

PLEA FOR A BROADER JUDAISM

AMERICA REQUIRES IT OF US, SAYS DR. KOHLER

Cincinnati Theologian Addressing the Hebrew Council Here Asks that Formalism in the Faith Be Not Insisted Upon Christianity Arranged.

The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, told the 100 delegates assembled at the Hotel Astor yesterday in the twenty-second annual of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations that the epoch of American Judaism must be made as significant as any of the past periods in the long life of the Jewish race.

Dr. Kohler's plea was for a broadness of doctrine and a freedom from the old traditions of formalism which should make the Judaism of America capable of yielding to the fullest its tremendous opportunities. Dr. Kohler's address was one bound to attract wide attention among the Jews of America and Europe, because as president of the central theological college of Reformed Judaism in Cincinnati his words have authority and also because of the direct challenge which his speech carried to the conservatism of the orthodox Jews.

"Ever since I was privileged to breathe the invigorating air of this God-blessed land of liberty," said Dr. Kohler, "American Israel has appeared to me as a new type of Joseph, the prince among his brethren, whom Divine Providence entrusted with the mission not merely of preserving the lives of the tens of thousands who come to seek bread and shelter under the starry banner, but of reviving the spirit of God's chosen people and of endowing them with new hope and a wider outlook, with a deeper comprehension of their prophetic vision and their world duty."

The speaker extended his figure, saying that as Joseph's brethren were so dazzled by the regal splendor of the Pharaoh's palace that they failed to recognize Joseph, so the newcomers from the ghettos of Europe "fail to recognize that the blending of American with Judaism we have in the Jewish of this country is as well as ours; that in changing or modifying the form we have been preserving and guarding the faith far better than did our brethren in Europe, who are being confronted with the peril of spiritual starvation and whose children sell their Jewish birthright by the thousands for a mess of pottage for political or social recognition and promotion."

In saying that there was no room in America for the ghetto Judaism of worn out formalism and empty severity Dr. Kohler continued:

Our free institutions, our common school education, our enlightening press, and pulpits with their appeal to common sense, enlarge the mental and social horizon and render progress the guiding maxim. Least of all could Judaism retain its medieval garb, its alien form, its exclusiveness in a country that rolled off the shame and the taint of the centuries from the shoulders of the wandering Jew to place him, the former Pariah of the nations, alongside of the highest and the best, according to his worth and merit as a man, and among a people that took the very essence of justice and human dignity proclaimed by Israel's lawgivers and prophets and made them the foundation stones of their commonwealth. No American Judaism must seek forth the equal of any church in broadness of view and largeness of scope, as a living truth, as an inspiring message to the new humanity that is now in the making, not as a mere memory of the past and a piece of Orientalism in the midst of vigorous, forward pressing Occidental civilization.

Then he directly attacked what he termed the long outworn garment of orthodox Judaism. Speaking of the spur of latter years on the Judaism of Europe he said:

Then the voice of God was heard speaking to the fugitive Spanish Jew, as He afterward spoke to the German, the Galilean and the Russian Jew, "Go forth and be a blessing to the multitude, carry a light to the many nations and classes that settle in the new hemisphere." Yet the call was only gradually heard. The God of the fathers was not forgotten, but His pressing demands made ever new inroads upon religious life, the dietary and the Sabbath laws and the strife and struggle for bare existence weakened the faith and lighted the self-interest of many to fill their souls with dogmatic and religious apathy. Of what avail was their praying and yearning for the glory of a world that has gone? As the winter snows before the approaching spring, so seemed the ancient creed to melt away under the gentle rays of the new world's freedom. Then reform a child of German philosophy unfurled its banner to revive the faith, reclaim the lost and fill the houses of worship with the inspiring strains of new devotion. Reformers of the new world's freedom came to the contrary, their readiness to accept the motto of the new world, the savior of Judaism in America. It opened the eyes of the blind to see Judaism's great opportunity and realize the mighty challenge of the new world's freedom. In laying stress on the essentials and pushing the smaller things into the background it kindled new love and zeal for the sacred heritage in the hearts of all, raised the self-consciousness, the self-esteem of the Jew and rendered him both more liberal minded and more liberal hearted.

