

FORD PROPOSES ALLIANCE TO RUSSIAN MONARCHISTS, MARKOFF, RUSSIAN ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER, STATES

Will Join Forces to Restore Monarchy and Combat Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 20.—The statement that Henry Ford has sought an alliance with the Russian monarchists for the purpose of restoring the monarchistic regime in Russia and to combat the Jews, was made by Markoff, well known Russian Anti-Semitic leader and former member of the Russian Duma at a conference of Russian monarchists here.

The conference was called for the purpose of preparing an all-Russian monarchist congress. Originally the Russian monarchists had rejected the offer of Henry Ford, Markoff stated. Now, however, they will accept this proposal because the Jews, who are controlling the organizations of the Russian emigres have of recent months prevented the holding of a general congress of Russian monarchists.

ANTI-SEMITIC TERROR IN EHRFURT CONTINUES FOUR YEARS

Three Desecrators of Jewish Cemetery Arrested

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 20.—Three persons, charged with desecrating the Jewish cemetery in Ehrfurt were arrested in Ehrfurt yesterday.

They were charged with having destroyed 95 of the 150 tombstones in the cemetery. They were identified as members of the *Wiking-Bund*. The police published a statement expressing, in behalf of the entire population, its profound condemnation of the attack.

The *Israëlitisches Familienblatt* states that the terror has been continuing for the last four years in Ehrfurt. Windows in Jewish houses are being broken and peaceful persons are constantly attacked.

LARGE GROUP SECEDES FROM NEW JERSEY KLAN

Klan Anti-Christian Because It Opposes Jews, Former Leader's Statement Says

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Camden, N. J., Mar. 20.—The Klan Klaverns throughout southern New Jersey are agitated by a secession movement caused by the withdrawal from the hooded order of 96 members of the Palmyra unit.

Frederick P. Meeks, of Palmyra, the leader of the secessionists, and until recently, assistant kleagle for Burlington county, started the rupture with his statement that the Klan is un-American and un-Christian.

The 96 Palmyra Klansmen staged their "walk-out," Meeks said, because they were "sick of the Kleagle's high and mighty tactics and arbitrary

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HE'CHALUTZ WORLD CONFERENCE OPENS IN DANZIG

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Danzig, Mar. 20.—A world conference of the He'Chalutz, the Palestine pioneer movement, will be opened here Sunday. Dr. Arlosoroff and Ben Gurion arrived here from Palestine to greet the conference in behalf of the Palestine Chalutzim. Mr. Israel Cohen will greet the conference in behalf of the Zionist Executive. Delegates from all countries, including Russia, will participate in the conference.

SCHECHITA PROHIBITION IS PART OF SWITZERLAND'S CONSTITUTION, PRESIDENT DECLARES

Economic and Cultural Relations Between Palestine and Switzerland Highly Desirable, He Adds

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Mar. 20.—The attitude of the Swiss government towards the schechita question in Switzerland was declared by Henry Haeblerlin, president of the Swiss Union, in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here yesterday.

"Switzerland is often being criticized abroad in connection with the schechita question. The prohibition of the schechita, however, is a law in Switzerland, and part of the Union's constitution, and must be fully enforced.

"During the War the Swiss government gave consideration to the prevailing conditions and suspended temporarily the prohibition of the schechita, as it is anxious to respect the religious feelings of the Israelites," he declared.

"The educational role of Switzerland for Palestine and the neighboring Oriental countries, is assuming greater significance. Already Dr. William Rappard has expressed in his article in the *"Journal de Geneve"* the great satisfaction that many prominent Zionist leaders owe their spiritual and technical training to Switzerland, as for instance, Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Mossensohn, Samuel Chernechowsky and Dr. Jacob Klatzkin. Certain spiritual and cultural relations between Palestine and Switzerland must follow.

"During the War and now the Swiss government has readily granted permission for the holding of Zionist conferences in Switzerland. Cultural and economic relations between Palestine and Switzerland are very desirable," he stated.

JASSY JEWISH STUDENTS APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST TERROR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jassy, Mar. 20.—An appeal to Jewish public opinion against the continuous anti-Semitic terror of Roumanian students was issued here yesterday by the Jewish Students Association, a body of Jewish students attending the University of Jassy.

"The situation here is much more dangerous than is known. Attendance at the university means endangering the lives of Jewish students. It is dangerous for them to pass through the streets. Even Jewish girl students are being attacked by the anti-Semitic students. Ten were seriously wounded and the rest were injured.

The appeal concludes: "Jewish brethren, protect our rights to study. Guard our lives while attending our university."

