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# The Jewish Guild Journal

Bulawayo.

M. Miller  
M. P. ...  
J. Stanley

~~Cowan~~  
Stewart  
Phoebe Hedd  
Chambers



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Vol. 1.

SEPTEMBER, 1919—NEW YEAR, 5680.

No. 1.

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All Other Washing Materials—Send  
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**OXFORD'S** Box 7, BULAWAYO.

# The Jewish Guild Journal,

BULAWAYO.

Vol. I. No. 1.

SEPTEMBER, 1919—NEW YEAR, 1920.

Edited by C. I. JACOBS.

*All business communications and enquiries re advertisement rates to be addressed to The Secretaries, Bulawayo Jewish Guild, P.O. Box 377, Bulawayo.*

*All other communications must be sent to The Editor, P.O. Box 60, Bulawayo.*

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The surest way of consolidating a scattered community is by establishing a feeling of personal interest in all its many and versatile activities. By so doing, we at once create a certain degree of dependence, an opportunity to profit by each other's efforts, and a solidarity of purpose which makes for strength. This is the task which the *Jewish Guild Journal* has set itself to achieve among the Jewish people of Rhodesia and the Congo.

We believe that such a Journal will supply a long-felt want. The Bulawayo Jewish Guild supported the project as soon as it was brought forward, and it is due mainly to their enthusiasm that this Journal has materialised in so short a time—less than a month since its inception.

It is solely because there was insufficient time in which to communicate with the various towns and villages "up country" that we are unable to chronicle their "doings" in this number. We hope, however, that our second issue will contain news of every Jewish community in Rhodesia and the Congo. To that end we invite correspondence and country notes. We assure our "country cousins" that a deep interest is taken in them by all the townpeople.

We invite literary contributions, which must, however, be of specific Jewish interest. We point with pleasure to the fairly high standard of the reading matter we have received. Several contributions have been refused for either of the following reasons: that they were not "Jewish," or were not up to standard. With a little practice, however, the standard we require will be attained by many who at present have not reached it. We urge intending contributors not to hesitate to send in any literary effort of their own, and we are sure that even if the first is not successful, subsequent efforts will probably meet with a better fate.

Contributions for the second number should reach us not later than the first week in December.

Attention is drawn to the "Subscribers' Form." Fill it in and forward it to the Secretaries without delay.

To all our readers we offer our heartiest wishes for a year of peace, prosperity and plenty.

## A NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

We offer our heartfelt greetings to the Jewish Community at the beginning of a New Year. The world at large has suffered and is suffering so terribly as a result of the war that in all directions there are unlimited possibilities of improvement. It is our fervent hope and prayer that these possibilities may be realised largely in the coming year, and that the near future may with increasing rapidity wipe out the traces of the world disaster and usher in a new and happier age for mankind. No people have suffered more than the Jewish people, and our fate is bound up with that of human civilisation as a whole. But apart from what may be effected by a subsidence of human passions and the gradual realisation that the well-being of all men is mutually inter-dependent, the position of our people is so frightful that the united self-sacrificing efforts of Jewry are urgently needed in order to provide the slightest alleviation. If our emotions of sympathy correspond with the need, the entrance of the New Year can hardly afford us any satisfaction. We wish our community all happiness and prosperity, and hope they will regard their own fortunate position as a challenge to help, as an opportunity of service. For the true realisation of self is found along the path of an enlightened public spirit.

M.I.C.

**GIRARD'S 3-STAR IS THE FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.****A MESSAGE TO RHODESIAN JEWRY.**

(From Rabbi, Dr. J. I. LANDAU, M.A., Ph.D.)

I AM very pleased to hear that the Jewish Guild of Bulawayo is about to publish a Magazine for the discussion of Jewish topics; this fact ought to be a source of deep gratification to the whole Jewish community of Rhodesia.

I know full well that the Jews of Rhodesia have nobly and generously responded to every appeal made on behalf of Jews and Judaism. Its record reflects great credit on South African Jewry. But it is the rising generation upon whom the future of our people rests, here as well as in other countries. You young men and women, whose hearts are stirred by the purest national aspirations, whose imagination is kindled by the very flame of idealism, and whose souls are soaring towards the lofty heights indicated by our ancient immortal seers, you will be able to save the spiritual treasures of our nation from the destructive wave of materialism which is now sweeping the whole modern world. Combine your young forces with those of the older generation, that you may together succeed in building up a community worthy of the noblest traditions of our people.

This is the more imperative at the present moment when old, great, and famous communities in other parts of the Jewish world have, alas, been ruthlessly and utterly destroyed.

I would also emphatically impress upon you that it is not only charity, not money, that lends the Jewish people lustre and moral vigour, but a deep Jewish sentiment that rises out of the foundation of Jewish knowledge and is fed by our ancient Jewish traditions.

I have not yet had the pleasure of visiting Rhodesia, but I fervently hope that when I am privileged to visit you, I may be able to congratulate you all on the happy consummation of your laudable efforts.

I wish the whole Jewish community of Rhodesia a year of success, prosperity and good tidings.

Chief Rabbi's Office,  
Johannesburg.

**THE PRESIDENT**

and Committee of the Bulawayo Jewish Guild have the greatest pleasure in wishing the whole Jewish Community a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

**REV. A. P. BENDER ON THE RHODESIAN COMMUNITY.**

Synagogue House,  
Capetown.

Eve of the Day of Memorial, 5680.

I heartily rejoice, together with the members of the Bulawayo Jewish Guild, at the publication of the first number of their new magazine. I congratulate them on the enthusiasm which has inspired their virgin literary enterprise. May it be crowned with every possible blessing.

The Jewish community in Rhodesia, and particularly in Bulawayo, has an honourable record of useful service and generous support rendered to Jewish movements in recent times. No less notable is its roll of honour in connection with the world-war. A very large proportion of its young men came forward, readily and fearfully, at the insistent call of patriotic duty, some of whom distinguished themselves conspicuously, and the names of all alike will be held in everlasting remembrance. To those who have fallen like heroes on the high places of the field, we offer the homage of our respectful and cordial gratitude. May their memory be treasured as an example.

I earnestly trust that now that peace has been restored, the Rhodesian community will enter upon an era of unprecedented and ever-increasing prosperity. We all look forward with the fullest confidence to the future development of the great country, associated with the immortal fame of Cecil Rhodes. May every Jewish congregation contribute its quota to this beneficent consummation, while preserving a profound Jewish consciousness, an ardent sympathy with the cause of our people, and an unwavering devotion to the time-hallowed traditions of Israel and Judaism.

A. P. BENDER.

**THE JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND.**

THE Chairman of the Jewish War Relief Fund desires to state that the apparent inactivity of the "Fund Collection" must not be taken as a sign that the need is over. Messages have been received recently from Dr. Hertz urging a resumption of the collections. Therefore the Chairman hopes that all regular subscribers, who have fallen in arrears, will now resume their subscriptions, as the calls upon the Fund are at present greater than ever.



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### Flour.

ALWAYS FRESH AND SWEET.

## THE PAST YEAR.

THE chief event of the past year, of course, has been the cessation of hostilities, and we are happy to welcome back our gallant boys from the front, though, alas! many have made the great sacrifice.

We have had other losses, too, especially during the flu. We may refer especially to the lamented deaths of Mr. Beemer, one of our pioneers and most tried communal workers; to the brothers Grossberg and to Mr. Ruda, of Elisabethville. Since that time we have had to mourn the death of Mrs. Rabinowitz, and the tragically early demise of Mrs. Jack Ellenbogen and Mrs. A. Salomon. To all those concerned we offer our sincerest condolence.

During the war the members of our community have largely decreased, but we trust that the process will now be reversed. During the influenza epidemic Messrs. M. Rabinowitz, D. Levinson, N. Weinberg and other members of the Chevra Kadisha did invaluable service to the community.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society have continued to do good work. We understand they intend changing their name to the "Ladies' Communal League," and this would certainly more exactly indicate the functions of the society, which seeks to co-operate in all matters where the assistance of the ladies is required. We offer our heartiest congratulations to their President, Mrs. Baach, on obtaining the M.B.E.—a well merited honour. We are glad to see Mrs. Behrens back on the committee, on which she has done yeoman work as Hon. Secretary.

The last general meeting of the society was a social as well as a business event, and gentlemen were invited. We think this a useful innovation, and that other societies would much benefit by increasing the social side of their work. On this particular occasion a scheme was mooted of a Memorial Hall, and we hope to refer to this matter again at a later stage.

The school has, temporarily only we hope, lost the valuable services of Messrs. L. A. Rubenstein and A. Perilly, who for many years have done work which few adequately appreciate. We hope that they will return before very long to the positions they have so long adorned, and which they have filled with such signal advantage to the community. Meanwhile we should like to see the very best of our young men come forward to take their places.

The school continues to pay much attention to education, and Messrs. L. Landau and C. Salomon have offered valuable scholarships to any pupils who pass the Junior Certificate in Hebrew.

## MAY YOU NEVER BE SICK, BUT IF YOU ARE

The fruit of these efforts is seen in our excellent Junior Zionist Society. We should like to see some of the adults attend the meetings of the juniors, and they would be convinced that good material is growing up for the senior organizations. The monthly meetings are both educational and social. Now that the members on leaving may join the ranks of the Guild or Zionist Society immediately, there is no excuse for any of the youngsters drifting away, or lacking guidance or stimulation at the most critical point of their career.

The Chevevi Zion are prepared to give a bumper celebration on hearing of the good news which they expect from Palestine. Mr. and Mrs. Favish have presented a fine flagstaff and a beautiful blue and white flag, which we hope to see in use at a very early date. In this connection we may note that Mr. Steinberg, of the Congo, has just passed through on his way to Palestine, and will shortly be followed by Mr. Oscar Susman, and no doubt by others. We should before long hear personal news from "Altneuland."

Congratulations to H. B. E. on his election to the Council. It is always the busy men who find time for fresh efforts. Communal life is the best training for public life in general, and a sound public life is the characteristic of a true civilization.

The general meeting which revived the Guild was a crowded and enthusiastic one. It was quite a treat to see a contested election once more. Judging by the spirit displayed we doubt not the youngsters will fully maintain the standards of their predecessors. The Guild will give them the necessary opportunities, and we look forward to the results with confidence.

