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Series III: Personal Correspondence, 1914-1964, undated.

Sub-series A: Chronological, 1914-1964.

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Personal correspondence, 1926?.

[In date 1/26]

[1926]

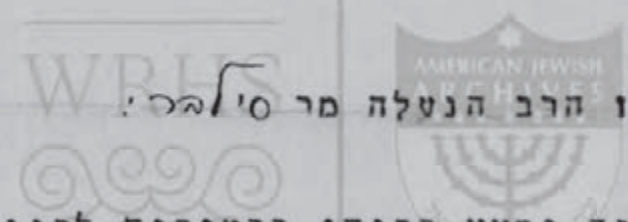
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תלמוד תורה
The Cleveland Hebrew School & Institute
2491 EAST 55TH STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A. H. FRIEDLAND
SUPERINTENDENT

הרב א.ה. סילבר
קליבלנד, א.



לכבוד אדוננו הרב הנסלה מר סילבר

צרוף בזה ימצא כבודו כרטיסים לסיום של
בחי תלמוד החורה אשר יהיה ביום א" באולם המרכז.

ששים ושמונה חלמידים וחלמידות יסימו אח
חק למודיהם ורובם יכנסו אל בית המדרש למורים.

כמו בשנה שעברה כן גם השנה הוזמנו כל רבני
קליבלנד להיות אורחי הכבוד לסיום.

בחק זה שיכבד אותנו ואת מסימנו בנוכחותו,

ובחודה למפרע

ח.ל. כריש

חפ, שג.

[no date - 1926]

The American Peace Award,
342 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

In compliance with the rules governing the World Peace Plan in order to bring forward the best practical method by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world, I wish to submit the following:

My object in writing is to disseminate some of the truths of social science as I understand it.

In the first place, I wish to advance four fundamental propositions for your serious consideration. The great social question that must be solved before we can bring about the co-operation of the United States with the other nations in order to attain and preserve world peace is intimately related to these four fundamental propositions.

The first one defines who the workers are and is as follows: Anyone that does any useful work for society by using either brains or brawn in the production of anything that is useful or beautiful belongs to the workers of society.

The second proposition defines what is wealth: When labor-power or the strength to work either MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY is applied to any of the raw materials supplied by Mother Earth, the result is wealth.

The third proposition is as follows: According to the two propositions above, LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH and to solve the great social question in a scientific and peaceful manner in order to attain and preserve world peace, the workers, or producers of wealth in every nation MUST GET ALL THE WEALTH THEY PRODUCE.

The fourth proposition gives a logical reason why every one in society should do some share of the world's work: Every child born into the world must have food, fuel, clothing, shelter and education. Therefore, it means justice to the rest in society that when the children grow into healthy, normal manhood or womanhood, that each should do some share of the world's work either directly or indirectly to help to produce food, fuel, clothing, shelter or help to educate.

This concludes the four propositions and they constitute the premise upon which everything else rests, that I wish to advance.

Capitalism, the present system, followed feudalism about four hundred years ago, being at that time, the most fit system to come into existence. Under capitalism, machine production of wealth has developed to such an extent that the PROBLEM OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN SOLVED, or in other words, with the aid of the present day highly developed machines, enough wealth can be produced by the workers to supply the wants and needs of mankind. Therefore, capitalism has served a very useful purpose which constitutes a very necessary stage of evolution.

According to history, every social system passed out of existence when it could not supply the needs and wants of the people.

Let us analyse why capitalism must pass out as unfit to supply the needs and wants of the people of the present day and age. The workers who comprise about ninety percent of the people receive approximately the value of their labor-power, which is about seventeen percent of the wealth they create. The remaining eighty-three percent of the wealth produced, is retained by the ten percent who privately own and control all the means of production and distribution. When the ninety percent have purchased all they possibly can with the seventeen percent, which they receive as wages or salaries, and the ten percent have consumed all they can, there still remains a surplus for which a foreign market must be obtained, which according to statistics constitutes about fifty percent of the wealth produced.

If markets cannot be found, the inevitable results are unemployment, followed by starvation, sickness, death, general unrest and war, such as is in evidence today.

A great difficulty arises out of the economic conditions above enumerated: All capitalistic nations, the world over, that produce wealth with the aid of highly developed machines must search for foreign markets for their surplus products. If the surplus consuming countries would increase in number, the problem at this time would not be so difficult to solve, but the opposite is true, they are constantly decreasing in number. For this reason: in the disposition of surplus commodities by capitalistic countries, there are commodities of expansion included, as for example, all kinds of machines, steel rails, etc., which in time transform the surplus consuming countries into surplus producing which necessitates finding a market for their own surplus machine-made commodities.

I will give an illustration in order to more fully bring out this point: Suppose that twenty-five years ago, shoe manufacturers of the United States offered to sell machine-made shoes to Japan, a surplus consuming country. Japan would buy the machine-made shoes, because there would be a ready market, on account of them being cheaper than her own hand-made shoes. The accompanying vital question that must be considered in connection with the above is that while machine-made shoes are being sold to Japan, there are, at the same time in this country, manufacturing concerns that build shoe-making machines for which markets must also be found.

Which country would be a ready market for the machines that make shoes? Where would the salesmen go to sell these commodities of expansion? Why to Japan, of course. What is the result in a comparatively short time? Japan is making her own machine-made shoes, as well as the machines that make shoes, consequently, ceasing to be a market for the surplus machine-made shoes and shoe machines made in the United States.

Every capitalistic nation, in trying to find a foreign market for its surplus products, must seriously consider four things: CHEAP LABOR, CHEAP RAW MATERIAL, ACCESS TO THE SEA AND IMPERIALISM. Imperialism means the building up and maintenance of land, sea and air forces.

All the various conferences that have been held at the different places since the world war, ought to prove to any thinking man or woman that there is no solution to the great social question under the present order. If there were one, surely the remedy would have been found by the intelligent representatives attending these conferences.

IS THERE A SOLUTION? CAN SOCIAL SCIENCE SOLVE THE PROBLEM? Yes, there is just one scientific solution. The question is - will society recognize and accept the scientific method of solving this great question of living.

The most vital thing that must be considered is, that there must be no contradiction in the method that must be applied. We produce wealth socially, but the means with which wealth is produced are owned and controlled privately. Here is the great contradiction at the present stage of the development of society.

Since we produce wealth socially with the aid of highly developed machines, THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MUST BE OWNED AND CONTROLLED SOCIALLY, thus doing away with the contradiction. When this idea is generally accepted by the majority of the people the world over and put into practice, the PROBLEM OF SOCIAL DISTRIBUTION WILL THEN BE SOLVED.

The workers will then get all the wealth they produce, which will enable them to buy back as much as is produced; there will be no surplus products for which foreign markets must be found in order to have prosperity and contentment, then for the first time can there be world peace and all the nations can co-operate for the good of all their people; thus, establishing the "Brotherhood of Man" the world over and to a very great extent doing away with crimes of all kinds, since eminent criminologists agree that at least ninety percent of crime is based on PROPERTY.

I hope and work for a peaceful solution to this great present day problem. BUT THIS WILL OR CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY A GREAT CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION, THE ONLY RELIABLE METHOD. Victor Hugo said, "Teach the ignorant as much as you can. Society is culpable in not providing instruction for all and it must answer for the night it produces. The guilty one is not he who commits the crime, but he who causes the darkness." MISEDUCATION AND ABUSE OF POWER WHICH BREEDS VIOLENCE CAN ONLY BRING WOE TO ALL OF US.

A former United States Senator made the following statement shortly before he passed out of this life, which we ought to consider carefully because history bears out his contention. He said, "The violence of every revolution is in exact proportion to the abuses of power that went before it."

- SUMMARY -

In order to attain and preserve world peace and to provide for the co-operation of the United States with the other nations in a peaceful and orderly manner, it is necessary for every healthy man and woman, in the world, to do some share of the world's work.

The mental and physical workers of the world must get all the wealth they produce, which will enable them to buy back as much as is produced; there will then be no necessity for any nation on the globe to find markets for surplus commodities.

The complete freedom of the seas will then become a reality. The incentive to build big armies, navies and destructive air forces will be lacking. The Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you wish others to do unto you," and "Love your neighbors as you do yourself" can really be put into practice for the first time in history.

I hope there are men and women so imbued with right principles and consideration for the good of humanity that they will look this problem squarely in the face and thus be able to find the correct solution, so that the change will be brought about as peacefully and bloodlessly as possible.

Abraham Lincoln, the greatest American this country has produced, said, in his first inaugural address, "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

James Madison, our fourth President, and who was considered without any doubt, the brainiest of our revolutionary fore-fathers said, about a hundred years ago. "We are free today substantially, but the time will come when our Republic will be an impossibility, because wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a few. A republic cannot stand upon bayonets, and when that day comes, when the wealth of the nation will be in the hands of a few, then we must rely upon the wisdom of the best elements in the country to readjust the laws of the nation to the changed conditions."

The above ideas, as enunciated by the two greatest Americans, backed by INDUSTRIAL MIGHT, will be the civilized and peaceful plan by which the readjustment of society can be brought about.

Anna K. Strick
216 Boston Ave. Box 317.
Elmira, Ohio.

[1924]

ORIENS - THE ORIENTAL REVIEW

10, RUE THOLOZÉ, 10

PARIS (XVIII^e)

TÉLÉPHONE : MARCADET 10-92

PARIS. LE 77-12 1926

Mon cher Rabbi,

Dans la hâte avec laquelle je dois expédier tout seul les nombreuses affaires de la Revue, j'oublie, dans ma lettre précédente, de vous inviter cordialement à la coopération. Veuillez m'en excuser.

L'organisation de l'Orient n'est qu'à son début. La Revue a besoin d'éditeurs, de collaborateurs, de correspondants et de représentants dans tous les pays. Elle aura un comité de patronage international qui est en voie de formation, et dans lequel entreront des personnalités de toutes les professions qui désireront se rendre utiles, d'une façon quelconque à notre œuvre.

Si il vous convient de joindre votre effort au nôtre, veuillez bien m'en informer si vite possible dans quel domaine vous voudriez exercer votre activité.

Avec nos salutations empreintes
et nos meilleurs compliments

S. Schuyfer

[1926?]

1000

בשם ה'

No.

RECEIPT For \$

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עיה"ק צפת (ארץ ישראל) ת"ו. יום..... חדש..... שנת..... קבלה על סך

מאשרים אנו בתודה כי לנכון קבלנו את נדבת צדקות פזרון הנדיב הנכבד...
סך אלפי פאונד ושישים ואלפיים וק"מ

We acknowledge hereby a receipt of your generosity sent to our Institution for the benefit of hundreds of Rabbis from good families and poor orphans and young men who are educated in the above mentioned Institution.