IMMIGRATION BILLS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED AT THIS CONGRESS SESSION, IS REPORT OF NEW YORK MERCHANTS

It is unlikely that any of the immigration measures now pending in Congress will be considered during the present session of Congress according to the Service Bulletin of the Merchants' Association of New York of March 19th.

The Bulletin declares that information has been received from the Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration Representative Albert Johnson to that effect.

NEW MONEY RAISING PLAN FOR NEW YORK FEDERATION PRESENTED

Herman Lissner, Councillor of Clothing and Textile Trades, Proposes New Method of Raising Federation Funds; All Members of Community Should Be Asked to Contribute Standard Minimum; Divides Contributors into Three Classes; Sol Stroock, Federation President, Honored At Dinner

A new plan to increase the income of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York City was presented before the 500 members of the Business Men's Council and the Women's Division of the Federation, last week.

The plan, as proposed by Mr. Herman Lissner, councillor of the Clothing and Textile trades, was taken up at a dinner given in honor of Sol. M. Stroock, newly elected president and other recently chosen officers of the Federation, at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The other officers in whose honor the dinner was given are Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the board; Arthur Lehman, associate chairman of the board; Joseph L. Bittenweiser, president emeritus; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Henry F. Samstag and Ludwig Vogelstein, vice-presidents; Col. H. A. Guinzburg, treasurer; Walter E. Beer, associate treasurer; Dudley D. Sicher, secretary; Mrs. H. B. L. Goldstein, comptroller and Solomon Lowenstein, executive director.

Mr. Felix M. Warburg presided. "More than half the battle is over for the solicitor," declares Mr. Lissner, "when he tells the prospective subscriber right at the start that he has come in for a contribution of so many dollars."

Mr. Lissner divides the givers into three classes, Group 1, The Wealthiest, or those reputed to be worth upwards of \$2,000,000; group 2, The Millionaire Class, or those rated at \$1,000,000 and upwards and Group 3, the merchants and professional men.

In the wealthiest class, Mr. Lissner's figures show, there are 74 men listed, the contributions ranging all the way from \$1,000 to \$76,000, the amount depending entirely on the ability of a particular solicitor. If this group does not regard its subscriptions as a group problem, Mr. Lissner points out, the rank and file of contributors in the general community will select inadequate contributions as a standard for comparison.

In the second group, or the Million Dollar Class, there are 192 names listed, five contributing nothing and the others contributing amounts from \$50 to \$4,000 for a total of \$244,720. The wide difference, Mr. Lissner feels, results because of the standard set by the wealthiest men in a given trade, so that the man who happens to be in one line of business gives much more than the men of equal wealth and standing in another line.

Mr. Felix M. Warburg and David A. Brown participated in the discussion. Mr. Warburg declared that the money raising work of the New York Federation in recent years showed that progress had been made in the raising of greater sums, but not in the number of subscribers.

Mr. Brown, referring to the United Jewish Campaign, declared that East European Jewry could only live by funds from America. "Did we know at the outset of their dire need, we would have called for \$15,000,000 in one year, instead of three years."

In response to the tributes paid him by the speakers of the evening, Mr. Stroock declared that he looked to the day when social service in New York will be organized on along even more efficient lines and he referred to the communal survey of the present and future needs of Greater New York which is about to be undertaken. This survey will result in findings, he predicted, which will be of inestimable benefit to all social service groups in the city in their efforts to improve standards.

The plan outlined provides for the organization of a million-dollar division whose task it will be to supply it sown standard. No man properly belonging to this group will want to give less than the standard his own group has fixed and consequently a much higher average for contributions will result.

Out of 30,000 concerns in group 3 among 93 industries there are only 8,343 contributors. Because the twenty-one councillors in the twenty-one groups of trades have their individual standards for giving, the level of leadership is inconsistent and while the hundreds of solicitors "have hearts of gold," they are not equipped with adequate information.

All of the chairmen and councillors of the various trades, the recommendation continues, should confer first with contributors and then among themselves to arrive at a uniform standard of giving, so that in all of the trades, men in certain rated groups shall be requested to give at least the same minimum amount.

"Through this plan," Mr. Lissner concludes, "our solicitors need neither lose their self-respect nor their courage to continue their good work." As a tentative figure Mr. Lissner submits one-tenth of one per cent as the amount which should be regarded as the standard minimum.

ARKANSAS ORGANIZES FOR UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

Pledges \$75,000

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Little Rock, Ark., Mar. 20.—A pledge to raise \$75,000 for the United Jewish Campaign in the State of Arkansas was made at a State conference of Jewish communal leaders held here yesterday. The campaign is to take place the latter part of April.

Mr. Myron M. Lasker of Little Rock was elected State Chairman; M. L. Altheimer of Little Rock, Treasurer. An Executive Committee of fifty, headed by N. I. Nakdimen of Fort Smith, was elected.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz of New York and Mr. A. D. Cohn, Southern field director for the United Jewish Campaign, addressed the conference.

JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

The New Jersey Council of Jewish Women closed its fifth annual convention at Camden, N. J., with the installation of the following officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. William Newcorn, Plainfield, president; Mrs. Pauline Levine, Jersey City, first vice-president; Mrs. Gerson Kahn, Atlantic City, second vice-president; Mrs. Philip Wendkos, Collingswood, third vice-president; Mrs. William Kruppnick, Mt. Holly, recording secretary; Mrs. Paul Scher, Passaic, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jacob Joselson, Perth Amboy, treasurer, and Mrs. Joseph Epstein, Elizabeth, auditor.

The conferees chose Leag Branch for the next annual meeting.

A resolution endorsing the Towner-Perlman immigration bill, now before Congress, was adopted and forwarded to Mrs. Sydney Cone, Baltimore, national chairman of the legislative committee of the organization.

A report on the growth of the organization disclosed that there are 22 councils in as many cities of the State. Affiliated with nine of these senior councils are junior branches.

An independent campaign for the United Palestine Appeal for the Western Pennsylvania region will open Sunday evening, March 21, in Altoona, at the Strand Theatre. Among the speakers will be Dr. Arnold Margolin and Benjamin Lencer, Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny County. The quota of this region is \$10,000. Morris Neaman is the Executive Secretary.

OFFICIAL COMMISSION REPORTS TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ON WORK OF SETTLING JEWS ON THE LAND

Details of Jewish Population in Russia, Number of Jewish Families Already Settled on the Land and Proposals for Future Work of Land Settlement Submitted by Comzet

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Moscow, Feb. 20.—Details of the Jewish land settlement activity in the Soviet countries are given in an official report which has been submitted by the Comzet (Government Commission for Jewish Land Settlement) to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

According to the approved regulations of the Comzet of November 26, 1924 (the Comzet was founded by a decree of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. on August 29, 1924) the work of land settlement among the Jews is concentrated around the transference to agriculture of 100,000 families.

Jewish Population Over 2½ Millions

According to the latest information the total Jewish population in the U.S.S.R. is at present about 2,750,000. Of this number about 450,000 live in White Russia, about 1,750,000 in the Ukraine and the remainder in the Russian Soviet Federal Republics. (The number of Jews in the Trans-Caucasus, Uzbeks, and Turkmensk Republics is insignificant.)

According to social position, 200,000 Jews are members of trade unions, including unemployed workers, (120,000 of these belong to productive unions, constituting together with their families about 350,000 souls, of whom about 130,000 are members of farming families).

The remaining 1,750,000 are artisans, small traders and people without any definite profession.

If we take it into consideration that in pre-War time the traders constituted 38.6% of the total Jewish population, people without any profession and beggars 7.16%, and that altogether 45.81% of the Jewish population were not engaged in any productive work, it will not seem exaggerated to say that more than half of the Jewish population not belonging to the trade unions and the farming class, are small traders and people without any definite profession, while the other half are artisans and craftsmen who too are in an extremely precarious position, being always on the starvation line because of constant unemployment and the beggary pittance they earn when in work, less than 20 roubles a month. It is clear therefore, that such an economic structure of the Jewish population is quite unadapted to the Soviet regime with its concentration and centralization of industry, and that if extraordinary measures are not taken for the transference of the Jewish population to productive labor an important section of the Jewish population will be faced with the prospect of starvation and degeneration. Such measures are necessary not only in the interest of the Jewish population but also for the purpose of putting on a healthier basis those governments and districts in which there is a preponderant Jewish population (the Ukraine, White Russia and the Western Governments), and which are also the frontier governments and districts. The decision of the Comzet to concentrate its activity on the transference to agricultural labor of 100,000 families (about 500,000 souls) must therefore be regarded as corresponding both to the needs of the Jewish population and the interests of the State as a whole.

Under the conditions for land settlement, the transferring of Jews to agricultural labor can be carried out in two ways: (a) transference to districts where they will be as compact as possible and where the land is free from the rightful claims of the local peasant population. (b) Settlement within the area of the Governments where they are now resident upon the free lands of the Government

Land Fund uncultivated by the Government agricultural department.

The Plan

The plan of the Comzet for 1924-1925 was under (a) to transfer to the Ukraine 3,000 families and 1,000 families to the Crimea and under (b) to settle in White Russia 1,200 families and in the Homel Government 224 families, making in all, a total of 5,424 families. To carry out this plan 102,600 desiatin were allocated (about 280,000 acres), 50,082 desiatin in the Ukraine (37,483 desiatin in the Kherson region, 12,200 desiatin in Krivoyrog and 400 in the Sand Dnieper region), 40,000 desiatin in the Crimea, 10,000 in White Russia and 2,411 in the Government of Homel.

