

The INSTITUTIONAL

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INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE CELEBRATES CHANUKA WEEK WITH ELABORATE PROGRAM

The Institutional Synagogue prepared an elaborate Chanukah program for the past week. The holiday was ushered in with special services on Sunday afternoon with the first lighting of the Menorah.

During the week the clubs engaged in a Trendel Tournament. The winners will compete this Sunday for the grand prizes.

On Wednesday evening the clubs of the Junior Council presented a Chanukah program. Ruth Krongel offered a Chanukah hymn, Fannie Diamond presented a Chanukah dance and Ethel Bernstein and Tilly Fischer a Russ'an dance. This was followed by a piano solo, "Flowers and Ferns," by Ethel Bernstein. Then followed an address by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein. The Juniors then presented their Chanukah play entitled "Pictures Out of the Past." Ethel Bernstein and Dorothy Wagner entertained with a piano solo and recitation. A trio comprising Tilly Fischer, Ethel Bernstein and Dorothy Wagner did a Spanish number. Miss Dorothy Wagner then sang "Eili, Eili," and then the trio again entertained with a special Chanukah number, a dance entitled Has Hoshonas. Lill'an Franklin concluded the program with a recitation, "Chanukah Lights."

The entire program was prepared under the coaching of Miss Selma Nitzberg of the Dramatic Society.

This Friday evening at the regular club Friday Evening Circles the Social and Educational Department as a unit will be the host of the evening. A special Chanukah program has been arranged by Mr. Weisberger, the Religious Director, consisting of:

Introductory remarks, Mr. Weisberger and Mr. Alexander.

Moss Tzur Yeshu'is, Group.

Chanukah story.

Solo, Sol Perlowitz.

Story of Chanukah and its significance, Rabbi Schuchatowitz.

Solo, Miss Natalie Shotland.

Chanukah poem, Miss Miriam.

Chanukah solo, Cantor Lauer.

Remarks, Rabbi Goldman.

Hatikvah.

On Saturday morning Rabbi Goldstein will preach a Chanukah sermon. On Sunday morning the Talmud Torah will hold its annual Chanukah entertainment and a program consisting of a play, tableaux of scenes from the days of the Maccabees and several musical numbers by the Talmud Torah choir will constitute the program, in addition to an address by Rabbi H. S. Goldstein and Rabbi Isadore Goodman and the Hon. Isaac Siegel. The curtain will rise promptly at 9:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

THIS SATURDAY MORNING RABBI HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN Will Preach

Friday Evening Circle at 9 P. M. Host: SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In the afternoon, at 1:30 P. M., the Intermediate Council of the Social and Educational Department in conjunction with two of its constituent clubs, the Wadleigh and Clinton Chapters of the High School Branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, will present a Chanukah festival program. The program is as follows:

Greetings, Mr. Louis Simon.

Address, Rabbi H. S. Goldstein.

Violin solo, Morris Bolovosky.

Recitation, Cliff Leinwand.

Vocal quartette.

Play, "The Unlighted Menorah." Cast of characters: Moses Mendelsohn, Charles Warshauer; Abraham Mendelsohn, Cliff Leinwand; Felicia Mendelsohn, Sylvia Kamenstein; Felix Mendelsohn, Abraham Kirschenbaum.

The program was prepared and coached by Mr. David Davidson of the Dramatic Society.

After the entertainment a dance was held in the Gymnasium. This constitutes perhaps the most interesting and active program for the week of Chanukah that has ever been presented in the Institutional Synagogue.

IMPERATIVE THAT VETERANS ADJUST COMPENSATION—BLANKS AT I. S.

Major-General Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the United States Army, has, with the co-operation of Harry L. Glucksman, Executive Director of the Jewish Welfare Board, issued a letter to the Constituent Societies requesting their co-operation for the purpose of inducing war veterans to make immediate application for Adjusted Compensation.

