

## \$2,000,000 AVAILABLE FOR PALESTINE MEMORIAL CONSERVATORY, JASHA HEIFETZ DECLARES

**Will Be Erected on Mount Scopus to Serve As  
Center for Jewish, Oriental and Universal Music**  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Jan. 28.—The Palestine Memorial Conservatory will be erected shortly, according to Jasha Heifetz who is sponsoring the plan. In an interview here Mr. Heifetz declared that the sum of \$2,000,000 is already available for this project and he is confident that American Jews will furnish the rest of the amount required.

After the completion of his concert tour in Europe, Mr. Heifetz intends to go to Palestine with Mr. Leopold Godowski, about the middle of April, for the purpose of preparing for the laying of the cornerstone of the conservatory.

"The conservatory will be erected near the Hebrew University as a center for Oriental music and culture. Prominent Jewish musicians and teachers in Europe and America will undertake the work for Jewish as well as Oriental and international music. The conservatory will be open to Oriental pupils as well as European and American students. I and Mr. Godowski undertook the establishment of this conservatory not because of Zionism, but because we are convinced that a Hebrew conservatory is a necessary element for the spirit of brotherhood among the nations," he declared.

## WASHINGTON PROHIBITION OFFICE CON- FERS WITH JEWISH LEADERS ON SACRAMENTAL WINE PROBLEM

**Organizations Press for Recognition**  
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The problem of allowing wine for sacramental purposes was taken up by a conference with H. Keith Weeks, Secretary to the Prohibition Director Andrews.

Representatives of four Jewish bodies, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, The Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, participated in the conference.

The problem has arisen due to demands made by other national Jewish organizations for permission by the government to obtain wine for sacramental purposes. These organizations objected to the exclusive recognition of the four mentioned organizations. No conclusion was reached by the conference.

Further meetings are expected to take place with the object of evolving a method of equitable treatment for all rabbis of congregations which will at the same time prevent a leakage of sacramental wine into the bootleg trade.

United States Treasury officials made it clear that they do not intend to brand the other organizations as bogus organizations since they may contain properly authorized rabbis.

## ARAB PRESS URGES DELEGATION TO CONFERENCE OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—The sending of a delegation to the conference of oppressed peoples which is to be held shortly in Brussels is urged by the Arab press here. The conference will take place in February. Representatives from Egypt, Syria and Morocco are expected to attend.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING ON PERLMAN-WADSWORTH BILLS

**State Department Representative Admits Sub-  
mitted Figures Are Merely Guess**  
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The House Committee for Immigration and Naturalization held a hearing yesterday on the Perlman-Wadsworth bills concerning the admission of near relatives as non quota immigrants.

A representative of the Visa Office of the State Department, appearing before the Committee, submitted figures to show that 200,000 persons would in his estimate be permitted to land in the United States as relatives who would come in under the Perlman-Wadsworth bills.

During the hearing Congressman Samuel Dickstein, in cross-examination, brought out an admission of the representative of the Visa Office of the State Department that this estimate was purely a guess and is not based on reliable information.

Congressman Dickstein also asked of the representative of the State Department to explain the reported failure of some consuls to give preferred treatment to refugees. The question was also asked why some emigrants have been apparently discriminated against, being compelled to wait three or four years for visas.

The representative of the State Department declared he would appear before the Committee again to answer these criticisms.

Congressman Summers of New York has introduced a bill to enable the exemption of the same relatives named by the Perlman and Wadsworth bills, and in addition grandchildren under eighteen of citizens or declarants, and brothers and sisters of citizens.

## DR. WILLIAM FILDERMAN, LEADER OF ROUMANIAN JEWS, COMING TO AMERICA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Jan. 28.—Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews and member of the Roumanian parliament, will visit the United States. It was declared today that he will sail on the steamer France on February 24. He expects to arrive in New York on March 1.

The United Roumanian Jews of America are arranging a banquet in honor of Dr. Filderman. The banquet will take place on March 7 at the Hotel Astor. Leo Wolfson is president of the United Roumanian Jews of America, Herman Speier is the executive secretary.