Even under the hurried conditions in which the registration of intending settlers has been carried out, about 25,000 families have registered within a few weeks, of whom 15,000 families (73,000 souls) belong to the Ukraine, and 7,000 families (35,000 souls) to White Russia, the remaining 3,000 families belonging to the other regions.

How Many Jews Has the Land Settlement Scheme Benefited?

In the course of the budget year (Oct. 1924, to Oct. 1925) only 4,373 families comprising 24,108 souls have benefited from the land funds allocated for the settlement of toiling Jews and covering the work of settlement in all its different branches. The area of land settled is 67,855 desiatin.

In the Kherson district, 2,241 families, numbering 12,945 souls were settled on an area of 37,482 desiatin. In the Krivoyrog district 542 families numbering 2,786 souls were settled on an area of 9,250 desiatin. In the Sand Dnieper region 158 families numbering 800 souls were settled on an area of 407 desiatin. In all, 2,941 families numbering 16,531 souls have been settled in the Ukraine on an area of 47,139 desiatin. The percentage of realization of the plan for the settlement of families on the land in the Ukraine is 98%. The percentage of land intended for settlement under the plan which has been settled is 94.1%.

In the Crimea, 305 families numbering 1,708 souls have been settled on an area of 8,320 desiatin. The percentage of realization of the plan for the settlement of families on the land in the Crimea is 30%. The percentage of land intended for settlement under the plan which has been settled is 20.8%.

In White Russia 903 families numbering 4,400 souls were settled on 9,985 desiatin. The percentage of realization in regard to the number of families it was intended to settle in White Russia is 75% and of land it was intended to settle 100%.

In the Homel Government 224 families numbering 1,469 souls were settled on an area of 2,411 desiatin. The percentage of realization in regard to the number of families it was intended to settle in the Government of Homel is 100% and in regard to the area it was intended to settle also 100%.

In all 4,373 families numbering 24,108 souls have been settled on the land on an area of 67,855 desiatin. The percentage of realization of the plan in regard to families was in all 80.6% and in regard to the area it was intended to settle it was 66.2%.

The Crimea has the smallest percentage in both respects. This is explained by the fact that under the original plan it was proposed to reserve in the Crimea 40,000 desiatin. But as the Crimean Commissariat for Agriculture protested, the plan was reconsidered by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and it was decided to postpone the transference of the remaining 31,080 desiatin till

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FIRST GARDEN CITY FOR WORKERS BEING ESTABLISHED IN PALESTINE NEAR HAIFA

National Fund, Keren Hayesod and Workmen's Organization Unite for Enterprise
 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 20.—Plans for a workers garden city for 1,200 families—about 6,000 people—the first community of its kind to be established in Palestine—have just been announced by the Jewish National Fund and Keren Hayesod.

The garden city, considered of great significance in the colonization of Palestine, will be located near Haifa on the Jidra estate recently bought by the National Fund, American Zion Commonwealth and other organizations. This area is now in the midst of an intense development because of its industrial projects and its coming harbor improvement. The garden city will occupy about 5,500 dunam of land, owned by the Jewish National Fund.

Improvement of the land will cost about \$900,000, half of which will be borne by the Workers' Organization, the balance equally between the National Fund and the Keren Hayesod. The workers will raise their \$450,000 by deducting approximately \$5 monthly from the wages of the 2,000 workmen to be employed in the undertaking, beginning April first and continuing for twenty to twenty-five months until the whole amount is fully paid.

The National Fund has been considering the problem of workers suburbs for some years, because of the serious living conditions facing Jewish workmen forced to reside in the congested cities where rents and other expenses are so high. Workers' suburbs also help introduce a sounder basis of urban development for Palestine.

The establishment of a workers' suburb on Haifa Bay marks the beginning of the exploitation of this important area, which is bound to become increasingly important, economically and politically, as the Port of Haifa develops. The employment of a large number of workers will ease the present seasonal unemployment conditions in Palestine, and will also help solve the acute housing problem facing Palestine's growing city workers' population. The proposed suburb will include an agricultural zone, enabling the city worker to retain contact with the soil and further provision is to be made to establish a group of women agriculturists in the suburb.

