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## LOUIS LIPSKY, IN BEHALF OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, REPLIES TO JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

**Makes Counter Charges in Statement; Although Zionists Contributed to United Jewish Campaign, Non-Zionists Did Not Give to United Palestine Appeal, He Says; Why Does J. D. C. Not Quote Buffalo Resolution, He Asks; Zionists Protested Not Against Agricultural Relief But Against Propaganda in Connection with Russian Colonization Plan, Lipsky Declares; Gives Definition of "Palestine Priority"; Deplores Break in American Jewry; Attacks National Chairman of United Jewish Campaign**

A statement containing counter charges against the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was issued yesterday by Mr. Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, in reply to the statement of the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee. The statement of the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee charged Zionists with sabotaging the United Jewish Campaign for the Relief of Eastern European Jewry.

"It is impossible to reply to the amazing uncalled-for attack upon Zionists issued by the Joint Distribution Committee without first calling attention to its provocative tone (which belies its peace declarations), to the utter absence of facts upon which it bases its sensational conclusions and to the many misstatements it contains," declares the statement issued by the Zionist Organization.

"Does the Joint Distribution Committee really expect the Jews of America to take seriously the charge that the American Zionists are not only indifferent to the distress of Jews in Europe, but are actually engaged in sabotaging the work of others in the field of relief? To substantiate such a reckless accusation more than mere assertion is needed, more than a press statement that is not signed by any one member of the Joint Distribution Committee and which has all the earmarks of a fatuous publicity emanation."

**Says Zionists Contributed to U. J. C. While Non-Zionists Ignored U.P.A.**

Taking up the charges made by the Joint Distribution Committee, the statement says with reference to alleged interference by Zionists in relief campaigns that, "as in previous years the Zionists have labored for the cause of relief with exemplary devotion and self-sacrifice." It points out that Benjamin Winter, Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal in New York, contributed \$50,000 to the United Palestine Appeal and an equal amount to the United Jewish Campaign, while Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, and Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, did not contribute to the United Palestine Appeal.

The statement in full declares:

"It is impossible to reply to the

amazing, uncalled-for attack upon Zionists issued by the Joint Distribution Committee without first calling attention to its provocative tone (which belies its peace declarations), to the utter absence of facts upon which it bases its sensational conclusions, and to the many misstatements it contains.

"First: There is no truth in the assertion that the Zionists interfered with the relief campaign. As in previous years, the Zionists have labored for the cause of relief with exemplary devotion and self-sacrifice. One instance may be given which is characteristic of the situation throughout the country. Mr. Benjamin Winter, Chairman of the Greater New York campaign for the United Palestine Appeal, gave \$50,000 to Palestine, and also an equal amount to the United Jewish Campaign. The Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee and the

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## AMERICA AND AMERICAN JEWS PRAISED IN POLAND AT JULY 4TH CELEBRATIONS

**Social Agencies Thank Joint Distribution Committee; Zionists Congratulate American Ambassador in Warsaw**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 6.—Tribute to America and to the generosity of American Jews was paid in Poland on July 4th when the American Independence Day was celebrated by Poles and Jews.

An official celebration took place at the Warsaw City Hall in the presence of President Ignace Moscicki, United States Ambassador Stetson, the diplomatic corps and representatives of the Jewish community.

Mr. Julius Bergman, president of the Executive of the Warsaw Kehillah, Rabbis Schor and Gutschhechter were among those present. Jewish orphans were in the children's parade which marched in honor of the occasion.

A message of congratulations was sent to the United States Ambassador by the Zionist Organization of Poland.

Messages of congratulations and gratitude were despatched to Dr. Bernard Kahn, European representative of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, by the Toz, the society for the protection of the health of the Jewish population, the Association for the Protection of Orphans, and other

## SIR HERBERT SAMUEL HEADS LIST OF KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS Is Made Knight of the Grand Cross Order of the Bath

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 6.—Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine, heads the list of civil awards granted on the occasion of King George's birthday. Sir Herbert was made Knight of the Grand Cross Order of the Bath for his public services.

Mr. Eli Silas Kadoorie, well known Anglo-Jewish philanthropist of Mesopotamia and China, was made a Knight of the British Empire, in recognition of his services in charitable and educational work in Palestine and elsewhere; Sir Gilbert Clayton, former civil secretary of the Palestine government, was made Knight Commander of the Order Saint Michael George for concluding the agreement between Great Britain and Ibn Saud, leader of the Wahabites.

Captain Peake, commander of the Arab Legion in Transjordan, was made Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Several minor honors were awarded to Palestinians, including Moses Doukhan, a land officer in the Palestine land department and Asher Ben David, instruction officer in the Palestine police training school.

Col. Jacob Walley-Cohen on the army list was given the title of Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Polish Jewish social agencies. In their messages, the Polish Jewish societies asked Dr. Kahn to transmit to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee their congratulations and expression of thanks for the life saving work of the Joint Distribution Committee among Polish Jewry.

The Yiddish press devoted numerous articles in their July 4th editions to the American Independence Day, paying tribute to America and praising the achievements of American Jews.

## SIR ADOLPH TUCK DIES IN LONDON, AGED 72

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 6.—Sir Adolph Tuck, pioneer in the picture post card business, died here at the age of 72.

Sir Adolph was prominent in communal affairs, having been president of the Jewish Blind Society and a warden of the Central Synagogue. He was treasurer of Jews' College.

He was known as having introduced picture post cards into the British Empire.

## LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT PLANS NEW BILLS FOR JEWS AIMING AT REORGANIZATION

**New Premier Led Fight Against Anti-Semitism in His Country**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, July 6.—New bills concerning the reorganization of the Jewish communities in the Republic of Lithuania and to afford a measure of relief to Jewish merchants from the compulsory Sunday observance law are being prepared by the Ministry of the Interior, according to a statement issued by the Minister of the Interior to press representatives.

