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MEXICO CANNOT BE HAVEN FOR JEWISH IMMIGRATION, INVESTIGATORS REPORT

Commission Headed by Dr. Hexter
Recommends Relief Work for
Jewish Immigrants in Mexico

A report on the present situation of the Jews in Mexico as well as a discussion of the possibilities of Mexico as a land for Jewish immigration, urging a definite discouragement of all plans with regard to Jewish settlement in Mexico, has just been issued by Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, a member of the commission sent in April 1925 to Mexico by the Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees.

Emphasizing his opinion that "colonization in Mexico should not only not be encouraged, but should definitely and firmly be discouraged," Dr. Hexter's report says: "No investigator or student of the subject of Jewish immigration to Mexico is prepared to recommend otherwise. Only in the minds of steamship agents, petty Jewish politicians, certain Mexican officials and harassed, suffering and desperate Jewish immigrants does such a thought prevail."

The following reasons are given to substantiate this conclusion: (a) The absence of a large area of fertile soil which might be worked without large and expensive irrigation projects, (b) The lack of large industrial centers close by the agricultural area, which might form a ready market for the produce, (c) an inadequate system of railroads or other means of transportation necessary for easy and cheap shipping of the produce, (d) the impossibility and danger of competing with peon labor, (e) A necessary continuance of agrarianism with its consequent uncertainty.

The present Jewish population in Mexico is estimated by Dr. Hexter to

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14,000 OF 50,000 JEWS IN TUNIS ARE REPORTED DEPENDENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tunis, July 13.—Fourteen thousand Jews of the total Jewish population of 50,000 in this country are dependent on the community for food and medical aid, it was declared in a report submitted before a meeting of the Board of the Jewish Community here.

There are many more the report indicates, who are in need, but are too proud to apply for relief. The fall of the franc has made matters particularly difficult.

The Board of the Jewish Community has decided to ask the Government for a grant to assist the Jewish poor. It has also decided to convert the community's matzoth bakery into a bread bakery for the sale of bread to the Jewish population at cost price. A co-operative butcher shop will be opened to supply meat at a low cost to the Jewish population.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LIBERAL JEWS ADOPTS NEUTRAL ATTITUDE TO ZIONISM

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Stating Position of Zionist Liberals, Warns Against
Proscribing Zionists; Demands Definite Answer on Compatibility of
Zionism and Liberalism; Conference Takes No Official Stand,
Allows Every Individual Liberal Jew to Answer for
Himself; World Union for Progressive Judaism Created

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 13.—The question of the attitude of Liberal Judaism to Zionism, which was brought up at the final session of the International Conference of Liberal Jews held here, threatened for a moment to produce a schism at the conference. This, however, was averted by the adoption of a neutral policy.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise raised the question when he was called upon by the chairman, Rabbi Israel Mattuck, to make a statement on the attitude of Liberal Jews who are also Zionists.

In his statement Dr. Wise demanded that the conference give a definite answer to the question whether Zionism is or is not compatible with Liberal Judaism and urged the Liberals to maintain the solidarity in Israel unimpaired.

"If the Conference will not deny emphatically that Liberal Judaism is a foe to Zionism it will rue the day, unless before adjourning it will declare that the Zionists are welcome," Rabbi Wise said. Turning to Claude Montefiore, Dr. Wise stated: "Mr. Montefiore is the foremost representative of Liberal Judaism in the whole world, but he is also the most powerful opponent of Zionism, because he fears that Zionism endangers the Jewish religion. If this were true, I would not be a Zionist."

Warns Against Proscription

Protesting against what he described as "the proscriptive attitude" toward Zionism and Zionists on the part of some of the leaders of the Conference, Rabbi Wise said: "I can stand alone as a Liberal, but I refuse to stand alone and apart from the Jewish people. I warn this conference against driving young Zionists who would be Liberals into the ranks of Orthodoxy."

"If you, our fellow Liberals, proscribe us, or deny us full fellowship with you because we are Zionists, then it is you who withdraw yourselves from the unity of the household of Israel."

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Wise's address Rabbi Mattuck immediately arose and asserted that the Liberal Conference could not assume any attitude but one of strict neutrality on the subject of Zionism. Declaring that he spoke in the name of the Jewish Religious Union of England, the Union of Liberal Rabbis of Germany and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbi Mattuck stated that the Conference of Liberal Jews takes no official attitude toward Zionism and gives no official answer as to whether or not

Zionism is compatible with Liberalism. This question, the chairman stated, would be left to every Liberal Jew to answer for himself. As chairman Dr. Mattuck forbade all further allusions to Zionism.

