

JEWISH DEPUTIES SEEK WAY OUT OF POLITICAL CRISIS

Organ of National Democratic Party Threatens Opponents of Polish Jewish Agreement
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 9.—The crisis within the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish parliament continues to hold the attention of Jewish and non-Jewish public opinion in the Republic of Poland. The crisis came as a result of the firm decision of Dr. Leon Reich and Deputy Rozmarin, president and vice-president of the Club, to resign from their posts following a vote of confidence on the question of the effectiveness of the Polish Jewish agreement, in which the leaders of the Club received only a small majority.

The meeting of the Club, at which final action will be taken, will be held on Thursday. It was declared that a way out of the crisis will be sought through the establishment of a praesidium, instead of the office of president. The praesidium will consist of representatives of all the groups which participate in the Club.

The events in the Club are commented upon in the Jewish and Polish press today. Under the headline, "Gruenbaum Desires War," the anti-Semitic "Gazeta Warszawska," the organ of the national democratic party, attacks the oppositional group within the Club, terming them opponents of the Polish Jewish agreement. "The opponents of the Polish Jewish agreement strive to enhance the fight of world Jewry against Poland," the paper declares. It concludes by declaring that "The Gruenbaumists must, however, know that in time of war, the law of war prevails."

1926 SEASON OF MID-EAST EXHIBITION-FAIR IN TEL-AVIV OPENS MARCH 16

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel-Aviv, Feb. 9.—The opening of the 1926 season of the Mid-East Exhibition and Fair at Tel-Aviv on March 16 was announced here today.

The Exhibition is being arranged by the Judea Industrial Corp. of New York which is connected with the Order Sons of Zion. Features of the 1926 season of the Fair similar to the Fairs conducted at Novo-Gorod, Leipzig and other European points will be incorporated. Under this arrangement the various exhibitors who numbered 300 last year will be permitted to carry stock and goods on hand for disposition to tourists and purchasers from the entire Mid-East.

It is believed that the sale possibility for merchants through the Fair will constitute one of Palestine's chief sales agencies, enabling merchants to meet buyers at a stated period each year. Acceptances from local industries and from exhibitors, including every civilized country, have been received for entry in this year's Fair. The attendance at last year's exhibition was very large.

VIENNA POLICE PROHIBIT STEIGER LECTURE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 9.—Stanislaw Steiger, who was acquitted of the charge of having thrown the bomb at the Polish president in Lemberg in September, 1924, will not lecture here, despite the fact that a lecture by him had been arranged.

Steiger was to have spoken in the Concert House here on the subject of his trial in Lemberg. The police prevented the lecture.

FRIENDLY FEELING FOR JEWS EXISTS IN SPAIN OF TODAY. SECRETARY OF JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE REPORTS

Prima de Rivera Will Issue Statement on Admission of Jews to Spanish Citizenship
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Feb. 9.—Prima de Rivera, head of the Spanish government, will shortly issue a statement with regard to the opportunity for Sephardic Jews to acquire Spanish citizenship, according to a communication to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from Mr. Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, who is stopping in Madrid on his way back from Portugal where he made a survey of the condition of the Marranos.

Mr. Wolf was authorized by the Spanish government to deny the statements published by the "London Express" last November, that Jews are not welcome in Spain and that no Jew can become a Spanish citizen unless he adopts the Catholic faith. In fact, there is a very friendly feeling for the Jews in present day Spain, which is shared by the government, particularly in connection with the Spanish policy in Morocco, Mr. Wolf declared. A popular movement exists to bring back the Sephardim to Spain.

The municipality of Cordova, the birthplace of Maimonides, has voted a fund to erect a monument to the great Jewish physician and scholar.

The acquisition of Spanish nationality by Jews is not subject to religious conditions. Several members of the small Jewish congregation in Madrid are Spanish nationals, some of them by birth as, for instance, Senor Ignacio Bauer, a son of a Jew who was a Spanish citizen and a Spanish senator. He is a captain in the Spanish army, is provincial deputy for Madrid and an eminent member of the Spanish Academy.

All Russians, regardless of race or religion, are rigorously excluded from Spain. Is it not aimed specifically at Jews, Mr. Wolf stated.