## GENERAL BOTHA.

THE death of General Botha is a calamity to South Africa. He was a born leader who guided the ship of State equally against the dangers of mob rule, of economical anarchy, and of racial passion. We Jews, who are the first to suffer in the absence of sound government, were often indebted to him during the critical days of the war. And when our S.A. Jewish Congress approached him to help to secure just conditions for us all in the new States to be formed and national rights in Palestine, he gave us his full sympathy and support. We were delighted when we learned that he was appointed a member of the

Commission for Poland, for we knew that his inborn sense of justice and his political wisdom and far-sightedness would help to secure just treatment for all sections in that distressed country. We saw that the traditions of liberty and justice and free immigration which had made Britain and America would also make this country, and therefore he would have opposed the anti-alienism rampant in certain quarters. We mourn with all other citizens the passing of a great personality, the model of a wise leader, a great patriot, and a man of honour. He died in harness, leaving an imperishable name, and a record which will inspire the ages to come. His enlightened reconciliation of nationalism and internationalism or humanity is one in particular which we Jews thoroughly appreciate, and which mankind needs to learn if civilization is to be secured against recurring disasters.

## MUSICAL MINCHA.

## SYNAGOGUE SONGSTERS' FESTIVAL.

THE last few special services in Bulawayo have been notable for their extremely musical character. Proud in their possession of a small organ, the officers of the Synagogue carefully entrenched it in an inaccessible spot and treated the congregation to a huge surprise. The first item was a voluntary, the execution of which did much credit to the organist. But as the service ripened, a sort of competition prevailed between the organ, the Kantor and the congregation. Mr. Richard F., who in his salad days was an ardent student of Grand Opera, was heard to remark that Wagner wasn't in it. We had "Lohengrin," "Faust" and "Carmen" all rolled into one. The organ's majestic tones throbbed through the shool. Mr. Weinberg's equally majestic tones throbbed back again. The heavy bass of Mr. Banet mingled with Mr. Immerman's delightful tenor. Mr. Landau's melodious baritone was plainly heard above the tuneful harmonics of Mr. Basch. Mr. Aserman and Mr. C. Salomon made a part song of it, and Mr. Baron ably assisted in the melody. Even the Cadets did their share. Everyone sang in a different key. The affect was stupendous. Strong men wept like children. Everyone throbbed. Your contributor collapsed into the chupah and was carried home by a few faithful friends. And now Laurence & Cope are in charge of repairs.

## GIRARD'S 3-STAR WILL HELP YOU.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GUILD.

A general meeting of the Bulawayo Jewish Guild was held at the Guild Hall, on Thursday, 21st August, 1919, at 8 p.m. About seventy members were present, and Mr. Louis Landau presided.

The minutes of the previous general meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman, who spoke at some length, welcomed the returned soldiers, and made sympathetic reference to the relatives and friends of those who had made the supreme sacrifice. He asked all present to rise in honour of those who had not returned.

Continuing, Mr. Landau said that the time had arrived for the Guild to resume its activities. For obvious reasons, no social functions had been held during the war. The older men, who had done their share of Guild work, now looked to the younger and more active element to take over the reins. It was another example of the old cab horse making way for the taxi. Mr. Landau assured those who might be elected to the executive of the Guild that the "old cab horses" would always be ready and willing to help the "taxi" whenever such assistance might be required.

The Rev. M. I. Cohen supported the Chairman, and referred to this community as an "ideal one." They gave us the Hall, and in the past had loaned us their piano, while financial aid was also forthcoming.

Mr. Cecil Jacobs suggested the issue of a periodical, of Rhodesian and Communal interest. He was sure that sufficient talent could be found amongst the members. The proposal was well received.

Mr. J. Joseph hoped that every position on the executive would be warmly contested.

Mr. Sam Rabinovitz, one of the most zealous of communal workers, was unanimously elected President of the Guild. His election was greeted with applause, and he suitably thanked the meeting.

Four Hon. Vice-Presidents, chosen from the "Cab Horses," were elected. Messrs. I. Landau (outgoing President), E. Basch, A. Jacobs and H. B. Ellenbogen. Secretaries, Messrs. L. E. Banet and Archie Landau; Treasurer, S. S. Grosberg; Committee. There were sixteen nominations for the eight vacancies, and the following were elected:—Messrs. A. Bernstein, I. King, E. Landau, Cecil Jacobs, and Kommell, Miss M. Kuhn, Miss Shiff and Miss D. Levy.

Messrs. R. Feigenbaum and L. A. Rubinstein were unanimously elected Hon. Auditors for the year.

The meeting was very animated, and if the same keen spirit is evinced in all the undertakings of the Guild, a successful year is assured.

## GUILD NOTES.

A dancing class will be held at the Guild Hall every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Don't be wall flower; learn to dance.

Our social gatherings lack variety. The occasional staging of a little sketch or play would be most acceptable. All those willing to join the dramatic section of the Guild should send in their names immediately. If the response is sufficient, we believe that Mrs. Behrens would be willing to take charge, and in her capable hands we are sure of success.

A piano is urgently required by the Guild, and we are endeavouring to raise sufficient funds to purchase one. To this end, the Guild will give a *grand ball* during October. The arrangements are in good hands, and a wonderful time is in store for us. So much so that we strongly advise all country members to make a point of coming to town for the occasion. Double tickets are 10/6; Gentlemen (single), 7/6; Extra Lady, 5/-.

We throw out the suggestion that little souvenir mascots be sold at the ball, and if the idea is carried out, we promise to give our personal blessing to every purchaser of a mascot. This golden opportunity must not be lost.

Mr. A. Bernstein is busy overhauling the Guild Gym apparatus. Members desirous of attending a gym. class should communicate with the Secretary.

Anyone who fancies himself for a match against Carpenter and would like to train, should communicate with the Secretary. A boxing school is under consideration.

The ladies and gentlemen of the committee who undertook the collection of subscriptions are to be complimented on the success of their efforts. The membership return is highly satisfactory.

If you have a suggestion to make in reference to Guild affairs, call on the Secretary; he's the man who receives suggestions. Get him to stand tea.

## EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE

## KASHRUTH IN RHODESIA.

Mrs. WASSERMAN was endeavouring to expound to Sixpence—a half civilised kraal native—the intricacies of the Rabbinic law regarding "Milchig" and "Fleischig." The difficulties of the situation were enhanced by her ignorance of Sindebele.

"Lo tings here, Sixpence," she gesticulated; "you mustn't vaah mit lo tings lapsa togeder in de munye dish." "Yaas, missis."

Satisfied by the grinning darky's affirmative, she hustled off to buy some fish for Friday night's dinner.

All Kosher housewives will sympathise with her horror and distress to find, on her return, that the heathen savage was drying all her knives indiscriminately with one cloth. When she saw that he had also washed them all in the same dish with soap (which he had taken out of the bathroom) she shrieked with anguish, while Sixpence gazed open-mouthed, wondering what all the fuss was about. Luckily the evil done was not irremediable, for all her milchig cutlery was marked to distinguish it from the fleischig. Therefore, sorting the knives into two separate heaps, she made Sixpence carry them outside, and to his utter bewilderment, stuck them blade downwards into the ground, to remove the "Trifa."

"Now, Sixpence, take lo fowl," she said, "and hamba to Mr. Myers' kya to kill it. You know Mr. Myers' kya?"

"Yaas, missis." (Moshé Myers was the local "Shochet.")

Meanwhile she made haste to borrow some kosher cutlery, for she had it from her mother, on the authority of the latter's father, who was a rabbi, that on such occasions twenty-four hours in the ground was necessary to render the knives kosher.

Naturally she spent a few (1) minutes in gossiping and pouring her troubles into a neighbour's sympathetic ear, and on her reaching home again she found that Sixpence also had come back, with the dead fowl dangling from his hand. He was shaking his head at the row of knives stuck all along her kitchen wall, like plants of some strange, unearthly growth.

"He is back early," thought she; "Moshé Myers is usually very busy on a Friday morning. How good of him not to keep my boy waiting!" and she made a mental note of the incident, recording it in Moshé's favour.

That evening when Isaac Wasserman came

home from school, a savoury smell of fried fish, and the cleanest, brightest of housewives issued forth from the kitchen to meet him. Silver candlesticks lighted up the table, a snowy linen cloth covered the loaves, the best dinner service was laid, and Mrs. Wasserman forgot all her woes in the festivity of the Shabbos.

Months passed without much further friction between the good dame and her houseboy. Moshé Myers grew weekly in her favour, as her fowls were always killed in good time. At last she mentioned to her husband that in return for the shochet's consideration they should invite him for dinner next Friday evening. Isaac Wasserman was satisfied, and Myers, on receiving the invitation, was even more so, for Mrs. Wasserman's fame in the culinary art had often reached his ears.

Accordingly, on the evening in question, every face around the table was wreathed in genial smiles. Moshé's features grew rosy and complaisant, and by the time he had finished his lockchen, he was ready to champion his hostess's cookery against all comers.

But the greatest masterpiece of the dinner was yet to come. This consisted of a dish of steamed fowl, in the preparation of which, the worthy housewife prided herself, no one could surpass her. Anxiously her face turned to the door as the incorrigible Sixpence approached with the dish; proudly she glanced around, as in triumph, when he set it before her. But her jaw fell as she beheld Mr. Myers' face. The latter, as soon as he saw the fowl, assumed an expression of mingled surprise and horror. He eyed the unoffending bird as if it were an apparition, and resolutely stumped down his knife and fork when the plate was handed round to him.

"I don't eat trifa," he said haughtily when Mrs. Wasserman asked him whether the meat was not to his liking.

"But you know I keep kosher house."

"I thought so, or I should never have come here; but this fowl is trifa."

Mrs. Wasserman was indignant. Had not Myers himself killed it?

"Certainly not. You never once sent a fowl to be killed by me. There is no other shochet in town, so this fowl must be trifa."

"But I myself sent the boy," he almost screamed.

"Call him," Isaac suggested.

"Sixpence, did dis baas kill the fowl?"

"No, missis."

## DOW'S 5-CROWN WHITE.

Mrs. Wasserman was speechless.