The Institutional Synagogue, as a Constituent Society of the Jewish Welfare Board, will act as a central office in this vicinity, for the purpose of assisting veterans in filing their applications. The necessity of veterans filing their applications immediately, as brought out by the Adjutant-General, shows that there are two major reasons for this. He says in part:

"It is imperative, from the standpoint of economy in the administration of the Adjusted Compensation Act (bonus), and consequent saving of the taxpayer, that those veterans who intend to avail themselves eventually of the benefits conferred by the Act to make their applications now. . . ."

COME TO THE THEATRE PARTY

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THE FRIDAY EVENING FORUMS

A Resume

Friday evening, October 31, marked the opening of our Friday Evening Forum. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means of running the Forum. The purpose of the Forum decided upon was to attract the young people into the building to spend a social hour on Friday evening. It seemed to be the opinion of those present, as well as the opinion of the Rabbi, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Weisberger, that every Friday night a different club of the building be given an opportunity to act as host of the Friday Evening Forum. To arouse competition and put more enthusiasm in the meetings, the Rabbi announced that he and Mrs. Goldstein would present a trophy to the club presenting the best program, the winner to be picked by judges chosen by the building.

The program is to be judged as follows: Sixty per cent for Discussion, twenty per cent for Refreshments, ten per cent for Singing, ten per cent for Attendance. The judges chosen were Cantor Lauer, Mrs. H. S. Goldstein and Rabbi Schuchatowitz.

A list of the Friday evening hosts and a short resume follows: Young Folks' League discussed the topic, "Shall the Jews Accept the Invitation of President-elect Calles of Mexico to Colonize there?" One speaker spoke in favor of the offer, stating that it would at this time be a good move since immigration was restricting the influx into the United States. Another said that it was not the proper place for the Jew to settle because

CLASS IN ARTS AND CRAFTS

and

ORNAMENTAL DECORATIONS

Under Direction of N. Lowell and Carl G. B. Knauff of Hunter College, Evening Division

Class in Interior Decorating is divided into two classes:

Section A—

A class for beginners who wish to take up interior decorating as a profession and those who seek to decorate their own homes with artistic discrimination. This class will consist of studies of furniture, hangings and decorative arts in general, also lectures and lantern slides with occasional trips to the Museum of Arts. To meet on Monday and Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30; \$10 per term.

Section B—

This will be an advance class to be formed later, and will be a study of both practical and theoretical in all its branches. This class will consist of period studies, composition through medium of color drawings, sketches, regular lecture attendance and trips to the Museum of Art. This class is for professional students and those who want an advance course. To meet Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30; \$15 per term.

CLASS IN INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Decorative, Ornamental, Drawing and Modeling.

This class will consist of elementary drawing, textile decoration and ornamentation, study of Natural Objects, Antique and Stencil Work, also wood carving.

The student is at liberty to choose any of these studies on which he would like to concentrate and perhaps adopt as a profession later on or to assist in the work he might be engaged in at present. To meet Monday and Wednesday, 7:30 to 9:30; \$10 per term.

Register immediately for the coming term starting in January.

Other classes to be opened later as they are demanded.

the Jew is a professional man, "a Baal Ma-locha," and could therefore not adapt himself to farming, which he would no doubt have to do in Mexico.

The Social League discussed "Jewish Education and the Public School." The speaker was of the opinion that Jewish education should be kept out of the school and in its stead ethics be taught. A lively discussion took place during which some of those present expressed themselves as saying that the teacher must first be taught ethics. Some stated that one hour a week should be given to religion, in which time each child could attend his particular school of religion.

The Epsilon Omega Sigma Club stressed the importance at this time of teaching "Jewish Education More Extensively." The speakers compared the present situation of the Jew to many dark periods in ancient history and stated that it was strict adherence to the faith that kept them together then and the same must hold true now.

