual cases where doubt exists regarding legality of expulsion, particularly in distressing cases.
  28. One thousand and two Jewish families, Kieff, receive official notification that they must leave city. Additional 193 families living in suburbs are subject to deportation before June 18 unless they produce proofs of right of residence.
- JUNE
3. Jews of Kursk, Tula, Charkoff, Tamboff, Ekaterinoslav, and Toropza despatch urgent appeals to M. Friedman to use his influence on Ministry with regard to numerous expulsions from those districts. Ministry declines to consider M. Friedman's representations. Deputations arrive in capital from affected communities with definite proof that local police expel even artisans who honestly attend to their work, and children of recruits of Nicholas I.
  3. Government inquires into cases of Jews engaged in drug business, suspecting their using that

- privileged employment to avoid expulsion to Pale. Stores required to reduce number of clerks.
3. Jews excluded from Zemstvos by Duma. Deputy Tchehidze in Duma comments severely on grave injustice inflicted on Jews and draws attention to growth of anti-Semitism at headquarters. M. Roditcheff and M. Shingareff also condemn measure as anti-Semitic. M. Markoff, on other hand, thinks time has arrived for disfranchisement of Jews in parliamentary elections. Anti-Semite Shulgin admits position of Jews to be pitiful. "Each triumph of theirs, each new business opened and new house built only excites our attention and results in a pogrom movement. Therefore in interests of Jews themselves their chances of success should be limited." M. Friedman delivers powerful speech, making strong impression in house. He questions, "If you have decided to exclude us from Zemstvos, why do you impose new tax on us for keeping up these institutions?" M. Stolypin, who took part in debate, justifies his measure, basing arguments once more on revolutionary activity of non-Russian elements. Octobrists support policy of Premier, and vote for bill, carried at second reading by majority of 195 votes to 141.
  3. Jewish population of Dvinsk in state of panic owing to numerous fires in city. About 130 Jewish houses and several factories destroyed. Losses amount to million roubles. Large portions of Dalhinovo (Wilna), Teiraspol (Siedlece), and Mintavito (Suwalk) destroyed by fire.
  3. Russian Senate discusses question of allowing Jews to reside in summer resorts. Majority of members in favor of permitting Jews to stay in villages for summer months. M. Stolypin permits authorities to sanction residence of Jews in summer resorts only in individual cases, when applications are accompanied by medical certificates.
  3. Duma completes reactionary work with reference to Sunday Closing Bill, by entrusting administration of measure to committees, con-

sisting of Russians only, two-thirds of members of which belong to orthodox church. News produces consternation among Russian Jews. Kovno Jews ask Deputy Friedman to use influence in Duma in order to insert clause in measure permitting fruit-sellers to trade on Sundays.

3. Imperial Musical Society expresses itself strongly against limiting entrance of Jews to the conservatories. With one exception, Jewish students at St. Petersburg Musical College win every medal offered by institution. Council of St. Petersburg Conservatoire decides to request Government to exempt famous violinist, M. Zimbalist, from military service.
3. Reported 200 Jews expelled from Kieff during past week. Governor permits 80 Dimievka Jews to remain there.
3. Government introduces into Duma new University Bill, one clause of which embodies existing restrictions against Jews in higher educational institutions. Temporary provisions against Jews will therefore be converted into permanent laws, breaking of which will be a serious offence. Duma Education Committee agrees in principle to M. Friedman's proposal to extend pension provisions to Jewish teachers.
3. Reported at Smolensk, hospitals required to issue notices that they will not attend to Jews not possessing "legal" right of residence.
3. Authorities in Poland fail to prevent Jews from paying tribute to deceased authoress, Elise Orczeszko. Memorial services held in several synagogues. Important communities of Poland and western provinces send delegations and wreaths to funeral, and form part of procession. Jewish shops closed during funeral.
4. Jews, unable to establish legal right of residence outside Pale, driven back. Russian Government pursues close inquiry regarding those engaged in drug business.
4. Prefecture of police, Moscow, informs organizers of Pharmaceutical Congress, to be held there, that Hebrew delegates, who are pharmaceutical

- assistants, will not be permitted to enter the city.
4. Reported expulsions of Jews from Russia increase daily. Up to date more than 30,000 Jews expelled, in most cases without notice, from forbidden territory; not less than 7000 of these resided in Kieff. Many emigrants proceed to United States, Canada, and Argentine Republic; many, under guidance of Rabbis, turn to Turkey, where arrangements are made to establish colonies.
  6. Reported 1421 persons expelled from Kieff, up to and including yesterday.
  - 6-10. One hundred and eighty-five persons expelled from Kieff.
  8. Reported at St. Petersburg that Governor of Smolensk employs secret police throughout Province to trace Jews illegally residing there since May 30. Secret police and mounted gendarmes make house to house search at Polchinok, settlement of 200 houses on Riga-Orloff Railway. Ten Jews arrested and deported. Sixty caught in wood, in hiding.
  10. Twenty Jewish families ordered to leave Lisichansk, in coal region. Petition in their behalf sent to Premier Stolypin, signed by their neighbors.
  10. Large number of arrests occur in Lodz, resulting from house searches by police. About 100 persons taken in charge, most being teachers, lawyers and commercial travellers. Two Jewish societies, "The Harp" and "The Brotherly Love," suppressed. "Union of Jewish Textile Workers" disbanded.
  10. Situation in Kieff grows worse. Large numbers of Jews, whose cases were not put before commission, discovered by police during night searches, and summarily dealt with. Expulsions assuming larger proportions than originally expected. Second deputation of local community goes to capital to plead for expelled brethren, but in most cases delegates refused interview. M. Brodsky sends telegram to Czar congratulating him on his birthday and appealing to his clemency to allow expelled Jews to remain in Kieff. Influx of expelled Jews

into near-by towns brings with it heavy rise in rent. Poor communities confronted with large numbers of unemployed Jews, thrown on their hands. Mounted patrols of police and gendarmes posted on all roads leading to Kieff summer resorts with instructions to prevent any Jews from entering them without permit from Governor.

10. M. Friedman gives notice of his desire to propose amendment to Sunday Closing Bill, granting Jews and Mohammedans right to rest on Saturdays and Fridays (respectively) instead of Sundays. The Mussulmans have introduced amendment providing for their own needs only.
10. Jews of Pjatigorsk inform M. Friedman of necessity of defining attitude of Government towards visits of ailing Jews to Caucasus. Local authorities expel large number of Jews, arriving recently, and refuse to extend to present season permission granted by Czar last year to remain two months. Bill introduced by Octobrists last year, authorizing all ailing Jews to live in Caucasus, has made no progress since then. Siberian gendarmes instructed to search all trains for Jewish passengers, and return them to Pale, unless possessing necessary documents. Thorough revision made at Zarizin with reference to right of residence of local Jews, and 50 of latter ordered to leave town with their families. Police commissioner of Ekaterinoslav dismissed for lenient attitude to Jew.
10. Unfavorable comments in foreign press about expulsions, and arrival of American correspondents to inspect situation at Kieff, open eyes of Russian Government to seriousness of its policy. Semi-official *Rossia*, in article inspired by Premier, expresses disappointment at new outburst in press against expulsion of Jews from various parts of Empire. "We proceed according to the law," is excuse offered by *Rossia* for wholesale expulsions.
10. M. Karavloff makes bitter attack on Government for excluding Jews from new institutions, when discussing each article of Zemstvo Bill. "The restriction," he said, "is a blot on Chris-

tianity; 2,000,000 Jews are deprived of benefits of the measure and are asked to raise a sixth of money, necessary to carry out scheme. Spain, Venice, and Genoa were all at one time very prosperous states, but thought well to get rid of Jews, and, as result of anti-Semitic policy, lost their power." After speech, majority closes discussion of clause dealing with Jewish disabilities, and disposes of it in less than half hour, in accordance with wishes of anti-Semites. Not even M. Friedman is given another chance to criticise the article.

10. Delegates of Toropza, Jewish exiles, produce at St. Petersburg proof that they settled in town 50 years ago, and that M. Plehve recognized their right to live there. Police offer no reason for expulsion, except alleged injury Jews were doing to native local population. Peasants of Toropza sign statement that presence of Jews in town is highly beneficial, and documents, despatched by police to St. Petersburg, illustrating harmful influence of Jews, are signed by people unknown to any except to police.
10. Officially announced that Ministry decides to offer passport facilities to those emigrants only who travel on Russian ships.
10. Czar, in accordance with recommendation of Viceroy of Caucasus, permits all ailing Jews to live in local spas for two months. This time, special commission will be empowered to judge whether Jews are in need of the cure, and certificates of ordinary medical authorities will not be taken into account.
10. *Russkoe Znamya* publishes daily accusations against Jews that they steal Russian children in various parts of country, giving details how Jews performed such deeds in Cherson and Vetka and how two Jewish families in Smolensk inflicted wounds on a Russian baby.
11. Forty-five Jewish families expelled from Kieff.
12. *Retch* reports 6000 Jews expelled from Kieff. Many wandering, homeless and destitute, on outskirts of city.
- 12-13. Ninety-six Jews expelled from Kieff.