Rabbi Felix Levy of Chicago, who delivered an address at the final session, urged the need of revising the vocabulary and ideology of Liberalism.

The creation of a World Union for Progressive Judaism for the furtherance of the development of Liberalism and the encouragement of the formation of progressive Jewish religious organizations in the communities of the different countries was decided upon in one of a series of resolutions adopted by the Conference at its closing session.

Another resolution urged the promotion of cooperation between the various Liberal Jewish communities for the study of Judaism and its adaptation and application to modern life. It was also decided to hold biennial and triennial international conferences for the discussion of the problems of Liberal Judaism. The new World Union for Progressive Judaism will publish a periodical review dealing with the work of the Union and constituent organizations and reports of the Union's activities will be presented to the international conferences, it was decided.

"Progressive" Chosen for World Union

The term "progressive" as applied to the name of the World Union is intended to include all forms of modernized Judaism, whether Liberal, Reform or Progressive, it was declared. Lilly Montag was named secretary of the Union. The American members of the Committee named to carry out the organization of the Union are Rabbi Louis Wolsey and A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh.

London, July 13.—In a statement made to the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here following the conclusions of the sessions of the Conference of Liberal Jews, Dr. Stephen S. Wise declared:

"The Zionists, including myself, could not with self-respect remain at the Conference without raising the issue of Zionism, the question of the compatibility of Liberal Judaism and Zionism. I believe that the Conference clearly recognized that an attempt at the proscription of Zionism and the Zionists would not only have been fatal to the

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PROF. EDUARD ROSENTHAL,
NOTED JURIST OF JENA, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, June 25.—Dr. Eduard Rosenthal, the famous jurist, died in Jena last night at the age of 72.

Professor Rosenthal taught at the University of Jena since 1880. He became Professor of German Law in 1896.

He also took an active part in political life in Thuringia, being a leader of the Thuringian Democratic Party since its formation. Until last year he was a deputy and led the Democratic Fraction in the Diet. He resigned his seat in protest against the anti-Semitic policy of the Government and withdrew from political life.

In 1920 Professor Rosenthal was given the freedom of the city of Jena in recognition of his work for the good of the city.

250 JEWISH FAMILIES LEFT
DESTITUTE AFTER FIRE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Kovno, June 10.—Two hundred and fifty families, nearly all of them Jewish, were left without shelter, food or clothing as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out in the town of Salantai, in the Kretinga District.

The fire destroyed practically the entire town; 160 of the 197 homes were laid in ashes.

The Jewish inhabitants of the town are now homeless and destitute of all means. A relief committee was formed to aid the sufferers and an appeal for assistance has been sent out to other Jewish communities.

Rabbi Morton M. Berman, a graduate of the first class of the Jewish Institute of Religion, and recipient of the Bertha Guggenheim Fellowship and the Benjamin Fox Supplementary Scholarship, is sailing today for Mrs. Berman, to France, and then to Palestine. Under the terms of the Guggenheim Fellowship, Rabbi Berman is granted the opportunity of a year's residence in Palestine, where he will study at the Institute of Jewish Studies and the American School of Archaeology.

DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

PRESIDENT OF UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS EXPLAINS
REASONS FOR SOVIET'S PROMOTION OF
JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT

Fourteen reasons for the inauguration on the part of the Soviet government of the work of settling the Jews in Russia on the land were given by Michael Kalenin, President of the Union of Soviet Republics, in a statement quoted by Walter Duranty, the Moscow correspondent of the New York "Times."

In Mr. Duranty's despatch appearing in the "Times" of yesterday, we read:

"The settlement of the Jewish population on the land in the Crimea has caused grumbling among the peasants locally, and a young Communist named Ovchinnikov, whose work as a postman brings him in touch with many peasants, has written a letter to the President of the Soviet Union, Michael Kalenin, asking how he shall answer such complaints."

"Mr. Ovchinnikov says the peasants declare:

"Ten thousand of our sons and brothers died to win the Crimea from Wrangel, but if we want land we are forced to go to Siberia because it is being given to the Jews."

