



## Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series B: Chronological, 1914-1969, undated.

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General correspondence, 1926.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
of the  
JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
April 27, 1926

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on Tuesday evening, April 27, at the Mercantile Club, Philadelphia. Mr. Simon Miller was in the Chair; and the following members of the Board were present: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Hart Blumenthal, Mr. Lionel Friedmann, Mr. Joseph H. Hagedorn, Mr. Louis E. Levinthal, Mr. Howard Levy, Mr. Jacob Rubel, Judge Horace Storn, Mr. A. Leo Weil, Mr. Julius Weyl, and the Secretary.

REGRETS:

The following regretted their inability to be present: Mr. Sol Bacharach, Mr. James Becker, Mr. Leo Brown, Mr. Josiah Cohen, Mr. Henry Fernberger, Judge Seligman J. Strauss, Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger, Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the meeting held March 21, 1926, were approved as sent to the members of the Board.

TRUSTEES ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING:

A. Acceptances:

Marcus Aaron, Cyrus Adler, Lionel Friedmann, Carl Loemmle, Louis E. Levinthal, Howard S. Levy, Judge Wm. M. Lewis, Jacob Rubel, A. Leo Weil, Julius S. Weyl, Edwin Wolf, Morris Wolf.

B. Declinations:

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald and Senator Nathan Strauss, Jr. wrote declining to serve.

In this connection the President suggested that it might be well to consider electing one or more women to the Board. A Committee of three is to report on vacancies to be filled on the Board.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

Dr. Adler as Chairman of the Publication Committee reported as follows:

Meetings have been held on November 1, January 10, February 7 and March 21 and they have been well attended.

The Year Book is now fully arranged for and is proceeding.

The manuscript of the one-volume History of the Jewish People is now finished and the material is being rapidly supplied to the press.

Correspondence is still in progress with Mr. Blasłki in Australia concerning a Book of Psalms with Commentaries being the understanding that the Society will enter upon this if Mr. Blasłki agrees to finance it.



While the Publication Committee took no action on the subject as not being within their province, I am asked to make the suggestion on their behalf to the Board of Trustees to consider whether the price of the Bible could be reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00. (No action taken.)

We would like to ask on behalf of the Committee whether the price of the small Psalm Book has been fixed, as it was reported that the price had been fixed at twenty-five cents but we have seen no advertisement of this fact. (Price fixed was thirty-five cents retail and thirty cents to congregations if Psalm Book is purchased in quantities.)

At the meeting held on February 7 a communication was presented from Professor Louis Ginzberg on behalf of the A. S. Freitas Memorial Committee requesting that the Jewish Publication Society interest itself in aiding the publication of a volume in memory of Mr. Freitas. The Committee voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees that a sum of \$250 or more be appropriated as a subvention to the work. (The A. S. Freitas Committee is to be advised that the members of the Board will privately endeavor to raise the sum of \$250 for the purpose requested.)

The Committee voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the manuscript of Sachs' "Chereve Welten" be accepted in the revised form. The Committee recommended to the Board that the author be offered an honorarium of \$1000, together with a royalty of 10% on the retail price of this work over and above all copies intended for distribution to the present membership.

HEBREW PRESS:

Mr. Julius Weyl, Chairman of the Committee on Hebrew Press, reported as follows:

April 27, 1926

A meeting of the Printing Committee of the Hebrew Press was held at the Manufacturers' Club on the above date. The members of the Committee consisting of Mr. Levi, Mr. Hagedorn and Mr. Julius S. Weyl were present, also Mr. Simon Miller, Mr. Dobseavage and Mr. Alperowich.

After considerable discussion it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the following recommendations be adopted:

First: - That the work of the Jewish Quarterly be continued at the present prices.

Second: - That a table of costs of all of the various operations of the Hebrew Press be prepared, and that all work other than the above be charged for at these costs plus a reasonable profit and that no work be accepted without a profit unless at the time the taking of the work at the reduced prices would represent a saving to the Hebrew Press.

Third: - That the Hebrew Press be made a profitable adjunct of the Publication Society in order that depreciation and unexpected

losses be provided for. It was felt unless this was done the Press would become a burden to the Publication Society which is in no financial position to stand any additional burdens, and it was regarded as folly for the Publication Society or the Hebrew Press to assume any part of the operations of other Jewish Societies at the present time.

Fourth: - That the regular trade customs of the Printing business as defined and promulgated by the United Typothetae of America be the basis of the Hebrew Press. This refers to such matters as imperfect copy, charge for type standing, charges for Author's Alterations, and a number of other matters.

A review of the work in progress showed that the following three jobs required the personal work of Mr. Alperowich as they require a knowledge of both Hebrew and English:

1. Ethical Wills - 800 pages
2. Prayer Book - 500 pages
3. Tanith - 700 pages

These three books with a total of 2000 pages can be completed in the order in which they are mentioned by the middle of October. In addition to this work a great deal of other work will be done at the same time.

In our present condition it is impossible, unless another Hebrew-English compositor is secured, to expect to complete any other difficult bi-lingual work before the middle of October unless we are willing to postpone the delivery of the above three works.

It was resolved by unanimous vote that the salary of Mr. Alperowich be increased \$10.00 per week.

An effort is to be made to secure a proofreader and editor as a full time employee.

The Printing Committee of the Hebrew Press would like to follow this program for one year or any shorter time which the directors suggest and at the end of that time render a report, and if satisfactory the Committee will be willing to continue this work.

#### PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE:

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees by a volunteer committee of Philadelphia members which was called to consider ways and means for launching a membership and subscription campaign in Philadelphia.

As this matter will be brought to the attention of the Board, will you be good enough to write your thoughts regarding these suggestions, particularly if you may not be able to attend the Board meeting on April 27th.

1. A General Committee having a national aspect and necessarily composed largely of Philadelphia members but with sufficient outside representation, should have complete charge.

2. The kind of Chairman is of essential importance. He should be alive to the importance of the work as well as practical and energetic. The Board of the organization should furnish such a man; but if he cannot be obtained there, another man of the character indicated will do.

3. The campaign must be launched substantially at one time throughout the country.

4. The General Committee must organize Local Committees in the big centers. For this purpose, it will probably need someone to travel and see people in the various localities. A professional or paid person would probably be best employed for the purpose, but with the assistance of others interested.

5. Proper publicity during the interval, and after the campaign is launched, is necessary: most must be done from Philadelphia; all the Jewish papers must be commandeered; all the pulpits must help.

6. The campaign must be for a large sum of money, say a million dollars, and also for memberships.

7. The various locality drives should be initiated with a dinner, with one or two rousing speakers-some of whom should be not persons of that locality, and the country-wide aspect of the idea should be presented.

8. If possible, while we are doing the thing on this big scale (and that is the only scale worth while), there should be included the idea of a magazine: a magazine would create the constant link between the Society and the far-flung membership.

9. LET'S DO IT.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Lionel Friedmann reported that the accountants had practically completed their work and that a new set of books had been installed. Upon motion it was voted that the Goldsmith Company be authorized to install a bookkeeper who would be acquainted with their system of keeping books and in sympathy with it, even if in doing so it would involve the dismissal of the present one.

#### STEINBERG-BREAKFAST OF THE BIRDS (Honorarium)

The following letter was received from Mr. P. Eppelbaum under date of April 23, 1926:

Please express my thanks to the Board for the \$100 that you turned over to me as the honorarium to the family of the late Judah Steinberg for the use of his stories, which you published under the title of "Breakfast of the Birds."

While I would not argue the decisions of your Board, I must say that \$100 for a book of this character is hardly sufficient. Secondly, even the interest on this payment, which was not made for ten years, due to no fault of yours, would almost be \$100, but the real reason which I think ought to move your Board to reconsider the amount set aside are the facts which I have explained to you, namely, that the son of the author is now lingering in Switzerland, and he has cabled us for relief, and we ourselves are not in position to aid him.

I hope that these considerations will convince the Board that they ought to do something more, although I realize, as you say, the Society cannot consider the thing from the point of view of philanthropy. The family does not look upon it in that way either, but it would be an act of kindness to make the honorarium more substantial.

The Board voted to appropriate an additional sum of \$200.00 as an honorarium for the purpose specified, but before payment is made the Executive Committee is to be furnished with evidence as to who is the authorized agent or executor of the family of Judah Steinberg.

RAVAGE, M. E.-COMMUNICATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP DRIVE:

Mr. M. E. Ravage, author of "An American in the Making," had discussed with the Secretary a proposal on the part of Mr. Ravage to aid in the campaign to secure members and subscriptions for the Society. He had plans by which he felt the membership would be augmented by tens of thousands. All he needed was a working fund to cover drawing account and moderate expenses. Mr. Ravage is to be asked to go into further details and present them to Mr. Vogelstein in New York and the President.

FRIEDMAN, RABBI S.-COMMUNICATION:

Rabbi S. Friedman, formerly of Harrisburg, now of Philadelphia, in a letter dated April 1, 1926, urged that the Board consider sending to members a magazine like the Menorah Journal. This could be furnished for an additional sum added to the membership subscription. He also suggested that Jewish women be recognized and placed on the Committee of the Society-especially on Campaign Committee. No action taken.

NEW YORK DINNER:

The Secretary reported that through the kindness of Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein a dinner will be given on Monday night, May 3, 1926, at Chalifs' in New York. To the dinner have been invited the rabbis and presidents of all congregations in New York and suburban towns, the presidents of fraternities and national institutions in New York likely to have an interest in the work of the Society. There will be no solicitation of funds but the guests will be asked to lend their aid in securing members.



The President urged as many members of the Board as possible to attend. In addition Mr. Louis E. Levinthal was designated to present the case of the Society at the Dinner.

CLASSICS-GABIROL REPRINT:

The Secretary reported the Gabirol volume was out of stock and suggested that it should be reprinted. Dr. Adler had acted upon the corrections which had been found necessary to make in the plates. There were 1455 copies originally printed and bound, of which 965 were sold and 490 distributed to the press, authors, Trustees and Committees and at the Zangwill dinner. The records of the distribution and sale of this book as well as of all others were kept. Also orders which could not be filled were kept on file of this and other books. The Board felt that the book should be reprinted only after a sufficient number of advance orders were on hand.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

I. George Dobsevage,

Secretary.



# The Cleveland Section National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. Marc J. Grossman, President  
2219 St. James Parkway  
Mrs. Mortimer Strauss, First Vice President  
Mrs. Louis A. Wolin, Second Vice President  
Mrs. Jac. L. Einstein, Third Vice President



Mrs. Aaron Lehman, Treasurer  
Commodore Apts., Euclid Ave. and Ford Dr.  
Mrs. Arthur M. Graver, Auditor  
Mrs. Alex S. Green, Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Benj. Levine, Executive Secretary

Headquarters: 2032 East 90th Street  
Cleveland, Ohio

April 27, 1926

Rabbi A. H. Silver,

City.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The Council of Jewish Women extends to you  
a cordial invitation to be its guest at the Annual  
Luncheon and Meeting, which will be held on Wednesday,  
May 5, at 12:30 P.M., in the Ball Room of the Cleveland  
Hotel.

Sincerely,

*Carolyn A. Grossman*  
President. *mlh*

A. W. GOLDSMITH, JR., President

CHARLES SHOHL, Vice-President

BENJ. MIELZINER, Secretary

SAMUEL R. MEYER, Treasurer

# K. K. Bnai Beshurun

Office: Wise Center Building  
Avenale, Cincinnati, O.  
Telephone Area 4562

PLUM STREET TEMPLE

Rabbi Emeritus  
DR. LOUIS GROSSMANN  
Rabbi  
JAMES G. HELLER

Cincinnati, Ohio April 27, 1926

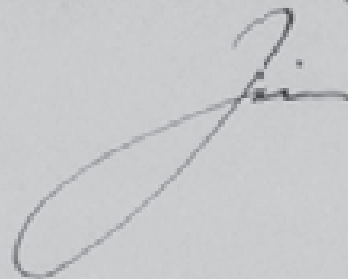
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abe:

I am in receipt of the letters you forwarded from Tarshish and Mayerberg and have written to them directly. If there is anything else that I can do to help be sure to let me know.

With very best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,



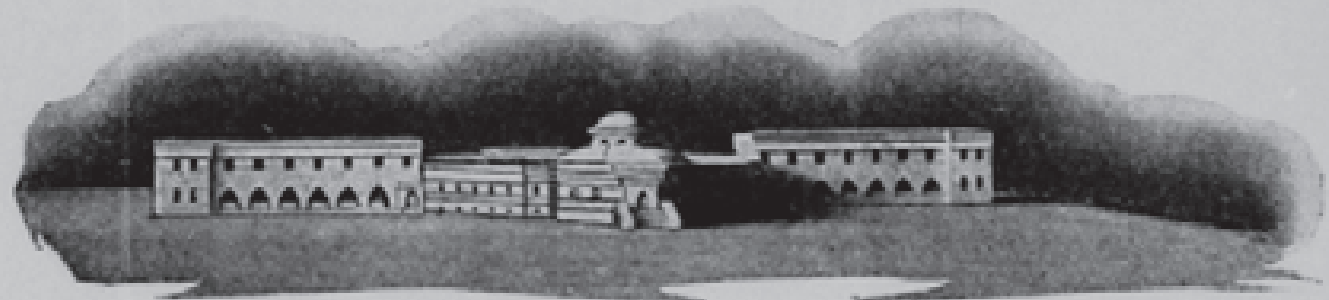
JGH:FS



THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE  
OF THE

DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD, Baltimore,  
Chairman

ISRAEL UNTERBERG, Treasurer  
DR. DAVID DE SOLA POOL, Secretary  
ALFRED M. COHEN, Cincinnati  
RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN  
DR. GEORGE A. KOEUT  
ARTHUR M. LAMPORT  
LOUIS LIPSKY  
SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN  
JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK  
RABBI LOUIS L. MANN, Chicago  
LOUIS MARSHALL  
ISRAEL MATE  
SOL. ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh  
JULIUS ROSENWALD, Chicago  
HENRIETTA SCOLD  
RABBI J. MAX WEISS  
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE



HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE  
OF JERUSALEM

DR. DAVID YELLIN, Principal

2107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

April 28, 1926.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
E. 105th at Ansel Rd.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver,

I am very grateful to you for your promise to secure a fund for the Hebrew Teachers' College, and so aid me in the mission for which I have returned to America. You surely will not let me suffer the embarrassment of returning to Palestine without being able to say that my undertaking had reached a successful result and was definitely completed.

There is no more constructive project that we could undertake than this one, not alone from the standpoint of the educational one, but also from the standpoint of putting to work many of the workers in Palestine.

I do not want to lose the magnificent and generous pledge of Julius Rosenwald of \$75,000. whose conditions I have not yet fulfilled.

I know that you will do everything in your power to raise the fund of \$5,000. from your community.

Thanking you for your fine interest,

Sincerely,

*David Yellin*

David Yellin.

April 30th, 1926.

Mr. Alfred W. Haiman,  
Euclid Avenue Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Haiman,

Permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in inviting me to attend the performance to be given by your organization on May 12th. I would gladly have availed myself of your kind invitation were it not for the fact that our own Men's Club is holding its Annual Meeting and election of officers on the same evening.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain  
Very sincerely yours,

P.S. I am taking the liberty of returning these tickets to you so that others may use them.

*The AMERICAN ISRAELITE, the NATIONAL JEWISH JOURNAL, has the largest Circulation  
• • oldest and most influential Jewish Newspaper in the United States • •*



*Isaac M. Wise*  
EDITOR 1854-1900

# *The American Israelite*

*Founded July 4, 1854, By Isaac M. Wise*

**Leo Wise & Co. Publishers**

*Cincinnati*

April 30th, 1926.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
1485 East 106th Street,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

We received a list of confirmants of The Temple,  
East 105th & Ansel Road, but we have not the name of the  
congregation, and we would appreciate very much if you would  
kindly furnish us with the name of the congregation by return  
mail, so we receive it on Monday.

When furnishing us with the name of the congre-  
gation, will you also please include the name of the rabbi.

Thanking you very much, we remain,

Very truly yours,

*Leo Wise & Co.*

LM/mf

April 30th, 1926.

Rabbi Solomon Foster,  
90 Treacy Avenue ,  
Newark, N.J.

My dear Rabbi Foster,

In reply to your note of April 21st I wish to say that we have a large hall - Mahler Hall in our Temple. It was to have been our gymnasium but having run short of funds we could not complete the large auditorium which we had contemplated and so we revamped this hall and are now using it for religious school assemblies, large public meetings, lectures, dinners, etc. It is the most serviceable room in the building.

We have a very small gymnasium which has been practically unused. I would not advise any Congregation to build a gymnasium or swimming pool. Should you build a recreation hall I would suggest that you pitch the floor, have fixed seats and put in a fine stage. This assumes of course that you will have another room for banquets, dances, etc.

With kindest regards, permit me to  
remain  
Very sincerely yours,

April 30th, 1926.

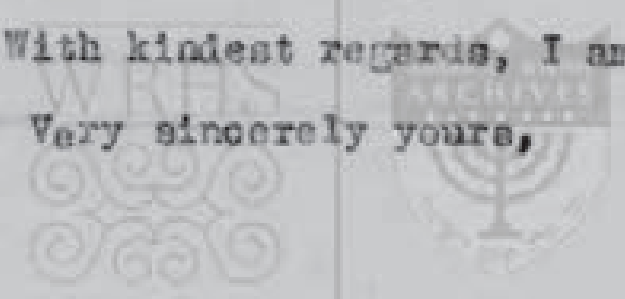
Dr. Klatzkin,  
Hotel Pasadena,  
Broadway and 61st St.,  
New York City.

My dear Dr. Klatzkin,

Permit me to thank you for  
your kind letter of April 23rd. I  
shall be very happy to see you in Cleveland  
but please do not come until after Shabuoth,  
which is on May 19th. Please let me know  
the exact date of your arrival.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,





April 30th, 1926.

Dr. Wm. H. Foulkes,  
Old Stone Church,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Foulkes,

I have just returned to the city  
and learned that you accepted a call to the  
First Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey.  
You will therefore leave Cleveland - I think  
that I in common  
deeply regret. Cleveland  
from your presence in its midst these few years.  
It needed and still needs men of your type,  
your vision and your courage. We shall miss you.

I pray that your ministry in Newark  
will prove productive of even greater spiritual  
good.

With kindest regards in which Mrs. Silver  
joins me, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

April 30th, 1926.

Mr. Jacob Landau,  
611 Broadway,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Landau,

Please pardon the delay in replying to your kind letters. I have been out of the city so much of the time. I do not regard it advisable at the present moment to circularize the membership of The Temple in behalf of the Jewish Daily Bulletin. We are in the midst of the J.D.C. drive and our people are receiving almost daily voluminous reading matter. When the drive is over by the end of May, we shall have to circularize the membership in behalf of the Pension Fund of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. I have delayed this too because of the drive. Following this drive I shall be glad to write to the people and tell them about the fine work which your Bulletin is doing. I would suggest that September - the period around the holidays is the best for your purposes.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,



Letter sent to Rabbi Goldman and Brickner

April 30th, 1926.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak,  
B'nai Jeshurun Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Nowak:

I am enclosing herewith  
some information concerning the National  
Conference of Jewish Social Service, which  
will be held in Cleveland the latter part  
of May.

This will probably be  
adequate for your purposes in making your  
announcements from the pulpit and through  
your bulletin. You will recall that I have  
discussed this matter with you over the  
telephone.

Thanking you for your  
courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

April 30th, 1926.

Miss Irma Kraft,  
10 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Irma,

Thanks for your note of  
April 18th. Our program for the year  
is closed and our activities are coming  
to a close within a week or ten days.  
I shall however keep you in mind for  
our program next season. I hope that  
you are well and doing splendidly. Virginia  
wants to be remembered to you.

Very cordially yours,

April 30th, 1926.

Miss Karlina Brown,  
Merchants Bldg.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Miss Brown,

May I add my word of praise to the many which you have undoubtedly received concerning "Young Israel" and the fine way in which it is meeting the real demand on the part of our boys and girls for an attractive and readable magazine. The boys and girls of of The Temple eagerly await each month for the appearance of "Young Israel" and it is constantly referred to and discussed in our class rooms.

Sincerely yours,



May Second, 1926

The American Israelite,  
Leo Wise & Co., Publishers,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen:-

Replying to your letter of April 30th,  
the name of the Congregation which worships in The  
Temple, East 108th Street at Ansel Road, Cleveland,  
Ohio is

Congregation Tifereth Israel

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Rabbi.

Sincerely yours,

# YOUNG ISRAEL

PUBLISHED BY  
THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

ELSA WEIHL  
EDITOR

EDITORIAL OFFICE  
ROOM 10  
1120 BROADWAY  
Phone  
BRYANT 7129

May 3, 1926.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
Cong. Tifereth Israel,  
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Some time ago we wrote to you, asking your opinion of YOUNG ISRAEL magazine for use in a publicity campaign. Responses are coming in nicely but we should like to add your "testimonial" before our booklet goes to press. May we not hear from you soon?

Thanking you for your cooperation,  
I am

Cordially,

*Carline Brown*

Circulation Manager.

KB/DN

TELEPHONE SPRING

1614  
1615  
1616

JEWISH NEWS FROM ALL  
OVER THE WORLD WITHIN  
24 HOURS.

# Jewish Daily Bulletin

611-621 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

ONLY DAILY PUBLICA-  
TION OF THIS KIND.  
PRINTED IN ENGLISH.

May 3, 1926.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
The Temple,  
East 105 St. and Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Many thanks for your letter of April 30.

