

UNIQUE JEWISH TOWN

WOODBINE, IN NEW JERSEY, HAS STRANGE HISTORY.

Founded Twelve Years Ago by Hebrew Refugees from Russia—Is Now a Prosperous Settlement—The Only Place Governed Entirely by Jews.

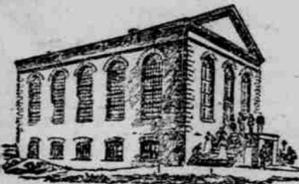
Woodbine, a colony of Russian Hebrews in the northern part of Cape May county, N. J., was recently organized by the New Jersey legislature into a borough with a political identity of its own. Officers were elected, and it now enjoys the distinction of being the only place in the world governed entirely by Jews. It was formerly a part of the township of Dennis.

The colony had its beginning twelve years ago when the Russian persecution of the Jews was at its height and when Hebrews in France and England were doing all they could to get their people out of the Czar's empire. It was founded through the generosity of Baron de Hirsch.

He sent three men to Cape May county in the spring of 1891 to buy land and to establish there a refuge and a home for the sufferers who were being brought to this country by the boatload and dumped into New York's already overcrowded Ghetto. They got 5,300 acres, including all of Woodbine proper, which at that time consisted chiefly of three shanties, occupied by railroad employes.

They bought all this land, but none of it had ever seen a plow and only a little was even half cleared. It was of white sandy loam, grown thick with scrub oak and stunted pine, swampy in spots and flat, with hardly a knoll to break the monotony of the stretch—almost the last place one would choose for a home and certainly about the last place an American farmer would select.

The three men built cabins and did what they could in the way of clearing bits of the property. A year later thirty immigrants came to the place. None of them had any money, none could speak much English and none knew anything about farming. They got aid from the De Hirsch fund, slept in stables, suffered many privations and worked hard. They learned something about clearing and plowing and planting from the men who had come before them, and they got a little knowledge of American business methods from contact with merchants in the neighboring places. For the most part, though, the neigh-



Woodbine Synagogue.

bors weren't enthusiastic about helping them. They regarded the settlement of ragged, ignorant immigrants near them more as an affliction than anything else. They expected to see their streets overrun with beggars and peddlers and their almshouse filled to overflowing.

They had as little to do with them as possible, yet they couldn't help pitying the unfortunates who walked through their streets, in the middle of the road, carrying their hats in their hands, as they had been compelled to do in Russia, and showing in the most humble manner consciousness of their own insignificance and abject position.

But, somehow, the first settlers got a foothold, and when another batch of fifty, just as ignorant and just as ragged as the first lot, got in the following year, those who were already there were in a position to help them and they did. They were, in fact, eager to aid one another in those days, for the harsh experiences which they had been through bore in upon their mind the firm conviction that all the rest of the world was arrayed against them and that they must stand or fall together.

The process has gone on in this way ever since. Each year there have been many new arrivals, and each year



A Farmer's House.

Those who were already settled have extended a helping hand to the others.

There has, accordingly, been a steady increase in the amount of workable land, a sound broad development in the family life toward a good American standard and a remarkable growth in the town's educational, religious and commercial facilities, until now the Woodbine of twelve years ago, with its three shanties and tract of undeveloped land, has been changed into a thriving Jewish community of 1,500 people, with factories, stores, schools and modern equipments unsurpassed by any other place in Cape

May county, and with about half the original tract fit for cultivation.

Through the Hirsch fund Woodbine immigrants were able to get a home and land on terms which would have been impossible under ordinary circumstances. The trustees of the fund had houses and other buildings put up and then deeded them, together with some land, over to any colonists who wanted a home and could make a cash payment of \$100. The trustees took a mortgage on the property for the balance, and monthly payments of from \$5 to \$8 were required.

They offer practically the same terms to the colonists still but are, of course, a little more particular about the details than they were then. Most of the houses are two-story frame structures, containing from five to ten rooms and furnished with many modern improvements.

The people of the place are divided



The School Building.

into three pretty accurately defined groups—those who work in the factories, those who own or are employed on the farms and those who satisfy the mercantile wants of the community.

The storekeepers are mostly early settlers who got money enough by farming or working at odd jobs to start little places of business or equip pushcarts. They increased their stock gradually as their earnings allowed and now some have places of business so big that they venture to call them by such names as "The Bargain Store of Cape May County" and "Cape May County's Department Store."

Many of the stores do a considerable credit business, and none of them, it is said, lose much by it. Several of the merchants are said to be worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

There are also hotelkeepers, barbers, bricklayers, shoemakers, carpenters and other artisans, besides professional men.