"Mr. Kalenin replies in a four column article in the Isvestia. He says that although nearly ten thousand Jewish families have settled on land in White Russia and the Ukraine, it is only since they have been going to the Crimea that complaints have begun to reach him from various quarters."

"He declares the complaints are due to the general impression that the Crimea is a land of milk and honey and eternal blue sky. &c., while the facts are different. There are actually 2,360,000 dessiatins (a dessiatine is equal to 2,702 acres) of vacant land in the Crimea, of which the Jews received only 60,000 dessiatins—a less amount than the former property of the rich Jewish landlord, Baron Gunsberg, which was confiscated by the Soviet and distributed among the Russian peasants."

"The reason for the Crimean land being unoccupied is the lack of water, and Mr. Kalenin quotes the figures of the Agronomic Commission showing that it costs an average of 200 rubles per dessiatine to sink wells, which the Russians cannot afford but the Jewish colonists are able to provide through the help of co-religionists abroad."

"Mr. Kalenin puts emphasis on the following points:

1. "Anti-Semitism is an evil of Czarist times deliberately fostered by the Imperial Government for political reasons."

2. "The position of the Jews in those days was so intolerable that with few exceptions they were practically without rights."

3. "This is contrary to the spirit and practice of the Soviet Government, which gives equal rights and autonomy to all nationalities in Russia."

4. "Though their numbers justify an autonomous State for the Jews, like other nationalities in different areas."

5. "Therefore the committee formed in their case was only to supplement this lack of autonomy by helping them to settle on the land."

6. "The Jewish population was never allowed to work the land before the revolution, for

then it was almost wholly composed of artisans or small traders."

7. "It occupies areas that suffered particularly from imperial and civil wars and fell prey to the most hideous pogroms during that period. Having no land, the Jews suffered worse than the Russians during the 'hungry years.'"

8. "The spread of cooperative and State business tends to take away the livelihood of the artisans and small traders."

9. "It is therefore necessary to settle the Jews on the land, to which they have a right no less than the other peoples of Russia."

10. "Although the Jews did good service in the Communist cause, because the larger portion of them were driven into the revolution by the intolerable Czarist oppression, it is untrue for the reason given above—that the Soviet Government is 'favoring' them by granting Crimean land."

11. "The factories, buildings, money, etc. of rich Jews were confiscated by the revolution no less than such property of the rest of the bourgeoisie."

12. "Jewish Communists living among the Jewish population feel strongly that their people should be settled on the land in Russia rather than become 'the tools for capitalist exploitation' in Palestine."

13. "The Soviet Government shares this view."

14. "The reason why the Jews settled in South Russia rather than in Siberia, which is rather than actively colonized by Russians, is that they were used to a warmer climate and were unfitted for the rigors of the Siberian cold."

Louis Marshall Declares Aims of
United Jewish Campaign Have
Not Been Changed

An answer to the charge that the United Jewish Campaign has shifted its program was made by Louis Marshall in a letter to Charles H. Joseph, editor of the "Jewish Criterion" of Pittsburgh.

Replying to Mr. Joseph's questions, Mr. Marshall gives a lengthy outline, in the "Jewish Criterion" of July 9, of the purposes of the United Jewish Campaign and the situation in Europe.

"It is not a fact that the appeal of the United Jewish Campaign has been in any manner shifted from one subject to another," Mr. Marshall writes.

"Those in responsible management had a single purpose, from which they have not deviated from the beginning. Being satisfied as a result of their own investigations and of information which came to them from the most reliable sources, that the condition of the Jews of Eastern Europe was with every day becoming more deplorable and critical and that without the assistance of American Jewry one-half of all the Jews of the world were confronted not only with financial ruin but to a great extent with extinction, it was reluctantly decided to embark upon a campaign to raise \$15,000,000 to deal with this complex problem. It was clearly understood that the affording of palliative relief would be unavoidable in order to enable those who were on the verge of starvation to bridge over the existing acute situation. The ultimate and principal object, however, was to afford constructive relief, to enable those who were without employment and without the

means of earning a livelihood to become self-supporting. One phase of the subject, and that presenting a most hopeful outlook, was that of cooperating with the Jews of Russia who, of their own volition and on their own initiative, were seeking to settle upon land in the Ukraine and in the Crimea which was placed at their disposal.