## JEWISH ARCHITECT WINS PRIZE FOR PLANS OF LARGEST BUILDING IN MOSCOW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 28.—A central telegraph and radio station will be erected in the capital of Russia. The plans were drafted by the Jewish architect Greenberg.

Twenty-three noted architects submitted plans in competition for the commission. The first prize of 5,000 roubles was awarded to Greenberg whose plans were accepted. According to the project, the building will be the largest in Moscow. It will occupy three blocks and will be 240,000 cubic metres in size.

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## VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY, LEADER OF ZIONIST REVISIONISTS, ARRIVES IN AMERICA

**Denies Rumors of Opposition to United Palestine Appeal; Would Help \$5,000,000 Palestine Drive if Lecture Contract Permitted. He Declares**

"The rumors that I am opposed to the United Palestine Appeal are absolutely false and unfounded." This was the statement made to a representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by Vladimir Jabotinsky, noted leader of the Zionist Revisionists, on his arrival yesterday in New York on the steamer "France."

Mr. Jabotinsky declared that he came to the United States to deliver a series of lectures, and that his contract would not permit him to appear on any other platform. "But if I were not bound by this contract," he said, "I would gladly render my services toward the success of the

Five Million Dollar Palestine Drive, which the American Zionist Organization is conducting. Regardless of any criticism I may have against certain activities of the World Zionist Executive, I am always pleased to see as many Jews as possible going to Palestine, and as much money as possible collected for Palestine purposes."

Asked whether it was true that Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, had refused to grant him Palestine citizenship, Mr. Jabotinsky declared: "I cannot say that the Palestine government officially denied citizenship to me. It only refused to make an exception in my case when I asked for citizenship, although I have not lived in Palestine the last two years. I asked for this privilege on the ground that I had lived in Palestine before, prior to the promulgation of the new naturalization law. But Lord Plumer suggested that I would be granted citizenship upon coming again to Palestine."

Referring to the uprising of the Druzes in Syria, and the fear expressed by some that the uprising would affect Palestine, Mr. Jabotinsky declared that there was no special danger at present. "It is true that there is considerable explosive material in Pal-

## DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

### Charges Bible Reading in Public Schools Is Now Being Practiced

The charge that the Bible is now being read in the public schools and that the present movement to introduce the compulsory reading of the Ten Commandments is only one step in the direction of making religious instruction in the schools a law, is put forth by Hillel Rogoff, in the "Forward" of Jan. 28.

"The Bible is being read now to the pupils in the schools," Mr. Rogoff charges. "The principals are not authorized to do it, but they do it nevertheless. The new proposal, however, would make the reading a law. This would make the Bible a subject in the curriculum and later the study of it could gradually be widened, broadened. In this way the religious fanatics and clergymen are hoping to smuggle the teaching of religion into the public schools."

That the different religious groups could not agree on the code of ethics presented by the Ten Commandments and that the reading of the Decalogue in the schools would be a source of endless controversy, is the assertion made by Heywood Broun in the "World" of Jan. 27.

"Apparently," Mr. Broun writes in part, "the advocates of the plan were surprised at the opposition which developed, for they proceeded on the assumption that practically all the varying religious groups could unite on this particular code of ethics. These optimists overlooked the fact that the self-same words may mean several things, not always similar, to several persons."

"One speaker," Mr. Broun points out, referring to the hearing before the Board of Education, "said that the Decalogue was the core and foundation of all our legal codes. This statement is certainly debatable. In some respects our law directly opposes the teachings of this particular ethical system. For instance, in this State, the community assumes the right to kill under proper provocation regardless of the prohibition handed down from the mountain top."