It is doubtful, however, whether these bills will be submitted at the present session of the Sejm, he stated.

The official in charge of the Jewish communal affairs in the Ministry of the Interior, a member of the Agudath Israel, was freed from his duties in the Ministry and the office was abolished.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Kovno, June 17.—After lengthy negotiations, the Lithuanian Cabinet has just been formed. The Cabinet is supported by the Jews and the other National Minorities. With the exception of the Minister of Education, the Jews regard the composition of the Cabinet as satisfactory. The new Premier, M. Sleszewitch, has been Premier on a previous occasion when his Cabinet included several Jews, as well as a Min-

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## HUNGARIAN PROFESSOR DISINHERITS DAUGHTER IF SHE MARRIES A JEW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 6.—Considerable interest in the will of Professor Barsonyi, filed for probate, was evidenced in social circles here.

In his will, Professor Barsonyi left his entire fortune to his daughter on the condition that she marry a non-Jew who, to his remotest ancestors, has no admixture of Jewish blood. Should she not comply with this condition, the daughter will receive only a half of his fortune and the rest is to go for scholarships for non-Jewish medical students.

Dr. Barsonyi's daughter, it was stated, intended to marry a brilliant young physician of Jewish origin.

## RUSSIA REFUSES ADMISSION TO PALESTINE IMMIGRATION DIRECTOR. JERUSALEM HEARS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 6.—Albert Hyamson, immigration director of the Palestine government, was refused admission to Soviet Russia, advices received here state.

It was declared that the purpose of Mr. Hyamson's journey to Russia was to study the conditions of Russian Jewish emigration to Palestine.

Mr. Sulman, acting director of the Palestine Immigration Department, is proceeding to Warsaw as the Palestine Government immigration officer. Mr. Sulman is reported as having a favorable attitude toward Jewish immigration.

## AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE WILL CONFER WITH EUROPEAN LEADERS

**Plan to Reorganize Committee of Jewish Delegations**

Members of the Administrative Committee of the American Jewish Congress will confer in Europe with European Jewish leaders for the purpose of arriving at more effective methods of cooperation between European Jewish agencies and the American Jewish Congress in the task of safeguarding and protecting Jewish rights in East-European countries, a statement issued by the American Jewish Congress declared.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who sailed for Europe last week, will be joined by other members of the Administrative Committee of the American Jewish Congress, including Judge Hugo Pam, David Shapiro, Morris Dlugasch, Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum and Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Honorary Vice-President of the American Jewish Congress.

The representatives of the American Jewish Congress will have a series of meetings with Dr. Leo Motzkin, Chairman of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, as well as with spokesmen of Jewish communities in various countries. A general conference will be held in London on July 25th.

It is expected that as a result of these negotiations definite steps will have been taken for the convening of a large European conference next summer at which all the Jewish communities in Europe will be represented by their democratically chosen and authorized spokesmen for the purpose of considering the problem of the rights of Jewish minorities and reorganizing the Committee of Jewish Delegations, the statement declared.

The next session of the American Jewish Congress is scheduled to convene in October.

## JEWISH DEPUTIES TO VOTE AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 6.—The attitude of the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm, toward the changes in the Polish constitution, advocated by the Bartel government, was determined at a general meeting of the Club.

The Club decided to vote only for the extension of the powers of the President. It will, however, cast its votes against the other proposed changes, including the proposal to extend the authority of the government. The deputies who are members of the Agudath Israel have decided to vote against giving the government any further authority.

Moses Goldenberg, pioneer department store merchant of Washington, D. C., died in Baltimore at the age of seventy-nine. He arrived in America as a young man just after the close of the Civil War and rose by his own efforts to the position of a leading business philanthropic activities.

The well-known Yiddish writer and etymologist, Nahum Stiff (Baal Dimyon) arrived in Kiev where he will lecture at the University on Yiddish literature and scholarship.

## BARON PRESENTS \$125,000 TO KEREN HAYESOD THROUGH LORD ALLENBY

**Conqueror of Jerusalem Is Honored by London Zionists**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 6.—The amount of \$125,000 was given to the Keren Hayesod through the Zionist Federation of England, by Mr. Bernard Baron, well known Anglo-Jewish philanthropist.

The presentation was made by Mr. Baron at a public gathering where Lord Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine, was presented with a silver casket from the Zionist Federation.

Mr. Baron made the presentation of the \$125,000 check to Lord Allenby who, handing it over to Mr. Philip Guedalla, president of the Federation who acted as chairman, referred to the Torah which was presented to him by the Jewish community of Jerusalem in 1917. "The Torah is the true emblem of unity and the cause for which we fought," Lord Allenby declared.

"All that Zionists need now is moral and financial support," he said. "The reason for the success of Zionism is its enthusiasm combined with an absolute belief in the cause. I have never seen a greater enthusiast than Dr. Weizmann. The effect of Zionism on Palestine is a most marvelous one. Palestine today is the corner in the Near East which is quiet and peaceful, prosperous and contented," Lord Allenby declared.

"Zionism is a difficult problem because the non-Zionists treat it as a unification of religion and nationality."

"The Jews in England were once regarded as an alien race. Now Jews and Christians are equal citizens and loyal subjects," he declared.

In his address Dr. Weizmann declared that the sympathy and devotion of an

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## OAKLAND TO HAVE NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE FUND

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Oakland, Cal., July 6.—A permanent Jewish National Welfare Fund in Oakland, the purpose of which will be to gather and disburse funds for Jewish national and international worthy causes, will be organized, according to a decision taken at a meeting of representatives of the Jewish organizations in this city.