I deeply appreciate your friendly cooperation and will  
get in touch with you again in this connection in September,  
as you suggest.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Landau*

JACOB LANDAU.  
Managing Director.

JL:MM



# THE JEWISH WORLD

WOODLAND AVE. AT E. 50th STREET

P. O. Box 1635, Station C.

CLEVELAND

May 5, 1926

Rabbi A. M. Silver  
The Temple  
Ansel & E. 105th St.  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

May 16th, Cleveland Jewry, will celebrate the sixtieth birthday of Mr. Samuel Rucker, publisher and editor of the Jewish World. A banquet in Mr. Rucker's honor will be given on that date in the Jewish Center and a special issue of the Jewish World, entirely devoted to this celebration will be published.

Knowing that you are a friend of Mr. Rucker I am taking the liberty to ask you to be good enough and send us an article about Mr. Rucker for our special issue. As the time is very short, I will appreciate if you will please let me have same as soon as possible.

Very respectfully yours,

*Sam. M. Silver*  
Associate Editor.

LM/YB



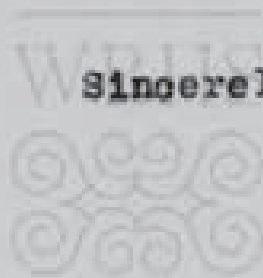
May 6th, 1926.

Mr. Leon Weisenfeld,  
The Jewish World,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Weisenfeld,

In reply to your letter of May 5th, permit me to say that before I can participate in an issue of the Jewish World in honor of Mr. Rucker, you will please send me an explanation of some of the statements which you made regarding me in connection with the immigration protest meeting.

Sincerely yours,



*Federated Churches  
"Broadcast"*

EUCLID AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

EUCLID AVENUE AT EAST 96TH STREET

CLEVELAND

May 6, 1926.

FERDINAND G. BLANCHARD  
MINISTER

GEORGE H. JOHNSON  
PULPIT ASSOCIATE

MISS HELEN LUSK  
PASTOR'S ASSISTANT

MISS LOUISE HARPER  
CHURCH SECRETARY

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letters which I have sent out to the other churches which we approved for the list of those that were to be given a chance to broadcast.

I have been held up until the present time by WTAM. They did not send their figures until yesterday. This was partly due to the internal changes going on in their organizations and methods. I am also enclosing a letter which I have just written Mr. Carpenter which will cover the matter of your expense for the broadcasting.

I anticipate his reply in a few days.

Cordially yours,

FGB:LEW

*Ferd G. Blanchard*

May 6, 1926.

Rabbi B. R. Brickner,  
Euclid Avenue Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Brickner:-

The Willard Storage Battery Company, operating the WTAM Broadcasting Station, has requested a Committee of ministers to draw up a list of churches which would be interested in entering a plan for the broadcasting of morning services, each church broadcasting for four weeks. The main points in the arrangement will be as follows:

1. Since the cost of the rental of the line from the telephone exchange to the church differs greatly in the case of different churches, the proposal is to take the entire cost for all the churches who enter the plan, and divide it equally among them so that there will be no advantage coming to any church in the matter of expense from the mere accident of location. Figuring this item on the basis of the churches before which this proposition is first being laid, the expense to each church will be \$159.27. Of course, there may be a very slight modification of this figure in the event that any one of the churches to whom I am writing should not care to enter the plan and another church is substituted. It is impossible, however, that there will be variation of more than \$10.00 in the figure that has been based upon the first list of churches.

2. It has been necessary to set a very definite schedule with the radio station and the Committee has been asked to draw up this schedule. We have done so making the following assignments:

Trinity Cathedral	---	Mar. 21 - April 11
The Temple	---	April 13 - May 9
Euclid Ave Baptist	---	May 16 - June 6
First Methodist Episcopal	---	June 13 - July 4
Emmanuel Church	---	July 11 - Aug. 1
Old Stone Church	---	Aug. 8 - Aug. 29
Church of the Covenant	---	Sept. 5 - Sept. 26
Epworth-Euclid M. E.	---	Oct. 3 - Oct. 24
Euclid Ave Congregational	---	Oct. 31 - Nov. 21
Unitarian Church	---	Nov. 28 - Dec. 19
Euclid Ave Christian	---	Dec. 26 - Jan. 16
Euclid Ave Temple	---	Jan. 23 - Feb. 13
Calvary Presbyterian	---	Feb. 20 - Mar. 13

While, of course, some adjustments can be made, we would ask if in considering the matter you will undertake to meet the dates which have been proposed for you.

It is, of course, obviously impossible to include all the churches or any considerable number of the churches in this plan. There are certain very definite requirements laid down by the WTAM Station, with which only a relatively small number of churches can comply. And among these churches which can comply we have been obliged to select a certain number with reference to the cost of their connection with the Station, a matter which depends entirely on geographical location. There are, however, certain other churches that are available and we shall appreciate it greatly if we may have a reply at your very earliest convenience as to whether or not you will agree to be a partner in this enterprise and undertake at the appointed time to fulfil your responsibility in the matter.

There is a bare possibility that this expense to the churches can be somewhat reduced. Negotiations are under way to this effect. We have thought, however, that we ought not to delay further in setting up the scheme for the year and as the reduction will not be very great per church, certainly not over \$25.00, we are sending out the figures as they are.

I would only add that the Committee is conscious of the fact that there is no gain in publicity to come to any one of the churches involved. Four services once a year will not give individual preeminence to any church. We have regarded the whole matter from the aspect of a service which might be rendered the public by a given number of churches equipped for the task. And we have proceeded upon the principle that in this broadcasting there should be no desire on the part of any church to reap personal advantage, but merely a purpose to enlarge the ministry of religion to the city.

Cordially yours,

Secretary of Committee.

Abba Hillel Silver	}	COMMITTEE
Francis S. White		
Louis C. Wright		
Ferdinand Q. Blanchard.		

# NORDAU MEMORIAL FUND

114 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

May 7th, 1926.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Friend:

In order to commemorate the name of the eminent Zionist leader, Dr. Max Nordau, whose earthly remains have recently been removed to Palestine, we have established the Nordau Memorial Fund. By means of this Fund, all of Dr. Nordau's literary effects, manuscripts, Zionist addresses etc., will be acquired and presented to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, as the property of the Jewish people.

yes ( I take pleasure of inviting you to become a member of the Committee in charge of the Nordau Memorial Fund, which is composed of leading Zionists throughout the country. As one who cherishes the memory of one of the outstanding leaders of our movement, you will, I assume, agree to serve on this committee.

With Zion's greetings,

Cordially yours,

*Bernard A. Rosenthal*

Chairman

BAB/



**THE JEWISH WORLD**

WOODLAND AVE. AT E. 50th STREET

P. O. Box 1635, Station G.

CLEVELAND

May 7, 1926

Rabbi A. M. Silver  
The Temple  
E. 105th & Ansel  
Cleveland, Ohio

My Dear Rabbi Silver:

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, permit me to say that I am always responsible for statements made by me directly, either in public utterance, or thru the paper for which I write. For any other statements, made by others in my name, I cannot be responsible.

I have been informed that you are constantly complaining that I have made some statements regarding you in connection with the immigration protest movement. Since you have, however, not demanded my explanation I did not find it necessary to deny these statements.

In your letter of today, you are demanding an explanation which I am only too happy to give.

Permit me to say, that it was not my fault that you had not been invited at an earlier time to speak at the immigration protest meeting. On the contrary, at the first meeting held by the arrangements committee I proposed you as the main speaker. Why the committee had not accepted my suggestion I cannot explain in this letter, but I assure you that it was not through any fault of mine.

Three days before the meeting the leaders of the committee came to my office and asked me to call upon you. This I did, and you refused. I must however, admit, that you could not have acted otherwise.

*Dr. Wm. H. Foulkes*

# The Old Stone Church

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

"THE CHURCH IN THE HEART OF THE CITY"

PUBLIC SQUARE  
CLEVELAND

May 8, 1926.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, D.D.,  
E. 105th St., at Ansel Rd.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Your very gracious word of April 30th has been waiting acknowledgement in the pressure of unusual duty. I cannot tell you how pleased I am to receive so friendly and sympathetic a message from you and I prize the spirit which prompted you to write it.

It has not been easy to sever the ties that have been full of pleasure and fruitful but the sense of duty has become convincing.

With sincere esteem and affection, I am

Very faithfully yours,

*William Hiram Foulkes*

William Hiram Foulkes,  
Pastor.

WHF/R



# YOUNG ISRAEL

PUBLISHED BY  
THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS  
MERCHANTS BUILDING CINCINNATI, OHIO

ELSA WEIHL  
EDITOR

NEW YORK OFFICE  
ROOM 10  
1520 BROADWAY  
Phone  
BRYANT 7129

May 11, 1926.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have received your very splendid  
appreciation of YOUNG ISRAEL. I know it will  
prove valuable in promoting the magazine's wel-  
fare.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*Larline Brown*

Circulation Manager

KB/DN

# NEW HOTEL SHERMAN CHICAGO

Operated by  
Hotel Sherman Co.

JOSEPH BYFIELD, President  
FRANK W. BERING, Vice Pres.  
and Managing Director

ALSO OWNING AND  
OPERATING  
HOTEL AMBASSADOR  
NORTH STATE STREET AT GOETHE  
350 ROOMS  
FORT DEARBORN HOTEL  
LA SALLE STREET AT VAN BUREN  
550 ROOMS  
IN CHICAGO



RANDOLPH-CLARK-LAKE AND LA SALLE STS.

1700 ROOMS WITH BATH

May 11, 1926

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, D. D.,  
East 105th St. at Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I thank you very much for your kind letter  
of April 30th. Following your advice I will not come  
to Cleveland until May 19th. I will let you know next  
week the exact date of my arrival.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*D. Jacob Klappert*

May 13, 1926.

Dear Fellow Members  
of the Committee:-

This broadcasting matter has required considerable labor. Anyone who thoughtlessly or deliberately accepts the secretary's job pays for it at leisure. However, I think some headway is being made.

I would like to have a conference on several matters. Would it be quite convenient to meet Tuesday morning at nine o'clock or earlier if you prefer? As your homes are all near here or you pass here on your way to work, would it be convenient to meet in my Study?

Cordially yours,

*Fred B. Planchard*

FQB:LEW

*Telephoned  
yes*

*Fairmount  
4996-W.  
not in  
well call  
for a M*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR. ERNEST L. TALBENT,  
President  
University of Cincinnati

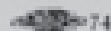
REV. THOMAS I. REILLY, S. J.,  
Vice-President  
St. Xavier College

DR. ABRAHAM CRONBACH  
Secretary  
Hebrew Union College

WILLIAM S. KELLER, M. D.,  
Treasurer  
65 Groton Bldg.

PEACE HEROES MEMORIAL SOCIETY

CINCINNATI, OHIO



COMMITTEES.

MISS M. EDITH CAMPBELL,  
Chairman  
Memorial Records

MISS JENNIE D. PORTER,  
Chairman  
Transportation

DR. GEORGE A. HEDGER,  
Chairman  
Extension and Publicity

RABBI JAMES G. HELLER,  
Chairman  
Program and Music

May 13<sup>rd</sup> 1924.

Dear Dr. Silver:.

A year ago you assured me of your interest in  
the project described in the enclosed circular.

We are to hold our exercises May 31, 8:00 A.M. at  
Spring Grove Cemetery. Alfred Bettman will give  
the oration.

We shall deem ourselves favored by any cooperation  
that you may accord or any publicity you may furnish  
for our project.

Cordially.

Abraham Cronbach.

# Peace Heroes Memorial Society



**A** FINE American custom of long standing is the decoration of the graves of soldiers who have died for their country. Memorial Day rightly commemorates the heroes of war; but as peace has its victories and victors, why not celebrate these also? Why not honor those who give their lives in the pursuit of hazardous but peaceful ends?

To extend to all who have died for the common good the honors that have hitherto been limited to the heroes of war is the purpose of the Peace Heroes Memorial Society.

Miners, railroaders, builders, electricians, mechanics, firemen, policemen, explorers, physicians, nurses, mothers, and others upon whose risks and sufferings life depends form an army larger than any fighting force of which history has record. It is an army serving without intermission and knowing no armistice, an army that endures both pain and privation. It numbers its losses of life by the tens of thousands every year and its other casualties by the hundreds of thousands. It goes to its hard, perilous battles without decorations and without honors; it does not wait for

"The roll of the stirring drum  
And the trumpet that speaks of fame."

Yet it is the army of our real national defense, defense against hunger, cold, sickness, exposure, disorder, exhaustion, extinction: ultimately perhaps, our truest defense against foreign foes. Enabling us to supply all the world with things of necessity, comfort, and beauty, the army of social construction makes the rest of the world unwilling to be our foes.

When we reverence these heroes of peace, all differences of race and color and nationality and church affiliation vanish. How can we fittingly express our attitude to the



victors who have fallen while performing such socially constructive tasks? One way is to maintain a ceremonial in which our sentiments are symbolized. The Peace Heroes Memorial Society engages to hold exercises at one of the cemeteries each Memorial Day and to place flowers upon the graves of a policeman, a fireman, a railroader, a factory worker, a woman who died at childbirth, and any others who may have lost their lives in the discharge of their duties.

Such exercises, called "Flower Strewing for Heroes of Social Construction," have been held annually at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, since Memorial Day, 1923. At all of these exercises, at least one of the participants has been a Catholic, one a Protestant, and one a Jew. There has always been at least one woman on the program and one member of the colored races. The Peace Heroes Memorial Society will aim to perpetuate and extend this ceremony. Other groups are to be encouraged to conduct similar exercises in other cemeteries of Cincinnati and in the cemeteries of other localities.

We are counting upon your interest and help. Identified with the enterprise are persons who differ widely in their views of war. Some are "pacifists," some are militarists, and some have not come to a conclusion. They are united in the conviction that peace is the foundation of an enduring and worthy social order, that to work for peace is a good form of patriotic service. We invite you to join.

The dues are one dollar for three years, with the stipulation that each member secure at least one new member annually.

The officers are:

DR. ERNEST L. TALBERT,

266 Albion Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*President*

THE REV. THOMAS I. REILLY, S. J.,

Hinkle Hall, St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Vice-President*

DR. ABRAHAM CRONBACH,

3431 Larona Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Secretary*

WILLIAM S. KELLER, M. D.

63 Groton Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Treasurer*

## Application for Membership in the Peace Heroes Memorial Society

*Abraham Cronbach, Secretary,  
5451 Larona Ave., Cincinnati, O.*

I enclose herewith one dollar in payment of membership dues for three years in the Peace Heroes Memorial Society and agree to secure at least one new member annually.

Name .....

Address .....

Kindly send literature to the following persons who may be interested:



May 18th, 1926.

Rabbi Silver:

Publication Society Dinner Meeting, May 26th. Most  
important in years. Please attend.



Jewish Publication Society

Philadelphia, Pa.

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram)

TELEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
AMERICA



CABLEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO.

*Cedar 132*

STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

84P SA 13

B PHILADELPHIA PA MAY 18 26

REV DR ABBA H SILVER

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND O

PUBLICATION SOCIETY DINNER MEETING MAY

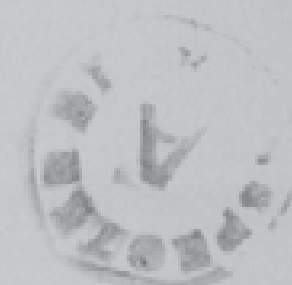
TWENTY SIXTH MOST IMPORTANT IN

YEARS PLEASE ATTEND.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

1 PM

*Xone*  
*Gross and*



TELEPHONED  
FROM MAIN OFFICE

Time *1:18 P* M Date *5/18/26*  
To *R. J.* By *NR*

Federation - Radio -  
1926-27

EUCLID AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

EUCLID AVENUE AT EAST 56TH STREET

CLEVELAND

FERDINAND G. BLANCHARD  
MINISTER

GEORGE H. JOHNSON  
PULPIT ASSOCIATE

MISS HELEN LUSK  
PASTOR'S ASSISTANT

MISS LOUISE HARPER  
CHURCH SECRETARY

May 19, 1936.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
East 105th St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

We settled two things yesterday morning.

In the first place we agreed that the payments from the churches would need to run along at the figure which I gave you in my previous letter <sup>and</sup> as I received it from WTAM, as it has not been possible yet to get an interview with the Telephone Company and secure a reduction of rates. In the doubtful event that they will make some slight reduction so that the pro rata charge would be a little less, the only practical scheme seemed to be to let this apply to such churches as do their broadcasting after the date when the Telephone Company may agree to the reduction. We think it quite certain that they will not make any such reduction retroactive. I am sure it will not amount to more than a few dollars anyway in the case of each church.

The other matter we talked over relates to the summer. It has proved difficult to get any church to take the program in the summer. The Cathedral has finally agreed to take the July Sundays if WTAM wishes to continue the program. Since they do so as a burden, rather than as the acceptance of a privilege, and as it is really a burden, we felt it right to make this arrangement and that nobody could claim that the Cathedral is on the air too often.

In regard to the August Sundays Epworth Euclid Church

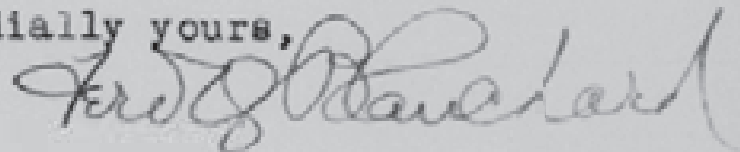


Rabbi A. H. Silver.

May 19, 1926.

will be open and Wright will be in the city. They are not willing however, to pay anything in order to broadcast at that time. We are leaving it with WTAM to decide whether to shut down the program for four weeks or to broadcast at their expense from Epworth Euclid. On both of these matters I did not care to decide by myself, but I am sure you will not disagree with this arrangement which Wright and I both thought the most feasible.

Cordially yours,



FQB:LEW



May 20th, 1926.

Miss Carrie Bathrick,  
631 E. 108th St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Bathrick,

Please pardon the long delay  
in acknowledging your note of April 23rd.  
I have been out of the city so much of  
the time. I should be very happy to have  
you send me any literature on the subject  
of anti-vivisection or some time in the  
early fall to come in to see me.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

May 20th, 1926.

Mr. Dobsevage,  
Jewish Publication Society,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Dobsevage,

Permit me to acknowledge your telegram of May 18th. I wish I could see my way clear to attend the meeting of the Jewish Publication Society on May 26th. Unfortunately I cannot. During the week of May 23rd the Convention of the Jewish Social Workers and of the National Social Service Workers will be held in our city and I am scheduled to address five meetings during that week. This makes it of course impossible for me to leave.

I hope to be in Philadelphia on Thursday, June 3rd to address a meeting of the Federation. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you then.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

PRESTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

285 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Caledonia 7126

May 20, 1926.

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,  
East 105th St. at Ansell Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Without obligating you financially or otherwise, may I have your permission to include the account of your interesting career and your photograph in the book I now have in preparation, entitled "Biographies of Prominent American Jews"?

This book is to provide a permanent record of the lives and achievements of not more than 250 citizens of the Jewish faith who are making and have made significant contributions to the cultural and civic life of America. It is intended to serve as a guide and inspiration to the younger generation, and as an authentic reference book. One thousand copies are to be distributed to the leading public, university, and newspaper libraries in the country to make it available to everyone.

The names of those to be included in this work have been selected by a Board of Advisors consisting of Mr. Herman Bernstein, editor of The Jewish Tribune, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, and Mr. Harry Schneiderman, secretary of the American Jewish Committee and editor of The Jewish Year Book.

You will find enclosed a letter from this Advisory Committee together with the list of those people who have kindly furnished us this data for their biographical sketches.

It has been very gratifying to me that some of the newspapers have predicted this book will be one of the most widely reviewed books of the year, and I have been particularly pleased with the comments of some of the leading Jewish people that they believe it will be a revelation to Jews and gentiles alike of the prominent and important place the Jews have attained in our national structure.

There is no obligation, financial or otherwise, to anyone who is included. The only commercial aspect to this work is that I hope to produce a book of such excellent merit that it will enjoy a ready sale.

May I count on your cooperation in making this book editorially right by having your permission to include your story and photograph? If so, will you fill out and return to me the enclosed biographical blank with any additional material you have? Our editorial staff will write the material, which is to occupy a full page, and submit it to you for approval before we publish it. Also will you send us your favorite photograph, or tell us where we may obtain it? We shall be glad to arrange for a new photograph without cost to you if you wish it.

Sincerely yours,

*Cecile Preston*  
Cecile Preston.

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACHAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

TELEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
AMERICA



CABLEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO.

*Kelley 132*

STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

*This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words—“Plus” (Day Letter) “N. L.” (Night Letter) or “Night” (Night Telegram)*

Form 16

~~131P SA 10~~

B PHILADELPHIA PA MAY 24 26

REV DR ABBA H SILVER

FOED

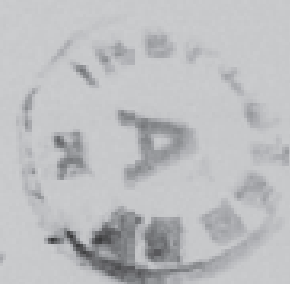
THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND O

MEETING WEDNESDAY NIGHT IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION OF SUCCESSOR TO MR DOBSEVAGE  
JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

258F

TELEPHONED  
FROM MAIN OFFICE

Time *9:00 P.M.* Date *May 26*  
To *S. J.* By no *16*





May Twenty-sixth

1926

Mr. Bernard A. Rosenblatt,  
Chairman, Mordau Memorial Fund,  
114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Mr. Rosenblatt,

Permit me to thank you for  
your kind letter inviting me to become  
a member of the Committee in charge of  
the Mordau Memorial Fund. I shall be  
pleased to serve on such a Committee  
and await your further instructions.

