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## NATURALIZATION OF JEWS IN PALESTINE MEETS WITH SEVERAL DIFFICULTIES

Chief Obstacles Outlined in Report of  
Vaad Leumi Commission  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 22.—Difficulties with regard to the citizenship question in Palestine were reported by the Central Citizenship Commission of the Jewish National Council of Palestine after a three months survey. In its report which the commission has just submitted to the Vaad Leumi, the chief difficulties are given as:

(a) "The high fee levied, which the majority of the Jews cannot afford; (b) the fear produced by inclusion in the Order of "the right of the High Commissioner" to prevent anyone being naturalized or even to withdraw citizenship in certain cases, for which His Excellency need give no reason; (c) the attitude of various consuls, who declare that they cannot acknowledge the citizenship, which creates a difficult and abnormal position; (d) the special privileges which foreign citizens enjoy and which they may lose by transfer; (e) the attitude towards the 1922 opted citizens; (f) the delay in issuing certificates and (g) the fact that no list has been kept of the 1922 citizens, so that people who have already paid once and have mislaid their certificates now lose their citizenship. The result is that up to the present only 3,500 people have been registered as citizens."

The Commission thinks "that much could be done if the Government could see its way clear to removing the present obstacles."

## HUNGARY WILL NOT ABOLISH NUMERUS CLAUSUS IN FALL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 24.—The promise given by the Hungarian Minister of Education, Count Klebelsberg, to the Council of the League of Nations that the numerus clausus would be abolished, will not be carried out in the fall, according to former Minister of Finance, Dr. Tisza.

The ex-Finance Minister, who is in close contact with the present government, declares in an article published today that the government will not be in a position to fulfill its promise given in Geneva to abolish the numerus clausus law in the fall.

## CHIEF RABBI OF JASSY DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, July 24.—Rabbi L. Taubes of Jassy, died in that city yesterday.

Rabbi Taubes was the last member of the Jassy rabbinical family of that name.

A. E. Gaster, father of the well known Jewish scholar and former Sephardic Chacham, Dr. Moses Gaster, celebrated his nineteenth birthday here. He received many messages of congratulations.

## CALLS FOR EVIDENCE OF JEWISH LEADERS AGAINST SHOLOM SCHWARTZARD

Prof. Koval Says They Can Prove  
Petura's Opposed to Pogroms  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, July 24.—A request to Jewish leaders to substantiate his contention that Petura was opposed to the pogroms was made by Professor Koval of Prague, former Ukrainian nationalist leader, testifying in the Schwartzbard investigation.

Koval asked Magistrate Peyre to call Jewish leaders who can prove, he said, that in 1921 he conducted negotiations on Petura's behalf to organize propaganda against the pogroms.

## PROPAGANDA AGAINST JEWS BY SLOVAKIAN RED CROSS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, July 24.—Much surprise at anti-Semitic propaganda carried on by the branch of the Red Cross in Slovakia was expressed by Jewish leaders here. The branch of the Red Cross in Munkacs distributed throughout Slovakia a great number of leaflets and brochures designed to combat the consumption of alcohol and urging the population to abstain from drinking alcoholic beverages.

The leaflets contain anti-Semitic charges stating that "the Jews are the only ones who are responsible for diseasing the people by alcohol. They hate work and seek light gain by the sale of alcohol."

Many of the brochures and leaflets were distributed among school children.

## JEV APPOINTED IN FRENCH NATIONAL UNION CABINET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, July 24.—Maurice Bokanowski, well known French Jewish financial expert, was appointed Minister of Commerce in the Cabinet of National Union formed by Raymond Poincare, following the fall of the Herriot government.

M. Bokanowski was originally considered for the post of Poincare's aid in the Ministry of Finance.

Maurice Bokanowski was born in 1879 in Havre and has been elected several times to the Chambers and the Departments of the Seine. His eloquence and financial logic played an important role in the overthrow of the ministry in 1921.

## ROTHSCHILD HOUSE TO LEND HUNGARY \$10,000,000

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 24.—A loan to the amount of \$2,000,000 will be granted to Hungary by the London Rothschild banking firm, according to press despatches received from Budapest.

The loan is to be used for street construction, it was stated.

## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION ENDORSES MOVE TO BRING MARRANOS BACK TO JUDAISM

Asks Increased Support for Rothschild  
School from Palestine Government  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 22.—The action to assist the Marranos in Portugal to return to Judaism was endorsed by the Anglo-Jewish Association at its meeting held yesterday.

Leonard G. Montefiore, President of the Association, presided.

Joseph Prag moved the recommendations of the Executive Committee arrived at at the Conference with the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in London with regard to financial assistance to the Marranos in Portugal be accepted. The recommendations, which were passed, stipulate that subject to similar sums being voted by the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue £100 be granted by the Anglo-Jewish Association towards the initial costs of the Oporto plan outlined in Lucien Wolf's report and subsequently £50 a year for five years towards the annual expenditure under the scheme, and that the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, O. F. D'Avigdor Goldsmid and E. N. Adler be appointed delegates to a provisional committee of the members of the Sephardic communities and of the Anglo-Jewish Association with power to co-opt other persons who may be interested in the scheme. Mr. Prag stated that the Association had received a letter from the Alliance Israelite informing it that the Chief Rabbi of France, M. Israel Levi, was empowered by the Alliance to be its representative in any work for the development of the Marrano plan.

With regard to the grant made to the Evelina de Rothschild school in Palestine it was stated that the school at present received 1 1/2% of the amount spent on it from the Palestine Government. The opinion was expressed that that was entirely inadequate and it was decided to write a letter to the Minister of Education with the request to raise the grant to £500 a year, which would be in accordance with the Marrano plan.

(Continued on Page 3)

## ACTIONS COMMITTEE CONTINUES SESSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 24.—The sessions of the Zionist Actions Committee continued Thursday night and Friday until late afternoon when the session was adjourned for the Sabbath. A general debate on the financial and agricultural situation in Palestine developed at the session.

David Remes, representing the Palestine Labor Federation, presented to the Actions Committee the plan for floating a Jewish Palestine loan to the amount of \$300,000,000 in America.

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## UNION ARRANGES FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON THE OCEAN LINERS

Religious services are being held this summer on many trans-Atlantic liners as a result of arrangements made by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Leaflet reprints of the Union Prayer book were placed on board 92 steamers of 10 trans-Atlantic lines. The leaflet reprints, in folders bearing the name of the steamer, have been placed in the libraries of the steamers and are available for rabbis and laymen wishing to hold services on Sabbath morning.

Fourteen rabbis who are spending part of the summer abroad, have cooperated with the department in holding such services. Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the Hebrew Union College who sailed on the Steamship "Republic" of the United States Lines, has reported holding a service in the social room of the steamer on June 12th. About 50 people were present at the service.

## AMERICAN ORT CALLS NATIONAL CONVENTION

A National Convention of the Ort to be held October 24th, was called by the National Council of the American Ort. All societies and organizations belonging to the Ort or in sympathy with its work were invited to participate.

Amalgamation of eight synagogues and the Adler's Young Men's Association, all in Harlem and Yorkville, having a membership of 5,000 for the purpose of erecting a \$1,000,000 Jewish center for Harlem and Yorkville on Madison Avenue, New York City, has been completed, it was announced by Rabbi Simon Glazer, of No. 31 East 96th Street. The cornerstone of the proposed centre is expected to be laid this fall and the building is expected to be finished by June 1, 1927.

The congregations comprising the centre are: Zemaek Zetok, Talmud Torah, No. 325 West 118th Street; Talmud Torah, No. 110 East 104th Street; Kehal Yeshurun, Thararat Kahodosh Beth Lehem, B'nai Abraham, and Ahavath Israel.

## 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.]

### Defends American Rabbis

A rejoinder to criticism directed against American Jewish leadership in general and American rabbis in particular was made by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver in an article, "Why Do the Heathen Rage?"

The article is a reply to criticism contained in essays by Prof. Horace M. Kallen, Eliot E. Cohen and Henry Hurwitz in the "Menorah Journal." The "Menorah Journal" refused to publish Rabbi Silver's reply, which appears in the "Jewish Tribune" of July 23.

Rabbi Silver, taking exception to the criticism of the writers in the "Menorah Journal," defends American rabbis and the building activities of the Jewish communities throughout the United States.