The factories employ considerably more than half the working population. More work in the clothing and knitting mills than anywhere else, and the rest are engaged chiefly in machine shops, of which there are three.

Enormous Cost of High Speed.

The cost of extra knots of high speed was elucidated by recent experiments with a new armored British cruiser, Cape of Good Hope, of 14,100 tons. On her eight-hour trial she made a mean speed of 23.05 knots. Her coal expenditure for various speeds was plotted with surprising results. To go from 11.5 knots to 23 knots needed, roughly, 26,000 additional horse power, while the last knot alone absorbed 8,621 horse power. That is to say, to progress from 22 to 23 knots needed as much power as the total required to drive the ship at about 16 knots; or, to put it in still another way, the power needed to drive the Cape of Good Hope at full speed would propel two similar vessels at about 19 knots. The coal consumption at full speed was, roughly, twenty-six tons per hour; at 19 knots about 11 tons per hour. Again, at full speed the ship would steam 0.85 knot for each ton of coal burned, while at 19 knots the distance would be double for a similar consumption of fuel.

How to Fill Your Pipe.

Worshippers at the shrine of My Lady Nicotine will be interested in a correspondent's method of filling a pipe—a method from which he has obtained results greatly superior to those yielded by the old style. He places a wooden match down the center of the bowl, its lower end entering or covering the hole that leads to the stem, and holding it in position with one finger, presses the tobacco firmly all round with the unsharpened end of a pencil. The match is then withdrawn, the pipes lighted up, and the full flavor of the tobacco extracted without waste.

Tall Birds.

In a public park at Calcutta are several birds of the adjunct species. They are the storks of the East Indies, and average about 6 feet in height. These birds parade in a stately way, and at a distance look so much like soldiers that strangers often take them for Grenadiers.

African Elephants Scarce.

A good Indian elephant may be obtained for \$600, while \$1,500 would hardly purchase an African elephant. The latter are now very scarce, only five having been brought to Europe since the year 1880.

Languages Spoken in Chicago.

Chicago puts forth a claim to be considered the true Babel of the twentieth century. No fewer than forty languages are spoken within its limits, and of fourteen each is spoken by more than 10,000.

The March of Civilization.

Benin, which only four years ago was the worst center of fetish worship and human sacrifice in the world, has now a club and a golf ground.

Hottest Spot on the Earth.

At Kouka, in Central Africa, the average annual temperature is 53.5 deg. Fahrenheit. This is the world's record for heat.

1904 TARIFF ISSUE

HOW TO TEST THE QUESTION OF REVISION.

Should the Republicans Stand for Business Stability and the Democrats Urge the Abandonment of Protection, Which Would Win?

Referring to the "Let-well-enough-alone" doctrine advocated by Secretary Root in his Boston speech, the Minneapolis Journal says:

"But if times continue good the doctrine of leaving things to themselves will be just as good in 1905 as now, and that sort of postponement cannot be kept up very long if the tariff is to be revised by its friends.

"There is probably not one man in a thousand in the United States that does not expect to see a business and industrial reaction in this country sometime within the next ten years, and many expect it within the next five. When that reaction comes it will be too late to talk about having the tariff altered by its friends. The people are more likely to be in a mood to have it altered with a broad-ax by its enemies."

This question can be tested—and it will very likely be so tested—in a simple and direct manner. Thus:

Let the National Republican convention next year resolve that "Tariff stability is a vital need of all business, industry, trade and commerce. Therefore, as the country is now in a highly prosperous condition, any revision of the tariff at this time is uncalled for, unwise and unwarranted."

Then let the National Democratic convention next year assert its platform that "The existing protective tariff is a robbery and a tax; it obstructs business; it shelters monopoly; it permits combinations of producers to plunder the consumers; it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Therefore the tariff should be immediately repealed and in its place a tariff for revenue only should be enacted."

Going before the country upon the tariff issue thus sharply and clearly defined, which party would carry the Presidential election in 1904? From present indications that issue is likely

everything that New England wants to sell. As a President for the whole country, Roosevelt must appeal to those who live outside the provinces, which are, fortunately, only a small portion of the United States.—Helena (Mont.) Record.

PROTECTION FOR COAL.

How Its Removal Has Injured the Far West.