With kindest regards,  
I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
of the  
JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
May 26, 1926

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on Wednesday evening, May 26, 1926, at the Mercantile Club, Philadelphia. Mr. Simon Miller was in the Chair, and the following members of the Board were present: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Hart Blumenthal, Mr. Lionel Friedmann, Mr. Joseph Hagedorn, Mr. Louis E. Levinthal, Mr. Howard S. Levy, Judge William Lewis, Mr. Nathan J. Miller, Mr. Jacob Rubel, Judge Horace Stern, Mr. Cyrus Salzberger and Mr. Julius Weyl.

REGRETS:

The following regretted their inability to be present: Mr. Marcus Aaron, Mr. James H. Becker, Mr. Leo M. Brown, Mr. Henry Fernberger, Mr. Felix H. Levy, Mr. Louis L. Mann, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Dr. Abba H. Silver, Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein, Mr. A. Leo Weil, Mr. Edwin Wolf and Mr. Morris Wolf. Mr. Adolph S. Ochs is in Europe.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the meeting of April 27, 1926, copies of which were sent to all the members of the Board, were approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

This Committee, acting as a Committee on Office and General Management, through its Chairman, Mr. Lionel Friedmann, presented a report as follows, which report he verbally amplified:

The meeting of the Committee charged with the conduct of the business affairs of the Society was held at the office of Mr. Lionel Friedmann on May 20, 1926. Present Messrs. Simon Miller, Hart Blumenthal, Julius Weyl, Howard Levy and Lionel Friedmann.

Your Committee has done considerable investigating of the Society's office and of its personnel as a result of which the Society, under date of May 17th, has been presented with the resignation of the Secretary, Mr. I. George Dobsevrage, which resignation the Committee has accepted for the Society, with the understanding that his salary cease as of May 30, 1926.

It was further decided that a letter be sent to all the creditors, suppliers and wholesale customers of the Society advising them that Mr. Dobsevrage has severed his connection with the Society and that due notice of the name of his successor would be sent.

After discussion as to reorganization and some minor decisions in the matter, the meeting adjourned.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Friedmann's report, conveying the resignation of the Secretary, Mr. I. George Dobson, be accepted.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

Dr. Adler presented the following communication from Dr. Husik:

I have been granted a leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania until January 31, 1927. I wish to utilize this opportunity to go abroad, to spend the greater part of my vacation in Paris and London. I expect to sail early in August.

Accordingly I wish to lay before you the following matters as they concern you as Chairman of the Publication Committee and me as the Society's Editor.

1. I shall see the Year Book through before I leave.
2. Kiddush Ha-Shem is finished.
3. The History of Margolis-Marx will require a special editor.
4. The Slousch book is in process of publication (the first galleys have been corrected by me) and can be sent to me in Europe.
5. The "Ethical Wills" (Classics Series) is likewise in process of publication. I am anxious, however, that work on it be expedited before I leave.
6. The same applies to Malter's Tzemit.
7. The Quarterly will have to be attended to during my absence by some one else.
8. I should like to see Volume VI of Ginzberg's Legends published before I leave. All work on it has been completed except the title page and Table of Contents, etc.
9. The "History" is an extra book outside of the three regular books which I undertook to edit. Hence my salary should not be deducted from during my absence on account of the History.
10. I would respectfully ask that no deduction be made from my salary on account of the Quarterly, as I shall need all the money I can get for my trip abroad. I shall be glad to make up for it by equivalent work on some other volume when I return.
11. At the invitation of Mr. Miller, I am ready to take up such of the duties of the retiring Secretary as must be attended to in connection with the

Year Book, the History, etc. during the next two months, at a rate of compensation to be agreed upon.

It was agreed that the offer of Dr. Husik to devote himself to the Society's purposes until his sailing for Europe in August be accepted with instructions to the Executive Committee to make the necessary arrangements with Dr. Husik.

#### TRUSTEES:

The name of Dr. Frank Schechter of New York, now a member of the Publication Committee, was presented for election to the Board of Trustees. The proposal was seconded and unanimously carried.

#### HEBREW PRESS:

Mr. Julius Weyl presented a complete work-sheet showing the position of all work going through the Hebrew Press, and it was ordered that a schedule of the same sort be prepared monthly and sent to the Chairman of the Publication Committee.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS:

Mr. Nathan J. Miller moved that the books of the Society be ordered audited every three months. Seconded and carried.

The President presented the resignation of Mr. Pennypacker, which was accepted. Mr. Pennypacker had charge of the Society's shipping department.

The President introduced Dr. <sup>Julius</sup>~~Charles~~ Grodinsky, instructor in Economics in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. It was moved and seconded that Dr. Grodinsky be employed as Secretary of the Society for an initial period of six months under conditions as to salary, etc. to be arranged by the Executive Committee.

Dr. Adler reported a conversation with a number of gentlemen in New York representing the B'nai Brith, who indicated the willingness of their organization to co-operate with the Publication Society with the idea of bringing into greater circulation literature such as this Society issues. The President was instructed to communicate with Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, of Cincinnati, the President of the I. O. B. B., in this matter.

It was ordered that notice be sent to the Jewish Press advising of the resignation of Mr. Dobseavage as Secretary and the election of Dr. Grodinsky as his successor.

The Society had a general verbal understanding with Mr. Alexander Dubin in the matter of advertisements for the Year Book,

but in view of the fact that nothing concrete was developed in the matter, it was ordered that a communication be sent to Mr. Dubin advising him of the termination of the understanding.

The President noted the death, since the last meeting of the Board, of one of the Trustees of the Society, Judge Seligman Strauss, of Wilkes Barre, and one of the members of the Publication Committee, Honorable Oscar S. Straus.

The following minutes were unanimously adopted and copies ordered sent to the respective families:

The Trustees of the  
JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
record with sorrow the death of the

HONORABLE SELIGMAN J. STRAUSS

For many years he was a Trustee of the Jewish Publication Society and responded to every call the Society made upon him. He was cultured, not merely in literature, the philosophies and the law, but also possessed a broad, liberal view of life which made his counsel valuable and reliable.

His was a kindly, tolerant spirit. His superior knowledge and attainments instead of making him impatient with the shortcomings of other men rather increased his tolerance and kindness in dealing with them.

---

The Trustees learn with great sorrow of the passing away on May 3 of their fellow officer

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Mr. Straus had been a Trustee since the beginning of the Society and earnestly assumed the full responsibilities of the office. This was in part due to his interest in things of general Jewish interest, but more particularly to his special interest in and knowledge of Jewish history, literature and religion.

He had always been of great assistance in the affairs of the Society, bringing to it the wealth of his knowledge, his sympathy and his world-wide experience.

The Trustees of the Publication Society deem it a privilege to have been associated with such a staunch and intelligent exponent of that which is best in our people.



We tender to his family our deepest sympathy in their sense of bereavement, which we hope may be somewhat lightened by the knowledge of the esteem of his fellows and of the illustrious name which he bequeaths to them.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

Howard S. Levy,

Secretary, Pro Tem.



---

---

Mr. Nathan Loeser, *Chairman*

Cleveland Reception Committee

680 Old Arcade

Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Nathan Loeser, Chairman,  
Cleveland Reception Committee,  
National Conference of Jewish Education,  
680 Old Arcade, Cleveland

1132 Please reserve for me \_\_\_\_\_ places at the  
Community Luncheon in honor of delegates to the  
National Conference of Jewish Education to be held  
Thursday noon, May 27, at the Georgian room, Hotel Cleveland.

Check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed herewith.  
(\$1.50 per plate)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

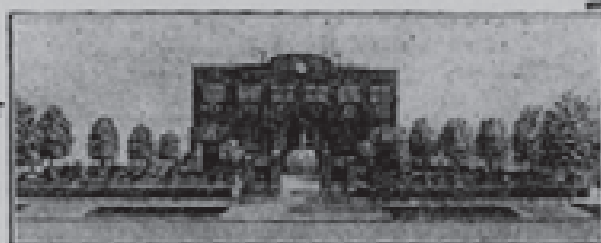
Address \_\_\_\_\_

mailed copy of  
Curriculum  
6/1/26

Chicago -

2

DAVID ROSENBAUM  
LEON FRAH, RABBI



CRAWFORD 0685

TEMPLE JUDEA

1227 INDEPENDENCE BLVD.

CHICAGO

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Colleague:

Kindly send me a copy  
of your "Curriculum of the Temple Religious  
School from Kindergarten to Confirmation."  
Your attention to this matter will be much  
appreciated.

With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

David Rosenbaum

of Temple Judea

1227 Independence Blvd.  
Chicago, Ill.

# INFORMATION SERVICE

Published Weekly, Except During August, by the

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION  
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA  
105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Price, \$2.00 Per Year

Volume V, Number 22

THE FOLLOWING RELIGIOUS BODIES ARE COOPERATING IN THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT: BAPTIST (NORTH), CONGREGATIONAL, DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, METHODIST EPISCOPAL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, PRESBYTERIAN IN THE U. S. A., REFORMED IN THE U. S.

Entered as second class matter January 4, 1924, at the postoffice at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

## Studies in Modern Crime

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science devotes its May issue to a discussion of crime. A number of the articles are addresses given at the conference on American crime held by the American Academy, February 20, 1926. The dearth of information on the subject warrants a rather extended summary of some of these articles.

Ellen C. Potter, Secretary of Welfare for Pennsylvania, has studied carefully the U. S. Census figures as to commitments to prisons for 1910 and 1923, the statistics of the criminal courts of Pennsylvania from 1875 to 1924, the statistics of arrests in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for some years back and also the space devoted to crime news in Philadelphia newspapers in 1875 and 1925. The results of this study may be summarized as follows: In proportion to population the number of commitments in the United States has decreased 37.7 per cent from 1910 to 1923. (Compare summary of article by George W. Kirchwey, *INFORMATION SERVICE*, April 17, 1926.)

From 1875 to 1924, commitments in Pennsylvania to all prisons in proportion to population have decreased 39 per cent. (Actual recorded commitments in Pennsylvania have increased 81.2 per cent, but the population increase has been 118 per cent.) Penitentiary and reformatory commitments per 100,000 of population have increased 44 per cent while jail and workhouse offenses show a decrease of 23 per cent.

The proportion of convictions in the criminal courts, in relation to charges made, has increased from 16.8 per cent in 1875 to 51.3 per cent in 1924.

Arrests for drunkenness in Philadelphia showed a decided drop between 1913 and 1920, and an equally decided increase since that time. Pittsburgh presents a similar picture between 1917 and 1920, and from 1920 on.

Recidivists constitute at least 33 per cent of all convictions, so that crime statistics actually covered a smaller number of persons than the figures would indicate.

The proportion of young people committed for crime has shown a decided increase. During the first six months of 1923, 51.6 per cent of all commitments in the United States were of persons from 18 to 34 years old.

Native-born whites show a much smaller number of commitments per unit of their own population group than foreign-born whites or other racial groups.

Less space is devoted to crime news in the reputable newspapers of the country now than fifty years ago but such news is displayed in a more spectacular fashion. The

increased prevalence of crime impressed people of 1875 as it does today.

Another important article is a discussion of the increase in murder, by Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hoffman believes that the death records of homicides are a better index of the murder trend than police or judicial statistics. The homicide mortality rate for about 30 American cities representing one-fourth of the entire population shows a steady increase from 5.1 per 100,000 in 1900 to 11.0 in 1925. According to the Division of Vital Statistics of the U. S. Census Bureau, the homicide mortality rate has increased from 2.1 per 100,000 in 1900 to 7.0 per 100,000 in 1915 and to 8.5 in 1924.

Mr. Hoffman also presents figures on burglary insurance for New York state, showing that the premiums paid amounted to \$1,377,000 in 1914 and to \$26,513,000 in 1924. He emphasizes the need for federal judicial statistics. Until such statistics are available, he says, we shall not know definitely the actual amount of crime.

Mr. Hoffman does not believe that statistics as to criminality of different races can be definitely accepted, since race prejudice against Negroes and Orientals sometimes accounts for convictions, in cases where white men would be acquitted. Mr. Hoffman also points out that though the Italian element is frequently accused of an undue proportion of crime, the murder death rate in Italy is much lower than in this country.

Mr. Hoffman considers that the reduction in commitments shown by the U. S. Census report of 1923, indicates that a great amount of crime remains undetected and unpunished.

Thorsten Sellen, of the University of Pennsylvania, has studied the murder rate in nine European countries over a period of twenty-three years. While these figures are not entirely comparable, they show a decided decrease in the murder rate in the belligerent countries during the early years of the war. Thus, Mr. Sellen believes, is probably due to the enrollment in the army of the young men who would probably commit most of the crimes. A study of courts-martial for murder in the French army during these years tends to strengthen this opinion. The demobilization period brought a great increase in the murder rate in the belligerent countries with the possible exception of England and Wales. The neutral countries show comparatively little change in their murder rates during these years.

Joseph K. Wiling, assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, discusses the "profession of bootlegging." There are several different "specialties" in bootlegging, he ex-



plains, such as smuggling and transportation, redistillation or recocking, doctor and druggist complex, brewing of high-powered beer, home-brew and accessory stores, home-made wine, ciders and cordials. Mr. Willing points out that in addition to the large amount of foreign liquor which is smuggled into the United States there is also the legal importation of essences of various liquors and of foreign grape juices. Such de-alcoholized essences may be bought in grocery stores and converted into liquors very easily.

George B. Mangold, social service secretary in the St. Louis Church Federation, discusses illegitimacy in St. Louis. He says that of the 600 illegitimate births in St. Louis for a year the proportion of illegitimate colored births is from four to five times as high as that among whites. This he considers is largely due to bad housing conditions among the colored population. In 1924, a large majority of the mothers were 20 years old or younger. About one-half of the women were engaged in housework with factory employment second in order. The chief difficulties in the handling of cases of illegitimacy are found in the large number of mothers from outside the state, whose cases should really be handled in the states where they are legal residents; the prohibitory cost of applying the law to establish paternity; the lack of a law providing for paternal support; and the general attitude of the community.

Neva R. Deardorff, executive secretary, Children's Commission of Pennsylvania, points out that about one-third of the boys brought before the juvenile courts each year are in difficulty because of conflict with parental authority and another third on account of thoughtless pranks. A survey of juvenile delinquency in seven Pennsylvania counties was made by the U. S. Children's Bureau in 1924. In these counties there was a much smaller proportion of juvenile court cases than in Philadelphia. Of the 1,169 cases, 990 were boys, 174 girls—sex not given in 5 cases. Of these, 38 were offenses against persons and animals, 56 vice, 379 offenses involving property, 145 offenses against public peace and good order, 247 unsatisfactory conduct, etc. It is considered probable that these proportions are typical so far as offenses against property, trespassing and malicious mischief are concerned, but that most of the cases of immorality must not have been reported to the courts. Again, many of the cases of malicious mischief were probably, in part at least, the result of accident.

I. M. Rubinow, of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia, draws lessons from his experience with industrial accident statistics applicable to criminal statistics. The several steps which must be taken are: definition of terms; a system of reporting; machinery for tabulation and analysis; machinery for cooperation, involving uniformity, between various agencies concerned.

Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, summarizes the results of an analysis of the inmates of 68 penal institutions in which it was found that foreign-born whites were fewer than native-born whites; also that white children of foreign parentage were fewer than those with one native- and one foreign-born parent. He concludes that while immigration adds to the complexity of the crime problem the immigrants themselves do not contribute an unduly large proportion of criminals; that the crux of the problem seems to be in the activities of the children of immigrants; that the problem is due to social conditions rather than to inherent differences in races.

Stressing the need for moral education, Professor Kelsey says: "It must be admitted that our knowledge of the best ways of reforming men is pitifully meager. What effect punishment has is a matter of great doubt. These are matters into which we may not enter now. It seems to me that what we need to do is to realize that education should be moral as well as intellectual. We have stressed the attainment of facts, but have understressed the application of those facts in our relations with each other. Here there is need for reform. I trust we may come to put more emphasis on moral education and yet avoid the danger of identifying moral education with religious dogma."

One of the most interesting facts about this collection of articles is the decided disagreement among experts. Several, for instance, believe that rigid restriction of the sale of revolvers would greatly lessen crime, while others point out that many crimes are now carried out with sawed-off rifles and many without fire-arms. There is an indication that drug addiction is decidedly decreasing, though some believe that it is actually increasing and that the narcotic laws are by no means stringent enough.

## The Farmers' Mortgage Debt

Perhaps in no phase of our economic life is the intimate blending of ethical with economic issues more apparent than in the agricultural situation. Two recent statements in regard to the necessity of reducing the mortgage burden of agriculture in the United States seem to warrant quotation here. They come from conservative and well informed sources.

The first is the comment of *Farmstead, Stock and Home*, an influential paper published in Minneapolis, which says in the May 15 number: "We do not believe the mortgage debt burden of agriculture of eight billion dollars can ever be paid in full. Of course there are individual farmers who can and will pay out, but they are the exceptions. Insisting they can do so, is asking farmers to produce out of the land more than we are expecting of our foreign debtors, with the power of taxation, to pay."

"It is immaterial now how, or why, these farm debts were piled up. It does no good to say that farm land was capitalized far beyond its value based on earning power and loans made on the basis of this inflation.

"That was water under the bridge. The question now is that of scaling down farm mortgage indebtedness to a point where interest can be met and the principal eventually wiped out.

"This means loss to the holders of the mortgages, but so does foreclosure. Therefore, it seems far better for the economic health of the nation to keep the debtor farmers on their farms, under conditions that will restore their morale, than to dispossess them, sell the farms to new owners on time for the face of the mortgage or even less and start the whole process over again with another lot of farmers."

The second comes from the pen of Dr. Richard T. Ely, formerly professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, now director of the Institute of Land and Public Utility Economics. Dr. Ely says in the April number of *The Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*: "If a commission could be brought into existence which would readjust the affairs of the farmers and bankers of the Middlewest on the basis of ability to pay,

it would save millions in money and do unmeasured good in re-establishing the morale of the people.

"The policy here suggested is a purely voluntary system for revision of contractual relations under certain situations. The idea is that in a state like Iowa, for example, a commission should be formed of men of the highest standing and integrity and that these should appoint arbitration boards to consider the needs of the situation.

"There might be one central board and other local boards, according to the peculiarities of the situation. The idea is to have insolvent debtors come before these boards and ask for readjustments of their indebtedness. The creditors would also be privileged to take the initiative. In any case, the creditors of any individual should be called in by the arbitration board. Let the assets be appraised.

"This evaluating of the assets and adjusting of the indebtedness of farmers would do much to save the banks. It would put much of the bank paper on a known basis. A certain shrinkage of nominal assets would be inevitable, but the new paper would be good. This system would yield the banks much more than liquidation would.

"This is only a suggestion. Is there not a way of working this out in the interest of the farmers, creditors and the general public? The economic gain would be great. The moral gain would be even greater."

## The Treaty of Berlin

The new Russo-German treaty, known as the Treaty of Berlin, is a sequel to the Treaty of Rapallo, signed in 1922, which effected a mutual renunciation of financial claims. The new treaty is a neutrality pact. It provides that "should one of the contracting parties, in despite of its peaceful attitude, be attacked by a third party or by several third parties, the other contracting party will observe neutrality during the entire duration of the conflict." It further provides for neutrality on the part of either of the signatories in case a coalition should attempt to impose "an economic or financial boycott" upon the other.

There is much speculation as to what relation these commitments may have to the League. Herr Stresemann pointed out to the Soviet ambassador that since unanimity is required for the decisions of the League Council, Germany's obligations as a member of the Council could not conflict with those under the new treaty. That is to say, unless she were convinced that the Soviet government was not maintaining a peaceful attitude she would not consent to measures against her. It thus appears that Germany has not, by negotiating this treaty, in any technical way prejudiced her position as a candidate for League membership.

Nevertheless, it will presumably be impossible for European statesmen to divorce the new treaty from Locarno and proceedings pursuant thereto.

## Education and Propaganda

Of more than ordinary significance are the recent comments of William E. Zuech, educational director of Commonwealth College (Mena, Arkansas), on ideals and aims in workers' education. He says:

"The difference between propaganda and 'education for workers' is the difference between faith and science, between the blind acceptance of a set of formulas and the experimental approach to all personal and social problems.

"Too often today 'workers' education,' as distinguished from 'education for workers,' is nothing but propaganda in its rankest and rawest form. Economic organizations and political parties claiming to represent the workers put out economic and political creeds or catechisms as rigid and dogmatic as anything of which the churches have been guilty.

"Those engaged in 'education for workers' do not start with a social or economic creed that is going to solve all the problems of the human race; rather they begin with a full realization that the condition of the toilers is deplorable and proceed to search for ways and means to escape from the mess and at the same time prepare other workers to take up the search for ways out." They realize that "a change of the present regrettable condition of the workers will depend upon trained leaders from the working class, for such only can have the experience, the emotional drive, and the will necessary for the requisite constructive leadership.

"The impulses to activity are emotional, and a fundamental emotional drive toward service for the workers will sustain a person laboring in the scientific spirit just as well as, or better than, the person laboring on the basis of a cut and dried creed or dogma. The great advantage of working in the scientific spirit is that one never has any wasteful emotional debacles due to exploded dogmatic creeds that have been held to with all the fanaticism of a bigot. The scientist plugs away with an experimental attitude of mind, realizing always that he may be on the wrong track but determined to push on anyway. If his idea fails under experiment he has no emotional let-down. If one way out does not work he tries another. An institution devoted to 'education for workers' will saturate the student's impulses to working class service with the scientific spirit and turn him away from a blind belief in formulas.

