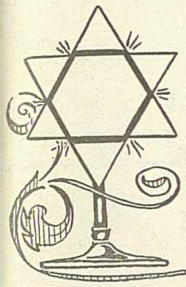
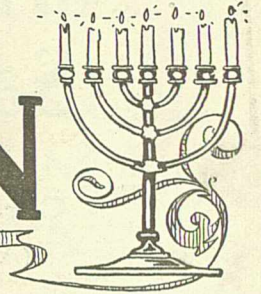


The Ladies' Aid Society



THE JEWISH CRITERION



Vol. XVIII, No. 5

Pittsburg, Pa., January Fifteenth, 1904

Single Copies 5c



Mrs. ROSALIE RAUH,
For 21 years President of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The Jewish Criterion

Vol. XVIII

Pittsburg, January Fifteenth, 1904

No. 5

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

By Chas. H. Joseph.

What is known as the "Jewish Heart" has been a valuable factor in the development of the Jewish people. If nothing else, at least this one characteristic of our people has provoked the admiration of our neighbors of other faiths. The philanthropy and charity of the Jews are well known.

All this is true when we find the men of our community possessed of this peculiarly Jewish kindness, but when our women have the right sort of heart then we find a combination that is invincible.

Like in every body of people in every part of the universe a few of our community must of necessity shoulder the major portion of the responsibility in the furtherance of any cause or movement. "Generous Pittsburg" has done its share in the uplifting and developing of its people, but when conditions are closely analyzed it will be observed that there is a striking familiarity in the names connected with nearly all our movements for good. Hundreds are willing to give of their worldly goods, but not of their efforts, but there is a noble guard that gives liberally of both. There are many who are liberal of mind, but not of work or of money; but with these we have nothing to do.

On many occasions the good women of this community have actually gone out of their way to perform some exceptional act, in order to promote the welfare of a worthy movement. The most recent instance which occurs to our mind is the donation of \$1,000, which was tendered by the women of Rodeph Shalom to the I. M. Wise Memorial Fund. To the best of our knowledge such a donation has not been duplicated in any other part of the country. This instances that characteristic of our women to be even more than generous. Just keep on doing good seems to be their policy.

Away back in the war times many of the women in our small community gathered day after day and made clothes for the soldiers on the battle field. They sent many trifles of much value to our soldier boys. They did good wherever the opportunity arose, and when the war was over they felt somewhat lonesome not having anybody to help, so they banded together into a Ladies' Aid Society that had for its purpose the looking after the poor and unfortunate in our community.

It is a matter for regret that no complete records are at hand which chronicle the rise of this splendid organization, so we are reluctantly compelled to forego the giving of the history of the society. We are told that Mrs. William Frank, Mrs. Rosenbach, Mrs. N. Gallinger

(whose death occurred this week), Mrs. Isaac Bierman and many others were the leaders and active workers in the days gone by. They worked assiduously to help the Hebrew Benevolent Society further its work of charity.



Mrs. JOSIAH COHEN, Treasurer

In 1880 the two societies were consolidated under the title of the United Hebrew Relief Society, which is in existence to-day and which is recognized as the most perfect working charitable organization in the United States.

Immediately after the consolidation of the two societies the Russian immigration began, and those were indeed trying days for the faithful band of workers and the work of the women will be ever remembered by those who were vitally interested, and one who played no small part in the relief of our persecuted Russian brethren was Mrs. Rosalie Rauh, the President of the Ladies' Aid Society.

It is not our intention to waste words in idle flattery, but with an eye to justice we believe and shall always believe that faithful servants should be fittingly recognized publicly as well as privately whenever opportunity affords. We know that it is an inherent trait in some, who always snarl at others, but who have not reached the sublime heights of DOING, to grudgingly mete out praise to their worthy neighbors. With this class we have no patience. They are always on hand with their criticism and their sneer, but the good they have done in the community among which they live will never require many pages of any newspaper to chronicle. We believe in praising the faithful, for we know only too well that there are any number who are busily engaged in bestowing blame. In meting out praise to such a leader, such a devoted servant of our community, we

thoroughly understand that we are but echoing the sentiment of the best element in our midst. This woman, who for nearly a quarter of a century has directed the affairs of the Ladies' Aid Society, and who has so ably mastered her work that the society this year surpassed all records in the matter of securing funds, is entitled to a wreath of honor. Year after year she has gone forth to solicit for the poor and needy and she has impressed upon our givers the fact that it is not merely a matter of inclination, but of duty.

Under the administration of Mrs. Rauh the Aid Society has done the most effective work of its career, and this work has been done in a systematic manner. Energy and aggressiveness have characterized the development of the society and no task was too great if the poor were in distress.

It is needless to say that the re-election of Mrs. Rauh at the annual meeting held on Wednesday of last week was unanimous, and enthusiastically so. Her co-workers, more than any others, appreciate full well what sacrifices she has brought to bear on the altar of duty, and they feel that under her able counsel and direction the ends of the society can best be served.

