

sirable citizen, working only occasionally. But fourteen of the immigrants, working for the most part at meager wages, are credited with having saved \$1,265 since their arrival in Kansas City.

The movement has not yet attracted the serious attention of the unions, possibly because it is not on an extensive scale. In one instance it was found possible to place a cornice worker in a union shop with the acquiescence of the union's business agent. It was pointed out to him that the newcomer would probably become sufficiently proficient within a few weeks to earn the union scale. As soon as he should reach that point the man promised to take out a card. The agent took the position that it was better to encourage such a man to enter the union than to force him into the ranks of the non-union forces. Therefore he consented that he should work in the shop on probation. Before the expiration of the period allotted the immigrant was able to join the union.

Apparently the immigrants diverted to the West through Galveston are not going to drift eastward. At least that is the Kansas City experience. Only half a dozen of those who have come to Kansas City have left town, and while the movement has not been of sufficient duration for a test, there seems no reason to suppose that the new arrivals will not be satisfied with the opportunities offered in the West.

As it is, they are rapidly being transformed into Americans. The great social service of the organized Jewish charities in this transformation process is self-evident. If these Russian Jews, ignorant of the language and with their low standard of living, were plumped down into the West—into Kansas City, for instance—with no one to look after them, they would starve for a few days and then would drift into the ranks of unskilled labor, with the chances against their ever rising. With the aid of the Charity Organization Society they are able to start above the poverty level. So they have a chance to look about with a view to improving their condition.

First they see the need of learning English. This is provided for by the night schools of the Jewish organization — which ought to be supplanted by public night schools. And then they begin to look for a better job.

A capmaker, who in Russia had made only a few dollars a month when he could get work was started in Kansas City at \$10 a week, which soon was raised to \$12. That was opulence, and he lived with the joy of a millionaire until he made a discovery. Then he went to Mr. Billikopf with a grievance.

"What's the matter?" inquired the superintendent. "Aren't you getting on all right?"

"Yes," was the reply, "only I have heard that Cohen, who isn't any better capmaker than I, is getting \$18. When shall I be getting \$18?"

That discontent was the evidence of the Russian capmaker's Americanization. And that is one of the fruits of the Galveston movement.—H. J. Haskell, in Kansas City Star.

The first of the series of debates of the Jewish Literary Society will take place on Wednesday night, November 18th, and the question to be debated upon will be "Resolved, that Moses was a wiser man than Solomon." Those who will argue for the affirmative are, I. Tiras, Jos. Finger, Miss Celia Cohen, and Max Scheineck; negative, Archie H. Cohen, Miss Maud Deutchner, Chas. M. Kapner, Sam Mass. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present as a very interesting evening well spent is assured.

The Sons and Daughters of Zion will meet this Sunday night at the rooms of the Jewish Literary Society in the Mason Building. Important business matters are to be transacted and a large attendance is desired. Also the election of delegates to the State Convention at Waco, Texas, January 3rd, 1909. Hereafter the Sons and Daughters of Zion will meet twice a month regularly in the J. L. S. rooms, one night and one Sunday.

Tell it to our advertisers "that you saw it in The Herald."

THE ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The show that was the talk of the town at Fort Worth will be seen here this week with an additional feature act. Every act on the bill has been a feature act, as well as a big drawing card. The manager said last evening that he expected one of the banner weeks for this week.

Miss Helen Ogden, a soprano and contralto vocalist, ranks high in her profession. The patrons of the Alhambra Theater have always appreciated a good singer, and that is what they have for this week. Miss Ogden, beside possessing such a rare voice, has an elaborate wardrobe and any number of the latest and most up-to-date songs.

Rentfrow and Jansen will present for the first time in this city "The Second Mr. Fiddle." This is a little comedy playlet that has been and is the center of attraction on any vaudeville bill. They present it in such a manner that it has won for them a reputation as mirth provokers. The sketch is duly copyrighted, which makes it very rare, and possibly this is the first and last time you will see it.

Hearts and Eyes is the beautiful illustrated song for this week. It has some of the most beautiful slides ever shown.

Corcoran and Dixon, late features with both Primrose's and Dockstader's minstrels, will do more to amuse you and make you laugh than any other act on the bill. They do a blackface act that is good and not the least bit tiresome.

The Alhambrascope always comes in on a big bill and has always presented a clever little play itself. For this week an unusual number of good ones will be shown.

This is one of the bills that the Alhambra Theater is in the habit of offering every now and then, but it happens this time that it is a little bit better than the rest.

AT THE PRINCESS.

This popular play house opened for the new week Sunday afternoon with a full house and a good role. The new attractions are far from being strangers to the best audiences and

made a strong impression with the large audiences.

Allen Ramsey remains for this, his third week, which is the best praise which can be ascribed to his fund of vaudeville material. As usual, his appearance is characterized with a fund of jokes and merry songs.

Hen Sterron, the black-face, is surely funny, and his performance is equally funny. To hear his role is to be convulsed with laughter. The two Clarks give a clever musical stunt. Their musical novelties are fresh and catchy. They enjoyed their share of the applause.

Gordon makes a hit with his musical bottles, and is cheered freely, but is poorly supported in his double plays.

The films in the moving pictures are new and interesting, thus completing a good, catchy program.

New York Jewish Committee

New York, Nov. 8.—At the annual meeting of the American Jewish committee held here today, officers were elected and action was taken favoring the creating of a united Jewish community in New York to work in conjunction with the national organization to prevent the infringement of the civil and religious rights of Jews and to "alleviate the consequences of persecution."

Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia was re-elected as president and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago vice president.

Prof. J. H. Highlander of Baltimore was elected to the second vice presidency, formerly held by Isaac H. Kempner of Galveston.

The treasurer, Isaac W. Bernheim of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected.

On Pres. Roosevelt's Letter

Commenting upon the letter of President Roosevelt, dealing with Mr. Taft's religious faith and with religious prejudice in general, Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanuel said recently: "I consider President Roosevelt's views on religion and politics as safe, sane and sound." Rabbi R. Grossman offered the