When the first business session of the convention opened yesterday morning Daniel P. Hayes welcomed the visiting delegates. Abraham Abraham of Brooklyn was the secretary and chairman. After an address by Mr. Abraham, David Leventritt was chosen permanent chairman of the convention. Bernard Seligman delivered an address on the business of organization was completed.

At the Temple Emanuel last night, after a programme of sacred music, Louis J. Morris of San Francisco delivered an address upon "Our Neighbors and Ourselves." In his address he discussed frankly the relations between Jews and Christians. He said in part: "On the first point we complain that during the twenty centuries of their Christian civilization the worship of God has estranged the love of man; that man has taken from man and given up to the worship of idols to be blended to the worship of the living God. We shall not complain at this time because Christ has been promised to Jew in every age, for we prefer to bury the past and deal only with the present. We shall not allude even to the attitude of our neighbors toward us, is either openly antagonistic or grudgingly tolerant, nor

to that subconscious prejudice which compels us to be twice as righteous as they in order to receive one-half the earthly rewards of righteousness, whatever they may be, but we do arrange them for withholding simple justice when we have asked for nothing more, and in return have offered mercy, charity and love."

The audience of 1,700 cheered Mr. Solomon for several minutes, most of those present getting to their feet in their enthusiasm. Speaking of the treatment of the Jews in Russia, Mr. Solomon said:

Life, liberty, property, virtue, motherhood and helplessness, every natural possession which Christendom offers to its citizens, are disseminated in a most wasteful way by a mighty nation upon its loyal subjects, whose only offense is that they still live after centuries of persistent effort to exterminate them. Yet the world looks on in silence and not a nation lifts a hand or offers up a voice of protest, and the notwithstanding the recognized international law which permits of interference where neighboring nations openly or by connivance impend the lives or personal safety of those living under their rule or otherwise violate the dictates of common humanity.

It was this special plea upon which our own great Government sought justification for attacking Russia in 1905. Would there be less justification if the Russia of today were substituted for the Spain of yesterday or are we to believe that the progress of the offending nation or the fact that she is America's ancient and hereditary friend demerits the platform of human rights upon which we look our stand so proudly in the case of Cuba Libre? Were it the religious liberty of any Christian sect that were involved who can doubt that the doors of every diplomatic chamber would be thrown wide open and protests kindled forth, if need be from the cannon's mouth? We do strain humanity for this and ask of Christian pulpits, "Where is your God?" Have the living needs of your great-grandchildren at home or the exploitation of the heathen and the Christianizing of cannibals abroad absorbed all the saving grace which was left over from the Sermon on the Mount?

COOPER UNION LECTURES.

Prof. Lawrence of Columbia to Draw Social Lessons From Legend. Professor William Witherell Lawrence of Columbia University has been selected as lecturer on the Hewitt Foundation for 1911, and on February 1 will begin a course of eight lectures on "Social Ideals in Popular Story" in Cooper Union. Dr. Lawrence is a member of the English department at Columbia. After the introductory lecture he will deal with the following subjects: February 9, "The Epic of Beowulf"; February 16, "The Song of Roland"; February 23, "The Knights of King Arthur and the Romance of the Round Table"; March 6, "The Legend of the Holy Grail"; March 13, "The History of Reynard the Fox"; March 20, "The Ballads of Robin Hood"; March 27, "The Canterbury Tales."

The Hewitt lectures are given annually by the Cooper Union in cooperation with the Cooper Union and are open to the public.

GOLDEN KEY TO CHILDHOOD

THE LADY WHO OWNS IT HINTS AT HOW SHE GOT IT.

Kate Douglas Wiggin Tells Other Kindergarten's About Her First Lessons in the Art of Telling a Story So Well That Nobody Needs to Write It.

A girl hardly 19 years old stood on Silver street, San Francisco, looking at a huge building surrounded by saloons and rickety little shops. She was to be in charge of that building and in it teach a new thing under the sun all by herself. The girl was Kate Douglas Wiggin, and she smiled yesterday that if she had turned back there on Silver street and had not gone bravely into the building why, then we never should have known Rebecca nor heard the story of Patsy nor mended Mrs. Ruggles' admission about "grabbing vittles off one another's plates."