We thank you for your kindness shown to us for the Institution which is a great thing for the whole town and we hope for the future you will also lend our Institution a helping hand to support it with the young students of the Torah. And in return we will pray to God to prolong your life and to give you health and wealth.

דאס געלט איז פערזענלעך געווארען צום אויס-
האלטונג אונזער ישיבה. אין נאמען פון אלע
תלמידי חכמים און יתומים וואס לערנען
אין דער ישיבה הקדושה דאנקען מיר אייך פון
טיפען הארץ פאר אייער צדקה צו דעם הייליגען
וואהלעטיגען צוועק צום אויסהאלטונג ארימע
הונדערטער תלמידי חכמים ויתומים וואס זייער
גאנצער עקזיסטענץ איז פון דער ישיבה. מיר
וועלען דא אייך ג' בעטען אויף אלע הייליגע פלעצער
פאר אייך מיט אייער פאמיליע. מיר בעטען אייך
איר זאלט נישט פערגעסען אויף ווייטער אין דער
ישיבה הקדושה והת"ת פון פיעל הונדערטער ארימע
קינדער וואס איז דאס אויפצוגע ליכט פון אונזער
שטאט און די נשמה פון דעם יודישען פאלק.

לנכון הגיע לידינו נדבת לבו הטוב לשם
ישיבתנו הקדושה והת"ת אשר ממנו מתפרנסים
מאות ת"ח בני טובים ובחורי חמד
עניים ויתומים רבים עוזבים ובשם כל
לומדי הישיבה נקדמו פניו בתודה על חסדו
וטובו הגדול אשר עשה עם המוסד ה"ק הזה
אשר ממנו יוצא אורה ויו תורה לכל יושבי
עירנו וברכנו אתכם בשם ה' כי זכות המצוה
יגן בעדו ובעד כל אשר לו וימלא ה' כל
משאלות לבו לטובה, ובקשתינו שלא יעזוב
חסדו וצדקתו מהיכל הישיבה הזאת, וית'
עינו ולבו לתחזיק לומדי ויקח חלק במצוה
הזאת בזכות זה ירוק ה' שפע ברכה והצלחה
בכל מעשיו ידיו אכיל.

ככל אות נפשכם הרמה כברכת אחיכם גבאי ומנהלי ישיבת תורת ארץ ישראל פעיה"ק צפת"ו החותמים בכרכה.

סיני חסידים ז"ל

Handwritten signature

ישיבת תורת ארץ ישראל והת"ת הכללית
בעיה"ק צפת חובב"א

Hochschule TORATH ERETZ ISRAEL
SAFED, Palestine

ישיבת דידן תורת ארץ ישראל
ותלמוד תורה הכללית
נוסדה שנת תרס"ו ע"י חנאן מרן יודיני וצוקלי בעיה"ק צפת ת"ו.
אדרעססע: High School TORATH ERETZ ISRAEL
in SAFED (Palestine)

רוח צדקה וחסד ימצא חיים עושר צדקה וכבוד

מיר בעטען יעדער מיטגליד אדער מיטגלידערין זאל
אונז מיטהעלען אויך דערמיט און שאפען אמונה
נינסטענס נאך 1 מיטגליד פיר דעם סוסד.

כל חבר או חברה מתבקש להמציא
להמוסד למצער עוד חבר אחד.

תפלה פאר ליכטצינדען (של שבת ויום טוב)

רבונו של עולם בזכות דער צדקה וואס איך גיב יעצט פיר דער ישיבת רידב"ז און
צום רעטטען ת"ח ויתומים בעה"ק צפת ת"ו, בזכות התורה
הקדושה, בזכות דאס הייליגע לאנד און די צדיקים זכותם תגן עלינו, ובזכות די מצוה
פון הדלקת הנר לכבוד שבת ויום טוב, זאלסטו רבונו של עולם, צוהערען מיין געבאט פאר
מיר מיט מיין גאנצע פאמיליע, זאלסטו אונז געבען געזונד און ארייכט ימים ושנים, בני
חיי ומזונא רויחא, חיים, עושר וכבוד, מיר זאלען זוכה זיין צו זעהן בבנין בית המקדש
והדלקת המנורה בביאת נוהל צדקנו ב"ב, אמן.

ברוך אתה ה' מלך העולם אשר קדשנו במצותיו וצונו להדליק
נר של שבת (של יום טוב)

חבר אני לכל אשר יראוך.

STATUTES of the INSTITUTION

The members of the Society are divided into
categories:

- Permanent members.
- Honorary members.
- Founders members.

Permanent membership is a man or a woman
who pays 5 Dollars yearly.

- Honorary membership is constituted by a
payment of 5 Dollars yearly.
- Founders membership, one who pays an
entrance fee of 50 Dollars and 5 Dollars
yearly.

Privileges of Members of the Institution

- Permanent members, during the entire life-
time of each Permanent member, prayer for
his or her safety will be offered in the Synagogue
of the Institution every feast and after the death
of any Permanent member a Rabbi will say Kadish
and Mischnaith for the salvation of the soul of
the deceased throughout the first year.
- Honorary members, during the lifetime of
each Honorary member prayer will be offered
in Synagogue every Sabbath and on Holidays and
new moon. And after the death of such Members
the Rabbis will say Kadish and Mischnaith the
first month and during the whole year a Rabbi
will say Kadish. Moreover prayer will be made
for the salvation of the soul of the deceased on the
anniversary of decease and on all Holidays till
the Messiah would come.
- Founders, during the lifetime of each Founder
the prayer Mesheberach will be said for him
every Sabbath and Holiday and after his death
ten Rabbis will say Mischnaith during the whole
year, and one will say Kadish and prayer for the
deceased and always on the anniversary of death
and each new moon ten Rabbis will say Kadish,
Mischnaith and the prayer El Maloh Rachamim
till the Messiah would come.

NOTE: Any person desiring to secure the
above mentioned rights for a deceased relative,
may pay for it.

די סטאטוטען פאר אנשטאלט וועגען די מיטהעלפערס

מיטגלידער אדער מיטגלידערין יענען 2
סארטען: א) שטענדיגע מיטגלידער. ב)
עהרען מיטגלידער. ג) גרינדערס מיטגלידער.

שטענדיגער מיטגליד איז א מאן אדער א
פרוי וועלכע צאהלט איין יעדער יאהר 5
דאלער.

עהרען מיטגליד ווער עס צאהלט איין 10
דאלער און דאן יעדען יאהר 5 דאלער.

גרינדער מיטגליד איזט ווער עס צאהלט
איין 50 דאלער און דאן יעדען יאהר 5
דאלער.

א) שטענדיגע מיטגליד האבען דעם זכות אז
זיי וועלען צו גוטען דערמאנט בברכת
מי שברך יעדען יו"ט און בית המדרש פון
דער ישיבת. ולאחר מ"ש זאגט איין ת"ח
פאר זיי קדיש און לערענט משניות א גאנץ
יאהר.

ב) עהרען מיטגלידער ווערען צו אלעם גוטעם
דערמאנט בברכת מי שברך יעדען שבת
שמכרים תחדש וימים נוראים, ולאחר מ"ש
דעם ערשטען חדש לערנען 10 ת"ח גאנץ
משניות און דאס גאנצע יאהר 1 ת"ח און
אויבער זאגט קדיש. אין דער יאהר צו ווערט
אבגעהיט עס ברכת אמ"ר ווערט געזאגט יעדען
יו"ט וימים נוראים ביז משיח וועט קומען
בב"א.

ג) גרינדער מיטגלידער ווערען געבענשט
בברכת מי שברך שבת ויו"ט און ימים
נוראים, ולאחר אריכות ימיהם דעם ערשטען
יאהר לערנען 10 ת"ח גאנץ משניות אויבער
זאגט קדיש דאס גאנצע יאהר, און נאך דעם
יאהר יעדען ערב ראש חדש וועלען 10 ת"ח
לערנען משניות און דער יאהר צו ווערט
אבגעהיט דעם קדיש און משניות מיט אמ"ר
ביז משיח וועט קומען בב"א.

בעמערקונג: יעדער קען קויפען דאס רעכט
פון יעדער סארט מיטגליד פיר זיינע פער-
שטארבענע עלטערען אדער קרובים.

הנהגות
החברה
המבטיחה
לעצמאות
היהודים
בארץ
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1486 E. 106th Street,
Cleveland,
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U.S.A.



TELEPHONE NO.: CLERKENWELL 1766.

First Issued 1841.

The Jewish Chronicle.

EVERY FRIDAY.

TELEGRAMS: "JAECHRON, FINSQUARE, LONDON"

First Issued 1873.

The Jewish World.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

2, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Date as Postmark.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks 5.75 dollars
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the JEWISH CHRONICLE to September 2nd, 1926.

THE MANAGER.

51926] H.
Friends of the Harvard Semitic Museum

I enclose check for \$....., gift to the Semitic Museum for the year 1926.

I will give to the Semitic Museum annually \$....., and I enclose that amount for the year 1926.

(Please cross out the form not used)

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Please make check payable to **Harvard College**, and send it with this card to

DAVID G. LYON, *Honorary Curator*,

12 Scott Street,

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Keep

[926]

Thanks for your
good wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard S. Markheimer

A [1926] *

The Barnes

J. J. KENNEDY, PROP.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

30 West 71st St.,
New York City.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I was, naturally, greatly disappointed that conditions make it impossible for you to come to Amsterdam, at the present time. Fully appreciative of the situation, I do not want to urge you at this time.

It was not my intention that you should make a special trip to Amsterdam, but rather that you come there on one of your trips East.

As I understood you are to be in N. Y. during this month, I felt that on your way back home you might stop off at Amsterdam, where the whole community (Jews & Gentiles) is anxiously waiting to greet you.

The Barnes

J. J. KENNEDY, PROP.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Now, I hope you will not forget me, and will you pardon the presumption when I say that I am counting on you, sometime during the winter, at your own convenience.

I wish to thank you for your reply, and hope that you and Mrs. Silver are in the best of health.

Very sincerely yours.

W. M. Martin

P.S. I find my work most fascinating, in spite of the continual grind, and only regret that I did not enter it many years before. The experience I am getting at Amsterdam (a very old community) I feel is invaluable, and altho it entails much additional work, I enjoy it immensely.

[1926]

Isaac A. Abbady

Head Translator

Government House
Jerusalem

30 West 71st St

ZIMMERMAN LITHO. CO. N.Y.

[1926]

The Barnes

J. J. KENNEDY, PROP.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Dear Rabbi Silver:- It is many a day ^{now} since I saw you last or wrote to you. It was my misfortune to miss you last week when you were down to the Beach Publishing Co., in the course of your short visit to N. Y., Mr. Bloch told me that I had missed you by about 2 minutes.