13. Jewish girl, in grief over her expulsion from Kieff, kills herself.
14. Nineteen Jews expelled from Kieff.
14. Bill providing for abolition of Jewish Pale introduced in Duma, in December, has no chance of enactment. It is signed by 165 members out of total of 440.
15. Reported from St. Petersburg that Senate orders expulsion of Jewish children from Moscow to be suspended until decision has been handed down interpreting law with reference to children. Official statement by Premier Stolypin makes special reference to expulsion of school children from Moscow, explaining that professional women enjoying right of residence outside Pale may not confer privilege upon their children; as a consequence many children separated from their parents.
15. One hundred and five persons expelled from Kieff.
15. Kieff authorities ordered by central government to proceed slowly in matter of Jewish expulsions. Instructions mean that Kieff authorities shall not resort to deportation by "etappe."
16. Russian Senate orders repeal of ministerial circular, July 23, 1909, providing for expulsion of Jewish pharmacists, Moscow.
17. Governor of Smolensk makes inquiry as to reasons that local Zemstvo employs so many Jews. He is told that, since their employment, frauds, drink and corruption in hospitals ceased.
17. Fifty Jewish families expelled from Libau, and thirty-seven families from St. Petersburg. All Jews who went to Darnitza (Tchernigoff) for summer, ordered to leave in course of four days. Expulsion orders served on Jewish residents in villages, in province of Ekaterinoslav. Governor-General of Irkutsk forbids Jews to stay at Lake Shiro spas, in province of Eniseisk.
17. Reported that emigration movement from Kieff is largest known since 1882. Many Jews obliged to leave on account of severe financial crisis created by expulsion of heads of several business houses.

17. Kieff "Black Hundreds" post large gangs at piers in Slobodka, where expelled Jews continually land, with instructions to attack them. Several Jews cruelly beaten in presence of police, who do not interfere. Russian trying to interfere on behalf of Jews also assaulted.
17. Duma Committee arrives at new decision concerning new Zemstvos and Jews. In western provinces Jews will be deprived of privilege of serving in local government institutions as doctors, apothecaries, medical assistants, and even clerks, as heretofore. Contention of a few deputies that it would be hard to find better medical authorities than Jews, ignored. Freedom of Conscience Manifesto becomes dead letter through latest circulars of Ministry and decision of Parliamentary Committee. Former prohibits all conferences likely to strengthen one particular non-orthodox sect, and latter deprives all Christians of right to adopt non-Christian religion. Converted Jews, therefore, will be again unable to return to their old faith.
17. New Minister of Commerce in new circular to authorities of technical high schools determines that percentage of Jews should be reckoned in accordance with total number of students in institution, and not with respect to newly-admitted ones. As institutions accepted large number of Jews during liberal epoch, no Jews will be received this year. At Kieff, heads of commercial schools still admit Jews in very limited numbers, according to old circular. Special entrance fees exacted from Jews. Several, rejected, commit suicide in despair. M. Friedman's proposal to remove restrictions against Jewesses in reorganized Grodno School for Midwives, rejected by Duma Committee. Staff of St. Petersburg female gymnasium severely reprimanded for expressing sympathy with teacher dismissed for his adherence to Jewish religion. Doctor Bendersky's School for Midwives, Kieff, closed at instigation of "Real Russians."
17. Fire destroys two hundred Jewish houses and four synagogues at Borisoff (Minsk). Hundreds of Jewish families destitute. Several



- persons perish. Second fire breaks out at Bori-soff, destroying 250 houses. Large portion of Ivangrod, Iren (Lublin) and Belobrezeg (Radom) destroyed by fire. In Belobrezeg four persons burnt to death. Severe storm causes heavy floods and serious fire at Wilna.
17. Judicial authorities of Tchernigoff discover that they had wrongfully sentenced a Jew, Glusker, to death, a few months ago. Real authors of crime now discovered, and members of court-martial acknowledge their error. M. Miliukoff brings case to notice of Duma, demanding abolition of capital punishment and extraordinary trials in Russia.
  17. Senate acquits M. Brodsky, accused by General Tolmatcheff for using name of "Arkadi" instead of "Aaron."
  17. Warsaw authorities prohibit all Jews from entering Central Park. Hitherto order held good only in case of Jews dressed, according to Eastern style, in long coats. Community despatches strong protest against new restriction.
  17. Ekaterinoslav Zemstvo experiences great difficulty in obtaining sufficient number of doctors during cholera epidemic. When a member suggests that Jewish medical men should be invited to co-operate, Chairman replies that such a course would cause him "considerable pain."
  18. One hundred and ninety-four Jews detained under arrest, Kieff, pending investigation into their rights of residence.
  21. Orders issued by Governor expelling 139 Jews from Solomenka and 173 from Demievka who take refuge there after leaving Kieff. Organized search for Jews resumed in Dukhovsh-tchina district. Fourteen taken there under arrest after raid of neighborhood of Yartsevo station, on Moscow-Brest Railroad. Extensive house-to-house search in progress at other points.
  22. Sixteen Jews expelled from Kieff, twelve from Solomenka, and eight from Demievka.
  - 23-25. Forty-six Jews expelled from Kieff, thirty-seven from Solomenka, and thirty-seven from Demievka.

24. Opposition makes final attempt to persuade Government to admit Jews to new Zemstvos, upon third reading of Zemstvo bill. M. Gulkin, peasant deputy, makes speech, vehemently attacking Government for un-Christian and illiberal proposal to impose taxes on Jews for administration of an act of whose benefits they will be deprived, while priests are admitted to Zemstvo and freed from all taxes. M. Friedman, M. Shingareff, and M. Kuznezoff support M. Gulkin in attack on Government. M. Roditcheff delivers speech of the day. Bill carried by Duma, anti-Jewish restrictions being retained. New proposal of Committee not to admit Jews to salaried posts in Zemstvo institutions in western provinces, lost. Opposition makes great attempt to defeat motion. M. Shingareff argues it is impossible to restrict Jews any further, unless "Black Hundreds" wish to propose some day to execute them all. "Suggestion not to accept services of Jewish doctors in hospitals," he said, "is contrary to wishes of people, who respect Jewish medical authorities." M. Miliukoff causes heated dispute by asking President to call M. Markoff to order for referring to Jews as nation of criminals. M. Shidlovsky refuses to comply with request. M. Tchelnokoff complains "that the Right are trying to extend their anti-Semitism to beds of ailing peasants." When the Octobrist, M. Amosenok, states there is no necessity to place restriction on statute-book, as composition of new Zemstvos was sufficient guarantee that Jews would not receive any posts in their institutions, the Chamber rejects anti-Semitic proposal by 156 votes to 107.
24. Great fire breaks out in Sokoloff (province of Siedlece), destroys 200 houses. Fires destroy large portions of Gluboki (Wilna), Demblin (Poland) and Vidz (Kovno).
26. Twenty-seven Jews expelled from Kieff, twenty-four from Solomenka, and seventeen from Demievka.
27. Ninety-five Jews expelled from Kieff, fifty-two from Solomenka, and fifty-one from Demievka.

28. Jews attacked by "Hooligans" in Simna and Suwalka Gubernias. Pogrom follows; number wounded, while heroically defending themselves.
  29. Six Jews expelled from Ekaterinoslav, despite orders of Czar to allow Jewish invalids to visit summer resorts.
  29. One hundred and fifty-eight Jews expelled from Kieff, sixty-one from Solomenka and seventy-seven from Demievka.
  30. One hundred and eighteen Jews expelled from Kieff, eighty-two from Solomenka, and sixty-eight from Demievka.
- (end). Government introduces Polish municipal bill in Duma. Measure restricts representation of Jews in municipalities to twenty per cent in towns where Jews form majority, and to five per cent in all other places. It prohibits Jews from becoming Mayors, Deputy-Mayors and Town Clerks, and provides that one Jew only be allowed to sit on Executive Councils. Duma endorses interpellation on illegalities of General Tolmatcheff during recent by-election at Odessa. M. Purishkevitch defends Prefect on ground that "in a town, where so many Jews and revolutionaries reside, police may disregard the laws." Notable employers and employés from Wilna protest against Sunday Closing Bill to Deputies Miliukoff, Tisenhaus, Gegetchkory, Friedman, and Niselovitch.
- (end). Mohileff (on Dnieper), six hundred houses destroyed by fire; second conflagration destroys another hundred houses. Local Jews form civil guard to patrol streets at night. At Svislotz (Grodno) four hundred houses burned and over one thousand families left without shelter. Large portions of Yastrozomb (Radom), Sumova (Lomza), Mezeritch (Siedlece), Bisnovitch (Podolia), and Derazchno (Zitomir) destroyed by fire. Russian "Black Hundreds" held responsible for fires.
- (end). Ministry of Interior permits Jewish Colonization Association to convene conference of its representatives at branches of Emigration Society, in order to consider work of district committees, best methods of providing emigrants with

- tickets and passports for abroad, schemes for medical assistance to emigrants and publication of pamphlets, containing information for people desiring to leave Russia. Conference to meet at Libau during summer. Permission to hold conference obtained in spite of opposition of Governor of Libau. Branch of Kieff Emigration Society opened at Warsaw.
- (end). All doctors of Choral Zemstvo resign their positions on account of ill-treatment of Jewish medical assistant.
- (end). Government awards orders to three Jewish military doctors at Slutzk for distinguished services.
- (end). Twenty Jewish families ordered to leave Helsingfors, although old residents of city. Prefect writes informing them that their impudence in trying to remain in Finland surpasses all limits, but they will no longer be tolerated. Governor refuses to receive deputation. Herr Jacobson, editor of Työ, and organizer of movement in favor of emancipation of Finnish Jews, arrested at Viborg, according to M. Stoly-pin's instructions.

