

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LIBERAL JEWS OPENED; TO DISCUSS WORLD UNION

Leaders of American Reform Judaism
Attend London Conference
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 10.—The International Conference of Liberal Jews, which was called for the purpose of discussing the question of creating an International Union of Liberal Jews will open here today.

Representatives of Liberal Judaism in various countries of Europe and America have arrived to participate in the gathering. Among the leaders of Reform Judaism of the United States who will attend the Conference are Dr. Samuel Shulman, Dr. Joseph Silverman, Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Dr. Nathan Stern and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Claude Montefiore, leader of the Liberal movement in Great Britain will be the temporary chairman at the opening of the Conference. Dr. Israel I. Mattuck, rabbi of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue of London, will act as chairman.

MISSIONARIES CAUSE CLASH IN POLISH TOWN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 10.—The efforts being made by missionaries to exploit the distressful situation of the Jewish public in this country for the purpose of gaining converts to Christianity, which have not met with any success, are nevertheless the cause of anxiety to the Jews.

A clash between the Jews and missionaries, owing to the activities of the latter, occurred in the town of Plotzk. The appearance of a missionary preacher in a public square seeking to obtain converts among the Jewish audience resulted in a conflict when the Jews became indignant and threatened the missionary if he did not remove himself. The police had to intervene to restore order.

BUND AND POALE ZION AGREE ON RELIEF FUND QUESTION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 10.—An agreement between the Bund, Jewish labor party, and the Left Poale Zion here on the question of distribution of the funds of the Joint Distribution Committee allocated for the Jewish workers, has been arrived at.

The agreement is temporary and will be effective until Dr. Bernard Kahn, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee, will personally arbitrate the differences between these two Jewish labor groups. The temporary agreement was hastened for the express purpose of making possible the extension of relief to the Jewish workers who are in dire need.

VOELKIST ORGAN DEMANDS EXPULSION OF ALL WHO VOTED FOR CONFISCATION

Calls 15,000,000 Who Voted for Confiscation
"Slaves of World Jewry"
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 10.—That the 15,000,000 people in Germany who voted for the confiscation of the property of the former German royal family are "slaves of world Jewry" and ought to be expelled from the country is the statement made by the "Deutsche Zeitung," the organ of the anti-Semitic German National Peoples' Party.

"Clemenceau has said," the paper declares, "that Germany has 20 million people too many. The fact is that Germany has nearly 15 million people too many—those fourteen and a half million who voted for confiscation without compensation. These 15 million are not to be reckoned as Germans. They are slaves of the Communist International and of World Jewry."

The whole of the democratic press has entered into a polemic against the "Deutsche Zeitung."

The "Vossische Zeitung" asks: "What is to be done with these 15 million people? The only logical thing would be to wipe them out, to wipe out about half the German nation. Yet even then, if all these 15 million people were wiped out, the problem would

(Continued on Page 4)

FIRST I.O.B.B. GRAND LODGE FOR ENGLAND AND IRELAND

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., July 10.—The organization of a District Grand Lodge for Great Britain and Ireland, which will be the fifteenth District of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, was announced by Alfred M. Cohen, president of the Order.

The organization of the second Women's Lodge of the I. O. B. B. in England was also announced by President Cohen. This is the Manchester Lodge which will work in close cooperation with the Dr. Moses Gaster Lodge in that city.

DELEGATION OF PALESTINE JEWS ARRIVES IN WARSAW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 10.—A delegation of the organization of Polish Jews in Palestine, representing the Jewish middle class, arrived in Warsaw for the purpose of acquainting the leaders of the Zionist circles here with the present situation in Palestine, especially in connection with the needs and problems of the middle class Jews in Palestine.

The delegation will remain in Poland for some time. On its return to Palestine the delegation will stop in Austria and in Germany.

TWO ROUMANIAN MINISTERS HAVE CONFLICT OVER THE QUESTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Goga, Minister of Interior, Opposed
By Bukowina Minister, Popovici
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, July 10.—A controversy has broken out between Octavian Goga, the Roumanian Minister of the Interior, and Dori Popovici, the Minister for Bukowina, on the question of anti-Semitism, the "Czernowitzer Morgenblatt" reports.