I have been getting along beautifully since I started to study for the ministry, and this year (my second) I am the acting minister for the Reformed Temple at Amsterdam, N. Y. I officiated here for the Holy Days, and now come here, from N. Y., every week-end.

Combined with my school work it is a very difficult task, but the experience I find is invaluable. I have, thus far, been very successful and am very happy in my work.

One of the men of our Institute preceded me here, for 2 years, and ranking as one of our best, he has set a high standard in this community which I must maintain. Among other things, he established a most effective mens'

The Barnes

J. J. KENNEDY, PROP.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

club which has functioned with unusual success. As speakers, he has had such men as: - John Haynes Holmes, Froedick, Felix Adler, Villard of the "Nation", Mr. Wise, etc. One of my principal tasks is to maintain the high standing of this organization.

You have been in this part of the country, I understand, but sparingly, and I have had innumerable requests to make an effort to have you come here. This was an ambition of mine, long before any one else mentioned it to me, and I was going to ask you to come here at the first opportunity time.

I understand you are to be in N. Y., in November. Amsterdam is on your way back to Cleveland by the northern route, through Buffalo, and it is then that I am fervently hoping that you will come up here to address the community of Amsterdam, under the auspices of our mens' club.

I had lunch today with Dr. Rhoades, the leading minister in town (his congregation numbers 1000-1500), and he has offered me his church

The Barnes

J. J. KENNEDY, PROP.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

and any aid I wanted, if you would come here. He is very anxious to have you address the community, Jew & Gentile, and it will be easy to fill his church to overflowing.

I might add that this town has a population of 38,000, and where Jew and Gentile are on the most cordial terms in every endeavor. The Mayor, Mr. Salmon, is a Jew, and ^{husband} ~~wife~~ of an old friend of yours - Hortense Kaufman of Williamsport, Pa.

I know this is only one of a 1000 similar requests that you get with the same fervent appeal attached to it - but, I want you, if you will, ^{to} consider this as a personal matter, one that will mean so much to me personally. I wish I could resort to the expedient of visiting you personally, as I did for the B'nai B'rith banquet in Pgh., but this is of course impossible. I was in Cleveland during the summer, but you were then in Europe.

If you cannot come in November, any other time during the year will do, but am hoping for the former. I shall be sorely disappointed if you cannot arrange to come. Dr. Rhoades is anxious that I advise him as soon as possible if we wish to use his church, which is quite large. Dr. Wise

The Barnes

J. J. KENNEDY, PROP.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

spoke there last year before an immense audience, and to indicate their gratitude, the collection that was ^{that night} made was contributed to our Institute.

May I hope for an early reply, and about all for your acceptance. Remember that Amsterdam is ^{directly} on your route back to Cleveland. I am also very anxious to see you personally & talk to you.

My regards to Mrs. Silver. Will you please excuse this long letter, which I hope will result in an affirmative reply from you.

Sincerely

A. R. Martin

Please address me!

30 West 71st St.,
New York, N. Y.



Relieved of lame back overnight

STIFFNESS AND ACHE GONE IN ONE NIGHT

Sportsman is "as good as new"
after one treatment

Sportsmen have learned a simple way to take out pain and stiffness when they get lamed up from exposure or over-exertion.

A Philadelphia sportsman writes that he caught cold in his back while out gunning and the next day found himself so stiff and lame he could hardly bend.

"I went to work, but had to come home," he writes. "I applied Sloan's freely and went to bed. The next morning I was as good as new, thanks to the quick and sure action of Sloan's Liniment." (Name and address given on request.)

It is amazing what Sloan's does for any kind of muscular pain. Just put it on lightly. No need to rub. Sloan's alone does the work.

Instantly it sends a healing tide of fresh, new blood right to the sore spots. Your muscles limber up; stop aching and get back their tone. So clean and pleasant to use, too. Get a bottle today. All druggists—35 cents.

by

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See!

[1926]

[1926]

Oakwood Club



Important to Club Members

Cleveland, O., Jan. 8th, 1926.

To the Members of Oakwood Club—

Gentlemen:—Your Board of Directors deems it advisable at this time to call your attention to certain matters in connection with the Golf Course, Grounds and Club House. These are as follows:

WIDENING OF WARRENSVILLE CENTER ROAD

The County of Cuyahoga contemplates the widening of Warrensville Center Road to approximately 100 ft. or more, which widening will so encroach on our Golf Course and Grounds as to seriously affect the first four holes along said Road.

The traffic along Warrensville Center Road has grown to such an extent as to present a serious problem in the playing of our Nos. 1, 2 and 3 holes. During the past season, due to the balls that were hit out of bounds on these holes, it was only our good luck that no serious accidents resulted to passers by. The situation became so serious that the Board for the first time felt it necessary to protect the Club with Liability Insurance against such injury to passers by on foot or in vehicles.

ENCROACHMENT BY NEIGHBORING ALLOTMENTS

Further encroachment on the property and Golf Course of the Club is taking place and is becoming more serious as time goes on, due to the fact that the land around the Course on holes Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 has either been allotted or is being allotted for residential purposes. Because of this, the trespassing on the Golf Course during the time when members are playing, as well as other times of the day and evening, has grown so great as to become a nuisance.

NEW LOCATION

However, in view of all the facts presented above, the Board has given consideration to the possibility of establishing a new Golf Course elsewhere. In such consideration the Board could not help but have in mind the many advantages of our present location. It must be borne in mind that our close proximity to the city enables our members to put in practically a full business day in the store, factory or office and still have time to play eighteen holes during the summer season; that in acquiring a new location, it will be necessary to go several miles farther away from the city, and particularly the Board has in mind our obligation to those members who have purchased property from the Club for the building of their homes, so that in view of all the above, it is the opinion of the Board that it will be a mistake to consider a new location at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board has given careful study and consideration to all of these problems, and therefore feels that it is its duty to make certain recommendations to the members so that they may take such action as they deem wise and for the best interests of the Club.

RECONSTRUCTING THE COURSE

Several months ago the Board appointed a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Walter Haas, Lawrence Gerson, Alex Printz and David Ogilvie. This Committee called into consultation professionals from other courses in the City of Cleveland, sought the best advice on the problems with which the Club is contending, and is still giving the matter careful study. The Committee presented a report submitting plans showing a variety of changes of various kinds that could be made in the present Course. The Board and the Sub-committee of the Board have held many meetings in reference thereto.

You will receive under separate cover a blue-print which indicates the location of the present holes and the direction and location of proposed changes in the Course. This plan, selected from all the plans presented, in the opinion of the Committee will make the most of the present property and is the plan recommended by the Committee and the Board.

This plan carries the line of play away from the Warrensville Center Road so as to further the westwardly line of play, and the Course will be trapped accordingly. It also permits of the widening of the fairways now constituting holes Nos. 5, 14, 13 and 6, and will therefore eliminate the hazards of interference by players on parallel holes.

In the opinion of those who have studied the proposed layout, it will effect a great improvement over the present Course, Mr. Ogilvie making the statement that in his opinion it will be second only to Westwood of all the courses now in Cleveland.

The proposed plan allows several tees for each hole, thus enabling us to lengthen and shorten the Course at will. The plans as drawn are approximate only, since each hole is subject to possible variations that may be adopted before actual construction begins.

In detail, note the following improvements:—

Hole 1—A visible green.

Hole 2—A visible green elevated and beautifully placed back of a creek.

Hole 3—A visible green.

Hole 4—A green surrounded by woods.

Hole 5—A one-shot hole in the woods.

Hole 7—A beautiful drive over a creek and hollow into the woods, with a second shot entirely in the woods.

Hole 8—A one shot hole in the woods.

Hole 10—Probably the finest three-shot hole in the city, taking full advantage of present No. 11 hollow.

Hole 11—A green backed into the woods.

Hole 16—Exceptionally fine second shot.

The cost of reconstructing the Course, according to the blueprint, will approximate \$25,000.00, and the Committee advises that these changes can be made without suspending the play on the present Course.

NEW LAND

As the blueprint indicates, holes Nos. 7, 10, 11 and 12 will have to be slightly revised, or it will be necessary to purchase a small amount of land adjoining these holes to relieve such congestion as the plan discloses. The cost of acquiring such additional land will approximate \$20,000.00.

ENCLOSING THE PROPERTY

Due to the encroachment on our property along Warrensville Center Road, as well as holes Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and because of the allotting of the property adjoining those holes, it is necessary for the protection of the Club and the Course and to prevent trespassing, to fence the property of the Club. The cost of the same will approximate \$10,000.00.

NEW ROADWAY TO THE CLUB HOUSE

Careful study has been given to the matter of a proper approach to the Club House, and it is deemed necessary to construct a new Roadway. It is proposed to eliminate the danger of passing through the practice grounds and also to avoid passing the service entrance, by constructing a new Roadway leading from Wilmar Road, running along the western edge of the practice grounds, passing the Tennis Courts and making a loop in front of the Club House porch.

Wilmar Road, which will be paved next Spring, is the first road west of South Noble Road, our old entrance, which has not been in condition to use for a long time.

The cost of constructing such a roadway will approximate \$10,000.00.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CLUB HOUSE

Important fundamental changes have become necessary in the Club House proper, such as—

(a) Complete new installation of plumbing and showers so that the proper water pressure is received and so that there is a proper mixture of hot and cold water at all times.

(b) Replacing worn out rugs, furnishings and furniture in the Club House.

(c) The purchasing of a new ice machine. The present machine is in very bad condition and its capacity is too small.

(d) Replacing the roof of the porch of the Club House, the re-oiling of the shingles on the roof throughout, and painting wherever needed.

Other changes of a minor nature are also necessary. The cost of the above changes in the Club House will approximate \$10,000.00.

SUMMARY

The complete plans, therefore, contemplate the following:—

1. The rebuilding of the Course as herein noted and along the lines submitted.
2. The enclosing of the Club property by proper fencing.
3. The building of a new Roadway to the Club House.
4. Improvements in the Club House.
5. Acquisition of additional property.

The total estimated cost of all of these changes and additions, you will note, approximate \$75,000.00

FINANCIAL PLAN

The Board also felt it to be its duty to present to the membership not only the problems hereinbefore mentioned, but also a plan for financing of the same, should the membership decide to adopt the changes and improvements suggested.

On the basis of an approximate expenditure of \$75,000.00, there would be an assessment against each member of \$250.00, based on our senior membership of three hundred. It is proposed to extend payment of the assessment of \$250.00 over a period of five years, without interest, at the rate of \$50.00 per year.