## NECROLOGY

1909

- SEPTEMBER 24. Chayim Lieb Morkon, Maskil, Wilna, aged 61.
- DECEMBER 3. Jacob Poliakoff, councillor, communal worker, Biarritz, aged 77.

1910

- JANUARY 15. Zvi Hirsh Rabbinovitch, Rabbi, Kovno, aged 60.
21. Isaac Myer, Rabbi, Zicklin (near Warsaw).
- FEBRUARY 11. Moses Denishewsky, Rabbi, Talmudic scholar, Kovno, aged 84.
12. Lazarus Gordon, Rabbi, Telsh, aged 65.
15. Moses Loeb Lilienblum, author and poet, Odessa, aged 67.
25. Saul Paduo, Rabbi, Wilkomir, aged 90.
- MARCH 4. Abraham Bornstein, Rabbi, Sochatchover, aged 73.
- MAY 13. Rabbi Schneerson, Zadick of Lada, aged 82.
13. Alexander Passover, lawyer, St. Petersburg, aged 70.
- JUNE 24. Aaron Landa, Rabbi of Biala, Warsaw, aged 54.

## TURKEY AND PALESTINE

1909  
JULY

2. Chief Rabbi of Turkey, at request of M. Babkoff, a Russian journalist, who was ordered to leave Jerusalem after sojourn of three months, makes representations to the Government on subject of restriction on residence of foreign Jews in Jerusalem.
9. School at Jaffa taken over by Frankfort Educational Committee, opens under name of Hebrew Middle Grade School Tachkemoni.
9. Chief Rabbi of Turkey receives letter from Jewish community at Bassorah, complaining of hostile attitude of Mohammedans, and too frequent connivance of local authorities. Minister of Interior, at request of Chief Rabbi, opens inquiry into the matter.
9. Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, Turkey, visits Chief Rabbi, and expresses satisfaction of Government at support which Jews continue to give, and devotion shown, to new régime.
9. Sultan confers Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Medjidié on M. Haim Nahoum, Chief Rabbi.
9. Chief Rabbi addresses long memorandum to Prime Minister with reference to service of Jews in Turkish Army. Privileges desired are: exemption from service of Rabbis and Seminarists; appointment of Rabbi as Chaplain in every battalion where imams and priests act in that capacity; leave of absence for Jewish soldiers on Day of Atonement, New Year and Passover. In conformity with unanimous decision of committee appointed by Chief Rabbinate to study this question, M. Nahoum states question of provision of *Kosher* food will be waived, as obligations to fatherland precede other considerations.
16. Mohammedan watchman, at Mikve Israel Agricultural School, near Jaffa, traps Mohammedan thief on premises, and fatally shoots him. His friend attacks school and some of the pupils, wounded. Troop of soldiers from Jaffa disperse attacking party.

16. Agricultural School, Kiriath Sefer, near Lydda, founded by Herr Belkind, temporarily closed. It is to be reorganized and reopened under auspices of public Jewish bodies in Palestine and Germany.
  18. Emperor of Abyssinia confers Order of Solomon, Third Class, on Chief Rabbi of Turkey.
  18. Vitalis Effendi Stromza appointed President of Committee to effect reconciliation between races in Macedonia.
  27. Law passed by Turkish Parliament according to which Jewish societies have privilege of purchasing land in their own names.
  28. Sir Gerald Lowther, British Ambassador, Constantinople, visits Chief Rabbi.
  29. Laying of foundation stone of new Hebrew Gymnasium, Jaffa.
- AUGUST
11. Chief Rabbi of Adrianople compelled by Jews of Demotica to resign in consequence of inaction in not protesting against change of market day at Demotica, from Thursday to Saturday.
  11. Restrictionist legislation, proposed by Ferid Pasha, late Minister of Interior, rejected.
  13. Palestinian Government authorizes purchase by rich Jews of Moscow, of 10,000 dunams of land at 25 francs per dunam, between Ramleh and Rehoboth, to found new Jewish colony.
  13. Emanuel Carasso selected member of Turkish parliamentary commission to inquire into Adana disorders.
  16. Chief Rabbi of Turkey visits Minister of Public Instruction to inform him that very shortly a memorial will be presented by him to the Government asking for admission into high schools of the State of goodly number of Jews who hold scholarships, and for Government subventions to all Jewish schools in the Empire.
  26. Léonid Lam, composer, awarded medal of fine arts, by Sultan.
- SEPTEMBER
3. Signor Primo Levi appointed Italian Consul-General at Salonica.
  8. Vitalis Effendi Stroumza, appointed member and General Secretary of permanent commission formed at Ministry of Finances, Turkey, to superintend finances of Macedonia.

8. Jews in Aleppo telegraph to Chief Rabbi, requesting his intervention with the Government respecting taxes for exemption from military service, on account of their precarious financial condition. Chief Rabbi prevails on Minister of Finance to telegraph to authorities in Aleppo directing them to demand only 20 per cent of debts due from Jews, and to release from prison those arrested for non-payment.
  8. Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, informs Chief Rabbi that his protest against holding of Fair at Demotica on Saturdays, causing inability of attendance of Jews, is justified. Government therefore decides that in all cities where there are Jews fairs must not be held Saturday.
  13. 12,214 Jewish young men registered as recruits for Turkish Army.
  14. At request of Chief Rabbi, authorities take important steps to suppress White Slave Traffic.
  22. Jews forced to leave Yemen (Arabia) to avoid conversion to Mohammedanism.
  24. Meeting of Mizrachists, comprising all sections of Jews, held at Jerusalem, decide to found new colony on Jaffa Road.
  25. Turkish Government appoints Nissim Guso, Secretary of Finance.
  25. Four new Jewish schools open in Turkey.
  25. Minister of the Interior informs Chief Rabbi that proposal to abolish "Red Ticket" handed to foreigners landing in Palestine has been discussed by Council of Ministers, that not slightest objection has been raised, and that a definite and favorable settlement of the question will soon follow.
  30. Respective Chiefs of Sephardic and Ashkenazic Jews of Jerusalem pledge themselves to work hand in hand in interests of entire community, and found relief committee for benefit of Jewish families whose heads will be called to military service.
- OCTOBER
4. Turkish Government appoints Israel Effendi, Chief of Police.
  6. Turkish Minister of Education provides in next budget for subventions to Jewish schools.
  29. Chief Rabbi addresses Minister of Interior, demanding punishment of persons who lynched

Jewish pilgrim at Hebron, for approaching too close to tombs of patriarchs (Maarath Amah-péla), access to which is forbidden to Jews. Chief Rabbi asks for abolition of the order and Minister telegraphs to Governor of Jerusalem in this sense.

29. Minister of Interior sends telegram to Soubhy Bey, Governor of Jerusalem, instructing him to carry out as hitherto all regulations on immigration, now in force, until Chamber passes new laws affecting immigration into Palestine; thus retaining "Red Ticket."
29. Municipality of Jerusalem arranges for provision of water supply for that city.
31. Riza Tewfik receives Jewish deputation at Budapest, and speaks on Jewish immigration into Turkey, urging Jews to "do more and talk less." Value of Jew as counterweight to Greek influence emphasized.

## NOVEMBER

3. Ahmed Riza Bey, President Chamber of Deputies, visits Chief Rabbi to thank him in name of Parliament, for having attended reading of Imperial Firman, thus giving fresh proof of attachment of Jews to the Fatherland.
5. Minister of Interior asks Council of State to accelerate consideration of new law on immigration into Turkey.
5. Several hundred Jewish recruits present themselves for enrollment in Turkish Army.
16. Turkish Government favorably disposed to establishment of Jews in Mesopotamia.
16. Government publishes official notice informing all non-Mohammedans in Empire that by virtue of the law, associations are categorically prohibited from holding political meetings in churches and synagogues, which are intended exclusively for public worship.
19. Grand Vizier, at request of Chief Rabbi, asks Minister of War to appoint Jewish chaplains for battalions in which Jewish soldiers serve, to grant Jewish soldiers permission to observe high festivals, and to facilitate their being provided with *Kosher* food. Request made that teachers in all Jewish schools and students of Rabbinical Seminary should be exempt from military service.



