

## BRITISH SCHOLAR ASKS ROCKEFELLER TO TURN \$10,000,000 GIFT TO PALESTINE

**Historian Offers Suggestion That Fund Withdrawn from Egypt  
Be Used for Safeguarding Historical Monuments  
in Palestine**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Apr. 30.—A request to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that, following the final withdrawal of his \$10,000,000 gift offered to the Egyptian government for the purpose of establishing a new archaeological museum in Cairo, he turn his philanthropies to Palestine, was made today in a letter to the editor published in the London "Times" today.

"The man who will do this beneficial work will certainly earn the gratitude not of one country, but of all countries and not of his contemporaries alone, but of posterity as well," William Basil Worsfold, well-known English historian, Oxford lecturer and author of numerous books, including "The Redemption of Egypt," wrote.

Mr. Worsfold suggests that John D.

Rockefeller, Jr., create, instead of the archaeological museum in Egypt, a fund for the purpose of safeguarding the monuments of Palestine both known and undiscovered. The present generous and skillful assistance of the archaeological societies is most useful but insufficient, he states. The opportunity is now open to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., he says.

## BUKOWINA JEWS HONOR LATE ARCHBISHOP REPTA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Apr. 30.—Tribute to the memory of Archbishop Repta of Bukowina was paid by the Jewish population of Czernowitz today when his funeral took place. The Jewish stores in the city were closed. The rabbinate, representatives of the Jewish community and thousands of the Jewish population attended the funeral.

The chief rabbi of Czernowitz delivered a eulogy, in which he prayed for the rest of the late archbishop and recalled his action in saving the synagogues and the holy scrolls in Czernowitz from an attack by the invading Cossacks of the Russian army during the world war.

## RITUAL MURDER TALE STIRS TOWN IN UKRAINE

Investigation Started Against Chief of Militia

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Charkoff, Apr. 12.—An investigation has been started against the local militia chief in connection with the ritual murder accusation against the Jews in the town of Kanieff, according to "Der Stern," Yiddish Communist paper of Charkoff.

The paper describes the event in the following manner.

On Passover Eve this year there was a great tumult in the little town of Kanieff, on the Dniester. Jews went about perturbed, looking fearfully to all sides. A few began to creep into the hiding places in which they used to hide in the days when bandits fell upon the town.

What had happened in Kanieff? On March 20th, a Ukrainian girl, Leschinsky, disappeared from her home. Late at night and no sign of her. All night long her parents waited for her, but she did not come. The next morning the neighbors heard that she had disappeared, and in the street people began to talk. It was Passover Eve, they said, so the Jews must have killed her and kneaded her blood into their Matzos. Leschinsky's parents thereupon went to the militia and told the chief that their daughter had been lost, and that as she took milk every day to the Jew Benzion Lieberman and as it was the Jewish Passover Eve, the only thing that could have happened was that Benzion Lieberman had killed her for ritual purposes.

The chief of the militia took eight

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## ICA WILL EMBARK ON LARGE COLONIZATION PROGRAM IN RUSSIA WITH THE J. D. C.

**James N. Rosenberg Describes Situation in Poland and Russia, in Berlin Interview**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Apr. 30.—The Jewish Colonization Association will work in close cooperation with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in the land settling plan in Russia, James N. Rosenberg, vice-chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee stated when interviewed here by the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency before his departure for Russia.

"My conversations in Berlin with the leaders of the European Jewry and a study of the carefully compiled statistics of the Joint Distribution Committee's Berlin office give me two pictures with regard to present day Jewish life in Poland and Russia," he stated.

"The picture of Jewish life in Poland is one of gloom and despair. Over 75 per cent of the Jewish workmen in the Republic of Poland are unemployed. Business is at a standstill. Not less than 100,000 Jewish children are in dire need. I am not an alarmist. By habit acquired in the course of many years, I demand adequate evidence. With this state of mind, I am obliged to admit that at least one-fourth of the three million Jews in Poland are in urgent want. The situation beggars words," Mr. Rosenberg stated.