In view of this proposed assessment, and in further view of the very large increase in the value of our property, the Board feels that it is only fair and just to the present membership (in the event the plans submitted are carried out) that the present Membership Certificates of \$1,000.00 be recalled and that a new Membership Certificate of the value of \$1500.00 be issued to each member when he has paid the assessment in full.

CONCLUSION

The membership should bear in mind that it is not proposed to re-vamp the Course merely for the purpose of re-vamping; nevertheless, in changing the Course in accord with the recommendations of the Committee, a much more interesting Course could be developed than the one which we are now playing. In fact, authorities are of the opinion that it would be one of the best playing Courses in the Cleveland District when completed. Besides which, the changes contemplated protect the property and the membership of the Club in such a way as in the judgment of the Board should have been done long before this.

The Board feels that every member should be vitally interested in the proposed changes in the Course and the improvements in the Club House and Grounds adjacent to it. We own a very valuable piece of property, which is increasing in value constantly, and our pride of ownership should impel us to keep it in first class condition. The proposals herein outlined are recommended by both the Board and the Budget Committee (see copy of letter from Budget Committee enclosed herewith).

You have been notified that the Annual Meeting will be held on January 18, 1926, at the EXCELSIOR CLUB, at 8:00 P. M., and at that Meeting, in addition to general business, the following matters will be presented for your consideration:

1st. The proposals and recommendations mentioned above.

2nd. The matter of recognizing as part of the record of the proceedings of this Club, a certain Resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oakwood Club in November, 1916, the Minutes of which meeting have been lost, which Resolution related to an Agreement between the Club and members of the Oakwood Drive Association as to the future use of the Club property in connection with the sale of property on Oakwood Drive.

PHILIP FRANKEL,
Secretary.

MAX MYERS,
President.

[925]

MR. SAMUEL KALISCH

24 JOHNSON AVENUE

[1926]

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF
THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE
AT THE PRIVATE VIEW OF
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF WORK BY
CLEVELAND ARTISTS AND CRAFTSMEN
MONDAY EVENING MAY THIRD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX
FROM EIGHT TO ELEVEN

THIS CARD WILL ADMIT FOUR

[1926]

The family of the late
Dr. Kaufmann Kohler
gratefully acknowledges your
kind thought and expression of sympathy

[T926]

*The family of
Mrs. William Miller
deeply appreciate your
kind expression of sympathy*

[1926]

Newbury



Africa 7/25/26

CH. ASSOCIÉE DES ARTS PHOTO-MÉCANIQUES - STRASBOURG

Rabbi A. Silverman & Wife

of The Temple

105th Street Road

Cleveland

Ohio

U.S.A.

We are having a fine trip through North Africa came up from Biskra in the Sahara Desert this morning quite a Colony of our people here all seem prosperous. This Motor Road very good and State also will be in Tunis Saturday Report from my wife Ten newbury

[1926]

MRS. WALTER D. OPPENHEIMER
BOX 1058
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Dear Virginia & Abba:

Mr. Friedman just told me that you
were coming for the dedication of our
new Temple

Walter & I expect ^{you} to be our
guests, while in Huntington. Don't
disappoint us.

We will meet you when you
arrive, until then our regards,

Fondly

Betty

(1926) R

Geehrter Herr Doktor Silber, da
ich aus den Zeichnungen die ich
von den Mitgliedern A.C. Z.O. a.
machte einen Album verfer-
tigte, habe ich auch an ihre An-
reise einen geschickt, da Sie
bei der Fertigstellung der selben
nicht mehr in Wien waren, und
ich sie ihnen nicht mehr überge-
ben konnte, wie ich es bei den
anderen getan habe. Der Album
kostet 12 Dollar. Ich bitte Sie
daher diese Summe mir zusehen
zu wollen und hoffe, das Sie
an diesen Kongress ansetzen eine
Freiße haben werden und helfen
dabei einen jüdischen Künstler
mit einer Summe, die bei ihnen
nicht sehr in die Wagschale fällt,
mehr als das Sie glauben.

Ich bleibe mit aufrichtigem
Gruss ihr.
F. Reichental

Konarno

Dear Rabbi Silver: .

Would you kindly mention
the name of our darling deceased
mother at the Kaddish service this Friday
eve., April 2nd. as it will be just a
year on that day, and greatly oblige,

WRHS



Mrs. F. J. Spitz
2390 Lee Rd.

The name of deceased is:

"Mrs. Augusta Eckstein."

(OK)

Mrs. Spitz understands
& is satisfied

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#4.32

OHIO RHO CHAPTER
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

1641 E. 117TH ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

[1926]

W

1647 EAST 117 STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

My dear Mr. Silver,

I found the enclosed letter
had in our yard, which will
give you the information about
the fraternity. I do hope you
can, in some way, reach some
of the boys - need give them
"a point of view" -

Most cordially yours
Loren M. Day.

Temple file

3039 SCARBOROUGH ROAD
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

Leon Weil
[1926]

Rabbi Herta Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I received your note relative to my
coming in to see you about taking a high
school grade in the Temple Religious School.
Not having had the opportunity of doing this
I thought it best to write a few lines.

When I spoke to you last spring
I mentioned the fact that my business might
require my travelling quite a bit this winter, in
which case I would be unable to take a
class. Unfortunately this will be the case and

Weir.

much as I regret it I have to advise you
that I will be unable to do any work of
this kind during the coming winter. I hope
that possibly some other time I may again
have this opportunity since I really wanted
to at least try it.

I have taken the liberty of keeping
the copy of "Stranger Than Fiction" which you
lent me and am having another copy sent you.
I found it a most interesting book.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours

Leont Weir

Established 1828

The Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital

and Nurse Training School

S. W. corner Eleventh and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

MRS. REGINALD R. JACOBS
MRS. JOHN D. SAMUEL
MRS. P. A. B. WIDENER, 2nd
MRS. ALEXANDER BROWN

MRS. CARL N. MARTIN, *Chairman*
MRS. ANTHONY GEVELIN, *Secretary*
MRS. OWEN J. TOLAND, *Treasurer*
MRS. ETHEL F. SHAW, *Director*

MRS. E. B. ROBINETTE
MRS. G. DAWSON COLEMAN
MRS. JOHN D. THAYER, 3rd

Rabbi Silver.

Dear Doctor,

May I tell you how very much I enjoyed hearing you, at the Cleveland Convention. I have been actively engaged in social service work for five years and realize how much there is to be accomplished.

Dr Silver, if you ever speak in or near Philadelphia, will you be so kind as to let me know. I would like to attend. Wishing you all the success in the world I am

Yours Sincerely
Ethel Shaw

[1926]

The Union Savings & Trust Company,
East 9th Street and Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:-

Will you kindly have a new check book made
for me in accordance with the enclosed sample. I
prefer a book with three checks on a page. The
checks should be numbered beginning with 535.

Thanking you for your attention, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[1925]

Ed. Note: The following plan was presented by Harold Riegelmen, E. H., and approved by the Supreme Council. It should be particularly noted that "Junior Federation", as outlined by the Executive, is not a cast-iron pattern. It is suggestive merely. It is an embodiment of the idea of educating a generation of more active supporters of local charities, of more liberal contributors, and of more intelligent communal leadership. But the idea is the essential thing. Varying local conditions may require varying forms of expressing the idea.

- - - - -

OUR SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

Zeta Beta Tau has had a social service policy for years. It has had in the past social service programs. It has never had an effective social service program. The time for such a program is ripe, over-ripe. The growth of the graduate club movement makes it possible at this time. The success of a social service program must rest upon the alumni. It should touch the undergraduates. But its organization cannot depend upon them. Their primary interests are properly centered in the campus. Often they lack opportunity to undertake regular volunteer service. Often they lack the necessary experience. Moreover, they are a floating population without binding ties to the general community in which, for a brief space, they dwell.

The program must center upon the alumni. It cannot require standardized action the country over, for conditions differ in different places. The program must be pliable. Also, it cannot be confined in personnel exclusively to the members of our fraternity. In a given city it should be initiated by a Zeta Beta Tau man. It should be fostered by resident Zeta Beta Tau men. But the prime qualification for the posts of responsibility is not membership in the fraternity, but fitness and willingness to act. It is not even desirable that the personnel should be limited to men. For some posts women are much better fitted. The program is broad. It is practicable. It is new, but not untried.

Such a program is embodied in a project experimentally undertaken in New York City, and now, in its fourth year, the name of the project is Junior Federation. It is our model. Differing conditions in different localities will require changes in the structure but the idea of Junior Federation is adaptable to any city and the Zeta Beta Tau plan contemplates its adaptation to every city in which there is a substantial group of alumni. For the purpose of providing a concrete and complete model, the organization of Junior Federation in New York is given in detail.

THE MODEL.

The most important Jewish charities of New York City raise and collect their funds through a common fiscal agency commonly known as "Federation". The sole purpose of Federation is to collect money and apportion its receipts among its ninety-one member institutions. It has done excellent work, decreasing the cost of raising money, increasing several-fold the amounts given to charity, and also the number of givers. Despite which, it faces large annual deficits - the difference annually between the approved budgets of its member institutions and the receipts.

It was pointed out in the summer of 1931 that Federation concerned itself solely with adults - people who had achieved a measure of independence but who had, on the whole, never formed the habit of giving - people who in most instances had virtually no real understanding of the work done by the settlements and hos-

pitals and asylums to which they were asked to contribute, and who, being without disposition to give and without the compelling incentive incident to a personal knowledge of the need of funds, gave as little as they could, or not at all. Moreover, it was further suggested that the Board of Directors of charitable agencies themselves were composed of excellent and professional men, successful ~~business~~ manufacturers, and merchants, but that excellence and success in such spheres, without experience in social service, were small guarantee of efficiency in the latter field. What was being done to educate the younger generation to a sense of its obligation to help the less advantaged, to an understanding of communal needs and the machinery provided to meet these needs? Substantially nothing. At any rate, annual deficits seemed to be a fairly certain expectancy forever and a day. Everybody agreed that the more understanding a giver is, the more liberal, - the more understanding, the more effective as an institutional director, - and the earlier the understanding comes, the more resultful it is likely to be, the more sensitive the conscience to legitimate appeals for time, energy and material contributions. How to build a generation of more liberal givers? How to create a reservoir of future leadership, intelligent - intelligent leadership in community philanthropies?

Enter, Junior Federation. Let it be said at the start that Junior Federation is not a money-raising organization. In New York, it is the educational division of Federation. In places where there is no Federation, its prototype

is an educational committee of which all worthy local philanthropic agencies ^{may be} ~~are~~ beneficiary. The field of Junior Federation is the Jewish youth of the City of New York. Youth, for Junior Federation purposes, begins at about sixteen and ends at about thirty.