The fleet of vessels engaged to bring coal from Australia to this country numbers sixty-seven. There is not the slightest possibility that the effect of this will be to reduce the price of the fuel to consumers. It will be to give the dealers a bigger profit, and to give to a foreign country the benefit of a market that should have been left to home enterprise. This fleet will unload at San Francisco. In the Northwest there is coal enough to supply the California demand, and would still be enough were the demand far greater. Formerly Washington supplied much of this coal. The demand has been lessened by the adoption of oil burning methods, but still remains considerable. Now it will be filled by Australia. Ships can afford to carry coal at a low rate to ports into which they have infrequently sailed in ballast. Thus the wild furor to take the duty off something has deprived this coast of an important protection. The public mind awoke to lively conception of this necessity when the strike and the hoggishness of the retailers had sent prices of coal in the East to a figure where the poor were in danger of freezing. Statesmen smote their swelling breasts and vowed that they would remedy these conditions. Then they took the duty off coal, to the detriment of Pacific coast interests, for which they have as little care as for the interests of Patagonia, and their consciences ceased to cause them pangs. The removal of this duty could have no possible bearing upon the evils it was sought to cure. All that it could do it has done. It has struck a blow at the Pacific coast; it has diverted money to Australia, and it has not had a single beneficial effect.

This part of the country is in favor of protection, and it would include coal. The East has no Australian competition to fear. The agitators who favor fooling with the tariff want lum-

ALPHONSE AND GASTON.



ber on the free list, too. The explanation of this is easy. The East has no lumber worth mentioning.—Tacoma Ledger.

Always Looking for Cheapness.

The free-trader always approaches men from the standpoint of the producer only. They are advised to vote for cheapness, with the implied promise on the free-trader's part that all other things shall remain as they are. But they never do remain as they are. If an era of cheapness comes upon a country, everything becomes cheap, including labor and the product of the manufacturer. The result is that while everything is cheap and theoretically within the reach of the poorest, the ability to buy is so curtailed that the sum total of profits is reduced and poverty ensues. We are to have another campaign upon the tariff, and there will be nothing new injected into it but the specious claim that the tariff is responsible for the trusts, and this is not new. The result of this next contest will depend altogether upon whether men are short-sighted or far-sighted. Whether they are capable of learning from experience so recent that it seems impossible that any could forget.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Of Course.

It is a curious fact, and one worth keeping in mind, that the same free trade papers that so cordially approved the sentiments expressed in the speech of Gov. Cummins in Des Moines at the Republican county convention, are greatly disgruntled at the speech of President Roosevelt in Minneapolis three weeks later. Gov. Cummins declared that the tariff ought to be immediately torn up both by direct legislation and by reciprocity in competing products while President Roosevelt declared that for at least two years to come, or until after the election of 1904, the tariff should be left entirely alone. Ergo, the free trade papers were delighted with Gov. Cummins' and displeased with President Roosevelt. Of course they were.

Standing Together.

The Republicans of Michigan seem to be standing together all right, and G. O. P. gains are reported in Ohio. These straws would indicate a rather chilly wind for democracy in the campaigns of the near future.—Sloax City Journal.

DOES NOT LIKE TOURISTS.

Missouri Editor Vents His Opinion of Wanderers on Earth's Surface.

Since his recent visit to Havana, Cuba, where he dined with men from every part of the world, Bob White of the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger seems to have taken antipathy to tourists as a class. In a recent issue of his paper he says: "The party was not a large one, either—the world isn't very large after all. Mr. White 'roasts' the tourists, and especially the Americans, who are now 'doing' Havana by thousands. 'A regrettable feature of the tourist,' he writes, 'is the absolute lack of consideration found among many of them—their ruthlessness—and disregard for the privacy of homes, sacred edifices, or wherever else their bent takes them. They enter the grand old churches during sacred service, when the congregations are devoutly and silently following the impressive services. They explore all parts of the building, talking in loud tones, crossing and recrossing, sometimes with their hats on, between the kneeling congregation and the altar, snapping their kodaks at whatever objects attract them most.

"With what disgust must the people here regard such demonstrations—what contempt must they feel toward this class. At the present amazing progress of this grossness, hoggishness, we could well say, we may soon hear that all the churches in the city have been closed to visitors. Were the Cubans to go to the states and conduct themselves as many Americans do here, it is certain that they would be very summarily dealt with, and they would deserve it, as do that class of Americans to whom so much forbearance is now being shown in Havana."

STATE SECRETS OF AUSTRIA.

They Are Securely Placed in Rooms Made of Iron.

The Austrian imperial archives have been lately conveyed from the Hofburg to the great house built for them adjoining the Foreign Office. They will later on be opened for public inspection, from the most ancient documents down to those of 1840. The rooms containing the secret archives are of ironwork, each story being completely separated from the next one, so that neither fire nor water can penetrate. Those supplying abundance of water is fixed in every direction, the windows can neither be melted by fire nor destroyed by blows, and the ornamental ironwork before each window can be unlocked in case of emergency. It is remembered when Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Austria and established himself at Schonbrunn, with what terrible haste the secret archives were carried off to Buda-Pesth, to the Ofen stronghold, these being the first things secured when all else was left. Among the iron cases stands a plain brown wooden box, which will not be opened for fifty years.