"But you schlemihl," she burst out after a dramatic pause, "didn't I tell you you must hamba to his kya to kill lo fowl!"

"Yaas, missis. Me hamba to his kya like you tell me, and me kill lo fowl by his kya."

There was a great roar of laughter at the answer, but the merriment was considerably tempered by the horrible thought that they had been eating trifa fowls up till now, and all because Mrs. Wasserman's knowledge of Sindebela was somewhat defective.

The grinning darky, however, found no fault with the affair, as he sat near his fire that evening smacking his lips over Mrs. Wasserman's juicy masterpiece.

GRETA BLUMBERG.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor, *Jewish Guild Journal*.)

Box 2, Bulawayo,  
August 26th, 1919.

Dear Mr. Editor.—I cannot allow my inability as a writer to restrain my hands from a short contribution to your columns, if what I may say is likely to be helpful to the cause for which your paper is making its appearance.

Your first issue is, naturally, viewed with the possibility of the *Jewish Guild Journal* becoming the organ of Rhodesian Jewry. In that direction our wishes at once go out to it that it may secure the support of our co-religionists, which it richly deserves, in order to establish its permanence in our communal life.

Who can deny the want of a Jewish "paper" wherein our youths of to-day might learn to be our Jewish men of to-morrow; wherein our Jewish men of to-morrow might be stimulated to become our leaders of the day after to-morrow? And I believe that the enterprise of launching a Jewish "paper" portends a direct mission in the fortunes of our people, present and future, in this country.

By expounding Jewish ideals, focussing public opinion and conducting the torch of Justice, your journal can give a welcome hand of help.

It is an empty vision to hope that the *Jewish Guild Journal* may yet become the *London Jewish Chronicle* of Rhodesia.

With good wishes for the success of your undertaking.

SAMUEL RABINOVITZ.

Dear Mr. Editor,—During the course of my career I have been subjected to all kinds of things, and have endeavoured to acquire the art of putting my mind to anything and everything. A "Yid, what is there he does not know! Whether he does know or not, there is no such thing as giving it up. If he fails in one direction he may succeed in another, but if his mind is for success he usually accomplishes it; no matter how long it may take, he strives for it and gets it.

After many years of blanket slinging, talking with both hands, gesticulating, learning to read and write and talk Yiddish, and reluctantly endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of the commercial laws of this country, I am afraid that writing an article for your valuable paper is not within the scope of my abilities, and I must leave that to more capable people than myself.

However, since you have honoured me by asking for a contribution to your paper, all I wish to say is that you, Mr. Editor, have accomplished something that we Jews of Rhodesia, and Bulawayo in particular, will discover is a long felt necessity, by inaugurating the *Jewish Guild Journal*, and through your paper all matters appertaining to Judaism can be freely discussed and criticised and all grievances ventilated, and, if only for that reason alone, your paper is, in my estimation, an assured success.

With New Year's greetings,

Yours sincerely,

"A WELL WISHER."

## SOME IMPRESSIONS OF SALONIKA.

AFTER a pleasant voyage of ten days—not, however, without its perils and dangers of submarines and mines—we arrived in Salonika harbour. From the harbour the town looked very pretty, its fine buildings along the sea front making a border of about two miles to a large town built on ground gradually sloping down to the sea. To the left of the frontage lie the Docks and wharves, whilst on the right stands the famous White Tower. These two points seem to mark, as it were, the city proper, but beyond the White Tower and stretching for a distance of about four miles, lies the residential part of the city. But if the view of the city from the harbour was a pretty sight, one was quickly disillusioned on visiting the city itself. The cobbled streets are both narrow and dirty, and to add to their unpleasantness, the odour that greets one's

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AND TOILET REQUISITES, ETC., ETC.

## INSIST ON DOW'S PORT.

nostrils from the multitude of small "open" shops at which are sold all sorts of alleged "appetising" vegetables, is anything but refreshing. Added to this is the constant stream of heavy traffic, mostly of motor cars, motor lorries and wagons of the Allied Armies, creating a very dusty atmosphere in the summer time, whilst in the winter season, and especially during the rainy periods, one is soon covered in mud. Trams make a circular tour of the city, but as these are generally filled by all sorts and conditions of the native element, with a good sprinkling of French, Serbian, Greek and other Allied soldiers, the British "Tommy" invariably prefers to "tramp it" if he isn't successful in "scrounging" a lift on a motor lorry.

Cafés and restaurants seem to flourish everywhere. There are several large business establishments in the city, and some of the shops are very up-to-date.

More than half the population of the city—or, about 80,000—are Jews, the remainder being made up of Greeks and Moslems. Up to the time of the great fire, there were about 25 Synagogues in the city, and I remember one in particular was a veritable temple. It was an imposing structure, with a magnificent interior. Inside the walls were beautifully decorated with paintings from Biblical history; the floor was marble-tiled, and of unique design; the pillars supporting an upper gallery were of marble; the furniture of heavy oak. The steps leading to the "Ark" were also of marble. The high windows were of stained glass, whilst at night the building was lit up by large electric chandeliers and other electric lights. In the city there are also several Mosques, and some very fine churches.

Although the majority of the private residences are not imposing structures, the homes of the two or three friends I visited were magnificently furnished. In fact, on one occasion (which was my first visit) I almost imagined myself in a miniature palace; the large hall, reception room, smoking room, dining room, and drawing room, all tastefully and grandly furnished. And at the back was a lovely big garden, with hot-houses and green-houses and, in the centre, an artistic fountain. It is hard to speak of these beautiful buildings and dwellings now, alas! destroyed in the terrible fire of August, 1917.

The Jews are the prepondering influence of the city, and it goes without saying that the principal commercial houses are in their control. So, too, are cinemas, cafés and restaurants, butcheries and

bakeries, and, no doubt, to a certain extent, the Tramway Company is composed of Jewish interests. Even the printing establishments are Jewish concerns. The majority of the shopkeepers, of course, are Jews. I think one can say without fear of contradiction that the British "Tommy" was liked and welcomed by the native population of the city, and, of course, he provided good "business" for the traders. In fact, the "Tommy" was continually being asked to "Come on, Johnny! Buy very nice present for the lady; me give it you very cheap!" and other such coaxing appeals to the liberal pocket of the "Tommy." But gradually even the liberally-minded "Tommy" got wise, and the standing rule became that when quoted a certain price for an article, it was "up to" the "Tommy" to immediately offer half the amount, so that eventually a fair bargain was struck—and even then the balance was in favour of the vendor.

Salonika was generally crowded, and at times some of the cafés were to be likened to a "Tower of Babel"; one heard conversations carried on in Greek, French, Arabic, Serbian, Russian, Italian, Spanish and Hebrew, and it was remarkable to notice how quickly each language was picked up by the urchin of the street. Perhaps this may be due to the usually loud tone in which, as a rule, the conversations are carried on. Here again one cannot but help noticing the comparative quiet mannerism of the British representatives, which, I think, accounts for the respect in which he was held in all the foreign theatres of war. The newspapers, too, were printed in languages to suit the different nationalities of the cosmopolitan city that Salonika became during the war. For the British troops we had a daily paper called *The Balkan News*; the French troops, the Italians, Serbs and Russians all had their own daily papers, and, of course, the civilian population had their daily and afternoon Greek papers. There was also, I believe, a daily Jewish paper.

As regards the treatment of Jewish soldiers in the British Salonika Army, every consideration was given them in so far as their religious Festivals were concerned. In fact, I remember on one occasion, when a Jewish soldier applied for the Passover leave of eight days (as provided for by an Army Order in 1917), his Sergeant-Major replied: "You fellows are always having holidays. By gad! the next time there's a war on I'll put myself down as a Jew!" Nor can too much be said in praise of our Jewish Chaplain, the Rev. M. Gollop, B.A. He always showed a spirit of

## DOW'S 5-CROWN RED

sympathy and kindness to all Jewish soldiers, whether officers, N.C.O.'s or "Tommyes." Being the only Jewish Chaplain attached to the British Forces in Salonika, his task was by no means an easy one. The spiritual welfare of the British Jewish soldiers was well looked after by Mr. Gollop, and on the occasion of each Festival, for which leave was granted to the Jewish troops, Mr. Gollop not only arranged for their stay in Salonika during such leave, but also conducted special services in the Synagogue courteously placed at his disposal by the principal congregation of the city. Services were also held every Sunday morning. And as to the Jewish inhabitants themselves, nothing was too much for them to do for the welfare of the Jewish soldiers, irrespective of rank, and whether English, French, Italian, Russian or Serb. He was welcomed as a "brother" by all, and at the house where I stayed on one occasion, our host had the company of a British, a French and an Italian officer.

I have mentioned that the major portion of the commerce is in the hands of the Jewish people. As a further proof of this I would add that, amongst most British units stationed just outside the city, it was a rule of the "Boys" not to apply for a "day off" to go into the town on a Saturday, as most of the shops and cafes were closed on that day. On the other hand, trading on Sunday was quite general. In the evening, however, and especially during the summer months, a brilliant spectacle was provided by the promenading of the civilians, dressed "in their best," and the blending of the uniforms of the Allied officers, and such of the troops stationed at the Base, as they paraded along the sea-front, and in the gardens adjoining the White Tower already mentioned.

As regards the feelings between Jews and Greeks, this is not all that could be desired, and I know for a fact that when Greece joined the Allies, many of the Jewish lads of military age much preferred to join the French Army than that of Greece. Fortunately, however, the Jewish community possessed a splendid leader in Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir, a venerable, highly-cultured and brilliant man; a man beloved by Jew and Gentile alike. And that he was greatly esteemed by the Allied Army Chiefs is shown by the fact that Rabbi Meir has received many high distinctions and decorations at their hands. His work and devotion during the disastrous fire will long be remembered by all who were in Salonika at the time. To see the distinguished Chief's

entry into the Synagogue on any occasion is to realise how idolised he is by his people. On Festivals he is attired in Oriental garb, his head-wear being a round soft hat of white and blue silk. Immediately he arrives at the inner entrance the whole congregation stand up and remain so until the Chief reaches his seat. The same respect is observed at the conclusion of the service, when no one leaves until the Chief Rabbi has passed out of the building.

