

THE NEW ERA

ILLUSTRATED * MAGAZINE



October
1904

THE NEW ERA

Illustrated Magazine

Published monthly by The New Era Illustrated Magazine Company, 38 Park Row, New York City

Vol. A

OCTOBER, 1904

No. 5

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$2.00 in advance. Single copies twenty-five cents.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by postoffice or express money order, or draft. If currency be sent, the letter should be registered.

Entered as second-class matter, September 12, 1903, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

siah is not met with again until the time of Jeremiah and Ezekiel. Jeremiah's picture of the Messiah is not a detailed one, but, like his future hope in general, it agrees in all essentials with that of Isaiah. The Messiah will be a "righteous sprout of David," who will establish just judgment and wise government in the country. As after the decline of the Holy Roman Empire the saga arose of the return of the emperor-hero Barbarossa, so, after the fall of the nation, the Jews of the Exile dreamed of the coming of a second David who would re-establish them as a glorious nation. So Ezekiel, who lays emphasis on the fact that the future Israel is to be a united nation as it was under David of old.

Not until after the fall of the Maccabean dynasty, the despotic government of Herod the Great and his family and the increasing oppression of the Roman Empire had made their condition almost unbearable, did the Jews seek refuge in the hope of a personal Messiah. Not only was all the Messianic and quasi-Messianic material of the Scriptures collected and out of it a picture of the Messiah sedulously drawn, but everything poetical or figurative in the prophets' descriptions of the future was taken in a literal sense and expounded accordingly. Many foreign elements, moreover, crept in at this time and became part of the general mixture of imagery relating to the Messiah.



Honoring the Jewish Dead of the Civil War.

THE Jews of this country performed a long neglected duty when they recently laid the cornerstone of a memorial to the fellow-Jews who lost their lives in the battles of the American Civil War. The shaft is to be erected in Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hill, Long Island, and September 5, the day set for the laying of the stone, saw an impressive gathering assembled to do honor to the dead soldiers and to their surviv-

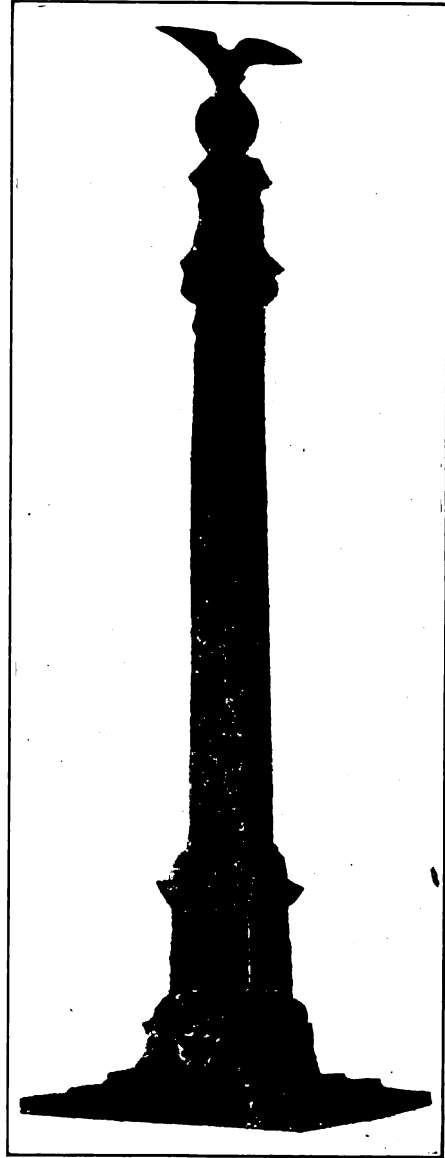
ing comrades. The occasion was of exceptional interest, for not only was the monument the first of its kind to be erected in this country, but prominent army men were present to give their tributes of praise to the patriotic heroism of "men without a country." General Daniel E. Sickles and General Horatio C. King told of soldiers' appreciation of the Jew's fighting qualities. The Hon. Nathan Straus dwelt on the fact that, while Jews are ready

to lay down their lives for their beliefs, they will cast their influence against needless resort to arms and seek to hasten the day of universal peace, and brief addresses were made by Commissioner J. W. Mack, the Hon. C. V. Fornes, president of the board of aldermen and acting mayor, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman made the opening prayer and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes the closing one. Ex-Registrar Ferdinand Levy laid the corner-stone with a trowel made of Confederate coins. A guard of honor was composed of over 200 members of the Hebrew Union Veteran Association, besides Hebrew veterans of the Spanish-American War, and three companies, dressed in khaki, from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