The statement issued by the National Fund and Keren Hayesod says in part:

"High rents and the high cost of living fall with the greatest hardship upon the worker who is compelled to live in congested surroundings. He finds himself compelled to retain a wage laborer

JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY IN GREATER NEW YORK WILL BE MADE

Dr. Lee K. Frankel Heads Survey Committee; Budget for First Year \$65,000

Plans for the survey of Jewish communal needs in Greater New York for the next 25 years were formulated at a meeting of the Executive Committee for the Jewish Communal Survey of Greater New York under the chairmanship of Dr. Lee K. Frankel, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, held Thursday evening at the Jewish Center, 121 West 86th Street.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel was empowered to name an administrative committee with the power to function as an Interim Committee, to work between the sessions of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of thirty-three members and includes Dr. Lee K. Frankel, chairman; David Hyman, secretary and treasurer, Judge Edward Lazansky and Colonel Herbert H. Lehman, vice-chairmen. Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Judge Otto Rosalsky, Walter Rothschild of Brooklyn, Mrs. Sydney Borg, Dr. Julius Goldman and Albert Goldman, Commissioner of Plants and Structure, form the Administrative Committee.

In describing the needs for a Jewish communal survey in Greater New York Dr. Frankel pointed to the fact that with 470 important institutions functioning in Greater New York, with a total budget of \$14,000,000, there is at this moment no community-wide plan of organization. In view of the great developments of various communal institutions in the field of philanthropy, it is necessary that an appraisal of the entire situation in Greater New York be made.

The problem will not be approached from the viewpoint of any particular group, but will embrace the entire community and it is hoped that data will be collected showing the future trend of the Jewish population in connection with the various institutions that serve it, Dr. Frankel declared. Some information on the subject is in the possession of the Jewish Welfare Board, the Committee of Regional Plans of the Russell Sage Foundation, the New York Census Committee, the Transit Commission and the Federation of Jewish Charities. All this data will be secured for the survey.

A plan for the carrying out of the survey will be worked out within the next month, and also a budget for the coming year and a sum of \$65,000 will be made available for this purpose. Towards the first year's budget the New York Foundation has contributed \$20,000; The Hofheimer Foundation,

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with no prospect of establishing his own home. The waves of unemployment which must be expected in urban pursuits render his position still more insecure. Partly to meet these ills and in order to introduce a sounder basis for the development of our towns, Workers Suburbs on the lines of Garden Cities have been long proposed as a solution of these difficulties.

"Several important factors may be stressed. The establishment of a workers' suburb on the Haifa Bay estate marks the beginning of the utilization of this important area which is bound to become increasingly significant both economically and politically as the port of Haifa develops. Further, the employment of a large number of workers will ease the present unemployment difficulties. Thirdly a substantial step forward will be made in the solution of the housing problem of our growing city working population. In regard to the new suburb itself it may be mentioned that it will include an agricultural zone, thus enabling the urban worker to retain contact with the soil. Further provision will be made for the establishment of a group of women agriculturists important from so many points of view. The suburb will accommodate 1,200 working families."

OFFICIAL COMMISSION REPORTS TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ON WORK OF SETTling JEWS ON THE LAND

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July 1926. For this reason this area of land has been excluded.

The Funds for the Settlement Work

To carry out the settlement campaign of 1925, the Comzet undertook measures for finding money, etc. In addition to the funds received by the Comzet from Governmental or foreign sources, only those families were admitted to the lands who were able to contribute in the Crimea not less than 400 roubles towards the settlement, and in the Ukraine not less than 300 roubles.

As a result, it was possible to raise for the expenses of settling Jews on the land under the control of the Comzet the following sums: 400,000 roubles as a special loan for the settling of Jews on the land from the Government. 200,000 roubles opened as credit by the Central Soviet Commercial Bank. 100,000 roubles opened as credit by the Central Soviet Commercial Bank. 100,000 roubles from the special section for the reestablishment of agriculture at the Committee for aiding agriculture at the Central Executive Committee. This sum was realized by the sale of the confiscated valuables of the Synagogues. 40,000 roubles as a credit from the White Russian Village Bank to the White Russian Comzet. 20,000 roubles as a credit from the Homel Society of Agricultural Credit given to the Homel Comzet. 1,000,000 roubles contributed by the settlers themselves. About 100,000 roubles worth of timber received from the Ministry of Agriculture. 375,000 roubles received as credit in agricultural implements and live stock. 1,600,000 roubles received according to the agreement with the Agro-Joint. In all 3,835,000 roubles, which gives an average of 655 roubles per family.

How the Money Was Spent

The money received from the Government as well as the credit opened by the Central Soviet Commercial Bank was distributed among the settlers through the local societies of Agricultural Credit on the authority of the local Comzet as a long period credit. 280,000 roubles were loaned on a special agreement by the Comzet to the Ozet for the purchase of provisions for the settlers. The 100,000 roubles from the special section was given entirely to the White Russian Comzet.