The meeting authorized the preparation and filing of articles of incorporation. Until their reelection under the new constitution, the following officers were selected: President, Lionel Wachs; Vice-President, B. L. Mosbacher, Henry G. Hill, and Jacob Simon; Secretary, Harry J. Sapper; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Kahn.

## JEWISH SOLDIERS WILL OBSERVE HIGH HOLIDAYS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, July 6.—Jewish soldiers will be granted furloughs from the army for the High Holidays, from noon Sept. 7 to noon Sept. 12, and from the evening of Sept. 16 to noon Sept. 20.

Secretary Davis authorized the granting of leave for such time as may be necessary during these periods.

Wednesday, July 7, 1926.

# LOUIS LIPSKY, IN BEHALF OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, REPLIES TO JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, who last year contributed to the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), this year failed to contribute any amount to the United Palestine Appeal. The list of contributors to the United Jewish Campaign in Greater New York discloses the names of hundreds of outstanding Zionists. The list of contributors to the United Palestine Appeal in Greater New York, however, reveals the fact that the non-Zionists followed the example set by their leaders, and did not, except in rare instances, contribute to the Palestine fund. If there has been any discrimination, it is shown not in the attitude of Zionists toward the relief fund, but in the attitude of non-Zionists toward the Palestine fund.

## \$20,728,000 Collected for Palestine by Zionists Since 1914

"Second: The Joint Distribution Committee makes the ridiculous charge that the Zionist Organization did not come to the support of Palestine during the period of war, but that all the help given was provided by the Joint Distribution Committee. The fact is that the Zionists, first through the Provisional Zionist Committee, of which Mr. Justice Brandeis was chairman, and then through the Zionist Organization of America, provided the means to maintain Jewish institutions in Palestine, saved the colonists from ruin, maintained the Hadassah Medical Organization, gave a free American service for the remittance of financial help to individuals both in Palestine and Europe, sent the ship Vulcan loaded with provisions to Palestine, and, in fact, was the mainstay of Palestinian Jewish life from 1914 to the present day.

"From August 1914 to June 1926, a total of \$20,728,000 was collected which was derived in the following manner: From the time of the inception of the Provisional Zionist Committee in August 1914, up to June, 1918, there was sent to Palestine for various purposes \$2,850,000. From June, 1918 up to December 31, 1922, an additional \$4,380,000 plus \$750,000 was collected and remitted to Palestine by the Jewish National Fund, a total of \$5,130,000. From January, 1, 1922, when the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) was established, up to the present time, \$11,548,000. During the period of December, 1922 to October 1, 1925, when the United Palestine Appeal was formed, the Jewish National Fund as well as the Hadassah remitted \$200,000 annually each to Palestine, making a total of \$1,200,000. This represents a grand total of \$20,728,000.

"And it must be borne in mind that the \$60,000,000 raised by the Joint Distribution Committee from the beginning of the war to its liquidation, was raised with the active cooperation of the Zionists throughout the country, and that the funds raised by the Zionists were, until within the past few

years, raised exclusively by the Zionists without any appreciable help from the non-Zionists.

## Joint Campaigns Were Demanded by Local Relief Workers

"Third: After the Joint Distribution Committee had discouraged the suggestion of joint action on a national scale, the United Palestine Appeal issued instructions to its committees throughout the country urging separate campaigns. In every instance in which joint campaigns were subsequently decided upon, the pressure came from the local committees, in most instances, as a result of suggestions emanating from the local leaders of the relief campaign. The charge of our having foisted ourselves as parasites upon the relief funds, through joint campaigns, could equally be made against the United Jewish Campaign and would be equally as malicious and untrue. It displays a strange ignorance of local conditions to make this statement, for in a number of important instances, as notably in the state of California, the pressure for a joint campaign came with the greatest force from leading relief workers who at the same time were equally interested in the success of the Palestine Appeal and who felt that unless a joint campaign was conducted the relief campaign as well as the Palestine Appeal would suffer.

"Does the Joint Distribution Committee really expect the Jews of America to take seriously the charge that the American Zionists are not only indifferent to the distress of Jews in Europe, but are actually engaged in sabotaging the work of others in the field of relief? To substantiate such a reckless accusation more than mere assertion is needed, more than a press statement that is not signed by any one member of the Joint Distribution Committee, and which has all the earmarks of a fatuous publicity emanation.

"The Zionists of America need no defense. Their record of service speaks for itself. In every community they are known to be devoted to all Jewish interests. And they carry the added burden of responsibility for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

## Asks Why J. D. C. Statement Did Not Quote Buffalo Resolution

"If a serious body, fair in its dealings, wanted to comment upon the attitude adopted by Zionists toward the Russian colonization project in order to criticize it, it would give, first, a correct interpretation of the Zionist position and then present reasons for being against it. If honorable opponents, basing conclusions upon resolutions and addresses reported to have been delivered at the recent Zionist Convention, wanted to be fair to the readers of their statement and to avoid calumny, they would at least give the text of the resolution adopted, or quote at least a part of the address which they make the subject of their criticism.

"No address was delivered at the

Zionist Convention condemning, directly or indirectly, the Joint Distribution Committee for "daring to further agricultural relief measures for the Jews of Russia." No resolution was adopted condemning the effort to settle Jews on land in Russia. There was a protest adopted against the propaganda and ideology that had developed during the past year in connection with the Russian colonization project. It was said that this propaganda was a menace to Zionism. It was stated that anti-Zionists all over the world were rallying around Russian colonization in order to attack Zionist aims; that they were organizing a press in America and in Europe to undermine the position of the Zionist Organization, using the Russian colonization project as the fulcrum for such a concerted attack.

