

## WARSAW KEHILLAH COUNCIL, FIRST DEMOCRATIC BODY, OPENS SESSION

Agudath Israel Representative Elected President of Council

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 2.—The inaugural meeting of the Warsaw Kehillah, the largest Jewish community in Europe, was held here yesterday.

The present Kehillah assembly and council were elected by a vote taken on broad democratic principles. This resulted in the election of representatives of all parties and groups active in Jewish life in Poland. The groups were seated according to their affiliation. Representatives of the labor parties, Bund and Poale Zion, were seated on the left, representatives of the Zionists, Mizrachi and Volkspartei in the center and the Agudists and non-partisans on the right.

The meeting was opened by the former president of the Kehillah Council, Mr. Bregmann, with an address which he delivered in Hebrew, Yiddish and Polish. When he spoke in Hebrew the representatives of the Left protested. The protest resulted in a tumult which continued throughout the meeting.

The Agudath Israel, the Orthodox Jewish party, was victorious in the election to the praesidium, due, it was declared, to a bloc formed with the non-partisan group. Deputy Kirschbraun, representative of the Agudah in the Polish Sejm, was elected president of the Council and Jacob Trockenheim, Agudah member, was elected vice-president. The Zionists and the Mizrachi members refrained from voting. The Poale Zion and the

(Continued on Page 4)

## ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES AGAINST JEWISH STUDENTS IN ROUMANIA CONTINUE

Roumanian Students Demand Numerus Clausus

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Feb. 2.—The anti-Semitic excesses against Jewish students at the University of Bucharest continued yesterday. An appeal to the anti-Semitic student body to stop the excesses, made by understate secretary Angelescu, was answered with the declaration that peace would be restored only on three conditions, first that a numerus clausus limiting the number of Jewish students in the Roumanian universities be introduced and, second, that Jewish students be removed from the dormitories, and, third, that an investigation be started against Professor Rainer, a Jewish professor at the university.

A protest resolution against the excesses was adopted by the Union of Roumanian Jews yesterday. The resolution urges the government to protect the Jewish students.

Konrad Bercovic, who is visiting here, called on Prime Minister Bratianu, intervening with the Minister for the protection of the Jewish students.

## NEJD DESIRES TO ENTER LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Feb. 2.—The Sultana of Nejd, the new power on the Arabic peninsula, which suppressed the Hashimite kingdom in Hedjas, is eager to join the League of Nations.

Sultan Ibn Saud, ruler of Nejd, has designated Sheikh Hafez Wehbeh to proceed to Paris and other European capitals for the purpose of representing him in paving the way for Nejd's entry into the League of Nations.

## CAPITALISTS ABANDONED PALESTINE PROJECTS DUE TO DELPHINER'S WITHDRAWAL

Charges British Administration with Hindering Industrial Development in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 2.—If the British administration in Palestine will change its attitude toward the Palestine industries and will remove the import duty on raw materials required in the silk industry, Max Delphiner, owner of the Tel Aviv silk factory will return to Palestine to reopen his plant, he declared yesterday in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

"However, if the Palestine government will continue to drag out the question and deal with it in the same dilatory manner as it has in the past two years, I will really sell the plant and regretfully withdraw from Palestine," he declared.

It was stated that many friends and associates of Max Delphiner in Switzerland and other countries had determined to undertake the establishment of commercial and industrial houses in Palestine, but because of his action this capital will not go to Palestine.

Mr. Delphiner went on to explain his action, stating: "I closed the factory as a protest against the high custom on raw materials levied by the British administration in Palestine. Although the materials are worked into manufactures in Palestine, they are for export abroad and must face competition in the Orient with the Lyons manufacturers. I built the Tel Aviv plant for the purpose of promoting Jewish reconstruction in Palestine, for which I was even prepared to lose money for several years. However I cannot see why I should give money to the British administration, which is directly hindering the development of industry in Palestine."

The £300,000 invested by Mr. Delphiner in Palestine is only a small part of his private fortune which is not engaged in Austrian industries.

