

SECRETARY DAVIS RECOMMENDS RELIEF MEASURE FOR SEPARATED IMMI- GRANT FAMILIES

Silent on Perlman Wadsworth Bills; Insists on
Relief Within Quota

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 22.—The long awaited translation into concrete terms of President Coolidge's recommendation to relieve the hardships brought about by the separation of families under the present quota law was made in a letter from Secretary Davis to Hiram Johnson, Chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee, purporting to carry out this recommendation and embodying, so far as is known at this time, the maximum stand of the administration, whereby under Secretary Davis's estimate not over 25,000 additional aliens will be admissible. It is not a thorough remedy of exemption, such as proposed by the Wadsworth-Perlman Bill, but a temporary limited emergency proposal, it is stated.

In his letter Secretary Davis states that he has dealt with cases involving the separation of families. From the economic standpoint the principle of restriction of immigration is undoubtedly a success, he says, but the hardship is great. It is only human to sympathize with the plight of many of these people. "I have given much study to a means of remedying the situation without destroying the basis of the restrictive principle of the present law," the Secretary states.

Secretary Davis recommends merely an amendment to give only preference to wives, husbands, minor children, step-children and parents of all aliens over twenty-one lawfully admitted and permanently residing in America. Another recommendation is for a special quota not exceeding five hundred visas to be added to each present quota for cases where hardships are felt. This five hundred, however, is not to be further available after once exhausted and only 20 per cent are to be issuable each month. A reserve quota made up by pooling all the unused quotas of the past two years, which now amounts to four thousand, and also any future unused up to ten thousand more for such hardship cases, at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, after the exhausting of the other quotas, is also recommended.

The secretary's letter is completely silent on the exemption of relatives from the quota as provided in the Perlman-Wadsworth bills. The Secretary's letter is perplexing in view of Commissioner Husband's testimony at the Immigration Committee hearing and his answer to Johnson's inquiry. Senator Johnson already had Davis's letter which, be-

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DEAD SEA TO BE HARNESSSED FOR ELECTRIC POWER

A plan for harnessing the electrical energy believed to be possessed by the Dead Sea is announced, according to an Associated Press despatch from Jerusalem. If properly exploited, it is declared, the lake can produce a maximum of 350,000 horsepower.

The plan includes building a huge pumping station at Haifa for the transfer of Mediterranean seawater by pipes or aqueducts to the Dead Sea. The construction of a series of water conduits, coupled with the Dead Sea's natural mineral power, is proposed.

After calculating wastage for evaporation, power for turbines, and loss of power during transfer, it is said 100,000 horsepower can be produced at little cost, the despatch states.

LOUIS MARSHALL APPEALS TO AMERI- CAN JEWS FOR UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

Benjamin Winter Donates \$50,000; J.D.C. Has Not
Been Indifferent to Palestine, Marshall Says

Benjamin Winter contributed \$50,000 to the United Jewish campaign for \$15,000,000, it was announced by William Fox, New York City chairman of the drive.

In a letter accompanying the gift Mr. Winter said: "I shall always want to share what prosperity. I have with others who have less, because I think it is the duty of every man to give a helping hand 'on the road.' Through some fate the traveling is easier for some than for others, but we are all sharers in the same human journey—all fellow-travelers, and if suffering or misfortune comes to the one or the other, a lift with the burden is the least his mates can do."

The Brooklyn Jewish community is expected to raise \$1,200,000 as their share in the \$6,000,000 fund which the United Jewish Campaign of Greater New York is endeavoring to raise, according to an announcement made by Mr. Fox, following a conference with David A. Brown, national chairman, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, David M. Bressler and Judge Grover M. Moscovitz, chairman of the Brooklyn Division. Brooklyn's quota is the largest ever sought in that borough for a Jewish cause.

In a letter to Judge Moscovitz, made public yesterday, Mr. Marshall wrote:

"Today the Jews of America are confronted with a task of unusual seriousness. It relates to the tragic plight of the Jews of Eastern Europe—a situation which calls for prompt action by warm hearts and willing hands. During the Campaign of 1922, which resulted in the collection of \$15,000,000 it was believed that with that sum our efforts for constructive relief would solve all existing problems and render future appeals for help unnecessary. These expectations would have been realized under normal circumstances. Unfortunately, however, economic disasters which could not have been foreseen have made it imperative to come once more to the rescue.