S. COHEN.

(To be continued.)

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**FOUNDATION OF THE BULAWAYO  
HEBREW CONGREGATION.**


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**TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.**

On Tuesday evening, the 12th August, the Bulawayo Hebrew Congregation celebrated the 25th Anniversary of its foundation. The Committee gave an "At Home" to the community, and took advantage of the occasion to welcome the Returned Soldiers. A large and merry throng graced the tastefully decorated hall. The arrangements were admirable and the evening was a huge success.

Mr. Basch, in a short and pithy speech, thanked the Returned Soldiers for what they had done and gave them a very hearty welcome. Mr. S. Feigenbaum and Mr. C. I. Jacobs responded. The Rev. M. I. Cohen, B.A., gave an interesting account of the formation and rise of the Congregation. An attentive and appreciative audience testified as to the interest his remarks occasioned. Mr. Cohen exhorted the younger members to associate themselves more closely with the management of congregational affairs, and it is to be hoped that they will follow his advice.

Dancing continued until a late hour, and the proceedings, which had commenced with the singing of "Hatikvah" and "God Save the King," finally terminated after one o'clock.

One of the chief features of the evening was the rendering by Miss M. Kuhn, of Bulawayo, of her own composition, "The Reflection," a waltz which bids fair to become a favourite at every ball.



## GIVE TO YOUR INVALIDS.

## THIS AND THAT.

The many friends of Mrs. Jack Moss will be pleased to hear that her health is improving, albeit slowly, under the care of a specialist in England. The vast improvement she evinced during the voyage has been maintained to some extent and she is going on as well as can be expected.

Mr. Jack Moss, the founder of the famous *Idler's Gazette*, is greatly missed. His assistance in the management of this Journal would have been invaluable.

Mrs. Louis Landau is now holidaying in the Old Country. Wish we were there!

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fredman proceeded to England last month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Rabinovitz are enjoying a holiday in the Union and expect to be away about six weeks.

Mrs. Basch must be congratulated on the absolute success of the Hospital Ball—a success achieved in great part by her own efforts.

Mrs. A. Jacobs' annual collection on behalf of the Loyal Women's Guild totalled more than £450. Some effort!

Mr. Berlelowitz, of Lusakas, is proceeding to Cape Town, where his marriage will shortly take place. Heartiest congratulations.

The little community at Lusakas numbers about 15.

Mr. Newman Sarif is at present in England. He goes to Oxford next month to take up his Rhodes Scholarship.

The athletic record of Sidney Hepker, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hepker, is exceptionally good. He was "Victor Ludorum" of the S.A.C.S. sports, and in the Inter-Province sports he made a wonderful name for himself. He is in the cricket XI., and represents his school in boxing. He has won ten cups and fifteen medals, besides many other prizes for running and boxing.

A Hebrew class for adults has been suggested and doubtless many will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity and attend the class. Names should be sent to the Secretaries.

We are asked to deny the report of the impending marriage of Miss Marcia Blumberg. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Blumberg have refused their consent on the feeble pretext that their daughter is still a minor. The young lady's age is seven!

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## RHODESIAN JEWS WHO SERVED IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

- Aserman, Cecil.—Lt., R.G.A., France, M.C.  
 Aserman, David.—2nd Lieut., R.F.C.  
 Asher, Harry.  
 Banet, Louis.—S.R.V. Col., N. Border, men. desp.  
 Bass, Elias.—Lt., 10th M.B.F.A. (G.S.W.) and Rhod.  
 Plat., K.R.R.C. Wounded four times, D.C.M.  
 Bernstein, Abe.—Rhod. Platoon, K.R.R.C. Wounded.  
 Bloom, Benny.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border.  
 Berger, Ch. H.—Sergt., Uganda Medical Service,  
 German East. Mentioned in despatches.  
 Brown, Morris Louis.—2nd R.R., R.A.F.  
 Brest Herman.  
 Borwein, J.—N. Transvaal Rifles, G.S.W.  
 Baldachin, Sam.—S.A. Motor Transport.  
 Cristol, Louis.—A.S.C., G.E.A.  
 Cohen, Louis.  
 Carpell, Jack.—Lieut., France.  
 Ciring, Sol.—Motor Cyclist and R.F.C.(7), Flanders.  
 Cowen, Bernard.—Corp., R.F.A. Mesopotamia (shell  
 shock).  
 Cohen, B.—S.R.V. Col., N. Bord.; S.A.I. (gassed)  
 France.  
 Cohen, Albert.—S.A.M., G.S.W.  
 Chitrin, Harry.—2nd R.R.  
 Cohen, Bert.—S.A. Scottish, G.S.W.; 2nd R.R.  
 Cinnamon, Alexander.—2nd R.R.  
 Cohen, Solomon (Jim)—R.A.M.C., Salonika.  
 Cohen, Victor.—G.E.A., S.A. Contingent (killed).  
 Camaroff, Harry.—S.R.V., N. Border; died 16/8/17.  
 Cohen, Abe.—Chimawa Exts., Nyasaland, N. Border.  
 Colwin, —Sergt., E.A.M.S.  
 Esterman, Harry.—N.R.R., S. Border.  
 Fried, Maurice.—1st R.R., 2nd Lt., Lothian Horse.  
 Frankau, Paul Ewart.—Rifle Brigade, att. Scot.  
 Rifles (killed).  
 Freedman, Benny.—2nd S.A.I.; killed 8/12/17.  
 Friend, Joe.—Lt., France.  
 Falcke, Joseph.—Lt., R.F.A., France.  
 Feigenbaum, Sydney.—Lt., E.A. Pay Corps.  
 Freedman, Joe.—Royal Artillery, Flanders.  
 Glick, J.—G.E.A., 7th S.A.I.  
 Guigne, David.—2nd R.R.  
 Greenspan, Max.—Sergt., N. Regt., N. Bord., G.E.A.  
 Goldine, H.—Lt., Can. Eng. Sign. Sect., France.  
 Grossberg, Benny.—S.R.V. Col., N. Bord. (died).  
 Granger, Fred.—Gunner M.M.G., G.S.W., D. Section.  
 Gould, Harry.—2nd R.R.  
 Goldman, Joe.—2nd S.A.M.C., G.S.W., Royal Fus.  
 Hirschon, Harry.—Schwartz's Scouts, G.S.W.  
 Harris, Albert Horace.—Scouts, G.E.A.  
 Hershowitz, A.—A.S.C., German East.  
 Herman, Julius.—2nd Lt., Lon. Regt. Killed France.  
 Hart, Joseph.—Driver, 55th Co. R.E., (wounded),  
 Rhod. Platoon, K.R.R.  
 Honoschberg, Dudley.—S.A. Forces, G.S.W., and  
 Heavy Artillery, France (gassed).  
 Isaacs, Henry.—Motor Machine Gun (M.M.G.).  
 Isaacs, —Medical Corps, G.E.A.  
 Jacobs, Cecil I.—1st S.A. Fd. Amb., S.A. Overseas  
 Cont., Egypt & Flanders. Twice wounded. M.M.  
 Jacobs, Byron.—Lt. Buffs, Military Cross and Bar.  
 S.A. Contingent, France.  
 Jacobs, M. J.—Capt., Egypt and Palestine.  
 Jones, John.—2nd R.R.  
 Joffe, Maurice.—Sign., 12th S.A.I., G.E.A.  
 Jones, Herman.—E.A. Pay Corps.  
 Kollenberg, David.—France, S.A.I.  
 Kuhn, Sol.—S.A.M.C., E.A. Pay Corps.  
 Klempner, Harry.—Corp., 1st R.R. and G. East.  
 Klempner, Willie.—1st R.R.  
 Klempner, Arthur.—Motor Cyclist, German East.  
 King, Isa.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border (wounded).  
 Krikler, H. A.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border.  
 Kantor, Morris.  
 King, Sol.—2nd Lt., North. Fusiliers (killed).  
 Lurie, I.—2nd R.R., G.E.A.  
 Lyons, Alf.—S.A.N.L.C.  
 Levy, Alec.—A.M.C., S.A. Contingent, France.  
 Landau, Erin.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border (wounded).  
 Levy, Harry.—2nd R.R.  
 Lappin, Morris.—Died in France.  
 Lurie, M.—Corp., R.A.M.C.  
 Gottlieb, D.—2nd Lt., R.A.F.  
 Lezard, Arthur Cower.—Capt., 13th Batt. Rifle Brig.,  
 Flanders (killed).  
 Lowenstein, M.—2nd R.R. (wounded).  
 Levy, Bob.—Sergt.-Major, Union Troops, G.E.A.  
 Mendelson, Samuel.—S.A. Motor Transport.  
 Masel, Michel.—Kimberley Regt., G.S.W., and Rhod.  
 Platoon, K.R.R., France (gassed).  
 Merber, Jack.—Rhod. Plat., K.R.R., France (killed).  
 Marks, H.—Sergt., Pay Corps, G.E.A.  
 Matthews, A. J.—2nd R.R.  
 Maurer, David.—Sergt., 2nd R.R.  
 Marks, H.—Royal Naval Aviation Corps.  
 Nicholls, Gordon C.(7)—France.  
 Plois, P.—Petty Officer, Navy.  
 Phillips, Harry.—Lt., Royal Irish Rifles, Franco  
 (wounded), now att. W.A. Rifles, Sierra Leone.  
 Rabinowitz, Lazar.—France, S.A. Contgt (wounded).  
 Rollnick, Joe.—Uganda Rifles.  
 Rosen, —S.A.M.C.  
 Rosen, Sam E.—Wit. Rifles, G.S.W.  
 Rapaport, Max.—A.S.C., G.S.W.; K.R.R., killed,  
 France.  
 Rubinstein, R.—G.S.W. & Moch Transport, G.E.A.  
 Richmond, I.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border.  
 Robinson, Abe.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border.  
 Rosenblum, David.—2nd R.R.  
 Rotstein, Louis.—2nd R.R. (wounded), Lt., R.A.F.  
 Rabinson, Ben.—1st R.R. (killed).  
 Samuels, Reuben.—Lance-Corpl., 2nd R.R.  
 Rubinstein, H.—1st and 2nd R.R., 1st S.A.I.  
 Rabinson, Phil.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border, & R.F.C.  
 Sarif, Newman.—S.R.V. Column, N. Border.  
 Sive, Joe.—1st R.R.  
 Shulman, Abe.—Corpl., 12th Surreys (wounded).  
 Siff, Louis.—I.L.H., G.S.W.  
 Sessel, G. H.—Sign., G.S.W.  
 Symons, Harry.—G.E.A.  
 Sive, Isidore.  
 Sussman, Oscar.—2nd R.R., G.E.A.  
 Sessel, Eliot.—S.A.I., France.  
 Skop, J.—G.S.W.  
 Scherrater, Sam.—Lt., Egypt.  
 Sonnenberg, Mervyn.—2nd Lt., R.F.C.  
 Spark, Jack.—Motor Section, G.S.W.  
 Susman, Myer.—2nd R.R.  
 Samuels, Joe (16)—Rebellion; twice wounded France.  
 Stenham, B.—American Navy.  
 Stone, Harold.—2nd R.R.  
 Tebbitt, I.—1st R.R., G.S.W., and 3/19 City of Lon.  
 don Regt. (died in France).  
 Trepler, Harry.—2nd R.R., G.E.A.  
 Trepler, Morris.—2nd R.R., G.E.A.  
 Wilensky, B. M.—2nd R.R. and Nat. Cont., France.  
 Wolf, Albert Montague.—Sergt., E.A. Pay Corps.  
 Zeffert, H. M.—Capt., G.S.W., and 3/11 Finbury  
 Rifles (wounded France).  
 N.B.—Fresh information on this subject earnestly  
 requested. M.I.C.

