

WHOLESALE SEGREGATION. OF JEWS HAD BEEN PLANNED BY GERMAN MONARCHISTS

**Failure of Plot Following Revelations
Saves Jewish Community**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 13.—The Jewish population of Germany would have been segregated in concentration camps and its property confiscated if the monarchists would have succeeded in their plans.

This was learned today when the plot of the monarchists was discovered and a number of leaders arrested.

Revelations of the Nationalist program of a monarchist plot for the peaceful capture of the government, the forced resignation of President Hindenburg and the setting up of a Fascist dictatorship were unearthed by the police of Berlin in a series of raids on the homes and offices of monarchistic and industrial leaders.

Among the many prominent names mentioned in connection with the plot, the most outstanding are those of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, wealthiest and most powerful German newspaper publisher, and Judge Glass, head of the Pan-German League. Judge Glass was the organizer and Dr. Hugenberg the executive force behind the subterranean campaign for the establishment of an ultra-Fascist dictatorship in the Reich.

At Essen, Bonn and various other Westphalian and Rhenish cities, the

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ZINOVIEFF, COMMUNIST LEADER, DEPORTS HIS SISTER TO PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 13.—The tragic division on the question of Palestine in Jewish families in Soviet Russia was demonstrated in the case of Gregory Zinovieff, leader of the Third International, and his sister, who is a devoted Zionist.

According to reports received here, Zinovieff caused his sister to be sentenced to exile from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for participating in the Zionist activities. He himself signed the order to deport her to Palestine. Her husband, Wilensky, who is already a farmer in Nahalal, proceeded to Berlin to bring his wife to Palestine.

LORD PLUMER PROCEEDS TO TRANSJORDANIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 13.—Field Marshal Lord Herbert C. Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, proceeded today to Amman, the capital of Transjordan.

Rumor has it that his journey to Amman is in connection with the proposed treaty between England and Transjordan.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL IS HERALDED AS NATIONAL HERO IN GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Jewish Deputies to Congratulate Samuel at Monthly Meeting
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 13.—Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine and chairman of the British Royal Coal Commission, is acclaimed as a national hero following the conclusion of the general strike.

"The British Worker," the official organ of the strikers, reports that Sir Herbert returned from Italy, where he was on a vacation tour, and offered his services as mediator. He immediately got in touch with the government and strike leaders, discussed their demands with the workers and prepared the memorandum embodying the compromise proposals which were accepted by the Trades Union Congress and the government. Following this acceptance, negotiations were resumed and were successfully concluded. Throughout the mediation, Sir Herbert emphasized that he acted not in his official capacity as chairman of the Royal Coal Commission, but purely on his own initiative.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies, which was to take place on Sunday and was postponed on account of the strike, will take place on Sunday as originally scheduled. It is understood that this representative body of British Jewry will congratulate Sir Herbert in a resolution similar to that adopted in honor of the Marquis of Reading, expressing the thanks of the Jewish community in Great Britain for his services to the country and for the honor he renders to the Jewish name.

JEWISH DEPUTY CHALLENGES HUNGARIAN COUNT TO DUEL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 13.—Deputy Bela Fabian, Jewish member of the Hungarian parliament, challenged Count Szechenyi to a duel today, following a heated discussion which took place in parliament.

The discussion developed when the school question was taken up. Deputy Fabian charged the government with allowing anti-Semitic propaganda in the school system. Count Klebelsberg, Minister of Education, and Count Szechenyi interrupted the speaker with insulting remarks.

PALESTINE TOBACCO NOW FREE FROM EXPORT DUTY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 13.—Palestine grown tobacco will now be free of export duty, according to a new government ordinance issued today. The ordinance repealed a previous regulation, imposing a duty on all tobacco exported from Palestine.

PILSUDSKI COUP D'ETAT MAY BRING DICTATORSHIP IN THE POLISH REPUBLIC

**Jewish Sympathies Are With the
Polish National Hero**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 13.—Mobilization of the Republic's military forces was ordered by the Witos government following the mutiny in the military camp at Rembertow, in the vicinity of Warsaw, which developed into a coup d'etat under the leadership of Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, the first head of the resurrected Polish Republic. Minor disturbances took place in this city of Wednesday, but in general quiet prevailed.