"The Jews of America, by their generosity, have literally saved the lives of their brethren and have filled them with hope and ambition. Within the past year, however, new misfortunes have overwhelmed them, so that today they are again threatened with absolute ruin, with famine, and with the destruction of their cultural life. Help must not be deferred. Unless it comes speedily it will be too late.

"These conditions exist in every part of Poland, in Roumania, Lithuania and Latvia, in Russia and in the Ukraine. In some of these countries the Jews have suffered not only from the general economic depression which exists there, but also from the pressure of a boycott, of anti-Semitic propaganda, and of discriminatory regulations. We have made a careful survey of conditions through the most reliable agencies and are confident that if American Jewry will again respond we can still enable our stricken brethren to bridge over the coming three years, with every prospect that at the end of that period the present untoward conditions will be righted and a normal life will be restored.

"The \$15,000,000 which we are seeking to gather will be distributed among the Jews of these several countries, through their own responsible organizations, and for Palestine, and according to a budget calculated to do justice to all. Our object will be to enable them to help themselves. We will also have

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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except Saturday and

Jewish high holidays by the

Jewish Daily Bulletin Co., Inc., 611 Broadway, N. Y.

Telephone: Spring 1614

Jacob Landau, President; Meer Grossman, Vice-President;

Samuel Bienstock, Treasurer and Secretary

Vol. III. Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1926. No. 433.

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

New York	611 Broadway
London	244 High Holborn
Paris	82 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, VIII
Berlin	W. 15 Duesseldorfer Strasse 72
Warsaw	Ulica Aleje Jerozolimskie Nr. 18
Jerusalem	P. O. B. 550
Cairo	13, Abou-El-Sebah

Subscription Rates

	U. S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter October 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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DR. PHILIP KLEIN, AGED NEW YORK RABBI, DIES**Was Leader of Hungarian Congregations; Last Wish Was That No Eulogies Be Made At His Funeral**

Dr. Philip Klein, Rabbi of the Ohab Zedeck Congregation and leader of Hungarian Jews in America for the past thirty-five years, died Sunday afternoon at the age of 77. The funeral, attended by many thousands, took place yesterday. His widow is lying ill with pneumonia.

Rabbi Klein's last wish was that his body should not be taken into the synagogue and that no eulogies be made at his funeral. He also asked that if some memorial is to be made for him that a Talmud Torah be erected in his name.

Rabbi Klein was honorary president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, vice-president of the Union of Orthodox Congregations and treasurer of the Ezrath Torah Fund.

He is survived by his wife, six sons and two daughters.

Among Hungarian Jews in this country Dr. Klein was often called "the Moses of Hungary." A native of Bratchka, Hungary, he showed as a child strong predilections for a rabbi's career, and at 11 years could recite the Talmud by heart. After studying at the University of Vienna, he became an instructor in the University of Berlin and studied there at the Rabbinical Seminary, receiving his ordination in 1871. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy two years later.

From 1874 to 1891 he was in Russia, first at Kieff then at Libau, where he held an important position as rabbi. With the increase of anti-Semitism in Russia, he was forced to leave the country, accepting the invitation of the late Rabbi Jacob Joseph to come to the Congregation Ohab Zedeck, then in Norfolk Street. He began his long service as a rabbi of this synagogue in 1891 and continued in charge after the merger in May 1923, with Pincus Elijah Congregation. He was president of the Kolef Shomre Hachomos. In February 1923, 300 friends of Dr. Klein gave a dinner in his honor at the Broadway Central Hotel.



Dr. Philip Klein

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]

From "Charity" to "Social Service"

More than a mere change in name is implied in the new title just taken by the United Hebrew Charities which will call itself hereafter the Jewish Social Service Association, declares the New York "Times" of Mar. 22.

"Behind this new designation," the paper holds, "lies an entirely new conception of the place and scope and method of charitable relief in the modern world. Even the word 'charity,' beautiful in itself, and connected for centuries with a noble and humane tradition, has come to imply a sort of haphazard, ill-regulated benevolence, not in keeping with present-day ideas. To many it connotes casual almsgiving—the attempt to discharge a permanent social obligation by making a present of money to persons in need, and just letting it go at that. It is, we presume, partly to avoid this significance of the word charity that the United Hebrew Charities wish to drop it from the name of their society.

"A larger motive was undoubtedly the desire to emphasize the new conception of the way in which today the whole problem of dealing with misfortune and want has to be attacked and solved."