## GIRARD'S 3-STAR IS THE FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.

## "A WEATHER DRAMA."

(By ARCHIE LANDAU.)

There was a young girl of renown,  
Who lived quite a distance from town;  
She said to her Ma,  
"Will you kindly tell Pa,  
"That I'm pretty well sick of this gown!"

"So I'm going to town right away,  
"And I don't give a straw what you say.  
"I am tired of the place,  
"And ev'ry old face  
"That I cannot help meeting each day."

So she went and she packed up her bag,  
And called for the cart and the "nag";  
But she made such a noise  
As she swore at the Boys,  
That her father got into a rage.

She went off in a terrible pet—  
(In her father her match she had met.)  
She was so keen to quit,  
She forgot all her kit—  
But that's not the worst of it yet!

'Cos it started to rain bye and bye,  
And the girl had a nice little cry.  
I would lay a big bet  
That she got pretty wet,  
As she'd nothing with which to keep dry!

So she turned the horse back home again,  
As she felt she had nothing to gain  
By a good chance to drown  
On the way into Town—  
—(But it gave her a terrible pain!)

But from further remarks I refrain,  
As my poor little overworked brain,  
As you'll probably see,  
And you all will agree,  
Has been put to a terrible strain.

(We agree.—Ed.)

NOTE.—As it is evident that Mr. Landau's lady friend was most anxious to come into town for a Guild "affair," we have made room for her tale of woe. It must be clearly understood, however, that only articles of specific Jewish interest will be accepted.

## WANDERERS vs. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

On Sunday, September 7th, the Wanderers met the Posts and Telegraphs team. This match is an annual event in aid of the Memorial Hospital, and so far the Wanderers have always proved the victors. This time, however, the game ended in a draw—one all—and will be replayed shortly.

Teams:—

Wanderers: A. and W. Feigenbaum, L. E. Banet, Bloom, M. Greenspan, N. Rabinovitch, Goldberg, W. Fredman, I. King, Bloom, and H. Behrens.

Posts & Telegraphs: Paxton, Taylor, Andrews, Cripwell, McKay, A. Cripwell, Nichol, Burton, Stone, Thornton, and Nevitt.

An alleged humourist wants to know:—

Whether Wanderers is not quite a suitable name, judging by the way some of the players wandered about the field!

Whether the left wing still reckons his place is behind the full-back of his own side!

Whether Feigenbaum is having a double seat put in his next pair of shorts, or having a pair made that can stand an extra strain!

Whether the spectators knew what happened, and what they would have done if they had known!

Whether Bloom reckons he had all the work and was marking the whole of the other side!

Whether Banet really used his weight!

Whether Fredman reckons the only way to fall is to turn three or four somersaults before touching the ground!

Whether Greenspan was very tired after the match, and if he is still looking for the man who asked him to play!

Whether both sides were not very pleased when the whistle blew!

The year 5680 is about to appear,  
And our sorrows and tears will soon disappear.  
We hope and we pray that from this very day,  
A Heavenly light will show us the way,  
(Please God, with Thine help and thine aid so  
divine)

To the Land of Our People, our own Palestine.  
Our New Year's greetings are very sincere.  
We wish all our friends a Happy New Year.

REV. A. WEINBERG.

## DOW'S PORT SECOND TO NONE.

## EARLY DAYS OF THE SHOOL.

COMPILED BY REV. M. I. COHEN.

At the tent of Messrs. Rosenblatt and Moss, next to the B.T.A., a meeting of twenty-one Co-religionists established the Bulawayo Hebrew Congregation on the 12th August, 1894. The committee consisted of J. Saber, President; J. Boam, Treasurer and Secretary; and Messrs. J. Wolff, J. Cinamon, E. Nathan, and M. S. Levin. The Administrator, Dr. Jameson, presented the Congregation with two stands for the purpose of erecting a Synagogue, and also with a plot of ground for a cemetery. At the High Holy days that year, service was held at the unfinished dining-room of the Charter Hotel. The windows were draped with calico, a curtain was hung over the door, and whisky cases, covered with planks, provided the sitting accommodation. The second general meeting, June, 1895, showed a membership of twenty-five. At this meeting S. Goldring joined the committee, and proved a most ardent worker. This year service was conducted by a Mr. Margolius at Meikle's store. J. Boam was followed as Secretary by Messrs. E. Frank, A. Davis, A. Hirschberg, and E. Granger respectively. At a general meeting held in December, 1895, Mr. A. Jacobs was elected a member of the committee. "Mr. Jacobs thanked the members for the confidence they had shown in him, and he assured them that he would do his best to justify that confidence." A Bazaar Committee was appointed, and in January, 1896 Mrs. A. Jacobs was busy collecting for the Building Fund. In the preceding year Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were married, and this was the first Jewish marriage in Rhodesia.

From February to August, 1896 there were no meetings, owing to the Rebellion. After this event there was a considerable immigration of Jews without means, and on the 26th March, 1897, the Bulawayo Hebrew Aid and Benevolent Society was formed with the following committee: A. Jacobs, President; D. S. Cohen, Treasurer; and Messrs. D. Goldman, Sol. Freilich, M. Brown, J. Beemer, and E. Sytner. After the Rebellion a general meeting was held in August, 1896, when the discussions were very hot. "Mr. Cinamon having many grievances." Services this year were conducted at the Exchange Hall by Messrs. R. Aserman, J. Epstein, and Mr. D. Lowenstark. There was a lot of dissatisfaction among the members at this time, and they wanted especially to know what had been done with the bazaar goods

and money. The poor President's position was by no means "a bed of roses." The first Rule Book of the Congregation was completed in December, 1896. With the growth of the community it became more necessary to build a shool and to secure the services of a minister. Much discussion was devoted to these questions, and it was finally decided to erect a temporary building which could later be extended, and have a ladies' gallery attached. "The minister's reading desk will have to be circular with two entrances and two steps up." A competition was arranged for plans, and was won by a young Jewish architect, A. A. Abrahams, who estimated that the cost would be £2,200. It was therefore decided to lay the foundation-stone at the time of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and the Deputy Administrator was invited to perform the ceremony. A fine function was held on that occasion, and the stone was laid with Masonic honours, the service being conducted by Messrs. J. Saber and M. D. Lowenstark. The inscription on the stone read as follows:—

THIS FOUNDATION STONE  
WAS LAID BY

CAPT. THE HON. ARTHUR LAWLEY,  
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR,  
ON JUNE 25TH, 1897 (5657),

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE  
OF H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

A. A. A., Architect. Hend & Swift, Builders.

When the committee met to open the tenders, the lowest was found to be £3,800. The members were taken aback, and asked the architect for an explanation. He stated that the cost of materials and wages had risen 25 per cent. Under the circumstances the building of the Synagogue was postponed. At this time negotiations were going on with Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, with the view to bringing out the Rev. Francis Cohen as minister to the Congregation. At a general meeting in 1897, Mr. N. Brown, an excellent worker, became Vice-President, and Mr. Aserman Treasurer, while Mr. E. Basch made his maiden speech by proposing a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers and committees. Meetings in those days were very numerous and lengthy, nearly every general meeting having to be adjourned to the afternoon. There was also no lack of candidates for the various offices, and proceedings were generally lively—and sometimes even tropical. The community was very fortunate in those days in enjoying the services of an exceptionally large

## MAY YOU NEVER BE SICK, BUT IF YOU ARE

number of able men and enthusiastic workers. The Congregation was in every sense of the word the centre of communal life. At this 1897 meeting "an extra special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. E. Granger for his valuable services in the past year, and also to Mr. M. Brown for the able manner in which he had blown the Shofar during the Yomtovim."