At this moment there is no certainty as to how the conflict between Pilsudski, the first and only marshal of the Polish army, backed by the Polish Socialist Party (P.P.S.) and other liberal elements, and the Witos government, backed by the moderate Peasant's Party and the Right groups, will develop. It has been stated on good authority that the coup d'etat was the outcome of a long dormant conflict of forces within the governing circles of Poland.

Following the resignation of the Skrzynski government and the failure of Former Prime Minister Grabski to win the sympathy of the Pilsudski followers for the formation of a new government and the composition of the Witos government consisting of a centrum and Right combination, the possibilities of an attack with an ultimate view to establishing a dictatorship was imminent from either the Right or Left.

Both the fascist and monarchist elements who dream of instituting a monarchistic form of government, as well as the Left and liberal elements, who consider Pilsudski the national hero, seemed to be united in the opinion that only the "strong hand" of a dictator would help the Republic out of its financial and economic troubles.

The reentry of Pilsudski, who declined to run for president in the election of 1922, remaining until recently in

(Continued on Page 4)

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT APPOINTS COMMISSION TO STUDY ECONOMIC STATUS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 13.—A commission to study the economic situation of Palestine, as suggested by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, during his last visit here, was appointed by the government yesterday.

The commission consists of Mr. Davis, a high official in the government treasury, Col. Frederick H. Kisch, political representative of the Zionist Executive, Georg Halperin, head of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, Mr. I. Kaplansky, Jewish labor leader, and Mr. Hofein of the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

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\$5,000,000 MARK IS REACHED IN GREATER NEW YORK'S UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

**Kosher Beefsteak Dinner in Bronx
Yields \$110,000**

The United Jewish Campaign had reached a total of \$5,000,000 by Thursday afternoon, according to the announcement of acting-chairman David M. Bressler.

David A. Brown was the principal speaker at a kosher beefsteak dinner of the Bronx Division held at the Concourse Plaza Hotel.

The contributions at the beefsteak dinner totaled \$110,000. The dinner was attended by over 400 Jewish residents of the Bronx.

Albert Goldman, Commissioner of Plans and Structures, who is chairman of the Bronx Division, presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Bronx County Judge Robert Cohen; Maldwin Fertig, president of the Bronx Y. M. H. A.; Jonah J. Goldstein, vice-chairman of the \$6,000,000 drive, and David A. Brown, national chairman of the \$25,000,000 United Jewish Campaign.

Among the larger contributions were \$15,000 by Benjamin Benenson, which represents an increase of \$5,000 over a \$10,000 contribution made earlier in the drive; \$15,000 by Samuel and Esther Minskoff, which represents a similar increase; \$10,000 by Mrs. L. M. Blumstein; \$7,500 by Philip Wartenberg; \$5,000 by Herman Goldman; \$5,000 from the "Teitelbaum Table," of which \$2,000 was from Mr. Teitelbaum; \$3,000 by physicians of the Bronx Hospital; \$3,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Weisman; \$3,000 by the Jacob H. Schiff Center; \$3,000 by the Physicians of the Lebanon Hospital; \$3,000 by Jack Selig; \$2,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Smoleroff.

Contributions of \$1,500 were made by Alexander Selkin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Pearlman and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schnaber; Congregation Jehuda Halevi gave \$1,200; Charles Levy gave \$1,050; \$1,000 contributions were made by Morris Smoller, Samuel Berger,

David Brandt, Alexander Sussman, Commissioner Albert Goldman, Julius Fleischel, Dr. and Mrs. Israel Goldstein and Sidney Cannold and Fishberg, Dr. Israel Bernstein, Henry Fischback, Louis Margolis, Miss Ivy Zion, Miss Elkan Turk, Mrs. Harry Liese, Mrs. E. Schonbrod, David Haber.

Among the larger non-Jewish contributions received at the headquarters of the campaign was one for \$1,000 from Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York "Herald-Tribune."