It contains the letters and papers of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, hurriedly collected at Mayerling on the day of the disaster, and placed in a box bought in the adjoining village.—London Telegraph.

Across the Street.

Across the street the bright lights flashed and gleamed, And fortune's favored ones were gathered there. The merry music of the dance out-streamed, Upon the air.

Across the street—it seemed so far away, That joyous world, from my unhappy sphere, Made up of toll, day after day, And year by year.

I turned from my window with a sigh, 'Thou mak'st life's differences, O God, so wide.' I could not conquer that ungrateful cry, 'Thou' hard I tried.

Across the street, next night, across the street, Death's grim insignia from the door was hung. I heard the passers by, low voiced, repeat, "So fair, so young."

Across the street—ah, surely 'twas not so, That they were mourning who last night were gay, That yonder mansion was a house of woe, Where death held sway?

Across the street, beside a single light, A cheerless company a sad watch kept. And she, the homaged one of yesternight, Forever slept. —Boston Journal.

Mark Twain Was Too Smart.

"Once, when I was a Mississippi pilot," said Mark Twain, "I got out of work and had to hustle for a job. I talked to a number of captains, but none of them wanted a pilot. Finally, I met a man who said there was a vacancy on his boat that I might fill if I could qualify. He asked me about my habits, my religion, my birth, my schooling and so on. Then he said: "'Now, for the main thing. Do you know where the snags in the river are?' "No, captain," I said, "I don't." "He swore. 'Wants to be a pilot,' he muttered, 'and don't know where the snags are.' "I know where they're not," said I. "But my smartness cost me the job."

Good Selection.

They halted before the opium smoker's couch. "What is he mumbling about?" asked the wealthy gentleman in the slumming party. "Oh, the drug is getting in its work. He is talking about red devils, purple witches and blueimps." "That so? Well, I'll just get him to select a name for my new racing automobile."

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

CAUSE OF BALKAN TROUBLE.

Race Hatred at the Bottom of the Whole Difficulty.

The cause of the trouble in the Balkans is the rooted aversion of a Christian people to be ruled by a race whose way has been described, in the same terms which were applied to King Bomba, as the "negation of God."

For generations they have cherished the hope that one or other of the Great Powers would come to their aid.

The Great Powers have always felt that in any break-up of Turkey passions and ambitions would be aroused which would bring on that most terrible of all scourges, a great European war, and therefore have discouraged any movement and turned on the water whenever there was any smoke to be seen. But... in striving to perpetuate the statu quo in the Balkans the Powers have been flying in the face of fate. . . . In Macedonia or on its confines are found Albanians, Greeks, Roumanians, Montenegrins,



FERID PASHA

New Grand Vizier of the Turkish Empire, who is Reported to be Responsible for Much of the Present Trouble.

Servians and Bulgarians, while there is a small minority which, knowing what Austria has done in Bosnia, looks to her, and yet another minority which looks to Italy. There are thus no less than seven conflicting forces in the field. The Servian will not give way to the Bulgarian, or the Bulgarian to the Greek; there has, indeed, already been one war between the minor states in this part of the world, arising solely from these racial animosities and jealousies. It would not accord with the secret desires of more than one great Power to see this mass of hostile communities welded into one coherent whole, nor is such a thing as yet practically attainable. Yet until this consummation is reached the Balkans must remain a prey to turbulence, intrigue and ill-suppressed hostilities. It lies, then, with the discordant races of the Balkans to work out their own salvation by finding some means of union and confederation. They must do what Italy achieved forty years ago, but for that they need a Cavour, a House of Savoy, and a generation of heroism and self-sacrifice.—London Daily Mail.

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HIGH POSITION FOR WOMAN.

Miss Gilmore Assistant Attorney-General for the Philippines.

The war department has announced that Miss Floy Gilmore has been appointed assistant attorney-general for the government in the Philippine islands. Miss Gilmore is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gilmore, 'Eli-



MISS FLOY GILMORE

wood, Ind., and is 24 years old. She was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan and admitted to the bar of Indiana two years ago. She went to the Philippines as stenographer, and by good work has won a distinction never before attained by a woman.

Stoddard's Last Literary Work.

The last literary work upon which the late Richard Henry Stoddard was engaged was in connection with his "Recollections, Personal and Literary," a volume of memoirs covering a period of more than fifty years and affording a glimpse of many of the foremost writers of the last half century, including Hawthorne and Thackeray. This work will be issued probably in the autumn. Mr. Stoddard was author of the much-quoted advice, "write if you want to, but earn your bread some other way."