## Charge Colonization Plan Is Used for Anti-Zionist Propaganda

"Into every newspaper office a stream of inspired propaganda flows from the officers of the Russian Jewish Bolshevik Section, which controls all Jewish interests under the Soviet Government. The Jewish Section is composed of partisans, one of whose obsessions is hatred of Zionism and persecution of Hebrew, of the Jewish religion. American correspondents in Europe are being influenced by these anti-Jewish forces.

"This was made strikingly clear by such a distinguished neutral observer as Walter Duranty, New York 'Times' correspondent in Moscow, who in a special dispatch dated October 12, 1925, said: 'Any system of Jewish land colonization in Russia will be approved by the Soviet Government if for no other reason than that it tends to counteract Zionist colonization in Palestine. The Soviet Government regards the Palestine scheme as a cunning move by England to gain the sympathy of Jews throughout the world and at the same time to establish a firm grip on an area whose strategic and political importance to Britain is of inestimable value in the Near East.'

"It is not charged that the Joint Distribution Committee is knowingly a party to this propaganda; but that it is being used for this end is evident from the way its own propaganda is being conducted.

"It was against this anti-Zionist propaganda arising out of the Russian colonization project, without reference to the Joint Distribution Committee or to agricultural settlements in Russia, that the Zionist Convention protested.

"There is no foundation in fact in the charge that the present American Zionist administration is responsible for the apparent breach in American Jewry. It is drawing a red herring across the trail to say this.

## American Zionists in Accord with Administration

"The Zionists of America are in full accord with the policies of the present Zionist administration, which was re-

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# NEWARK MUSEUM MEDAL ISSUED IN HONOR OF LOUIS BAMBERGER (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, N. J., July 6.—A medal struck to commemorate the Newark Museum building and its donor, Louis Bamberger, prominent Jewish merchant of this city, has been completed and will be available for purchase by members and friends of the museum.

The medal is made in bronze and silver and is two by two and three-quarter inches in size. On one side there is a picture of Mr. Bamberger, modeled after the portrait of the donor on a tablet to the left of the museum entrance. On the reverse side is the facade in relief of the museum building with the following inscription over it: "Building Given to the Museum of Newark, New Jersey by Louis Bamberger" and inscribed below it are the Roman numerals 1925. The medal was designed and executed by John Flanagan.

The Newark Museum building was formally dedicated last March. The cornerstone of the three-story structure was laid in May 1925.

## Bernard Baron Gives \$125,000 to Keren Hayesod Through Allenby

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ancient race is the greatest reward for the liberator of Palestine. Turning to Mr. Baron, Dr. Weizmann expressed the wish that he visit Palestine shortly to see the result of the Zionist work there.

Following the gathering, Lord Allenby proceeded to the Stepney Synagogue where a memorial to the East London Jewish soldiers who fell in the World War was unveiled. In his address at the unveiling Lord Allenby stated that the Jews have fulfilled their duty to the country faithfully and that there were no finer fighters than the Jews. The fact that Jerusalem was captured without bombardment did a great deal for cementing the feeling of solidarity

## LOUIS LIPSKY AND BIALIK SAIL FOR EUROPE; POET DESCRIBES IMPRESSIONS

### Bialik Makes Striking Observations on America and American Jews

Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Chaim Nachman Bialik, Hebrew poet, sailed yesterday on the steamer Aquitania for Europe. Mr. Lipsky will attend the meeting of the Zionist Actions Committee which will take place in London on July 22.

Mr. Bialik, who left the United States following a stay of five months, during which he was active in behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, in a press interview summarized his impressions of America and American Jewry.

Emphasizing the youth of the American nation, its power and wealth, resulting in a rapid tempo of work and life and in the development of an extraordinary technique and organization power, Mr. Bialik stated: "With the Jewish community of America the situation is entirely different. The Jews, whether they want it or not, have behind them the heritage of a past and a culture. It is impossible to throw off this past entirely. One must, if one does not want to go under, preserve much of this past. One must also care and care greatly for the future. For the Jews, even in America, the future is far from secure. The carefree mien of Jews in America and the supposedly self-satisfied noise makes the undesirable impression of a poor recital of some one else's song. Their exaggerations are not the foam of an overflowing cup, but nothing more than soap bubbles. It is not a proof of an overflow, but under it lies a limited conception and a feeling of powerlessness coupled with internal uncertainty.

"I think that American Zionists are not yet ripe enough for the great role which has fallen upon them in the Zionist movement. Their conception is still too small. They still consider their giving for Zionism as a sort of charity. That is the reason for the small scale by which they measure the reconstruction of Palestine. In the best of cases Zionism is being motivated here by negative reasons and finds its source in the difficult situation in the Diaspora. The reconstruction of Palestine is being considered here mainly as an act of charity for the suffering brethren in Eastern Europe. American Zionists are not yet fully permeated with the substance of Zionism as a goal in itself. They have not yet conceived the great internal value of Zionism for the resurrection of Jewish honor all over the world. They don't know yet that the reconstruction of Palestine would be more necessary for the Jews if the Jews in the Diaspora countries would be forever assured of a bearable existence. With welfare and equality, the danger

of all religions in the British Empire, he said.

Dr. Joseph Hertz, in his sermon, declared that the 674 men whose names were inscribed on the tablet will live forever in the memories of British Jews.

can be avoided only through the resurrection of the Jewish people in Palestine.

"However, the task of bringing to American Zionists the proper conception of Zionism is not an easy one. Thorough instruction and deeply rooted cultural work is necessary. A group of propagandists of the highest calibre who should not be preachers but educators of the people is necessary to place Zionism here on its true high level. American Zionists will then begin to understand that with charity one cannot go far in the reconstruction of Palestine. In the manner in which the work is now being conducted, the process is too slow. We have not much time to wait. With \$5,000,000 annually, one can perhaps build an Isaac Elchanan Seminary, but not Palestine. I believe that American Jewry is now riper than ever before to conceive the proper meaning of Zionism and well organized educational work will have success. The Jews of America would do well to learn from the American people its spirit of initiative, large scope and organization, and then the reconstruction of Palestine would be realized much sooner than anyone might think," Mr. Bialik declared.