It was at the twentieth annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association in this building at 521 West Forty-second street yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Kate Douglas Riggs, which somehow never seems quite right, reminisced about the early days of kindergartens on the Pacific coast. The only possible quarrel one could have had with her was her remark that one had to be very old indeed to reminisce. She had been introduced by Hamilton Wright Mabie, the president of the association, as "the owner of the golden key to childhood," and the hundreds of kindergartners present showed their appreciation of her work by much gloved hand clapping.

Mrs. Riggs told how she had gone to a class in Santa Barbara and studied Froebel's theories of child training for a year. Then Felix Adler came to San Francisco on a flying visit and in three days had got the women interested in what was then almost a new idea. When he went away they picked out the Silver street house as their headquarters and chose young Kate Douglas Wiggin to run it. They showed her the building, gave her the key to it and told her to go ahead and order whatever she wanted. Then they left her.

The young teacher borrowed nails and tacks and children from the saloons and shops of the bleak neighborhood and fixed up a playroom. Within two weeks she had a hundred children chanting in chorus about the adventures of the "little boy who went walking" and "Miss Pussy, sleek and fat, and her kittens four." One of her main difficulties was to prevent the entire collection of small folk from marching out in a body whenever a fire engine or a circus went by, but her sister came up from Mexico to help her. When the kindergarten was well started. Between them they managed to keep their charges in a vacant lot across the way, the curious neighborhood impaled breathless upon the surrounding fence, and stories that they made up in their heads.

"If one has ever told stories to children," said the speaker, "one realizes that the main thing is to keep them from wriggling, for once they commence all inspiration vanishes. When you have told a story that does this you have done your homeric best and sometimes I did it. And from these stories came 'The Bird's Christmas Carol' and 'The Story of Patsy.' I wrote them, I'll tell you frankly, to make money for the kindergarten and they were first sold in paper

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS

KEAT, LOUIS INSURETY, PREDICTS LESS PARTISANSHIP.

Also Hopes to Kill off the S. P. Politically and Favors Reciprocity With Canada. Both's Revenge on Unlucky Spinsters' Papa Cashed in a Fire.

William Keat, who held Congressman McKinlay in the California primaries and who was chosen to represent the Second district of that State in the next Congress, was at the Holland House yesterday. He has been taking a look at Washington, and predicts that party lines will not count so much in making legislation as they have in the past. Mr. Keat believes, however, there is no likelihood of a special session.

"My district is largely an agricultural one," said Mr. Keat yesterday. "It is the largest part of the Sacramento Valley, and Sacramento is the only city of any size in it. We raise a part of the eggs that supply California, though not enough. Our people would be in favor of reciprocity with Canada and would not be afraid of buying staple eggs there. The only veto that might be against reciprocity would be lumbermen."

"Aside from the question of getting the Panama exposition for San Francisco public interest in California just now seems to be centered in getting rid of Southern Pacific control. We are going to force the road out of politics."

Congressman-elect Keat was graduated at Yale in 1887. His fight was against standpatism.

LONG FALL OF MAN AND CAT.

Limb Broke When She Jumped to His Shoulder and Down They Went.

After being perched on a top branch of a shade tree seventy feet high in front of a dwelling at 216 Wilson street, Williamsburg, for more than three days, a tiger striped cat belonging to a nearby grocer was rescued yesterday by Arthur Workley, a Y. M. C. A. cross-country runner, of 224 Division avenue.

Word of the cat's plight had been sent to the police of the Clymer street station and the police had asked a fire engine company near by to get the cat down but the firemen had refused.

HER HOLLY SATIN STOLEN.

Young Man Fooled the Errand Girl Who Was Taking It to Mrs. Mary Moffatt.

PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND HAND CLOTHING DEALERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—A gown lost, liberal reward will be paid for same or the return of pawn ticket and no questions asked; gown of black chiffon, made over a holly colored satin, trimmed with gold lace and black velvet, size 42. Please notify Miss Kubut, 16 East 7th st.