Members of the Accountants' Committee, under the chairmanship of F. William Greenfield, meeting in the Biltmore Hotel, formulated plans whereby every office building in New York City containing accountants will be canvassed by the committee members.

The butter and egg exchange on Harrison street suspended business for 15 minutes to listen to an appeal by Jonah J. Goldstein, vice-chairman of the New York United Jewish Campaign. The members of the exchange, which includes a large number of non-Jews, contributed over \$10,000 to the campaign. Their original quota was \$8,000.

A meeting of fruit peddlers was held at the Produce and Fruit Exchange at which \$2,700 was raised, following an address by Jonah J. Goldstein.

Augmenting its previous contributions of \$79,000 by \$13,100, the Queens Division has over-subscribed its quota, according to a report submitted by Dr. Isaiah Frank, chairman of the Queens Division. The original quota assigned this Division was \$90,000. The sum of \$92,100 has been raised.

I. O. B. B. LEADERS ARE FETED IN WASHINGTON

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Hon. Alfred M. Cohen and Dr. Boris D. Bogen, president and secretary of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, were the guests of honor at a banquet of the Argo Lodge, I.O.B.B. of Washington and the Menorah Lodge, I.O.B.B. of Baltimore, at the Jewish Community Center in Washington last night. The banquet was attended by two hundred persons.

Sol Herzog, of Washington, acted as toastmaster. Addresses were delivered by the guests of honor and by Harold Ganss, president of the Argo Lodge; Harry King, president of the Jewish Community Center; Isadore Herschfield; Morris D. Rosenberg, the Washington representative of B'nai B'rith; William A. Goodhart; Simon E. Lobeloff, president of the Menorah Lodge of Baltimore.

Rabbi Samuel Benjamin, who recently returned from Palestine has been appointed rabbi of the conservative congregation in Jacksonville, Fla.

Rabbi Benjamin, before he went to Palestine, was rabbi of the Cleveland Jewish Center. He was at one time editor of the Cleveland Jewish daily, "Der Juddisher Wechter."

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.]

The Agreement of the Bukovina Jews and the Roumanian Government

The political and historical background of the agreement just concluded between the Jews of Bukovina and the Roumanian government, whereby the Jews of that province are accorded representation in the Parliament, is outlined by the "Jewish Morning Journal" of May 13. The editorial also points out that this agreement should serve as an object lesson for Poland, where the Polish-Jewish pact has not been fulfilled.

"Bukovina," we read, "is a small province having less than a million population which contains about 100,000 Jews. But the Jews of Bukovina, whose position was very satisfactory under the old Austrian regime, are politically well developed and have had experience which the Jews of the neighboring countries and provinces lack. They were independent and enjoyed more privileges under the Hapsburgs than the Jews of any other part of the empire; Jewish nationalism was well entrenched there. This was due to the fact that they formed a sort of balance between the Ruthenians, Roumanians and Germans, none of whom constituted a majority. Bukovina was a province composed entirely of minorities and the rights of the Jewish minority were therefore recognized.

"Now, when the Roumanian minority has become the ruling power there is a strong tendency for a united opposition against it. But the Jews in Bukovina have realized that it would profit neither them nor the rest of the Jewish population of the country, totalling 1,000,000, to antagonize the government, hence, they have adopted the sanest policy possible under the circumstances. General Averescu, the present premier of Roumania, is slightly better than his predecessor in office and there is little hope that a still better one will follow him. Therefore it was in the best interests of the Jews to come to an arrangement with him and the agreement is practical in every respect."

Ralph Jonas was one of the three trustees appointed by Mayor Walker for the prospective Brooklyn University. The other two are Arthur Millidge Howe and Mrs. Alice Campbell Good. Under a law adopted by the recent Legislature the appointees automatically became members of the Board of Higher Education.

Mr. Jonas is a member of the Brooklyn bar. He has taken an active interest in the founding of the Brooklyn University and is one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of Adelphi College, a member of the Advisory Council of Polytechnic Institute and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

A letter received from Walter Krawlow, Brooklyn builder, offered to erect the Brooklyn University without profit. The savings to be made by Krawlow's personal contribution to the university.

