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## RELIEF FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES IN POLAND PLANNED BY PILSUDSKI

Reforms to Include Relief from Sunday Observance Law, School and Economic Questions  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 26.—Meeting the economic demands of the national minorities in the Republic of Poland, relieving the Jewish population to some extent from the compulsory Sunday rest law, as well as meeting the demands of the national minorities with regard to the school question are a few of the points in the program of the provisional government under Marshal Pilsudski, according to a statement made today by government representatives at a conference with press representatives.

The declaration stated that the government is now preparing extensive plans concerning the necessary changes of a political and economic nature. A change in the ordinance governing the election of deputies and senators to the Polish parliament and senate is also contemplated. The government is convinced that the Sejm will decide to dissolve. The Minister of Justice is preparing a bill concerning the contemplated changes in the Polish constitution, according to the government declaration.

## TWELVE JEWS IN LATVIA SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR SELF-DEFENCE ACT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, May 26.—The trial of 23 Latvian Jews charged under article 122 of the Latvian code with spreading "religious and racial enmity," for attacking a group of anti-Semitic students, ended yesterday.

The court rejected the contention of the district attorney that the case came under article 122, but sentenced 12 of the accused to prison terms of from three to twelve months without counting the period already spent in prison awaiting trial. Eleven were acquitted.

The counsel for the defense will appeal against the decision.

## TRIAL OF ANTI-SEMITES INVOLVED IN HUNGARIAN COUNTERFEIT PLOT ENDS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 26.—The trial of the Hungarian counterfeit plotters, leaders in the anti-Semitic movement in Hungary and figures in the anti-Semitic international, was concluded here yesterday.

The verdict will be made known on Wednesday evening.

Dr. E. Nadossy, Chief of the State Police, and Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz, in their last plea asked the court that only they be punished and that their colleagues be freed. Windisch-Graetz added that he failed also "politically."

## SEMION PETLURA, LEADER OF UKRAINIAN POGROM BANDS, KILLED

Samuel Schwartzbard, Russian Jewish Soldier in French Army, Gives Himself Up Following Act of Revenge for Anti Jewish Massacres; Avoided Shooting Petiura's Wife and Daughter; More Than 30,000 Jews Estimated to Have Been Killed During Petiura's Regime

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, May 26.—Semion Petiura, leader of the separatist Ukrainian movement and Attaman of the pogrom bands at whose hands tens of thousands of Jewish men, women and children were massacred in the Ukraine in 1918-1919, was fatally shot by Samuel Schwartzbard, a Russian Jew, in the Boulevard Saint Michel at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

"Dirty dog, killer of my people, defend yourself!" was the cry of Samuel Schwartzbard as he faced Petiura. Schwartzbard then drew his revolver and fired six shots. Petiura was taken to a hospital where he died shortly afterward, the bullets having entered his brain.

Samuel Schwartzbard gave himself up to the police declaring: "I have killed Petiura to avenge the death of the thousands of pogrom victims in the Ukraine who were massacred by Petiura's forces without his taking any steps to prevent these massacres."

The large crowd that witnessed the shooting attempted to lynch Schwartzbard but the police protected him and took him to the police station.

Paris, May 26.—Samuel Schwartzbard who shot Petiura yesterday afternoon, told his story to the police authorities.

"I planned for many years to murder Petiura for his guilt in the massacre of many thousands of Jews in the Ukraine. I never met Petiura before, but I carried his picture in my pocket. I learned that he lunched every day in a restaurant in the Rue Racine. I then posted myself outside of the building. I saw him several times in the company of his wife and daughter when I restrained myself from shooting in fear that the bullets might harm his wife and daughter. Today, when I saw him leave the restaurant alone, I asked him: 'Are you Petiura?' When he answered 'Yes,' I exclaimed, 'This will revenge my brothers,' and I fired seven shot from my automatic."

Petiura resided in Paris for the last year, where he published a Ukrainian weekly under the name, "Tryzub," having left Poland, where Jewish leaders at one time demanded his expulsion for his guilt in the massacres in the Ukraine.