FIELD AND PERSONNEL.

In a city the size of New York, it is impossible to cover such a field comprehensively or to use the method of individual approach. The boys and girls can only be reached effectively through their own organizations. These are designated as follows, campus societies, Temple groups, social clubs, and lower East Side groups. Each section is in charge of a separate field committee. These field committees, together with the service committees (Volunteer, Entertainment, Publicity and Transition), the Executive committee and the officers, constitute the administrative personnel of Junior Federation. This numbers about sixty, and is composed of men and women with some knowledge of welfare work and a genuine appreciation of the problem of which Junior Federation is the solution.

EDUCATIONAL MEDIA.

Given the field of Junior Federation, let us consider the method of attaining its objective, - an understanding of and sense of responsibility for the maintenance of worthy social work and social agencies.

a) Volunteer Service.

Probably the most effective education in social work is social work. To enlist those fitted for club leadership in settlement houses, reading in wards and asylums, boy-scout instructors, athletic directors, and religious teachers, is the prime function of the field committees. To provide suitable openings, supervise and encourage the volunteers and elicit the co-operation of head-workers is the function of the Volunteer Committee. This is a clearing committee. The proper discharge of its duties requires unlimited tact and patience and most sympathetic relations with the professional staff of the social agencies served. In New York, the Chairman is a woman and most of the committee are women. They divide the agencies among them and each member assumes responsibility for the volunteers at two or more agencies. The placement work is cleared through the central office (of which, more later). The institutions file their requisitions. The field committees enlist the applicants. The Volunteer Committee fits round pegs into round holes.

b) Entertainment.

Very young girls and boys, and in many instances older ones, are not fitted for individual volunteer work. But as groups they can provide outings, picnics, hikes or theatre parties for other groups, - groups of cripples, orphans and other unfortunates. Contact is the thing. To enable those who have the good things of life to visualize those who have not, to know their tremendous

capacity for enjoyment and the inner glow that comes from providing that enjoyment. This is the function of the Entertainment Committee. Its work is on a time-table basis. Temple society plans a play and wishes an audience of fifty orphans at its dress rehearsal. From that point on it is up to the Entertainment Committee.

c) Lectures.

A short, colorful talk often leaves as deep an impression as anything short of experience itself. Few young folks' organizations will refuse to devote ten or fifteen minutes once a month to a talk on social service. Such a talk should be given by a member of the committee in charge of the type of club before whom the talk is given. It may even be given by a member of the club. Young folks' societies ought to receive the suggestion. They will welcome it because its adoption will go a long way toward justifying the existence of the societies.

d) Visits.

The more serious type of club is apt to accept the plan of visiting on bloc a particular institution or series of typical institutions. Such tours under proper conductors are likely to be fruitful. They may be handled either by the Entertainment Committee or Volunteer Committee.

e) Literature.

The work of Junior Federation must be kept before the young men and women it touches. Each month "JR. FED", a gossipy, newsy, human-interest sheet goes to them. The first issue features Volunteer service. The others feature some type

of agency or some Junior Federation activity such as a dinner or a mass meeting. Each issue has a "Help Wanted" column, listing openings for volunteers. Each issue is chock-full of "personals". "JR. FND" is read. It is one of the main responsibilities of the Publicity Committee.

f) Contributions.

Junior Federation, as has been previously remarked, is not a money-making enterprise and its never-ending battle will inevitably be against those well-meaning but short-sighted people who will persist in attempting to use it in drives, solicitations, banquets and benefit dances. To officially participate in these is suicidal. Let Junior Federation be identified in the minds of the younger people with fund-raising, and it might just as well go out of business. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that giving is largely a matter of habit, and the earlier habits are formed the more compelling they become. These young folks who can afford to give, should be encouraged to give nominal annual contributions to one or more agencies, or to a fund to be distributed among designated agencies. It isn't the amount that counts, but the act of giving. The line between soliciting funds and encouraging regular giving, however nominal the amount, may seem obscure. It is entirely a matter of emphasis. This feature may require a Finance Committee. Moneys given to Junior Federation in New York go directly to Federation. So Junior Federation has no Finance Committee.

The foregoing points, six in number, are the concrete program of Junior Federation. The task of inducing the young folks' organizations to adopt that program or some part of it is the task of the Field Committee.

FIELD COMMITTEE.

Each of these has its own peculiar problem to solve.

a) Campus Committee.

In New York there are several men's and several women's Universities. Fraternities, sororities and non-secret societies abound. The Campus Committee organizes each campus separately, a sub-committee being designated for each one. That sub-committee either calls a meeting of representatives from each society, reaching the society through its representatives, or, through its own channels, secures the co-operation of the societies, one at a time. In either case, before the collegiate year is far advanced, every society on every campus has heard Junior Federation's message and has had the opportunity to "tune in" on its program or any part of it.

b) The Temple Committee.

Most synagogues and temples have their young folks' auxiliaries. The interests and activities of these differ widely from those of the campus societies. The Temple Committee usually begins its year by calling together at the home of some prominent citizen the presidents of the various temple auxiliaries, and through them secures entree to the organizations themselves. Junior Federation has yet to experience its first

refusal of co-operation from such groups. But the problem they present is none the less difficult, for they are usually poorly organized, begin work late in the year and end it early, and have poorly attended meetings. Not infrequently the adoption of Junior Federation's program is their first real *raison d'être*. The individual members are excellent material.

c) Social Club Committee.

Its work is among the country clubs, athletic clubs, and other social units where young men and women, boys and girls gather for amusement or exercise. The method of approach is much the same as that of the Temple Committee. The problem is more difficult than the latter's, in that Junior Federation's message is not in as close harmony with the prime objects of the organizations addressed.

d). The East Side Committee.

New York's lower East Side presented to Federation a peculiar problem. In this section, where most of Federation's money was spent, the better-to-do elements had a feeling of apartness and resentment which was reflected in the paucity of support given the great fiscal agency. The lower East Side has a character, content and problem all its own. Consequently, in organizing a veritable good-will campaign, Junior Federation appointed to the task a field committee composed exclusively of members resident in that part of the city. The effect was electrical. The east-siders were at last on the "inside". Many of the benevolent, fraternal and social groups meeting there

have formally and with very sincere intentions adopted Junior Federation's program.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This is the policy, plan and scope committee of Junior Federation. The Chairmen of the Field and Service Committees and the officers are its members. It meets monthly and carries the year's program through, step by step. It supervises the work of the Chairmen and untangles knots that are bound to be tied by friends, skeptics and circumstances.

THE OFFICERS.

The chief office is that of president. His name is inconsequential. He must understand the philosophy and theory of Junior Federation, have some experience in social work, and a knack for organization, and procuring and maintaining co-operation. But the president cannot do all the executive work. There must be an executive secretary, preferably a woman, who can and will devote a large part of her time to co-ordinating the work of the Field and Service Committees and harmonizing this with the requirements of the social agencies. Beginning with its second year, Junior Federation has had one paid worker, the office ~~of~~ secretary who handled all the routine incident to the work of the Executive Secretary. In smaller communities this may not be necessary, but it will always be desirable; and, in any event, the co-ordinator, be she paid or unpaid, should be available at least by telephone at all times. Other offices can be created

on expediency dictates. Officers are elected by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, at first appointed by the Organizers, fills vacancies and creates them, usually at the suggestion of the President.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

There must be a central office. If it can be a real office, so much the better. The files of Junior Federation are kept there. These are extremely important. Prospective volunteers may be interviewed there. The routine and paper work should all be done in one place under one direction.

FILES.

The heart of the work is the "membership list". This is a card index containing the name of every person who has had contact with Junior Federation. The card gives his or her name, society, address, and date of first contact. The approximate age may well be indicated. One of the tests of the field committees' success is the number of new names added to the list each year. The sources of these names are the membership lists of the societies which adopt Junior Federation's program. This is the mailing list for "JR. FED.", the monthly bulletin. Obviously, this file should indicate the length of time a given name has been subjected to the educational activities of Junior Federation. A partial test of the value of those activities is the attitude of the individual after a two-year contact with Junior Federation. He should by that time (unless he is still very young) be willing to become a regular dues-paying member of some philanthropic

institution.

THE TRANSITION COMMITTEE.

The application of this test is the work of the Transition Committee. It carefully selects names which have been in the file for a given interval of time, from two to three years, and arranges them in groups: volunteers, former volunteers, college men, etc., - and with equal care drafts a letter to the individuals in each group. This letter is not sent by Junior Federation, but by the president of the agency requesting the support of the individual addressed. Reference is made, however, to Junior Federation in the body of the letter, thereby tying up the request with the messages of Junior Federation. In small communities the appeal may better be direct and personal than by mail. The results produced by the Transition Committee are a fair test, but not a complete test of the efficiency of Junior Federation. The greater part of the fruits of its labors must of necessity be intangible, but none the less real for all that. It is a work that requires faith in the indelible impression it must make on the hearts and minds and consciences of the rising generation. It must produce a richer reservoir of leadership in and material support for communal work. It cannot fail.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Junior Federation is not a stereotyped formula. Enthusiasm of its personnel is a fundamental element. It has a send-off dinner in the Fall of the year, an inventory dinner

in the winter, and an appreciation dinner in the late Spring. The members of all committees attend. Occasionally throughout the year, the settlement children, the orphans, and the Talmud Torah pupils give "vaudeville" entertainments to which the entire "mailing list" of Junior Federation is invited. The cooperation of prominent citizens is essential. Not infrequently meetings at their homes are the best attended. 150 volunteer workers attended an "experience" meeting at the home of Felix Werburg. The invitations went out in his name.

FINANCE.

The funds to run Junior Federation are supplied by Federation. In places where no similar body exists the work may be supported by private subscription. The budget depends largely upon the employment of a paid office secretary and printing and postage. Where all workers are volunteer, costs are nominal. Physical equipment is negligible.

Junior Federation, above outlined, is adaptable to any community large enough to maintain at least one social agency. There is nothing sacred about the formula above presented. Experience, under very trying conditions, has demonstrated its practicability and its utility. It is proposed that a similar organization be launched in each of the cities hereafter named and be permitted to develop as conditions peculiar to the local environment dictate. It is not intended to impose regulations

or restrictions upon the local bodies. These will be autonomous in every sense of the word. Suggestions will come from the Social Service Committee but the entire force of such suggestions will consist in their value as appraised by those charged with local responsibility.

If the plan initiated by this Fraternity works out as it should, there will be a liberal interchange of ideas and experiences through the medium of the National Committee, and, at the annual Fraternity Convention, an illuminating stock-taking of work accomplished.