Miss Kubut did not lose her own dress in some mysterious way. She is a dressmaker. She said yesterday: "It was a very handsome gown, trimmed with heavy gold passementerie, and worth \$150 to \$200. I sent it over by my little errand girl to Mrs. Mary Moffatt, 279 West End avenue. Just as the girl got to the corner she met a young man who asked her if she had the dress for his mother. She foolishly asked: 'Are you Mr. Moffatt?'"

"He said he was Mrs. Moffatt's son and that his mother was in a great hurry for the dress. She let it go, but she said: 'Come on into the drug store and I'll telephone to your shop.'"

"After telephoning, or pretending to, he came back to the girl with a dime, saying: 'Here's your cat fare, and she says for you to hurry back.' Of course, when the girl got back we hadn't had any message, and Mrs. Moffatt is still waiting for her dress."

HAVERMEYER'S KIESEWETTER.

Government Values It at \$10,000, 47 in Suit to Forfeit It as Smuggled.

The Government filed a suit yesterday in the United States District Court to forfeit a Stradivarius violin which it is alleged the late H. O. Havemeyer bought in London for £1,550 and brought into this country without paying duty on it. The instrument was known as "The Kiewetter" from its having belonged at one time to the famous musical writer of that name. It had been in the possession of the Rothschild family.

The home value of the violin is placed at \$10,000, though the appraised value of the Havemeyer estate puts its value at only \$7,250. According to the information held by the Federal District Attorney's office Mr. Havemeyer bought the violin from Hart & Son in London and received it in January, 1907. The violin was smuggled into this country by S. Stewart, second officer of the steamship Iberian. Stewart was a brother-in-law of a member of the firm of Hart & Son.

MUSEUM HAS NEW EXHIBITS

RUSKIN'S MOST CHERISHED PICTURE HERE.

It is Tintoretto's "A Doge at Prayer." A Veronese and a Canaletto Also Acquired. The Murch Egyptian Collection is on View for Two Months.

Many valuable acquisitions, including two noted pictures by Italian masters, one of the French and American schools, and a collection of Egyptian antiquities were announced yesterday by Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Some of these works have been placed on exhibition in the room of new acquisitions. The foreign paintings have been placed in the picture galleries. In the past year the museum has been particularly fortunate in obtaining several important paintings of the Italian school.

"Probably the most important picture that the museum has yet purchased," says Dr. Robinson, "is the painting by Tintoretto which was painted about sixty years ago by John Ruskin in Venice and is now on view in the (Marquand gallery)." The subject is "A Doge in Prayer Before the Redeemer."

The picture hung for many years in the dining room of Ruskin's house at Denmark Hill. Before its purchase by him it was in the collection of Baron Humboldt, who it is said purchased it from the Venetian family. Ruskin regarded the work as his most cherished possession, and his admiration for it was shared by such friends as Charles Eliot Norton and Lord Leighton. The picture was greatly admired on the only occasion when it was publicly exhibited, at the Royal Academy in 1896. According to critics it is undoubtedly a preparatory study for a larger work; as attention is called to the general freedom of handling and the changes which have been made in the design.

"In this picture and 'The Mars and Venus' by Veronese, shown last month," says Dr. Robinson, "the museum has acquired two excellent examples of the best of Venetian art at its prime."

Another important acquisition is a "Scene in Venice" by Antonio Canaletto, which was purchased in England, at the meeting of the committee at which the Tintoretto and the Veronese were bought. It is exhibited in one of the new galleries devoted to works of the later Italian school. This painting comes from the Sir George Donaldson collection, and was exhibited at Burlington House in 1907. It represents the entrance to the Grand Canal, with the Piazzetta on the right and the library of St. Mark's with groups of people in the distance.

The Murch collection of Egyptian antiquities, numbering more than 3,000 pieces and presented to the Museum by Miss Helen Miller Gould, has been placed in the room of new acquisitions, where it will remain for about two months. The collection was formed by Dr. Chaumoux, a French scholar who for about twenty-five years directed the work of the American Presbyterian Mission at Luxor, where he had a fine opportunity for acquiring such material. The collection includes strong in scarabs, seal cylinders and other forms of seals, and includes other important historical objects arranged by A. C. Mace of the Egyptian department.