As for the money received from the Agro-Joint, this was entirely under the control of the Agro-Joint according to an agreement officially confirmed by the Soviet authorities. The Agro-Joint carried on its activity under the general political supervision of the Comzet local representatives.

The remaining 320,000 roubles were distributed by the Central Soviet Commercial Bank with the consent of the Comzet as follows:

One hundred forty-seven thousand five hundred roubles to the Kherson district, 40,000 roubles to the Krivoyrog district, 40,000 roubles to the White Russian Comzet, 38,000 roubles to the Homel Comzet, 45,000 roubles to the Odessa district, 6,000 roubles to the Crimea. Altogether 316,000 roubles.

It is not possible yet to give an account of the money spent by the Ozet and by the Agro-Joint.

Proposals for 1926

The programme of work is the transference of 100,000 Jewish families to agriculture. To this end, compact areas of land have been considered by the Comzet, in the Saalsk district, the Azov district and in North Crimea.

Since January 1926, the Comzet has received 150,000 desiatin in the Saalsk region. It is also taking steps to secure a compact area in the Azov district.

In 1926, it is proposed to transfer only 5,600 fam-

ORGANIZE NORDAU MEMORIAL FUND

Nordau Zionist Society of New York Takes Steps for Creation of Fund; Nordau's Unpublished Works to Be Presented to Hebrew University

A Nordau Memorial Fund for the purpose of acquiring all of the literary effects such as unpublished works, manuscripts, letters, etc., of the late Max Nordau and to present them to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, as the property of the Jewish people, was established on the initiative of the Nordau Zionist Society of New York. This Society has been in existence for the last 25 years.

The idea of the Nordau Memorial Fund was officially brushed at a reception given by the Nordau Zionist Society on Wednesday evening, March 18, in honor of Mlle. Maxa Nordau, who is now visiting this country. The proposal for the creation of the fund was made by Mr. Samuel Blitz, one of the founders of the Society.

Mr. Samuel Caplan, president of the Nordau Zionist Society, presided at the reception. Mlle. Nordau spoke briefly of the work of her father and short addresses were also made by Bernard G. Richards, Charles A. Cowen, Isaac Carmel, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Dr. S. Bernstein, Samuel Blitz, Meyer W. Weisgal and Robert Goldstein.

The speakers heartily endorsed the idea of a Nordau Memorial Fund and indicated the many ways in which this fund can be of service in perpetuating the name and achievements of the late Zionist leader. One of the greatest achievements of the Nordau Memorial Fund, Dr. Melamed said, would be the translation of Nordau's books into Hebrew.

A committee consisting of Samuel Blitz, Samuel Caplan and Robert Goldstein was formed to prepare the necessary plans for the launching of the Nordau Memorial Fund. It is planned to organize a National Committee which will be in charge of the raising and the administering of the fund.

ilies in receipt of credits and 570 families able to pay the costs of their settlement.

According to the decision of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture it is proposed to allocate for the needs of the toiling Jews during 1926 over 45,000 desiatin adjoining the already established Jewish settlements in the Kherson, Krivoyrog, Maryupol, Zaparaj and Melitopol districts in the Ukraine.

It is also proposed to obtain the 31,680 desiatin in the Crimea. In the Saalsk region it is proposed to obtain 40,000 desiatin and in White Russia 4,000 desiatin—about 120,000 desiatin in all.

For this, the Comzet proposes to draw on the following sources:

1. From the budget of the U.S.S.R. 1,000,000 roubles; 2. from the settlers themselves 1,150,000 roubles; 3. It is hoped to get from the Agro-Joint about 2,200,000 roubles; 4. from the Ica 200,000 roubles; 5. from the Ort 150,000 roubles. Altogether it is proposed to spend 4,700,000 roubles.

The Comzet then makes several conclusions in its report, among them the following:

1. The plan of the Comzet, concerning the transference to agriculture of 100,000 Jewish families is in consonance with the interests of the State as a whole and the needs of the toiling Jewish population. 2. It is important that the Federal Central Executive Councils should give their attention to the problem of settling the toiling Jews on the land and to that end should allocate the respective land areas in compact masses; they should also advance credits to the Jews who are being settled on the land, credits both of money and agricultural implements and live stock. 3. Both politically and economically it is necessary that the land settlement of toiling Jews should in the future be carried out in a more concentrated way and in more compact masses.

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]

Myth of Jewish Dominance of World Finance Refuted by German Book

The Jews constitute only one per cent of the men of wealth with the largest incomes in the world, we learn from Dr. Richard Lewinsohn, whose book "Juedische Weltfinanz" has just been published by Hoffman and Kampe (Berlin and Hamburg).