"You speak of it as a colonization plan." Names mean very little. Nevertheless the plan had nothing to do with colonization, but with the rendering of needed assistance to enable those who sought to engage in agriculture in their own land to do so successfully. This subject was fully discussed in all of its phases, palliative and constructive, at the Conference held at Philadelphia in September, 1925.

"You will, therefore, observe that, far from shifting the program, it has been consistently followed.

"Your statement that what you call 'the Ukraine farm-plan' was the result of the initiative of the Soviet Government, is also incorrect.

"It was the Jews of Russia who clamored for an opportunity to go on the land, who sought the same privileges as were conferred upon other parts of the population of Russia, and who were thereupon accorded that same privilege. The Joint Distribution Committee, knowing of his demand, after thorough study by Dr. Rosen and others, recognized an opportunity to enable the Jews of Russia to rehabilitate themselves economically, and in the efforts thus far made to materialize this hope have met with gratifying success.

"You say: 'We find the campaign being conducted with emphasis upon the giving of charity in its narrowest sense, with the same pictures of misery that are characteristic of such drives.'

"We have been presenting to the American public a true picture of conditions. They are, indeed, pictures of misery without parallel. They have been inadequate, because of the inability of those who are enjoying prosperity to imagine the dire realities with which our brethren are struggling. At the same time we are, with equal emphasis, pointing out the ray of hope which we are seeking to bring into their lives by affording them opportunities for earning a livelihood in the manner indicated.

"You certainly cannot believe that the public is not entitled to know the reason which has impelled us to appeal to their generosity. Would not the request, couched in scientific terms, that \$15,000,000 should be contributed for economic rehabilitation, at once provoke inquiry for a complete and unreserved statement of the physical and material conditions under which those who are sought to be helped are living? And how could that information be given without portraying those very pictures of misery which, to our sorrow, exist, and which must necessarily constitute the basis both of the appeal and of the answer. In fact you admit as much, merely adding what the Joint Distribution Committee has always insisted upon as the great desideratum, that the sums en-

LIBERAL CONFERENCE ADOPTS ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY TO ZIONISM

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proposed World Union for Progressive Judaism, but in addition would have stamped the Liberal Conference as a sectary divorced from Jewish life in its totality. That disaster has happily been averted. Whatever leaders such as Mr. Montefiore and Miss Montagu personally believe regarding the question of Zionism, they overtly assented to the declaration of the chairman of the Conference.

Stating that while disappointed in the hope for an expression of sympathy on the part of the Liberal Conference with the aims of Zionism, the Zionist Liberals were satisfied that the Conference has gone on record not as opposed but merely as neutral respecting Zionism, Dr. Wise concluded:

"Some day, and it may even be in the near future, the attitude of neutrality on the part of Liberal Judaism will yield to an attitude of eager participation in the task of recreating the center of Jewish life, the historic Jewish homeland."

NEW YORK WILL HAVE \$2,000,000 QUOTA IN NEXT U.P.A. \$7,500,000 CAMPAIGN

The United Palestine Appeal campaign for 1927 will be started in New York in the early part of January, according to an announcement issued by the headquarters of the Appeal.

While the quota for New York has not yet been definitely fixed, it is understood that it will be \$2,000,000 or over, as this city's share in the national quota of \$7,500,000.

Preparations for the New York campaign are already under way at the headquarters, it was announced.

The new building which the Mamaronck Child Welfare Association has just erected in Mamaronck, N. Y., at a cost of \$30,000 was dedicated Tuesday night by Nathan Straus, who has equipped it with a milk pasteurization plant and also contributed liberally to the building fund. The association presented a gold key, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Nathan Straus, the Friend of Children," to Mr. Straus.

Mrs. A. L. Shonker, Chairman of the association's Building Committee, presided at the exercises, which were attended by about 100 persons. Mrs. Evan B. Thomas, President of the committee, responded to Mr. Straus's dedicatory address. Alexander S. Lyman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, unveiled three tablets commemorating the part played by the committee, the Mamaronck Free Kindergarten Association and the town's physicians in contributing to the welfare of children as exemplified by this building.

trusted to us 'should be applied in a manner to effect a more permanent cure' than that afforded by 'a temporary palliative.'

"You say that 'the information that filters through to the general Jewish public is of the foggiest and vaguest kind.'

"I must respectfully differ. The public has received the most complete statements, to such an extent that we have at times felt that much of the literature that we have sent out has not been generally read."