"American Jews have built and are building at an astounding rate synagogues and temples," writes Rabbi Silver. "Judging from the jeremiads of our critics this is to be taken as positive proof of Jewish decadence and disintegration. We beg to differ. Not so long ago one heard the justifiable complaint that our synagogues were physically unattractive, and that they were repellent to the aesthetically minded young American Jew. It was said, and rightly said, that these shabby structures were uncomplimentary to a people as prosperous as the American Jew. The plaint of David was repeated: 'Shall we dwell in houses of cedar, but the Ark of God dwell within curtains?' Now that American Israel is erecting sanctuaries, which in their outer form seek to body forth the beauty of the faith which they enshrine, now that we are bringing a bit of the charm of Japheth into the tents of Shem, the cry is raised, 'The Stone Age!' In building spacious and beautiful synagogues American Israel is following an authentic Jewish tradition. For wherever Jews found peace, security and prosperity, they raised noble religious edifices and attempted to express their religious life aesthetically.

"It should be borne in mind that the most pressing tasks which confronted the Jewish ministry heretofore have been those of organization and upbuilding. Millions of Jews in the brief period of a generation or two were transplanted from the four corners of the earth to these shores. Communities, some small, some enormously large, sprang up, as it were, over night. They were structureless and disjointed. They possessed neither philanthropic agencies, nor schools, nor synagogues—in fact, none of the facilities which go to make up a community life. All these had to be built and it fell largely to the share of the American rabbis to build them. Accordingly, most of the thought and energy of these men went perforce

into this indispensable groundwork of organization—a tiring and exacting employment which is not yet ended.

"If, therefore, the American rabbi has not been more of the scholar, in many instances his preaching has not measured up in intellectual quality to that of his European confrere. It is due not to his inherent mediocrity, but to the high endless time-and-energy consuming community responsibilities which the conditions of Jewish life forced upon him. The European rabbi, as a rule, is head of an old established community, possessing its full quota of religious, educational and eleemosynary institutions, and in which the necessary functions of congregational life are well distributed. This has not been the case in America, and in most instances is still not the case. Our communities are recent and unformed. New schools, new synagogues and new Centers are needed, with all their attendant needs of program, curricula, coordination, etc. Drives must be launched—and it seems almost daily—for new hospitals, new orphanages and new homes for the aged; drives for foreign relief, local relief, Palasha relief; drives for Palestine, for Hadassah, for the Jewish National Fund; drives for the Union, for the Seminary, for the Yeshiva, for dormitories, for libraries; drives for the Menorah Association, for Student Congregations, for Bureaus of Jewish Education, for the Chautauqua. In each instance the rabbi is appealed to first for his active cooperation. In some cases he is compelled to initiate these drives himself; in others he becomes their propagandist, and in still others he is the actual solicitor.

"Furthermore, Jewish congregational life, far from being departmentalized, is sadly centralized. The rabbi, especially in the reform congregation, is Darshan, Melamed, Chazan and Shamus all in one. In view of these multitudinous and harassing responsibilities, it is not surprising that the rabbi's hours of study and meditation are few in number, and that this paucity reflects itself in the quality of his preaching and writing.

"Still a creditable list may be drawn up of American rabbis who have done meritorious work even in the field of Jewish scholarship.

"When the press of community work will ease up, when Jewish laymen will in larger numbers take over the administrative tasks which are rightfully theirs, and when congregational life will have become more departmentalized, American rabbis will be able, as they are eager, to devote themselves more definitely to their essential prerogatives—'To learn and to teach.'

Announcement has been made that the B'nai Amundah congregation of Los Angeles, Cal., has had plans prepared for a new \$50,000 synagogue. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 750.

## DEVELOPMENT OF REFORM JUDAISM IN SWEDEN AND INDIA IS DESCRIBED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 7.—The development of Liberal Judaism was reported on at the Internal Congress of Liberal Jews.

Henrik Wolff, President of the Jewish Community of Stockholm, said that it was only 150 years since Jews had been allowed to settle in Sweden. "The first Jew who received this right was Aron Isak of Mecklenburg, who received permission to settle in Stockholm in May 1775. Until far into the nineteenth century, the Swedish Jewish communities were in large measure Orthodox, but from about the middle of that century Liberal tendencies obtained supremacy," he said. "In later years certain Orthodox voices made themselves heard in the Stockholm community, chiefly influenced by nationalist tendencies on the Continent, and especially by the entry of Jews from Eastern Europe and Germany during and after the war.