## OPPOSITIONAL GROUPS DEMAND CONVENING OF 15TH ZIONIST CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The demand that the Fifteenth Zionist Congress be called speedily in order to put an end to the "crisis" within the organization was voiced in a resolution adopted at a conference of Zionist oppositional groups which ended here yesterday.

The conference, which lasted two days, was participated in by Robert Stricker of Vienna, Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum of Warsaw and attorney Margolin, leader of the Radical Zionists in Czechoslovakia.

## STEIGER COUNSEL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LEMBERG BAR ASSOCIATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, Feb. 2.—Dr. Grek, the Polish attorney who played the role of Emile Zola in the Steiger trial, was elected president of the Lemberg Bar Association in elections conducted yesterday.

The Jewish deputy, Sommerstein, and attorney Loewenherz were elected vice-presidents.

## 750 FAMILIES TO RECEIVE LAND IN WHITE RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 2.—Seven hundred and fifty Jewish families will receive 6,000 desiatin land in White Russia, according to reports received here from Minsk.

The distribution of the land has already begun.

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## TWENTY-SIX ANTI-SEMITIC LEADERS INDICTED IN HUNGARIAN COUNTER- FEITING PLOT

### Wanted to Use Jews in Distributing Money (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Feb. 2.—Twenty-six men were indicted for complicity in the Hungarian counterfeiting plot, according to the official bill of indictment published here yesterday.

Not only French banknotes, but also Italian notes were counterfeited, it was disclosed. One of the Hungarian plotters who was arrested in Milan made this admission.

The indictment confirms the existence of the famous letter from Premier Bethlen showing that he knew of the existence of the counterfeiting nearly a month before any arrests were made. While it shows he took some steps to investigate and prevent the carrying out of the plot, these steps do not appear to have been nearly as energetic as the gravity of the crime demanded.

Parts of Colonel Jankovitch's diary are published, which hitherto have not appeared, bringing out new names not included in the indictment. An entry in the diary read: "Debated with Ludwig (Prince Windisch-Graetz) wherein he favored using Polish and Viennese Jews instead of the gentry to distribute notes."

The bill of indictment impresses foreign observers as rather wishywashy, which is natural, no doubt, in view of the importance of the political issues, both national and international, it involves. It is noteworthy for its omissions.

## CORRECTS DETROIT FIGURES IN UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:

The report that appeared in Sunday's issue of the "Bulletin" with regard to the campaign in Detroit is, we are informed by Mr. Brown, erroneous. At least, so far as the first paragraph is concerned.

Mr. Brown has wired the following information: "Detroit is to conduct a Federated Jewish Campaign for \$50,000, of which the \$15,000 United Jewish Campaign is to receive \$300,000; the United Palestine Appeal \$100,000; \$60,000 goes to religious schools of Detroit, and the remaining \$90,000 for other local purposes."

The item in the "Bulletin" on Sunday gave the total of the drive as \$333,000, of which \$100,000 was to go to the United Jewish Campaign; a similar sum to the United Palestine Appeal; \$60,000 for the Hebrew schools of Detroit; and the balance to cover expenses, etc. That statement is wrong as you will see from the above paragraph.

## UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

New York, Feb. 2, 1926.

If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" tell your friends to subscribe.

## DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative: Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

### Jabotinsky's Views on Zionist Leadership and Jewish Agency Question

The program of the Zionist Revisionists, as outlined by their leader, Vladimir Jabotinsky, in his lecture in New York last Sunday, is discussed in two Jewish papers, the "Jewish Daily News" and the "Day."

Both the "Jewish Daily News" in its editorial and S. Rosenfeld in the "Day", are inclined to believe that much of Jabotinsky's criticism of the present World Zionist administration is justified.

"There is, for instance," writes the "Jewish Daily News," "a great deal of truth in Jabotinsky's argument that the Zionist leadership has not demanded enough of the British government. Jabotinsky is not the only one who thinks so. It has been pointed out from various sides that the policy of the Zionist leadership in London is a weak one."