Mr. F. N. Joseph—a very able man—now became Hon. Secretary, but soon after resigned. There were a good many grievances. It was asserted that there was no shool nor Hebrew education, that a minister had been engaged without consulting the members, and that the committee were squandering the funds. An opposition Congregation was started by Abner Cohen, and was called the Bulwary Jewish Congregation. Mr. Saber called it "The Little Parliament," and "the Cabinet Meetings" were held at Mr. Cinamon's house. The new body made a great effort to obtain recruits. Abner Cohen got hold of a lot of youngsters and paid their subscriptions himself. They claimed fifty members. An enthusiastic meeting was held, and among the rebels were the following gentlemen, who made substantial contributions:—Abner Cohen, 50 guineas; F. N. Joseph, I. Pieters, N. Mendelson, 25 guineas; J. Cinamon, Laudau Bros., 10 guineas each; Gabe Harte, 8 guineas; L. Franks, 5 guineas, and many others. They ordered an iron building from Port Elizabeth to serve as a shool, and meanwhile rented a room in Williams' Buildings, where crowded services were held every Friday night and Saturday morning. They unfortunately resorted freely to printed matter to run down the Congregation. The latter were forced to take action, and appointed a number of delegates to meet the representatives of the new body, and to endeavour to arrive at an agreement. The delegates reported that the grievances were not well founded, and that the whole movement was only an endeavour to hamper the Congregation. They recommended, however, that a temporary shool should be immediately built at a cost not exceeding £500, and that an arrangement should be made for the teaching of the children. "Mr. A. Jacobs, in a lengthy speech, moved that the report be adopted." "Mr. Franks, in a long and eloquent speech, lasting seventy-five minutes, moved that the report be not adopted." A motion that the meeting be adjourned fell through, and another motion that the meeting be not adjourned also fell through. In the end a provisional committee

was appointed, consisting of four representatives of the old Congregation and three of the new, and this committee arranged the terms of amalgamation and took over the assets of both organisations. As a result of the movement, the membership and assets of the shool were considerably increased. The Synagogue was put up at a cost of £450, and the iron building of the new Congregation was erected behind it as a school room, at a cost of £330. The first meeting at the new shool took place on February 20th, 1898, and it was consecrated on the 1st of March in that year. Mr. A. B. Diamond and Mr. S. Freilich began the work of teaching the children, and S. S. Grossberg was Barmitzva—the first pupil of the classes. Miss Franks and Miss Cinamon also volunteered their services for the instruction of the children. A Finance Committee reported that the position did not warrant the Congregation in engaging a minister, hence the negotiations with the Rev. Francis Cohen fell through. Mr. A. Joseph had become President of the united Congregation, but left shortly afterwards for England. He and his brothers rendered good service at a trying period. Testimonials were also given to Mr. N. Brown and Mr. S. Goldring in recognition of their valuable services. At the end of 1897 E. Friedlander was appointed Shochet and Mohel to the Congregation. Considerable trouble, however, was caused by a man named Freedman, who kept a coffee shop and dressed as a minister and claimed to have been appointed Shochet by Dr. Adler. Meanwhile a Shechita Board was established, and Messrs. Napier and Weir contracted to pay the Congregation £16 a month for the use of the Shochet. Meat sold by anyone else was declared trifa. But it took a good many years before a settlement of this question was effected. At a meeting on the 26th June it was resolved "that the Community pay up to the hospital and support Messrs. Saber and Holland in their candidature." At another meeting it was decided that "the President of the Benevolent Society is entitled to the first Misrach seat." At the general meeting in October, 1898 Mr. Saber again became President. In the annual report of that year it stated "that the buildings, stands and furniture of the Congregation were free of debt, all accounts were paid, and a small balance in hand." It is also stated that the Hebrew classes under Miss Franks and Miss Cinamon were making good progress, and a welcome is extended to two new Societies—the Clevovi Zion and the Social and Debating

## GIRARD'S 3-STAR WILL HELP YOU.

Society. The latter society did not last very long, but the Chovevi Zion have played a big part in the history of the Community. At the end of 1898 Miss Lowenstark started Sabbath Services and Sunday morning classes. A special Education Board was formed, and a guarantee fund was raised. Miss Lowenstark proposed to run both a Hebrew and secular school on the basis of twenty pupils. But many members were dissatisfied with the suggestion, and the position of the Congregation was very unsatisfactory. Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. F. N. Joseph a general meeting was called early in 1899, when it was resolved that no President should hold office for two succeeding years, and that the School and the School Board should unite and forthwith bring out a minister and teacher. The vacancies in the committee were immediately filled, large collections were made, and many new members enrolled. All assets were taken over, new rules printed, and quite a new spirit created.

The annual report of September, 1899, concludes as follows:—"In relinquishing their arduous labours, the outgoing committee desire to remind the members that the Congregation is about to enter a new epoch in its existence. We have undertaken the great and solemn responsibility of supporting a minister, and we venture to make now a direct appeal to every Jew in Bulawayo to uphold and support the Congregation with head, hand and heart. Let old differences be forgotten, and let the only jealousy remaining be a jealousy as to who shall render the greatest service to the Community." A new and excellent committee was elected, and Mr. Safer resigned his membership from the school. This ended the old régime, and the pioneer period was over. It had lasted five years. During that time the school represented every phase of communal life. It defended the Jews from attack, upheld the honour of the Jewish name, and enlisted the whole-hearted service of a large number of able men. Thus the foundations were laid of those traditions of public service which the Congregation has maintained to this day. Whereas the early days of many Congregations are marked by a blank, in Bulawayo the reverse was the case, and we owe to the pioneers of this town the splendid record of the Bulawayo Community and the practical foundation of Judaism in the Far North. One might fill much space with the names of all those who played a worthy part. But suffice it to say that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to all the early hands who, with labour and sacrifice, laid the foundations of our Communal life.

## MOTOR FIENDS.

The following veracious account of a secret trial has reached us:—

Three diminutive youngsters appeared in the dock at the instance of Mr. H. B. Ellenbogen. They were charged with assault with intent to do serious bodily harm to one black automobile the property of Mr. Ellenbogen.

From the evidence it appeared that about 11 a.m., on August 24th, the complainant left his car unattended outside the Synagogue and repaired to the Guildhall to assist in guiding the destinies of the Guild.

Shortly afterwards the whole neighbourhood was startled by the loud and prolonged shrieking of the electric hooter on the car. Mr. E. rushed to the scene of the outrage, stopped the hooter and pursued the malefactors who, on the alarm, had decamped.

After a long chase, over hill and dale, he succeeded in catching the youngsters. The long pursuit was rather a strain on the worthy Councillor (who afterwards admitted that he was not in good training) and the boys broke away from him.

The miscreants were eventually apprehended and made their appearance as stated above.

The accused were found guilty and admonished. The Judge, in the course of his remarks, said that these assaults on cars were almost solely caused by the negligence of the car owners themselves. Cars should not be left unprotected; he was quite sure that no harm could befall any car if it were protected in the same manner as Mr. L. Landau had fortified his during the Peace celebrations.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We have an excellent Public Library in town, which is prepared to make special arrangements for large numbers. In Johannesburg advantageous arrangements are made in this way for all members of the Jewish Guild and large numbers avail themselves of the privilege. The results are seen in the interesting debates and discussions for which the Guild is well known. The Bulawayo Library is prepared to give us the same privileges. If the members of our community who do not yet belong to the Library, but would like to do so, will send in their names to the Secretary of the Guild or to Rev. Cohen, the necessary arrangements could be easily made. We commend this scheme to the notice of our readers, and hope the opportunity will not be allowed to slip by mere slovenly inadvertence.

GIRARD'S 3-STAR IS 20 YEARS OLD.

## SALISBURY SNAPSHOTS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Just in case the other live Jewish communities are not aware of the fact, I wish to announce that there are a few Jews in Salisbury, and there is a Congregation. This is not trying to be funny, but so little is ever heard of the activities of the local community in regard to matters Jewish, that one sometimes wonders whether a Jewish Community really exists.

We have a lovely Synagogue, which is well filled on the New Year and Day of Atonement and is often the scene of a "Minyan" when a Committee meeting is held in the committee room, but otherwise, well, I won't rub it in!

Mr. J. Comaroff has presented the Synagogue with a marble tablet on which we read the Ten Commandments. It will be placed over the Ark, and will greatly add to the beauty of the interior of the building. This tablet was presented in memory of his son Harry, who died of active service, just two years ago.

Salisbury is looking forward with a great deal of suppressed excitement to the forthcoming wedding of Miss Gertie Robinson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Robinson, who are so popular throughout Rhodesia. The lucky bridegroom, Mr. Kohl, hails from the Transvaal, and Salisbury is sure to have a great time on the day of the event of the season.

Salisbury once had a Jewish Guild, which for a time was a huge success, but of late it has been very dormant, in fact one can almost describe it as dead. All that remains of it at present is a piano, memories and some bad debts. An attempt to revive it has met with little success, and one can well understand that the past President, Mr. C. M. Harris, is getting disheartened at the difficulty of getting the Guild back to its old footing as the foremost society of the Jewish community here.

The Annual General Meeting of the Congregation takes place at the end of September, and speculation is not rife regarding the election of officers for the ensuing year. This is not on account of the usual apathy, but everyone seems to appreciate the sterling work of the present President and his re-election is a foregone conclusion. I do not think there will be any changes in the offices of Vice-President or Treasurer for the same reason, but it is to be hoped that there

will be keen competition for election on the Committee.

We welcome back after a short absence to the coast Mr. and Mrs. Frankel and family who are looking very well after their holiday. It is hoped that Mr. Frankel will now see his way clear to take an active part in communal matters, as in the past he has been greatly missed in the executives, though his practical assistance has been splendid. The new Taharah House, which is now being erected owes its construction mainly to his munificence.

Rhodesia is making great strides in manufacturing, and it is pleasant to see that the majority of the factories opened are solely or largely controlled by our co-religionists. Mr. Mark Harris is the proprietor of the Atlas Flour Mills, The Rhodesia Fertilisers, Ltd., is controlled by Mr. Shalovsky and Mr. Braude, the former being the first man to introduce a locally manufactured fertiliser, which is a great boon to the farming community; and Mr. Kapnek is largely identified with the latest undertaking of the manufacture of cattle dip, while even the Creamery and Bacon Factory at Marandellas has two prominent Jews on the Board.

Amongst the visitors to town from the surrounding districts during the last few weeks were Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan, from Mtoko, Mr. Margolis from Mrewa, Mr. Braude from Shamva, all looking very well and giving the lie to the prevailing opinion that the outside districts are unhealthy.

There is a possibility of a big change in one of the local businesses, but at present I am not at liberty to disclose the details. Nevertheless, good luck to all concerned.

Mr. Oscar Kaufman, who was here during the absence of Mr. Frankel has left Salisbury, but I believe his good-bye was only *en revoir*, and we are expecting him back in the near future. It may be for years and it may be for ever!

We have had an epidemic of magicians and spiritualists lately, two showing at the local theatres within the week, and the town feels quite "spooky." Salisbury has a name for being favourably inclined to spirits, but I always was under the impression that the kind preferred were not those handed over the foot-lights, but those handed over the counter. Everyone to his taste!