"A different picture is represented by (Continued on Page 4)

## WORLD WATCHES PROSPEROUS AMERICA, HENRY MORGENTHAU TELLS U. J. C. WORKERS

**Need Greater Than \$15,000,000 Can Relieve, He Says; Bishop Manning Donates \$50; William Nelson Cromwell Makes Largest Non-Jewish Contribution of \$5,000**

The fifteen million dollars which the Jews of America are engaged in raising for the relief of their stricken coreligionists overseas is an insignificant sum compared with the great need that exists among the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, declared former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau to 500 men and women assembled at headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign to report on the results of the first three and a half days of the New York campaign. Mr. Morgenthau told his hearers that \$75,000,000 was a figure that would more closely approximate the sum required.

"The tremendous economic crisis in Eastern and Central Europe, may, I fear lead to some tragic outbreak—and the Jew will again, as in the past, be made the scapegoat," declared the former Ambassador. "The only way in which a new tragedy, a shocking pogrom can be forestalled, is, if by our action here we demonstrate to the whole world that the Jews of America are standing solidly behind their peo-

ple abroad—not merely with lip-service, but with money.

"The thing that I observed more than anything else in my trip around the world is that America is being watched by the whole world as to how we are going to conduct ourselves during this extraordinary era of prosperity through which we are living," Mr. Morgenthau declared. "They are watching now how we spend our money. They are not watching our little excesses. They do not care whether we are spending too much on our selves or whether we are engaging in jazz and other things, but they are watching to see what sort of characters we are developing. They want to know whether we are going to represent our best in this era of prosperity or ignore and disregard the wants, the tremendous need for help of the whole world. I have been asked what was the reason that the Jew differed from all other people. It is because the Jew has not failed to hear (Continued on Page 3)

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BROWN REPLIES TO  
MINNEAPOLIS "JEWISH  
WORLD" CHARGES

A reply to the charge of the St. Paul and Minneapolis "American Jewish World" against David A. Brown, in connection with the abandonment of plans for a joint campaign of the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Campaign in Minneapolis was made by Mr. Brown in a telegram to the "Jewish World." Mr. Brown's wire reads:

"The caption of your article in the issue of the 23rd is grossly misleading and does the cause which I am representing great harm. I have not refused sanction for the joint drive, but I have laid down conditions upon which the United Jewish Campaign will participate in the Joint Drive.

"I would call your attention to the Minnesota State conference of February 21, which passed resolutions for the State of Minnesota of which Minneapolis is a part. On the basis of this State Conference representing all the Jewish groups, Minneapolis is obligated to conduct a three year campaign.

"I resent and regret the attack on me personally. My only objective during the months that I have given of myself in this cause has been to secure the largest amount of money possible from the Jews in this country in the shortest possible time. Because of the position I occupy there is resting upon my shoulders a sacred obligation to stimulate the Jews in this country, which includes your city, into action.

"Up to the present time we have not received any advance money from Minneapolis, although most of the larger cities in the United States have already sent in from ten to fifty per cent of their total first year's subscription.

"There is no other cause of any type or kind that should take precedence over our campaign, because of the fact that there are involved the lives of little children, old men and women tottering millions, to have implicit confidence in Minneapolis Jewry and that it will carry their full share of the burden. I

JEWISH LAND SETTLERS  
GET CREDITS FROM SOVIET  
GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)  
Moscow, Apr. 12.—The sum of 165,000 roubles for credit purposes for Jewish settlers was allocated by the Comzet, the governmental department for settling Jews on the land.

The sum of 250,000 roubles was allotted for credits for 500 of the poorest families who have registered for settlement on the land in the Krivoi rog district during the current year; 120,000 roubles for credits to the Jewish land settlers in White Russia, and 25,000 roubles for Jewish land settlement among the Caucasian mountain Jews. Two hundred thousand roubles have been placed in reserve for providing credits for the autumn settlers in the Crimea and Ukraine. Seventy thousand roubles have up to the present been provided for land settlement in the Saalsk district.