"An investigation regarding international capitalists and their influence," writes Dr. Lewinsohn, "shows that this is not at all a Jewish specialty. On the contrary, the greatest and most important international trusts and bank firms are ruled almost exclusively by non-Jews. This shatters the charge that the Jews are controlling international finance."

Citing the list of the 44 wealthiest men (20 to 120 million) which was compiled in 1905 by the Englishman James Burnley, the writer further observes: "This list shows how absurd is the statement made recently in an anti-Semitic pamphlet, without any reference to authoritative sources, giving the wealth of the Krupp family before the war at 250 million marks and that of the Rothschild family at 40,000 million marks. Even at the very peak of their fortune the wealth of all the Rothschilds, including the near and distant relatives, did not reach one-twentieth of the sum which a financial ignoramus, dazed by the conceptions of the inflation period, has given in the interests of the volkische propagandists."

It is also pointed out that among the six men with the largest incomes in the United States there is not one Jew, while in England, before the war, the wealthiest individuals and families were, excepting the Rothschilds, non-Jews. Dr. Lewinsohn then gives the following table of Prussian millionaires, before the war, possessing more than 50 million marks each, according to the compilation made in 1912 by Rudolf Martin, a former member of the German government.

1. Frau Bertha Krupp v. Bohlen	187	17
2. Fuerst Henckel v. Donnersmark	177	12
3. Christian Kraft Fuerst zu Hohenlohe-Oeringen	151	7
4. Freiherr Max v. Goldschmidt-Rothschild	107	3-4
5. Hans Heinrich XV, Fuerst v. Pless	84	1,9
6. Hans Ulrich Graf v. Schaff-Gotsch	79	4-5
7. Freifrau Mathilde v. Rothschild	76	2-3
8. Eduard Beit v. Speyer	76	2-3
9. Frau-Hubert Graf Tiele-Winckler ..	74	3-4
10. Engelbert Herzog v. Arenberg	59	2,6
11. Graf Franz v. Ballestrem	56	2-3
12. August Thyssen	55	2,6

Among the twelve wealthiest Prussians, there were but three Jews, two Rothschilds and one member of the Speyer family. Freiherr Max v. Goldschmidt—Rothschild, at that time the wealthiest Jew in Germany, stood fourth on the list.

Objects to Plans of "Business Men's Committee of Twenty"

The Jews who are lending their support to the activities of the Business Men's Committee of Twenty, which aims to secure the aid of the public school system to teach religion on week-days, are criticized by I. L. Brill in the "Jewish Daily News" (Mar. 17).

"Whilst it is proposed to use the churches close to the public schools, efforts may be made to utilize the school buildings if no churches exist

near the schools," Mr. Brill writes. "Next month the attempt will be made to put the plan into operation all over the city. Already there are twenty-five public schools which cooperate with the Committee of Twenty. The teachers in the public schools are the instructors in these religious centers. Of course this service on the part of the teachers is quite voluntary and, it is said, that no child will be compelled to attend any of the religious centers. For the present only Protestant churches are interested in the plan but the statement is made that the 'movement has the cordial, if passive, support of the Roman Catholic Diocese and of Jewish religious leaders in the city.' We do not know who the 'Jewish religious leaders' are who have given 'cordial support' to the movement. But whoever they are they do not speak in the name of the Jewish community."

"The great majority of our Jewish public school teachers know very little about Judaism and we believe that they practice still less. Now Judaism is a religion of practice and not of mere theory. What kind of Judaism will be taught? This is very important, for it is bound to lead to strife."

Pleased With Change of Policy in Kolo

The belief that the election of Hypolinary Hartglass, who represents the Jewish opposition to the Polish-Jewish Agreement, as President of the Kolo, Club of Jewish Sejm Deputies, was a step in the right direction, is expressed by the "Israelite Press" of Winnipeg.

Picturing the plight of Polish Jewry, which has not been improved since the Polish-Jewish Agreement was concluded, the paper observes:

"Just what the new Kolo President Hartglass, and his colleagues can do to remedy this situation is hard to imagine. One thing is certain; the situation cannot be worse, a more manly attitude towards the government might, at any rate, restore our national prestige, and eventually, perhaps, bring the ruling Polish class to realize that political trickery, deception and contempt for one group of their population, are not instruments calculated to bring about happiness and prosperity in the country."

Arab Paper Objects to Surplus in Palestine Budget

Dissatisfaction with the Palestine government because the Palestine budget has a surplus of two million Egyptian pounds, while the budgets of greater countries, England, America, etc., showed a deficit, is voiced by the "Sowt Ashaab," Palestine Arab paper.

"Is Palestine richer than England or other European countries, whose expenditure exceeds their income?" the Arab paper asks. "Not at all. Economic conditions in Palestine during the past year have been the worst since the occupation. The country is still suffering from a serious financial setback, and a dreadful economic crisis."