"To a greater extent our civil codes ignore, and must ignore, the teachings of the Decalogue. Certainly, the State is not willing to undertake the establishment of monotheism by legislative enactment. There is nothing in the code to prevent the worship of many gods or of the making of graven images. In the matter of honoring parents, the community leaves the individual great latitude for his interpretation of the commandment."

esine, but there is no reason to believe that the recent occurrences in Syria will cause any trouble in Palestine," he explained. "The Arabs in general are not united and there is no danger of their revolting in Palestine as they have done in Syria."

The Zionist Revisionists will, however, Mr. Jabotinsky pointed out, continue to demand that a Jewish gendarmerie be organized in Palestine as part of the British army. "We have demanded we demand now, and we will continue to demand, the recreation of the Jewish Legion, as a part of the English garrison, in Palestine," he averred.

Mr. Jabotinsky was met at the pier by representatives of the American group of Zionist Revisionists, as well as a number of American Zionists. He will remain in America two months, during which time he will make a lecture tour under the auspices of the Huruk Musical Bureau. His first appearance will be in New York, on Sunday, January 31st.

# DR. KAUFMANN KOHLER, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, DIES

Pupil of Abraham Geiger, Father and Sponsor of American Judaism, Had Long and Useful Career As Scholar and Educator

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, President Emeritus of the Hebrew Union College, died today at the age of 82 in New York.

Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, rabbi, scholar and educator, who was born in Furth, Bavaria, was a pupil of Abraham Geiger, leader of the Jewish Reform movement in Germany in the nineteenth century. It was under Geiger's influence that young Kohler went to America to actively participate in advocating the cause of Reform Judaism in America. He was one of the youngest members of the Philadelphia Jewish Rabbinical Conference in 1869. In 1885 he convened the Pittsburgh Rabbinical Conference which adopted the famous "Pittsburgh Platform" on which Reform Judaism in America stands.

He was married to Johanna Einhorn, daughter of Dr. David Einhorn of Temple Beth-El, New York City, on August 28, 1870. He is survived by four children: Max J. Kohler, well-known New York attorney and communal leader, Rose, Edgar J. Kohler and Lili.

## His Influence in American Judaism

Dr. Kaufmann Kohler was born at Furth, Bavaria, Germany, May 10, 1843, son of Moritz and Babette (Loewenmayer) Kohler. He was educated at the Universities of Munich, Berlin and Leipzig, (1865-69), and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Erlangen in 1868.

Dr. Kohler's thesis, entitled "Jacob's Blessing," was one of the first modern-day works of Bible criticism, and was drawn upon by Kuenen and Wellhausen and their followers. Its radical character closed all European Jewish pulpits to its author. A call from the Congregation Beth El in Detroit brought him to this country in 1869, and he remained in Detroit for two years, going thence to the Sinai Congregation in Chicago. Here he introduced the innovation of Sunday lectures, a feature which has been copied by a number of Jewish reform congregations throughout the United States. His learning, personality and abilities strongly impressed those who came in contact with him, and in 1879 he was persuaded to accept a call to Temple Beth El in New York City. In this position he remained as a leader of the American Jewish pulpit till October, 1903, when he was chosen president of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, O. Rabbi Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, was the founder of this college, which began with one class in October, 1875. In July, 1883, the first four rabbis were graduated and publicly ordained; Dr. Kohler served as one of the examiners of the students that year. Rabbi Wise began his work for the college in 1848 and only achieved a successful result by the utmost persistence. However, having once begun, it grew rapidly, and by the time Dr. Kohler was installed as president, the number of members of the faculty had grown from two to fifteen, and already its alumni included some of the leading rabbis of the country.

## As President of Hebrew Union College

The institution is a stronghold and culture center of Reform Judaism. Dr. Kohler had long been a noted leader of this movement, having convened the Rabbinical Conference held at Pittsburgh in 1885, which adopted a declaration of principles for Reform Judaism. In honor of Dr. Kohler's 80th birthday, the Central Conference of American Rabbis published in booklet form in 1923 the full "Proceedings" of that conference. He was a vigorous and authoritative writer for the Jewish

press of the world since 1868. During 1881-82 he edited the "Sabbath Visitor" and in 1886 had chief editorial charge of the "Jewish Reformer." He was also one of the editors of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," (1901), his field being theology and philosophy. He was a member of the committee that prepared an English translation of the Bible, published in 1917, and was a member of the committee editing a series of "Jewish Classics."