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL AGAINST  
HAKOAH GAME ON SATURDAY

The Synagogue Council of America, representing all Jewish religious bodies, issued a protest against the Hakoah soccer game on Saturday. The statement issued by the Synagogue Council read:

"Representatives of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, the Rabbinical Assembly, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, in conference assembled, having learned with deep regret that Hakoah is arranging football games for the Jewish Sabbath, unanimously protest against this desecration of this holy day and call upon Hakoah as an all-Jewish team to maintain the traditional sanctity of the day."

## BREVITIES

An appeal was sent to Governor Smith to veto the Truman-Winters Bill seeking to close barber shops on Sunday. The appeal was drafted by Carlyle B. Haynes, president of the Greater New Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists and president of the Greater New York Book and Bible House, on the grounds of religious liberty.

In his appeal to the Governor, Mr. Haynes declares the Truman-Winters Bill to be in violation of the principles of religious liberty and to constitute discriminatory class legislation.

Seventh-Day Adventists and Seventh-Day Baptists are able to carry forward their religious worship on the seventh day of the week undisturbed by open barber shops which are engaged in the active work of barbering on the day of worship of these religionists. It cannot, therefore, be contended that the act of shaving a man's face or cutting his hair is in itself a disturbance of religious worship. Mr. Haynes stated in his letter:

Adolph Lewinsohn, chairman of the program committee for the music festival to be given at Madison Square Garden May 25 in aid of the Great Campaign for the Yeshiva College, entertained sixty students of the movement at his guests at luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday.

Believe it your duty as a Jewish newspaper to make a plea for help in our cause rather than to attack me individually."

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 indicate approval.—Editor.]

## The Appeal to President Coolidge

The hope expressed by President Coolidge, to the Jewish delegation that called on him last Wednesday, that something would be done to reunite the families of declarants, now separated by the quota laws, is regarded by the "Day" of April 30 as the last ray of hope for those in whose behalf the Wadsworth-Perlman amendment has been introduced in Congress.

"The President has the power," the paper writes "to see to it that the Wadsworth-Perlman amendment should be passed. True, he does not make the laws of the United States, but he is the leader of the majority party in the Congress. His word and his influence are strong and decisive enough to tip the scales of Congress in favor of a more just and human attitude to the separated immigrant families. The Jews of America, among whom are many of the separated families, place much hope on the President's heart.

"The last appeal of American Jewry has been sent. It is directed to the heart of President Coolidge."

## The Shuberts and the U. J. C.

The contribution of \$50,000 toward the United Jewish Campaign by Lee and J. J. Shubert, well known theatrical managers, finds comment in the New York "American" of April 30, which observes, in part:

"An especially notable feature (of the New York U. J. C. drive) is the gift of Lee and J. J. Shubert of \$50,000. Not only is it great in amount and characteristic of these enterprising and generous theatrical managers, but it upholds the best tradition of the American stage—its immediate responsiveness to calls of humanity.

"America, so often blessed for its munificence, will have new cause for pride when by this fine campaign a happy future for millions of suffering people shall be assured."

## Mr. Rosenwald's Proposed Museum

The plan of Julius Rosenwald to create in Chicago a great industrial and technical museum, to cost approximately \$5,000,000, is lauded by the Chicago "Tribune" of April 26.

"The new museum," we read, "will provide for the general public a working knowledge of these things that only a few people, provided with a technical education, know about and understand. Visual demonstration will give the layman a far better comprehension of the vast technical world about him than weeks spent poring over abstruse texts.

"Both to the layman and the technical man such an educational medium as the proposed museum will be well worth the \$5,000,000. Mr. Rosenwald estimates that it will cost."

## WORLD WATCHES AMERICA. MORGENTHAU TELLS U. J. C. WORKERS IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

the cry of his needy brethren. My friends, we are part of the American people, and one of the ways in which I believe we can best serve this country is to show to the rest of our fellow-citizens that we are heeding the cry of our needy brothers in Central and Eastern Europe.