Mr. Krawlow's offer is being considered by the Committee of 100 of which Borough President Joseph A. Guider is Honorary Chairman.

WEIZMANN OUTLINES PRESENT SITUATION IN PALESTINE

Touches Upon Unemployment Problem in Tel Aviv Address; Raises Question of National Loan and Discusses Immigration; New Methods Must Be Sought for Rebuilding Palestine; Jordan Will Be Crossed Not by Soldiers But Through Jewish Work, Leader Says

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Tel Aviv, Apr. 25.—An audience of 10,000 persons listened to the last address of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, which he delivered here in the square of the People's House, before his departure from Palestine.

In his address Dr. Weizmann depicted the present situation in Palestine and the prospects for the near future.

Dr. Weizmann stated: "In a few hours I shall leave the country to return to the Diaspora. Believe me, all the kind greetings of which I was the recipient yesterday in Jerusalem and this evening in Tel Aviv, were a great burden to me. In order to deserve these kind greetings, hard, uninterrupted work, night and day, is necessary. One of the speakers said: 'We ask only a small thing, that our heritage be given to us.' The matter is so clear to those assembled here. It is regrettable, however, that it is not yet clear to those Jews who are outside of the Zionist ranks and to the other peoples. In Jerusalem yesterday I spoke of the political situation. I will touch here upon the outstanding, burning questions of the day.

New Plans and Works to Prevent Recurrence of Unemployment

"I shall begin with the most important and most difficult problem: the lack of employment. Before I came here a colleague advised me that it would be better for me not to come. The situation here is bad and after all, the president of the Zionist Organization cannot bring an immediate remedy. I thought, however, that it is my duty to come, to study the situation and consult those colleagues who are working here, to see what can be done in order to surmount the difficulty.

"In my opinion, the question has two elements. One is temporary. It is necessary to take measures in order to overcome the temporary crisis and I believe this will be done. This is, however, a small matter in comparison with the other: it is necessary to create such conditions that will prevent the continuous recurrence of such crises. For this purpose great plans and new works are necessary which would enable a larger and greater development. This requires a proper study into the causes which have brought about the crisis.

"We are here in an environment of people who feel the entire responsibility which Palestinian life imposes upon each man who works and lives here. You will therefore forgive me if I am harsh. I am always harsh with myself, too.

"Palestine has a limited absorption capacity. Last year we exploited all the possibilities and we overstepped the absorption capabilities of the country. A small and poor Yishuv cannot bear an immigration of 40,000 annually. In order to prepare a sound basis for new immigration, it will be necessary to go

more deeply into the question of organizing the immigration for the coming year. If our means were not limited, if the entire people would feel the pressure and the difficulty, as we do, then there would be no necessity for me to speak so. The stream would then flow normally. The people, however, to whom we have been speaking for years and years, the people who see the gigantic efforts of the Chaluizim and settlers, the workers and builders in Palestine, do not yet understand the entire importance of the work. They do not want to see that here in this gathering, and on the fields of Deganiah, Nahalal, Petach Tikvah and Hedi'rah there is a beginning to the solution of the problem.

"The way is long yet until the people will open its treasure and will contribute the national tax necessary for the reconstruction of Palestine. Our means have not grown to such an extent that we would be able to tell the people that there is an unlimited possibility to immigrate to Palestine. This we cannot say without sinning, without endangering that which has already been created here. It is much more difficult for a Zionist leader to speak thus than to say: the door is open, come and work. I wish that there would come such a leader who would be in a position to say this, who would be able to deliver that great speech, who could take out the golden key and open the gates of Palestine wide. Should there come such a leader, he will have no need of election, he will receive all the votes and I will be the first one to make place for him.

Must Secure Smaller Loans Until National Loan Can Be Floated

"But that time and that man have not yet arrived. We face the bitter reality. We must go one step back in order that we may be able to go forward. I know that there are among us people who will develop a theory of defeatism from these words. They will say: 'We always told you that such a day would come.'