Another woman whose has been intimately bound up with good deeds in this community is Mrs. J. M. Gusky. There are many institutions whose existence and prosperity are due in no small degree to



Mrs. MEYER FINK, Secretary

the Ladies' Aid Society. Mrs. Gusky has been for years vice president and her re-election has always been looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and most deservedly so. She has proven an able assistant to the president in this work and has done her share in securing funds for the society. Mrs. Gusky has been

FRENCH GERMAN SPANISH

Are You Interested?

To know a foreign language is as much a valuable business accomplishment as it is a matter of culture. It multiplies the chances of success in business. In travel it is indispensable. We teach with the aid of the *Phonograph*, the method adopted by the U. S. Government Academies at Annapolis and West Point.

Dr. Jesse T. Little,
532 Frick Building,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 28, 1903.

International Correspondence Schools,
Scranton, Pa.

Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to add my name to your list of indorsers in your language courses.

Having taken up the study of "German," I find it a great pleasure, as well as a benefit to be able to converse with a large number of my patients in their native tongue.

Although but a short time a student in your schools, I find the method of teaching to be practical, thorough and concise; in fact, I was rather surprised to find the method of instruction so easy to understand, and can certainly recommend the system to anyone desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the foreign languages. As soon as I finish my present course, which I expect to do in a few months, I contemplate taking up the study of Spanish.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JESSE T. LITTLE, M. D.

Permit us to give you a demonstration. Write for catalogue. Other courses such as "Show Card Writing, Advertising, Window Dressing, Drafting, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Steam and Architectural Engineering, etc."

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools

SCRANTON, PA.

Local Office
Room B, Park Bldg.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Mention this "Ad" for
special discount

vice president and one of the counsellors of the society for a number of years, and her strict adherence to her duties and her willingness to assist wherever possible has won for her a warm place in the affections of her fellow-workers.

When we mention the name of the treasurer, Mrs. Josiah Cohen, who, it would seem, from time almost immemorial, has been doing good work in this community, we feel that every reader of this article will join with us in commending the excellent work of this devoted worker. Mrs. Cohen is one of the women who can always be depended upon to go forth and do more than her share in behalf of any deserving movement. Her loyalty to the Guskys Home is universally known and the good she has done for that institution is beyond estimating, and she has been equally attentive to the needs of the Ladies' Aid Society. At all times under all conditions she has been on the alert to use her good offices and influence to help some worthy cause. No labor is too much, no sacrifice too great to bring when the cry of want is heard. Our community is indeed fortunate to possess such a public spirited woman.

Mrs. Meyer Fink was re-elected secretary of the society. While Mrs. Fink is not such a veteran in service as the other officers yet she has performed her duties in such a praiseworthy manner as to make her a fixture in her position. She has always done her duty in the field of charity and can be depended upon to do it at all times. Mrs. Fink's re-election was unanimous and showed the faith the society has in her conduct of her office.

The Board members are: Mrs. Jacques Weil, Mrs. S. L. Fleishman, Mrs. Herman Hirsh and Mrs. S. L. Fleishman. With such officers and such a Board the future of the organization is assured.

The women of this community may well feel proud of the record they have achieved in the domain of well-doing, and the reputation of Pittsburg Jewry has in no considerable degree been enhanced throughout the country by the conscientious endeavors of those whom we've had the privilege to mention.

CIRCUIT WORK IN OHIO.

A congregation that has existed by fits and starts for some years has now been organized at Fremont, O. A meeting for election of officers was held December 6th. Following officers were elected: Mr. Simon Dryfoos was elected President; Mr. Jacob Youngman, Vice-President; Mr. Moses Gusdorf, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. Simon Dach, M. Solomon and J. Harskowitz, Trustees. Services will be conducted once a month by Rabbi Charles J. Freund, of Toledo. A Sabbath school has been organized, which, in the absence of Rabbi Freund, will be under the superintendency of Miss A. Youngman. The young ladies and gentlemen of the community have organized a choral society, whose objects are to furnish the music for the services and also pursue some studies in Jewish history.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

January 1, 1904.

The romantic proposal to create a new Zion in British Central Africa has been practically abandoned, but what may be regarded as interesting sidelight on its practicability may be found in the article which has been jointly contributed to the "Times" by several of its Russian correspondents and sent in my last letter. Agriculture is the key by which every new county must be opened in the first place, unless, like Klondike or the Australian Coolgardie, it is so rich in one or other of the precious metals that it can pay from this source of revenue for all the necessaries of life, or like the timber belts of the United States or Canada, can liquidate the clearing of the land by the indigenous crop it bears. If England had granted or sold a tract of its Central African territory for the founding of a Jewish colony agriculture would of necessity have been the sole resource for many years, because, so far as is yet known, it is not a mineral bearing region, neither does it carry stocks of valuable timber. The late Baron Hirsch devoted a considerable share of his princely fortune to the founding of a Jewish colony in Argentina, but the intelligence of its progress which comes fitfully to hand is not wholly encouraging, although the Republic of the River Plate enjoys an ideal soil and climate for either pastoral or agricultural pursuits. There may be something peculiarly repellent in the conditions of husbandry in Russia, but however this may be, the Jews do not take to it in a kindly way.