The paper agrees with Jabotinsky that had the Zionist leaders demanded more of England they would have received more, and endorses his demand that a protective tariff should be established in Palestine in order to help the growth of Jewish industry. His demand that the land of the absentee Arab landlords in Palestine be expropriated and turned over to Jews for cultivation is seen by the paper as involving many difficulties but as being worthy of consideration.

Regarding Jabotinsky's opposition to the formation of a Jewish Agency, as sponsored by Weizmann, to include 50 per cent non-Zionists, the paper upholds Jabotinsky, declaring:

"We did not believe it advisable to create an Agency in which one half would not agree with the other half and which would thus be exposed to the dangers of internal war. Moreover, we did not believe that the new people who were to join the Agency would bring much benefit for the rebuilding work of Palestine, and this was the only inducement, the only 'dowry' named, and hence we regarded the match as unsuitable. At present it is doubtful in general whether anything will come of the Agency. It seems as though Dr. Weizmann will be unable to carry through the plan in which he believes."

Mr. Rosenfeld points out that the "bogey man" stories about Jabotinsky the "destroyer" who "aims to annihilate" all Zionist achievements and leaders, have been disproven by his first lecture in New York.

"Now Jabotinsky has spoken," says Mr. Rosenfeld "and we know, not from hearsay, what his opinions on various Zionist problems are. In his first lecture in New York he has touched the nerve center of the Zionist movement and Zionist activity in Palestine: production, agrarian and industrial."

The writer thinks the most loyal Zionists can endorse most of Jabotinsky's demands regarding a protective tariff on imports in Palestine, the granting of lands for Jewish cultivation, etc., and concludes: "What does Jabotinsky want? He wants more attention to facts, and less fear of consequences."

The discovery of possibly the oldest known traces of civilization in Peru, dating back to 1,000 years before the Christian era, is announced by Dr. William Montgomery McGovern of London University, who, in company with Dr. Julio Tello, Curator of the Peruvian Government Archaeological Museum and a graduate of Harvard, has just returned from an expedition to the peninsula of Paracas, twenty-five miles south of the port of Pisco.

Recently the Austrian explorer, Dr. von Hauch, declared that Peru is the Biblical Ophir.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### Situation of Jews in Damascus Still Precarious, Reports of Alliance Israelite Say

(By Our Paris Correspondent)

Paris, Jan. 15.—The peaceful penetration for some years past of the Jewish quarter in Damascus by Arabs of the Shiite tribe was the cause of the suffering visited upon the Damascus Jews during the bombardment last October in that city in the war between the French and the insurgent Druzes.

This fact among others of interest appears in reports received here from Damascus by the Alliance Israelite which have been published in "Pait et Droit," the official organ of the Alliance.

The Jewish community of Damascus, we learn from these reports, consists of 9,000 souls, of whom 6,000 are unable to support themselves and the remaining 3,000 belong to foreign nationalities. During the past few years, the Jewish quarter of Damascus has undergone a peaceful Arab penetration. Arab families have replaced the Jewish families, who have gone abroad in search of employment. The Arabs who have thus penetrated into the Jewish quarter, belong to the fanatical Mohammedan sect of the Shiites. The Shiites claim to be closely related to the Druses, whom they consider to be the descendants of Persian Darazi, who settled in the Jebel Druse in the 12th century and is generally believed to have been the founder of the great family of the Druses.

It was the Shiites who were the first to join the Druses when they invaded Damascus, with the consequence that the Jewish quarter in which they are largely concentrated suffered considerable damage. Two Jews were killed in the fighting, a young girl and a boy of 19. Eighteen Jews were wounded, most of them severely. Ten houses occupied by Jews suffered from the bombardment and from the bombs dropped by the airplanes. Ten Jewish houses and three Jewish shops were completely demolished by the fire and three Jewish houses and two Jewish shops were pillaged by bandits.