"We must realize that the future belongs to the technicians—to the human and mechanical engineers. The human race will forge ahead on the basis of scientific data. The workers will come into their own by producing their own technicians. They will not get far by demagogic or revival methods. . . . Modern institutions and the social processes are too complex to be jizzed forward." (*Commonwealth College Fortnightly*, May 1.)

This philosophy cannot be said to characterize the workers' education movement generally, for there is still within it a very considerable tendency to make workers' education an instrument of labor propaganda. As expressed by one of the most prominent radical leaders this means that economics for workers is "labor economics" as against "capitalist economics." But multiplying contacts with groups of professional scientists are exorcising this purely propagandist and unscientific spirit, while at the same time not weakening the fundamental purposes of the workers' education movement.

## Breakdown of Collective Bargaining

During the recent meetings of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches of England, a sociological conference was held, at which Professor Ramsay Muir spoke on relations between employers and employees. The substance of Professor Muir's address is thus summarized in *The Free Church Chronicle* for April: "It seemed to him clear that the industrial system which existed in

this country [England] was on the verge of a breakdown. By this he did not mean capitalism, but the system of collective bargaining under which two essential factors in production were arrayed in highly organized hostile armies against each other. The system might be brought to an end by means of a conflict which, whatever side wins, must mean ruin to the community. It might, on the other hand, be ended by the organization in its stead of an effective method of cooperation. If that came about, then we should in this generation be passing into a new stage in the age-long story of the development of the methods by which men had got to get the work of production done. In his opinion the crux of the controversy turned upon the just distribution of the results of that cooperation. The distribution would have to be radiantly and obviously just before it would create peace."

## Alcoholism in France

Several interesting statements on alcoholism in France appear in the March issue of the French Protestant *Le Christianisme Social*. Edmond Cléray, in an article originally printed in *Figaro*, states that 213 liters (liter = 1.05 quarts) of wine per capita are drunk in France each year. The consumption of wine is increasing at the rate of a million hectoliters a year. Official figures on the consumption of distilled liquors are as follows:

Year	Hectoliters (hectoliter = 26.42 gallons)
1913	1,675,000
1914	1,413,000
1915	1,186,000
1916	897,000
1917	770,000
1918	584,700
1919	831,100
1920	866,357
1921	767,443
1922	928,628
1923	1,016,858
1924	968,355
1925	1,014,392

Assuming the correctness of these figures, the curve shows an interesting parallel to that of the various indices of alcohol consumption in the United States during the same period. The low point of the curve, with us, of course, falls in 1920 or thereabouts.

The number of distillers granted franchises in France has increased from 750,000 in 1913 to 2,500,000 in 1925.

The French Academy of Medicine has appointed a committee to study the increase of alcoholism. A preliminary statement from this committee says that the increase in alcoholism in the hospitals reflects the increase in the consumption of alcohol in France. There are now more women alcoholics than men. Drunkenness from wine constitutes a serious danger, especially among railroad employees.

## International Labor Office

The International Labor Section of the League of Nations has become one of the most important functioning agencies in the world in the field of labor problems.

The Swiss Government has presented the Section with a beautiful and spacious building just completed in which its offices are to be housed. The Labor Office is one of the several agencies of the League which, almost unnoticed in this country, have made themselves indispensable to the rest of the world for scientific research and leadership in federated action.

## Churches As "Sellers of War"

In an article in *The Family* for May, John R. Brown, general secretary of the United Charities of St. Paul, makes this significant reference to the views of former Secretary Lane in regard to the influence of the churches in selling the world war to the country: "The churches, according to Secretary Lane, were the most direct and efficient of the agencies used during the war to create public sentiment and to advertise the Liberty Loans, to aid in recruiting and to put over the great appeal of war benevolences. According to him, but for the churches the war would not have been sold to the country communities, villages, and small towns of the United States."

## A Tax on Betting

The new British budget includes a tax on betting, referred to by Mr. Churchill as "the only optional or luxury tax I shall bring forward." It applies only to the forms of betting now legal—credit betting with bookmakers and betting on race-courses. The rate is five per cent on a bet and the tax is estimated to yield nearly \$30,000,000 annually. This means that betting of this sort amounts to \$600,000,000 a year.

The *Spectator* is much pleased with the proposal. "Betting," it says, "is the most glaring of all our national luxuries. Nobody need bet who does not want to. As for the question of recognition, betting is, of course, already recognized up to the hilt; apart from what the treasury collects out of the industry the cooperation of the post office and the police is evident at every turn of its operations. Nevertheless, there is sure to be a considerable fight over the betting tax. Many bookmakers are alarmed and angry and the churches are planning deputations to the chancellor of the exchequer to implore him to desist. It seems to us that if the bookmakers are genuinely alarmed the moralists might well find that to be a reason for calming their fears."

## Note

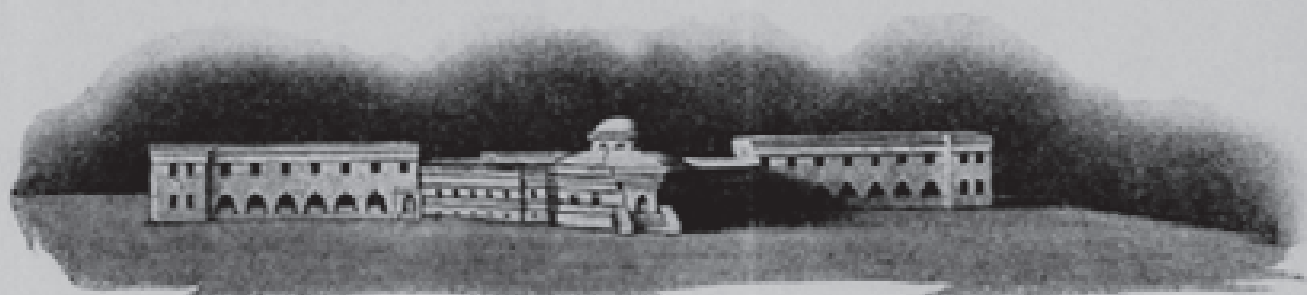
The lectures delivered before Sherwood Eddy's American Seminar (under the auspices of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order) last summer in London and Berlin were taken down verbatim by an expert stenographer and later edited and published in one volume. They constitute a hundred and thirty pages of cogent, invaluable material—first-hand information on Europe—confidentially from the lips of such men as Ramsay MacDonald, Studdert-Kennedy, Harold Laski, J. H. Oldham, Wickham Stead, Seebohm Rowntree, Frank Hodges, Arnold Wolfers, Julius Richter, Professor Bonn, Chief Justice Simons, Chancellor Luther, etc. Copies may be secured from Miss Amy Blanche Greene, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, for \$3.00.

Yellin Y

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE  
OF THE

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HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE  
OF JERUSALEM

DR. DAVID YELLIN, Principal

2107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

June 1, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
Cong. Tifereth Israel,  
E. 105th St. & Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Silver:

I am writing to you in behalf of Dr. Yellin, who is about to make a trip across the continent in behalf of the Hebrew Teachers' College of Jerusalem. He has but one month to give to the task of securing the balance of his building fund, toward which Mr. Julius Rosenwald has pledged \$50,000 on condition that the balance be obtained.

After our luncheon in New York City on Monday, June 6th, when Dr. Wise will present the appeal for the College, as a testimonial to Dr. Yellin, it is the Committee's plan that ten communities across the continent be visited by Dr. Yellin, before his return to Palestine. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the itinerary that has been arranged.

We are writing to both Dr. Goldman and to you, asking for your co-operation in arranging a luncheon of fifteen to twenty men - on Thursday, June 11th. Dr. Yellin and our Committee feel that, with your hearty co-operation, we ought to succeed in securing a total of \$6000.

Inasmuch as the dates for the various cities have been definitely set, will you not make every sacrifice to arrange your plans, and your plans for this luncheon, in keeping with this schedule? May we not ask you to wire us, in reply?

With kind greetings from Dr. Yellin and myself,

Sincerely,

*Max*  
Rabbi J. Max Weiss  
For the Committee



AGES OF THE CHILDREN IN THE CONFIRMATION  
CLASS AS OF - JUNE 1st, 1926

14	-	0	-	4
14	-	3	-	1
14	-	4	-	1
14	-	5	-	2
14	-	6	-	3
14	-	7	-	2
14	-	8	-	2
14	-	9	-	2
14	-	10	-	3
14	-	11	-	2
15	-	0	-	9
Total				31

15	-	1	-	2
15	-	2	-	4
15	-	3	-	7
15	-	4	-	5
15	-	5	-	3
15	-	6	-	3
15	-	7	-	1
15	-	8	-	3
15	-	9	-	3
15	-	10	-	4
15	-	11	-	5
16	-	0	-	3
Total				44

16	-	1	-	3
16	-	2	-	7
16	-	4	-	1
16	-	6	-	5
16	-	7	-	1
16	-	10	-	1
17	-	0	-	1
Total				17

19

17	-	8	-	1
17	-	6	-	2
17	-	9	-	1
Total				3

4

73 out of 95 are 15 and over  
23 out of 95 are 16 and over



J. B. SCHLAUDECKER, PRESIDENT

DAVID SAMUELS {  
P. W. KELTIE { VICE PRESIDENTS

*Anti-Vivisection*  
MRS. B. H. NOYES SECRETARY-TREASURER

MAIN 4

The Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc.

602 FINANCE BUILDING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

June 3, 1926.

Dear Mr. Silver:

I have just copied a few extracts which I knew would appeal to you. I am banking on your support as on no other. You have a power rarely given to any one. You are ~~used~~ <sup>wise</sup> enough for both Jew and gentile and I know you ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> not fear. You have been promised help through the ~~Good~~ <sup>Good</sup> Service Workers but you are the one and the only one with power enough in your voice and spirit to do any great good.

Most earnestly yours,

*Caroline Bathrick*

MAIN 4

## The Cleveland Anti-Hibisecion Society, Inc.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

SIR LEWIS MORRIS,

English poet; author of The Epic of Hades:

"Surely a man should scorn  
To owe his weal to others' death and pain!  
Sure 'twere no real gain  
To batten on lives so weak and so forlorn!  
Nor were it right, indeed,  
To do for others what for self were wrong.  
'tis but the same dead creed -  
Preaching the naked truth to the strong;

"And for the Goddess, Science, hard and stern,  
We shall not let her priests torment and burn.  
We fought the priests before, and not in vain;  
And as we fought before, so we will fight again."

From "The Witness"

MAIN 4

## The Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc.

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Hamilton F. Biggar, M. D., LL.D.

"Rigid restrictions should be placed upon those who vivisect, and license granted to those only who are explicitly capable and honest in their work, and they should give assurance that all animals are protected from suffering."

Letter to C. P. Farrel, Oct. 18, 1922:

The Venerable Basil Wilberforce, D. D.,

Archdeacon of Westminster:

"For myself, I believe that no greater cruelty is perpetrated on this earth than that which is committed by vivisection."



MAIN 4

## The Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc.

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DR CHARLES BELL TAYLOR (Taylor of Nottingham)

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; Hon. Surgeon, Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary; Fellow Medical Society, London; Late President Parisian Medical Society; Senior Gold and Silver Medalist, College of Surgeons, and Prizeman University of Edinburgh; the most distinguished eye specialist of his time who left \$50,000, in his will, to the anti-vivisection cause:

"The public would not tolerate vivisection for a day if they did not believe that the animals were rendered insensible, and the plain fact is that they are not rendered insensible . . .

It is the public who are anaesthetised, -

It must be so; for in many experiments, to render the animal insensible would be to defeat the object of the operator . . .

"No good ever came of vivisection since the world began; and in my humble opinion no good ever can. Never mind what physiologists say; as Ouida has remarked, the arrogance, the conceit, the sophisms of the so-called scientists of to-day are as like the arrogance, the conceit, and the sophisms of the Bidas and Torquemadas of old, 'as the Physiological Laboratory is like the Torture Chamber of the Inquisition.' We have got rid of one, and we shall get rid of the other. Meanwhile, never let it be said that we as a Profession were on the side of wrong, of cruelty of injustice and oppression. The main task of civilization has ever been the vindication of the rights of the weak. Animals have rights (so much is conceded by our laws), and men have duties towards them; and for us to ignore the one, or counsel neglect of the other, is simply to proclaim ourselves enemies of the human race and foes to its destined progress."

"If anything could exceed the hideous cruelty of the whole business, it would be the childish absurdity of the claims to benefit which are constantly put forth by the advocates and promoters of the system."

MAIN 4

## The Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

CARDINAL MANNING,

Vice-President Anti-Vivisection Society:

"I take the first opportunity that has been offered to me to renew publicly my firm determination, so long as life is granted me, to assist in putting an end to that which I believe to be a detestable practice without scientific results, and immoral in itself . . . . I believe the time has come, and I only wish we had the power legally, to prohibit altogether the practice of vivisection. Nothing can justify, no claim of science, no conjectural result, no hope for discovery, such horrors as these. Also it must be remembered that whereas these torments, refined and indescribable, are certain, the result is altogether conjectural -- everything about the result is uncertain but the certain in fraction of the first laws of mercy and humanity."

George MacDonald, D.D., LL.D.,

Scottish novelist and poet:

"May my God give me grace to prefer a hundred deaths to a life gained by the suffering of one simplest creature."

"He holds his life as I hold mine, by finding himself where I find myself. Shall I quiet my heart with the throbs of another heart? Soothe my nerves with the agonized tension of a system. Live a few days longer by a century of shrieking deaths?"



MAIN 4

**The Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc.**

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

CARDINAL NEWMAN:

"Does it not make us shudder to hear tell of them! (cruel experiments on animals)... It is the cold blooded and calculating act of men of science, who make experiments on brute animals, perhaps merely from a sort of curiosity.....Now what is it moves our very heart, and sickens us so much at cruelty shown to poor brutes? I suppose this: first, that they have done us no harm; next that they have no power whatever of resistance; it is the cowardice and tyranny of which they are the victims which makes their sufferings so especially touching; ... there is something so very dreadful, so Satanic, in tormenting those who have never harmed us, and who cannot defend themselves, who are utterly in our power."



Parochial and Plain Sermons,  
Rivington, 1878.



JAMES MARTINEAU,  
Eminent Unitarian Divine; brother of Harriet Martineau:

"I should be very sorry not to join in the protest against this hideous offence, and am truly obliged to you for furnishing me with the opportunity. The simultaneous loss, from the morals of our 'advanced' scientific men, of all reverent sentiment towards beings above them and towards beings below them, is a curious and instructive phenomenon highly significant of the process which their nature is undergoing at both ends."

Letter to Frances Power Cobb, January 5, 1875.

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

TELEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
AMERICA



CABLEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO.

27

STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

*This is a fast Telegram unless other-  
wise indicated by signal after the  
number of words—"Blue" (Day Let-  
ter) "N. L." (Night Letter) or "Nite"  
(Night Telegram)*

V. C. C. 088575 52.6 EXTRA

FX NEWYORK NY 3

446

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

EAST 105 ST AND ANSELL ROAD CLEVELAND OHIO

OSCAR BERMAN AND ALFRED W. FOMER HAVE ARRANGED LUNCHEON CINCINNATI

NEXT WEEK TO SECURE FUNDS FOR HEBREW TEACHERS COLLEGE BUILDING

FUND WOULD BE GRATEFUL TO YOU IF YOU COULD ARRANGE

SIMILAR LUNCHEON OR GROUP MEETING NEXT MONDAY NOON OR NEXT FRIDAY

NOON PLEASE WIRE REPLY GREETINGS

DAVID YELLIN

2107 BROADWAY NEWYORKCITY.

1926 JUN 3 PM 6 01

Ced 2093

Da 620Pp

Da 643P26

Da 706P-26

Da 721P-26

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

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RECEIVED

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TELEGRAMS  
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AMERICA



CABLEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
THE WORLD

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STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

CHB109 21 NL 2 EXTRA

HA NEWYORK NY 2

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

EAST 105 ST AND ANSEL ROAD CLEVELAND OHIO

ACTIVITIES UPHELD WIRE AWAITING REPLY TO LETTER LEAVING AMERICA

SHORTLY STOP KINDLY WIRE WHEN I MAY COME TO CLEVELAND

JACOB KLATZKIN

HOTEL PASADENA.

1926 JUN 3 AM 3 46

*Da 437 a-11*

*Da 700 a-11*

*Da edar 132*

*W.C. in 1/2 hr.*

*935 a-11*

TELEPHONED  
FROM MAIN OFFICE

Time *1015 a* M Date *6-3-26*  
To *J. W.* By No. *11*

*Da 913 a-11*

*Da 919 a-11*

*Da 932 a-11*

*Da 949 a-11*

6/3/26

A.H.Silver,

Activity upheld awaiting reply to letter.

Leaving America shortly. Kindly wire when I may come  
to Cleveland

Jacob Klatzkin,

Hotel Pasadena

Dr. Blanchard

June Ninth, 1926

Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard,  
The Euclid Avenue Congregational Church,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Blanchard,

I want to convey to you, for  
myself and for the people of my Temple,  
our very deep appreciation for the kind-  
ness you rendered us last Sunday evening.  
Your presence among us and the inspiring  
message which you left with us will long  
be remembered by all of us.

With kindest regards and best  
wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,



## RALPH M. CEAIT

Chinese Works of Art

Nineteen East Fifty-Sixth Street

New York

ANCIENT  
SCULPTURE  
PAINTINGS  
CERAMICSEXPERT APPRAISING  
CATALOGUING

June 10th. 1925

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
Temple of Cleveland,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Rabbi Silver:-

In the current issue of the Jewish Tribune, I saw a photograph of your new and beautiful Temple, and whilst reading its history, activities and so on, it occurred to me that your Temple is the proper home for a very rare and fine collection of old Jewish Ceremonial Silver, comprising mostly of pieces used in the ritual. The collection is unique, and consists of some thirty odd pieces. There are for instance: fine old lamps, large and small, beautiful "Kiddash Cups" three complete "Sofar Torah's" that is to say just the silver ornaments with the very lovely old silver and gold brocade coverings, a small # Migillah, a rare calender, fine shadais, crowns and remonin, a chanuka lamp, bible covers, etc., etc., Some of the pieces date as far back as the seventeenth century, and other as late as the early part of the nineteenth. The greater part of the collection bear inscriptions, which show them to have belonged to some of the most prominent Jewish families of the old world, such as the Pinchi, Luzatti, etc. - in a word the collection is unrivaled.

From my letter-head you will note I am a dealer of Chinese works of art, and though intensely Jewish, I am not personally acquainted with the many varied uses of the objects in this collection. I can well appreciate the beauty of their designs and conception, and also the sacred nature of the objects themselves; but to a person like yourself the collection would mean infinitely more than to to me one of the laity. Though, nevertheless, in me it has aroused emotions and has stirred me to with<sup>a</sup> fervour that I did not think myself capable of.

The history of the collection is very brief, it was acquired piece by piece through a period of years in Italy, and other parts of Europe, by a Jewish patriot with the idea of retaining it for himself and to later donate it to some Jewish institute, and thus save it from becoming lost for ever, as what surely would have occurred during the great world war and its aftermath.

RALPH M. CHAIT  
Chinese Works of Art  
Nineteen East Fifty-Sixth Street  
New York

ANCIENT  
SCULPTURE  
PAINTINGS  
CERAMICS

EXPERT APPRAISING  
CATALOGUING

Page, II.

Now, however, because of having met with serious financial reverses he is obliged to sell the collection, and thus I was called in to try and dispose of it among my Jewish friend and patrons. I called Judge Irving Lehman, to come and examine the collection, he as you no doubt know, is not only a collector of Jewish silver, but also in my opinion one of the very best judges of such things, and having bought from me Jewish pieces of silver before, he came. He thought the collection very fine and the price of \$20,000 very fair, but would not buy it because his own collection is of a different nature, and also I could not, and would not break the collection - as I do believe it would be sacrilegious to do so - the collection is so fine. He however, advised me to try the Theological Seminary. I tried and tried to get in touch of Dr. Adler, but his mother has recently died, and so instead Dr. Rosenbach came (the celebrated art and book dealer) who is also connected with the Seminary. He found the collection very fine too, but could not undertake to buy it, because, he was shouldering the entire burden of the Benguiat Collection, of Jewish things, recently acquired for close to a \$100,000. (which by the way has only six or seven pieces of silver among the many other things) due to the fact that he is not getting all the financial support he anticipated; he had to regretfully reject the collection, and advised me to try and sell it to some private individuals.

In the meantime the owner was obliged to leave for Europe, and in order to expediate a quick sale has reduced the price by more than a third. With this as an added incentive I again called on Judge Lehman, for counsel and advice, and he suggested that I offer the collection to Adolph Ochs, Samuel Lamport, and a number of other gentlemen; but as luck would have it they are all in Europe, or elsewhere.

When I saw the photograph of your beautiful Temple and read the description of its wonderful library, it struck that that would be the proper place for the collection, for there it would be both cherished and treasured - that is a great consolation in parting with it.

I am sure, my dear Rabbi Silver, that a community who can afford to erect so handsome and edifice at a reported cost of a million and half dollars, can surely raise a few more paltry

RALPH M. CHAIT  
Chinese Works of Art  
Nineteen East Fifty-Sixth Street  
New York

ANCIENT  
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CERAMICS

EXPERT APPRAISING  
CATALOGUING

thousands to enrich its library with a collection of antique Jewish Ceremonial Silver, second to none, that the worshippers and students can study and emulate, and which will no doubt result as a consequence in a rekindling of both religious zeal and aesthetic inspiration, and further, I am also certain will result in persons coming to your Temple as the Mecca, from all parts of the States.