"What then, is the secret of this surplus in the budget? He who examines the budget carefully sees that it is due to the levying of excessive rates and taxes, the oppressive and harsh method of assessing and collecting the tithes."

"It seems as if, not satisfied with this surplus, the Palestine Government wished to increase it by doubling the inland postage on papers."

CORRECTION

The program of the Zionist Revisionists, published in our Mar. 19 issue, contains one mistake. It says that the immigration to the United States has never been more than 2 1/2 per cent of the total population. The correct reading is "never was more than 2 per cent."

The Jews Are A Historic People

The Jewish family traditions, the Jewish religion, beliefs, thought and customs, are permeated with the experiences and recollections of the past.

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For a proper understanding of Jewish life and the forming of Jewish character, a knowledge not only of the Jewish past, but also of its present, is necessary.

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LARGE GROUP SECEDES FROM NEW JERSEY KLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

bossing," and were going to "show him up." The Kleagle, James Raymond Bennett, is a school principal.

Meeks' statement read:

"The Klan's claim that it is a Christian organization is false. Some Christians get in, even some ministers, because of the loud professions of Christianity and American principles made by the paid propagandists of the organization. But many of them leave it after they have been in long enough to learn the real character of the thing.

"I myself went into the thing believing it to be an organization standing for Christianity in all that Christianity means, and may others did the same, only to be deceived, and to learn that the Klan propagandists' idea is to oppose the Jew, which is just the opposite of what Christianity teaches.

"They say they are not anti-everything, but they are anti-everything but the Klan, and the Klan is nothing more in my estimation than a bunch of leeches, bleeding the people. If it were not for the enormous sums of money these propagandists make, this thing would die at once. There is no doubt that occasionally clean men get into positions of leadership in the organization, but they are very rare.

"In Burlington county, there is a character in charge in the person of James R. Bennett, the Kleagle over Burlington and Mercer counties, who is to become Great Titan over seven counties of South Jersey, as a result of this thing called an 'Invisible Empire' becoming chartered in the counties of this state.

"They must have a certain number of big dupes before the big boss grants them a charter, so they are working hard just at present to separate as many as possible from their \$10 each, \$4 of which goes into Bennett's pockets. But in spite of Bennett receiving \$4 from each initiation fee, and 50 cents from the purchase of each robe a Klansman is informed he must own, a weekly salary is paid this same Bennett from each of several units. Palmyra unit pays him \$10 a week; Mt. Holly, \$15; and Mercer county, \$25, in addition to his automobile and other expenses.

"In spite of this he gets in debt to the tune of \$2,250, as shown by a letter, begging help, which he sent out to a Klansman."

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(Continued from Page 4)

\$10,000; Adolph Lewisohn \$5,000, and Ralph and Nathan Jonas, \$1,000 each year, for two years.

Judges Joseph Proskauer, Aaron J. Levy, and Otto Rosalsky, Dr. Goldwasser, Sol Stroock, Mr. Hyman, Samuel C. Lamport, Leo Arnstein and Mrs. Alexander Kohut participated in the discussion. Mrs. Kohut suggested the inclusion of women on the Committee.

The initiative to make this communal survey was taken at a meeting held in the Jewish Center on January 24, 1926, at which time the following general committee was formed:

Leo Arnstein, Samuel Bayer, Bernard Block, Herman W. Block, Herman Brickman, James J. Brook, Philip Cowen, Bernard Edelhertz, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Dr. Harry G. Friedman, Israel Friedkin, Alexander H. Geismar, Hon. Louis D. Gibbs, Jonah J. Goldstein, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Max D. Gruber, David M. Heyman, Lester Hofheimer, Samuel C. Lamport, Hon. Edward Lazansky, Solomon Lowenstein, Louis Marshall, Hon. Mitchell May, Walter E. Meyer, David Mossesohn, Abraham Price, Hon. Joseph Proskauer, Gustavus Rogers, Harris Rogers, Hon. Otto A. Rosalsky, Albert Rosenblatt, Walter N. Rothschild, A. E. Rothstein, Samuel Rottenberg, N. Sadowsky, Julius Schwartz, Hon. Isaac Siegel, Fred M. Stein, Max D. Steuer, Israel Unterberg, B. Charney Viadeck, Ludwig Vogelstein.

Courses in the Mishnah and Agadah, modern Hebrew literature, pedagogy, Bible with commentaries and Jewish history are newly introduced in the College of Jewish Studies of Chicago, it was announced by the education committee of the Chicago Jewish charities.

The aim of these courses is to give an opportunity to those who are already teaching Hebrew to perfect themselves, and to train additional teachers of Hebrew for the schools. There is a great demand for them.

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