As president of the Hebrew Union College Dr. Kohler occupied a position of eminence where a man of strong character and opinions could wield great influence. This he did for many years, in addition to directing the growth, and aiding the development, of the college. He took a decided stand against the political Zionist propaganda in the United States, and declared that except in so far as it pursues philanthropic aims by colonization projects for the benefit of Jewish refugees from tyranny and oppression, it would do more harm than good. He scouted the idea that Jews in America were in danger of experiencing such treatment as has been meted out to members of their race in some East European countries.

In 1921 Dr. Kohler became president emeritus of the college, and in 1922 moved back to New York City with his family. Since 1903 he was honorary president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Hebrew Union College in 1920.

## Wrote Many Scholarly Volumes

Dr. Kohler is the author of "Der Segen Jakob's," above-mentioned under a translated title (1866); "Capital Punishment," (1869); "Song of Songs," (1867); "Backwards or Forwards—Lectures on Reform Judaism," (1885); "A Guide to Instruction in Judaism," (1887); "Synagogue and Church in Their Mutual Relations," (1889); "The Psalms and Their Place in the Liturgy," (1897); "Jewish Theology, Systematically and Historically Considered," (1917)—an enlargement of a work originally issued in Germany by the leading Jewish scientific society there in 1910; "Hebrew Union College and Other Addresses," (1916); and on the occasion of his 80th birthday, "Heaven and Hell in Comparative Religion, with Particular Reference to Dante's Divine Comedy," (1923). He edited a selected collection of the sermons of his father-in-law, David Einhorn, a leading pioneer of Reform Judaism, in 1880, which was re-issued in enlarged form in 1911 as the "Einhorn Memorial Volume." Dr. Kohler has also written many important articles for the "Journal of the German Oriental Society," "Geiger's Zeitschrift," (1868-72), the "Jewish Times," the "Zeitschrift," the "American Hebrew," the "Menorah Monthly," the "Jewish Quarterly Review," the "Year Books of the Central Conference of American Rabbis" and "Unity"; also for the Encyclopedia Americana, the "Annals of the Hebrew Union College," the "Menorah Journal," and the "Journal for Jewish Lore and Philosophy."

Dr. Kohler was a man of simple tastes and quiet demeanor, and had a host of friends and admirers. His 70th birthday in 1913 was signalized by the publication of "Studies in Jewish Literature, issued in Honor of Professor Kaufmann Kohler." To this, Jewish scholars all over the world contributed, and it contains a biography of him and a biography of his printed writings, containing 801 items. When his 80th birthday arrived in 1923 it was celebrated by Jewish Reform congregations throughout the country. After his retirement as president of the college, Dr. Kohler devoted most of his time to preparing a work on "Beginnings of Synagogue and Church, and their Mutual Relations." To this line of investigation belong his articles on "Essenes," "Jesus," "Didascalia," among others, in the "Jewish Encyclopedia," and on "The Pre-Talmudic Haggadah" in the "Jewish Quarterly Review." A recently published off-shoot is his scientific paper in the "Hebrew Union College Annual (Vol. I, 1924) entitled "The Origin and Composition of the Eighteen Benedictions, with a Translation of the Corresponding Prayers in the Apostolic Constitutions," which has attracted much attention among scholars.

An Ohio branch of the United Synagogue of America will be established within the next ten days, as a result of efforts of Cleveland synagogue leaders, headed by Rabbi Solomon Goldman.

One of the first steps, looking to bringing all Ohio's synagogues into the one organization, will be a convention to be held in Cleveland, the early part of next month. Representatives from the entire state are expected to attend.