"I have maintained from the beginning, since I was in Poland, that the Jewish problem can be settled nowhere else except where the Jews live. For the Jews of Eastern and Central Europe it cannot be settled except in Eastern and Central Europe. The Jews in Poland, Roumania and Russia are the ones that need help. We are undertaking here to try and give them some help, but what we are trying to give them is absolutely insignificant. We are trying to raise \$5,000,000 a year to help 7,000,000 or more people. That is less than \$1.00 per person—that is about three days' support. Thirty-three cents can support them one day.

"Just imagine how little we are trying to do for them and imagine how we are rolling in wealth. Just think of the opportunities that you have had in this country and also remember that we have left behind us some blood-relatives. I cannot understand why the Jews of America haven't risen to the heights in view of the conditions that exist. Much more should be done than we are attempting to do.

"I was one of the twenty-four men that President Wilson appointed in 1917 to formulate the plans for the Red Cross. The evening before our meeting in Washington, we had a conference of seven men. When I told them that evening we ought to raise \$50,000,000 they ridiculed it. They said, 'It is ridiculous—it cannot be done.' I was persistent. They said to us, 'Put it before the Committee next day.' I got up and spoke and John Wanamaker was sitting to my right and another very rich man to my left. They both thought it was impossible and I said to them, 'Here sits a Jew—Julius Rosenwald, who has given \$1,000,000' and I said, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves if you do not undertake to raise \$50,000,000.' When they elected the chairman, Mr. Henry Davison, they told him 'Morgenthau has made a foolish proposition to raise \$50,000,000. The most any of us considered is \$25,000,000.' Mr. Davison said 'Yes—it was foolish, you should have said \$100,000,000.' In the end, we raised \$107,000,000.

"My friends, I think we ought to raise not \$15,000,000 in this campaign, but we ought to raise a fund from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and it can be done if it is gone after properly, and for this reason. Yesterday a gentleman came to see me from Poland. He arrived only the day before. He told me that the danger of a tremendous upheaval in Central and Eastern Europe is greater today than it ever was. He said somebody will have to be made the scapegoat of the fearful conditions which prevail there. That will be the

Jew. Nothing can counteract it except an absolute showing on the part of the American Jew that they are ready to stand by their brethren not merely with 'lip service,' not merely with \$1.00 per head, but with some big powerful organization with almost unlimited resources that is going to help these people extricate themselves from a condition which has never been as bad as it is today. You cannot do it in this sort of way. Let us go ahead and do this \$15,000,000 job with a vim, but I believe that the men and women who are raising this money should, when they are through, study the bigger problem. We are going to save a few people with this fund. We are going to alleviate conditions a little. But this tremendous problem demands extraordinary remedies. Why could not the Jews of America get together and say, 'We will spare 5 per cent of our resources.' I think I can guess, without any calculation that 5 per cent of our resources would be a great deal more than \$200,000,000."

The results of the canvass at the end of the rally brought the total for New York City up to \$3,400,000. This includes \$500,000 from Brooklyn.

An outstanding contribution announced by Mr. Bressler was of \$120,000 from the Charity Chest of the Fur Industry of New York, with a provision that if its own collection from the industry improved larger sums will be given in 1927 and 1928.

An outstanding non-Jewish contribution was a gift of \$5,000 reported by Louis Marshall, honorary chairman of the campaign, from William Nelson Cromwell, an eminent New York lawyer, who is president of the Society of Friends of Roumania. Another was a check of \$50 from Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, with a letter to Chairman William Fox, expressing the wish of the sender that he could "make it many times larger," in keeping with his interest and sympathy with the humanitarian purpose for which the overseas chest is being raised.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein of the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, Chairman of the Rabbis Committee, reported that \$4,000 had been contributed by the Rabbis of Greater New York Synagogues and Temples to date.

Mr. Harry Goodstein, chairman of the Real Estate Division, raised practically single handed the sum of \$369,000. Reporting from the Bankers and Brokers Division, Carl Pförzheimer, chairman of this division announced that its quota of \$1,500,000 was more than half raised with \$810,000 already subscribed.