"Such ideas are alien to the older members of their community who, while safeguarding their Judaism, are imbued with Swedish culture and tradition," said Mr. Wolff.

Mr. Wolff spoke of the cooperation of the Swedish Jews in the Palestine upbuilding. For this purpose they collected a sum of about £6,000.

"Swedish Jewry is firmly rooted in the land of its birth and its population, and has made valuable contributions to Swedish culture, science and art, without swerving from its Jewish origin or its connection with Israel of old," he declared.

Miss Leah Jhirad, representing the Jewish Religious Union of Bombay, said that the movement in India was only of recent origin. The idea of establishing the Jewish Religious Union had come only in 1925. The first service was held in July 1925. The divine services were conducted in English and Hebrew. Their numbers have grown from 19 to 40, comprising 17 families.

## JUNE RECEIPTS OF KEREN HAYESOD SHOW DECREASE

Total Income of Fund to June 30

Was £2,398,063

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 16.—A decrease in the income of the Keren Hayesod, the Palestine Foundation Fund, is seen in the figures published by the head office of the Fund for the month ending June 30.

Receipts for the month of June amounted to £43,655, as against £56,070 received in June of last year. The latter amount includes the sum of £10,000 contributed last year by Bernhard Baron for the University.

The total receipts of the Keren Hayesod up to June 30th, 1926, amounted to £2,398,063.

By far the largest share of the June receipts, £23,016, was furnished by the United States of America, Canada being second with a contribution of £4,714 and Greater Roumania third, with £3,073. Germany contributed £2,677, £1,402 of this amount representing the result of a personal appeal made by Dr. Weizmann in Berlin on behalf of the Technical Institute at Haifa. Egypt sent

(Continued on Page 4)

## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION ENDORSES MOVE TO BRING MARRANOS BACK TO JUDAISM

(Continued from Page 1)

cordance with the support given by the Government to the Zionists' schools.

L. G. Montefiore reported on behalf of the Jewish Colonization Association. The Ica, he said, had gradually been taking up again the work of establishing Jewish farmers in the Argentine. More immigrants had been sought, particularly from among refugee families who were anxious to be settled on the land.

"The Ica hopes in the course of 1926 to settle something like 200 families in its Argentine colonies," he said. "The work has to proceed slowly, partly because it is necessary that only those who have some previous training or show a real desire for agricultural life should be established in the colonies and partly because the wooded nature of the country entails a good deal of preliminary work.

"There were several cases of striking success among the more recent immigrants. The religious instruction in the Argentine is being taken over more and more by the colonists themselves. Through the efforts of what is in effect a local Jewish Religious Education Board, over 3,000 children are receiving religious instruction.

"In Russia they have a program of settling 300 families during 1926. Up to the 20th of June about 120 families were successfully established. This new settlement is of course an addition to the old Ica colonies in Russia which now contain some 37,000 persons. The other usual branches of the Ica work, the trade schools and the loan banks are progressing normally," the report stated.

"Owing to the financial crisis in Poland, the chief and most urgent need has been the provision of cheap credit. The American Joint Foundation which administers the combined fund of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Ica for this particular purpose has given \$300,000 to the various loan banks. The number of these has risen this year from 797 to 256 with a membership of some 76,000 people. They hope to go on steadily increasing the number of these loan banks," Mr. Montefiore stated.

"In Bessarabia," concluded Mr. Montefiore, "conditions have improved here and there is every prospect of a good harvest."

## ITALIAN JEWISH SENATOR DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Rome, July 6.—Senator Professor Vittorio Polacco died here after a long illness.