Commenting on the internal state of affairs in American Jewry, Mr. Bialik stated: "I had little occasion to become acquainted with the every day life in America. I met mainly 'holiday Zionists' at banquet tables. I assume, however, that American Jews, particularly the masses, constitute a material which is susceptible to Zionist influence. The question is only who will lead the people."

Mr. Bialik expressed dissatisfaction with the communal leadership of American Jewry. "To my regret the leaders of American Jewry, of both the right and the left wings, are not on the proper level. I find fair play among the 'Yahudim' although I must say that their ideology is extremely dangerous for the existence of Jewry. The same can be said of the Orthodox rabbis. Certainly there are many high minded personalities among the Orthodox rabbis, but they have no say in the communities. They are mainly modest men who remain in the background. On the surface there appear 'rabbis' of a certain American type who have transformed their rabbinical chair into a business. It often comes even to a profanation of the name." Mr. Bialik quoted an ancient Aramaic proverb: "Kad ragiz Raya'al ana, avid 'Ingida Samaytha" (When the shepherd becomes angry with his sheep, he designates a blind ram to lead the herd). There is nothing, left, he stated, but to expect better communal leadership.

Mr. David Remes, member of the Palestine labor delegation, sailed on the Leviathan for London where he will attend the meeting of the Zionist Actions Committee. Mr. Remes spent five months in the United States, where he assisted in the Palestine workmen's campaign.

The Socialist unofficial convention, in session in Finnish Hall, New York, nominated Judge Jacob Panken, of the Municipal Court, for Governor. This designation is a recommendation to the official convention, which meets in October.



# LOUIS LIPSKY, IN BEHALF OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, REPLIES TO JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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elected at Buffalo by a unanimous vote. The leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee know that the present Zionist administration, directing American Zionist affairs during the past five years, is responsible for the policy of extending the Jewish Agency, in which non-Zionists are to enter upon a basis of equality with the Zionist Organization, the American contingent to receive 40 per cent of all the non-Zionist seats. The leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee know that although large numbers of Zionists were opposed to the extension of the Jewish Agency, it was the influence of the present American Zionist Administration, whom the Joint Distribution Committee in its statement describes as Zionist politicians, which brought about the adoption of the Jewish Agency plan. They know, too, that we were responsible for the removal of the Russian colonization project from the agenda at the Zionist Congress, held last year at Vienna, for had it been discussed it would have been condemned by an overwhelming majority.

## Declare Commitment to Colonization Plan Was Made Without Public Sanction

"The commitment of the Joint Distribution Committee to the Crimean project, as it was then called, never had the approval of any organized body in America, for no organized body, or group of Jews, was ever consulted in advance of action. It was a decision taken without reference to the public. A dozen men, engaged in liquidating the affairs of the Joint Distribution Committee, held a meeting, heard one-sided evidence, and committed American Israel to this disturbing project. For months the discussion raged. It was subjected to adverse criticism not only from Zionists on its merits, but for a variety of reasons from Jews of all shades of opinion. Never in the history of American Jewry was a proposal coming from such influential quarters greeted with such a volume of dissent. When the Philadelphia Conference was opened in September, 1925, it was already clear that an issue as to the character of relief had been injected into American Jewish life, which divided us into two camps. The delegates at Philadelphia were faced, however, by an accomplished fact. A large commitment had been made. The publicity favorable to the project had gone forth in large volumes. There was no desire to embarrass the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee. They had publicly pledged themselves to a relief action in which Crimean colonization was to play an almost exclusive part.

"The men present at Philadelphia who are brazenly described as 'so-called Zionists' were personally convinced that the Crimean project was a mistake. But being loyal Zionists, they supported the policy of the Zionist Executive and of the American Zionist administration, and devoted themselves to bringing about peace through compromise. They did so in the face of the fact that the

overwhelming majority at Philadelphia was unequivocally opposed to the Crimean project. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, whose great service to both Palestine and general Jewish relief in the past needs no praise here, took the lead in making peace, supported by Joseph Baroness; by Jacob Fishman, managing editor of the "Jewish Morning Journal"; by Maurice Samuel, the well-known essayist and lecturer; by Dr. S. Bernstein, the well-known Hebraist. Their aim was to maintain the priority of Palestine, to reduce the Crimean project to reasonable proportions, and to place the emphasis squarely upon general Jewish relief, thus establishing peace.

## Explain "Priority of Palestine"

"No good is served by the deliberate legal twist given to the term 'priority of Palestine' in the statement issued by the Joint Distribution Committee. It is obvious misinterpretation. It surely does not expect anybody to believe that we Zionists mean by the priority of Palestine that the demands of Palestine must first be met regardless of the consequences to hundreds of thousands of Jews who may be starving elsewhere. It is gross calumny to say that this represents Zionist views.

"From its inception, the Zionist Organization has been jealously concerned in all things Jewish. Nothing Jewish is foreign to its interests. We speak of the priority of Palestine just as one would say, take care of your father and mother; but the future depends upon the children; just as one would say, feed the hungry, but do your best to create such conditions that none shall go hungry.