As most people are aware, residence is permitted to Jews in only 15 of the Russian provinces. The Russian Ministry of the Interior recently sent out a series of questions to the Governors of these provinces, with a special reference, as regards seven of the number, to the efforts which have been made to form Jewish agricultural colonies. While many of the answers received are too laconic to be of much practical value, the Governor of Vilna expands his reply to the dimensions of a treatise. He deplores the exclusion of the Jews from the universities and high schools as tending to increase animosity against the present Government. The ignorance of the provincial Rabbis is stigmatised as an agency for the keeping of the rank and file in the same benighted state, and, with a courage which does him conspicuous credit, the Governor of Vilna urges that the general education of the Jews should not longer be prevented. With regard to the affinity of the Jewish peasant for agriculture the Governor of Padolia says he only helps at the harvesting of corn and the gathering of vegetables, leaving the rest of the work for Christians. A very practical example of reaping where they have not sowed is thus disclosed in the report upon the Jews of Padolia. The Governor, indeed, winds up an entirely discouraging report by de-

claring in terms that "the attempt to make an agriculturist of the Jew is a complete failure." A similar pronouncement is made by the Governor of Vilna, who asserts that the Jew takes but little interest in agriculture, preferring less laborious occupations.

On the other hand, the Governor of Ekaterinoslav does the Jew the credit of saying that where he fails as an agriculturist it is because he has not land enough, and is therefore obliged to seek for some other occupation. In this compliment there lurks what might easily be construed as a condemnation of intensive culture. Without details of the extent to which allotments run, it is not possible to do otherwise than accept the Governor's dictum implicitly. Intensive culture has its limitations. It demands a long summer and a stimulating climate permitting of a succession of crops. The Russian summer is not long, though it may be favorable enough while it lasts. The experience is universal that where a holding is so inadequate for the support of a family that the male head is compelled to eke out its deficiencies by some other occupation, it is the agricultural side of the business that suffers. It is a fact of general knowledge in any event that both by preference and aptitude the Jew is pre-eminently a man of trade, hence the preponderance of discouraging reports from the Governors of Russian provinces in which an attempt to establish agricultural colonies had been made.

The attempt on the life of Dr. Nordau, and the letter which it has called forth from Dr. Herzl, are only evidences of the serious differences which the offer of the East African colony has created in the Zionist ranks. Here in England these divisions have separated old comrades, and led to bitter opposing campaigns, while on the Continent the dissensions are more pronounced still. Whereas one side is anxious that the project of an East African settlement should be considered, the other holds that no enterprise deviating from the Palestinian goal should be entertained. The funds for the expedition that is to study on the spot the suitability of East Africa for Jewish colonization have already been subscribed. But the opposition is likely to grow in intensity through the surprising announcement over the fertile Nandi plateau or any land on the Uganda railway to the Zionists. Mr. L. J. Greenberg, the gentleman who negotiated with the Foreign Office, now declares that if the solidarity of the Zionists is endangered by the scheme, or the persecuted Jews of Russia refuse it, he will advise Dr. Herzl to abandon the entire project. As both these things are now actually happening it seems very unlikely that the proposed Zionist colony will ever take practical shape.

The Birmingham branch of the Zionist Association, which has for its object the repopulation of Palestine by the Jews, held a public meeting on Sunday afternoon in the school room, Singer's Hill. The

PRUDENT PERSONS AT RISK TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, - - - \$200,000.00.

CORNER PENN AND CENTER AVES.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Pay 4 per cent on savings accounts, 2 per cent on checking accounts.

The East End Savings & Trust Co.

Cor. Penn Ave. and Sheridan

Its modern new Banking House and greatly enlarged facilities

adds another reason to the many why this progressive institution is attracting progressive people's patronage.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$330,000

L. VILSACK, Pres. W. R. KUHN, 1st Vice-Pres.
J. G. VILSACK, 2d Vice-Pres. JAMES B. LAWLER, Sec.
WM. K. HART, JR., Treas.

JOHN D. ARMSTRONG. LATHROP R. BACON.

John D. Armstrong & Co.

Successors to
LATHROP R. BACON & CO.

..BROKERS..

MEMBERS { New York Stock Exchange,
Pittsburg Stock Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.

MOVED TO
FARMERS BANK BUILDING
Pittsburg, Pa.

Phones—Bell 248 and 249 Grant. P. & A. 1009

Established 1868.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

DEALERS IN
Stocks and Bonds

Have
REMOVED TO
244 Fourth Avenue
TRADESMEN'S BUILDING

Mortgage Banking Co.

423 Fourth Ave.

Capital and Surplus, over \$800,000.00

Our facilities for handling the Mortgage business are unexcelled. We are the only Corporation in Western Pennsylvania who buy First Mortgages for the market. We invite you to investigate our methods.

Our readers will confer a great favor upon the publishers of the Jewish "Criterion" if they will mention our journal when purchasing from advertisers.