London, Feb. 9.—A survey of the condition of the Marranos in Portugal, the descendants of those Jews who, under the pressure of the Inquisition, accepted the Christian faith but continued to live in separate communities, was made by Mr. Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo Jewish Association. Mr. Wolf made this survey at the request of the Board of Jewish Deputies.

PRIME MINISTER BRINGS JEWISH RELIGION INTO HUNGARIAN POLITICS

"I Am a Jew in the Temple, But a Magyar Outside," Opponent Replies
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Feb. 9.—The Jews and the Jewish religion figure prominently in the political controversy between Count Bethlen, Prime Minister, and Mr. Joseph Vaszony, a Liberal leader and former cabinet member.

The polemic has lasted for several days. Count Bethlen introduced the question of religion, charging Vaszony with being a "Jewish politician."

In his reply issued today, Vaszony declared: "I am a Jew in the Temple, but outside, I am a Magyar. I, not my religion, am responsible for my policy. Bethlen occasionally pays compliments to the Jews in his semi-official paper, 'Hirlap,' but more often, pogrom threats are published."

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BIALIK GREETED BY ENTHUSIASTIC THOUSANDS ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

Famous Hebrew Poet Hopes to Make American Jews Appreciate High Values Being Created in Eretz Israel; Louis Lipsky and Schmarya Levin Arrive on Same Steamer

Thousands of New York Jews waited at Pier A, Battery, for many hours yesterday for the docking of the Mauretania on which Chaim Nachman Bialik arrived from Palestine on his first visit to the



Chaim Nachman Bialik

United States to assist in the raising of the \$5,000,000 sought by the United Palestine Appeal this year.

Louis Lipsky, chairman of the Zionist Organization of America, who was on a short visit to England to confer with the Zionist Executive and Dr. Schmarya Levin of Tel Aviv, also arrived on the steamer.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded the great poet of the Hebrew renaissance and the celebrated leaders of the Zionist movement.

A committee of prominent New Yorkers, writers and Zionist workers, headed by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, and accompanied by city officials, left at nine o'clock in the morning on the Mayor's

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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.

Clemency to Libeller of Max Warburg Criticized By German Press

The action of the Court of Appeals in Hamburg in reducing the sentence imposed by the lower court on Theodor Fritsch, anti-Semitic editor of "Der Hammer," who libelled Max Warburg, the German Jewish banker, from three months imprisonment to a fine of 1,000 marks, on the ground partly of his old age, has aroused the indignation of that part of the German press which is not anti-Semitic.

The "Voessische Zeitung" of Berlin remarks ironically: "The Hamburg judges have consideration for youth as well as for age. The voelkisch editor who accused Cardinal Faulhaber of treason to the country was shown clemency for his extreme youth, while Herr Fritsch was shown clemency because of his great age. And both had "a justified interest" as the reason for their unrestrained libelling."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" points out that while Herr Warburg expressed his wish that Fritsch be pardoned because of his age, the Appeals Court had no right to modify the verdict of the lower court. Moreover, the paper shows, statute 193 on which the Court of Appeals based its decision was inapplicable in this case. Statute 193 declares abusive criticism of works of art are not punishable as such criticism is in the public interest, and by analogy, the "Berliner Tageblatt" says, the statute is applicable to the field of politics, but it cannot apply to cases where the personal honor of individuals is libelled.

"Can the partly vicious, partly absurd libels of Herr Fritsch really be classed with that "criticism of outstanding personalities which is in the public interest," as the Court held?" the paper asks. "That the accusers (Warburg and Melchior) had the desire to keep the old fool out of prison, is human and can be understood. This modification of the verdict of the lower court, however, means holding out a promise of clemency for future libellers."

Says Jewish Mother's Attitude to Death Is Responsible for Low Mortality of Jewish Children

That the difference in reaction on the part of the Jewish and non-Jewish mother to the idea of sickness and death is one factor in the lower death rate of Jewish children in New York's East Side than that of the children of any other section of the city's population, including Fifth Ave. and Riverside Drive, as revealed by the report of the Board of Health, is the opinion of Dr. A. Zeldes, in the "Forward" of Feb. 6.