"Out of the mess left by the Great War came the Great Historic opportunity for the Jewish people to establish their homeland in Palestine. All that we had suffered in the past was a preparation for this, and the time had come to realize our hope. For the first time in centuries we were given a chance to begin the building of a permanent national home. Simultaneously with the affirmation of the Palestine Mandate all doors were closed to Jewish emigration, and Palestine became, for the first time in its history, the one haven of refuge for the foot-sore, depressed Jewish people. And this land, which seemed unable to absorb any considerable number of Jews, in one year gathered within its protecting arms nearly 40,000 Jews, and we saw before us the prospect of increasing the number; of actually building an edifice strong enough and ample enough to serve, to some extent at least, the immediate needs of Jewish life, and at the same time to assure the Jewish future. Not only Zionists began to feel that the hand of Providence was pointing to our deliverance, but many an unprejudiced non-Zionist let his eyes open to see the rise of the New Hope.

"It is short vision to imagine that effective relief work can be done which does not take cognizance of the fact that all anti-Semitic measures in East

Europe are calculated to force Jewish emigration. With Palestine as an actual immigration depot, potentially of even greater significance, the placing of Palestine and general relief in mutually exclusive categories is no longer tenable. They interlock for the first time in our long history. And if a relief action in our day sees in Palestine only another land in which there are needy Jews; if it does not take into account that Palestine is the workshop of an organized Jewish effort to establish a national home; it makes the material for inevitable conflict. By setting up general relief as a thing apart from Palestine reconstruction, the Joint Distribution Committee planted the seed of this conflict.

"To discriminate between the temporary and the permanent; to appreciate the difference between the alleviation of individual distress and national redemption; to take cognizance of Palestine as as the haven of refuge and the homeland—that was and is what we mean by the priority of Palestine in Jewish life. To dwell upon incidents of the intellectual struggle, to make unfounded charges of interferences in relief, to speak of sabotage, is to introduce into the controversy material unworthy of the seriousness of the matter.

"If we have pointed out that the same men who last year participated in the Keren Hayesod were conspicuous by their absence this year; and if, harassed by the critical economic situation in Palestine, we have nagged our erstwhile friends for their indifference, we plead in extenuation that not that we desired peace less, but that we wanted cooperation more. And when men who had publicly professed an interest in Palestine, and had made pledges, began to say that in their own way and in good time they would come forward to help Palestine, we would have been less than human had we not given expression to our disappointment.

## Attack National Chairman of United Jewish Campaign

"Everybody knows what happened after the Philadelphia Conference. No sooner was the conference adjourned than there occurred a series of acts that impaired confidence in the peace professions of the non-Zionists. A National Chairman took the field, and with an arrogance unparalleled in Jewish affairs, began a deliberate campaign to exclude Zionists from equal responsibility in the relief campaign. He was given unlimited, autocratic powers by the Joint Distribution Committee. He suppressed the Palestine clause in the peace resolution. He excluded all references, in the press reports issued, to the Zionists who had participated at Philadelphia. He declared that he would welcome the opposition of the Zionists, for he did not expect support from them. He wrote abusive letters to all who ventured to criticize his actions. He went into communities and deliberately stirred up non-Zionists against the Zionists. He was responsible for the sending out of publicity which placed the same exaggerated emphasis upon the colonization project, which had occurred before the Philadelphia Conference, and

(Continued on Page 8)

## 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 indicate approval.—Editor.]

## The Declaration of Independence and the Jews

That the Declaration of Independence is, in a sense, a Jewish-American creation, is the opinion expressed in the "Jewish Daily News" (July 5 issue) by Gedaliah Bublick, who writes on "The Birth of America—and the Jews."

Analyzing the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, to wit, that all men are created equal and that governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, Mr. Bublick says:

"Long before the Declaration was written, there was pronounced in another land the law of equality for all and the foundation was laid for a democracy in which all citizens were equal, and not only citizens but even strangers, nay, even those who were formerly enemies. Long before Jefferson and his comrades the Jewish nation issued the concept of freedom for all the inhabitants of the land."

"And through reading the old Hebrew books, there was born in America the great creation of Jefferson and his comrades. It is a Jewish American creation. We have our connection here, we are closely related to the present celebration. That which America presented to the world, is a part of our soul, a part of our spirit. In Philadelphia in 1776 echoed the voice of Jerusalem."

The "Jewish Morning Journal" in an editorial on the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, remarks, inter alia:

"It is doubtful if there were three hundred Jews in the Colonies at the time of the American Revolution, if one Jew out of ten knew at that time of the existence of America. Today, there are over ten thousand Jews in this country to every one in those days, an increase which has no parallel in history. And every Jew over there, in the old country, has America in mind, is spiritually united with her through some aspiration or hope. Nor is the Jew an exception. The entire old world depends today on the new, and is as deeply concerned as the helpless Jew in the small town of the old country, that the source of help for mankind should remain unexhausted."

The "Day" takes occasion to point out that there are tendencies in America today that are opposed to the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence. Referring to the share of the Jews in the development of America, the paper observes: "We can not shut our eyes to the fact that lately—since the world war—dangerous signs of anti-Semitism have made their appearance here. The anti-immigration policy is, in a large measure, anti-Semitic."

"We record this with painful feelings, but we continue firm in our

faith in America," the paper says, concluding: "We cannot regard the present race intolerance in America and the anti-Semitic tendencies as anything but a temporary passing phenomenon. We believe firmly in the underlying principles of America which were established on July 4, one hundred and fifty years ago."

## The Future of the Jewish Ghetto in the United States

The assertion that the Jews in the United States have created a voluntary Ghetto and that four-fifths of the Jews in this country have practically no social contact with the Gentiles, is made in the "Forward" of July 4 by Nathaniel Zalowitz.