Paris, May 26.—Samuel Schwartzbard, a watchmaker, 32 years of age, is a citizen of France. He was born in Smolensk, but lived in Paris before the war. When the war broke out he

joined the French army as a volunteer and took part in many battles. He was wounded and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. During the Bolshevik revolution, he went to Russia and the Ukraine with a French military mission as an interpreter, where he saw the suffering of Ukrainian Jewry and witnessed many massacres by Petiura's forces. He then joined the "First International Division" which was organized by the Bolsheviks in Odessa. With this unit he participated in various battles against the pogrom bands.

Disappointed in the Communist regime, Schwartzbard left Russia and returned to Paris, bringing with him his memoirs of the anti-Jewish massacres in Ukraine, some of which were published in the Yiddish weekly, "Arbeiter Freund," of London. He is said to have had at one time anarchistic sympathies.

Samuel Schwartzbard's wife, when interviewed by the police, said that she was ignorant of her husband's intention.

Paris, May 26.—While disassociating themselves with Schwartzbard's action, it is possible, it was declared here today, that the Juridical Committee of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, will place at the disposal of Schwartzbard's defense data regarding the pogroms in the Ukraine.

This committee has gathered voluminous material regarding the anti-Jewish

(Continued on Page 3)

## ROUMANIAN ELECTION DAY PASSES QUIETLY

Government List Victorious; Five Jewish Deputies Elected

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, May 26.—The tentative returns of the parliamentary elections throughout Roumania which took place yesterday were made known.

According to these figures the government lists gained 69% of the number of deputies, the lists of the peasant party 17%, the liberals 15%, Socialists 6%. Several members of the anti-Semitic Cuza party were elected in Transylvania.

The election of five Jewish deputies seems to be secure.

It seems that the government list was victorious in the large towns throughout the country. The elections passed quietly, with the exception of Moldavia, where skirmishes took place among the voters.

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# CONFERENCE OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER SECRE- TARIES ELECTS OFFICERS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, O., May 26.—Tobias Ruth of Rochester, executive director of the Jewish Young Men's Association there, was elected president of the National Conference of Jewish Community Center Secretaries in session here.

Other officers chosen were Solomon Blash of Cleveland, first vice president; Gilbert Harris of St. Louis, second vice president; Rose Sugarman of Columbus, third vice president and Samuel Kaufman of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., secretary treasurer.

Jews of the United States spend \$8,000,000 annually for Talmud Torahs. S. Benderly, director of the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York, declared at the education session of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service.

Thirty per cent of the school children receive Jewish education and ten per cent of the adolescents avail themselves of facilities of the agencies, he said. Agencies for children not yet affiliated is the great task, he pointed out, awaiting the Jewish community of America.

Only one half of one per cent of the Jewish children of school age attend Jewish day schools, he continued, pointing out that American Jewry is committed to the public school system.

"The solution of the education problem does not resemble that of philanthropy," he said. "In philanthropy five per cent are beneficiaries. In Jewish Education one hundred per cent are beneficiaries and the financial responsibility for Jewish education should rest on the parents of the children."

Lack of sex education standards was deplored by Dr. Rachelle Yarros, associate professor at the University of Illinois in his address.

## JAMES N. ROSENBERG SEES PROGRESS OF JEWISH LAND SETTLING WORK IN RUSSIA

Returns to Moscow from Inspection  
Tour of Colonies

Most satisfactory progress is reported by James N. Rosenberg, Vice Chairman of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of the United States, who has just returned to Moscow after a three weeks' tour of fifty Jewish colonies in South Russia and the Crimea, according to a despatch from Moscow to the New York "Times."

Already 3,000,000 Jews have been settled upon the 500,000 acres granted by the Soviet Government. Mr. Rosenberg said that although the financial help given by the American Committee was a little more than \$2,000,000 thus far—in addition to grants of land, timber and seed from the Soviet Government—a highly conservative estimate of the grain crop planted last Winter was between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. In addition, there are large areas of corn, hay and vines and some orchards and tobacco plantations. Besides the tractors, which have been used continually, traveling from place to place and working for non-Jewish peasants as well as the colonists, the latter have been supplied with horses and oxen and now own fully 30,000 head.