The reason that the Jewish East Side constitutes an exception as compared with other crowded sections, the Italian, Irish, etc., is explained by Dr. Zeldes in the following way:

"The Jewish mother is concerned with her child's health more than other mothers. Every medical practitioner knows from personal experience that the Jewish mother sends for the doctor without delay. She does not wait till the child becomes seriously ill. The best doctor is not too good for her and frequently she will pawn her last possession to get one.

"It is quite different with our Christian neighbors, particularly of the poor class. They have a more 'philosophical,' one might say a more 'fatalistic' attitude to sickness. 'If it is his fate to live,

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OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Health of Jewish Children in Russia Worse Than That of Non-Jewish Children; Problem Arouses Attention

(By Our Moscow Correspondent)

Moscow, Jan. 15.—The appalling condition of health among the Jewish children in Homel, as revealed by the report of the medical examination conducted recently in the schools there, has begun to engage the attention of Jewish educational workers and pedagogues, especially because the conditions in Homel are regarded as possibly indicative of the state of affairs in the rest of Russia.

The report of Madam Cheifetz, one of the school doctors of Homel, (Homel is in White Russia and has a mixed population of Russians, Poles and Jews—ed.) showed that of the 1500 Jewish school children examined there only 31 per cent are healthy, figuring as such all those who do not suffer from conspicuous symptoms of sickness. It also showed that the health of the Jewish school children is much worse than that of the Polish and Russian school children.

The relative number of sick children among the Jews, Poles and Russians, is shown by the following table:

Tuberculosis of the lungs: Polish children, 21 per cent; in the general school named after Lenin, where children of all nationalities are to be found, but Russian children predominate, 10 per cent; in the Jewish schools, 24 per cent.

Poor blood circulation and heart trouble: Polish children, 16 per cent, the Lenin school, 17.6 per cent; Jewish schools, 19.4 per cent.

Anaemia: Polish, 35 per cent; Lenin school, 38 per cent; Jewish, 49.4 per cent.

An article in the "Emess" (January 13 issue) official organ of the Jewish Communists, commenting on the report, declares:

"Those figures speak for themselves! In this connection it should also be pointed that the large number of anaemic children in the Lenin school also includes the Jewish children who are attending that school. The reason why the Jewish children furnish the largest percentage of sickness is to be found, first, in the fact that the children in the Jewish schools come from the poorest level of the Jewish population, which is simultaneously the poorest class of the population in general. Secondly, the sanitary conditions in the homes of the Jewish children are very unfavorable. Thirdly, the question of health training has not yet been placed before the Jewish schools. Neither the Jewish pedagogues nor the educational organs have so far dealt with this problem. Fourthly, the sanitary conditions in the Jewish school are very bad. In small rooms—two or three—the work is conducted in three daily shifts. In many of the schools there is no recess period and the children do not get enough fresh air. As a rule many studies are loaded on the children but no attention is paid to their health."

The writer urges the need of immediate steps to remedy the situation. The first obligation, he believes, rests upon the parents and for this purpose a propaganda of health training is suggested. With the "social initiative" of the parents organized and with the cooperation of the pedagogical councils, school doctors and the health and education departments in the cities, much can be accomplished, the writer points out.

"But at the same time," he emphasizes, "the Jewish educational organs must begin a campaign for the improvement of the material condition of the Jewish school. Not only the Jewish educational bodies but the general educational bodies too must be made acquainted with the statistics regarding the state of health of the Jewish school children.

BIALIK GREETED BY ENTHUSIASTIC THOUSANDS ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

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bo to meet the guests at quarantine. The crowds gathered at the pier, cheered and applauded when the committee introduced Bialik to America.

Bialik, with a simplicity like that of Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet of India, with an unaffected and direct manner, the man who expressed the pain and hope of the Jewish people in a style reminiscent of the prophetic audacity, when interviewed by the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency upon his arrival laconically stated: "I am a man of books. I work for the everlasting things in Hebrew letters. I see my mission in that. However, when I saw the Jewish workmen in Eretz Israel, saw the labor and observed what sacrifices of body and spirit they make and how little support they receive from the Jewish people of the Diaspora, I could not rest among my beloved books without having a sense of guilt toward them."