Octavian Goga, who has a reputation for his irreconcilable anti-Semitic tendencies and who is cooperating with the Cuzist faction has aroused the indignation of Popovici, who refuses to allow the Cuzist propaganda to continue in Bukowina.

The "Czernowitzer Morgenblatt" writes on this subject: "Thus we see how the Cuzist movement is attempting to flood Bukowina, endangering the peace and tranquility here. This condition can have tragic consequences, eventually if not immediately. We must therefore become posted on the situation to know whether we are being ruled by Cuza through Goga or whether we are being ruled by the administrative office of the Central government." The paper further quotes a statement made by Prime Minister Averescu on May 23 in Czernowitz in the course of an address wherein he declared:

"Never will I extend my hand to groups whose program demands the incitement of hatred between one people and another. Against groups and parties of this kind there can be only one slogan: 'Fight them until they are destroyed.'"

The "Morgenblatt" demands that the government in Bucharest live up to its professions of good will to the Jews and other minorities and its promise to combat the propaganda of the anti-Semitic group.

J. D. C. REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE WARSAW FOR RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 10.—Professor Henry Newman and Dr. Maurice Hexter, representatives of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, who stopped in Poland to make a survey of the condition of Polish Jewry, left for Soviet Russia following a series of conferences with the leaders of the Jewish social institutions in Warsaw.

In the course of their stay here, Dr. Hexter and Professor Newman visited a number of Jewish educational institutions, making a study of orphans' homes and medical institutes which are supported by the Kinderfreund Association. They also examined the method of distribution of the relief funds of the Joint Distribution Committee.

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AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN, BACK FROM RUSSIA, TELLS OF SOVIET ATTITUDE TO JEWS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—A review of the relations of the Soviet Government with the Jews in Russia, especially in connection with the movement of Jewish land settlement, was given here by Samuel Vaucian, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who returned from a recent business trip to Russia where he conferred with Tchitcherin and Jewish leaders in Moscow on the situation of the Jews. In a conversation with Jacob Billikopf, at whose request Mr. Vaucian made the inquiries in Russia, he stated: "I am convinced that the Russian Government's attitude toward the Jews of that country is a beneficent one, and that it is entirely sincere in its effort to ameliorate their condition."

"Mr. Tchitcherin told me what was perfectly obvious: that the government alone could not handle the job of transforming the Jewish merchant and trader into shop worker or farmer. The Jews outside of Russia, and particularly the Jews of America, must extend generous aid to their co-religionists. It would be well-extended aid because, with the adaption of more and more new avenues of life, opened to them in Russia, their future would be brighter."

"Tchitcherin insisted that the charge of religious discrimination is unfounded. The government was opposed to private trading, and, since the Jews, he said, form a majority of the Russian trading element, the situation bears most heavily upon them. But there is no discrimination against the Jews as Jews. That, said Tchitcherin, ceased with the fall of the Czar."

"Far from discriminating against the Jews as such, the Government, Tchitcherin said, is doing all in its power to assist them to join the productive, creative, and laboring elements of the land, which have the full rights of citizens of the first class," Mr. Vaucian declared.

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 Present Position of Reform Judaism Discussed by Jewish Press Here and Abroad

The present position and problems of Reform Judaism are discussed in the Jewish press here and abroad on the occasion of the International Conference of Jewish Liberals, which opened in London, July 10th.

The "American Hebrew," (July 9) observes:

"For the first time in the history of Judaism, representatives of Liberal Jews from many nations will gather to discuss the subject from the point of view of the progressive trend in Judaism as it is manifesting itself in their States."

"The Liberals say Orthodoxy is a dying force that cannot hold Jewish youth within the Jewish fold; the Orthodox see in Liberalism a destroying force that spells the end of Judaism. How reminiscent of the controversies in America fifty years ago! The gathering in London will tend to convince British Jews that Liberalism is not an exotic, but a movement to be reckoned with in the evolution of Judaism. It will prove of invaluable worth to Jewish Liberalism in Great Britain, and we hope to the other countries where the youth of the land is deserting the Synagogue."

The "Jewish Chronicle" of Newark, N. J., a Reform paper, believes that the London conference will be an "epoch-marking event from many points of view."