Mr. Rosenberg stressed the enthusiasm of the colonists and their eagerness to adopt the permanent life of the country. They are not, he said, as frequently supposed in America, poor Jews from the cities, but former inhabitants of small towns and villages who already were familiar with the care of animals and with truck farming. Prior to the war and the revolution more than 1,000,000 people of a total Jewish population of 3,000,000 gained a living from small trading. More than 15,000 families, would-be colonists, representing a population half as large again as that already settled, have registered at the Government agencies.

Mr. Rosenberg visited colonies in all stages of development, from prosperous villages surrounded by thousands of acres of grain fields and with their own water supply from artesian wells, and with electric lights, bath houses, schools, synagogues, toolshops and co-operative stores, to little settlements of thirty or forty adults living in dug-outs, building houses and preparing the land for the Fall sowing. If the houses are completed soon after the Fall sowing, many will stay on the land throughout the Winter, but the majority will return to the villages to remain until next Spring, when they will return with their families and form regular communities, Mr. Rosenberg said.

"Confidences I have had with M. Smidowitch, Vice President of Soviet Russia, and other Soviet officials," Mr. Rosenberg said, "have convinced me that the Soviet Government is giving the Jewish farmer a fair chance with the rest." An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow states.

## 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 "Supreme Kingdom" — A New Ku Klux Klan

The fact that the new organization, the "Supreme Kingdom," created by the chief promoter of the Ku Klux Klan, E. Y. Clarke, for the purpose of fighting evolution, will admit Jews and Catholics, is regarded by the Kansas City "Jewish Chronicle" of May 21 as "a proof of the decline of Klans and Nordicism."

"The very promoter of the Klan is forming an organization which admits Jews and Catholics," the paper remarks. "It is hardly possible that these very Jews and Catholics who menaced the very foundations of the country have changed in such a short time. It must be that Clarke has discovered that they are not the danger he had imagined they were, but we rather incline to the belief that he has learned that the dupes and morons no longer get a thrill out of being anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic, and refuse to pay for the Klan privilege any longer. He finds a new thrill for them in old time religion, concentrating the attack upon evolution. Now the Jews and Catholics may join with the holy crusaders to annihilate evolution."

The "Supreme Kingdom" is termed a "new Ku Klux Klan" by the New York "Telegram" of May 25, which observes editorially:

"At the head of this new movement are the same men who made the Ku Klux Klan one of the most annoying nuisances which ever intruded in American politics, so the spread of the anti-science doctrine is certain. The movement and Attaman of the pogrom bands at whose hands tens of thousands of Jewish men, women and children were massacred in the Ukraine in 1918-1919, was fatally shot by Samuel Schwartzbard, a Russian Jew, in the Boulevard Saint Michel at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon."

### SAYS UNITED SYNAGOGUE WAS NOT REPRESENTED AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir: In the account of the Zionist Conference on Education published recently in the "Bulletin," it was stated that the United Synagogue of America was represented at the conference. This is an error and I would appreciate your printing the correction.

SAMUEL M. COHN,  
Executive Director.

United Synagogue of America.  
New York, May 25, 1926.

Five hundred persons gathered at the Town Hall Tuesday night to honor Rev. Hirsch Maslinian on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Zionist Organization of America, of which he is a Vice Chairman. Among the speakers were Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Joseph Barondes. Messages were received from Louis Marshall, Louis Lipsky and Felix M. Warburg.

## CHAIM NACHMAN BIALIK RECEIVES DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF HEBREW LITERATURE FROM JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

### Ten Rabbis Graduated At First Exercises

Chaim Nachman Bialik was given the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature on the occasion of the first graduation exercises of the Jewish Institute of Religion, held yesterday, when ten rabbis were graduated. A similar degree was given to Claude G. Montefiore, nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore and England's foremost Jewish scholar.

Dr. Chaim Tschernowitz, who presented Mr. Bialik for the degree said: "On behalf of the faculty of the Jewish Institute of Religion, I am privileged to present to you Chaim Nachman Bialik, our poet, with the request that you confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature honoris causa.

"Chaim Nachman Bialik is the Hebrew Poet-Laureate of our generation, and the last link in the golden chain of Hebrew poetry from the days of Yehudah Halevi and Solomon Ibn Gabirol.