FRENCH RABBIS DISCUSS MAKING CHANGE IN JEWISH MARRIAGE CEREMONIAL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, July 2.—A change in the Jewish religious marriage ceremonial and the question of the attitude of the rabbis of the Jewish communities in France toward the immigrant Jews resident in this country were the two chief problems considered by the Association of French Rabbis which held its conference here.

The question of the foreign Jews was discussed in two reports presented by M. Ernst Ginsburger, Chief Rabbi of Brussels and M. Isaac Schwartz, Chief Rabbi of Strasburg. The President, Chief Rabbi Israel Levi, reported to the conference the views on this question which had been communicated to him by Chief Rabbi Hertz of Great Britain and Rabbi Baack of Berlin.

The conference expressed its desire to provide philanthropic and moral assistance for the immigrant Jews, and in general to take up a sympathetic attitude towards their religious and social needs. The conference resolved unanimously that it was the duty of the Jewish community and in its own interest to extend a welcome to foreign co-religionists and to satisfy their religious needs. These co-religionists ought to be admitted as members of the communities and should also be allowed to participate under certain conditions in the administration of the Jewish communities.

The changes in the marriage ceremonial without affecting the traditional rules, propose to add at the end of the ceremony the benediction of the Rabbi, to re-word the French formula used in Paris and to recite it after the seven benedictions, to demand that the Rabbi should repeat the benedictions in French and to adapt the Ketubah to the spirit of the French dowry customs. The view was further expressed that the reading of the Ketubah should not be obligatory.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWISH TEACHERS IN S. A.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Johannesburg, June 3.—Educational questions occupied the major portion of the meeting of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies held here.

The chief matter discussed was the difficulty experienced by Jewish teachers in obtaining appointments in Government schools.

Fully qualified teachers had been unable to obtain appointments solely on account of their religion, it was stated.

Both the Union and Provincial Governments, while admitting and regretting this state of affairs, were, it seemed, helpless to remedy it, as the engaging of teachers in schools was in the hands of the respective school committees, which, especially in the smaller towns and villages, were averse to having Jewish teachers on their staff, the meeting heard.

Dr. Isidor I. Landsman, for eleven years in the X-ray department at Fordham Hospital, has been appointed roentgenologist of Bellevue and Allied hospitals to succeed Dr. I. Seth Hirsch, who resigned May 1.

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be 9,325, of which only about one-twelfth are women. Their economic position is very bad, the housing conditions are such as to necessitate the use of a single room by four or five people of both sexes, the health situation is deplorable there being no physicians and no adequate hospitals or dispensaries.

The recommendations made in the report for certain relief work, credit facilities for constructive social work among the Mexican Jews at an estimated total budget of \$75,000 for the first year, have been adopted by the Emergency Committee. This work is now being done by a committee composed of four representatives of the Emergency Committee and three representing the Independent Order B'nai B'rith which has previously carried on work along these lines in Mexico City.

The Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees came into being through a conference of various central and national Jewish organizations in America on June 22, 1924, as a result of the arousing of public opinion in America Jewry to the dire condition of the refugees stranded in various European ports. At that time a conference of representatives from all groups in Jewish life was called and the Emergency Committee was organized with the purpose of raising a fund of \$300,000 with which to meet the crisis that had arisen. Due to the activities of the Emergency Committee under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall and Dr. Stephen S. Wise the very acute refugee situation has been alleviated to a large extent. It is reported that about 300 out of over 6,000 refugees are still left stranded in the different ports of Europe.

INTERESTING REMAINS DISCOVERED ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT SYNAGOGUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, June 16.—Interesting remains are being discovered on the site of the ancient synagogue at Chorazin, to the northwest of Capernaum, above Lake Kinnereth.

Two German excavators who were at work on the site until 1907 uncovered the remains of columns of an ancient Jewish synagogue. They were able to conduct a restoration of the site. Recently the Antiquities Department delegated Mr. J. Ory, the inspector at Tiberias, to carry on the work. Among the relics unearthed are many Jewish religious symbols. The synagogue is seen to have been two stories high, the upper being a women's gallery. The stone used was black basalt, which is found in the Galilee hills. There is a seat inscribed in Aramaic-Hebrew, reputed to be the seat of Moses. There is an inscription stating that Judah Ben Ishmael built the synagogue and the central stairway. Carvings of pomegranates, dates, citrus fruits, etc., have been found.

It is thought that the synagogue dates from the second or third century.