The Zenithian Club spoke on "Science and Religion." The speaker treated the topic very ably, showing that science was the outcome of religion and could therefore not be treated separately but was rather a part of religion and one cannot exist without the other.

SIGN UP FOR INTERIOR DECORATING

The Junior League of the Parents' Association discussed "Zionism as a solution to the Jewish Problem." The speaker conveyed the idea that Palestine was the real homeland of the Jew and although it is not truly theirs as yet, since the British still are the rulers, nevertheless it is the duty of nearly every Jew to either move to Palestine and boom business there or send money or implements. These present said that we should wait until we get Palestine before we build it up. The speaker was firm in her belief that we must build up Palestine at any rate and when we finally do get it we would really find out just what to do.

The Eldorado Club had as their topic for discussion "The New Immigration Law and Its Effect on Jews in America." They showed that the new law would afford American Jewry an opportunity of strengthening its inner life by temporarily relieving the Jew of his duties to the thousands of immigrants that arrive daily. They also showed the need of at this time giving all we possibly could toward the upbuilding of Palestine.

The Crescent Club presented for discussion, "Why the Jewish Youth Is Drifting from Judaism and What Can Be Done to Bring Him Back." The speakers showed that the boys and girls' time was much taken up at school and also that the parents did not give them the proper Jewish education. As a solution they suggested that one hour or two a week be set aside in college for Bible study, and that lectures be given by prominent men and the lives of great Jewish men. They were told that the building now offered courses in Hebrew, Jewish Customs, Jewish Literature, etc., and they were urged to sign up for these courses.

This Friday evening the Social and Educational Department will present a special Chanukah program. All are invited to attend. The regular Club Circle will be continued the first week in January.

AROUND AND ABOUT

The famous Mr. P. M. Raskin in 1914 wrote a poem, the title of which was "The Eternal Riddle," taken from the scenes of the wanderer. The first paragraph says:

Israel, my people,
God's greatest riddle,
Will thy solution ever be told?

After spending six haunting nights in a whirl of lights, noise, wheels, dolls, blankets, clothing, soap, cigars, piece goods, etc., etc., etc., we feel just like Raskin's poem: the Sisterhood, our people, trying to solve the Institutional Synagogue Riddle, engaged in their annual solution contest, in the form of their extraordinarily monster bazaar. Attest some of the following interesting anecdotes:

As we started on our trip around the Gymnasium the first bazaar merchandise that we tripped over, and into the sphere of was the "sailingest" sales family, Mr. and Mrs. Lipman, waiting to sell us beautiful underthings, but not being feminine we fled.

Our next approach was a distinctively impressive one in view of the persistent determination for the spurs of bachelorhood. Harked we to the sounds of the "Mamma Dolls, 10 cents a chance," says Lena Morris; "eleven for a dollar," says Reba Freedman. That being a good bargain we took six for 50 cents. Of course we lost.

A group of so many people of Jewish extraction around one booth attracted us immediately. Surely, thought we, here is something that all of us or a great many of us are certainly interested in and no wonder. Mrs. Leah Siegel was presiding over the cloak and suit counter, dresses and coats, coats and dresses, odds and ends, ends and odds—all for sale at the lowest prices to the highest bidder. What difference if it is a size too small or three too large. It's the spirit of the thing.

So, being loaded with spirit, we proceeded to the next booth, which disclosed an interesting arrangement of men's furnishings—interesting from the standpoint of the color of the ties, the elasticity of the suspenders and the pugnacity of the heavy red underwear, all presided over, to our surprise, by two charming misses, in terms of association—sister of Joseph Brandler and his "lady fair."

Well, for the present we are only out 60 cents so far and in a couple of wise cracks by the elasticity of our own pocketbooks.

The next counter, however, proved to be more fruitful. Here we found Mrs. Gottlieb dispensing groceries, olives and crackers, the distinction between the groceries and the olives and crackers being that we purchased the olives and crackers, total cost so far \$1.75.