Not only the change from "charity" to "social service," the "Jewish Morning Journal" observes, but the change from the term "Hebrew" in the original name to "Jewish" in the new name, is likewise in harmony with the spirit of the times.

While in the strict scientific sense "Hebrew" designates national adherence and "Jew" refers to religious affiliation, we are told, the term "Hebrew" nevertheless represents in the popular conception "something old-fashioned—aristocratic, a sort of disguised expression which does not convey what the emphatic and more modern 'Jew' does."

Ford and the Russian Monarchists

There is good reason to believe, avers Jacob Fishman in the "Jewish Morning Journal," (Mar. 22) that there is truth in the statement attributed to Markoff, anti-Semite and monarchist, now in Berlin, that Henry Ford has sought an alliance with the Russian monarchists for the purpose of restoring the monarchistic regime in Russia and to combat Jews.

In confirmation of this assertion Mr. Fishman points to an editorial in the "Dearborn Independent" of March 13 where, to quote Mr. Fishman, it was stated:

"Ford and his editor are pleased that the President has spoken a kind word for Italy and Mussolini (?) but they are irritated that Otto Kahn has said the same thing first. It seems to them that the President is a parrot who repeats what the 'international' Jewish bankers say. If Mr. Coolidge wants to show that he is independent let him issue a friendly statement toward Poland, which is a Christian nation. This would prove that he does not permit the Jewish financiers to dictate to him."

BREVITIES

A plea that children receive Biblical names rather than the hybrid ones of today was made Saturday by Rabbi Herbert Goldstein in his sermon at the Institutional Synagogue, 37 West 16th Street, New York.

"I urge that we return once more to the good old-fashioned biblical names which will serve as a finer inspiration to our children than the hybrid ones one may hear today," Dr. Goldstein said.

Weakening in the strength of the Ku Klux Klan in Suffolk County which had been classed as the strongest numerically in Klandom in the State, is indicated by local elections the past week, according to observers, in Riverhead, L. I.

CENTER OF GRAVITY IN JEWISH LIFE SHIFTING TO AMERICA. JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY HEARS

Simon Miller Elected President; Society Published 125 Books, 2,000,000 Copies Circulated

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 22.—Simon Miller was elected President of the Jewish Publication Society at the thirty-eighth annual meeting which took place in the presence of two hundred men and women prominent in Jewish literary and cultural circles in this city. Other officers elected included Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, of New York, first Vice-President; Judge Horace Stern, of Philadelphia, Second Vice-President.

The Honorary Vice-Presidents elected were: Isaac W. Bernheim, of Louisville; Abram I. Elkus of New York; Louis K. Gutman of Baltimore; Murray Seagoon of Cincinnati; M. G. Sloss, of San Francisco; and Rabbi Joseph Stolz of Chicago. Trustees elected were: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Lionel Friedmann, Howard S. Levy, Judge Wm. M. Lewis, Louis I. Levinthal, Jacob Kubel, Lessing Rosenwald, Julius S. Weyl, Marcus Aaron of Pittsburgh; Carl Laemmle, Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., of New York.

The Treasurer of the Society is Mr. Henry Fernberger, the Secretary is I. George Dobsevig and the Editor, Prof. Isaac Husik, all of Philadelphia.

In his annual report Mr. Miller pointed to the fact that in the thirty-eight years of its existence the Society has published over 125 titles and distributed two million copies of its publications. Mr. Miller deplored the ignorance which still prevailed in many quarters with reference to the Jewish people and pointed out that the best way to counteract this ignorance is by publishing more books, disseminating knowledge about the Jewish people, their religion, their history and their traditions.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Jonah B. Wise, of New York.

"The center of gravity of Jewish life is shifting toward America," Dr. Wise declared. "While no one part of Israel will claim a preponderance of influence it must be admitted that the Jewish future is tremendously involved in the fortunes of the American wing. A generation of heavy immigration has added in numbers sufficient to make the Jewry of the United States equal in size, if not larger, than that of any one political unit. Sharing in the cultural and economic advantages of America, we find ourselves anxious and willing to help our distressed brethren in other lands and are faced also with the necessity for shaping our own affairs so as to do justice to our own problems."

After a general discussion it was decided to appoint a national committee to increase the membership and to raise a substantial sum to enable the society to expand its work.