Congratulations to Mr. Joe Graham, of Shamva, on his betrothal to Miss Ethel Harris, of Durban.

All Salisbury Jews join me in wishing the Jews in Bulawayo and all over Rhodesia a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.



SAV "GIRARD'S, PLEASE." TAKE NO OTHER.

### THE CONGO.

We much regret that lack of time in which to communicate with the Congo has prevented us from having any Notes about Jewish activities there. We hope, however, that some one resident "up North" will contribute news items for our next issue. People here take an unflagging interest in the community of the Congo.

### LIVINGSTONE.

The Livingstone Jewish community consists of eight Jewish families with a population of about 40 odd (adults and children). They are nearly all Zionist members. And keen, too!

A monthly collection is made by the Misses Grill and Hochstein, and it is sent down to Johannesburg by the Secretary, Mrs. Shapiro.

As yet we do not possess a School, and our Holiday Services are held in one or other of the private houses here. We hope, however, to have one built in the near future.

Mr. Oscar Susman paid a visit to Bulawayo. He will shortly leave the country and intends to settle in Palestine. Our best wishes will accompany him.

Mr. Steinberg, Elisabethville, passed through Livingstone on his way to Palestine where his family is already settled. This is not Mr. Steinberg's first visit to Palestine. He knows the country well. An orthodox and broad-minded Jew such as he is, is an asset to the Promised Land. It is rumoured that Mr. Roinick is also contemplating a visit to Palestine, with a view to settling there. Elisabethville is evidently the vanguard of a practical Zionist movement. Livingstone sends New Year greetings to all the Jews in Rhodesia and Congo.

### THE BULAWAYO JUNIOR ZIONIST SOCIETY.

(Specially Contributed.)

A ZIONIST SOCIETY has been in existence in Bulawayo for about 20 years, and is known as the Bulawayo Chovevi Zion Society. As an outcome of Mr. Balfour's dramatic declaration of 1917, a meeting of the young Zionist boys of Bulawayo was convened, with the result that a Bulawayo Junior Zionist Society was formed, with a membership of twenty, comprising boys only. Afterwards, however, it was decided that girls be admitted, and that the age limit be reduced, with the result that at the end of its first year the society's membership was doubled. During its infancy the Junior Zionists were assisted by several members of the Senior Society, to whom the Juniors are indebted for their grounding in Zionism. Meetings were held monthly, at which there was either a lecture or a debate, an outstanding feature being that the subjects were always of Jewish and Zionist interest. The Rev. M. I. Cohen very willingly addressed the society on many different occasions on Zionism generally. These lectures were so much appreciated by the society, that it is hoped Mr. Cohen will continue them.

At the first general meeting the various positions on the committee were strongly contested. The meeting lasted more than two hours, and it was obvious that interest in the society was steadily increasing.

As a result of the elections, the following constitute the committee for the year 1919: President, A. Samson; Vice-President, H. Lazerus; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Whiteson; Committee, Miss P. Beemer, Miss R. Rabinowitz, Mr. N. Rabinovitch, Mr. H. Banet, and Mr. I. Lazerus.

The committee started with the idea of making an absolute success of this society, and up to the present has undoubtedly done so. Its members now total some 70, which is a very satisfactory figure.

The Palestine Restoration Fund being urgently in need of money, it was felt that something should be done to raise funds. A concert and dance was decided upon, organised entirely by the Junior Society. It was an unequalled success from every point of view, and as a result the handsome sum of £150 was remitted to the National Fund.

It was recently suggested that the meetings of

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GIVE TO YOUR INVALIDS.

## EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE

the Junior Zionists should be partly social as well as instructive. An experiment was made at the last general meeting held on Saturday, the 31st August. After the business part of the meeting had been concluded, several members of the society rendered various items in a most efficient manner. The programme comprised recitations, dancing and music, and the concert was much appreciated. A notable feature of the afternoon was the rendering of the "Hatikvah" by the Junior Zionist Quartette, consisting of piano, two violins and 'cello.

Tea was then served, and after a few dances a most successful afternoon was concluded. Many adults were present, and it has been whispered that the Junior Zionists will have more seniors attending their meetings than the Bulawayo Chovevi Zion Society will have at theirs.

A very pleasing circumstance is that up to the present the Junior Society has always had record attendances, and if it continues to carry out its duties as ably as it has done up till the present, we have no hesitation in saying that Bulawayo's Jewish Community will always be proud of their Junior Zionists.

### EXTRACT FROM LECTURE ON AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

By MR. M. J. SHAPIRO, Salisbury.

Delivered to the Zionist and Literary Society, Durban, early in 1918.

*NOTE.—Do you agree with Mr. Shapiro? Discussion is invited on the following article.*

I KNOW the zealous Zionist President will not let me off without touching on the Zionist Problem. But I do not take it as a separate problem, it is interwoven with the social and economic problems, and the solution of the latter will do away with the former.

The thirteen millions of Jews are striving for equal rights and equal liberties, and are bound to get these with the rise of Democracies. In Great Britain and in the United States Jews practically have them. In Russia six millions were emancipated at a stroke if Poland and Lithuania are going to follow the Russian example. Anti-semitism undoubtedly exists everywhere, but it is no longer due to religious and racial causes, but chiefly to the fact that the Jews who are mostly engaged in business are the vanguard of the

Capitalistic system and at the same time the ambitious competitors of the Capitalists.

The Masses (consumers) vaguely knowing that there is something rotten in the Capitalistic state, but being unable to locate the defect, blindly attack the first line, the small Jewish shopkeepers, pedlars and factors. The Capitalists, being jealous of the Jews, who so easily rise to high commands in the army of Capitalists, in order to draw away the vague attacks of the public from themselves, deliberately turn these attacks upon the Jews and are assisted in this by the controlled Press. When the Capitalistic system will go, anti-semitism will go. There is not much anti-semitism against Lord Reading, because he gained his position by sheer personal merit, but there is a lot of animosity against a Jewish millionaire or rich man in the same way as against millionaires of Christian origin. There is a feeling that the millionaire stage cannot be reached, except at the expense of the community, and while the animosity gradually dies away against families who have held riches for generations, as with great landowners and old-established merchants, it remains very strong against the Jews who often rise to the top in a single generation almost under the eyes of their contemporaries. There is a vastly different attitude adopted to a Rothschild or a Montagu than to a Rand upstart in London.

As regards Palestine expectations, the hopes of an independent State are very slight. The highest expectations should be a Jewish Autonomy in Palestine under a British suzerainty, but to be shared by other inhabitants on the same principles as other autonomous British Colonies are enjoying. Jews can have the management if they are in the majority; for example, South Africa is practically ruled by the Dutch majority. Palestine can only accommodate about 10 per cent. of the Jewish population of the world, and can only serve as a colony serves a European country, relieving unemployment and poverty by emigration. As neither South Africa nor Australia have much influence on and no decisive direction on the destiny of home, so Palestine, a dependent for 100 years to come, at least on the support of European and American Jews, cannot bring the solution of the Jewish problem.

The Jews will remain part and parcel of every State in Europe and have to work out their own salvation on the spot, and that they can do so is proved by the fact that they always occupy foremost places in all democratic reforms of the world.

## DOW'S 5-CROWN WHITE

## "ALSO RAN."

## A SKETCH.

(BY ALEX. FRIEDMAN.)

*Dramatis Personae.*

Fanny Cohen.

S. Rosenbloom, a wealthy merchant.

H. Rosenbloom, his only son.

*Scene: A room in Miss Cohen's Flat. Time, 4 p.m.*

Harry: But, darling, I

Fanny: Oh, don't repeat that old story, I already know it by heart. You hope to improve your position and the usual rigmarole. If you would only give up gambling, drink less and smoke less, and try to be a man, we should be able to settle down in no time.

H.: But, darling, I

F.: Don't "But darling" me. I know what you are going to say, but I tell you this cannot go on, we've been engaged for ten months now and the wedding day is no nearer, in fact it gets further away, and unless you decide

H.: If you nag like this now, what a beano I can look forward to when we do get married.

F.: Nag, did you say? What impudence! Here am I trying my utmost to make a man of you and you dare call it nagging.

H.: Well, what am I to do? The Old Man won't come up to the scratch, and if you'd care to live on my present income

F.: I couldn't live on canary seed.

H.: Then what's the good of talking. I can't marry on my present income

F.: Your present debts you mean, don't you? Well, anyhow, I won't waste any more time reforming you, but it may interest you to know that a man, a real man, is dying to marry me, in fact he proposes to me regularly a few times a week.

H.: What! You an engaged girl dare listen to proposals, what next!

F.: Next! Well, its very likely I'll accept him, for it's certain that I'll not be engaged to you all my life.

H.: Surely Fanny you're not serious!

F.: Oh, yes, I am.

H.: I can't believe it, who is the man cad enough to try and take you from me?

F.: You would like to know, wouldn't you? Well, it's a great friend of yours.

H.: No friend of mine would ever stoop to do such a thing like that.

F.: No! Then it might interest you to know that its a relation of yours.

H.: A relation! Relations aren't friends; who is it!

F.: Are you getting jealous, little boy?

H.: Look here, I won't be

F.: Sh! Here he comes! Jump behind that screen, and keep quiet. "Good afternoon, Mr. Rosenbloom, how are you!"

R.: Nishkoshe, Tanks, and you, my tear, noo I can see du shinst.

F.: Oh, thank you.

R.: Noo Fenalle how many more times must I harsk for your answer, you are worster to get Yes from than my worst customer when I ask for money.

F.: Its no use, Mr. Rosenbloom, I can't possibly marry unless it is for love, so why not take no for an answer once and for all!

R.: Love! Vot is love! Vot can you do mit love, will love buy you all de tings you vant, tell me vere can I get a motor car for love!

F.: Love may not be able to purchase articles but it is the only payment for happiness.

R.: All right, noo how long vill it take you to learn to love me; vats the matter mit my appearance!

F.: You argue that love is nothing, yet why do you desire to marry me?