The next counter disclosed the youngest looking married woman of the bazaar (of course the same tale was told to all of them). Here Mrs. Messing was dispensing silverware, and a silver buckle relieved us of another 50 cents.

The next booth was fascinating, not so much by virtue of the assortment of wares from our miniature drug store as from the viewpoint of the convincing salesmanship of the orator. A whiskbroom costing ordinarily 25 cents, a box of talcum powder worth 10 cents and a couple of incidentals worth another 25 cents disclosed the fact that we were out another \$1. Salesmanship, not merchandise, made that sale. Ask Mrs. Moe Goldstein.

In the midst of our wanderings note we that the music has ceased of a sudden and our curiosity is answered in the shrill announcement, "Two dollars' worth of cigars to the winner! Five cents a chance, six chances for 25 cents. Come on, Clarence, loosen up."

Well, we declare, our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwald, with the assistance of the petite Miriam, are dispensing their cigars and candies to the unwary once again. "Have a sample," she says. "We had a sample. Total result—money going out and we lost again after the fifteenth try on the wheel. Where the money came from no one knows. Where it went to—ask Mrs. Greenwald. No wonder this booth held up the record for total sales, but they had to hold up the Board of Directors and the rest of us to accomplish the end. Naturally, after every turn of the wheel we said "Never again!" So on the first night and on the seventh night we still said it.

Mrs. Greenwald laughs, we shake our heads, but she gets the 25 cents anyhow, so what's the use.

The next booth we hurried past because our Grand Treasurer and Chief Adjutant General Mrs. Max Stavish seemed to be raffling off everything in the Institutional Synagogue and changing \$10 bills all in one breath. "Who are you looking for—Mrs. Stavish? Oh! You mean the Bazaar! This way, please." And so we travel on to the realm of an uninteresting counter but with two interesting salesladies, Miss Janet Goodman and cohort. No women's millinery for us.

A flash to the next counter and the wheel is whirling around again. Mrs. Isaac Siegel and Mrs. Morris Jablow are dispensing blankets by the dozen and purchases by the few.

Again we pass on feeling much relieved to the mysterious land of the Far East, presided over by Madame Benoliel and Mrs. Fischel. A place for the mystics indeed, the chief mystery being what happened to the \$3 we had a few minutes ago.

On to the long table and its accompanying booth and after piecing things together we find that the yardstick represents the piece goods department of the Parents' Association, the battery of salesladies including Mrs. Stein, Mrs. Wald, Mrs. Vosberg, Miss E. Stein, Mrs. Wastels and a host of others, and—

Now we are in the land of the wooden soldiers. Aunt Essie Williams smiled serenely from behind her mountains of toys and joys. The most simple game, barely intricate, fascinates the older person who becomes once more the "biggest kid."

But glory be, we are not finished yet. "Ten cents, please," says Mrs. Jack Levine, and a host of other ten-centers who seemed to be everywhere raffling off everything from \$2 worth of cigars to a doll that neither walks, talks nor sleeps.

We run up the steps headlong into some more trouble. After such a trip we must be hungry and we find we have landed in the restaurant. The funny part about the restaurant is that you become so interested in the charming waitresses that you forget to eat your food (far be it from us to comment upon the food). At any rate three pleasant smiles and we are relieved of some more change.

SATURDAY IS DANCE NITE

Gasping and struggling for breath, wondering where we can borrow a shilling to take us downtown and thanking our lucky stars that we could not possibly buy anything more because we hadn't a red cent, we prepared to turn out into the cool of the evening thinking that we are finished at last, when the Far Cry comes. The Commander-in-Chief of them all, Mrs. Morris, a worthy member and a twice worthy worker, gives us Godspeed with the parting words, "Come again tomorrow. We are having a final sale." In the words of our busy rebbeztin, "And a good time was had by all."