"The Hebrew people, regardless of party differences, recognize and accept him as the national poet of the Jewish Renaissance. With mighty passion and prophetic utterance he has expressed in the living Hebrew tongue the throbbing of the Jewish people's soul in its innermost depths: its ache and pain, its vexation and complaint, its hope and aspiration for a creative life in the land of our fathers.

"Moreover he has achieved greatness not alone in the field of poetry, but also in prose, both original and translated, in which he exhibits a style rich and expressive to the highest degree of artistic perfection.

"Chaim Nachman Bialik has also been acclaimed as a creative scholar of our ancient literature, especially in the field of Midrash and Haggada, which he revised and made accessible to the people.

"He has also labored most diligently to improve the methods of Hebrew education, and has published many brilliant textbooks for use in the modern Hebrew schools.

"He has furthermore devoted himself to the upbuilding of Hebrew literature and to its spread among the Jewish masses both in the Diaspora and in the national Homeland.

"In recognition of the above services, the Faculty of the Jewish Institute of Religion has unanimously deemed him worthy of receiving and herewith present him for the Degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature honoris causa."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Acting President of the Jewish Institute of Religion, who conferred the degree upon Bialik, said:

"The Institute honors itself and the traditions of the 'People of the Book' by conferring at its first Commencement, the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature upon the outstanding figure

in the world of Hebrew letters. Chaim Nachman Bialik, singer of your people's joys and woes, fearless upbuilder of your people's life, bringer of Israel through fine understanding and unweary industry of its literary treasures, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature."

Hon. Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, delivered the Commencement Address at the graduation exercises. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise conferred the degrees, and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, awarded the prizes.

Announcement was made of the first award of the Bertha Guggenheimer Fellowship to the amount of \$25,000, which permits a student to spend a year in Palestine in research and study. This is the first time that this fellowship was awarded. The first recipient is Morton Mayer Berman, one of the graduates of the Jewish Institute of Religion.

The graduates who received the degrees of Master of Hebrew Literature and Rabbi were: Zvi Anderman, of the University of Vienna; Morton Mayer Berman, of Yale University; Benjamin B. Goldstein, of the University of California; Max Meyer, of the University of California; Henry Aaron Schorr, of New York University; Abraham Dubin, of the College of the City of New York; Philip Sidney Bernstein, of Syracuse University; Benjamin Myron Parker, Cooper Institute of Technology; Benjamin Hoffsever, of the Hebrew College, Taffa, Palestine; and Morris Mordecai Rose, of the College of the City of New York.

Other awards to graduates, in addition to the Guggenheimer Fellowship to Morton Mayer Berman, were the Benjamin Fox Scholarship, also awarded to Morton Berman; the Deborah Kautz Prize in Bible, established by Dr. George Alexander Kohut to be awarded annually to a student selected by the Faculty as the most proficient Bible student; the Abraham Kautz Prize in Hebrew, established by Samuel Wasserman in honor of Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, to be awarded to the man who, in the opinion of Dr. Goldstein, Institute of the Social Service Department of the Institute, has given the most hopeful sign of proficiency in the social service field; to J. N. Cohen and Jacob Rudin; Margaret L. Neumark Prize, established by Mrs. E. Neumark in memory of his daughter, Margaret, to be awarded to a student for general distinction in his work; to Isidore Breslau; the Bertha Bloch Prize, established by Mrs. Ch. Bloch in memory of his wife, to be awarded to the best student of the lower classes; to Herman Saville and Arthur Hirschberg; the John Palmer Prize, established by Mrs. John Palmer in memory of her husband, to be awarded to the student who, by vote of his fellow-students, shall be adjudged the most meritorious student of the academic year; to Harry Kaplan.

Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, England's foremost Jewish scholar, who was invited to deliver an address at the exercises last night, was at the last moment prevented from leaving England, on account of illness. The address which he was to have given was read by the Hon. Julian W. Mack, of the United States Circuit Court.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### Noted German Politician Tells How He Was Converted from Anti-Semitism

(By Our Berlin Correspondent)

Berlin, May 8.—How a noted German politician and publicist was converted from anti-Semitism was described here in an address on "How I Was Converted from Anti-Semitism," delivered before the Shalom Aleichem Jewish Cultural Club, by Helmuth von Gerlach, at one time a leader of the anti-Semitic Christian Socialist party who is today using his efforts to show the Jew-hating elements in Germany their mistake.