"First," the paper declares, "it reveals the increasing strength of the Liberal Jewish movement throughout the world to make such a gathering of representatives from many different countries both advisable and profitable. In the meeting there is, moreover, vividly visualized one of the most hopeful signs of our progressive civilization, namely, the essential unity underlying religious groups. In the preliminary correspondence that prepared the way for the London Liberal Jewish Conference, it was also suggested by leaders of the English Reform movement that there would follow the greatest good to the English Jews from an assembly of world representatives of the Reform Jewish cause."

The belief that the notion prevailing in some quarters to the effect that the Conservative synagogue has become freer while the Reform synagogue has become more Orthodox, so that soon there will be a chance for a synthesis between the two, is not altogether tenable, is put forward by the "Reform Advocate" of Chicago (June 26 issue) which writes:

"The amalgamation would be one of hit or miss and would not be lasting. For whatever the outer manifestations of the Liberal Conservative and the

Orthodox Reformer, there is a vital difference in the attitude of mind. The Orthodox Reformer may argue for this or that ceremony, but he still has the Reform position about the Bible and about the Talmud, about the validity of the texts and the commandments, and in his views he differs very sharply from the liberal Conservative. They may, at one service or upon one question, seem to speak the same language, but in the long travel they will choose different paths."

"If there is to be a unification of Jewry in America it will not be along the line of the Reformers who have wearied of being pathfinders and the liberal Conservatives who are making the effort to catch up with the standstill Reformers. The unification will come by a genuine discussion and solution to meet the needs of today along the lines of modern scholarship both in the text and the traditions and in the philosophy and psychology of today."

An entirely different opinion, namely, that there is a narrowing of the differences that separate the Reform and Orthodox Jews in America, is expressed by Dr. Chaim Zhitlowski, who describes his impressions of a tour throughout the United States in "The Day." Writing in the issue of June 27, Dr. Zhitlowski observes, with reference to the alleged tendency of Reform Judaism to come closer to the more conservative element:

"I have no doubt that this phenomenon cannot be explained on purely religious motives, except in regard to a few individuals. In the sense of religion, Reform Judaism has nothing to seek for in the Orthodox Synagogue, while it would lose a great deal there. Religiously, the approximation of the Reform temple to the Orthodox synagogue constitutes a retreat, a sort of reaction."

"But this reaction is explained by the national psychology, the national need, which has welled up of late, precisely among the assimilated Jews. Whether, of its own self, or because of the growing anti-Semitism, there has arisen and rises among them a keen need for a rich, vital Jewish life of their own."

"The national need demands that the assimilated Jews should make the necessary jump toward that field of worldly national Jewish culture, on which the largest part of the Jewish people is already working."

The fact of the convocation of the International Liberal Conference in London is regarded by "Das Juedische Echo" of Munich of June 11th as a refutation of the thesis that the Jews should have no international adhesion and should properly be segregated in each individual country.

"One can hardly believe one's eyes: an international conference for the purpose of breaking into atoms a Judaism that is doomed!" the paper writes. "This International Confer-

NEW BOOKS OF JEWISH INTEREST

ence, moreover, is declared to be of epoch making importance. At this conference, so we understand, the question of an organization of an international union of Liberal Jews will be discussed. Furthermore—despite the passionate denial of an international cohesion of liberal Judaism—it is declared innocently that Germany, the bulwark of Reform Judaism will be represented at the gathering by a number of leading Reform Jews of this country. Are there not, then, mutual interests and mutual problems which make necessary an organization of an international union?

"The International Liberal Conference," the paper further states, "will have another surprise for the German Liberals of the old tendency. They will sit at this conference at the same table with Zionists! The Liberal Rabbi and Zionist, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and with him several other American Zionists, will be present at the gathering."

Referring to the eagerness expressed by German Jewish Reformers to meet with the American Jewish Reform Zionists and to exchange views with them, "Das Juedische Echo" expresses its skepticism as to the outcome of such a meeting between the Zionists and anti-Zionists. "We will be grateful to our friends from America," the paper remarks, "if they will succeed in convincing our Landsleute of the necessity and the political harmlessness of Zionism. We fear, however, that their efforts, too, will remain unsuccessful."