## ZIONISTS HONOR COLONEL WEDGWOOD AT FAREWELL LUNCHEON

Sees Movement As Factor for Spirit of International Brotherhood

Colonel Josiah C. Wedgwood, British Labor leader and member of the Ramsay MacDonald Labor Cabinet, declared in a farewell luncheon given in his honor yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania by leading American Zionists, that there could be no international spirit of brotherhood among the nations of the world as long as some citizens of free countries were kept in a semi-free condition. Zionism, with its goal of a rebuilt Jewish Homeland in Palestine, will create self-respect on the part of oppressed Jews and that respect for them which goes with being an independent and free people, he pointed out. It therefore paves the way for that international spirit of brotherhood among the nations which is the goal of all right-thinking people.

The luncheon was given by the United Palestine Appeal as a tribute to Colonel Wedgwood. Dr. Stephen S. Wise presided. Colonel Wedgwood, who has been in this country on a lecture tour, sails Saturday for London on the Zealand.

"Great Britain is actuated both by humanitarian and political motives in espousing the cause of a rebuilt Jewish Homeland in Palestine during the war," Colonel Wedgwood said. "Because England is close to the various Red and White terrors in Eastern and Central Europe which have always turned into a persecution of the Jew, it realized the humanitarian benefits of aiding in establishing a haven for the oppressed Jewish people of these countries," he stated.

"Palestine is not a Jewish affair alone, it is a joint affair in which the honor of England as well as the honor of Jewry is concerned. Palestine is therefore a happy combination of a movement which is essentially humanitarian and liberal with a desire on the part of the English people to earn and deserve not only in war time, but for all time, the friendship of the Jewish people."

Before and after England officially recognized and pledged its cooperation in the movement to re-establish the Jewish Homeland, a large section of the governing class of Great Britain were hostile to the movement, according to Colonel Wedgwood. The speaker said they opposed it on the grounds of increased burdens to the British taxpayer and because they believed Ghetto Jews could not be made into successful farmer colonists. "But the Jews have gone to the East, not as the Crusader to conquer, slaughter and impose their rule, but to provide good, to build up the country. The Jew has not attempted to injure the Arab, instead he has helped to increase the Arab's prosperity. The Jews are found in Palestine as producers as well as consumers and they have added enormously to the productivity of the country," Colonel Wedgwood declared.

Over \$4500 was raised at a banquet held in Richmond, Va. to open the United Palestine Campaign. Mrs. Archibald Silverman and Dr. Alexander Steinbach made stirring addresses. Max Friedman, Director of Teams Campaign Committee, headed by Leicester Watts, are confident that the \$15,000 quota will be raised.

## VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY

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## CONVENTION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS CONSIDERS WISE CONTROVERSY

Issue Statement Declaring Union Members Have Free Hand in Palestine Work

The controversy which arose as a result of the protest of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis against Dr. Stephen S. Wise came to an end Thursday, following a special convention of rabbis called by the Union.

Many rabbis from various cities participated in the convention which was held at the Broadway Central Hotel.

The session was held behind closed doors and a heated discussion was reported as having taken place on a proposal submitted to the convention by the Executive Committee of the Union.

It was declared that the proposal contained an exchange of letters between the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and the Zionist Organization of America. At the close of the meeting, late at night, the following statement was issued:

"The convention of Orthodox Rabbis confirms the decision of the Executive Committee concerning Dr. Wise. Concerning the work for the reconstruction of Palestine, every rabbi is free to work according to his views and inclinations."

This resolution was proposed by Rabbi Dr. Hillel Klein. The reason for Dr. Klein's resolution was that in view of the fact that the Union of Orthodox Rabbis consists not only of Zionists, but also Mirachi members and members of the Agudath Israel, the duty of working for the United Palestine Appeal cannot be imposed upon all members of the Union.

The convention was opened by Rabbi Israel Rosenberg with an address in which he recommended the acceptance of a peace resolution submitted by the Peace Committee. Rabbi Joseph Kanowitz and Rabbi Siegel who endeavored to smooth out the controversy in a peaceful way also presided during the day's session.

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