"How was it," Herr von Gerlach asked, "that in my youth I had served the anti-Semitic movement? I had not been an anti-Semite by conviction," he said, "but by instinct, as was natural in the son of an estate-owner of noble family, who had never been in contact with Jews. By accident I had as a student in Geneva, Leipzig and Berlin come into close touch with the leaders of the Christian Socialists, such as Stoecker, Rector Ahlwardt and others. It was not so much their anti-Semitism as their social ideas which had attracted me, with the result that I had become their representative in the press and the editor of their party organ. I had looked forward to the return of the old Christian communities in which there would be no place for the Jewish spirit, which my leaders had told me was exclusively materialist."

His conversion, he explained, had been gradual. He had found jealousy and envy among his leaders. He had found immorality among the men who were leading a movement to defend German morality against the supposed immorality of the Jews. At the same time he had become acquainted with a number of noble-minded Jews who had shown him by their lives the falseness of the anti-Semitic assertions about the character of the Jews. He had learned to know the American Jewish philanthropist, Charles L. Hallgarten, who had spent his vast fortune on social work, Dr. Leo Arons, a martyr of Socialism, Paul Singer who had given his fortune for the support of his persecuted Socialist comrades and the strengthening of the movement, Edouard Bernstein and others. He had studied the question and had found that the Jews had not taken up commerce and middlemen work by choice but because they had in most countries been shut out from productive activity. Travelling in other countries he had seen how the Jewish masses were not capitalists but hard-working men—artisans chiefly, but also factory workers, dock workers, peasants, etc.

"For years now," Herr von Gerlach concluded, "my like work has been to fight anti-Semitism, not because I am in love with the Jews, for no people stands higher than any other people, but because I want to save the German people from being misled by

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# SEMIOM PETLURA, LEADER OF UKRAINIAN POGROM BANDS, KILLED IN PHILADELPHIA

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massacres in the Ukraine, for the purpose of prosecuting those who were responsible for the pogroms.

Paris, May 26.—Samuel Schwartzbard, who shot Petlura as an act of revenge for the pogroms perpetrated against the Jews in the Ukraine in 1919 under Petlura's regime, during which tens of thousands of Jews were killed, declared today in prison that he does not repent his act.

Henri Torres has assumed the defense of Schwartzbard.

Petlura was born in 1879 in the Ukraine and played an important role in the Russian revolution. He was the head of the Cossack bands in the Ukraine, which attempted to drive out first the Germans and then the Bolsheviks. Following the fighting in 1918, he occupied Kiev, establishing for a brief period a provisional government, which, with the support of the Allies, waged a war for the independence of the country. Eventually, Petlura was driven out by the Bolsheviks and fled to Galicia and then to Poland. When he was expelled from Poland he took refuge in Western Europe. Before he was expelled the Polish government maintained a great number of Petlura's officers and soldiers, with the hope that they might be used in an offensive against the Bolsheviks in the Polish march on Kiev.

Petlura came of peasant stock. He strove to attain higher education and entered the Academy of Theology, became an opponent of the Czarist regime, and, together with other students, organized a group to propagate Ukrainian literature. In time he developed radical leanings and became a socialist.

It was estimated that at least 30,000 Jewish men, women and children were massacred in Ukrainian towns by Petlura's forces.

"Eight hundred and nineteen pogroms took place in the Ukraine between October 1917 and the end of 1919, during which time 156,000 Jews were killed and wounded," S. Y. Jacobi, organizer and commander of the Jewish Self Defense Corps, Evreiskaya Boevaya Druzhina, of the region of Odessa during 1917-1919, who is now in New York, declared in an interview with the representative of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"Nearly three quarters of those pogroms were perpetrated by Petlura's bands, during the period between November 1918 and May 1919, when the government of the Hetman Skoropadsky, established by the German in the Ukraine, was changed to the government of Petlura, otherwise the government of the Directoria at the head of which he stood, and also when in the middle of 1919 the Petlura forces were defeated by the Bolsheviks," Mr. Jacobi declared. "During the fighting between the two forces the majority of pogroms were organized mostly in the districts of Volin, Podol, Kiev and Poltava."