"Der Israeli" of Frankfurt Am Main, organ of the Orthodox Jews, contending that Liberal Judaism "finds itself today on the wane in all the countries and has assumed spiritually a defensive position, even in those countries where the number and influence of the Liberal Jews is strongest," suggests that: "There lies before Liberal Judaism today only one solution, a spiritual alliance with Zionism. Zionism holds out to the misled Reform Judaism the warm blood of the historical race tradition without religious obligations of any kind, without, therefore, demanding of Liberal Judaism any compromise on the score of fundamental religious issues," the paper declares its belief.

"Der Israeli" holds that such a step on the part of Liberal Judaism would be a natural development that would heal a breach of long standing, at the same time infusing new vigor into the veins of Reform Judaism and cementing a solid front of all elements for the national Jewish renaissance.

At a meeting at the Y. M. H. A. Building, in Philadelphia, Pa., called jointly by Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Jacob Ginsburg, publisher of the "Jewish World," Rabbi Max D. Klein of the Congregation Adath Jeshurun, Judge Wm. M. Lewis and Rabbi Reiss of Camden, N. J., a committee was organized to arrange for a campaign in Philadelphia and Atlantic City for the Yeshiva at Hebron, Palestine.

Rabbi Max D. Klein was named Chairman of the Committee. Associated with Rabbi Klein will be Rabbi B. L. Levinthal as honorary chairman, Jacob Ginsburg, Professor Reiss of Hebron, N. J., William M. Lewis, vice chairman, Rabbi Solomon Grayzel of Camden, secretary and Judge Leopold C. Glass, treasurer.

Twenty-five representative leaders in Philadelphia were present at the luncheon. Mr. Jacob Ginsburg presided.

Das Wesen Des Judentums, by Leo Baeck. Published by J. Kauffmann, Verlag, Frankfurt Am Main. An historical, philosophical analysis of Judaism, dealing with such topics as the Character of Judaism, the Philosophies of Judaism and the Survival of Judaism.

Martin Buber, by Wilhelm Michel. Published by Literarische Anstalt Ruetten & Leoning, Frankfurt Am Main. A brief outline of the life and works of Martin Buber.

Das Kaiserbuch, by Daniel Frymann. Published by Verlag von Theodor Weicher, Leipzig. An outline of the political and social system in Germany under the Kaiser, containing references of an anti-Semitic nature.

Die Idee, by Bruno Bauch. Published by Verlag Emmanuel Reinicke, Leipzig. An historical analysis of the Idea in relation to the various philosophical systems which have been evolved throughout the centuries.

Das Buch Im Anfang, by Martin Buber and Franz Rosenzweig. Published by Verlag Lambert Schneider, Berlin, the Book of Genesis verified.

Deutsche Wertphilosophie der Gegenwart, by August Messer. Published by Verlag Emmanuel Reinicke, Leipzig. Gives a critical estimate of all important German works in the field of the philosophy of values.

Os Cristaos Novos em Portugal no Seculo XX., by Dr. Ricardo Jorge. Published by Empresa Portuguesa de Livros L. Lisbon. A description of the present life and condition of the Marranos in Portugal.

Die Sintflut in Sage und Wissenschaft (The Flood in Legend and Science), by Prof. Johannes Riem. Published by Ugentur des Rauhen Haufes, Hamburg. An historical survey of the role and origin of the story of the Flood among the various races of the world.

Thou Israel, by Charles Francis Stocking. Published by The Maestro Co., Chicago. A religious mystical novel, the theme of which is the world war and the social conflict between Jew and non-Jew.

Der Verkehr Gottes mit den Menschen in Alten Testament, by Lic. Hans Duham. Published by J. C. B. Mohr, Tuebingen. Deals with the history of the Old Testament religion, discussing the conception of the Jewish religion on the relation between God and mankind.

Gestalten und Gedanken in Israel (Figures and Thoughts in Israel), by Rudolph Kittel. Published by Quelle & Meyer, Leipzig. Paints a picture of the outstanding heroes in Israel from Moses down to Ezra and Nehemiah.

Talmudisch-Rabbinische Satze, by Dr. S. Kaatz. Published by Philo Verlag und Buchhandlung, Nurnberg. A short essay on the Talmudic-Rabbinic laws regarding the civil, political and social status of strangers who lived among the Jews.