Professor Polacco, who was born in Padua in 1859, received a traditional Jewish education. As a very young man he was appointed lecturer and then Professor of Civil Law at Rome University. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Italian Senate. For some time he was tutor to the Italian Crown Prince. He was an observant Jew and frequently spoke in the Senate on Jewish questions.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### Egyptian Teacher's Impressions of Palestine Schools

(By Our Cairo Correspondent)

Cairo, July 1.—One of the Egyptian teachers who was among the group which visited Palestine recently, has published a series of articles on this excursion in the Egyptian daily "Rokab Chshrek." In one of the articles dealing with the Tel-Aviv schools it is stated inter alia:—

"What I have seen and the information received enables me to report on their system of education in general. Children between four and six years of age are sent to kindergartens where they acquire a good knowledge of Hebrew, drawing, music and handiwork taught in a practical, attractive way. In all the classes of schools of this category visited by us we could see the children's activity, love of work and seriousness in the full meaning of the term, as we could realize the teachers' patience in the education of children of that age. There were ample tools for the children and everything was extremely tidy. The more we saw of the tuition of these children, the more we liked them and wished to visit as many kindergartens as we could. We were specially charmed by the music lessons where the pupils were singing delightfully, accompanied by the teachers.

"From kindergartens the pupils go to elementary schools where they are given free tuition for eight years and are prepared to earn their livelihood in various ways, while the rich who can afford to pay tuition fees, join secondary schools from which they may pass to high schools. School fees in these institutions vary from P.T.50 to P.T.250 per month, besides the fees paid for special lessons as music, etc.

"Nothing interested us as much as the co-education which we saw in many schools and the excellent method of the men and women teachers which led to believe in the entire success of their system of education. Despite their advanced age, the teachers personified activity, patience and zeal, while the pupils were symbols of love for study. As regards the tuition, it does not differ much from that given in our schools, except that all lessons are in Hebrew. What struck me is how they could find all the Hebrew terms necessary for such modern sciences as chemistry, natural history and Euclid, though Hebrew is a dead language, while teachers in Egyptian high schools of medicine, mechanics, etc., complain of the limited terminology of the Arabic vocabulary and are compelled to teach certain matters in English.

"Another thing with which I was pleased was that they teach Arabic, English and French in addition to Hebrew, while they do not combine the tuition of foreign languages and

(Continued on Page 4)

JUNE RECEIPTS OF KEREN  
HAYESOD SHOW DECREASE

(Continued from Page 3)

\$1,427 and Poland \$1,225 (Warsaw contributing \$517, Cracow \$257, Lemberg \$210 and Wilna \$40). Argentine figures with an amount of \$1,000 and concludes the list of the countries to reach the \$1,000 mark.

England contributed £750 and Palestine \$599.

The Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod pointed out that whether or not the hope of beginning the new working and budget year on October 1st without an overwhelming deficit, is to be frustrated, depends upon the steady maintenance and increase of the normal receipts of the Fund.

"The gravity of the position has been somewhat alleviated by the generous contribution from Bernhard Baron of \$25,000. The regular monthly remittances from South Africa which, are a result of the successful South African campaign will be coming in. If every country, during the final quarter of the year, will make a special effort to collect all the pledges due, the deplorable economic position in Palestine may be prevented from growing worse. At present the situation is so grave as to require the most energetic measures being taken," the statement of the Board of Directors declared.

Col. Henry Lehmann, Jr., last commander of the Fourth Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, died. He lived in Weehawken. Col. Lehmann won promotion to the rank of Major in the Spanish-American War and was a Colonel when America entered the World War. He was 66 years old.

## DAILY NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

that of national language until pupils have acquired a sound knowledge of the latter. For instance, Arabic is taught but in the fifth year in primary and secondary schools, i.e., when the pupil has already spent seven years in the study of his national language. They do not teach two foreign languages in one year, as we do in our secondary schools. I must not omit to mention the absence of any tendency towards unnecessary luxury among this people. In the office of the principal of the college we saw a plain desk, a few seats and no luxurious furniture.

Their agricultural and commercial schooling differs from ours in the

scientific experiments made by the teachers in modern laboratories.

"The effects of a few years' professional teaching in their schools are much greater than those achieved in our schools, because their teachers spend days and nights in their laboratories, while ours go for a walk as soon as the class is over."

With 200 jobbers and manufacturers expressing willingness to settle with the union in the strike of 40,000 garment workers, individual contracts will be signed tonight with all applicants, Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said.

The agreements, Mr. Sigman said, would embody all the strikers' demands, including wage increases, limitation of contractors, a guaranty of thirty-six weeks' employment yearly and the forty-hour week. Salvatore Ninfo will head the settlement committee.

## Who's Who in American Jewry?

## The Index

of the

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