Joseph Leblang announced \$386,000 had been raised by the Theatrical Division. Zach Oppenheimer, chairman of the Jewelry Division, brought in pledges totaling \$35,000. Louis Vorhaus, chairman of the Lawyers and Judges Division, reported a total of \$10,500. Jacob Sperber, chairman of the Cloak and Suit Division, announced additional pledges of \$12,000 since the last rally.

Plans for the construction of a new synagogue in Brocton, Mass., by Congregation Israel, were adopted at a meeting of the executive board.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### New Relief Federation of British Jews Decides to Include Russia in Its Work

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Apr. 18.—A problem similar to that which confronted American Jews some months ago when it was decided to renew the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee arose here in connection with the newly created Federation for relief of Jews in Eastern Europe. The case, however, was reversed. Whereas it was thought at first that the activities of the J. D. C. would be concentrated primarily on work in the Ukraine and Crimea, a suggestion was made here that the Relief Federation should limit its activities to Poland only, to the exclusion of the Ukraine. But as in the case of America this suggestion has been rejected in favor of relief work for the Jews of both Russia and Poland.

This became known today at the meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, held under the chairmanship of Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid. Mr. Morris Myer, in moving a resolution that the Board of Deputies should be permanently represented on the new Relief Federation, announced that the Federation could not accept Mr. Fray's suggestion to limit the relief activity to Poland only. The situation in the Ukraine, he declared, was still very bad and there was no justification for raising frontiers between Jews and Jews of Eastern Europe who were in great need. In the Ukraine there were thousands of pogrom orphans, and it was impossible for the Jewish community in England to divest itself of its duties with regard to them. If it was impossible for the Board to collect money, he hoped that it would be possible for them to give moral support which would perhaps secure as good results.

Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, speaking on the question of the Relief Federation, said that for the Board to send representatives to other bodies might present great difficulties. He was anxious to preserve the dignity of the Board, which was a responsible authority for particular duties. He welcomed a suggestion that the question should be referred to the Joint Foreign Committee. As for helping the Polish Jews politically, he thought that the Polish Jews were extremely well organized and as they had not asked for intervention there was no reason for it.

Deputy Dr. Leon Reich, ex-President of the Club of Jewish Deputies in Poland, who was specially invited to address the meeting of the Board, said that the Jews in Poland await with great anxiety the outcome of the deliberations and the decision of the Jews in Britain. In the name of the Polish Jews he thanked the Board for its great sympathy. He asked them to deal not only with Governments but to collaborate with the Jewish representatives on the spot in the alleviation of the conditions of starvation.

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## ICA TO ENGAGE IN JEWISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

the Jewish life in Russia. I am making this statement at the Berlin office of the Joint Distribution Committee, where I see on the walls oil paintings in brilliant and beautiful colors by the Russian Jewish artist, Rybak, whom Dr. Joseph A. Rosen invited to the Ukraine to paint what he saw there. Here are the pictures. On sunlit, glowing fields, Jewish youths are driving a tractor; Jewish girls are ploughing the fields; old Jews driving wagons loaded with hay; flags flying over little huts; a seven year old Jewish girl is riding on a horse; old bearded Jews are mending a harrow.

"In 1917, 53,000 Jews were tilling the soil in Russia. Today 120,000 Jews are dwellers in these fertile fields.

"Among the leaders with whom I have conferred in Berlin was Louis Ounger, director of the Jewish Colonization Association. As a result of my long talks with him I am overjoyed at the report that the Ica has, within the last month, completed its own, independent technical research work, concerning the Russian agricultural work. As a result of this research, the Jewish Colonization Association is about to embark on a large agricultural land settling program in close cooperation with the Joint Distribution Committee. Definite tracts have already been allotted to the Ica for agricultural development. The work has already been started. Thus, we have renewed proof, through independent sources, of the great value of the work in Russia." Mr. Rosenberg stated.