Plans for the Winslow Homer memorial exhibition are progressing under the direction of the committee, of which John W. Alexander is chairman. The committee has selected about twenty-five oil paintings and an equal number of water-colors to show the development of Homer's art and representing the different periods of his career. The exhibition will open with a private view on February 6, and will be open to the public on February 7, to continue for about six weeks.

A special loan exhibition of medieval arms and armor is being arranged by the museum and will open on the same date as the Winslow Homer exhibition. The exhibition of arms and armor will continue for about ten weeks.

There has been received from George D. Blumenthal a gift of three pieces of French gothic architecture, a doorway and two windows.

Among the recent loans are five pieces of faience, added to the Le Breton collection, French sixteenth to eighteenth century, and a Chinese baker of the Ming era by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Royal Mail steamship Avon, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, will go into the cruising service on Saturday, when she sails for her first trip of the season for the West Indies, Panama and Cuba. She will be gone seven days on the cruise and her passengers will be taken across the Isthmus of Panama in a special train to see the canal. They will also visit Martinique and look at Mont Pelée and the ruins of St. Pierre, destroyed by the volcano.

NEWS SCORE, STUDY HARD.

No Columbia Will Have to Struggle Along With a Six Page Daily.

Ernest Spencer Roche, editor of the Columbia *Spartan*, said in his press yesterday: "From now on until after the examination period the *Spartan* will issue only six pages a day, as news is scarce and the editors are desirous of maintaining eligible to the end that they may continue publication during the second semester."

A petition has been circulated among the students asking the faculty to excuse the student editor from examinations in any English courses he may be taking.

Mrs. Francis J. Henev, typist of the graft prosecutor, is seriously ill of typhoid fever at 31 West Twelfth street. She came East with her husband about ten days ago. When she became ill, Mr. Henev was at the office of the graft prosecutor and she was taken to the hospital. They expected to go back to San Francisco before this.

C. D. Gibson Leaves Home From Mrs. Sage.

Mrs. Russell Sage has leased to Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, the fourth story dwelling at 37 East Sixty-fifth street. The house occupies a lot 164 by 105 feet between Madison and Park avenues. Mr. Gibson's residence at 127 East Seventy-third street is under lease to Evans R. Dick. The lease to Mr. Gibson was negotiated by Pease & Elliman.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS INCLUDING TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, TOWELS AND TOWELING ARE ON SPECIAL SALE AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

ALSO DECORATIVE LINENS SUCH AS RECEPTION CLOTHS, LUNCHEON SETS, DOYLIES, SCARFS, ETC.

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES AND PUMPS IN THE STAPLE STYLES FOR SPRING ARE NOW IN STOCK IN A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN THE VARIOUS LEATHERS. THE LATEST STYLES FOR WEAR AT THE WINTER RESORTS ARE ALSO SHOWN.

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES AND PUMPS ARE IN REGULAR STOCK AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

WOMEN'S PUMPS . . . \$3.50 TO \$8.00

WOMEN'S OXFORDS AND TIES . . . 3.50 TO 11.00

This incident was told in a hotel yesterday. The proprietor of a little restaurant in Forty-fifth street ran short of soup bones and telephoned to the butcher's.

"I want some bones," he said. "Send

me around quick a lot of the best you have. I want them for making soup."

"Who do you think this is?" came over the wire.

"Why, ain't you Binks, the butcher?" asked the restaurateur.

"No, this is Bunks, the undertaker, in Sixth avenue," was the response.

A young man smoking a cigarette walked into the Plaza yesterday, called for the secretary and said he wanted a job as clerk. The secretary recalled that not many months ago the young man was occupying a high priced suite of rooms in the hotel.

J. V. Wallace, one of the cashiers at the Plaza, was being congratulated yesterday on having retained his life yesterday morning and on playing the part of a fire engine successfully. He was having his coffee in bed when an alcohol stove on which he was making it tipped over, set fire to the sheets and started a good sized blaze. Wallace attacked it with blankets and water and put it out without calling assistance. The bedstead, which was a wedding present a short time ago, was ruined. Wallace appeared on time at the hotel with a few burns on his hands and singed hair and eyelashes.

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