FORMER UKRAINIAN PREMIER SAYS PETLURA'S ACTS WERE TO BLAME FOR ASSASSINATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Vienna, July 1.—M. Vinnichenko, former Prime Minister of the Ukrainian People's Republic and head of the Ukrainian Directory of which Petlura was one of the three members, who published an article in the Ukrainian paper "Dilo" of Lemberg, in which he warned Ukrainians against letting themselves become dominated by thoughts of revenge against the Jews because of the murder of Petlura by Schwartzbard, declared in his article:

"I am certain that among the cultivated classes of Ukrainians, no matter of what shade of opinion, there will be not a single voice raised in the demand for a national revenge for the crime which has been committed by an individual Jew."

"I do not want to touch upon the subject of revenge as such, the question of whether such a sentiment has any justification from the point of view of morality or of the interests of the people. In the particular case with which we are dealing, there are the following points to consider: Against whom is our revenge to be directed and in whose interests? If we speak of a national revenge, the object of this revenge must be a whole nation. We cannot under any circumstances, however, prove or even suspect that the whole of Jewry took part in this crime. The very thought would be nonsense, and if a revenge against the whole of Jewry is nonsensical there can be no question of a national revenge."

"Revenge for what? For the murder of a Ukrainian leader who possessed a certain political or national significance? The murder of a vital personality who is valuable to a certain community must naturally evoke feelings of mourning and of pain among the members of that community. In the present case, opinion regarding the importance of Petlura is divided and the feeling as to his loss too, therefore, is divided. By putting even the highest value upon his loss, his place in our life, granting that his loss is more heavy than any that could have befallen us, the feeling of revenge is illogical, is of no purpose and is a hermital. Schwartzbard took upon himself criminally the right to judge and inflict vengeance upon a personage in Ukrainian life. What is there in all this to lead us to the wild conclusion that every Ukrainian 'patriot' may now take upon himself the right of a judge and take revenge upon the whole Jewish people? We have not had in the past enough of this criminal right of judging and of taking vengeance and inflicting violence? Did it not contribute to the present unfortunate act?" M. Vinnichenko declared.

The Summer Institute established by the Associated Talmud Torahs of Philadelphia which was opened recently, is under the direction of a Committee consisting of Dr. Julius Gollis, Rabbi E. L. Levinthal and Louis E. Levinthal, President of the Associated Talmud Torahs, ex-officio.

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GIRL TO REMAIN IN THE U. S. AFTER FIFTEEN YEAR FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATION ORDER

An order issued from Washington has brought to a successful close the fight of fifteen years on the part of Esther Kaplan against deportation to the Ukraine.

When Esther Kaplan arrived in the United States in 1911 she was allowed to land with her parents, but she was detained at Ellis Island on the charge of mental deficiency. She remained at Ellis Island over a year, during which time she was placed on steamers twice to be deported, but each time she was taken off the steamer through a habeas corpus. Her case was taken through various courts and she continued to remain in the United States on furnishing bonds.

It has now finally been established that Esther Kaplan is not mentally deficient, her condition having been due to a fright resulting from a pogrom which she witnessed when she was a child.

Her father has furnished bond in the sum of \$3,000 as a guarantee that his daughter will not become a public charge.

YIDDISH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE TO ENGAGE IN RESEARCH WORK

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, June 25.—The first meeting of the Economic and Statistical Section of the Yiddish Scientific Institute was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. Jacob Lestschinsky. Dr. Julius Brutzkus, Dr. Mark Wischnitzer, Dr. J. Korahnik, and Dr. M. Gergel attended the meeting.

The Section will engage in research work in all Jewish economic questions, especially the labor question, demographic problems, Jewish migration, Jewish hygiene and Jewish cultural questions.

It was decided to start a research enquiry in August into several typical Jewish centres in Poland in order to obtain a report of present day conditions there.

The last session of the New York Board of Aldermen was opened yesterday by Rabbi Albert S. Goldstein, Rabbi of the Institutional Synagogue.

Herman M. Hesser, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was appointed commissioner of records of Kings County by Register James A. McQuade.

Among the passengers sailing today on the Berengaria for Europe are Judge and Mrs. Irving Lehman.

"Man is the tree of the field"—is a biblical saying. In olden times there was a beautiful Jewish custom to plant a tree for every new-born child.
Palestine needs trees. \$1.50 plants a tree.
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