R.: Talk mit a woman, vot do you mean vi? My poor Rebecca used to say to me "Semezeleh," she said, "aren't you sorry that you didn't marry a pretty vife?" Vot could I answer! I answered vat she wanted and always replied, "No, my dear, in my eyes you are pretty genoog," but inside I thought to myself the old girl is right, next time I'll find a pretty vife.

F.: You wicked man to have thought of a second wife during the life-time of your first.

R.: Vicked she calls it, did you ever hear of such a ting. Foresight I call it. I wish I was only so certain that Bezendes wouldn't go down how sure I was dat she had heart failure.

F.: Anyhow, Mr. Rosenbloom, I cannot and will not marry you, as I am engaged to a man I love. He is young, and fairly good-looking, and loves me for my own worth.

R.: And I love you for vot! Your money, perhepst! Du host doch nit a penny teu dine nishbone.

F.: I at least earn my own living, and I'm proud of it.

R.: And I perhepst I steal my money.

F.: No, you don't, but you don't work for it.

## ALWAYS HAVE GIRARD'S 3-STAR IN THE HOUSE.

Your son makes it for you, and you don't even treat him like a father should.

R.: Have you ever heard from such a ting? My son makes my money; Yes, he makes it . . . run. He comes again into the office at ten o'clock feeling a little sleepy on top of it, then he flirtatious a little mit the typewriter girls, smokes my cigars, speaks mit de telephone to the Tattersoles Clobber and puts my good money on his bad horses, then borrows a few funt from me to buy chocolates for some maedel or other, and now you say he makes my money for me. A son is sometimes an asset, but him, oh vai! Vat he has cost me op already. And I can't do nothing with him.

F.: If he was my son, I'd make a man of him.

R.: Well, here's your chance, marry me and be your son immediately.

F.: No tanks! But why not marry him off to some sensible girl?

R.: Nu semir a cochim and find one, you would be all right mind you, but you I vant for mineself.

F.: You're a fine father to put your happiness before that of your son.

R.: Oho, dats de game! De youngster was here before me and der alter runs novere. So you like the youngster, eh?

F.: Not particularly!

R.: Den vi do you make such speeches about him!

F.: Well, I've met him once or twice, and think him quite a nice boy, all he needs is keeping in order.

R.: Look here, I've got an idea, if you won't marry me, do me a favourite and marry the youngster.

F.: He can't keep a wife if he can't keep himself.

R.: All right, I'll settle enough on him to keep you both.

H.: Hurrah! That's settled . . . But you just said you didn't like me.

F.: Of course not, silly, I only love you. (Kiss).

R.: De Ganovim! Noo maseltof.

---

Overheard at the last Guild Dancing Class meeting:—

He: "Would you mind teaching me how to sit out the next dance?"

She: "Where?"

## AN INTRODUCTION TO "DANIEL DERONDA."

(By M.I.C.)

Dedicated to B.L.

The golden tints of youthful fancy pass,  
And skies grow dark or drab, and clouds do mass  
About the horizon; light and happiness vanish  
For all who faith and hope and love do banish.  
To face unterrified the mighty strife,  
To conquer in the battles fierce of life  
Needs the hidden powers of the sovereign soul,  
That binds us to His will, Who rules the whole.  
Ancient of days, full sated with his tale  
Of griefs and woes, the Jew still lives, can hail  
The dawn of better days, still holding fast  
The faith prophetic of our ancient past.  
The Spirit blows upon the dry dead bones  
Of age-long degradation. Lo! the tones  
Of life are heard, an army from the grave  
Arises. Mighty is our faith to save.  
Within this book resounds the inspiring voice  
Of deathless Israel, bidding us rejoice,  
Who heirs of such a noble storied past,  
Must will a future that shall surely last  
Beyond the memory of our ancient wrongs  
And deep abasement, when triumphant songs  
Of ultimate salvation shall replace  
The bitter dirges of the Galuth base.  
This book reminds how recently our hope  
Was but a dream, our faith too weak to cope  
With doubt and unbelief, with gibe and jeer,  
And mockery cheap of all the Jew holds dear.  
The wheel has turned, to justify the ways  
Of God to man, to pour abroad the rays  
Of light divine into the abodes of night,  
And to illumine unseeing eyes with sight  
Of righteousness' new rising sun, which shines  
With healing in its wings, athwart a world  
Where truth and peace shall kiss, and heaven and  
earth  
Shall meet and mate in man's divine rebirth.  
Then shall the Law from Zion's mount resound  
Amid dim haunts of suffering man, to furbest  
lound;  
The city of Peace Salem, shall symbolise  
Israel restored, Humanity grown wise.  
Let us away with doubt, conquer despair,  
Working and toiling with a hope so fair,  
For they that long in tears, shall reap  
In joy the harvest of a hope so deep.

## INSIST ON DOW'S PORT.

## NEIR TAMID.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Blumberg have presented the School with a handsome Neir Tamid, which will shine upon us most appropriately at the beginning of the New Year. The gift is in memory of Mrs. Blumberg's father. It is Moorish in design, and the oxidized silver metal work and the dark red glass match well with the general colouring of the School.

It is a peculiar thing that we should have had to wait seven years for such a gift. Generally, the Neir Tamid is ready before the Synagogue is completed. We remember the handsome candlesticks which Mr. Sonnenberg presented in memory of his father, but for the moment can think of nothing else given to the Synagogue during the many years since its completion. What is the reason? Is it that the community is not quite so generous as some people imagine, or is it that the Synagogue excites small interest amongst us? Has the suggested Memorial Hall met with a very enthusiastic reception? Or perhaps there is nothing to commemorate in the history of our Community and in the lives of those who built it up? In any event, we are all very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Blumberg, and we trust that there will be many to imitate their excellent example.

## TO THE CHILDREN.

Dear Boys and Girls,

Let me, in the first place, congratulate you on attaining to the dignity of proprietorship of a journal all your own—in common, of course, with the older members of the family. Next, I would ask you to congratulate me on having been invited to conduct your page—for I consider the invitation a real compliment. And now, let us "jointly and severally" (as our lawyer friends would have it), make up our minds to utilise our privileges thoroughly.

Within a few days we shall have entered the Holy Days' season. To some, I fear, this will be a mere holiday season—and not necessarily a welcome one. For it is not long since your mid-winter vacation, while the holiday at the end of the year is already being invitingly anticipated. This additional "break" interferes with school at a particularly busy time of the year, and does not even hold out the hope of an extra game of tennis or golf. Of course non-Jewish children at school tell you, when they hear you ask permission to

stay away, they wish they were Jews. Wish they were Jews, indeed! That they, too, might have their own flesh and blood torn by anguish in the dark lands across the seas! And perhaps some even of our own boys and girls sometimes wonder whether *they* wish they were Jews. What, for instance, is the use of the long prayers, in a language foreign to them—more foreign, sometimes than French; of the Shofar, and of all the other strange customs of the Synagogue; and, worst of all, of the fasting! Though, to be sure, there is some compensation on Succoth and Simchoth Torah.

Of course, those who argue this way can only be those who are entirely, or almost entirely, without Jewish surroundings in the home. Someone once defined English Judaism as a combination of fried fish and the *Jewish Chronicle*. Some poor children, it is to be feared, hardly get as far as that. How, then, can they appreciate the messages of our Sabbath and of our Holy Days? To do that they would have to share the spirit of those who instituted them, and to be capable of that, again they must have read something of our Bible, and have some idea of the wonderful history and literature of the nation to which they belong. Those who know what our great men throughout the ages have thought, and done, and suffered, must find within themselves a never-failing fount of inspiration and see the beauty in all things Jewish, so as to inspire even their surroundings. They know that our feasts and fasts and ceremonies are full of deep meaning; full of poetry and of significance to the seeing eye and the feeling heart. For the sake of these things the Jewish people has borne martyrdom through many weary and tragic centuries, and had we the same knowledge we should feel and think like them, and so also be prepared to suffer loss and inconvenience for the sake of the beautiful heritage of the Jew.

I haven't been preaching, I hope! I did not mean to do that. So, to atone, let me treat you to some beautiful expressions on the very Festivals we have mentioned. This cry from the soul is by that noble public worker and poetess, Jessie E. Sampter:—

"What harvest for Jews that must wander and wander!

They are poor, though the earth have a surplus to squander,

For no land is theirs.

What news can you tell of a harvest out yonder,  
While here one despairs!"

## SAY "GIRARD'S, PLEASE." TAKE NO OTHER.

But suddenly she remembers there is hope from  
Someone, somewhere:—

"In orchards where children the fruit trees are  
shaking,  
The count of the harvest the watchmen are  
taking,  
And telling good news.  
The old year is dying, the new year awaking,  
New year for the Jews!"

And here is Jessie Sampter again, speaking in  
the voice of a child who fell asleep in a Synagogue  
on Kol Nidrei night, with the resolution to fast  
and pray like the grown-ups: "—"

"But on the ground were cookies round,  
As white as milk, and sweet;  
Enough for all the day I found  
I seemed to eat and eat.  
Then Mother said: 'By this 'tis known  
Man does not live by bread alone.'"

Succath, you know, is a harvest Festival, and  
this is what the same poetess says of the Jew's  
sentiment in connection with it:—

"Unlanded, robbed and driven,  
And happy to escape,  
Our dreams to-day are given  
To farm, and flock and grape

Who bring in want and sorrow  
The stranger's fruit with psalms,  
Shall plant in joy to-morrow  
Their citrons and their palms."

To this we feel like adding "Amen!"

And now, listen to this pretty verse by  
Abraham Burstein, of America:—

"Rejoice upon this festal day!  
When then should honest Jew be gay!  
Once more unroll  
The sacred scroll,  
And greet the feast with song and play!  
"We chant the Law through all the year,  
Our minds intense, our hearts austere;  
To-day we jest  
With mirthful zest  
To show we hold the Torah dear!  
"Come, comrades all, and merry be—  
Come, raise a lilting melody!  
And let the sky  
Receive our cry,  
That sounds the Torah's Jubilee."

In conclusion, let me wish you all, big and  
small, a Shonah Tovah—a good year; a year full  
of goodness done to you and by you. May the  
new year see the cessation of the world's troubles,  
and with this, may the suffering of our own  
people cease.

B.C.

## CUT THIS OUT.

To THE SECRETARY,

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