It is to the Hebrew Union Veteran Association that credit is due for the erection of the proposed monument. The association was organized in March, 1896, having for its chief object the strengthening of the bond between Civil War veterans. The assisting of widows and orphans of comrades, and of needy comrades themselves, if necessary, is its chief work, and annually it holds services in Temple Emanu-El on Memorial Day. Since its organization it has enrolled 210 Jewish veterans of the Civil War, and the founders, among whom are Colonels Isidore Isaacs and Isaac Eckstein, Civil Justice J. H. Stiner and Messrs. Joseph Unger, Justrow Alexander and Joseph Wolff, feel that the society has quite justified its existence. The shaft of granite, fifty-two feet in height, is a monument to their en-

thusiasm, as well as to the memory of the brave Jewish dead.

The part borne in the Civil War by Jews was certainly creditable



MEMORIAL SHAFT TO THE JEWISH DEAD OF THE CIVIL WAR.

enough to justify the veterans in seeking to immortalize their memory. It was long before the great immigration that has made America the refuge of the persecuted of the race, yet a goodly number of Jews threw their fortunes with each side. The proportion of enlisted Jews was, to their whole number, about ten per cent., almost exactly the proportion among those of pure American descent.

General King thus summed up the Jewish soldier's achievements:

During the Civil War, 7,884 Hebrews were in both services, of which New York sent 1,996; Ohio, 1,004; Illinois, 702; Pennsylvania, 527; Indiana, 475; Wisconsin, 331; New Jersey, 277; Louisiana, 224; South Carolina, 182; Massachusetts, 174; Mississippi, 158; Alabama, 135; Georgia, 144; Michigan, 130; Virginia, 119, and smaller numbers from other States. Of Jewish staff officers in the Union army there were sixteen. Prominent among them were Meyer Asch, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Kautz; Dr. Morris J. Asch, once a noted physician of this city, whom I knew when on the staff of General Phil Sheridan; Isaac Moses, on the staff of General Heintzelman, and Captain F. A. Dessauer, aide-de-camp to General Howard, killed at Chancellorsville—"a true friend and a brave soldier," wrote his commanding officer. On the Confederate side there were twenty-four. Conspicuous among them were David De Leon, surgeon-general; A. C. Meyers, quartermaster-general; Colonel Raphael J. Moses, of Longstreet's staff, known as the honest commissary—who at the close of the war turned over to General Molineux \$30,000 in gold on con-

dition that it should be used for Confederate soldiers and hospitals, which was done—and Assistant Adjutant-General J. Randolph Mordecai.

The speech of the day, next perhaps to General King's, was made by Mr. Straus. He struck a different note, for he looked forward rather than back, when he said:

We have gathered here to do honor to the valiant Jewish soldiers who laid down their lives in their country's service. His detractors have taunted the Jew with being a man without a country. This monument for which we lay the corner-stone to-day will be a perpetual reminder that the fire of American patriotism has burned nowhere more brightly than in Jewish hearts.

But ready as we shall always be to bear arms in our country's service, when the die of war has been cast and the call has gone forth to rally round the flag, our influence as citizens will be steadily exerted to keep this nation out of needless strife. In erecting a monument to the victims of war, let our protest be all the more emphatic against submitting differences between our country and another to the brutal ordeal of combat. Surely there must come a time in the progress of our civilization when war will be reckoned a survival of barbarism, when it will be possible in all national quarrels to invoke the rule of right instead of might.

The laying of the corner-stone does but further emphasize the fact that, although for over 1,800 years their fathers were denied civil rights, the spirit of ancient Israel still lives in latter-day Jews, and that, when it becomes necessary, their lives are thought not too much to lay down in what they consider the cause of right.