"When Petlura first entered Kiev in

## HAKOAH TEAM TO PLAY FINAL GAMES IN NEW YORK AND IN PHILADELPHIA

The final game of the Hakoah Soccer team will be played in Philadelphia on Decoration Day at Franklin Field.

The Zionist Organization of America, under whose auspices the game is being staged, will run a special train to Philadelphia, leaving at 11 in the morning and returning at 7 in the evening. The Hakoah, in their farewell appearance in America, will meet the star team of the Philadelphia Soccer Club.

On Saturday the Hakoah team will meet the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds.

A farewell banquet will be given to the Hakoah team Monday night, June 1, at the Pennsylvania Hotel. The team sails the following day for Vienna.

### CORRECTION

An error occurred in the report in the "Bulletin" of May 25 regarding the establishment of the American branch of the Jewish Insurance Company. It was erroneously reported that there are no restrictions in Palestine concerning investment of reserves and the Company is therefore in a position to transmit all funds for Palestine investment. This should have read: there are no restrictions in Egypt and the Company is therefore in a position to transmit funds for Palestine investment.

Seventeen thousand dollars of the Company's reserve funds are invested in Municipal bonds of Tel Aviv and not seventy thousand as reported.

The Manhattan Post of the Jewish Veterans of the Wars of the Republic demanded an apology from Fire Commissioner John J. Dorman because of a joke he told at the meeting of the Holy Name Society, and which the Jewish Veterans of the Wars of the Republic in a resolution adopted on Sunday described as an "aspersion on the Jewish race."

December 14, 1918, he behaved quite tolerantly toward the Jewish population, at least his laws and edicts were not directed against Jews. Later, however, he completely lost control over his hands and they were at liberty to do whatever they pleased. Petlura was directly responsible for at least one large pogrom, the pogrom at Proskurov, his headquarters being a few miles from the city when it took place. One thousand two hundred and sixty were killed in Proskurov; 700 widows and 3,600 orphans resulted from the massacre.

"Just as the majority of his officers were merely band leaders with no right to any special military rank, so Petlura himself was never a general. During the war he worked in the Ziemiński Sojus, doing relief work, but he managed to organize around him the Ukrainian soldiers who left the front with rifles and ammunition, disorganized and demoralized. They joined him with the sole purpose of robbing and violating the peaceful population," Mr. Jacobi stated.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

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catchwords which would make them see the source of all their misfortunes in the Jews and would prevent them from realizing the true causes of their misery. I am not ashamed of having been at one time an anti-Semite. It would have been a matter to be ashamed of if I had shut my eyes to facts and had continued to be an anti-Semite. I am now trying to show their mistake to others who hold views like those I once held."

A luncheon was given at the Hotel Astor by the Jerusalem Synagogue and Centre Fund, which is seeking to erect in Jerusalem a synagogue that will at the same time be a community centre.

The sum to be raised is \$700,000, of which the women of New York have pledged \$30,000 and the Brooklyn women \$20,000. A gift approximating \$20,000 was announced at the luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. S. Singer are giving to the fund an estate at Tannersville, N. Y., consisting of buildings and ten acres of land.

The guests of honor at the luncheon were Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, National Chairman of the Woman's Division of the fund; Mrs. Jacob Schwartz, Mrs. A. Slomka, Mrs. Sal Rosenbloom of Pittsburgh and Rabbi I. H. Levinthal.

### DO YOU KNOW THAT

THE AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH, builder of Balfouria and Herzliyah, is now building AFULE at the railroad junction in Emeq Jezreel. AFULE is being made into a modern city and is rapidly becoming the CENTRE of EMEK.

Hundreds of Jews in America have already bought land in AFULE, thus helping to build the HOMETLAND and, at the same time, making a safe investment.

Send for booklet about AFULE. American Zion Commonwealth, Inc. 114 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Inscribe your name in the Golden Book. A contribution of \$100 to the N. F. redeems five dunams of soil in Palestine and immortalizes your name as one of the first builders of Zion?

The inscription can be paid for in cash or in installments. THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Inc. (Keren Kayemeth Le Israel) 114 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. (This space is contributed by an anonymous friend)

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