The initial personnel, national and local, and the cities in which the plan is to be inaugurated are as follows:

End date - 1926

1926

בשם ה'

No.

RECEIPT For \$ 10.00 קבלה על סך... חדש כספי שנת תרפ"ו. יום... עיה"ק צפת (ארץ ישראל) ת"ו.

מאשרים אנו בתודה כי לנכון קבלנו את נדבת צדקות פזרון הנכבד... סך... על ידי...

We acknowledge hereby a receipt of your generosity sent to our Institution for the benefit of hundreds of Rabbis from good families and poor orphans and young men who are educated in the above mentioned Institution.

We thank you for your kindness shown to us for the Institution which is a great thing for the whole town and we hope for the future you will also lend our Institution a helping hand to support it with the young students of the Torah. And in return we will pray to God to prolong your life and to give you health and wealth.

דאס געלד אין פערזענדעט געווארען צום אויס האלטונג אונזער ישיבה. אין נאמען פון אלע תלמידי חכמים און יתומים וואס לערנען אין דער ישיבה הקדושה דאנקען מיר אייך פון טיפוען הארץ פאר איינער צדקה צו דעם הייליגען וואהל-טעטיגען צוועק צום אויסהאלטונג ארימע הונדערטער טער תלמידי חכמים ויתומים וואס זייער גאנצער עקזיסטענץ איז פון דער ישיבה. מיר וועלען דא אויך ג' בעטען אויף אלע הייליגע פלעצער פאר אייך מיט איינער פאמיליע. מיר בעטען אייך איהר זאלט מיט פערגעסען אויף ווייטער אין דער ישיבה הקדושה והת"ת פון פיעל הונדערטער ארימע קינדער וואס איז דאס אויפצוגע ליכט פון אונזער שטאט און די נשמה פון דעם יודישען פאלק.

לנכון חגיג לידנו נדבת לבו הטוב לשם ישיבתנו הקדושה והת"ת אשר ממנו מתפרנסים מאות ת"ח בני טובים ובחורי חמד עניים ויתומים רבים עזובים ובשם כל לומדי הישיבה נקדמו פניו בתודה על חסדו וטובו הגדול אשר עשה עם המוסד ת"ק הזה אשר ממנו יוצא אורה זיו תורה לכל יושבי עירנו וברכנו אהבם ה' כי זכות המצוה יגן בעדו ובעד כל אשר לו וימלא ה' כל משאלות לבו לטובתו, ובקשתינו שלא יעזוב חסדו וצדקתו מהיכל הישיבה הזאת, ויה' עינו ולבו להחזיק לומדי ויקח חלק במצוה הזאת בזכות זה יריק ה' שפע ברכה והצלחה בכל מעשיו ודיו אכיר.

ככל אות נפשכם הרמה ככרכת אחיכם גבאי ומנהלי ישיבת תורת ארץ ישראל פעיה"ק צפת"ו החותמים בכרכת.



הינכם מרחמי צינא

Handwritten signature.

ישיבת רידכ"ו תורת ארץ ישראל

ותלמוד תורה הכללית

נוסדה שנת תרס"ו ע"י תנאון מרן רידכ"ו וצוק"ל בעיה"ק צפת ת"ו.

אדרעססע: High School TORATH ERETZ ISRAEL

in SAFED (Palestine)

רורת צדקה וחסד ימצא חיים עושר צדקה וכבוד

מיר בעטען יעדער מיטגליד אדער מיטגלידערין זאל
אונז מיטחעלפען אויף דערמיט און שאפען אמונה
ניגסטענס נאך 1 מיטגליד פיר דעם מוסד.

כל חבר או חברה מתבקש להמציא
להמוסד למצער עיד חבר אחד.

תפלה פאר ליכטיגנדען (של שבת ויום טוב)

רבנו של עולם בזכות דער צדקה וואס איך גיב יעצט פיר דער ישיבה רידב"ז און
צום רעטטען ת"ח ויתומים בעה"ק צפת ת"ו, בזכות התורה
הקדושה, בזכות דאס הייליגע לאנד אין די צדיקים זכותם תגן עלינו, ובזכות די מצוה
פון הדלקת הנר לכבוד שבת ויום טוב, זאלסטו רבנו של עולם, צוהערען מיין געבאט פאר
מיר מיט מיין גאנצע פאמיליע, זאלסט אונז געבען געזונד און אריכת ימים ושנים, בני
חיי ומזונא רויחא, חיים, עושר וכבוד, מיר זאלען זוכה זיין צו זעהן בבנין בית המקדש
והדלקת המנורה בביאת גואל צדקנו כ"ב, אמן.

ברוך אתה ה'א מלך העולם אשר קדשנו במצותיו וצונו להדליק
נר של שבת (של יום טוב)

חבר אני לכל אשר יראוך.

STATUTES OF THE INSTITUTION

The members of the Society are divided into
3 categories:

- Permanent members.
 - Honorary members.
 - Founders members.
- Permanent membership is a man or a woman who pays 5 Dollars yearly.
 - Honorary membership is constituted by a payment of 5 Dollars yearly.
 - Founders membership, one who pays an entrance fee of 50 Dollars and 5 Dollars yearly.

Privileges of Members of the Institution

- Permanent members, during the entire lifetime of each Permanent member, prayer for his or her safety will be offered in the Synagogue of the Institution every feast and after the death of any Permanent member a Rabbi will say Kadish and Mischnaith for the salvation of the soul of the deceased throughout the first year.
- Honorary members, during the lifetime of each Honorary member prayer will be offered in Synagogue every Sabbath and on Holidays and new moon. And after the death of such Members the Rabbis will say Kadish and Mischnaith the first month and during the whole year a Rabbi will say Kadish. Moreover prayer will be made for the salvation of the soul of the deceased on the anniversary of decease and on all Holidays till the Messiah would come.
- Founders, during the lifetime of each Founder the prayer Mesheberach will be said for him every Sabbath and Holiday and after his death ten Rabbis will say Mischnaith during the whole year, and one will say Kadish and prayer for the deceased and always on the anniversary of death and each new moon ten Rabbis will say Kadish, Mischnaith and the prayer El Maloh Rachamim till the Messiah would come.

NOTE: Any person desiring to secure the above mentioned rights for a deceased relative may pay for it.

די סטאטוטען פאר אנשטאלט וועגען די מיטחעלפערס

מיטגלידער אדער מיטגלידערין זענען 3
סארטען: (א) שטענדיגע מיטגלידער, (ב)
עהרען מיטגלידער, (ג) גרינדערס מיטגלידער.

שטענדיגער מיטגליד איז א מאן אדער
א פרוי וועלכע צאָהלט איין יעדען יאָהר 5
דאלער.

עהרען מיטגליד ווער עס צאָהלט איין 10
דאלאר און דאן יעדען יאָהר 5 דאלער.

גרינדער מיטגליד איזט ווער עס צאָהלט
איין 50 דאלער און דאן יעדען יאָהר 5
דאלער.

(א) שטענדיגע מיטגלידער האָבען דעם זכות
אז זיי ווערען צו גוטען דערמאָנט בברכת
מי שברך יעדען יו"ט אין בית המדרש פון
דער ישיבה, ולאחר מ"ש זאָגט איין ת"ח
פאר זיי קדיש און לערענט משניות א גאנץ
יאָהר.

(ב) עהרען מיטגלידער ווערען צו אלעם גוטעם
דערמאָנט בברכת מי שברך יעדען שבת
שמערכים החדש וימים נוראים, ולאחר מ"ש
דעם ערשטען חדש לערנען 10 ת"ח גאנץ
משניות און דאָס גאנצע יאָהר 1 ת"ח און
אוינער זאָגט קדיש. אין דער יאָהר צו ווערט
אַבעהיים עס ברכת אמ"ר ווערט געזאָגט יעדען
יו"ט וימים נוראים ביז משיח וועט קומען
בב"א.

(ג) גרינדער מיטגלידער ווערען געבענשט
בברכת מי שברך שבת ויו"ט און ימים
נוראים, ולאחר אריכות ימיהם דעם ערשטען
יאָהר לערנען 10 ת"ח גאנץ משניות, אוינער
זאָגט קדיש דאָס גאנצע יאָהר, און נאָך דעם
יאָהר יעדען ערב ראש חדש וועלען 10 ת"ח
לערנען משניות און דער יאָהר צייט ווערט
אַבעהיים דעם קדיש און משניות מיט אמ"ר
ביז משיח וועט קומען בב"א.

בעמערקונג: יעדער קען קויפֿען דאָס
רעכט פֿון יעדער סאַרט מיטגליד פֿיר זיינע
פֿרשטאַרבענע עלטערען אָדער קרובֿים.

ונתתי להם כביתו ובחומותיו יד ושם טוב מבנים ומכנות שם עולם אחו לו אשר לא יכרת

you would let me talk to
you to some time about
Vivian's town just one of
your talks broas castes,
if you believes! And as
your Father and our Father
are One it is true.
Carrie Bathrick

I know from your sermon
you fear offending nothing
but Truth but you will not
offend any honest doctor
but I truly believe will relieve
them from an enforced silence

[1926]

Dear Friend;

I attend your services
every Sunday morning. I was
driven out of the Gentile church
for lack of food. I would
not dare hear two of your
talks in one day as one feeds
me for a week. I wish

THE CLEVELAND ANTI-VIVISECTION
SOCIETY, INC.
802 FINANCE BLDG. 733 PROSPECT AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
MAIN 8
A

[1926]



Abstract VII

More Elaborate Experiments in the Laboratories

GETTING "REACTIONS" FROM A MONKEY—CATS IN MISERY DAY AFTER DAY—PAIN FOR PAIN'S SAKE

GETTING "REACTIONS" FROM A MONKEY

In *The American Journal of Physiology* for August, 1923, under title, "Temporal Variation In The Function Of The Gyrus Precentralis In Primates," "From the department of Psychology of the University of Minnesota," is an account of the treatment inflicted upon a monkey in an effort to determine the reaction to electrical stimulus after a portion of the creature's brain tissue had been explored, some of it trimmed away, and the wound trephined.

The brain was repeatedly exposed, involving repetitions of the operation, and the monkey, throughout weeks of suffering was subjected to everything the experimenter could devise to get a reaction from the animal in his abnormal and moribund condition.

It is stated that operations were performed "Under deep chloroform—ether anesthesia. . . ."

When the monkey came to, he had been

"trephined and the opening enlarged . . . the exposed area was covered with a thin flexible sheet of mica to prevent adhesions, the skin flaps closed with interrupted sutures and securely bandaged. The exploration was repeated in four consecutive tests at intervals of from one to fifteen days."

After the third of these electrode tests, on April 23rd, the monkey tore off his bandage and infected the wound.