The South Brooklyn, Park Slope and Bay Ridge Districts of the United Palestine Appeal held a dinner at the Hotel Astor Sunday evening at which, following an appeal by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi Nathan Melikovsky of Palestine, the \$25,000 quota allotted to these sections of the Greater City was filled through contributions and pledges. Harry G. Anderson presided. Louis J. Moss, chairman of the South Brooklyn section.

Guests of honor at the dinner were Rabbi Abraham Dubin of Congregation B'nai Israel, Rabbi Israel Goldfarb of Beth Israel Anshe Emes, Rabbi B. Leon Hurwitz of Shieras Israel, Rabbi Isidore Aaron of the State Street Temple and Dr. Marcus Friedlander of B'nai Sholom, all Brooklyn congregations. The invocation was given by Dr. Friedlander.

The building fund of the Beth Abraham Home for Incurables at No. 612 Arlington Avenue, Bronx Park East, New York, was helped through funds raised at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor Sunday night.

David M. Bressler presided. The speakers were Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, George Jessel and Mrs. A. L. Aepstein, who formed the organization which founded the home, and others. Cantor Josef Rosenblatt sang.

Many persons prominent in charitable work were among the 600 guests.

NEW YORK UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES CHANGES NAME TO JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

An order permitting the merging of the United Hebrew Charities with the Jewish Social Service Association, to be known in the future under the latter name, was signed by Supreme Court Justice Proskauer. Leopold Plant, President of the United Hebrew Charities, announced the change, which is immediately effective, Sunday.

The change reflects the drift from charity to social work during the fifty-two years of the organization's existence. As the word "charities" implies alms-giving, it was decided that the old title no longer accurately described the work of the association.

Another reason for the change, it was announced, was that a certain stigma attached to the word "charity" which caused embarrassment to those helped by the organization, and prevented many proud families from accepting its services. It was also felt that the new name would give the community a better idea of what the organization does, and prevent misinterpretation that has sometimes proved an obstacle in winning outside interest and cooperation, especially among employers.

The United Hebrew Charities was organized in 1874, when there were only 60,000 Jews in New York City, as a central relief organization for Jewish charities as a result of much criticism of overlapping by the current charitable organizations.

In the last ten or fifteen years the movement has crystallized in such a way as to change the entire nature of the work of the organization and lead to the decision to change its name.

The organization is one of the ninety-one constituent societies of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which contributed \$628,059 in 1925 for the maintenance of this organization.

The petition to Justice Proskauer to permit the change said that the United Hebrew Charities had total property amounting to \$735,565, of which \$447,814 was in bonds and \$287,500 in mortgages, the remainder being the value of a lot in Yonkers. Liabilities of \$12,259 included an overdraft of \$9,771. The general contributions to the organization last year amounted to \$682,545, of which \$627,842 came from the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and \$13,820 from legacies. Of total special contributions of \$97,690 during the year the largest item \$24,872, came from the New York "Times" Neediest Cases Appeal.

Secretary Davis Recommends Relief Measure for Separated Immigrant Families

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cause of its length and the fact that a formal resolution covering the amendments included, coupled with Coolidge's message as basis, would seem to be the final word on the subject.

Commissioner Husband's statement may indicate that another letter of more liberal character may come later, with regard to Commissioner Curran's testimony and the recent developments.

"As I have repeatedly expressed myself, I want to see something done to relieve the cases of extreme hardship caused by the separation of families. It is morally right, it is economically right, that these families should be united. I might, Mr. Senator, give you many illustrations of how the sympathetic appeals try the souls of the officers of the immigration service, but you know them as well as I. Every member of Congress and every Senator has had individual cases brought to his attention and I am not going to burden you with more. I do hope you will give every consideration to the measure of relief I propose and that it may have that consideration as speedily as possible," Secretary Davis concluded.

LOUIS MARSHALL APPEALS FOR UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

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to render emergency assistance. We cannot permit these suffering human beings to die of starvation. It must be remembered that 8,000,000 human beings are in jeopardy—3,500,000 in Poland, 3,000,000 in Russia, 1,000,000 in Roumania, and at least half a million in adjoining countries.

"We have not been indifferent to Palestine. In addition to the \$7,500,000 which we have hitherto expended there, we have appropriated \$1,500,000 for economic development in that country.

