The Consecration of a Synagogue at Brynmawr.

As announced in our issue of last week, the New Synagogue at Brynmawr was consecrated on Saturday, April 21st, in the presence of the Chief Rabbi and many other prominent rabbis, including Dr. Adler. Among those present were: Rabbis M. S. Levy (of Newport), S. L. Levy (of Ebbw Vale), and L. A. Abraham (of Newport), who offered the prayer of consecration. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Levy (of Newport) and the sermon was preached by the Chief Rabbi. Dr. Adler in his opening remarks said that the new building was not only a place of worship, but also a symbol of the community's commitment to its heritage. He felt privileged to be present at the dedication of such a splendid edifice.

The sermon concluded with an eloquent appeal for the community to remain true to its religious values and to continue to serve as a beacon of righteousness in the community. The Chief Rabbi said that the new Synagogue would be a place where the community could come together to pray, to study, and to carry out its religious duties.

The dedication ceremony was followed by a reception, where the community had the opportunity to socialize and to enjoy the festivities. The toast was proposed by the Chairman, and the company adjourned to the Drill Hall, where a reception was held.

The Chief Rabbi and other prominent rabbis attended the reception, and the company adjourned to the Drill Hall, where a reception was held. The toast was proposed by the Chairman, and the company adjourned to the Drill Hall, where a reception was held.

Jewish Labour News.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

One of the decisions of the Leeds Conference in connection with the Jewish Organising Committee, was that each town be asked to form a local Committee. In order to represent London from its backwardness in the past, the respective Secretaries of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Independent Tailors' Union, have decided upon their own initiatives to be first in the field in forming the London local Committee. Accordingly, a circular letter is to be addressed to the various Unions within the next fortnight, setting forth the necessity of the immediate formation of such a Committee, the nature of this work, and how the people of London may be expected to elect one of its ablest and experienced members to serve on this collective body and take part in the scientific and important duties that will naturally devolve upon it. The circular will also fix the date and place for the first meeting, which is expected that the Committee will get into working form without much difficulty.

Speaking of the Leeds Conference, it might be mentioned by the way that the final Report of its proceedings has just been issued in booklet form in Yiddish, containing several fresh items worth noting, of which the letter from Mr. Herbert Burrows, published in its entirety, is of considerable interest. Its contents show that there is at least one Gentile, who, owing to his sympathy with the Jewish workers, is able to understand and appreciate their attitude on the question of trade organisations.

Mr. Burrows says that he and other Gentile friends have always felt that what was chiefly needed was not so many scattered organisations as something which would pull all the Jewish workers together. He knew that each trade must have its union, but there ought to be some common bond uniting all the unions together. Therefore, he had advanced at meetings and in the press the formation of a Jewish Trades Council in London, which should not be in opposition to the Gentile Trades Council, but should work in harmony with it. Some of his Gentile Trades Council friends who have always helped the Jews, such as Mr. B. D. Cohen, the Chief Machinists Secretary, and others, were opposed to his idea, because they thought it would split up the Trade Union Movement. But that was not his meaning. He would be glad for any Hebrew to join the Gentile Union of his trade. But he knew this could not always be done, because customs, habits, modes of work, and the like were often language questions standing in the way. He was an Internationalist, and made no difference whatever between the workers of any nation. But he could not be held responsible for the fact that Jews with a Jewish Trades Council might deal, that could not be dealt with so by Gentiles. Further, he knew that when unification began, the Trade Unions would be glad to have meetings and lectures and make their trades educationally. This would be the best and most effective answer to the "puppet" view, by which one day the Jews will have to consider and deal with, that could not possibly be dealt with by Gentiles. The combined effort of the Jewish Working Class in this country would be the first step towards the achievement of this end.

CRAWFORD COLLEGE, MAIDENHEAD.

CRRAUFORD COLLEGE, which was built specially for the purpose of a school for the education of poor Jewish children, was opened in its present form by the Chairman of the London Board of Guardians, Mr. B. A. Levy, on Monday last. The College is situated on a fine site, and is built on the lines of a normal private school, with all the advantages of a large size, well-equipped buildings, and capable staff. The College is well equipped with all the necessary apparatus for the instruction of the children, and is provided with a suitable library, which is to be扩充 for the use of the children, and is to be opened to the public for the use of the children, and is to be opened to the public. The College is well equipped with all the necessary apparatus for the instruction of the children, and is provided with a suitable library, which is to be扩充 for the use of the children, and is to be opened to the public for the use of the children, and is to be opened to the public.

ZAGID'S

SAVE 50% IN LABOUR.