Das Buch der Weisheit, by Dr. Franz Feldman. Published by Peter Hanstein, Bonn. A discussion of various parts of the Bible aiming to portray the wisdom of Solomon and other outstanding Biblical figures.

Die Grosse Pyramide von Gizeh, by K. A. Kuenne. Published by Ernst Rottgers, Berlin. A discussion of the origin and age of the Gizeh pyramids.

Geschichte der Juden in Frankfurt Am Main, by I. Kracauer. Published by J. Kauffmann, Frankfurt Am Main. A detailed history of the Frankfurt Jews from 1150 to 1824.

Hugo Preuss, by Dr. Ernst Feder. Published by Hapka & Schmidt, Berlin. A short biography of the noted German Jewish scholar, former German Minister of the Interior and author of the constitution of the German Republic.

Judische Welt-Finanz, by Richard Lewinsohn. Published by Hoffman & Campe, Hamburg. A refutation, based on statistical research of the legend regarding the Jewish predominance in world finance.

Kirjath Sepher, Quarterly Bibliographical Review of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem.

Die Psalmen, by Dr. Arthur Posner. Published by C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin. An ethical-esthetic evaluation of the Book of Psalms.

Die Juden Bei den Kirchenwaernern und Scholastikern, by Dr. Theol. Friedrich Murawski. Published by C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin. A sketch of the history of the Christian church, citing the opinion of Fathers of the church on the Jews, in refutation of anti-Semitism.

Of Many Things, by Otto H. Kahn. Published by Boni & Liveright, New York. Reflections and impressions on international affairs, domestic topics and the arts.

The Legends of the Hebrews, by Louis Ginzberg. Published by The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. The fifth volume in the series, containing notes on volumes one and two which cover the period from the Creation to the Exodus.

Protection of the Weak in the Talmud, by Mordecai Katz. Published by Columbia University Press, New York. A thesis dealing with the Talmudic laws for the purpose of protecting the weak, in which the author has gone to the ultimate sources for his facts.

Complete Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Hebrew, by Eliezer Ben Yehuda. Published by Langenscheidtsche, Berlin.

Zuthoth, by Dr. Jacob Klatzkin and *Mishnisch Ruschnom*, by Jacob Klatzkin.

Mr. Raphael Klein, member of the Executive Committee of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and son of the late Rabbi Philip Klein, was elected as Master of the Oyster Park Grange, of the National Grange of America. This is the first time that a Jew has been elected Master in the agricultural community of the township of Esopus of New York.

CONGRESSMAN'S CLAIM THAT IMMIGRATION QUOTAS ARE BENEFICIAL TO JEWS REFUTED

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., July 10.—A refutation of the claim put forth by Congressman Holaday that the quota immigration laws are beneficial to the Jews was made by Congressman Samuel Dickstein in a statement to the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"I do not know what prompted this distinguished statesman from Illinois to claim that the quota immigration law is beneficial to Jews. I do not know upon what the statesman bases his claim nor do I understand why he makes this claim that the quota law is beneficial to Jews. Statistics show beyond shadow of a doubt that he is not stating a fact and that he is not justified in his statement. The quota law of which he speaks, is a law that greatly benefits Great Britain, the so-called Nordic Race, which is described as follows: 'Nordics with blue eyes, blond hair and long statues.' The so-called Nordic races for whose benefit this law was made and for which he has exerted his efforts and which measure he has supported so earnestly was his chief interest and the real problem of America was forgotten," Congressman Dickstein declared.

"His duty to help report out a bill which would bring about the uniting of families of those in the United States legally and of good moral character was overlooked.

"The Jews did not seek too much benefit from any one in Congress. They were not seeking more than what they are justly entitled to under our form of government. They simply resented being discriminated against.

"Throughout history, the Jew can prove to America that he has achieved great accomplishments in every walk of life and has done his share towards the building of our country. The Jew has always taken advantage of becoming a citizen of the United States at the earliest possible date, whereas the Nordic races, to whom my colleague from Illinois has reference, have taken from ten to thirty years before they would renounce their allegiance to the King," he said.