After the troubled days of October the people of Damascus lived for a while in comparative peace. The Druses were driven out and they concentrated in the villages of the Middle Lebanon. But at the end of November they again penetrated into Damascus. The Mohammedan quarter of Shagour was the first to suffer—this quarter holds also about 40 Jewish families who again passed through anxious days: the Armenian quarter was next to suffer, and on November 30th, the Druses moved on to the Jewish quarter. Martial law was proclaimed and fighting took place in the streets. The Jewish Community sent a deputation to the French headquarters demanding protection. The French responded by setting special armed posts at the entrance to the Jewish quarter. The worst was thus averted but even today the situation has not ceased to be uncertain for the Druses are still carrying on their operations in the environs of the city where 40 Jewish shops have only lately been pillaged. This condition of insecurity paralyses trade and many well-to-do Jewish families are fleeing from Damascus.

Amidst all the anxiety and trouble, the Jewish community of Damascus has not omitted to express its loyalty to the Mandatory Power.

M. de Jouvenel the High Commissioner has replied in the following telegram. "I thank the Chief Rabbi and his faithful followers for the good wishes they have sent me, I count on their collaboration in bringing peace and security to Damascus."

### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH REPORTS ON PALESTINE EXCAVATIONS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—A copy of the annual report of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem has been received here by Dr. George A. Barton, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Jerusalem institution.

Dr. W. F. Albright, director of the School, writes that excavations have been made lately along the line of the Agrippan wall by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, under the direction of Dr. L. Mayer and E. L. Sukenik.

Dr. Albright reports that the excavations, in connection with previously made explorations, reveal that, in his opinion, the wall was a Roman city wall, evidently that begun by Agrippa and hastily completed by the Jews before the final siege of the city.

Archaeologists, including the Americans, Robinson, Merrill and Paton, have been attempting to locate the Holy Sepulcher in which Jesus was placed after the crucifixion, and the excavations have been made for that purpose. According to the New Testament, Jesus suffered "without the gate." Just where this gate was is a matter of old dispute, but it had been believed by some it was along the wall now determined as that started by Agrippa. Since this wall was completed by the Jews shortly before the year 70 of the Christian era, or just before Titus destroyed Jerusalem, it has become certain it played no part in the life story of Jesus.

Another wall in Jerusalem that has been excavated is believed by Dr. Albright to have been part of the Roman city of Aelia Capitolina, built about 130 of the Christian era, on a portion of the old site of Jerusalem, long after the destruction of the city by Titus.

### COMPLAIN AGAINST DISMISSAL OF JEWISH BANK OFFICIALS IN POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Jan. 16.—A deputation consisting of Senator Trusker and Deputy Wyslicki, representatives of the Jewish Merchants' Union, called on the director of the State Bank, M. Schmidt protesting that the manner in which the dismissals at the bank were carried out suggested that they were based on religious grounds. This was something which would not be tolerated by the Jewish merchant class, and they would see to it that their funds should not remain on deposit in the State Bank, the deputation declared.

M. Schmidt said that it was wrong to think that national or religious reasons had played any part in the determination of which officials should be dismissed. The directors would, however, go very carefully through the appeals handed in by the dismissed officials and would take into favorable account all the reasons which would justify their being retained at their posts, he stated.

Practically all the officials who have so far been dismissed under the scheme from the State Bank are Jews, several of them hitherto regarded as indispensable, men with the highest qualifications.

There are not many Jews in Poland who occupy official positions, and there is consequently much concern in Jewish circles that the first effect of the Government's decision to enforce its economy scheme by reducing staffs has been to deprive most of these Jews of their posts.

The endowment of chairs of aeronautics in universities in the West, South and Southwest is proposed by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, which will spend \$2,500,000 to foster aeronautical science in the next ten years, it was announced in a tentative report by Harry F. Guggenheim, the President.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, of the Peabody Museum, Yale University, has been designated by Secretary Charles D. Walcott as the official representative of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, to attend the Archaeological Congress in Palestine and Syria. Dr. MacCurdy is an honorary collaborator of the National Museum under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and one of the foremost anthropologists and archeologists of America.

The Archeological Congress in Palestine and Syria will be under the patronage of the High Commissioners of Great Britain in Palestine and of France in Syria. In both of these countries, since the World War brought them under the jurisdiction of western nations, rich new archeological discoveries are being made and a great theatre of early civilization has been made more accessible for scientific study.