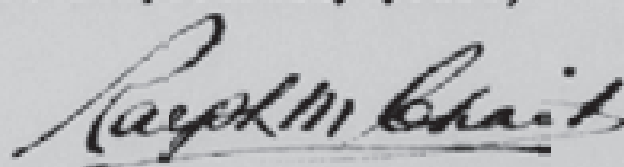
I would be very happy to be permitted to forward the entire collection to you for examination for a short time, in this manner you could study and appraise it to your complete satisfaction, without any obligation on your part other than to see to its safe keeping, for while the price asked is low, it is my opinion that all the money in the world could not replace the collection if it were destroyed.

If you are interested I will also give you the rock-bottom price on it, which according to competent opinion is but a fraction of its real worth - simply it is just an opportunity, and I am prepared to wage that if the things are sold singly that it will bring many many times the amount asked for it at the present time, but I cannot allow myself to sell it that way as it would be criminal, in spite of the fact that the added money would mean a whole lot to the owner.

The collection is so fine, that I feel I would be remiss if I did not make every effort to see it housed in an institution in America, the "New World". I cannot afford to buy it myself at this time, otherwise I should already have presented it myself to some institution.

I submit this for your serious consideration and early reply, if I have bored you with this long letter, it is because, time does not permit me to enter in any protracted correspondence, so I have tried to say everything at once, to use the vernacular "I have put all my cards down before you" and I hope you will understand of the words of the great Chinese sage "Understanding opens the door to the house of pardon", believe me to be, my dear Rabbi,

Most respectfully yours,



RMC/M

Day Letter

June 15th, 1926.

Y

David Yellin,  
Hotel Monterey,  
Broadway & 94th St.,  
New York, N.Y.

Have been out of the City most of the time and therefore could not reply to your communications. If you can come to Cleveland at the end of this month, on your way back from Chicago, say, June 30 or July 1st, I shall be very happy to arrange a meeting at which we will solicit funds. Please let me know whether you can come.

A. H. Silver.

Dr. Yellin

y

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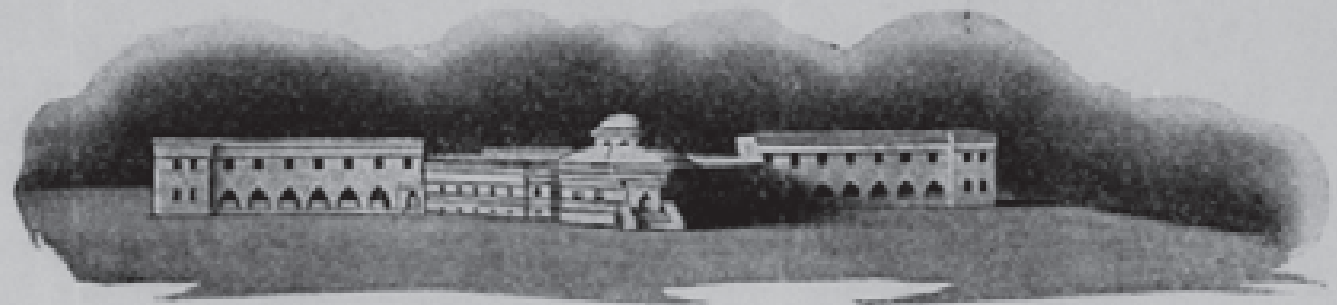
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DR. STEPHEN S. WEISS



HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE  
OF JERUSALEM

DR. DAVID YELLIN, Principal

2107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

June 16, 1926.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
E. 105th St. at Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver,

It made me very happy to receive your very kind  
letter assuring me of your earnest cooperation.

I shall be very glad to visit Cleveland on Wednesday  
June 30th. I think that date will be more advisable than  
Thursday July 1st since people will begin leaving for the holiday  
weekend on Thursday.

On my arrival in your city on the morning of the above  
date, I shall phone you immediately. If you desire me to meet  
you at any particular place during the morning, I shall appreciate  
your letting me know.

With my kind greetings,

Sincerely,

David Yellin

David Yellin.



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I. GEORGE DOBSEVAGE,  
SECRETARY

June 17, 1925.

*Ref 6/24/25*

Rabbi A. Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sending you a first proof of your article as it is set up for publication in our Year Book. We have not gone over it yet to catch even the first printer's errors, but we would thank you if you would glance over it and make any corrections you desire, and return it to us as soon as you possibly can.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

*I. G. Dobsevage*  
Secretary.



Re Dr. David Yellin

June 18th, 1926.

Rabbi Solomon Goldman,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sol,

This is just to remind you of the meeting of David Yellin. I am arranging a luncheon for him on Thursday, July 1st at the Hollenden Hotel. I wish that you would send out letters to ten or fifteen of the more important of your members inviting them in your name to come to this reception to Mr. Yellin. I shall do likewise and I am asking Brickner and Nowak to join. Please send me the list of the people to whom you are writing so that I could have my secretary call them on the phone a day or two before the meeting.

Dr. Yellin is not expecting much from Cleveland and I think that we can raise him a little money.

With kindest regards, I am

As ever,

Re Dr. David Yellin

June 18th, 1926.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak,  
B'nai Jeshurun Congregation,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Nowak,

David Yellin, head of the Hebrew Teachers College of Jerusalem is on a tour of the United States in the interest of his Teachers College. He has been promised seventy-five thousand dollars from Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago on condition that he will raise seventy-five thousand dollars more in the country. He is coming to Cleveland on Thursday, July 1st and I think it would be a fine thing for the Rabbis in the community to arrange a luncheon for him to which some of the more prominent members of the Jewish community of Cleveland should be invited to give Dr. Yellin an opportunity to present his cause. I am sending out letters to fifteen of my members inviting them to this luncheon and I am requesting Rabbi Goldman and Rabbi Brickner to do likewise.

As you undoubtedly know, Dr. Yellin is perhaps the most outstanding Jew in Palestine and his Teachers College is among the most essential institutions of the country. I know that you will wish to assist him. Will you not send me the list of the people whom you invite so that my secretary can call them up a day or two prior to the meeting.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Re Dr. David Yellin

June 18th, 1926.

Mr. Barnett Brickner,  
Euclid Avenue Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Brickner,

David Yellin, head of the Hebrew Teachers College of Jerusalem is on a tour of the United States in the interest of his Teachers College. He has been promised seventy-five thousand dollars from Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago on condition that he will raise seventy-five thousand dollars more in the country. He is coming to Cleveland on Thursday, July 1st and I think it would be a fine thing for the Rabbis in the community to arrange a luncheon for him to which some of the more prominent members of the Jewish community of Cleveland should be invited to give Dr. Yellin an opportunity to present his cause. I am sending out letters to fifteen of my members inviting them to this luncheon and I am requesting Rabbi Goldman and Nowak to do likewise.

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With kindest regards, permit me  
to remain  
Very sincerely yours,

y

June 18th, 1926.

Mr. David Yellin,  
2107 Broadway,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Yellin,

Permit me to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter of June 16th.  
It has occurred to me that Wednesday,  
June 30th many of the Zionists of Cleveland  
will still be attending the Zionist convention  
in Buffalo. I am therefore arranging a luncheon  
for you for Thursday, July 1st. I trust that  
your visit to Cleveland will result in some good.

With kindest regards, permit me to  
remain  
Very sincerely yours,

**COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE**

2404 EAST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET  
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IDA E. SCHOTT  
ASSOCIATE

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH  
3335 EAST 118TH ST.  
GARFIELD 1150

LILLIAN J. STRAUSS  
SUPERVISOR

June 20, 1926.

Rabbi A. H. Silver  
The Temple  
E. 105th and Ansel Rd.  
City

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Enclosed find list of committees of the  
Alliance for the year 1926-1927.

Wherever you are designated as chairman  
will you kindly convene your committee  
and get in touch with Mr. Nemser and he  
will be very happy to assist you in every  
way possible and discuss with you the  
work of your committee.

Cordially yours,

*Henry Baker*  
President



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June 23rd, 1926.

Miss Cecile Preston,  
Preston Publishing Co.,  
285 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Miss Preston,

Under date of May 20th you wrote me asking me to send you an account of my career and my photograph for your "Biographies of Prominent American Jews". We mislaid the questionnaire and we wrote you asking you to send us another copy so that I may fill it out. As yet I have not heard from you. Upon receiving the questionnaire I shall be pleased to give you the required information.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Returned to  
J. Pub. Soc.  
July 6/25*

June Twenty-fourth  
1925

Mr. I. G. Dobsevage,  
The Jewish Publication Society,  
Broad Street and Girard Avenue,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Mr. Dobsevage,

Your note to Rabbi Silver,  
enclosing proof of his address, has been  
opened by me in his absence. Rabbi Silver  
left for Europe the first week in June and  
will not return until the 5th of September.  
If you cannot wait until then for the return  
of corrected proof, I will forward it to  
Rabbi Silver. Of course there is every  
chance for delay in reaching him and in re-  
ceiving the proof back from him after he has  
corrected it. I am sure Rabbi Silver would  
not care to have the article go to press  
without his having a chance to correct and  
revise it. Kindly let me know your wishes.  
There is no manuscript of the address.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

# Cass Technical High School

Grand River Avenue and Second Boulevard

Detroit, Michigan

Ben. F. Comfort, Principal

Assistant Principals

E. G. Allen, Curriculum

C. S. Coon, Non-Instructional

H. W. Hanson, Evening School

June 28, 1924.

Mr. J. F. Wright, Founder,  
"Pathfinders of America",  
311 Lincoln Bldg.,  
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mr. Wright:-

Having been a headmaster in the public school system of Detroit for nearly thirty years, and, also, having been the assistant to the Headmaster of the Episcopal Academy of Michigan for three and one-half years, I believe that your organization of young people for the cultivation of moral and ethical principles promises better results than any movement that I have observed.

My reasons for this dictum are:

1. The children themselves are required to take the initiative to organize for self improvement and uplift.
2. It is non-sectarian and can not be objected to by any individual.
3. Its foundations are the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule.
4. It emphasizes the principle among children that every man is his brother's keeper.
5. It begins its units of organization in the Primary Grades and carries them up through the high school.
6. Correct living begins in the cradle and must be nurtured and encouraged within the student body until the training ends. This principle is the fundamental procedure of the Pathfinders. It is sound and splendid.

Now that the Pathfinders have grown so that units are ready to begin in the High Schools, I am eager to have them begin in the Cass Technical High School.

My prediction is that as this self improvement spirit begins and grows from the bottom upward, it will envelop in a few years all schools, penal and corrective institutions of our whole country.

With my best wishes for your success with this very worthy undertaking, I am,

Truly yours,

BFC-fps.

*Ben. F. Comfort* Principal.

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I. GEORGE DOBSEVAGE,

SECRETARY

June 29, 1925.

Miss Frances H. Jones, Secretary  
c/o The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Madam:

We would thank you if you would return to us the proof of Rabbi Silver's address, which we sent you and which he could not read because he is away in Europe.

We desire to publish this address in the Year Book, and you may be assured that our Editors will go over it and see that it is as reasonably a true reproduction of what he said at Pittsburgh as we can possibly make. The stenographic record was quite accurate, but if here and there there is need of a verbal change, we will take it upon ourselves to do so, and we are sure that Rabbi Silver will not raise any objections.

Yours sincerely,

*I. G. Dobsevage*

Secretary.



## PRESTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

285 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Caledonia 7126

Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
East 105th St. at Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

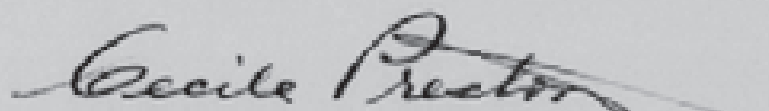
Dear Doctor Silver:

Thank you very much for bringing to our attention the fact that you did not receive our letter of May 31st enclosing a duplicate biographical blank for your use. It must have been misaddressed, although our carbon copy bears the right address. In any event, we are very glad to send another herewith.

When sending the completed blank, will you also send us a copy of your favorite photograph, or tell us where we may obtain one? Each biographical sketch is to be accompanied by a full page portrait of the individual.

We have "closed" the book so far as taking more persons into it is concerned, and are now preparing the material for publication. We will be glad to have your data as soon as you can conveniently let us have it. It is hoped that the book will be ready by the early fall.

Sincerely yours,

  
Cecile Preston.June 30, 1926  
CP:f

E.

July 2nd, 1926.

Rabbi H. Epstein,  
971 Parkwood Drive,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Epstein,

Mr. W. Stiles Koomes of the Winton Hotel has been in to see me with reference to the establishment of a Kosher kitchen at the Winton Hotel. I advised him to call on you so that you can give him the full details as well as suggestions as to the best methods to be adopted. Any courtesy which you may extend to him will be greatly appreciated by me.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

R

July 2nd, 1926.

Mr. Max Ratshesky,  
2025 Chestnut Hill Drive,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Ratshesky,

I have received the enclosed pamphlet from Professor David G. Lyon of Harvard University and also a letter from Mr. Louis Kirstein of Boston. I think that it would be a fine thing for the Harvard Alumni in Cleveland to raise a sum of money for the Harvard Museum. The amount need not be large, say a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. It would be a splendid indication of their interest as Jews in Harvard and in a way show the appreciation of the great opportunities which Harvard has extended to its Jewish students. I wonder whether you would not organize such a committee and assume its chairmanship. I shall be most happy to help you. Please let me know what you think of it.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

July 2nd, 1926.

Mrs. M.C. Hair,  
3133 Meadowbrook Blvd.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Hair,

I am sending you these few words in endorsement of the fine work which the Child Consumption League of America is doing, both in the organization of Child Study Groups and in the dissemination of authentic and helpful literature on the subject.

I am

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

K

5100 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland

Dear Rabbi Silver

Through a series of  
unfortunate circumstances  
I sustained severe financial  
losses during the past year and  
I am compelled to curtail my  
expenses materially. For that reason  
I cannot obligate myself for  
more than the sum of \$10.00 to Mr.  
on account of deeper service music.  
for the coming year - and hope you  
will be able to make satis-  
factory arrangements for the  
balance elsewhere.

I am also enclosing



herewith check for \$25.00 to  
apply on my present account  
and will pay the balance very  
soon.

assuring you that I deeply  
regret my inability to do what  
I would like to do. I remain

sincerely yours  
Wm. A. Keller

7/6. 26



(Yellin)

y-

July 6th, 1926.

Mr. M. Greenhut,  
1373 East Blvd.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Greenhut,

Permit me to thank you  
very sincerely for your kindness in  
cooperating with me in behalf of  
Dr. Yellin. I thank you for the sub-  
scriptions which you procured. I leave  
Friday for England and I shall be gone  
about a month. I hope that you and your  
dear ones will have a very pleasant summer.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

July 7th, 1926.

Preston Publishing Co.,  
285 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find the  
questionnaire which you sent me, filled  
out.

Trusting that it will prove  
satisfactory, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,



11

K

July 9th, 1926.

Mr. Wm. Keller,  
5100 Euclid Avenue,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Keller,

Permit me to thank you for your kind note, and to assure you of my deep appreciation for the beautiful service which you rendered the Congregation in making possible special music for our Vesper Services. During the summer months we shall have no special music. We have been fortunate in being able to arrange for the services of a choir right through the summer months. In the fall I shall get in touch with you and we shall discuss the music at our Vesper Services again. I am leaving Wednesday for England and I shall be gone about a month. I trust that you will have a very pleasant summer.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

F

Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel  
1717 North Broad Street  
Philadelphia

William H. Fineshriber, Rabbi  
Joseph H. Hagedorn, *President*  
Jerome J. Rothschild, *Secretary*

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
E. 105th St. at Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

May I presume to call  
upon you for some assistance? I am working on  
a Curriculum for our Religious School, and I  
wonder if you have a copy, or an outline, or  
some statement of the Curriculum you use in  
your Temple. I shall, indeed, be very grate-  
ful if you will help me.

Very sincerely yours,

*Julian P. Finkelman*

July the ninth,  
1 9 2 6.



# INFORMATION SERVICE

Published Weekly, Except During August, by the  
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION  
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA  
105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Price, \$2.00 Per Year

Volume V, Number 28

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is a federation of twenty-eight national religious bodies through which they are rendering united service. Articles appearing herein furnish information on current issues and are not to be construed as declarations of official attitudes or policies of the Federal Council of Churches.

Entered as second class matter January 4, 1924, at the postoffice at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

## Relief for British Miners

Five prominent English churchmen have cabled to Miss Evelyn Preston, Treasurer of the British Miners' Relief Committee at 799 Broadway, New York City, endorsing an appeal to the church people of America to send food to the British miners and their families.

"Women and children need all help possible," the cablegram reads, "warmly commend appeal to Christians of America." The signers of the message include the Reverend Charles Gore, former Bishop of Oxford, and the Reverend William Temple, Bishop of Manchester.

Miss Preston, who has already cabled money from this country for the relief of the British coal miners, states that churches throughout Great Britain are giving generously to the relief funds but that the need is still great.

The appeal which the Committee is sending to the religious press of America states that four million miners, their women and children "are in the most desperate straits," and that 300,000 men have been averaging only \$7.30 per week. "Strike relief has been given only in a few areas." The appeal says further: "Lady Astor, the Prince of Wales—men and women in all walks of life have been giving to the miners' relief irrespective of their opinions." Contributions are solicited by the Committee, to be sent to Miss Evelyn Preston, Treasurer, British Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, New York City.

## The League of Nations Contest

This SERVICE has been endeavoring to build up from trustworthy sources a record and interpretation of the events of the last few months with reference to the contest going on over Council seats in the League of Nations. It appears, however, that *Foreign Affairs* in its July number has covered the ground as authoritatively as it can now be done in an article by William E. Rappard, former chief of the Mandates Section of the League of Nations, who presents a detailed account of Germany's relations with the League of Nations. His account is supplemented by an article by President Lowell of Harvard. Both are summarized below.

Mr. Rappard points out that in May, 1919, after the German delegation had received the draft treaty of Versailles, they demanded that Germany be admitted to the League of Nations at once on equal terms with the other members. This was, of course, refused. With the passage of time the members of the League of Nations became more interested in having Germany join the League, while Germany grew less interested.

In 1924, after encouragement from both France and England, Germany sent a memorandum to the ten states represented on the League Council inquiring as to their views on war guilt, disarmament, sanctions under article 16 of the Covenant, mandates, and permanent representation on the Council. Germany also asked for assurances from the League on the subject of sanctions. While the reply of the Council was guarded and somewhat indefinite, it showed the Council's willingness to receive Germany into the League and into the Council as well. The discussions which led up to the Locarno pact had already begun when this reply was made. (See INFORMATION SERVICE, Oct. 31, 1925.) The German correspondence leading up to the Locarno pact shows, according to Mr. Rappard, that Germany regarded mutually guaranteed security as much more important to her than membership in the League. "Expressed in terms of subsequent events," says Mr. Rappard, Germany's position from the outset was that "the League of Nations should find place within the framework of the political constitution of Locarno" and not "that Locarno should find place within the framework of the League."

Before the meeting of the League Assembly in March, 1926, "Germany had twice been invited to join the League and had accepted once, and she had twice sought admission and been once refused."

Mr. Rappard sums up the situation which the League Assembly faced as follows: "When the German application was made, it became known, first, that three states, Brazil, Spain and Poland, demanded that they also should receive permanent representation on the Council; second, that Brazil made her vote on the German request contingent upon her own preferment; third, that all three of these states had been assured of the support of other members of the Council; fourth, that Sweden was opposed in principle to any enlargement of the Council beyond that necessitated by Germany's entry; fifth, that, finally, Germany would withdraw her application if the requests of the three other applicants were considered."

Germany had had no warning of the Brazilian, Spanish or Polish ambitions and her application was based on the "tacit assumption" that she would enter the Council with the only new permanent seat. Brazil had been appointed to a non-permanent seat in the Council by the Peace Commission and since 1921 had been regularly re-elected by the Assembly, with the largest vote given any country. When Spain demanded a permanent seat in 1921, Brazil also demanded one. When she did not receive it, she vetoed the proposal to give one to Spain. The Brazilian reply to the German note of 1924 concerning the condi-

tions for Germany's entrance into the League had originally declared that her consent to the German request would depend upon her own elevation to a permanent seat. This was deleted from the note before it was sent, but Brazil had been assured of support from other states, particularly France.

When the League was first organized, Spain demanded a permanent seat as a former great power and as "the cultural head of the Spanish-speaking world." In 1921, Great Britain and France had supported her claim but she was not successful. Since then she has opposed the principle of rotation of non-permanent seats and has lost popularity in the Assembly. In 1926, France and Great Britain supported the Spanish claim, though there was much opposition to it in Great Britain. Since Spain had approved Germany's request in 1924, she declared she would vote for Germany's admission but would then withdraw from the League, if a permanent seat were not given her.

Poland's demand, according to Mr. Rappard, was unexpected. "It was based on her population, her exposed geographic position between Germany and Russia, her constant appearance before the Council in matters concerning minorities, Danzig, and Upper Silesia, and her vital interest in the Locarno agreements." France and Italy supported the Polish claim "on grounds which hardly commend themselves to the friends of the League and of international conciliation." Sweden opposed any enlargement of the Council "as disloyal to Germany and contrary to the interests of the League."