25. Government resolves to grant special religious facilities to Jewish soldiers, except provision of *Kosher* food.
- DECEMBER 3. One hundred and fifty Jewish emigrants from Yemen arrive in Palestine; they are distributed among colonies of Rehoboth and Rishon-le-Zion.
14. Report in London paper states the Ica sent well-known Zionist, Dr. A. Nossig, to Constantinople in order to confer with Turkish Government on Jewish colonization. Dr. Nossig puts before Turkish Government plan to colonize Jews in Anatolia. Ministry promises to introduce bill into Parliament in that respect.
16. Imperial *iradé* confirms election of Rabbi Haim Bidjarano as Chief Rabbi of Adrianople.
16. New school for poor boys and girls established at Haidar Pasha.
16. Soubhy Bey, Governor of Jerusalem, tenders resignation; accepted by Government.
17. Grand Vizier expresses to Mr. Arthur E. Franklin the view that Government was not prepared to sanction entry into Palestine of Jews without means. It would favor those possessing capital or knowledge of a trade. Government is not impressed with agricultural possibilities of Palestine, but would be prepared to grant large tracts of land for colonization purposes in neighboring countries belonging to the Empire. He adds that the Government was fully alive to necessity of providing Jerusalem with an adequate water supply, and contemplates assigning certain revenues to Holy City and of raising loan for purpose.
25. Government promises financial assistance to *Alliance Israélite* toward establishment of technical school in Yemen.
- 1910  
JANUARY 17. Chief Rabbi Jacob Meïr, Salonica, Chief Rabbi of Turkey, and M. Issaharoff, Russian philanthropist, consult on measure for putting end to anarchy in Jerusalem community and of reconciling the Sephardim and Ashkenazim.
20. Emperor of Austria confers Commandership of Order of Francis Joseph on M. Emanuel Salem, lawyer, Salonica.

20. Local authorities decide to sell by auction part of property of Talmud Torah at Adrianople, for indebtedness. Chief Rabbi of Turkey notifies Minister of Finance, and points out to him that, according to Firman granted by former Sultans to Jews, all buildings used for public worship and for charitable and educational purposes were exempt from rates and taxes. Minister recognizes force of this and telegraphs to stop the sale. He promises also to send a circular letter to all the Provincial Governors calling attention to privileges of Jews in this respect.
  28. *Jeune Turc*, organ of Zionist Committee, Constantinople, announces that Talaat Bey will renew with new Grand Vizier, Haki Pasha, attempt to suppress "Red Ticket" for Jews landing in Palestine.
- FEBRUARY
3. Turkish Jews raise money for support of fleet, to compensate for lack of active service in manning it.
  3. Report that new land law is to be submitted to Chamber. Principal provision of new measure will be clause permitting ownership of land by corporations, only condition being societies must be registered as Turkish companies.
  4. General Jewish organization, through Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, submits memorial to Turkish Government for settlement of Jews in Turkey. Result of negotiations to be submitted to chief Jewish communities of Ottoman Empire.
  8. Rev. Haim Bidjarano installed Chief Rabbi of Adrianople.
  8. Prince Mirza Riza Khan, Persian Ambassador to Turkey, requests Chief Rabbi to examine question of divorce affecting a Persian Jew, and to state whether the application should be granted by the Ambassador. He also informs Chief Rabbi that whenever there are disputes between Persian Jews, they will be referred to him and his decision abided by.
  8. Minister of Justice and Public Worship writes to Chief Rabbi, informing him that Ottoman Government is negotiating with that of Persia for conclusion of treaty of commerce, and asking

- him whether he has any recommendations to make on subject of religious interests of Ottoman Jewish subjects in Persia.
11. Council of State approves statutes of essentially Jewish bank to be established in Salonica.
  17. Chief Rabbi, in interview with Minister of Interior, asks for support of Cabinet in inducing Parliament to pass bill confirming rights of Grand Rabbinate which has been accorded by former sovereigns.
  17. New epidemic of cerebral meningitis breaks out in Jerusalem. Mortality very high.
  18. Yom Tob Haman, lawyer, appointed Judge of Supreme Court of Jerusalem.
  22. Chief Rabbi visits Grand Vizier, Haki Pasha, and discusses relation of Turkish Jews to State and their organization. Government, believing regulation by legislative means would present difficulties, suggests leaving external question for present and dealing with internal problem by amendment of existing system, which could be introduced without reference to State authorities. Regarding communal tax, Chief Rabbi is referred to Armenian system, collection of communal fiscus with aid of the State.
  23. Reported that Chief Rabbi proposes to convene, in summer, conference of delegates of all Jewish communities of Empire to consider reform of Rabbinate, and scheme for organization of Jewish community. Provides for establishment of metropolitan as distinct from national consistory, latter to be elected by proportionate poll, which will adjust present unfair preponderance of the capital in Jewish affairs. There are to be no life appointments, but regular elections. All communal tax-payers will possess franchise.
  28. David Yellin, Rachmim Misrachi, and Joseph Eljascher elected members of Beladie (City Council) of Jerusalem.
- MARCH**
2. Large number of Jews recruited for Turkish Army.
  4. Society "Tikvat Zion" formed in Palestine to establish colony there for Roumanian Jews.

11. Turkish Minister of Interior informs Prefect of Constantinople and Judicial Authorities that Jewish cheese and wine merchants must pay *Kosher* meat tax, same as butchers, and in event of non-payment they will be summoned before courts.
  11. Isaac Florentin, Elie Benonsiglio and Sabetai Abravanel elected to Council in Salonica.
  11. New Chief Rabbi of Adrianople establishes cordial relations with Armenian Patriarch.
  14. Two Jews are appointed judges in Courts of First Resort in Beyrout and Jerusalem.
  18. Turkish Minister of Education advocates adoption of Hebrew as national language of Turkish Jews.
  18. Jewish National Fund grants local building society loan of 50,000 francs for new colony to be established near Haifa and called "Herzeliyah."
  25. Of 1908 Jews enrolled at Salonica, 1719 entered for active service; remaining 189 placed in reserves. Each soldier receives five piastres on his departure; Jewish recruits present this gift to Navy Fund.
  25. Chief Rabbi, Salonica, protests that, despite assurances to contrary, during his absence Jewish recruits were enrolled in Turkish Army on a Saturday. Minister of Interior, Constantinople, telegraphs to Governor-General, instructing him to inform all whom it may concern that act complained of must not be repeated, and to see that justice should be done to all citizens, irrespective of race or religion.
- APRIL
8. Large mercantile house, Salonica, owned by Jews, announces its decision to allocate for indefinite period one per cent of all cash takings toward cost of new Turkish warships.
  8. Governor-General, Salonica, refuses to confirm election of Isaac Florentin as member of Municipal Council.
  15. Minister of War grants leave of absence to Jewish soldiers in Turkish army on first two and last two days of Passover.
  15. Nissim Effendi Rouso, Principal Secretary to Turkish Minister of Finance, appointed "officier d'Académie" by President of French Republic.

15. Lieut.-Col. Dr. Elia Bey Modiano appointed Physician-in-Chief to great Military Hospital at Yildiz (Constantinople).
17. Large number of Jewish recruits make demonstration at Haskeui to protest against being compelled to serve during Passover week.
22. Jewish community, Nasibin, in Vilayet of Mossoul (Asiatic Turkey), complain of hostile treatment which they receive at hands of reactionary local officials.
29. Imperial *iradé* published at Salonica, sanctioning constitution of proposed Popular Bank to be founded here and which will be of an essentially Jewish character. It is to serve as basis for creation of loan fund for relief of families of Jewish soldiers.

## MAY

5. Jubilee Celebration of *Alliance Israélite Universelle* at Salonica.
6. Commandants of several barracks, Constantinople, grant nine days' leave to Jewish soldiers, although official leave granted is limited to first two and last two days of Passover.
6. Minister of Justice, at request of Chief Rabbi, orders liberation for Passover week of all Jews sent to prison for trivial offences.
6. Cabinet favors suppression of "Red Ticket," which is forced on all foreign Jews wishing to enter Palestine. It is expected the restrictive measure will be abolished. Liberty to immigrate to Palestine will depend on vote of Chamber of Deputies to which bills on general immigration will be presented.
15. Jewish population, Constantinople, celebrates Jubilee of *Alliance Israélite Universelle*.