"Test IV. Effects of fatigue. April 25th, the monkey was driven about the animal room as rapidly as possible and kept in active motion for 30 minutes. At the end of this time he seemed completely exhausted, lay prone on the floor and submitted to every indignity without making an effort to rise."

We wonder what the indignities were. The poor monkey is evidently ready to give up and die. Listen to this:

"The last movements elicited in fatiguing were turning the head and eyes to watch the experimenter."

After 29 days of misery the monkey probably died. There is no statement of further experiments, nor does the experimenter think it worth while to notice the poor creature's death.

There is in this article that pitiless detachment which characterizes the attitude of the real vivisector. The monkey's pain, his frantic perplexity, his pitiful turning to "watch the experimenter," all are implied or related along with endless scientific verbiage in a manner purely matter of fact. The experimenter's training has taught him to observe and record agony with the simplicity of a child copying the alphabet.

We doubt if he realizes that a grown man chasing a dying monkey around the room and "subjecting it to every indignity" is a spectacle as odious as bizarre.

CATS IN MISERY DAY AFTER DAY

Cats as well as monkeys and dogs are coming in for a lot of this work in "reactions." A particularly popular subject in laboratory circles just now is recording an animal's response to shocks of all kinds after his brain or his eyes or some internal organ or a nerve have been sectioned, removed, "pulped," or burned.

There is, of course, infinite variety possible in this class of torment and any experiment, so long as you are the first to do it, will get you into print. Even if you are late in the game, you can criticize the other fellow, improve on his method and thereby attract attention to yourself.

Thus an article entitled, "Influence Of Temperature Changes On The Secretion Of Epinephrin," also another, "The Production of Epinephrin By The Adrenal Cortex," both in *The American Journal of Physiology*, August, 1923, From the Department of Physiology of the University of Buffalo," have a somewhat familiar sound.

They involve, as we shall see, some very vivid experiences for the unfortunate animals.

A cat, (239) with one iris denervated seventeen hours earlier, was stimulated, after soaking to facilitate conduction, by a block of ice on one side and a hot water bag on the other. He was again

soaked and placed in a current of air made by a 16 inch electric fan. Six times the cat was soaked and then chilled, in order to observe changes in epinephrin output. But this cat had worse in store:

"On the next day long loose ligatures were placed under each adrenal vein. . . . The opening in the abdomen (mid-line) was sewed up with the tubes containing ligatures protruding. . . . Three and one-half hours after the operation the following experiment was tried, the animal being no longer under the influence of the ether."

While the experimenters pulled the ligatures tighter and tighter the animal's back was soaked in water and an electric fan turned on it. This experiment was carried on for about one hour. Remarks are made about the shivering and struggling, though one cat is alluded to as "docile."

Another group of 14 cats (page 623 et seq.) after cautery of the adrenals is subjected to the treadmill and to the "excitement test."

Let us quote:

. . . "the excitement produced by shutting off the air from the lungs for 40 seconds will produce the most marked effect in epinephrin secretion." "The excitement test was made by holding a rubber glove tightly over the nose and mouth so that it completely shut off the air to the lungs. During the process the legs and head were held firmly by assistants." . . . "Burns, like other painful stimuli, increase the epinephrin output. . . . After severe burns the cortex becomes hemorrhagic. . . ."

The experimenter says that if too much of the cortex is destroyed, the animal does not work well in the treadmill.

Such a remark is quite in line with the fatuity often met in these narratives of research work, and the irony of it is that all the minute findings and suppositious conclusions are scarcely in type before they are relegated to the stack room shelves of libraries, soon buried and forgotten, dusty memorials of nothing but untold misery endured by dogs, cats and monkeys.

PAIN FOR PAIN'S SAKE

A study in the infliction of pain for pain's sake is set forth in the same journal, *The American Journal of Physiology*, for August, 1923, under title, "Conditioned Reflexes And Pathways In The Spinal Cord,

From the Physiological Laboratory of the University of Toronto."

In this case it is the Dog who is being studied for "reactions." The dog was placed in a room by himself, "Since the presence of the experimenter affects the establishment of the conditioned reflex. . ."

"The experimenter could observe the animal through a small window without being seen or heard by it; electric connections were arranged so that by throwing in various switches the experimenter could cause a bell or a buzzer to sound, . . ."

at the same time he could stimulate the foot of the dog by an electric shock, also start or stop a kymograph for making records. About the dog's chest was a pneumograph to record respiratory movement.

All this machinery, we learn, was contrived to record what might happen if a dog's spinal cord were hemisected and he were subjected to sensory shocks. 8 dogs were "trained" to responses by pain from electric shock, were then operated upon, and two died after the operation.

"Two of the dogs were completely paralyzed in both hind legs for over a week after the operation, . . . though in one dog change in respiration occurred at the sound of the buzzer, indicating that there was still association of the sound of the buzzer and the painful stimulus." . . . "Three weeks after the operation a heated rod applied to the left hind foot caused no flexion reflex nor was there any change in respiration. . . . The same treatment applied to the right leg, . . . caused a vigorous flexion reflex, a yelp, and rapid breathing."

Of course, this heated rod business means something to the experimenter. To us, it simply means if you can't make a dog howl by applying hot metal to one leg, try it on the other! We should suppose any torturer, even a beginner, would know as much as that.

Another dog, having undergone a second operation, its spinal cord half cut in two places,

"was paralyzed though able to respond with the flexion reflex to pricking and the application of a heated rod."

Bells, buzzers, electric shocks, needles and hot irons! All for the torment of bewildered dogs, only to serve the purposes of men and women inferior to their victims.

VIVISECTION INVESTIGATION LEAGUE

105 EAST 22ND STREET

United Charities Building

New York City

Hartman [1926] H



Monday.

My dear Rabbi Silver -

It is almost worth while
having been ill for two reasons: namely
being entrusted with the responsibility of
not spreading the mighty secret in Battle
Creek of your wife's acquisition of a "bob",
also for the implication that the Temple
is not the Temple without me. It was
not without reason that I have been
attempting to train new workers to carry
on my "job". I felt that I could not
continue to do what I have been doing

in the past. I felt like a clacker this past
summer when I was physically unable to
help Mr. Bluhm as I had promised, in
his vacation work. You would be surprised
at the number of our co-religionists up here.
You see the founders of this organisation at
Battle Creek ^{are} Seventh Day Adventists, who
did not believe in eating meat or even fowl or
fish. Therefore our perfectly good orthodox
brethren can eat here without compunction.
However the holidays are approaching & the
crowd is thinning out. I left home seven
weeks ago last Saturday, stepped off the
train here blithely, innocently expecting to be
home at the latest in ten days: the best
aid. plans etc! Didn't know what was in
store for me. Am coming home soon, perfectly
all right, am happy to say. Tell your wife that I
imagine it must have taken real courage to
have her hair cut. pratt's all hers was a
woman's crowning glory. My kindest regards -
hoping to see you both soon. -
Sincerely May R. Hartman.

THE MAY COMPANY
REST ROOM
CLEVELAND

Anonymous [1926] ②

My Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am one of
the many Jewish business girls
who are denied work because of
the fact that we are Jews. The
average gentile to whom we apply for
a position asks us why we do not
go to our own people for work.
Can we blame a gentile when
even our own people turn us away
and hire anyone but a girl of their
own faith?

deny Jewish girl employment.

It is my belief that a sermon, such as only you could preach, directed to these business people would cause much comment and perhaps do something to solve the problem for us.

You and other Rabbis, ask us not to deny our religion, but we must be given a fair chance to earn a living as we few who still do not deny our faith, will soon have to fall in line with the vast majority of those who do.

I know that it is impossible to completely eliminate this condition but I am confident that

I have not yet reached the point where I will deny the fact that my religion is Jewish. I feel inferior to nobody because of this.

You, my dear Rabbi, have it in your power to remedy this to a certain extent. Your congregation consists, more than that of any other synagogues, of business people who find it necessary to employ girls. If an investigation were made you would probably find that nine out of every ten of these business men

you could do much to aid the
Jewish unemployed who daily
walk the streets of Cleveland
in futile quest of a mere chance
to earn a living.

Thanking you in advance
for the sermon which I feel
confident you will preach, I am,
a Soldier of "The Vast Army of
Unemployed."

A. J. Weiss

[1926]

My dear Rabbi & Mrs. Silver: -

I certainly appreciated
your lovely letter and I
want to thank you for think-
ing of me. Amidst all this ex-
citement, I still can realize

that every thing has just begun
for me and that I have a great
deal to accomplish. Hope to be
see you as soon as I come back
in the fall. Again thank you
so much for your kind thought.
Friday. Dear Alice.

Paid Day Letter

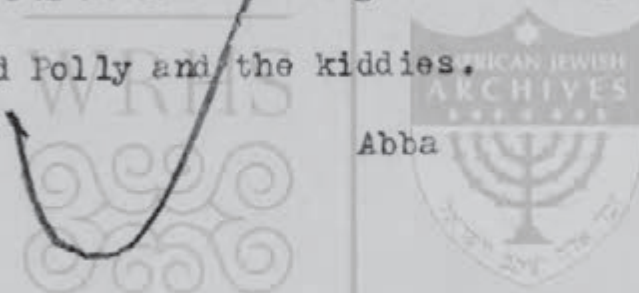
[1926]

Mrs. Abba Hillel Silver
Care Mrs. Morris Lazaron,
Naylor Lane, Pikesville, Maryland.

Greetings from a lonely man. We had a very successful annual meeting. Have been busy clearing up my work. Will be with Eugene Wolf tonight; George Furth tomorrow night. Leaving for Huntington Thursday.

Love to you and Polly and the kiddies.

Abba



[1925]



CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX

CHICAGO

OPERATED BY
CONGRESS HOTEL COMPANY
H. L. KAUFMAN
PRESIDENT

Dear Abba:-

My temple burned down two nights after our Temple House was dedicated. The walls and the roof remain. About a fifty-thousand dollar loss with fifteen thousand insurance. However the money for rebuilding is assured. The chairman of the building committee & I will be in Cleveland Thursday morning and I am wondering if you can save us a little time then. We are going to Detroit tomorrow night.

Will phone you "not too early" Thursday.

Bestest to Virginia & yourself

As ever

Jack

[1926]

317 West 89th Street

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

It was my privilege
to have been in the audience at
Carnegie Hall one Sunday morn-
ing, and because of your
host of friends here in New York
I felt that they should have
the prerogative of greeting you
after your wonderful sermon.