Mr. Rappard explains that France and Great Britain first urged Germany to accept the addition of Spain, Poland and Brazil as permanent members. Germany threatened to withdraw her application if this were done. Sweden with feeble support from Belgium and Uruguay opposed it. Belgium then proposed the addition of one non-permanent seat for Poland. Germany again threatened to withdraw and Sweden refused to accept this plan. Sweden then offered to resign her own seat, to which the Assembly might elect Poland. Germany after some hesitation refused even this since it would have substituted an ally of France for the Council's most impartial member. Czechoslovakia then offered to resign if Sweden would do so, and thus make room for Poland. This compromise would have been accepted by France and Germany, provided Holland was elected in Sweden's place. But the Brazilian delegation could not secure instructions which would permit it to vote for Germany's admission to the Council without Brazil though the other South American delegations urged it strongly. Therefore the League Assembly adjourned without taking any definite action.

Mr. Rappard concludes that the League "had succeeded in avoiding the disappointment of Spain, Brazil and Poland, the sacrifice of Sweden and Czechoslovakia, and the difficulties which would have beset several governments, notably that of France, if the final compromise had been adopted. Above all, there had been no breach between the Locarno powers, and Germany's application had not been withdrawn."

The more recent events not covered in Mr. Rappard's review may be briefly summarized. A special commission of the League of Nations to study the reorganization of the Council, which met in May, recommended the adoption of Lord Cecil's plan. According to this proposal, Germany would receive the only new permanent seat; the non-permanent seats would be increased from six to nine. Three of these would be eligible for re-election. The other

six could not be re-elected save after an interval. The Council accepted these recommendations at its June meeting, and has referred them to the Assembly for final action. At the June meeting of the Council Brazil resigned from that body, and later served notice of withdrawal from the League, as well. Spain announced that she would ratify the amendment to the League Covenant permitting the Assembly to fix the rules regarding the election of non-permanent members of the Council "particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility." Since Spain was the only country that had not ratified this amendment, Lord Cecil's plan for the increased number of non-permanent members and the rotation of seats became entirely legal and will not need to "masquerade under the dubious guise of a vote on procedure." (*Manchester Guardian Weekly*, June 18.) It is expected that Spain will withdraw from the Council, and possibly from the League. Germany's entrance into the League in September seems fairly certain now, unless unforeseen obstacles arise.

President Lowell's article deals with the future of the League. He comments that there were two noteworthy things about the discussions in March: "first, that an acute controversy over the admission of Poland to the Council was amicably adjusted by an agreement among all the countries affected; and second, that the immediate execution of that agreement was prevented because a state having no real interest in the question in dispute made use of the unanimity rule to acquire a privilege for itself."

In settling the dispute about Poland the League fulfilled its purpose, says President Lowell, but "there is clearly something wrong in the organization when such an accord can be frustrated, or postponed, by a stranger to the dispute for purposes of its own."

There are two reasons for requiring unanimity in the Council. One is "to preclude anything in the nature of a super-sovereignty," the other to prevent the carrying out of any action on which all the large states are not agreed. With reference to the latter, the consent of the small nations would not be so necessary. The small nations should, however, still be represented on the Council, says President Lowell, for "no one desired to hand over the control of the world to the large nations." The object of providing such representation was "to represent the collective opinions of the small states, not the peculiar interests of those selected."

President Lowell considers, however, that some change should be made: "Either the small states elected to temporary seats ought to be representative, and in some way responsive to the nations they represent, or their unanimity should not be required." Brazil claimed to represent Latin American opinion, but really did not since the other Latin American delegations unanimously urged Brazil to vote for Germany's admission.

## The Church and Social Case Work

To what extent is social case work now being done through agencies operating under religious auspices and how much do these and civic agencies cooperate in securing spiritual service? Information regarding these queries is contained in the report made to the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work by a committee of the governing board of the Association.

It appears that virtually all of the larger church bodies engage in social work but with much variation as to definiteness of plan and completeness of operations. "The

Roman Catholic church and the Mormon community have the most complete social case work program among all the church bodies. Practically all church bodies operating city missions carry on case work of a kind in their contacts with hospitals and penal institutions. . . . The variations range from completely organized bureaus such as a Catholic Charities with its family and children's social work department . . . to the neighborhood work of pastor's assistants having no social work training whatever."

Cooperation is somewhat hampered by lack of understanding between the civic and religious groups. It is suggested that the first step toward laying a foundation in understanding is a clear definition of the function of the church as such and of social case work as such. The church worker often assumes that the social case worker is non-religious as well as non-sectarian and is quite "unappreciative of the spiritual in the sense of religious values." On the other hand the statements of the family social work agencies "show throughout extensive contact with religious bodies of all denominations, but hardly a consistent and logical cooperation. . . . There is a curious contrast between the case worker's contact with the medical profession and her contact with the church. In the first instance she gives what aid she can to the physician without presuming on his professional prerogative, but she goes back again and again, not only depending upon the medical profession to carry its responsibility, but insisting that it do so. In the case of the church, she makes the contact, sees the clergyman or church worker and then only too often lets it go at that."

The committee suggests that the most effective means of securing cooperation would be to include courses in social case work in the curriculum of the theological seminaries. This is already being done in some institutions but most of the churchmen teaching such courses are not thoroughly familiar with the subject. On the other hand the students of social case work are frequently taught what "some sociologist or social worker thinks the church should be and do rather than actual historical and present fact" concerning its function.

## Jails As Aids to Crime

Hastings Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, who has recently made a study of the influence of jails on crime, summarized the results of this study in a recent issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Mr. Hart says that the county jails provide "an ideal environment for education in crime." The great majority of prisoners in the county jails are not habitual criminals but their daily association with the criminals who are also confined there, breeds familiarity with all forms of vice and crime. They are likely, too, to develop the desire to "get even" with society. Mr. Hart regards this attitude as a great incentive to crime.

Some 60,000 federal prisoners are confined in county jails each year because the federal government has no jails. These prisoners include men and women held for trial, many of whom are later found innocent of the crime of which they were accused; witnesses at federal trials who are held to insure their presence when the case is tried; those who are imprisoned because they cannot pay a fine.

One great difficulty in the way of prison reform, says Mr. Hart, is the attitude of the public that "jails are made for criminals and criminals should not be coddled."

The lack of segregation in most jails is one of the greatest evils. There is seldom any means of separating wit-

nesses, persons held for trial, or the young, inexperienced criminals from those who are already hardened. This condition is rendered still worse by the fact that prisoners in most jails are absolutely idle. In a few jails some form of work is provided for those already sentenced and for prisoners awaiting trial who choose to work. The care of the jail buildings and court house grounds and the domestic work of the jail often furnish some employment. Federal prisoners in county jails are entirely under the control of the local authorities. In many counties where population has increased rapidly, the jails are now seriously overcrowded. This, of course, aggravates the other evils.

Mr. Hart considers that the practical remedy for the "horrifying" situation in the county jails may be found in the resolutions recently adopted by the American Prison Association, which advocate: "First. That the Federal Government should at this time give careful consideration to the establishment of a jail system of its own, each one to cover districts where the number of federal prisoners is large, or where the local jail accommodations are inadequate, beginning with the borders of Canada and Mexico.

"Second. That in connection with our federal penal systems there be established a training school for prison officers . . . in which both preliminary and advanced training be provided."

## Our National Wealth

Our national wealth is the subject of a recent report by the Federal Trade Commission. A summary of this report appeared in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for May 29. From 1912 to 1922 the national wealth increased about 72 per cent, as measured in dollars. If allowance is made for the change in purchasing power the real increase is about 16 per cent. During the same period the population increased about 15 per cent. The national wealth in 1922 is estimated at 353 billion dollars, the national income at 70 billion dollars. The national wealth may be divided as follows: land values (without improvements) 122 billions; improvements on land 108 billions; movable goods of all kinds 123 billions.

A study of probate records in 24 typical counties from 1912 to 1922 showed that about one per cent of the decedents owned 59 per cent of the estimated wealth and 13 per cent of the decedents owned over 90 per cent. During the later years of the period the concentration of wealth diminished slightly. The concentration of wealth was greater in counties having a city with a population of more than 50,000. The report estimates that in 1922 natural resources were owned as follows: "six companies controlled about one-third of the developed water power, eight companies three-fourths of the unmined anthracite, 30 companies over a third of the immediate reserves of bituminous coal, two companies over one-half of the iron ore reserves, four companies nearly one-half of the copper reserves, and 30 companies about one-eighth of the petroleum reserves."

The report includes an analysis of the income reported under the federal income tax law. In 1923, one-sixth of the total population reported 31 billion dollars income. Persons having less than \$10,000 income reported three-fourths of the total amount. Persons with an income over \$100,000 reported less than 4 per cent.



## Another Mission to Mexico

A "goodwill mission" to Mexico is being organized for this summer by Rev. Alva W. Taylor, secretary of the Disciples Board of Temperance and Social Welfare. Prominent Mexicans have promised to help the mission in various ways. Interviews will be had with the leading men in political, social, educational and industrial matters.

Dr. Taylor explains that his plans are "to go in late July and to keep the party together as a unit for from ten days to two weeks in and about the City of Mexico, holding interviews and conferences part of each day, and going sight-seeing as a recreation. After that, groups may be made up for special trips, individuals may follow their own desires or the mission as a whole may elect to make side trips. Those who are hurried will be free to return, thus consuming not more than three weeks for the trip."

Further information may be secured from Dr. Taylor, 821 Occidental Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## The Great Foundations

According to Stuart Chase, well known writer on economic questions, there are now in this country 127 principal foundations which have received at least \$700,000,000. Mr. Chase estimates that if all the foundations and the total endowment were known the amount would probably be about \$1,000,000,000. Most of the foundations fall into five groups: community trusts, foundations with a general charitable purpose, foundations to help special groups, foundations to help special causes, research foundations. The last named are the largest and most important, according to Mr. Chase. The Rockefeller benefactions include medical research, studies of southern agricultural and rural educational problems, a campaign against hookworm, promotion of medical education all over the world, agricultural and scientific research, etc. The Rockefeller and Carnegie endowments account for about three-quarters of the total amount for all foundations.

While there is some criticism of the policies followed by the foundations, some critics question the desirability of the very existence of the foundations. One group claims that the problems considered should be dealt with by the public at large through the state or national government. Another group considers that if the surplus wealth, which the foundations represent, had been distributed to the people in the form of higher wages, no help would be needed from either public or private sources. Still others fear that the great educational foundations may exert an undue influence over the institutions to which they give money.

Mr. Chase believes, however, that "the foundation with a research policy is probably the most effective kind of charity yet devised." (*New York Times* for June 20.)

## Flowers for Heroes of Peace

The fourth annual ceremony of honoring "heroes of peace" was held again this year on Memorial Day at

Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, under the auspices of the Peace Heroes Memorial Society which is dedicated to the task of extending to heroes of peace honors that have hitherto been limited to heroes of war. "Miners, railroaders, builders, electricians, mechanics, firemen, policemen, explorers, physicians, nurses, mothers, and others upon whose risks and sufferings life depends form an army larger than any fighting force of which history has record. It is an army serving without intermission and knowing no armistice, an army that endures both pain and privation. It numbers its losses of life by the tens of thousands every year and its other casualties by the hundreds of thousands. It goes to its hard, perilous battles without decorations and without honors. Yet it is the army of our real national defense, defense against hunger, cold, sickness, exposure, disorder, exhaustion, extinction; ultimately perhaps, our truest defense against foreign foes. Enabling us to supply all the world with things of necessity, comfort, and beauty, the army of social construction makes the rest of the world unwilling to be our foes."

All differences of race and color, nationality and church affiliation disappear here. At least one of the participants in the program is a Catholic, one a Protestant, and one a Jew. The program always includes one member of the colored race. The Peace Heroes Memorial Society aims to perpetuate and extend this ceremony. Other groups are to be encouraged to conduct similar exercises in other cemeteries of Cincinnati and in the cemeteries of other localities.

## Handbook of Rural Social Resources

The Rural Committee of the Department of Research and Education has participated with other agencies in the production of a reference work entitled the *Handbook of Rural Social Resources*. It has been compiled to give concise information about the entire rural situation in the United States. The article on the situation among Protestant rural churches and the programs of rural church agencies was prepared by Ralph S. Adams of the Commission on Social Service and Rural Work of the Reformed Church in the United States. Dr. E. T. O'Hara of the National Catholic Welfare Conference describes the Catholic rural churches. There are authoritative articles on the development of rural art, social work, education, farmers' standards of living, the rural population, and various aspects of the economic situation.

The book has been compiled as an inexpensive reference work for persons engaged in, or with responsibility for, rural work—ministers, church administrators, teachers of social science, social workers, educators.

The work is edited by Benson Y. Landis, Secretary of the Rural Committee of the Department of Research and Education, and Henry Israel, Executive Secretary of the American Country Life Association. The University of Chicago Press is the publisher.

The paper bound edition sells for \$1.00 and may be secured from the Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.



DRAFT PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LIBERAL JEWS

organized by the Jewish Religious Union for the  
Advancement of Liberal Judaism

at

THE LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE  
28, St. John's Wood Road      London, N. W. 8

SATURDAY, JULY 10th, to MONDAY, JULY 12th, 1926  
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PRESIDENT            Mr. C. G. Montefiore, D. D.  
RABBIS                Dr. I. I. Mattuck  
                      The Rev. M. L. Porlsweig  
HON. SECRETARIES    The Hon. Lily H. Montagu J. P.,  
                      Mr. J. M. Duparc  
                      Liberal Jewish Synagogue  
                      28 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10th

SERVICE OF DEDICATION at the  
Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28, St. John's Wood Road, London  
at 10.30.

ADDRESS.....by RABBI DR. MATTUCK.

At the conclusion of the Service there will be an address of welcome by  
Mr. C. G. Montefiore, D. D., President of the English Jewish Religious Union.

A reply by Rabbi Dr. Soligmann, President of the Union of Liberal Rabbis.

A reply by Rabbi Wolsoy, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

A reply by Rabbi Levy, Minister of the Liberal Synagogue, Paris.

THIS SESSION WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

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SUNDAY, JULY 11th

MORNING SESSION      10.30  
CHAIRMAN      ?

1.      "JUDAISM IN RELATION TO MODERN SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT."

Address: "The SYNAGOG IN MODERN LIFE" .....Rabbi Schulman

2.      "JUDAISM IN RELATION TO MODERN THOUGHT AND LIFE."

Papers on

(a) "The Attitude of Liberal Jews to the Results of Criticism together  
with the question of Biblical Inspiration."...Professor Dr. Elbogen

(b) "The Use of the Bible in Worship and Instruction."

Rabbi Dr. Mattuck

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DRAFT PROGRAMME - #2

AFTERNOON SESSION 2.30 In the Hall of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue  
CHAIRMAN.....Dr. HEINRICH STERN

A paper recording developments in Liberal Judaism in England  
by Mr. C. G. Montefiore

Report of Liberal Judaism in America.....by Mr. Leo Weil

Report of Liberal Judaism in Germany.....by Mr. Heinrich Stern

Report of Liberal Judaism in France.....by Rabbi Levy

Progress of Liberal Judaism in other countries.

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EVENING SESSION 3.00 In the Hall of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue  
CHAIRMAN.....DR. MORGENSTERN

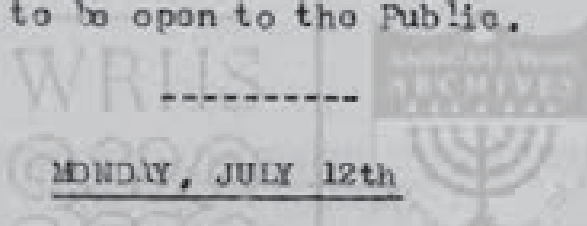
"THE PRACTICE OF JUDAISM IN MODERN TIMES."

Papers on:

- (a) "The Message of Judaism to the Individual.".....Dr. Bauck
- (b) "Public Worship in Judaism.".....Rabbi Mann
- (c) "The Ceremonial Aspect of Judaism.".....Rabbi Rosenau
- (d) "The Aspect of Judaism in the Home and in Private Life," Rabbi Harris

NO DISCUSSION TO FOLLOW THESE PAPERS.

This session to be open to the Public.



MORNING SESSION At 10.30 In the Council Room of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.  
CHAIRMAN.....RABBI DR. JATTUCK.

Discussion on the main subjects, as introduced by the speakers of the preceding sessions will be held.

An American (Rabbi Harris), a German (Dr. Weiner), and a Frenchman ( ) to start the discussion, and this Session will be open to all delegates to the Conference.

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AFTERNOON SESSION 3 P. M. In the Hall of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.  
CHAIRMAN:

Business Meeting.

Formation of the International Jewish Religious Union

Consideration of the Constitution.

Election of Officers and sub-committees.

Resolutions.

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EVENING

The President, the Councils and the Women's Society At Home to meet the delegates of the Conference at the Hall of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue at 8 P. M.

OUTLINE SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSED  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PROGRESSIVE JEWISH RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

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The object of the International Union of Progressive Jewish Religious Communities shall be to promote cooperation between Jews of different countries in the study of Progressive Revelation and its application to modern life.

- METHODS. 1. To hold Annual or bi-annual International Conferences when opportunity will be found to understand the work of the various communities, their different religious conceptions and their point of contact. At these conferences, each country shall report developments.
- (a) In religious thought.
  - (b) In ceremonial practice.
  - (c) In the application of Jewish thought to the Social and Industrial problems of the day.
2. To cooperate with other Religious Organizations in promoting World Peace.
3. To spread the knowledge of Judaism by:
- (a) Publishing or assisting to publish books dealing with aspects of Liberal Judaism. These books to be issued in the several languages of the constituent communities.
  - (b) Other forms of educational work.
  - (c) Publishing annually or bi-annually a Review dealing with the work of the Union and that of its constituent organizations.

- GOVERNMENT 1. The absolute independence of each constituent organization shall be completely recognized.
2. A Council shall be formed consisting of representatives of the constituent communities.
3. An Executive Committee. The Council shall elect at its first meeting an Executive Committee.
4. Sectional Committees, shall be appointed by each constituent community to meet in its own area for the purpose of furthering the aims of the Union.

Each Committee shall appoint a Corresponding Secretary, who shall correspond with the Hon. Secretary of the International Union and send a quarterly Bulletin for the use of the Council.

The Council and Executive shall be fully representative of all the Constituent bodies.

WORK OF THE COUNCIL. The Council shall, by itself, or through their Executive, direct the work of the Union by suggesting subjects for its consideration, dealing with all matters appertaining to the Conference. It shall control the Finance of the Union.

THE OFFICERS. shall consist of a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, elected by the Council at its first meeting, and shall retire at the end of every year, but be eligible for re-election.

It is suggested that the Secretary's office shall be at the Synagogue of the Community to which the Secretary belongs, for the year, or at such other place as the secretary shall choose.

FINANCE The cost of maintaining the Union and developing it shall be borne jointly by the constituent communities in a way to be arranged by the Council.

# ITINERARY -- HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE APPEAL

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Wednesday	June 10th	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thursday	" 11th	Cleveland, Ohio
Friday	" 12th	Detroit, Mich.
Sunday	" 14th	Cincinnati, Ohio
Tuesday	" 16th	Chicago, Ill.
Thursday	" 18th	St. Louis, Mo.
Sunday	" 21st	Kansas City, Mo.
Wednesday	" 24th	Denver, Colo.
Friday	" 26th	Salt Lake City, Utah
Tuesday	" 30th	Portland, Ore.
Friday	July 3rd	San Francisco, Cal.
Monday	" 6th	Los Angeles, Cal.



STINSON LANE  
BIRMINGHAM

Asst Secy to H.  
Come in to see  
Me - L. J.  
2

July 13, 1926

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Somehow I wish that I had had a personal talk with you before leaving Cleveland, concerning last year's and next year's program.

I should be unable to give the Temple my services required for the present outlined program for nine hundred (\$900) dollars. However, I am quite willing to arrange a program that should be adequate for that amount, but it would necessitate the elimination of two plays.

The quoted increase in price for each department is very slight and strikes me as entirely equitable and should be expected. I'm wondering if those in charge of the financial arrangements for the dramatic department have the slightest conception of the time, endless effort, and background of years of experience necessary to put over the plays of our Temple standing.



STINSON LAKE  
SUMMER CAMP

-2-

Mr. Levy in his letter forgot to mention the matter of the two hundred (\$200) dollars still owing me for the past season's work, which he told me he was taking up with the finance committee. He did express gratitude for the successful year we have had and that makes me very happy. It has been a pleasure and honor to have served at Rabbi Silver's Temple, both because of the distinctive position of the Temple and because of the splendid talent I have had to work with.

However, I have another interesting opportunity to place my time, where I am told I would have excellent talent to work with and with greater remuneration.

If you feel that you want to make arrangements with another director, please feel free to do so, and should you desire me to turn over material which I have been working on for next year's program or help wherever possible, please feel that you can call on me.

Betty and I send most cordial greetings to you and Mrs. Silver.

Very sincerely yours,

William I. Hyman



July Thirteenth  
1926

Mr. Julian B. Feibelman,  
Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel,  
1717 North Broad Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Feibelman,

Your letter to Rabbi Silver has been opened by me in his absence, and I am sending you herewith a copy of The Temple Religious school curriculum.

Rabbi Silver left a few days ago for London and will be away from his desk for about six weeks.

If there be any other way in which I can serve you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Rabbi Silver

Photo of A.H.S.  
mailed July 19, 1926  
(F.H.F.)

P

PRESTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

285 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Caledonia 7126

Rev. Dr. Abba H. Silver,  
Cleveland,  
Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver:

The biographical data sent with your letter of the 7th has been received. I appreciate your cooperation very much. As soon as the material about you has been prepared, it will be sent to you for your approval before publication.