"No. They have never said so. Their prophecy was a false prophecy. They never believed that a day would come when 40,000 Jews would immigrate to Palestine in one year. The hour of this great immigration was for them an hour of despair. Of such a defeatism I am not afraid. We are not responsible for the crisis in Poland and in Europe. It was not our fault that the Americans are compelled to send millions to Poland and don't send this money here at a time when Palestine cannot wait.

"In order to carry out plans, it is not enough to know the plans. It is necessary to have the means. The collecting power of our Funds is not sufficient. New sources and new methods are required. The National Loan will not be accomplished in a short while. It is necessary to prepare public opin-

ion before a realization of this project can be brought about. Until then, we have to get smaller sums for the purpose of realizing the plans with which our men are busy today. I hope and trust that with the participation of all our institutions, we will receive considerable sums as a loan on the basis of our plans. Perhaps before the summer is over, by the beginning of autumn, we will be in a position to begin a part of the great works for which the workers are waiting. I don't say this in order to comfort those who are unemployed, but I wish to say that the question of unemployment will not go off my desk and that of all other workers and leaders until we find a solution to it. It must be speedily solved. Whatever will be possible to hasten this solution, your president will do.

"During my visit to Palestine, I read and heard much about another question—the relations with the government. The question of the defense unit became the symbol of this relationship. It has been exploited to the last atom. Commentaries were heaped upon commentaries. I do not know whether the Palestine government made this mistake purposely or inadvertently. I am sure that the High Commissioner and the high officials have not intended to attack our rights, that the High Commissioner fulfills his task in accordance with the instructions of the central government. A great mistake has been made and we will always fight against such steps by which our rights may be infringed. However, we saw an effort, and I want to believe that it is a sincere one, to correct the evil. Let us therefore wait patiently until the corrections intended by the government are carried into effect. The necessary representations will be made to the central government and we will not give up our rights.

Transjordan is the Eastern Part of Palestine, Weizmann Says

"A few more words with regard to another question which is perhaps connected with the military unit question, which came to the fore in the discussion here. I openly and explicitly stated here as well as in London that we see in Transjordan the eastern part of Eretz Israel. However, we will build the bridge across the Jordan not with soldiers, we will make our way there by Jewish work, with the plough and not with the sword, only through the good will of the two nations, the Jews and the Arabs, will we cross the Jordan.

"Every unnecessary step, word or line can destroy the peace which we are endeavoring to bring about. Consider this: on one side—opportunity to begin work—and on the other—a mixed gendarmerie in Transjordan. The first has a temporary value, the other a permanent. Let us not exchange the temporary for the permanent.

"There are certain moments in the life of the nation when it is impossible to suppress one's thoughts and it is necessary to pour out one's heart. But those who stand on guard are duty bound to sound a warning. It is more difficult to speak the way I have here than to deliver enthusiastic addresses.

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PILSUDSKI COUP D'ETAT MAY BRING DICTATORSHIP IN THE POLISH REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 1)

retirement, began in recent months, when his conflicts with the Grabski government took on a sharper form, particularly with regard to the administration of the army. Conflicts within the army, of which Pilsudski is marshal, and between Pilsudski and the Minister of War, Zeligowski, came up daily.

The Jewish population in the Republic, contrary to the tactics of the Polish nationalist parties, highly regards Pilsudski who ranked high in the work toward rebuilding the Republic, both during the war and following his assumption of the office of chief of state. On the other hand, it is recalled that during the Pilsudski regime and the first socialist government created immediately upon his assumption of office, the wrath of the anti-Semitic and nationalist parties sought an outlet on the Jewish population when the greatest number of violences and excesses were committed against the Jews.

Prior to the coup d'etat, Wincenty Witos conferred with representatives of the Club of Jewish Deputies with a view of winning the Club's support for his cabinet. Leaders of the Club submitted their postulates declaring that its attitude toward the new government will be dependent upon the fulfillment of the demands of the Jewish population. The leaders of the Club also expressed opposition to the inclusion in the cabinet of Stanislaw Grabski who was responsible for the numerous clausus, as Minister of Education, and General Sosnokowsky, who issued anti-Jewish articles when he was Minister of War. Witos promised to consider the postulates of the Club of Jewish Deputies and had arranged to meet the leaders again.