"Although the Ghetto was never instituted in this country a voluntary Ghetto has practically existed since the first large influx of East European immigration beginning in 1882," writes Mr. Zalowitz. "The voluntary Ghetto I am speaking of is in full sway today, and I am not sure but that it will remain a permanent feature of Jewish life in the United States. It is a belief of mine that this voluntary Ghetto will exert a tremendous influence on the course which Jewish history will take in America, that it will serve as one of our greatest bulwarks in our struggle against absorption in the maelstrom of Anglo-Saxon civilization, but that at the same time it will be one of the potent causes of anti-Semitic feeling and will produce perhaps as much harm as good."

"That the Ghetto is a fact will hardly be denied by anyone. What else would you call the districts in the various large American cities in which two-thirds or more of the Jews live and have their being? The majority of the Jews have settled in several large cities, and what is even more significant, in each of these cities they inhabit certain sections only. That, I urge, is the true earmark of Ghetto life."

"Consider the Jewish population in the United States," Mr. Zalowitz further explains. "There were three and a half million of us in 1920, according to the conservative estimate of the American Jewish Year Book, and three-fourths of us were living in voluntary Ghettos. Of the three and a half millions Jews, more than 1,500,000 were living in New York city. Of this number 770,000 were residents of Manhattan, 208,000 lived in the Bronx, 600,000 in Brooklyn, 86,000 in Queens, and 17,000 in Richmond. In each of these boroughs there are Ghettos large and small, new Ghettos springing up almost overnight. There are Ghettos for foreign born Jews and Ghettos for native-born Jews; Ghettos for poor Jews and Ghettos for middle class and for rich Jews, for Russian Jews and for German Jews. The East Side is one kind of a Ghetto, Washington Heights another kind, West Bronx a third, Riverside Drive a fourth, Broadway between Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Streets a fifth, upper Fifth Avenue a sixth, and Brooklyn has a

dozen different kinds and styles of Ghettos of its own. Once there was only one kind of Jewish neighborhood, of which the old East Side was the 'shining' example. But today you have a Ghetto for the Jew to own a Rolls Royce and half a dozen other cars besides. The rich Jew no less than the poor one prefers to live among 'unsere leute'—and the Gentile thinks so, too. People used to imagine years ago that as soon as the Jews will shed their 'greenness' they will mix with the Gentiles, be accepted in Gentile society, move into Gentile neighborhoods, and be absorbed in a decade or less. Nothing of the sort has happened. The Jews, in their northward march from the dingy and sordid East Side did move into Gentile sections—and the Gentiles immediately began to get out. This is the story of the Bronx, of Flatbush, of upper Fifth Avenue, of Washington Heights, of Brooklyn Heights, even of Riverside Drive and West End Avenue.

"New York Jews are not alone in their preferences. A similar condition prevails in most other large cities. Chicago with its 225,000 Jews, Philadelphia with its 200,000 Jews, the 100,000 Jews of Cleveland, the 50,000 Jews of Detroit, Newark with its Jewish population of 55,000, the 60,000 Jews of Pittsburgh, add to these the Jewish populations of St. Louis, San Francisco, Providence, Rochester, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, and half a dozen others, and you have four-fifths of all the Jews in America. Now in each one of the cities enumerated you have several Jewish Ghettos, each varying slightly from the Ghettos 'de luxe' of New York."

"That is to say, four-fifths of all the Jews in the United States practically have no social contact with the Gentiles who constitute 99% of the population of the country. This is a fact of the greatest significance. It means that for the overwhelming majority of the Jews in America assimilation in any true sense of the term is absolutely out of the question. It signifies that we are no nearer understanding our Gentile neighbors in this country than we were in the Old World. It means that despite the fact that we have attended American public schools and universities, read American papers and books, patronize the same theatres and subways and busses, we are kept and keep ourselves at arm's length from the bulk of the American population."

## 1,500 ENTERED PALESTINE DURING MONTH OF JUNE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 6.—Jewish immigration to Palestine continued during the month of June. One thousand and five hundred immigrants arrived during the month, figures published here state.

The Ku Klux Klan failed to make good its threat to parade through the streets of Bradley Beach, N. J., and instead had a small parade in Neptune City and Neptune Township.

Less than 3,000 men, women and children marched in the parade, headed by Arthur H. Bell, Grand Dragon of the Realm of New Jersey. Some of the Klansmen were robed and masked, others wore their robes with hoods lifted.

# Who's Who in American Jewry?

## The Index of the JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN is a "WHO'S WHO"

of all men and women active in Jewish life in the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia,

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## AVUKAH, ZIONIST STUDENT FEDERATION, CONCLUDES CONVENTION IN BUFFALO

### Form Chalutz Group to Work in Palestine

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—The Avukah, American Student Zionist Federation, concluded its annual convention here with the election of officers and adoption of plans for the conduct of its cultural and practical work during the coming year.

Max Rhoads, of Washington, D. C., was reelected national president of Avukah, and the following additional officers were elected: Samuel Blumenfeld, Milton Goell and Isidore J. Lapson, New York; Joseph Shubow, Boston, and Hyman Smoler, Chicago, vice-presidents; and Dr. Carl Goldenberg and Emanuel Aaronson, both of Washington, D. C., foreign secretary and treasurer respectively. The executive secretary will be named by the incoming administration. National headquarters will remain in Washington.

Establishment of new groups at the Universities of California and Southern California, University of Buffalo and Toronto University, which will bring the total number of chapters to 18, representing over 35 universities and colleges was announced.

A group of five members of the Avukah chapter at the University of Wisconsin have banded together to settle in Palestine as chalutzim. It was announced by Dr. S. Lepkovsky, delegate from the chapter and head of the group, which will leave within a year. This will be the first contingent of American Jewish students to proceed to Palestine for an agricultural career.

Mrs. Irma Lindheim urged that Avukah organize yearly journeys of groups of its members to Palestine for residence and work upon the soil for a period of one year in order to come under the influence of the new Jewish life which has developed in the country.