THE JEW IN AMERICA

Editor's Note—The INSTITUTIONAL will print, each week, a brief synopsis of contributions that Jews have made to the making of America. Your comments on these articles, which are taken from the writings of various Hebrew scholars in America are invited.

OTHER WARS

Just as Jews fought side by side with their fellow citizens of other faiths in the War of the Revolution, so also were they at the front in the other wars which have been waged in defense of their country. The lists of Jews who fought in the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil War on both sides can be found in the books of Simon Wolf, already referred to, while the list of the Jewish soldiers in the Spanish War, which was fought after the publication of this book, is given in the American Jewish Year Book for 1900-1901, published by the Jewish Publication Society of America:

Forty-three Jews are recorded in the War of 1812, among them Brigadier General Joseph Bloomfield, Colonel Nathan Myers, Captains Myer Moses and Mordecai Myers, and Captain Levi Charles Harby, who fought also in the Mexican War and the Seminole War in Florida.

Fifty-seven Jews are recorded in the Mexican War, among them, General David de Leon, who received the thanks of Congress twice for his gallantry; David S. Kauffman, aide to Gen. Douglas, who, as speaker of the Texas Assembly, had advocated annexation to the United States, and who served in the United States Congress as representative from Texas from the date of annexation to his death, in 1851; Lieut. Henry Seeligson, who bore himself so well in the battle of Monterey that Gen. Taylor sent for him and complimented him highly. In Baltimore, a volunteer corps of Jews was organized in July, 1846, for service in this war.

In the Civil War the records of soldiers who fought on both sides are better kept than in the earlier wars. From these records it appears that over 7,500 Jews fought in the Northern and Southern armies, a larger number in proportion to the number of Jews who were then in the United States, about 150,000, than was furnished by any other religious de-

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nomination; seven Jews received medals of honor from Congress for conspicuous gallantry. Of staff officers who were Jews, forty are mentioned; there were eleven Jewish naval officers. There were nine generals, eighteen colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, forty majors, two hundred and four captains, three hundred and twenty-five lieutenants, forty-eight adjutants, and twenty-five surgeons of the Jewish faith. Where so many brave men on both sides performed conspicuous deeds of gallantry, it were invidious to single out any for special mention; I must therefore content myself with referring any that desire further detailed information to Mr. Wolf's book and Volumes three, four, six and twelve of the publications of the American Jewish Historical Society.

For the Spanish-American War, 2,451 Jews enlisted in the army and forty-two in the navy; thirty-two were officers.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Wolf, Gen. G. O. Howard, Major-General of the United States Army, wrote, "I can assure you, my dear sir, that intrinsically, there are no more patriotic men to be found in the country than those who claim to be of Hebrew descent, and who served under me in parallel commands or more directly under my instructions."

THE WORLD WAR

Jewish participation in the World War according to the official record of the United States government issued in August, 1919, was as follows: 114,000 in the army, 13,500 in the navy, 2,200 in the marine corps and 11,000 in miscellaneous branches of the service. Of the 114,000 in the army, 24,200 were in the infantry, 7,642 in the artillery, 2,496 in the engineer corps, 7,884 in the medical corps, 4,558 in the signal and aviation corps, 1,239 in the cavalry, 1,385 in ordnance, and 13,264 in other branches. Of the 51,332 remaining the great majority were in the infantry. As to rank, there were 7,929 Jewish commissioned officers in the army, of whom 32 were colonels, 39 lieutenant-colonels, 340 majors, 1,201 captains and 4,802 lieutenants. In the navy there were 433 commissioned officers, including one rear admiral, in the marine corps there were 59 commissioned officers, including one brigadier-general.

The Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the period of the World War, wrote as follows concerning the Jews in the service:

"In all the branches of the War Department service and in the officer personnel and enlisted ranks of our great army, I have found members of the Jewish race doing their duty—loyal, sympathetic, devoted to their task, and intensely patriotic. They showed themselves to be true Americans, than which no higher praise can be given."

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