## JUNE

1. Minister of Interior, Talaat Bey, during debate by Deputies on distribution of £1000 as subvention to hospitals of Constantinople, says: "Some deputies have spoken on behalf of Musulman, Greek, and Armenian hospitals, but I note with regret no one has a word for the Jewish hospital, which renders great services. It admits all persons sent to it by the police without distinction of race and religion. I oppose proposal to divide subventions as suggested, but, on contrary, urge allocation should be made according to service each hospital ren-

- ders to State and its own merits." On vote, suggestion of Talaat Bey adopted.
2. Letter and telegram sent from Palestine to Grand Rabbinate, Constantinople, states that Governor of Jerusalem, in conformity with instructions received from Grand Vizier and Minister of Interior, refuses sale to Jews of foreign nationality, of immovable property or land, or even to authorize handing over to some Jews title deeds of property bought before decision was reached.
  3. Chief Rabbi leaves for Jerusalem to endeavor to settle Rabbinical question, subject of dispute, past four years. Communities of Tiberias and Safed in constant disorder over question.
  3. Several Russian Jews, intending to emigrate to Turkey, advised by Chief Rabbi of Constantinople, to remain in Russia until Turkish Government makes clear its position with regard to Jewish immigration into the country.
  3. Kieff millionaire, M. Halpern, sends expedition to Palestine to inquire into possibility of developing sugar production.
  3. Isaac Jessua, Salonica, appointed Chief of First Division of General Command of Gendarmerie at Ministry of War, Constantinople.
  3. *Grand Cercle des Intimes*, Jewish Club, Salonica, founds important league for Ottomanization of Jews in Turkey. Principal object is to establish evening classes for study of Turkish, and to secure admission into superior Turkish schools of as many Jewish students as possible, so as to permit of employment of Jews in Government posts and of their taking part in political life. Bases of similar league also laid in Adrianople by Jewish Club and the Association of Old Pupils of *Alliance Israélite*. Steps in same direction being taken at Smyrna.
  3. Reported in Turkish press, 2000 Jewish families settle in village of Chottin in Bessarabia, and wanting to adopt Ottoman nationality, petition Government to grant land in neighborhood of Angora, Konia, or Constantinople. They ask, in event of land not being presented to them, permission to buy it and pay in small instalments. Regulations concerning immigrants

- not containing clause concerning Jewish immigrants, the Minister of Interior asks Council of State whether regulations for Mussulman immigrants are to apply in present case or not. The *Ikdam*, daily paper, writes: "It has long been well known that Jews desire to immigrate in large numbers into Turkey. This is a very important question for us. Consequently, it is clear that the regulations which apply to Mussulman immigrants cannot in any way be extended to Jewish immigrants."
10. Jewish community, Haifa, brings action against editor of Arab newspaper *El Carmel* for continued anti-Semitic attacks. Defendant acquitted. Community fearing attack by Arabs, telegraphs to Chief Rabbi in Constantinople, who makes representations to Minister of Interior. Latter sends energetic instructions to Governor at Haifa to prevent any disorders.
  12. Jewesses attending schools of congregationalists, Adrianople, take part in annual procession on occasion of Fête Dieu, joining in prayers and ceremonies. Indignation expressed by Jews this year for first time.
  17. New Governor of Palestine forbids sale of land to non-Turkish subjects as well as Jews. British Consul protests to Constantinople, on behalf of one of his subjects—a Jew—refused ratification of a land purchase by Turkish authorities. Representatives of other nationalities also address protests to Constantinople.
  17. Nissim Roditi Bey, Consul-General for Turkey at Antwerp, appointed by King of Greece, Officer of Order of the Savior.
  17. G. Norsa Bey, Comptroller of the Municipality, Alexandria, raised to grade of Moutemaiz, which carries with it title of Excellency, by Khedive.
  17. Small-pox epidemic breaks out in Jerusalem.
  24. Eight Jews are members of mission sent to France by Turkish Government, Nissim Rouso, principal private secretary to Minister of Finance, among them.
- (end). Report of attack on Jews at Adrianople. Director of Police causes arrest of about fifty young men of leading Jewish families. Chief Rabbi

Bidjarano interferes and lodges official protest with Minister of Interior, who telegraphs to Governor of Adrianople informing him, he will be held personally responsible for any attack on Jews. Order restored and Governor promises release of all prisoners, except those who had used firearms.

(end). Ottoman Chamber appoints Jewish deputies, Faraggi and Mazliah, to represent it at Congress of Interparliamentary Union, at Brussels, in August.

(end). Invitation extended to Rabbi Jacob Meir, Salonica, to become Haham Bashi of Jerusalem.

#### NECROLOGY

1909

AUGUST 16. Samuel Salant, Chief Rabbi, Jerusalem, aged 93.  
27. Raffaello Nahum, communal worker, Tripoli, aged 55.

OCTOBER 1. Joseph Hayeem, Chief Rabbi, Bagdad, aged 83.

NOVEMBER 17. Nissim Moché Amon, Rabbi, President of Beth Din, Constantinople, aged 72.

1910

MAY 20. Carlo Allatini, communal worker and philanthropist, Salonica, aged 59.  
29. Baroness Hélène de Menasce, philanthropist, Alexandria, aged 36.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

1909

JULY 2. Monument unveiled at Lemberg in memory of Berek Jesselowicz, Colonel in Polish War of Independence, hundredth anniversary of whose birth was recently celebrated.  
4. Jewess of Burka (near Tarnopol), Austria-Hungary, abducted and placed in convent.  
8. New series of expulsions begin in Roumania. Jews of small towns near Jassy notified to leave within 48 hours. Thousands compelled to go.  
9. Jews in Jassy boycott tramways because conductor of a car refuses to stop while Jewish funeral procession crosses the street. Serious decrease in receipts alarms directors of company, who enter into negotiations with execu-



- tive of Jewish community, with view to giving such satisfaction as will bring about removal of the boycott.
9. Jews of Persia take refuge in Turkish Consulates during revolt. They appeal to Chief Rabbi to take measures that they may be accepted as Ottoman subjects.
  10. Paper by Nathan Straus on "Progress in America in Fight Against Tuberculosis," read at Eighth International Tuberculosis Conference at Stockholm.
  13. Emperor of Austria confers Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class, on Guido Adler, Prague.
  16. Haarblicher, Chief Engineer of Navy, Austria, appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
  16. Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Worship and Education, Hungary, conveys official thanks of Government to Herr and Frau David Huebsch, of Temesvar, who present site for Talmud Torah and money for its construction.
  16. Austrian Parliament elects Delegation, from which Jewish members are this year excluded, to discuss common affairs of monarchy.
  16. Isak Grünfeld, Sergeant, chosen for prize as most competent soldier of 5th Infantry Regiment, stationed at Szatmárnémeti (Hungary), which celebrated the 54th anniversary of the Battle of Custoza.
  16. Baron Rauch, Governor of Croatia, visits Daruver and assures Jews of his protection and of the impartiality of his views as also those of Francis Joseph.
  18. Jews accused of being accountable for scarcity of food in Roumania, as they purchase their food from the peasants.
  23. M. Elmaleh, Headmaster *Alliance School* in Fez, visits Grand Vizier, Morocco, who takes steps to redress Jewish grievances.
  26. Hostile demonstration by Roumanian students in Jassy, against Jews.
  29. International Commission sitting at Casablanca, Morocco, allows claims solicited by *Alliance Israélite* for damage to school furniture and expenses of repatriation and maintenance of Casablanca Jews, who fled in panic, 1907.

30. Committee of citizens, Ancona, Italy, appeal for funds to raise memorial to 24 Jews, burnt at stake, 1556, by order Pope Paul IV.
30. Edward Frankfort, Amsterdam artist, receives gold medal at International Exhibition of Pictures, Arnheim.

## AUGUST

3. Austrian Government recognizes national rights of Bukowinian Jews and at next election to Bukowinian Diet Jews will elect their own representatives according to Jewish population of that province.
4. Jewish Deputy in Austrian Parliament, in speech, draws attention of Government to Jewish poverty in Galicia.
6. Austrian Government orders inquiry into causes of Jewish distress in Galicia.
7. Attack made on Jewish quarter, Bucharest, Roumania. Several hundred persons injured.
13. R. Vidal Hasserfaty, Chief Rabbi of Fez, intervenes successfully on behalf of Jewish community of Ouezzan, who were ill-treated by the local sheriff, Mouley Ali.
13. J. Limburg elected member of Lower House of Parliament for district of Schoterland, Holland.
18. Heinrich Hirschsprung bequeaths magnificent collection of pictures to State of Denmark.
19. Emperor of Austria confers title of Royal Councillor on Joseph Stern, President of Jewish Congregation of Altofen.
20. Roumanian Premier makes statement declaring Jewish question to be entirely economic.
27. Emperor of Austria confers title of Imperial Councillor on Herr Hermann Strach, Chief Auditor of State Railways in Ministry of Railways.
27. Committee under presidency of Mayor, formed at Lucca, Italy, for purpose of raising monument in honor of Heinrich Heine who wrote "The Baths of Lucca."

## SEPTEMBER

1. Recently enacted Immigration Law, Hungary, containing regulations for protection of emigrants, and providing for creation of an Emigrants' Fund, goes into operation. It forbids, under pain of severe punishment, emigration to Brazil and Canada.

3. Arie Duparc resigns as member of Town Council of Leeuwarden, Holland, after 45 years' service.
  5. Emanuel Wein, physician, presents favorable report on the Marmorek tuberculosis serum, to the Medical Congress at Budapest.
  6. Jewish population at Fez holds, at request of Sultan, a public fête in honor of recent victories of Sheriffian Army.
  10. Calendar for 1909-1910 published by Czech Jews, Prague, confiscated owing to inclusion of an article entitled, "Comments on Czech politico-economical endeavors in theory and practice" and abstract of an article on Germanization.
  10. Galician Minister of Domains, Dr. Dulemba, promises relief to the Jews, in address on being elected to Diet.
  10. Julius Rosenberg von Satorkoe, legal adviser of Roumanian Consulate, Budapest, receives from King of Roumania, Cross of Officer of Royal Order of Crown of Roumania.
  10. Report of conflict at Folticeni, Roumania, between number of Jews and about 20 soldiers, in course of which four of the Jews were mortally wounded.
  10. Dr. S. van Os, President of Central Jewish Lunatic Asylum, appointed Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, Holland.
  15. Reports from Roumania state that Roumanian soldiers attacked Jews brutally without reason. Four killed, many wounded.
  17. Herman Van Gelder, Army Physician, Leeuwarden, Holland, promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
  22. King and Queen of Bulgaria attend opening of new synagogue at Sofia.
- OCTOBER
8. Jews, Fez, cruelly treated by the Chamberlain of the Sultan of Morocco.
  8. Standing Committee of Diet of Bukowina elaborates a Franchise Reform Bill, whereby bodies of separate nationalities, Jews included, will be created. Zionists in favor of plan, non-Zionists oppose it strenuously. Court Councillor Dr. Kuranda, member of Imperial Parliament, is agitating for rejection of the bill.