With a youthful appearance and peasantlike features, with inquisitive eyes, Bialik is a singularly attractive and charming personality who reminds one of a sage, of Ezra the Scribe.

"I come to America without any pretensions. I hope my simple words will reach the hearts of American Jews. I am not an orator. I am merely a man of letters. I hope, however, that in my own way I shall succeed in making my fellow Jews appreciate the high values which are being created in Eretz Israel. If they will appreciate the values as I describe them they will come to know the kind of sacrifices, they, who live under prosperous conditions, ought to make in order that those who labor at the laying of the foundations do not feel abandoned, but receive the strength to go on with their precious work for Eretz Israel," he declared.

"No Jewish leader has ever carried so heavy a burden with such inadequate support as Dr. Weizmann carries upon his poor shoulders. I feel I, too, should be of help to him and our dear cause in this trying time," he concluded.

The reception committee which went on the Mayor's boat consisted of Judge Julian W. Mack, chairman, Professor M. M. Kaplan, Joseph Barondess, Reverend Z. H. Maslian-ky, Abraham Goldberg, Professor Harry Wolfsohn, Professor H. Chernowitz, Zevi Scharfstein, Maurice Samuel, Samuel Grossman, Joseph Achron, Hillel Bayli, Dr. S. Benderly, I. D. Berkovitch, Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Herman Brin-stein, John E. Bernstein, Dr. S. Bernstein, Dr. Joshua Bloch, Max Blumenthal, S. I. Borowski, Meyer Brown, Dr. S. Buchler, Dr. P. Chargin, Herman Conheim, Dr. A. Coral-nick, S. Dingol, S. A. Dorfman, Rabbi Max Drob, E. M. Edelstein, William Edlin, A. Almi, Dr. H. G. Enelow, Joseph Eron, Rabbi L. Finkelstein, Jacob Fishman, Solomon Fried-land, I. Z. Frisberg, B. Gingold, Dr. A. Ginsburg, Dr. S. Ginsburg.

Jacob Noel, Israel Goldberg, Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Professor Richard Gottheil, Bathsheva Grabelski, Chaim Green-berg, I. Hemlin, Dr. J. T. Hellman, Henry Hurwitz, Dr. I. Kaliski, Professor Horace M. Kallen, Ephraim Kaplan, Dr. Yehuda Kaufman, Israel Kauovitz, Dr. Joseph Krinsky, Mrs. Joseph Krinsky, Sol. Lantport, Jacob Landau, Pro-fessor A. Levin, Dr. Israel Levinthal, Abraham Levy, A. Liesin, Leo Liow, Dr. S. Margoshes, Jacob Marinoff, Pro-fessor Alexander Marx, Israel Matz, S. B. Maximon, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Emanuel Neumann, Dr. Joshua Neumann, A. S. Orlans, Daniel Persky, S. Yudson, David Pinski, H. Ro-senski, Dr. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Max Rausin, M. Rib-rodski, Bernard G. Richards, A. Rosenblat, S. Rosenfeld, Mor-row, Bernard G. Richards, A. Rosenblat, Harry Sackler, Rabbi ris Rothenberg, Z. H. Rubinowitz, Bernard Samuel, Bernard Shelyin, Carl Lazar Schoenfeld, Bernard Semel, Dr. M. Slomko, Dr. M. Soltes, Sherman, B. N. Silkner, Mrs. A. Slomko, Dr. M. Spiegelman, Solomon Saffrin, Henrietta Szold, S. Thau, Mrs. Bernard Traski, Phillip Wattenberg, Meyer W. Weisgal, Rabbi Harry Weis, K. Whiteman, Peter Wiernik, Benjamin Winter, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Leo Wolfsohn, Yehoash, M. A. Zeldin, Professor G. Zelikowitch, D. Zuckerman, Dr. A. E. Abramowitz.

"So far we know of the medical investigation of the Jewish school children in Homel. Such medical investigations should be conducted in all Jewish schools."