The sessions of the Congress will be held successively in the three cities of Beirut, Damascus, and Jerusalem. The chief excavations and historical sites of each region will be visited, including Byblos, Sidon, Baalbec, Palmyra, Tiberias, Beisan, Megiddo, Jerusalem, Jerash, and possibly Petra. The Congress will open at Beirut on April 2 and close at Jerusalem on April 23.

Three main subjects will be considered by the archeologists of the world who attend the Congress. (1) Prehistory and Ethnology. (2) Historic Antiquity, and (3) Middle Ages and Modern Times.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS CALLS UPON AFFILIATED SOCIETIES TO PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-SEMITIC ACTIVITIES IN ROUMANIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, Jan. 15.—The International Federation of the League of Human Rights, after hearing a report submitted by M. Gournut, representative of the Roumanian League of Human Rights, passed a resolution calling upon all the Leagues in the different countries to interest themselves in conditions in the Roumanian State, particularly with regard to the anti-Semitic brutalities, infringements of the rights of minorities, and treatment of arrested persons.

The Federation further urged the individual Leagues to make the results of their inquiries known in their respective countries and to "denounce publicly a regime which tramples under foot all the rights of men and citizens."

"L'Action Française," the anti-Semitic Royalist daily, criticized the speakers at the meeting of the League in an article under the headline "Attacks the Roumanian Patriotic Students."

## WARSAW KEHILLAH COUNCIL, FIRST DEMOCRATIC BODY, OPENS SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

Volkists cast blank votes. The candidate of the Bund, Ehrlich, received five votes.

Representatives of the various groups read declarations. Zerubabel, representative of the Poale Zion, protested in his declaration against the Polish government for causing the delay of the opening of the Kehillah for twenty months by issuing an order prohibiting the use of any other language beside Polish at the meetings. The order was recently withdrawn. He pointed to the great unemployment in the country and the resulting poverty among the Jewish masses. He demanded that the Council appropriate the sum of 20,000 Zlotys for immediate relief for the Jewish unemployed and 10,000 Zlotys for the Yiddish schools.

Mr. Ehrlich read a declaration on behalf of the Bund party, demanding that Yiddish be declared the only language of the Kehillah. He also protested against the religious character of the Kehillah statutes and urged the appointment of a special commission for the relief of the Jewish unemployed. Dr. Gottlieb, representative of the Zionists, declared that his group would submit a declaration at the next meeting.

## ARGENTINE JEWS ORGANIZE TO DEFEND GOOD NAME

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Buenos Aires, Dec. 20.—The Jews in the Argentine have organized a Jewish Social Vigilance Society, the aim of which is to cleanse Jewish life in the Argentine of the contamination of the white slave traffickers. Persons engaged in the white slave traffic are not admitted as members of synagogues and Jewish societies, but the organizers of the Vigilance Society feel that this is not sufficient.

Mr. Nornberg speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Society said that the time had arrived for Jewish social workers in the Argentine to purify the Jewish life of the country and to save it from the slur cast upon it by those who brought dishonor upon it by their nefarious trade.

The initiative taken by the society, Mr. Nornberg said, has aroused great interest among the Jewish population who are anxious to take part in the work. Many prominent members of the community had written asking for membership and sending sums of money for its activity.

No. 16 (See Yesterday's Issue)

## HOW IS AGUDATH ISRAEL ORGANIZED?

Agudath Israel is organized on a thoroughly democratic basis. The Leaders and the Executives are elected by the delegates of the "Knesset Gedolah," which meets once in five years. The first "Knesset Gedolah" took place in Vienna in 1923, and the next one will convene in 1928.

The Agudath Israel maintains offices in Frankfurt, Vienna, Warsaw and London. The Frankfurt office is the centre of the Agudath for Western Jewry, headed by Mr. Jacob Rosenheim; Warsaw is the centre of Eastern Jewry, and is headed by the Sejm-deputy Chief Rabbi Schapira; the central office is in Vienna, headed by Dr. Pinchas Kahane; and the political office is in London, headed by the political committee.

For information or application for membership apply to

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