As for the photograph, I am sorry to say we have no record of having received one. I will be glad if you will send another. A "glossy" print is best suited to our needs.

Sincerely yours,

  
Cecile Preston.

July 14, 1926  
CP:f

Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel

1717 North Broad Street

Philadelphia

*Phila*

William H. Pineshriber, *Rabbi*  
Julian B. Feibelman, *Assistant*

Joseph H. Hagsorn, *President*  
Jerome J. Rothschild, *Secretary*

Miss Frances H. Jones,  
Secretary to Rabbi Silver,  
THE TEMPLE,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Jones:

Thank you very much  
for your promptness and courtesy in sending  
me a copy of your Religious School Curriculum.

With appreciation, too,  
of your offer of further assistance, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*Julian B. Feibelman*

July the sixteenth,  
1 9 2 6.

KIRBY PAGE  
347 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

July 20, 1926.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The purpose of this letter is to inquire whether or not you are willing to be one of the signatories to the foreword of an abridged edition of "The Conquest of the Philippines by the United States," by Moorfield Storey, a distinguished lawyer and former President of the American Bar Association, and Marcial P. Lichauco, a recent graduate of Harvard. The persons listed on the attached sheets are being asked to sign the foreword.

It is proposed to place copies of this abridged edition in the hands of 100,000 educators, editors, ministers, and other leaders of public opinion throughout the country.

If you are willing to sign this foreword, a copy of the galley proofs will be sent to you before publication early in the autumn, at which time you may withdraw your signature if for any reason you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

*Kirby Page*

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio

# INFORMATION SERVICE

Published Weekly, Except During August, by the

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION  
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA  
105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Price, \$2.00 Per Year

Volume V, Number 30

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is a federation of twenty-eight national religious bodies through which they are rendering united service. Articles appearing herein furnish information on current issues and are not to be construed as declarations of official attitudes or policies of the Federal Council of Churches.

Entered as second class matter January 4, 1924, at the postoffice at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

## *Labor Sunday Message*

*(Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service)*

### CONDITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

We come to another Labor Sunday after a year scarred by conflict. We are reminded again that there can be no lasting peace in the industrial relations of America until we have a new spirit of goodwill; a legislative and executive leadership consistently concerned for economic tranquillity based on social justice; a body of socially intelligent citizens who will demand and support a better order; an ever larger number of leaders in industrial management who will think in terms of the larger profit which includes all human life; and labor leadership dominated by a larger willingness to think constructively in terms of the whole economic life. These things we must have if our age is to be saved from a tedious repetition of suicidal conflict in industry.

### SIGNS OF PROGRESS

There are grounds for hope in the present industrial situation. Forces are in evidence in management and labor which carry heartening courage to all whose concern is for the welfare and lasting prosperity of America. A new leadership in industrial management is appearing which is increasingly promising. The men who are coming to positions of responsible power in the industrial life of the nation, who reveal social insight and concern and give evidence of minds elastic and eager, promise much. Men of large personal capacity and social devotion are also coming in ever increasing numbers to positions of power in the ranks of organized labor. This leadership augurs well for the future industrial peace of the United States.

The churches rejoice in the lengthening list of employers who through various types of industrial experiment are building new paths for goodwill. We watch with interest all attempts to secure a genuinely democratic basis for the relations between management and labor. On the other hand, we regret the fact that there are corporations which have failed to respond to the changing currents of the time; which are content with a competitive scale of wages which falls below the minimum required for a reasonable standard of health and decency; and many which still exploit the labor of children and women, seek to abrogate the constitutional rights of free speech and assemblage during industrial conflict and employ espionage in the ranks of their workers.

We urge upon the members of our churches throughout the country a continuous and earnest interest in all forward

looking industrial experiments to the end that a body of energized and enlightened public opinion may be prepared to support every reasonable effort for larger justice. Labor is taking its long hard road of evolution from non-representation in industrial relations to a genuine and responsible sharing of power. This industrial evolution is moving through the various forms of employee representation to the fullest measure of self-expression through the labor union. Labor and capital should work together in the fullest mutual understanding, insuring to all toilers the largest measure of personal dignity and democratic participation, insuring to management the largest cooperation and genuine partnership in common endeavor, insuring to the public the orderly production of needed goods and the maintenance of stable and just economic conditions. In saying this, we are not unmindful of the fact that there are distinct areas in which the interests of labor and capital are divergent as well as areas in which there is a common interest, but we hold that all of the problems involved can be approached, and their solutions worked out in the spirit of intelligent and constructive cooperation.

We find hope in the great impetus of the movement for workers' education. On the side of management, we find an increasing disposition to make the workers acquainted with relevant facts of the business. On the side of labor, we find a growing disposition to push the study of economics and other subjects to secure a more intelligent background and a more effective equipment to participate in industrial management. The workers' education movements are developing leadership of high quality. We urge upon the churches the fullest study of this movement and the largest cooperation in making it thoroughly effective and helpful.

We find hope in the accelerated interest in the problem of waste. The Secretary of Commerce, and the engineers associated with him, the engineering societies of the country, the scientific management groups, the leaders of organized labor—all these are grappling earnestly with the problem of waste. We are fully aware that but a beginning has been made in the elimination of the wastes which are inherent in our industrial structure. We are aware of the unwise destruction of our natural resources, the tragic volume of involuntary idleness, the wasteful production of useless and anti-social commodities, the wastes of war and militarism, the failure to apply known scientific machinery to the productive process, the wastes involved



in the abnormal multiplication of models and designs, the loss entailed by conflicting rules and jurisdictional labor disputes. These are the evils loosed by conflicting interests. They will never be cured save by the recognition of a wider community of interest and by increasing the areas of cooperative effort.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF GOOD MANAGEMENT

We would emphasize the necessity and the fundamental ethical significance of good management. There can be all goodwill and much charity; there can be faith in good works, and hope abounding; but if there is not good management, even goodwill comes to naught. The implications of this are far-reaching. It means a reasoned and persistent effort to understand not only the technique of scientific methods of production, but also the economics and the spirit of each of the parties to industry. For labor it means a clear recognition of the psychological effects of everything suggesting the threat of violence. For the employer it means an intelligent understanding of the worker, and the recognition that every attempt to force decisions in labor relations without recourse to a genuinely democratic method cannot win that sympathetic assent which must underlie any lasting industrial peace. It should mean a clear and honest analysis of the intent and psychological effects of all open shop drives in their many forms. For the public it means an intelligent and sustained concern for the welfare of the nation, coupled with the recognition that America cannot come to sound social health until it attain industrial health. For all three parties it must mean a new sense of fair play, a new faith in the power of goodwill and intelligence to gain the mastery over rebellious ill will; faith in the possibility of a new scientific control over the economic factors of our common life; the larger application of the Christian insistence upon the supremacy of human values to the end that energy may be set free which will make possible an invincible spirit of cooperation between the men and women of labor and management and the public.

#### THE CHURCHES STAND COMMITTED

There are some things for which the churches stand committed in the industrial sphere. They stand for a reciprocity of service, and believe that group interests, whether of labor or capital, must always be integrated with the welfare of society as a whole, and that society in its turn must insure justice to each group.

The churches stand for the supremacy of service, rather than the profit motive, in the acquisition and use of property on the part of both labor and capital. An improvement in economic condition can come through the application of scientific control to the business of life, but there can be no lasting health until new motives supplant the old. The churches refuse to believe that human nature is incapable of change. They believe that the leaven of a new mood is now at work, and take courage from the increasing number of men and women in positions of responsibility and trust on both sides of the pay roll who are living and working under the dominance of service motive. These furnish ground for their hope, and assurance for their faith.

The churches stand for the conception of ownership as a social trust. The fact of possession involves the obligation to use such possessions for the good of all. The man who seeks to secure a return from society without making an adequate contribution comes under the condemnation

of the increasingly enlightened conscience of our time. The insistence upon personal rights must give way to the higher insistence upon social ends.

The churches stand for the safeguarding of youth. Child Labor in its technical industrial sense must be abolished, and the rights of the child protected. Laws are needed, but laws are not enough. The churches stand for a systematic building up of a body of legislative enactment which will prevent the exploitation of weakness and youth. They appeal for a widespread campaign of education of the people to the end that a determined public opinion may be created which will effectively support all reasonable means of accomplishing such protection.

The churches stand for the protection of the leisure of men and women. They hold the principle that all workers should be insured freedom from employment one day in seven, and that hours of labor for all workers be reduced to a work day which leaves time and vitality for the larger interests of life and opportunity to grow in the appreciation of culture and beauty.

The churches stand for the effective organization of society to the end that the fullest opportunity of education and development may be put within the reach of the poorest and the least privileged. Only so shall we have a citizenry capable of building an economic order marked by reason and empowered common sense. They can set no higher goal than to work for an America which will provide the setting in which every child shall be a child of privilege.



#### A LIVING WAGE

The churches stand for the principle that the first charge upon industry must be at least a minimum comfort wage. They know full well that this ideal will not be reached by the passing of resolutions, nor by the stirring up of any amount of unorganized and thinly diffused goodwill. Nevertheless they can never be content, nor cry "All's well" until they see the achievement of an intelligent control over our economic life which will make possible a living wage to every worker. They believe that the principle is sound, no matter what difficulties may be met in defining terms, or how long it takes for realization. The right to life must be the paramount right.

The churches stand for the principle that society should insure to the worker steadiness and adequacy of employment. As was said at the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, held at Stockholm, "The problem of unemployment must not be considered as unsolvable." The world has work for every one who will work, and the churches believe that there is sufficient intelligence in America finally to end unemployment, and meanwhile to give security to the worker through forms of insurance. Here again hope lies in the scientific service of good management engineering, undergirt with intelligent public concern and action.

The churches stand for the right of men to organize for the protection of their own interests and for the promotion of more effective and constructive cooperation in production. They stand for this right on the part of management and of labor. All drives against this right are drives against the interests of society. They believe that any attempt to break labor unions which are seeking to function fairly, or to prevent the organization of labor with representatives of their own choosing, will prove not only ineffective but productive of increased ill will and of new cleavages difficult to heal. They believe it the duty as

well as the right of labor to build strongly and well to the end that workers may collectively win a place of larger dignity and a more democratic share in the shaping of their own conditions.

We appeal to the rank and file of the labor movement of America that they make a re-appraisal of their task, that they seek a new understanding of the motives and mind of the men of other groups. We rejoice in the recent words of the President of the American Federation of Labor. "Conditions and states of mind . . . stand in the way of the cooperation which labor leaders and progressive managers desire to bring about. But it is our belief that such conditions and states of mind will gradually disappear as the benefits of cooperation to both parties appear. Progress towards these things requires the education of management and the education of employees. It means we must learn the spirit and methods of working together which are not things that can be learned by precept or formula, but must be evolved out of the process itself. Let not one of us be deceived as to the difficulties of the undertaking; but, on the contrary, the benefits and advantages to be gained are worth all the difficulties and the perplexities that are required for the achievement. Labor stands ready and willing to do its part."

We appeal to the directors of industry, to all who through stock ownership or any other participation have a voice in determining the conduct of management, that they give new thought to the human factors involved in

their particular business. We appeal for a new emphasis upon the need of understanding the feelings and the hopes of men, that the day when human beings are considered simply as cost-units in production may end.

We appeal to the public for new thought and study of the human issues which lie behind our industrial struggle. We appeal for a study of the question of coal and its human cost, of the human costs involved in every commodity which we require. We appeal for a study of all legislation which bears upon the social welfare of the nation, that our legislators may have intelligent backing in every legitimate effort to secure justice through law.

We appeal to the rank and file of the membership of our churches throughout America for consistent and earnest study of the implications of the Gospel of Jesus in its bearings upon economic and industrial welfare. The church has a moral stake in industrial relations with their promise of good or their threat of ill. We appeal for a larger study of the Social Statements which have been adopted by our American churches and particularly for more first-hand studies of the results of actual experiments in the application of these principles in industrial relations.

We face the future with hope but we must remember that there is nothing automatic about progress. Progress will not be won by wishing it, but by willing it, if our wills be directed toward true spiritual ideals and guided by scientific knowledge and energized common sense.

## Report on Military Training

An investigation into the extent of military training in schools and colleges in Massachusetts has recently been made by the Massachusetts Committee on Militarism in Education. The pamphlet is signed by twenty-five well-known citizens of Massachusetts, including two college presidents, several prominent ministers, a federal judge, an editor of an important daily, etc. In 10 of the 15 cities reported on, the drill is compulsory in some form. Military drill in Massachusetts is for the most part locally controlled since only two cities, New Bedford and Gloucester, maintain Junior R. O. T. C. units. The cities in which drill is compulsory include Boston, Gloucester, Fall River, Leominster, Lowell, Methuen, Wakefield, Winthrop, Weston and Woburn. In New Bedford, Taunton, Lexington, Wilmington and Shrewsbury, it is voluntary.

The report explains that military drill was first introduced into the Massachusetts public schools during the Civil War. Boston was the first city to offer it and other communities gradually followed Boston's example. Educators and experts in physical education, however, became more and more opposed, so that two cities at least gave up the drill and introduced physical training instead.

In 1915, Governor Walsh appointed a Special Commission on Education and Reserve of nine members, including three generals, to consider the desirability of including military instruction in the school curriculum. This commission unanimously opposed the further extension of such instruction in the public schools.

The changes in the drill after the United States entered the war are described as follows: "Gradually there began an intensification of the purely military phases, an emphasis on soldier-making. Army officers and army uniforms began to appear in larger numbers and with greater frequency at the rapidly increasing prize-drills, cadet parades and military exhibitions. The number of

hours of the training was increased. Rifle practice began to appear and rifle teams were encouraged. . . .

"Without exception, wherever there is military drill, the boys are urged to attend the Citizens' Military Training Camps by their military instructors, who are usually reserve officers in the United States Army. Regular army officers are scheduled to address the boys on the value of the C. M. T. C. training. The boys who attend are given the assurance of becoming cadet officers. Hundreds of high school boys attend these camps annually."

It is interesting to note that in 1919 "the War Department circularized a number of the high schools in this state, with information concerning the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, urging the establishment of units of the corps in the public schools." New Bedford and Gloucester were the only cities to organize such units, though Wakefield accepted government supervision without adopting the full plan.

The report points out that the Massachusetts law distinctly states that "no pupil shall be required to take any part in any military exercises if his parent or guardian is of any religious denomination conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or [if he] is himself so opposed and the school committee is so notified in writing."

The Committee on Militarism in Education found that none of the private schools in Massachusetts offered any form of military drill.

R. O. T. C. units are maintained in four colleges in Massachusetts—Boston University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Agricultural College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The last two are land-grant colleges and require military training for two years. It has recently been made elective in the College of Business Administration of Boston University. In addition to the more usual units, such as artillery engineers, etc., the Institute of Technology has also a chemical warfare unit in which students are taught the use of poison gases for war purposes.

An important section of the report is devoted to the comments of educators who oppose military training. In 1919, the Massachusetts Department of Education went on record opposing military drill. In 1917, the National Education Association passed a resolution declaring its opposition to the introduction into the elementary or secondary schools of military training or any form of instruction which is specifically military. The same year, the Committee on Military Training of the N. E. A. declared its opposition to the proposal for Junior R. O. T. C. units. In 1926, the high school principals of Massachusetts voted at their annual state conference against military training for school boys. Many other well-known educators are quoted as opposing military training.

Copies of this report may be secured from the Massachusetts Committee on Militarism in Education, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

## A New "Harmony Program"

The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches has taken the initiative in drafting a new "harmony program" upon which to unite, if possible, the various groups working in this country for world peace. A conference held on June 10-11 in Chicago, attended by nearly a hundred delegates, appointed a committee with Rev. Ralph W. Sockman of New York as chairman to prepare a program. The committee, which included among others Professor Shotwell of Columbia, Professor Hall of Swarthmore College, Raymond Robins and Dean Shailer Mathews, has promulgated the following program, which the World Alliance is commending to the consideration of all peace organizations "as a basis for future work":

"The friends of international peace are increasing. The forces for peace are growing. Yet the peace movement never faced a more critical situation. Its urgent need at this hour is for unity of principles and coordination of programs. . . .

"We recognize that the approaches to a warless world are varied. We are still in the process of finding the most feasible paths to peace. . . . We summon the proponents of peace to a sympathetic understanding of differing programs and to a united advance on certain great essentials. . . .

"(1) We believe that war should no longer be used for the settlement of controversies between nations. Without questioning the right of self-defense as inherent and inalienable for all individuals and nations, we believe that a combined and frontal attack for the overthrow of the war system, which is force and violence, by making war a crime under the law of nations, should be the unifying purpose and dominating motive of all peace groups. We recognize the need of embodying this outlawry of war in a progressive codification of international law.

"(2) We believe that the ultimate membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice under satisfactory conditions will be one of the immediately practicable steps in the direction of cooperation for the settling of disputes between nations on the basis of law instead of war. To stop at this stage, however, would be to fall short of the necessary cooperation which can give effect to the sincere efforts of those nations now striving for the adoption of peaceful methods through

the League of Nations, the Locarno Pact, arbitration treaties and affirmative jurisdiction of the World Court. If we are to make effective this important step, we must be prepared through education and organization to enlarge the field of common endeavor.

"(3) We rejoice in the rapid extension of arbitration agreements and allied forms of peaceful settlement among European countries. We call attention to the extent and importance of this movement by which more than one nation has agreed to submit every possible case of international dispute to its appropriate tribunal, not even reserving questions of national honor and vital interest. We would urge the government of the United States to participate in this movement to the end that it may resume its place among the leaders in this important field of war prevention.

"(4) We believe that some form of world organization is necessary as a pacific substitute for the war system. We recognize the League of Nations as the only such organization. We rejoice that its great services in the fields of humanitarian endeavor have enlisted the cooperation of our own country. We believe that this country should study the ways and means by which we can cooperate more effectively in the activities of the League of Nations for world peace.

"(5) We believe that practical steps should be taken to reduce armaments. This reduction should be progressive in order to keep pace with changing international situations. It should be made by successive international agreements through conferences to be called at definitely recurring intervals. Since this reduction and limitation of armament applies primarily to the established military, air and naval forces, it still leaves unsolved the further question of the potential armaments in chemical or industrial development. In this field, which is a vital element in national security, there is no known effective device for disarmament, by reduction or limitation, which does not strike at legitimate peace enterprises. The only way to eliminate this potential menace is to eliminate the war system itself.

"(6) We believe that in the case of war between states which have accepted tests of aggression as applying between themselves, the United States should not so interpret its neutral rights of private trade in munitions of war as to become the accomplice of an aggressor, self-confessed by the violation of its own covenants.

"(7) While fully appreciating the expediency of maintaining an adequate military and naval defense so long as the war system lasts, we are opposed to any tendencies which put undue emphasis on militarism in education. In particular we oppose compulsory military training in public schools, colleges and universities, except in institutions established for the specific purpose of military education.

"(8) We believe that immediate and specific measures for peace must be supplemented and safeguarded by a process of education. We commend the organizations which have set themselves to this task. We are particularly gratified that the churches of America have undertaken in the recent Study Conference at Washington to formulate courses of study in peace education. We summon our schools and colleges, our civic and fraternal societies, our pulpit, our press, our theatre and other agencies of public opinion to enlist more earnestly in this campaign of education. To this end we dedicate ourselves anew."



July Twenty-sixth  
1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
847 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Rabbi Silver is in London at the present time. He is expected back at his desk during the early part of August, when your note to him will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

Secretary



PRESTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

285 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

*Caledonia 7126*

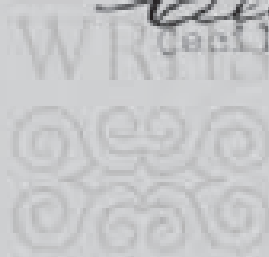
Rev. Dr. Abba H. Silver,  
Cleveland,  
Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver:

Thank you very much for your photograph  
which was received in good condition.  
When we have finished with it, it will  
be returned to you.

Sincerely yours,

*Becile Preston*  
Becile Preston.



July 27, 1926  
CP:f



JOSEPH SCHONTHAL, PRES.  
ARTHUR E. LOEB, SEC-Y

## Temple Israel

COLUMBUS, OHIO

JACOB TARSHISH, M. A., RABBI

J. R. E. A.

July 30, 1926.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

The Executive Committee of the Jewish  
Religious Education Association of Ohio,  
would like to have the privilege of using  
your Temple for its Thursday night session,  
November 25th, Friday sessions, November 26th.  
This would include according to the custom  
probably a reception Thursday night, and the  
luncheon Friday noon.

I trust this will not be transgressing too  
much upon your hospitality, and sincerely  
hope that this will be your desire.

Very sincerely yours,

Jacob Tarshish

277 POL  
(Thursday)

Assume that they  
want use of Mahler Hall.  
Not Temple. Point him  
request for M. Hall -

Hias

H.

BARNETT R. BRICKNER  
CLEVELAND

August 25, 1926

Rabbi A H Silver

Cleveland Ohio

Dear Sir:

You undoubtedly are well acquainted with the manifold humanitarian duties in which the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America (Hias) is engaged. They need no explanation. They speak for themselves. The society has become international in character, it has branches all over the world. The society's life saving work became still more important for thousands of our unfortunate stranded Jewish immigrants because of the passing of the new immigration law. All this is done by the society with a view of elevating the conditions of our unfortunate brethren whose cries for help thousands of miles of ocean cannot drown.