When asked about Palestine, Mr. Rosenberg said that the Joint Distribution Committee in the past ten years has spent \$60,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 went to Palestine. "No further proof of the Joint Distribution Committee's interest in Palestine is needed. All the directors of the Joint Distribution Committee have a deep interest in that great, inspiring movement toward helping the upbuilding of Palestine, but we cannot shut our eyes to the needs of the Jews in other countries," he stated.

Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, Republican Representative from California, who succeeded to the seat of her husband, Julius Kahn, when he died, made her first speech on the floor of Congress on Thursday, addressing herself to a bill for the reappointment of House members based on the census of 1920. She was applauded as she took her place at the rostrum and had the close attention of the House and galleries.

Mrs. Kahn is one of three women members of Congress.

Two hundred lawyers, judges and their guests gathered at the Brooklyn Unity Club at the first annual dinner of the Lawyers Club of the Jewish Federation of Jewish Charities. Judge Mitchell May was the principal speaker.

William Strickland was toastmaster. Judge Meier B. Carver and Sir Frederick McGill were among the speakers.

Mr. Myro Glass, Palestine Hebrew lecturer, came over the radio from Section WGRS at 8:05 on Saturday evening, May 1. He sang the latest Christian Palestine song including "Children of the Holy Sea," "Shur Bialshim," and "Machshava."

Mrs. Aaron Levy of Chicago was elected for a three year term as director of the Illinois State Council of Parents Teachers Associations now in session at Champaign, Ill.

## RITUAL MURDER TALE STIRS TOWN IN UKRAINE

(Continued from Page 1)

witnesses along with him and went to Benzion Lieberman to look for the body of the girl. They searched but found nothing. Someone noticed that the floor of the kitchen had been newly covered and that the clay was still wet and fresh. So the chief of militia had the earth dug up in the kitchen. But there was no sign of the girl and no blood.

The town was by then in an uproar. Hooligans began to shout that even if Lieberman had not killed the girl, it must have been another Jew who had killed her. People began to go about seeking out other Ukrainian girls employed by Jews and told them to run away because their lives were in danger. There were cries of "Beat the Jews!"

The day passed in fear and trembling. At night a crowd gathered in the synagogue and began to talk of sending a delegation to Charkoff to report to the Wziki.

It was a nightmare for the Jews that night, every house was shuttered up.

The next morning the matter was cleared up. The Kanief tragedy became a comedy. A number of peasant women who had been in the maternity hospital came home and when they heard what was going on, they told their story. The girl Leschinsky was in the maternity hospital, where she had given birth to a child.

The "Menorah Journal" gave a dinner on Thursday night in the Hotel Majestic, New York.

Henry Hurwitz, editor of the "Menorah Journal," presided. Other speakers were Dr. Nathan Isaacs, professor of business law at Harvard University, and Adolph S. Oko, librarian of Hebrew Union College.



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## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

tion and misery which had befallen Polish Jewry.

Dr. Jochelman explained that the new Relief Federation had decided to approach more influential people on the precedent of the War Victims' Fund which was formed out of the Polish Jews' Relief Committee at the beginning of the war. The Committee of the new Relief Federation was ready to invite anyone with influence. He himself was ready to resign his position as chairman if anybody with an influential name should declare himself ready to take his place. The work of restoring Polish Jewry should be carried out with the utmost vigor.

Mrs. David E. Goldfarb, of New York City, was elected president of the New York State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods at its annual convention at Syracuse, New York. Mrs. Henry Nathan, of Buffalo, was elected first vice-president; Mrs. Albert J. May, of Flushing, L. I., second vice-president; Mrs. Max Brandenburger, of Brooklyn, third vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Grody, of Syracuse, recording secretary; Miss Hannah Schmidt, of Brooklyn, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Edward N. Mayer, of New York, treasurer.

Mrs. Sallie Kubie Glauber, of New York City, retiring president of the organization, was elected honorary president. Mrs. Goldfarb is president of the Sisterhood of Mt. Nebo Temple, the largest Temple Sisterhood in New York City. She is also principal of the religious schools maintained by the New York State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods in New York City, and is first vice-president of the Jewish Women's Organizations of New York City.

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