10. Emperor of Austria confers Cross of Commander of Francis Joseph Order on Commercial Provincial Councillor Goldberger of Berlin.
10. Six Jews appointed to Bench as Judges of Supreme Court of Judicature for Austria.
10. Austrian Government expresses its opposition to creation of separate national electoral bodies in Bukowina.
10. Two Jewish girls of Galicia abducted.
15. Court of Cassation at Bucharest hears appeals by Rabbis Dr. Niemirower and Tauber of Jassy, against fines imposed for refusing to administer the oath "more Judaico." Court of Cassation unable to agree on question, which is remitted to a considerably strengthened court.
22. Hilsner's counsel, Dr. Auredniczek, goes to Pisek, place of second trial, to study its judicial documents.
22. Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai, China, organized.
22. Jews of Tunis protest against statements made at Congress of Marseilles and Paris tending to represent them as partisans of native (Mussulman) justice; they affirm on contrary that they desire to be subject to the control of French tribunals only, and they solicit the Government of the Republic to attach them as soon as possible to this jurisdiction.
25. Ludwig Pollak, Imperial Councillor and Archæologist, Rome, receives Order of Red Eagle, Third Class, from Emperor of Austria.
25. Emperor of Austria confers title of Ordinary Professor on Dr. Leo Strisower, Extraordinary Professor of International Private Law at University of Vienna.
25. Koloman Müller created a Baron of the Kingdom by the Emperor of Austria in recognition of services rendered in connection with holding of 16th International Medical Congress at Budapest, and Professor Dr. Emil Gross receives title of Court Councillor.
25. Tobias Aschkenase resigns as Vice-President of City Council of Lemberg, owing to bitter attack made on him by the "All Poles" for having taken part in the inauguration of the Jewish Academicians' Home established by the

Rigorosanten Union, of which he is Honorary President, and which has neither political nor nationalist tendencies.

29. New restrictive measures against Jews of Roumania reported. Minister of Interior sends fresh circular to provincial Prefects, reminding them that "foreigners"—that is to say, Jews—living in rural districts as administrators for farmers and representatives of forestry societies must possess a certificate of residence from municipal authorities. As this certificate is systematically refused to Jews, effect of new circular is the exclusion of Jews from situations of nature just named in country districts. Municipality of Bucharest announces that only "Roumanian or naturalized subjects may be admitted as tenants in the new artisans' dwellings which the city has built in the capital." These cheap dwellings will therefore not be at the disposal of Jewish working class.
29. *Alliance Israélite Universelle* makes representations to the French Legation in Morocco in reference to hardships imposed on Jews at Fez.
29. French delegates to the Consultative Conference of Tunis resolve to request Resident General to include in agenda for its next session the question of the extension of French jurisdiction to Tunisian Jews.

NOVEMBER

1. Masonic fraternity of Italy criticises Past Grand Master Ernesto Nathan, Mayor, Rome, for serving on delegation appointed by King of Italy to greet Czar Nicholas of Russia on occasion of his visit.
1. Edward Brandes, writer, Copenhagen, appointed Minister of Finance, in democratic Cabinet, Denmark.
12. Emperor of Austria confers Knights' Cross of Francis Joseph Order on Armin Friedmann, art and dramatic critic of *Wiener Zeitung*.
19. Reported that forcible abduction of Jewish girls in Galicia for conversionist purposes assumes large proportions.
19. Anti-Jewish demonstrations at Lemberg occasioned by proposal by the District Council to grant subventions to various charitable institutions, including one recently established by Jewish community.

19. Viennese Zionists protest against attitude of Jewish Deputy Kuranda, through whose efforts proposal to treat Jews of Bukowina as separate nationality was defeated. Demonstration at offices of *Neue Freie Presse*, which defended Kuranda, and in front of latter's house. Police obliged to disperse demonstrators.
26. Consultative Conference now sitting about to discuss question of naturalization of Tunisian Jews as French citizens, and of placing them under jurisdiction of French tribunals. Anticipated that these concessions will be granted.
26. Rev. B. Frank of Jewish Congregation at Zutphen, Holland, appointed Knight of Orange-Nassau Order.
28. Austrian Emperor confers Order of Iron Crown, Third Class, on Government Councillor Dr. Adolph Bachrach.
- (end). Law introduced in Roumanian Parliament granting certain privileges to manufacturers, provides that at least 25 per cent of those in their service are Roumanian citizens. In five years, 50 per cent must be citizens.

## DECEMBER

3. Prof. Salomonsen, Director of Germanic Institute, appointed Rector of University of Copenhagen.
6. Official action taken in consequence of remonstrances addressed by *Alliance Israélite Universelle* to Grand Vizier El Glaoui against cruelty of Sultan's Chamberlain to Jews at Fez. Grand Vizier summons Chief Rabbis and makes statement that Jews will never again have to suffer injustice at hands of the Maghzen, that forced labor will no longer be imposed, that Sabbaths and Festivals will be respected, that doors of Dar-el-Maghzen will be open to Jews and complaints may always be brought and will be justly dealt with.
17. Ernesto Nathan, Mayor, Rome, receives Grand Cross of Crown of Italy from King Victor Emmanuel.
17. Luigi Luzzati, Italy, appointed Minister of Agriculture, in new Cabinet of Baron Sonnino.
17. Roumanian Government drafts two new laws against Jews, which close professions to them hitherto open. First measure, to encourage

- national industry, prevents Jews from obtaining appointments as engineers, clerks, etc., in factories. Second measure, Sanitary Law, affects Jewish doctors; it provides that no foreigner can practice medicine if he holds a foreign diploma; those holding Roumanian diploma have to obtain authorization from Minister of Interior before being allowed to practice.
17. Agitation started, Tunis, by Mussulmans holding meeting to protest against decision of Consultative Conference. Resolution adopted declaring that projected measure of placing Tunisian Jews under French jurisdiction, is a violation of treaties and constitutes privilege to Jews to detriment of Mohammedans, who constitute majority of population. Subsequent demonstrations held in city of Tunis, and French Minister for Foreign Affairs acquainted with result of meeting with object of preventing French protection being accorded to Jews.
  24. Emperor of Austria sends acknowledgments to Dr. Edmond Benedikt, Professors Dr. Hans Gross and Dr. Joseph Rosenblatt for co-operation in preparation of reformed Austrian Criminal Code.
  24. Emperor of Austria appoints Dr. Salomon Ehrmann Professor Extraordinary of Dermatology at University of Vienna.
  24. Armin Schnitzer, Chief Rabbi, Komaron (Hungary), complains in annual report of Jewish Benevolent Society, that no less than 1383 Jewish children are being brought up in non-Jewish institutions.
  24. Professor Jorga, Roumanian anti-Semitic agitator, announces intention to interpellate Government on alleged campaign undertaken at instigation of Jewish reservists, object of which is to preach insubordination. Old Jewish soldiers in Roumania address to President of Chamber of Deputies letter declaring falsity of M. Jorga's statement.
  24. Austrian branch of the Ito decides only to call a General Emigration Congress, if statistical material it is collecting in Galicia should prove necessity for international conference.

24. Emperor of Austria confers Commandership of Francis Joseph Order on Court Councillor Ignaz Konta, member of General Council of Administration of Austrian State Railways.
  24. Galician Minister of Commerce issues circular with concession to strictly observant Jews, directing that all postal matter which requires receipt shall not be delivered on Saturday and Jewish Festivals to Jews who refuse to sign receipt on those days. Postmasters advised to keep record of Jews who keep these days.
  29. German Emperor confers Golden Cross of Merit on Herr Kohnberger, Prague.
  29. Adolf Lieben, Court Councillor, Vienna, raised by Emperor to House of Peers.
  29. New Communal House presented by President of the Community, dedicated at Basle.
  31. Jewish Communities in the Argentine Republic federate.
  31. Austrian Emperor confers title of Baron on Professor Herzal and Banker Byck of Budapest.
- 1910  
JANUARY
7. David Josephson, Lecturer, appointed Professor of Gynecology at University of Upsala, Sweden.
  12. Professor Dr. Wilhelm Bacher, Budapest, celebrates sixtieth anniversary of birth.
  14. Herman Trier, member of Lower House of Parliament, Copenhagen, appointed by King member of Upper House.
  14. Chief Rabbi, Copenhagen, suspended as result of controversy between him and Board of Managers of the community regarding right of assistant to admit strangers into Jewish religion. Chief Rabbi protests against suspension, holding he was appointed by Government with sanction of King, and only Danish Government has power to cancel appointment; and he continues to discharge official duties.
  14. Belgian Foreign Minister, in speech, strongly condemns action of Russia in refusing to accept passports issued to Jews by his Government. He asserts conduct of Russia in matter has been one of factors that impairs her financial credit and standing in other countries.
  14. Solomon Reichard, lawyer, elected Mayor of Satoralja-Ujhely, Hungary.