Shall they be forsaken in their hour of need? You are to give that answer. Hias carries on a campaign for funds in this country to cover a big deficit and to be able to go on with their humanitarian work. Cleveland is called to do its share. You as one who is a representative in this community are asked to come to a conference which will be held Monday evening August 30, at 8 P.M. at the Jewish Center where Mr. S. Leibovitz of the Hias will be present. We count on you to be with us that evening to decide in what form our city shall give their help for this national institution.

Very sincerely yours,

B. R. Brickner  
S. Greer  
S. Greer

August 26th, 1926.

Mr. Edwin Strauss,  
1866 East 93rd St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Edwin,

I have just glanced over the tentative program of The Temple Alumni Association for the coming year. It is excellent. I am pleased to learn that your summer dance on August 18th was so successful. I note that you plan to hold an Alumni Service at The Temple on Sunday, October 10th. As this is the tenth year of my ministry with The Temple I think it would be fine to make an effort to get all the boys and girls whom I confirmed in the last ten years and their parents to attend that service.

I notice that you are again planning to hold your theatrical productions on Wednesday and Sunday, two performances for each production. I think that that is a mistake. Eight theatrical performances in one season is too many. I think the success of last year's plan of holding one performance for each play on Sunday ought to justify the continuation of this practice this coming year. May I also suggest that three plays a year are sufficient. Less quantity and more quality is a good slogan.

May I also suggest that in connection with your informal dance, some special program be arranged. I do not like the idea of devoting a whole evening to dancing.

We shall give the program of the Alumni Association publicity before long.

With kindest regards and hoping to see you very soon, I am

Very sincerely yours,

August Thirty-first  
1926

Rabbi Jacob Tarshish,  
Temple Israel,  
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Tarshish,

Your letter of July thirtieth  
has awaited my return from abroad. I have  
just returned to my desk and hasten to re-  
ply.

I assume that you want to use  
Mahler Hall, not The Temple, for the Thursday  
night session of the Jewish Religious Educa-  
tion Association of Ohio. We shall be very  
glad to reserve Mahler Hall for the meetings  
of Thursday and Friday, November 25th and 26th.  
It has been the policy not to use The Temple  
auditorium for other than religious services.

Please let me know if there be  
anything else we may do toward insuring a  
successful meeting of the Association.

With kindest regards and wishing  
you a very happy New Year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

8/31/26 -  
Mr. Levy advised to  
reserve Mahler Hall  
for these meetings -  
F.H.J.

August Thirty-first  
1926

Mrs. Lillian P. Heydeman,  
3123 Derbyshire Road  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Heydeman,

I have just returned to my desk  
after several weeks absence and find your  
letter of July thirteenth.

I wish that you would come to  
see me at The Temple as soon as possible  
after your return and we will talk over  
the subject matter of your letter.

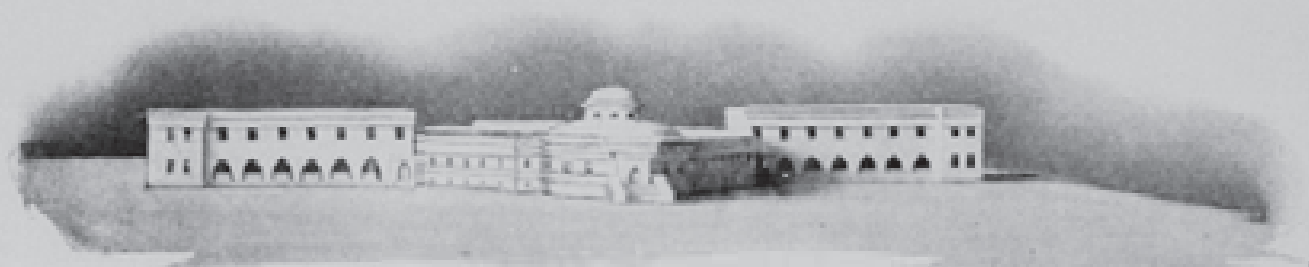
With kindest regards and trusting  
that you have had a very pleasant summer,  
I am

Very sincerely yours,



[1926]

THE HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE  
*of* JERUSALEM



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THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE  
2307 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

# THE HEBREW TEACHERS' COLLEGE of JERUSALEM

## ITS HISTORY

**F**ORTY years have elapsed since the establishment in Palestine of the first modern type of school which, while concentrating on the study of Judaism and the Hebrew language, includes in its curriculum all the general subjects of the secular school. Since Hebrew is the language of instruction in these new public schools, the teachers were necessarily recruited at the outset from the ranks of the intellectuals, of whom but few had actually studied in organized academic institutions, and still fewer had qualified specifically for the teaching profession. With the increase in the number of schools of this type, there was evident a need for a special training college in which young students could study the general subjects of a secondary school curriculum together with higher Jewish studies. Courses in education, both theoretical and practical, were projected, and an opportunity was to be granted to each student to teach elementary schools, under the guidance of an expert, during the two final years of the course.

This great need brought about the creation, twenty years ago, of the first Teachers' College in Palestine. The new institution was founded by the Relief Society of the German Jews (*Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden*) and continued in its original form of organization for about ten years. Following the sharp dispute over the language question, i. e., the principle of having Hebrew the sole language of instruction, it passed, with practically its entire personnel of teachers and students, into the new system of Hebrew schools under the direction of the World Zionist Organization.

To date the number of graduates of the reorganized institution (since 1914) totals 135. All of them are serving as teachers in Palestine and abroad, the United States included, constituting everywhere an important factor in the development of Jewish Education and the revival of Hebrew as a living tongue.

## ITS BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

HAVING been in existence for about twenty years and having prepared teachers for almost every Public School in Palestine, in the cities as well as in the colonies, the Hebrew Teachers' College should be rightly considered as the spiritual guide of all the minor educational institutions of the country. And yet the Hebrew Teachers' College has not had a building of its own to this very day, and has been compelled during the years of its existence to wander from building to building, and to use private dwelling houses which have nothing but small rooms, as class-rooms and offices. It has had no adequate rooms for laboratories, auditorium, gymnasium, or playground and other requirements of a modern school.

Needless to say such a building does not meet the requirements of a modern educational institution such as the Hebrew Teachers' College. The present home of the College has not even a roofed place for the students for the rainy winter days or the hot days of the Palestinian summer. Besides this, there is no Model School at the institution in which the students could obtain practice in teaching. The students are therefore compelled to wander with their teachers to various schools which permit them to teach but a few hours a week, so as not to interfere with the procedure and regular routine of those schools.



DR. DAVID YELLIN (Center)

# MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

There are altogether 50 graduates of the Hebrew Teachers' College in the United States.

All the necessary plans for the proposed new structure have already been developed. The plan of the buildings was prepared in conformity with the climatic conditions of Jerusalem. The rooms are so situated that each has windows in two parallel walls to insure proper ventilation and provide a maximum amount of sunlight.

The entire structure is divided into two major parts—the Teachers' College and the Public School. Being so close to one another and in the same building, these two institutions are, nevertheless, separated from each other entirely as they are situated in the two wings on both sides of a central structure.

### THE FACULTY

DAVID YELLIN, M.B.E.—*Principal*  
President, Vaad Halashon, Jewish Board of Education  
Jewish Palestine Archaeological Society, National Council of Palestine Jews (Vaad Leumi).  
Professor of Bible and Advanced Hebrew.

BENZION DINABURG, M.A. (University of Petrograd)  
*Assistant Principal*  
Professor of Bible, Jewish and World History

JOSEPH MOHILIVER, PH.D. (Albertus University (Koenigsberg))  
Principal, Jerusalem Hebrew Gymnasium.  
Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy.

SOLOMON SCHILLER  
Formerly Principal, Jerusalem Hebrew Gymnasium.  
Professor of Philosophy.

JOSEPH KLAUSNER, PH.D. (University of Heidelberg)  
Editor of the Hashiloah.  
Professor of Jewish History.

HAIM L. SUTTE  
Professor of Hebrew and Bible,  
Instructor in Model Lessons.

AARON M. BRACHYAH (Boruchov) (University of Bern, Switzerland) Professor of Talmud.

ABRAHAM I. BRAVER, PH.D. (Vienna University)  
Professor of Geography.

ISAAC LADJENSKY, B.S. (Imperial University, Odessa)  
Professor of Physics.

ISRAEL AVIZOHAR, M.S., Licencié des Sciences Biologiques (University of Senegal)  
Professor of Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Agriculture.

SAMUEL SAMBORSKY, PH.D. (University of Koenigsberg)  
Professor of Mathematics.

AARON MASIE, M.D. (University of Zurich)  
President, Jewish Medical Society of Palestine.  
Vice-President, Vaad Halashon and Jewish Palestine Archaeological Society.

Professor of Hygiene.  
JOSEPH N. MEYOHAS  
Principal, Boys' Public School of Jerusalem, President Jerusalem Jewish City Council (Vaad Hady)  
Professor of Arabic.

SHEIK MUSSA AZARAWI (Azhar, Cairo)  
Professor of Arabic.

JUDAH MORRIS, M.A. (University of Liverpool)  
Professor of English.

SAMUEL BEN DAVID (Academy Artistique "Julien" Paris)  
Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

ABRAHAM MELNIKOFF (Reichs Academia, Vienna)  
Instructor in Modelling.

ISAAC CHARLAXOFF (Imperial Conservatorium, Petersburg)  
Instructor in Music.

AVIEZER YELLIN  
Scoutmaster, Palestine Boy Scouts,  
Instructor in Physical Training.

### The American Committee

DR. ARRY FRIEDENWALD, Baltimore, *Chairman*  
ISRAEL UNTERBERG, *Treasurer*  
DR. DAVID DE SOLA POOL, *Secretary*

ALFRED M. COHEN, Cincinnati  
RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN  
DR. GEORGE A. KOHUT  
ARTHUR M. LAMPORT  
LOUIS LINSKY  
SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN  
JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK  
RABBI LOUIS L. MANN, Chicago

LOUIS MARSHALL  
ISRAEL MATE  
SOL. ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh  
JULIUS ROSENWALD, Chicago  
HENRIETTA SZOLD  
RABBI J. MAX WEIS  
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

[1926]

**THE JEWISH WORLD**

WOODLAND AVE. AT E. 50th STREET

P. O. Box 1635, Station C.

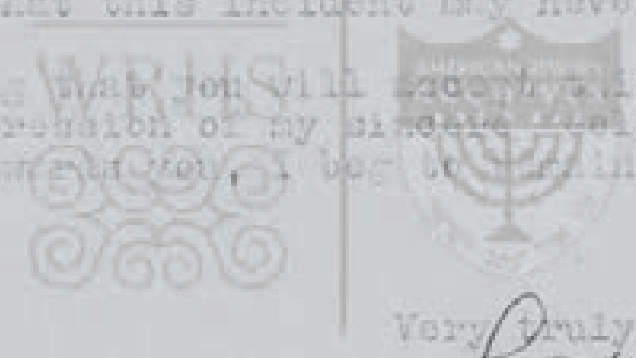
CLEVELAND

A few hours later I was told that you had said that you would make things so uncomfortable for me that I would be obliged to leave the city, and judging by the way you addressed me in our telephone conversation, I assumed that this statement was correct. It was from Rabbi Goldman however, that I learned that I had been mis-informed.

This is all that I have to explain and hope, that you will understand my position. I assure you, my dear Rabbi, that I have no hard feelings toward you and wish that this incident may never had occurred.

Hoping that you will accept this assurance as a true expression of my sincere feelings and highest respect toward you, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

  
*R. M. Wiesenfeld*  
Associate Editor.

LW/YB



A little study of the Glenville High School enrollment  
and achievement at the College for Women, Cleveland,  
for the first semester of 1925-6.

Last semester, there were nine hundred and three students enrolled at the College for Women, Cleveland. One hundred and eight of these are from Glenville High School; that means that of every nine girls on the Campus, one is a Glenville High School girl. There are one hundred thirty-seven in the senior class and twenty-six of them are Glenville High School girls, or every fifth girl in the senior class is from this school. This is a rather significant tribute to the staying qualities of our students in this particular college.

The freshman class numbers about three hundred pupils, of whom thirty-six are from the Glenville High School. The report on the scholastic standing of this group, issued by the Dean at the end of the first semester, discloses the fact that out of twenty high schools in Greater Cleveland, the pupils of Glenville High School ranked first in scholarship.

Students at this college are ranked in scholastic attainments as follows:

E - excellent	P - passing
G - good	D - deficient.
F - fair	

The thirty-six freshmen from this school made a total of twenty-seven "E"s and fifty-three "G"s, or a total of eighty marks in the two highest honor groups. There were fifty-seven "F"s, fifteen "P"s, seven "D"s, or a total of seventy-nine marks in the class known as Fair, Pass and Failure. Judged by all the modern standards of rating pupils, it must be admitted that when a group of college students can place a greater total of grades in the highest classes of rating than occurs in the three lowest classes, namely Fair, Pass and Fail, they have made a very much worth-while achievement.

The following students in this group of thirty-six freshmen from this school, placed all their grades in the two highest honor groups, that is to say, all their grades are found in the "E" and "G" groups:

Leelyn Decker  
Mrs. Lucille Goodman  
Eleanor Hackenberg  
Raymona Hall  
Virginia Smith

Another evidence of the scholarship rating of this school at the College for Women, is found in the fact that at the last Phi Beta Kappa initiation, out of a group of fifteen young women who were admitted to this honor society, three of them, Julia Cahn, Alice Chappelle and Blanche Schandler, are from the Glenville High School. This is manifestly a very good record in scholarship and is only excelled, so far as this school is concerned, by a previous initiation into this society that occurred some four years ago, when ten students were chosen from the greater Western Reserve University for this signal honor, and five of them were graduates from this school.

A little study of the "highest honor" group of students at  
Harvard University.

For the year 1924-5, there were enrolled at Harvard University, about twenty-seven hundred students below senior rank. These students are ranked in scholarship in six different divisions, viz.: First, highest distinction; second, high distinction; third, distinction; fourth, high pass; fifth, pass; sixth, low pass. Those in the "highest distinction" group are called first group scholars. Out of twenty-seven hundred students, just thirty-two made the highest distinction rank. In this class, the Glenville High School placed three men. This record is excelled only by the old Dorchester Latin School of Boston, which placed five men in this group. This is a select high school, which has been preparing students for Harvard for more than a hundred years. From the assistant dean of the University we learn that there are perhaps three times as many graduates from this school on the Harvard campus, as there are from the Glenville High School. Another interesting fact is found in the statement that out of one thousand and sixty-three freshmen enrolled last year, only seven made the "highest distinction" group and two of those seven were from the Glenville High School.

It may be of some interest to note the names of the different schools that prepared this high distinction group of scholars. We have stated above that the Dorchester Latin School leads; we also note that the large majority of these students are from Massachusetts and other New England schools. Most of them are from the public high schools and not from the academies, as was formerly the case in the "highest honor" group. Very few of them come from the middle west and there are none from the far western states.

The following are the names of the thirty-two students and the schools from which they come:

E. M. Bailin	-	Dorchester Latin School, Boston.
S. W. Elton	-	" " " "
W. F. Farr	-	" " " "
Lester Ginsburg	-	" " " "
N. W. Schur	-	" " " "
E. L. Bleiweis	-	Glenville High School, Cleveland.
H. L. Lodish	-	" " " "
Philip Solomon	-	" " " "
J. S. Lieberman	-	Westport High School, Kansas City.
D. E. Wood	-	" " " "
K. O. E. Anderson	-	Cambridge Latin High, Cambridge, Mass.
A. H. Chase	-	Classical High School, Salem, Mass.
Samuel Checkver	-	Lynn Cl. High School, Lynn, Mass.
G. W. Cottrell	-	University School, Cleveland.
J. W. Cox	-	Pelham Memorial School, Pelham, N.Y.
A. E. Currier	-	Barnstable High School, Hyannis, Mass.
H. T. Dolan	-	Central High School, Scranton, Pa.
Eugene Eisenmann	-	De Witt Clinton High School, New York City.
M. C. Ferguson	-	Central High School, Worcester, Mass.
H. R. Gale	-	Central High School, Washington, D. C.
J. D. Houghton	-	Country Day High School, Newton, Mass.
C. H. Jones	-	Evanston H.S., Evanston, Ill.
M. I. Katz	-	New Utrecht H.S., New York.
G. T. Major	-	Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.
L. A. Rusin	-	St. John Kanty College, Erie, Pa.
I. S. Stamm	-	Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Conn.
A. H. Swireky	-	Central High School, Springfield, Mass.
J. E. Stocker	-	Central High School, Detroit.
L. H. Weinstein	-	Portland High School, Portland, Me.
L. A. Waiesberger	-	Ethical Culture School, New York.
R. S. Wright	-	Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
C. E. Wyzanski	-	Brooklyne H. S., Brooklyne, Mass.

Some material  
for publicity  
Season 1923-24

Have written  
Hapless Road  
Photograph

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS' HEAD  
1248 Little Bldg.  
Boston, Mass.

[1924?]

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

Minister, Community Church of New York; editor; writer.

SUBJECTS

The Outlawry of War (See additional topics on  
A Way to Get Rid of War second page)  
Europe, Whither Bound?  
The Facts about Russia: Based on personal experiences

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA FROM WHO'S WHO

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: clergyman, born Philadelphia in 1879; A.B. from Harvard in 1902; ordained and installed as minister Third Religious Society (Unitarian), Dorchester, Mass., March 2, 1904; pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York, (now called the Community Church of New York) February 1907 --.

President Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice 1908-11; Vice-President Middle States Unitarian Conference, 1908--. Chairman, General Unitarian Conference, 1915-17; president Free Religious Association 1914. President Unitarian Temperance Society, 1917-18. Director Civil Liberties Bureau, 1917 for a number of years and of the American Union against Militarism. Left Unitarianism and became Independent 1919.

Member Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa.

Clubs: City Club

**AUTHOR:** The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church, 1912  
Marriage and Divorce, 1913  
Is Death the End? 1915  
New Wars for Old, 1916  
Religion for Today, 1917  
The Life and Letters of Robert Collier, 1917  
Readings from Great Authors, 1918  
The Grail of Life, 1919  
New Churches for Old, (1922)  
and numerous sermons, pamphlets and magazines.

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Mr. Holmes returned in September 1922 from a three months tour of England, France Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy and Russia. The occasion of his going was the summer conference at Varese, Italy, from August 16th to September 2nd under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at which he was invited to speak as the representative of America. At this conference, especially intended for young people, hundreds of students were assembled from the great colleges and universities of the various European countries, to hear and discuss addresses by speakers who included besides Mr. Holmes, Bertrand Russell (England) Georges Dohme (France), Frederick Van Edden (Holland), Count Kessler and Gertrude Baer (Germany), Stephen Zweig (Austria), Count Lucidi (Italy) and representatives from China and Japan.

In addition to this engagement, Mr. Holmes attended and spoke at the International Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, August 2nd to 9th, at Sonntagsburg, Germany, and participated in the great "No More War" demonstration. Mr. Holmes traveled extensively in the continental countries and studied under distinguished auspices the prevailing conditions of political, economic and social life.

SUBJECTS

Religion and the Revolution in Russia

—What Are We To Think of the Russian Revolution?

Five Years after the War: A Pacifist Looks at the  
World





JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY  
AND HEBREW PRESS

OCTOBER 1, 1925

A S S E T S

Cash	\$ 2,425.30	
Accts. Receivable J.P.S.A.	8,552.94	
" " Hebrew Press	2,230.27	
Investments	40,761.76	
Insurance- unexpired	300.00	
Inventory- J.P.S.A. & Hebrew Press	21,565.12	
Pledges	15,267.50	
Inventory of Plant	17,000.00	
		\$108,102.69

LIABILITIES

Accts. Pay. J. P. S. A.	\$19,235.76
" " Hebrew Press	6,503.69
Notes Pay. Hebrew Press	1,085.00
	\$26,824.35

FUNDS

Ulan	15,539.42	
Classics	50,991.58	
Gitterman	4,225.32	
Friedenthal	2,080.00	
Loeb	10,400.00	
Levy	2,080.00	
	85,316.32	112,140.67

Excess of Liabilities \$ 4,037.98



## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE - JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

OCTOBER 1, 1925

## CREDITS

Dues Received	\$35,115.60
Sustaining Fund	3,593.79
Interest Received	2,047.40
Sales (profit)	<u>2,359.47</u>
	\$43,116.26

## DEBITS

Books sent to Members	4,321.25		
Editorial	816.78		
Salesmen	1,184.32		
Freight	1,459.76		
Advertising	117.55		
Authors' Fee	1,351.25		
Manufacturing & Books	3,683.94		
Free List	256.10		
Pay Roll, incl. office help	<u>5,958.50</u>	\$19,149.45	
<u>Overhead Expenses</u>			
Light & Heat	10.00		
Postage	748.56		
Sundries	389.68		
Telephone & Telegraph	499.38		
Supplies	2,828.77		
Insurance	330.99		
Rent	1,950.00		
Travel	<u>288.68</u>	<u>7,046.08</u>	\$26,195.50
Excess of Credits			\$ 16,920.75

Interest on Funds	\$1,990.72
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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

HEBREW PRESS

OCTOBER 1, 1925

CREDITS

Sales	\$11,362.00	
Work in Process	<u>9,954.00</u>	\$21,336.00

DEBITS

Pay Roll	\$5,672.33	
Proof Reading & Editing	1,960.41	
Presswork & Binding	2,207.66	
Supplies	286.30	
Sundry Expenses	59.19	
Paper	490.21	
Metals & Plates	2,514.19	
Rent	<u>1,362.00</u>	
		<u>14,551.29</u>

Excess of Credits	\$ 6,784.71
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