"The gentleman from Illinois should study a little more history, as a result of which he would not make an assertion that the quota immigration law is beneficial to Jews. Jews are not seeking to open the doors of America. They love their country of adoption and would be the last in the world to demand anything to which they are not justly entitled. They are merely seeking justice to all of us and are against a preference to any particular race. What the Jews are seeking is what their forefathers sought and for which they fought and bled.

"Further reading the article of the gentleman from Illinois, we find the following: 'We also owe a duty to the alien now in our country and this obligation should be discharged before permitting more aliens to enter.' Has the gentleman from Illinois carried out this statement of his by voting to unite the families of those legally in the United States, namely, the wives

AMERICAN JEWISH GIRL IS ARRESTED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING FUNERAL OF OSKILKO

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, June 25.—A Jewish girl who is a citizen of the United States was arrested here when it was found that she had taken photographs of the funeral of the recently assassinated Hetman Oskilko, former leader of pogrom bands and aid of Petlura.

The police suspected that the girl was connected with Oskilko's murder, but she was released as soon as it was established that she was an American citizen and that she took the photographs merely out of curiosity.

The commission which is investigating Oskilko's assassination has reached the conclusion that Oskilko expected that an attempt would be made on his life. According to his wife, several attempts had already been made in the past to trap him and murder him, owing to political quarrels which he had with various Ukrainian groups. His wife also believes that the assassin of her husband has escaped across the border to Soviet Russia.

In connection with Oskilko's assassination, it is learned that the Jewish typesetters in the Ukrainian printing shop where Oskilko's paper was published had refused to set an article which was saturated with anti-Semitism. The workers threatened that they would not permit the issue to appear if the anti-Semitic article would be included.

The Jewish population in Rovno is perfectly calm now since it has been definitely established that the Jews had no connection with the assassination of Oskilko who, it was proved, was murdered by a personal enemy, a Ukrainian.

At a special meeting of the Ukrainian National Party, it was decided to elect as president of the party to succeed Oskilko, General Romenko, formerly a member of Petlura's staff. It was also decided that the large archive which Oskilko possessed should be turned over to Romenko and Oskilko's secretary, Woliniec. The archive contains important documents relative to occurrences in Ukraina during Petlura's regime.

Woliniec, Oskilko's former secretary, is a notorious anti-Semite who conducted many horrible pogroms against the Jews in the Ukraine.

Plans for the establishment of the fourth Egan Foundation at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have been completed according to a statement issued by the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. It is expected the Ann Arbor foundation will be ready with the opening of the next scholastic year.

and children of declarants? Has the gentleman made any attempt to bring about the very thing he preaches? A glance at his record in the last session of Congress will answer my question.

"Therefore, let Congressman Holaday better tell us something about the great value of the Immigration Law which benefits the Nordic races, which would really come within the scope of his speech," Congressman Dickstein concluded.

Voelkiet Organ Demands Expulsion of All Who Voted for Confiscation

(Continued from Page 1)

still remain unsolved. For among those who did not vote for confiscation there were millions of followers of Rome and very many Jews. We do not see what the few hundred thousand people who will be left behind after the majority of the nation has been wiped out will do to enable Germany to live together with the rest of the world."

Israel Hecht, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 3rd at the age of sixty-six, bequeathed the bulk of his estate, estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, to the creation of a trust fund to buy coal for worthy poor families.

This provision will become effective upon the death of Mr. Hecht's widow, Mrs. Fannie Hecht who is to receive the income of the estate after deducting bequests, during her lifetime.

Mr. Hecht was active in local Jewish communal activity and was a contributor to the Federation of Jewish Charities.

The will provides that the estate upon the death of Mrs. Hecht is to be administered as "The Samuel and Henriette Hecht Foundation to Furnish Free Coal for the Poor, Established under the will of Israel Hecht." The foundation is designated as a memorial to the late Mr. Hecht's parents.

The average monthly receipts of the world Jewish National Fund are \$114,408. This sum in excess of the average rate last year, which was \$108,475, a statement issued by the Fund declared.

The Jewish National Fund expected to double last year's income on the supposition that Europe would contribute at least the same amount and America much more. The receipts from Europe show a considerable decline owing to the continued economic crisis. While the Fund collected last year in Poland \$215,590 by the end of May this year it has only obtained \$136,765.

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