24. Emperor of Austria confers knighthood of Order of Leopold on Court Councillor Dr. H. Müller, Professor at University of Vienna.
24. Dr. Auredniczek, Austria, advocate for Hilsner, receives refusal of request to reconsider case.
28. Board of Management of Copenhagen Community ask Government for assistance against Dr. Lewenstein, who has been superseded as Chief Rabbi, defies the Board, and refuses to be dismissed.
28. New Governor, Kazaroon, Persia, orders Jews to cut hair and wear special head covering. Director of *Alliance Israélite* School at Shiraz asks Governor-General to intervene. He sends message to Governor of Kazaroon, asking for explanation of his conduct and reminds him under liberal rule of constitutional Government differences must no longer be made between Mohammedans and Jews, who are alike Persian subjects.
28. New General Association of the Jewish Youth, Jassy, issues energetic manifesto, in which demand is made for equal rights, and declares Jews will no longer permit themselves to be treated as pariahs of Roumanian nation. Association will give lectures, organize classes, and open libraries with view to developing education of Jewish youth, especially of working classes.

## FEBRUARY

3. One hundredth anniversary of birth of Ludwig August Frankl, Austrian author and poet.
4. Town Council of Hohenems, Austria, names three streets after Jews, Sulzer Strasse, Brunner Strasse, and Steinbach Strasse.
6. President of French Republic confers Cross of Legion of Honor on Joseph Leinkauf, representative in Vienna of North of France Railway.
6. Anti-Semitic Minister of Education and Public Worship, Barkoczy (Hungary), removed from office by Khuen-Héderváry Cabinet.
11. King of the Belgians appoints Leo Weinthal, editor of *African World*, Chevalier of the Order of the Crown.
18. Elizabeth Order, Second Class, received by Frau Rosa Zifferer, Vienna.

18. Dr. Solomon Reichard, elected Mayor of Hungarian town, Satoralja-Ujhely, resigns because of anti-Semitic agitation.
18. Emperor of Austria confers Knights' Cross of Francis Joseph Order on Herr Richard Wilhelm, publisher of *Korrespondenz Wilhelm*, issued in Vienna.
18. History section of International Exhibition of Hygiene to be held at Dresden next year, under patronage of King of Saxony, commissions Rabbiner Dr. Max Grunwald, Vienna, editor *Zeitschrift für jüdische Volkskunde*, to organize exhibit of Jewish hygiene.
18. Jewish Communities of Greece apply to Parliament for a grant for their support, which was voted unanimously, without debate.
18. M. Diomedos Kyriakos, Professor at University of Athens, suggests to Minister of Education the establishment of a Chair for Hebrew at that University, and recommends Professor M. Pandiotopoulos for the post.
18. Ludovico Mortara and Vittorio Polacco appointed senators of Italy.
18. M. Panu, journalist, in Review *Septamana*, denounces anti-Semitic agitation carried on at Jassy, under lead of Professors Jorga and Cuza. He warns public that if the incitements to disturbance of peace be continued, scenes similar to those which occur in Russia will result. He condemns local authorities for remaining passive in presence of so dangerous a movement, and warns Government against those who threaten lives of Jews.
18. Program of Social Democratic Party formed in Roumania contains following: (a) Universal suffrage for Parliament and for communal councils; right of voting to be accorded every inhabitant of country above age of 20, without distinction of race or religion, born in Roumania, and not enjoying foreign protection, and satisfying requirements of military laws; (b) Abrogation of measures of expulsion and of all restrictive laws which affect certain categories of inhabitants; (c) Organization of free and compulsory education for all children, without distinction of race or nationality.

- MARCH**
4. Great Council of Canton of Basle unanimously adopts measure for separation of Church and State.
  10. Dr. Carl Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna and well known for anti-Semitic crusade, dies.
  11. Emperor of Austria grants constitution to provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which guarantees equal rights to all inhabitants without distinction of creed. Citizens of various religious beliefs will be represented in Diet in proportion to their numbers. Two seats to be assigned to Jews, one of them Chief Rabbi of Serajewo.
  11. Professor Jorga interpellates Roumanian Government on steps taken by Jews to convene Jewish National Congress with view to claiming political rights. Prime Minister in reply states civil rights are equal for all in Roumania. Constitution confers liberty of press, of holding meetings and of political action, only on citizens. Government makes no distinction of nationality or of religion between citizens. As to agitation of non-citizens, Government reserves right of deciding what might be tolerated.
  18. E. Morpurgo appointed Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, Italy.
  25. Report circulated that Jewish Club, comprising group of Jewish members of Reichsrath, is to be dissolved. Club issues denial, declaring at same time that present deplorable political situation of Austrian Jews renders all the more necessary continued existence of this legitimate Parliamentary representation of Jewish people.
  25. Italian Geographical Society elects Dr. Aurel Stein, Asiatic explorer, honorary member.
  30. King of Italy commands Luigi Luzzatti to form new cabinet. He thus becomes Prime Minister.
- APRIL**
1. King of Bulgaria confers on Nissim Lazaroff, Headmaster of Jewish School at Dubnitzer, Knights' Cross of Order of Independence.
  1. Roumanian Jews present memorial to Senate and Chamber of Deputies, surveying Jewish question in Roumania.

1. Roumanian Minister of Public Instruction and Worship addresses circular to school inspectors to remind them, they are bound to admit to examination Jews who desire to become Rabbis.
1. Committee representing Bucharest community appears before King of Roumania and his ministers, with petition, calling upon Government to abrogate laws relating to Jewish traders, the oath "more Judaico," and other laws designed to limit activity of Roumanian Jews. Premier Bratianu listens to presentation, and agrees to take their arguments into consideration.
1. Jewish Congress, planned by Jews of Roumania to consider status of Jews of that country, forbidden by Bratianu, Prime Minister.
8. Sig. Francesco Tedesco appointed Minister of Treasury, Italy.
8. Deputation of Hungarian Zionists waits on Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, to call attention to fact that former Cabinets refused without reasonable grounds to sanction Constitutions of Hungarian Zionist Organizations, and to request that required sanction should no longer be withheld. Premier expressed surprise at action of his predecessors in office, and promised, after making inquiries he would communicate his decision on subject.
8. King of Italy confers Commandership of Order of Crown of Italy on Cattai Bey, President of Jewish Community, Cairo.
8. King of Italy appoints Signor Barzilai, member of Chamber of Deputies, Ambassador to China.
15. Eduard Klein, Councillor, appointed Chief of Press Bureau of Prime Minister of Hungary.
15. Pellegrino Rosselli receives title of Commander from King of Italy, after presenting to nation house in which Giuseppe Mazzini died.
15. Angelo Pavia, Secretary of Chamber of Deputies, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Treasury.
15. Dr. Mahler, Professor, member Austrian Parliament, appointed "officier d'Académie" by President of French Republic.
22. Roumanian Government presents to Senate bill for encouragement of national industry. If

passed, it seriously injures Jewish population, as it excludes it from employment as workmen, engineers, etc., in factories. Central Committee of Jewish Representatives addresses fresh petition to Senate with reference to proposed new law, in which Jews demand that in proportion of 75 per cent of Roumanian employés at factories, Jews who are Roumanian subjects should be included, and should not be confounded with Jews who are subject of other powers. Petitioners call attention to disastrous consequences which new law would have for thousands of families of honest workmen, and they appeal to spirit of justice and humanity of Senate. Reported that Government of Roumania requests French Minister of Education to withdraw permission from Roumanian Jewish students, to practice medical profession in France on passing necessary examinations, at University in that country. French Minister assents to intolerant request.