The cultural program adopted for the coming year emphasizes study and cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature, while the practical work will have as its chief objective support of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, in addition to activity on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal.

One of the features of the Convention was the description by Milton Goell, of New York, of his recent trip to Palestine, based upon his book, "Tramping through Palestine."

Chaim Nachman Bialik, Maurice Samuel, and Emanuel Neumann were among those who addressed the Avukah convention.

Joseph Shubow, president of the Boston chapter, read a special paper on the subject "A Review of the Jewish Cultural Renaissance in Palestine," and other papers included "Avukah's Cultural Program" by Rabbi Simon Greenberg, of Philadelphia, and "The Student Zionist Movement in Germany," by Dr. M. Dreyfus, of New York.

The following were elected members of the National Executive Committee: Moses T. Elievson, Eldore Imber, David Aranowitz, Miss Bertha Samuels, Isaac Shapiro, Abra-

## LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT PLANS NEW BILLS FOR JEWS AIMING AT REORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 2)

ister for Jewish Affairs. Recently he appeared several times in the Law Courts as Advocate on behalf of Jewish interests. He was the Counsel who proved the falsity of the allegation made in the Press by the leader of the Lithuanian anti-Semites, the Priest Shmulskites, that the Lithuanian Rabbis and the Jewish Deputies in the Lithuanian Sejm had urged the American Rabbis to intervene with the United States Government against the de jure recognition of Lithuania, and the result was that Shmulskites was sent to prison for five days.

As a young student in Odessa, he organized a branch of the progressive Christian intellectuals to fight against the pogroms.

The new Minister of Education, Professor Tchepinski, who is a member of the Social Democratic Party, on the other hand is not in favor with the Jews. At first, the Jews and the other Minorities opposed his appointment. His party, however, induced them to withdraw their opposition, assuring them that he would be kept under strict party control.

On the eve of the formation of the Cabinet, the President of the Republic, Dr. Grinius, called for the leader of the Jewish fraction, Deputy Dr. Robinson, and obtained from him a statement of Jewish demands to the new Cabinet.

Kovno, June 17.—There have until now been two distinct League of Nations' Unions in Lithuania, a Lithuanian Union and a Jewish Union. On the initiative of the Lithuanian League of Nations Union a meeting has been held here of both Unions and it has been decided to unite them on federal lines.

Abraham Lefkowitz, a teacher in the High School of Commerce, who was first on the list of eligibles for First Assistant Principal, has refused promotion by the Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education.

There is a difference of opinion in the Board of Superintendents as to the reason for the refusal to promote Mr. Lefkowitz. It was stated by some members of the Board that the refusal was due to Mr. Lefkowitz's political views, he being a Socialist. Mr. Lefkowitz stated that the refusal to appoint him was because of his activities in the Teachers' Union.

At the State Convention of the Socialist Party the delegates voiced indignation over the reported action of the Superintendents in refusing to promote Mr. Lefkowitz, and several of them declared the discrimination shown against the teacher, who was active in promoting the interests of the teachers both before the Board of Education and the Legislature, was an outrage.

Sam Tannenbaum, Walter Tepper, Miss Tillie Zimmerman and Miss Esther De Berg, New York; Rabbi Simon Greenberg, Philip Resnikov, Nathan V. Plaker, Rabbi S. Joshua Kohn, and Benjamin F. Kupper, Philadelphia; Samuel I. Schaner, Buffalo; Philadelphian: Halperin, Dr. Leo Neumann, and Miss Jeanette Rubin, Chicago; Dr. Anna Mintz, Hyman Goldman, Dr. Max Davis, Hyman H. Alex. Whymann, George Lerine, and Leo Schwartz, Boston; S. I. Esterman, David Shapiro, Cleveland; Dr. Max Phillips and Miss Elizabeth Barrow, Washington, D. C.; David Bonder, Pittsburgh; Dr. S. Lenkovsky, Madison, Wisconsin; Milton Lebedun, St. Louis, and Harry Z. Zwelling, Columbus, Ohio.

## LIPSKY REPLIES TO JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 5)

which the compromise adopted was intended to avert. He brawled all over the American map, threatening, abusing, hectoring, and introduced a vulgar spirit and cheap patent and medicine methods in the relief work unheard of in all our previous experiences, which was embarrassing both to Zionists and non-Zionists and a disgrace to the Jewish name.

"The inherent antagonism between a general relief action, which excludes Palestine, and a Palestine effort which is excluded from the relief action, taken together with the boldly divisive activities of the National Chairman of the United Jewish Campaign, have created a situation, which is fraught with great danger to the cause of unity in American Israel, and steps should be taken by serious unprejudiced parties to avert disaster, but such a rapprochement is not served by calumny, partisan prejudice or misstatement of fact, and abuse.

"The Zionist Organization is a democratic institution. The opinions of its constituents are not controlled nor can they be dictated to. We have managed, in spite of contrary opinion, to hold all responsible elements to a definite policy. That policy was calculated to establish peace and general cooperation. The leadership of the Zionist Organization, both here and in London, is vitally concerned in the success of a policy of adjustment of interests for the sake of practical achievement in Palestine. That does not mean that we must close our eyes to the anti-Zionist resurgence that now begins to show its head. It is our duty to protect the cause, and to take precautions in advance against the growth of any menace to the progress of our endeavor. But the fact that we protest against the sinister propaganda connected with Russia for colonization, that some Zionists are opposed on principle and from personal experience to it, is not sufficient ground for the abusive attack of the Joint Distribution Committee directed against the Zionist Organization."

The fifth anniversary of the opening of its new building was celebrated by the Jewish Center of Cleveland. The Center congregation which had a membership of about 300 at the opening of the building now has a membership of 1,215.

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