"We have appropriated \$4,500,000 to enable the Jews of Russia to engage in agriculture upon lands freely set apart for that purpose by the Government. The demand for this opportunity comes directly from the Jews, who believe that it is the only certain method for their re-establishment. Our plans are not haphazard. During the past three years we have successfully demonstrated their practicability. More than 3,000,000 additional acres are available, upon which we hope, if the means are forthcoming, to place at least 30,000 families. The opportunity is one which will never again be presented. We are confident that it will bring a new light into the lives of Russian Jewry. I repeat that we are acting in accordance with their desires, and not upon any superimposed theory. The ablest experts regard this venture with enthusiasm. There need be no fear that our Government regards it with hostility. We have every assurance that it will not. Nor need there be the slightest fear that the Jews who will thus engage in agriculture are running any risks of persecution. On the contrary, they will be safer on the farm than in the over-crowded city, where they are helpless. Nor need there be any concern that they will be driven from the land which they are cultivating so long as they remain upon it as farmers. It is safer to say that whatever form of government Russia may ultimately have the farmer will be more secure than any other part of the population.

"I cannot conceive how it is possible for any American Jew to stand aloof at this critical moment. This is not a matter of politics or of nationality or of theory. It is one of elemental humanity, of fraternal sympathy, and of religious obligation. We must help these sufferers where they now live. It would be preposterous to ask them to go elsewhere in order to seek assistance. They have not the means to do so, and all the money that we could collect would not enable us, even if they were willing to embark on the adventure, to move more than a comparative handful. The doors of America are closed to them, as are those of Western Europe. We cannot, therefore, waste time in debate lest they die whilst we are discussing. We owe a sacred duty which must not be shirked. If they perish because help is not forthcoming, the blame will rest upon American Jewry.

"There has never been a time when the Jews of this country have been as prosperous as they are today. They do not know what hunger and physical suffering and misery mean. They have not only the necessities of life, but they are enjoying the

\$125,000 GIFTS ANNOUNCED AT HEBREW UNION COLLEGE FOUNDER'S DAY

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Mar. 22.—Contributions of \$75,000 for the purchase of the Kirschstein-Frauberger Museum of Judaica, recently brought from Europe by Adolph S. Oko, librarian of the college, were announced at the Founders' Day exercise held yesterday in the college chapel.

Rabbi Isaac E. Marcuson of Macon, Ga., of the class of 1894 and a member of the Board of Governors of the college, was the principal speaker. Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the college and Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn, a graduate field representative for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, delivered addresses.

The National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods presented \$35,000 to the college for scholarships. Miscellaneous gifts totaled nearly \$15,000. One thousand dollars was given by Congregation Shaari Shamayim of Lancaster, Pa., and Congregation B'nai Israel of Charleston, W. Va., in memory of Rabbi Morris H. Youngerman. There were three \$500 gifts, one from Samuel Rosenberg of Cincinnati, in memory of his brother Theodore, and another in memory of his mother, Hannah Rosenberg, and one from the estate of Charles S. Mack of Cincinnati. The gifts announced totaled nearly \$125,000.

The contributors to the museum fund were Ben Selling of Portland, Ore.; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Isaac W. Frank, A. J. Sunstein, Maurice Falk, Bennie Neiman, Nathan Spear of Pittsburgh, Adolph S. Ochs, Ludwig Vogelstein, Ben Altheimer of New York and Simon Lazarus of Columbus, O.

Theodore Rosenwald, president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, presided at the 104th annual meeting of the institution Sunday, reporting 1,186 children being cared for by the asylum, at 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

New trustees elected in place of those whose terms had expired were Samuel Ullman, William I. Spiegelberg, Edwin Mayer, Harry M. Levy, Max H. Friedman, Benjamin Winter and Max S. Griffenbagen. The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, of which the home is a member, appropriated \$126,622 for its support last year. Lionel J. Simmonds is superintendent.

The annual State Conference of the New Jersey Council of Jewish Women opened in Camden, N. J.

Mrs. Philip Wendkos, of Collingswood, president of the Camden section, presided. Judge S. Newcorn, of Trenton, was the principal speaker.

luxuries. They will never miss the most generous gifts that they are capable of making. If they do their duty, they will have the satisfaction of preserving the lives of men, women and children who have the same right to live as they have. What we are asking from Brooklyn is, after all, a mere pittance compared with the accumulated wealth of the Jews of that Borough. It is merely to contribute \$1,200,000 in three instalments of \$400,000 annually during 1926, 1927 and 1928. They certainly will not turn a deaf ear to the cries that are resounding from across the sea."

"Man is the tree of the field"—is a biblical saying. In olden times there was a beautiful Jewish custom to plant a tree for every new-born child.

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