22. International Committee of Statesmen and Scholars, commemorate jubilee of conferment of diploma of Doctor on Tobias M. C. Asser, Minister of State and member of Council of Holland, by establishing library of international private law, to form part of Library of Palace of Peace, at The Hague.
- MAY 6. Lay heads of Jewish Community, Vienna, take official action to oppose candidature of two renegade Jews for City Council. Converts stand for division of city where Jews represent 70 per cent of voters, and therefore control election. All candidates of opposition supported by Jews are successful.
13. Deputy Gabel, in Austrian Reichsrat, criticises President for countenancing attacks on Jews in the Chamber.
13. Roumanian Industries Bill passes Senate, with several modifications. Stated that Government does not intend to proceed with measure.
20. George Brandes notifies executive of Jewish community at Copenhagen of his withdrawal as a contributing member, giving as reason the differences which have arisen between Board of Management and Chief Rabbi, Dr. Lewen-

- stein, declaring in removing latter they acted unjustly.
20. Roumanian Government grants naturalization to 15 Jews.
  20. Moïse G. Treves, Council of Chevra Kadisha, and Leopoldo Wolff, charitable worker, both of Turin, appointed Chevaliers of Order of Crown of Italy.
  20. Gustav Klemperer, Director of Dresden Bank, Berlin, raised by Emperor of Austria, to the hereditary nobility.
  20. Emperor Francis Joseph confers title of Royal Hungarian Court Councillor on Jacques B. Simon, Vice-President of the Bourse at Budapest.
  21. Report of outrages on Jews of Persia at Shiraz; native monitor of *Alliance Israélite*, Nissani Machallah, assassinated in street by young priest, while defending two old Jews from attack of priest. Jew assassinated at Senneh. Fanatical priests at Hamadan preach against Jews and incite population.
  27. Report from Jassy that Roumanian Jews are active in defending their own interests. Leading Roumanians write in favor of Jews, and Deputy Arion speaks in Parliament in their behalf. Deputation of Jewish School Committee hand to Minister of Education protest memorandum dealing with unfair treatment accorded to Jewish schools. Committee includes Dr. Beck, Bucharest, Dr. Niemirower, Jassy, and Dr. Olivenbaum, Botoschani.
  27. Dr. Adolph Kohner, Vice-President of Pester Lloyd Company, and Jewish art patron, Vienna, made Court Councillor and granted exemption from taxation.
  27. Emperor Francis Joseph appoints Dr. Ferdinand Unger, Prague, Judge in Court of Appeals.

## JUNE

- (beginning). Report of statements with reference to Jews made at Congress of Roumanian Chambers of Commerce, held at Focschani. M. Orleanu, Minister of Commerce, said: "Only when we are masters in commerce and industry, shall we be able to consider that we have been liberated from economic slavery. I have always had as

an ideal that in our country everything should be Roumanian." M. Buteulescu stated: "Commerce constitutes greatest source of wealth of our country. This is why the *Alliance Israélite* seeks to obtain control of commerce by lending its assistance to commercial undertakings of Jews in Roumania." M. Bunea demanded that "foreign" merchants who become bankrupt should be expelled from the country. Congress adopts resolution: *Roumanian* pupils, leaving commercial schools, who shall embrace a commercial career and exercise it for at least three years, shall be exempt from tax on patents for three years and shall have advantage of loans from banks created with co-operation of Chambers of Commerce and Minister of Commerce and Industry.

3. Josua Salom, banker, candidate of Sephardic Jews, elected member by large majority for Serajewo in Bosnian Diet.
3. Debate in Reichstag, on discrimination against appointing Jewish teachers to high school positions in Bavaria.
8. Hungarian elections for seats in Reichstag begin. Orthodox and Reform Jews unite in declaring anti-Semitism must be fought at all costs, and support given to candidates who express themselves in favor of denominational privileges being extended to Jews. Rabbi Loew of Ungvar issues letter to his flock in reference to elections. Priests visit villages, agitating against Jews. Bishops issue pastoral pronouncements in favor of anti-Semitic candidates, and the Primates' Secretary preaches from pulpit in favor of anti-Semitic group. Minister of Finance removes regulation which compels Jewish tobacconists to remain open on Saturdays, and forbids them to lease their business to non-Jews on that day. Minister of Education, an anti-Semite, gives Jewish deputation assurance that Government intends to respect religious convictions of all citizens. Certain candidates are being specially branded as converted Jews to avert Jewish support from them.
10. M. May, banker, elected member for Nivelles in New Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

10. Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria, concludes first visit to Bosnia since annexation to Empire. At Serajewo he receives deputations of Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Replies to address delivered by Josua Salom, thanking Jews for evidence given of loyalty and assuring them of good will and favor.
10. Gustave Bauer, banker, Madrid, elected deputy for Corogna, to Spanish Parliament. First Jew elected to public office since expulsion in 1492.
11. Official *Gazette*, Spain, publishes decree concerning interpretation to be given in future to Article 11 of the Constitution, dealing with religious matters. Decree states that religious meetings will henceforth not be considered public demonstrations, and authorizes use of flags, religious emblems, notices, and all other external signs characterizing buildings designed for forms of worship differing from the Spanish State religion.
15. Reports received from Ternovitch, Roumania, states Jews were attacked. Four killed, twenty-one severely wounded.
15. Reported from Jassy that ill-treatment of Jews in Roumania becomes more severe than ever before. Expulsions increase. Report that four Jews were driven out. One Jew attacked, robbed and killed.
17. Reported for several weeks past peasants at Futonna (Galicia) carry on hostile movement against Jews, developing at times into excesses. Property belonging to Jews destroyed, several severely assaulted and subjected to personal indignities. Local authorities refuse protection to Jews, and police refuse to intervene further after aggressors who were arrested are acquitted by magistrate.
17. King of Italy appoints Dr. S. Nar, Surgeon to the Italian Hospital in Constantinople, Officer of the Order of the Crown.
17. Arthur Wellisch, architect, Budapest, granted hereditary patent of nobility.
17. Eighteen Jews elected to Hungarian Parliament, thirteen belonging to Government Party, one to the Justh, two to the Kossuth, and two to the Democratic Party.



17. Committee formed at Geneva with view to erection of monument to actress, Rachel Felix.
24. Arrest of twenty young Jews, Saffi, Morocco, caused by Kadi, without investigation of charge that Jewish population removed from custody young Jew, arrested after dispute with an Arab. Intervention of Headmaster of *Alliance Israélite* school and of French Consul necessary before liberation is effected.
24. Deputation of Austrian Society for Combating Anti-Semitism (non-Jewish organization) waits on Procurator-General, Privy Councillor Dr. von Schrott, and requests him to order new investigation with view to a pardon being granted to Leopold Hilsner, alleged perpetrator of a so-called ritual murder at Polna. Procurator-General, in reply, said there were great difficulties in way of formal re-opening of case, but expressed willingness thoroughly to examine any fresh document concerning it that might be submitted to him.
24. Victor Cattani elected President of the Order of Advocates at Tunis.
24. E. T. V. Meyer, former Swedish Minister of Finance, appointed Chairman of General Swedish Hypothek Bank (state institution), Sweden.
24. Wilhelm Bacher, professor, Budapest, receives Order of Iron Crown, third-class.
- (end). Joseph Schey von Koromla, member Austrian House of Peers, elected Dean of Faculty of Law at University of Vienna. Karl Stoss elected Pro-Dean of same Faculty.
- (end). Jewish Museum, containing valuable exhibits, opens at Prague.

NECROLOGY

1909

JULY

4. Wilhelm Beck, philanthropist, Vienna, aged 91.
16. Philipp Fruchtmann, Burgomaster of Stryj, member of Galician Diet.
25. Jacob Vandor, physician and philanthropist, Budapest.

AUGUST

7. Moses Bloch, Rabbi, ex-president of Corps of Professors at Rabbinical Seminary, Budapest, aged 95.
9. Alexander Rosenberg, Chief Rabbi of Liberal Congregation at Arad (Hungary), aged 64.

- SEPTEMBER 2. Moses S. Nahon, banker and merchant, Tangier, aged 58.  
 23. Theodor Ritter von Goldschmidt, member of City Council and philanthropist, Vienna, aged 73.  
 24. Baron George Rosenthal, banker, Amsterdam, aged 81.
- OCTOBER 19. Cesare Lombroso, criminologist, Turin, Italy, aged 74.  
 24. Adolphe von Stein, Baron and member of Consular Corps, Antwerp.  
 29. S. Braunschweig, President Zurich Jewish Community, Zurich, aged 56.
- NOVEMBER 24. Theodor Ritter von Taussig, banker, Meran, Austria.
- DECEMBER 3. B. de Casseres, Knight of Order of Orange-Nassau, Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, aged 88.  
 19. Aage Hirschsprung, publisher, Copenhagen, aged 40.
- 1910
- JANUARY 11. Eduard Pick, major, Vienna, Austria, aged 57.  
 26. Dr. de Sémo, physician, officer of Crown of Italy, Alexandria, Egypt.
- FEBRUARY 2. Solomon Rubin, author, Cracow, Austria, aged 87.  
 6. Ferdinand Klebinder, journalist, Vienna, aged 63.  
 7. Martin Ekenberg, scientist, Sweden.  
 21. Robert Fraenckel, manufacturer, Copenhagen.  
 25. Samuel Rona, professor and physician, Budapest, aged 53.
- MARCH 4. Herman Heijermans, member Council of Jewish Community, Rotterdam, aged 85.  
 11. Vittorio de Rossi, lawyer, Leghorn, Italy.  
 25. Ugo Pisa, senator, Milan, Italy, aged 65.
- APRIL 8. Wilhelm Joseffy, Talmudical scholar, Budapest, aged 86.  
 24. Max Weinberger, Chief Inspector of Imperial and Royal Austrian Northern Railway, Vienna.
- MAY 4. Wilhelm Pollak, Imperial Councillor, member of Council of Chamber of Commerce and of State Railways, Vienna, aged 56.  
 14. Joseph Grünfeld, physician, Vienna, aged 70.
- JUNE 10. Emil Zuckerkandl, court councillor and anatomist, Vienna, aged 61.  
 11. Isaac Moses Hartwig Glückstadt, financier, Copenhagen, Denmark, aged 71.  
 17. S. Dankowitz, Chief Rabbi, Bulgaria.