Wholesale Segregation of Jews in Germany Was Monarchist Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

residences of Dr. Voegel, head of the recently organized German steel trust; Emil Kirdorf, a veteran coal and iron magnate; Chairman Winkhaus of the Mine Operators' Association and other big industrialists were raided this morning by detectives. A considerable quantity of documents throwing significant light on the plans for financing the conspiracy were seized and sent to Berlin. It was revealed that the plotters were in contact with ex-Kaiser Wilhelm.

Among the documents was found the text of a constitution for the monarchistic government, according to which a dictatorship was to be declared, the property of all Jews resident in Germany was to be confiscated and any one who concealed the confiscated property of Jews was to be punished by death.

Rabbi Louis L. Mann, rabbi of Chicago Sinai Congregation, and head of the Emil G. Hirsch Center, greeted the International Eucharistic Congress which is to be held in Chicago during the week of June 23-24.

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DR. WEIZMANN OUTLINES THE PRESENT SITUATION IN REGARD TO PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 3)

If you will remember the front which we have to face, beginning with the extreme right—the Vatican—and ending with the extreme left—the modern vatican of Moscow; if you will visualize the miniature front beginning with the Agudath Israel and ending with the Communists, you will realize how difficult our political way is and how much caution is necessary in order to make even a step on the road of rebuilding our national home.

"Our way, as I told the Egyptian teachers, is the way of peace. It is narrow, difficult and unpaved. There is no false heroism on it and no false pathos, but it rests, so I believe, on the historic tradition of the Jewish people.

"When the nations of the world understand that this is our goal, they will approve it and facilitate our work. Should there, however, be a doubt in the public opinion of the world as to whether we go along this way, they will not believe in our work. The fundamental need of our work is the confidence of Europe and America, that what we are doing here is a step forward and not backward. This is the only way. There are some who believe in a miraculous short cut. Perhaps they will succeed in making this short cut. But there is no guaranteeing that this will happen without breaking one's neck.

"We are parting this evening; I don't know when we will see each other again. You work and we will work. I pray that in meeting soon again we will be in a position to state that we have overcome the difficulties and that we have the faith and the assurance that the fate of the national home rests on a firm foundation on a permanent foundation which will not shake to the end of time."

Rabbi J. M. Levin, rabbi of two Cincinnati orthodox synagogues, died at Detroit, Mich. He was 53 years of age. Before coming to Cincinnati nine years ago, Rabbi Levin was rabbi of congregations in Atlanta, Wilkes Barre and Jersey City.

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SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS AND SABBATH ALLIANCE FOR FIVE DAY INDUSTRIAL WEEK

A mass meeting in the interests of the five day working week was held under the auspices of the Jewish Sabbath Alliance, which has for its purpose to secure for the seventh-day observers the opportunity of observing Saturday as a day of worship.

The meeting was held at the Seward High School, Hester and Essex Streets, New York.

Carlyle B. Haynes, president of the Greater New York Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, and opponent of religious legislation in New York, was the principal speaker.

"Sunday laws are relics of the superstition, the bigotry, the intolerance and the fanaticism of medieval times, and have no place in the twentieth century. They should be repealed in every state and nation. And Sunday law reformers are an anomaly in this otherwise progressive century," Mr. Haynes declared.

"There is a certain type of narrow-minded, intolerant bigotry in religious circles in America, upon which the liberalizing tendencies of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have had no effect at all. It is this from which nonconformists, and especially Jews, have suffered during the centuries, and from which they will suffer now unless they conform. It is this which displays its fairest fruitage in such organizations as The Lord's Day Alliance," he further stated.

He pointed out that exemption clauses in Sunday laws, favoring those who observe the seventh day, and making exemptions from prosecution for them, do not protect the rights of the Sabbath-keeper. He declared that exemption clauses were put in such legislation in order to give it a more liberal appearance, and thus make its passage easier, but that as soon as Sunday laws were on the statute books, campaigns were started to repeal the exemption clauses.

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