However, I cannot resist
writing these few lines, in-

order to tell you - that I am
still so lacerated by this in-
Cleveland - that I glowed with
pride knowing - you were
one of ours - and I, was ^{as have} one
of Cleveland -

To - we are members of the
Free Synagogue and I take an
active part there. I cannot, some-
how adjust myself. For I am al-
ways unconsciously compar-
ing - Cleveland and the people!
To - words are inadequate

to express my appreciation. I
want you to know of my appro-
bation. For thoughts give such
expression as you can. But
carry on to ultimate good -

With very kind regards to
Mrs. Silver as well as yourself.
I remain, Cordially
Florence M. Goodman

[End-1926] 1

Dear Uncle Silver 26/7/26.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you. I'm the son of your cousin Dina Zinner.

So as we know that you send the money in our gymnasium and for I learn very good, so I'm very much obliged to you Dear Sir. And if not you, we would must to remain home, and not to continue a my Studie well I shut my letter with the best regards to you and your women. I wish you a happy new Year and everything I like you wish yourself. And best regards from (the) my parents to you and your women

I remain yours nephew
Israel Liman

שלכם נאמן ונאמן

P.S.

Excuse me for my bad
writing because it is only
a short time as I learn
the English language.

Good bye.

Questionnaire

Re - Miss Ruth Meyerson - in connection with
application for admission to School of Library Science

Mental Quickness - Very alert

Scholarship - Believe she had one year at Woman's
College

Power of Application - Good

Acquaintance with and fondness for books - Particularly
good.

Business Habits - Quite satisfactory

Executive Ability - Very good

Personal appearance (checked the following items):
Easy in manner; well bred; neat.

Personal contacts: Does candidate meet people
in cordial manner? Responsive in conversation?
Observant, with social qualities? Yes, decidedly,
to all three of these questions.

Tact	(Miss Meyerson is abund-
	(antly supplied with
Practical Common Sense	(both.

Answered by F.H.J. Signed personally by A.H.S.

[no date - 1926]

I

92 Ross Street

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Father Dear,

I'm writing
this to tell you how

much I doubt of making

any money before

speaking with you. But

now is our to know that


a luncheon is scheduled to

begin at 1 P.M. with every

one principal speaker before

all afternoon?

you spoke at the Brooklyn
Jewish Centre on Monday
she said she didn't know.
you were in New York until

Wednesday  so that
after that  I
wasn't overanxious to be

the centre of a family row -

So let me know when
you come to N.Y. again
so that I may announce

2

I don't suppose my brother-in-law told you that I was doing Social Service work at an East Side Settlement House. Consequently the group of children with whom I meet on Wednesdays were waiting patiently at 4:15 when I reached the settlement.

But I'm really glad I didn't see you after all for when I informed sister that

st
a special holiday at the
Settlement.

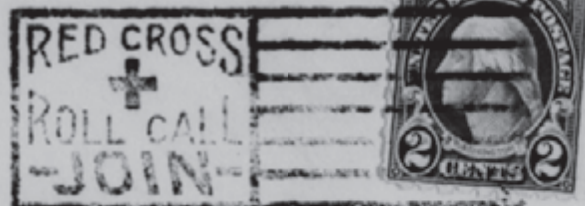
With kindest regards to
Mrs. Silber and yourself —
also the Goldman family
when you visit. I am



Most sincerely,

William S. Sepkowitz

MILTON S. KOBLITZ
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
422 LEADER-NEWS BLDG.
CLEVELAND



PERSONAL

WRHS
66



Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,

1485 East 106th St.

City.

1. Letter to Strauss
2. Chandel program
3. All programs must
have my approval
4. Jerry



A HAPPY NEW YEAR
1926-7

לשנה טובה תכתבו
תרפ"ז

Mr. & Mrs. J. Michaelson

15 FAIRVIEW AVE

JERSEY CITY N. J.

5687

תרס"ז

WRHS



BORIS D. BOGEN

A Happy New Year

לשנה טובה תכתבו

|||
*A Very Merry
Christmas*



|||
*and A Happy
New Year*

Albert Downing

Sol Baruch Finesinger

A Happy New Year

Edw. S. MANHEIM, Rabbi

כתיבה וחתימה טובה

תרפ"ז - 5687

1926-27

The Henry St. Jewish Center

216 Henry Street, N. Y. C.

We extend to you, your family and Friends
Greetings for a Happy New Year.

May You be Inscribed and Sealed in the
Book of Life for a New Year.

Louis M. Siedman
Pres.

Isidor Litvinsky
Sec'y

B. SILBER

CAND. PHIL.

BASEL



"Best Wishes for a
Happy Easter."

From a Jewish Student
Maria Braman.

Heartiest good wishes to you
and yours for the New Year

Rabbi ^{and}
Mrs. William Finschreiber

לְשָׁנָה טוֹבָה תִּכְתְּבוּ

A NEW YEAR GREETING
with a good wish for
every day.

Mrs. May Kohn

Rabbi and Mrs. David S. Sabitz
and Family
wish you a
Happy and Prosperous New Year

TEL. CONCORD 1010

925 GARFIELD AVE.
MILWAUKEE



GREETINGS

*With kindest thoughts
and good wishes for Christmas
and the New Year*

"And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." St. Luke 2:10-11.

*Love and Best Wishes to Rabbi Silver &
Family from Elizabeth Bowen.*

1926.

My Dear;

I wanted so much to hear your Dis-course yesterday but it was most impossible for me to be Present.

Please Kindly Read from the Bible

Ps. 75: 1-2, 7, 9

Psalms 77: 10, 13, 15

Psalms 78: 7, 35

Job 12: 12, 13


Isa. 40: 13

Isa. 40: 1-3, 9-10, ¹¹31

St. John 1: 1-2-3-4.

St. John 1: 14, 17

Truth & Love from
Beth B.



לשנה טובה תכתבו

SINCERE GOOD WISHES
FOR A BRIGHT AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

Marque L. Front.
Wheeling

1926

לשנה טובה תכתבו

5687

Mrs. Sadie Nathan
Sarah and Nettie

Wish you a Very Happy New Year

A Happy New Year

1926

לשנה טובה תכתבו

5687

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob O. Bilder

427 St. Johns Place

Brooklyn, N.Y.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

לשנה טובה תכתב

CINCINNATI, OHIO. Dr. & Mrs. Henry Englander



Mr. David M. Pearlman

2216

שִׁיר לְהַלֵּל

Grandvieu

Mr & Mrs Sig Shlesinger

Thank him for

Bow Voyage box & cigars

A

Thank you
for 20 years

Happy New Year
L Sands

Hyman Horowitz

Editorial Staff:

Jewish Morning Journal, New York

Jewish World, Cleveland, O



EARL R. BULL

Kagoshima

Kyushu

Japan

Missionary of The Methodist Episcopal Church

Dear Rabbi:-

Am enclosing this article as it may
be of some interest to you. Will
appreciate the privilege of an interview
on this and some other subjects, not
necessarily for the press. Will wait
for your appointment either by
phone or mail.

Yours Very Truly
J. H. Morawitz

3241 E. 135th.

Tel. Washington 275 M.



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鹿児島市池之上町七〇
(ア) 馬場
電話 一八六六番

Wis.—Although he
court wearing an ex-
onskin coat, C. E. Zaun
he was unable to pay a
for speeding and went to
for 10 days in default. "Take
care of the coat," he admon-
ished the sheriff as he entered his
cell. "It's valuable."

Phone Answers Itself

STOCKHOLM—A telephone that
answers itself during its subscrib-
er's absence and repeats the mes-
sage on the subscriber's return was
publicly demonstrated yesterday by
its inventors, K. Vogel and Judge
Larsen, at Karlskrona.

First to Bob; Against Rouge

YORK, Pa.—Miss Amande Zieg-
ler, septuagenarian, claims to be
the first bob-haired girl in America.
She has worn it short for 50 years,
and approves it for all girls on the
ground of comfort, although she is
"agin" rouge and rolled stockings.

The
Call Ma

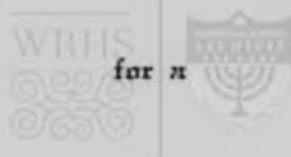
Telephone, c
NURSE

תרפ"ו—1926-27



לשנה טובה חכתבו

Best Wishes



Happy and Prosperous New Year

Rabbi Irving Miller

פרוגמנסיון עברי ולדסלבוב.



The hebrew grammar-school Wladislawow.

לשנה טובה תכתבו

A happy New-Year.



H



The very Hon. Rev.

A. H. Silver,

The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

U. S. A.

RANDOLPH 1858

EDWARD I. POLSTER

FINE CIGARS AND SMOKERS SUPPLIES

TWO STORES · AT EUCLID AND 55TH STREET

CLEVELAND

Hôtel Moderne

Place de la République

PARIS 115^e Arr^t

WRHS



With love to you
from

Ed & Sue ^{Belcher}
Thank you much for your



LANDSCAPE OF SOUTHERN FRANCE - *Max Band*

93

This beautiful painting done by the distinguished artist *Max Band* is at present together with many of his other paintings on exhibit at the new Art Circle at 35 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.

The proceeds derived from these Contributions will go toward the buying of a permanent home for the *Pro-Gymnasium and Talmud Torah of Neustadt-Schirwindt, Lithuania*.

The artist MAX BAND is a native of Neustadt-Schirwindt.

Price One Dollar

93

Name _____

Address _____



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[n. d - 1926]



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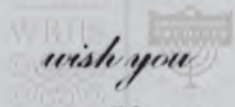
Price One Dollar

95

Name

Address

Rabbi and Mrs. Walter Gilbert Piser



wish you
a year of happiness

1926-27

לשנה טובה תכתבו

תרפ"ז

Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Liebow

wish you

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

205 Winfield Avenue

Jersey City, N. J.

Happy New Year

לשנה טובה

Rabbi J. M. Taxay

Temple Israel

Terre Haute, Ind.

DR. AND MRS. LEO M. FRANKLIN AND RABBI LEON FRAM EXTEND
THEIR GREETINGS TO YOU AND YOUR DEAR ONES AT THIS
NEW YEAR SEASON. DURING THIS YEAR, MAY LIFE TAKE ON FOR
YOU A NEW RICHNESS AND A HIGHER INSPIRATION, SO THAT AT THE
YEAR'S END, YOU MAY LOOK BACK UPON IT AS A PERIOD OF GROWTH
AND SPIRITUAL ACHIEVEMENT.

DETROIT

ROSH HASHONO 5687

Philip Solomon

(Harvard Medical Student)

574 Huntington Avenue

Boston, Mass.

1926-27

5687

New Year Greetings
Rabbi and Mrs. Samuel D. Abrams

12 Fuller Street

Brookline, Mass.

1926

5687

1926

Rabbi and Mrs. Henry J. Berkowitz

extend to you and your dear ones

their best wishes for

A New Year of Blessing and Happiness