ZIONIST EXECUTIVE WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF DELPHINER AGAINST BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN PALESTINE

Delphiner's Withdrawal Not Result of Economic Situation But Personal Difficulties, Tel Aviv Resident Asserts

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 9.—The closing of the Delphiner silk factory in Tel Aviv and the charges made by Mr. Delphiner against the British administration of Palestine that it hindered the industrial development of Palestine, will be taken up by the Executive of the World Zionist Organization, it was learned here today.

Mr. Delphiner was invited by the Zionist Organization to state his reasons for closing his Tel Aviv plant and the text of his reply will be forwarded to the Zionist Executives in London and Jerusalem for consideration.

Mr. Delphiner in his reply repeated the reasons which he had already given in his interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here. In his interview Mr. Delphiner declared: "In order that my plant might compete with the old established silk industry in Europe, the British administration should have relieved me from paying duty on the raw material. There is no raw material for the silk industry in Palestine. It was therefore necessary to import it. For two years I conducted negotiations with the British administration, but the British officials took such a negligent attitude toward the question that I was compelled to close down the factory."

It is probable that the Zionist Executive, after an investigation of the matter, will take steps to bring about the reopening of this important undertaking in Palestine.

The "Wiener Morgenzeitung" published a letter today from Mr. Heinrich Margulies, a resident of Tel Aviv, who declares he is acquainted with the situation. He states that the closing of the Delphiner factory was a result of purely personal reasons and is not a direct result of the conditions in Palestine.

"Mr. Delphiner was never a Zionist, nor an idealist. His visit to Palestine was accidental. He became enthusiastic about Palestine and thought he would be able to employ idealist workers under ideal conditions. When faced by the various practical difficulties which were purely personal, he was disillusioned. His decision to withdraw from Palestine is regrettable, but does not change the facts. Purely personal decisions cannot be taken as a criterion for the economic conditions of Palestine and the likelihood for success of economic undertakings in the country."

A portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by Vladimir Shambek, the well-known Bohemian artist, will be unveiled tomorrow at the City Club in Chicago. Mr. S. B. Kormanow, Chicago business man and journalist, is the donor of the painting. Senator William R. McKinley, United States Senator from Illinois, and Anton J. Cermak, president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, will be the speakers.

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SOL M. STROOCK NEW PRESIDENT OF JEWISH CHARITY FEDERATION

Sol M. Stroock of the law firm of Stroock & Stroock, New York City, was elected President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies at a meeting of the trustees on Monday night.

Mr. Stroock succeeds Joseph L. Buttenwieser, who became President Emeritus.

Out of respect to the memory of Leo Sulzberger, who died Jan. 31, one of the four positions of Vice President for which the by-laws provide was left vacant. Mr. Sulzberger had been chosen by the Nominating Committee as a candidate for a Vice Presidency a few days before his death.

Other officers elected were: Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the board; Arthur Lehman, Associate Chairman of the board; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Henry F. Samstag and Ludwig Vogelstein, Vice Presidents; Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, Treasurer; Walter E. Beer, Associate Treasurer; Dudley D. Sicher, Secretary; Mrs. H. B. L. Goldstein, Controller; Solomon Lowenstein, Executive Director.

DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION

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he will live.' . . . they say about their child and send for the doctor too late. . . This is not due to less love for her child on the part of the Christian mother. Mothers are the same, whether Jewish or Gentile, they all love their children. It seems to me it is due to the fact that the Jewish mother has a different reaction to death. The Jewish mother is terribly afraid of death. She knows and feels instinctively that all ends with death. The Christian mother has less fear of death. She is convinced that after death, the real life begins. . . she is more religious, more believing than the Jewish mother. The average Christian mother is deeply convinced that her child goes to the fold of Jesus, she is convinced that the child is 'better off' there and that she will meet him there when she dies. . . The Jewish mother, even when she is religious and believing, is, unknown to herself, not altogether certain. . . Why this is so is a question that has to do with racial psychology."

The directors of the American Palestine Bank, Ltd., Tel. Aviv, announced the liquidation of the Bank. A signed statement in the Hebrew press assigned responsibility for the bank's position to the former management. All depositors and creditors will be paid in full, the statement declared.

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(See Yesterday's Issue)

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL AIM OF AGUDATH ISRAEL?

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