

LEAGUE TO RAISE \$10,000,000 LOAN FOR BULGARIAN REFUGEES, IS REPORT Move Recalls Petitions of Jewish Refugees

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, July 26.—A ten million dollar loan to help Bulgarian refugees settle on the land will be raised by the League of Nations, according to reports received here by the State Department.

The recommendation to raise the loan was made by the League of Nations Financial Committee and its purpose will be to alleviate the situation of 120,000 Bulgarian refugees who were made homeless and landless by the inter-exchange of population in the Balkan countries since the war. The loan will be secured by certain revenues of the Bulgarian government.

The League has previously given financial assistance to the Greek refugees and to Armenian refugees through the Commission of Dr. Nansen.

This action of the League is of considerable interest to Jews in view of the requests presented to the League that some steps be taken by this body to help the situation of Jewish refugees.

GREGORY ZINOVIEFF OUSTED FROM HIS POST IN THE SOVIET POLITICAL BUREAU

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 26.—Gregory Zinovieff, Jewish Communist, was ruled out of his high position in the Soviet government by a decision at a general meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Central Controlling Committee.

By this decision Zinovieff was removed from his post in the Political Bureau. Following his removal from the Political Bureau, which is the highest authority in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the only Jew who remains in an important position in the Soviet government is Leon Trotsky.

The decision to exclude Zinovieff was made on the basis of charges formulated against him that he headed oppositional factions and endeavored to organize an oppositional group, acting contrary to the decisions of the tenth and fourteenth congresses of the Communist Party in Russia.

M. Rudzutak, Soviet Commissar for Transports, was appointed to Zinovieff's post.

HUNGARIAN LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LONDON ROTHS- CHILD HOUSE, AMOUNT \$2,500,000

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, July 26.—The agreement concerning a Hungarian loan from a British financial group was signed here Saturday. The loan will amount to \$2,500,000 and is being arranged by the following three London banks: N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., and J. Henry Schroder & Co.

DECREE TO GRANT JEWS EQUALITY RIGHTS EXPECTED FROM POLISH GOVERNMENT

Recognition of Schools and Relief from Sunday Closing Predicted; National Minorities Department to Be Created

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 26.—An important improvement in the political and economic situation of the Jewish population in the Republic of Poland is expected to result from governmental decrees which are now being prepared by the Bartel government on the basis of the broad powers granted to it by parliament.

The expected decrees which will deal with the national minorities question in Poland will also affect the status of the Jews.

It was stated that the decrees will aim at solving the questions of citizenship, foreign residents, the needs of Jewish merchants and artisans, the representation of merchants and industrialists on the taxation assessment committees, relief from the Sunday closing law by which it is contemplated that Jewish merchants will be permitted to keep their stores open for two hours on Sunday or Saturday night, the question of the monopoly concessions and meeting the needs of the wounded Jewish war veterans.

It is stated that the decrees will also abolish the limitations imposed upon Jewish artisans who seek admission to the artisan guilds and will abolish all legal disabilities imposed by the Czaristic rule of "Kromye Yevreyev" (eliminate Jews). It is predicted also

that state rights will be granted to the Hebrew and Yiddish elementary and high schools and that a special department for the national minorities' question will be established in the Ministry of the Interior.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS EXTENSION FOR BESSARABIAN DECLARANTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, July 26.—An extension of the term in which application for Roumanian citizenship may be made was granted to residents of Bessarabia. The term expires September 1. Applicants must prove that they have lived in Bessarabia since March 27, 1918, when the Roumanian military occupation of the country began.

Forty thousand Bessarabians have already applied for Roumanian citizenship. Those who settled in Roumania after March 27, 1918 will have to submit documentary proof of their eligibility for Roumanian citizenship.

JEWS NOT HIRED BY AMERICAN CONCERN IN LEAGUE WITH GRABSKI GOVERNMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 26.—Great indignation was expressed in various Jewish circles and in the Jewish press in Poland at sensational disclosures concerning Ulen & Company, an American investment concern active in Poland.

Ulen & Company has carried out investment and construction work in many Polish towns. It was learned from reliable sources that in signing agreements for the work with the Grabski government, Ulen & Company undertook not to employ Jews in its work in Poland.

DR. ADLER HONORED IN BERLIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 26.—Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary and president of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, arrived here on his European tour.

A reception was given in his honor at the home of Dr. Bernard Kahn, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee. Dr. Paul Nathan, president of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, Rabbi Leo Baeck, leader of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith in Germany, and other prominent German Jewish leaders were present at the reception.

Dr. Adler will proceed to London to attend the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, which will be held there in August.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS PHILADELPHIA SYNAGOGUE

Samuel Parker Risks Life to Save
Torah

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 26.—A lightning bolt destroyed the B'nai Abraham Synagogue on Lombard Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenue, early Saturday morning. The synagogue was one of the oldest in the city. It was in the heart of South Philadelphia.

The synagogue burst into flames almost immediately after it was struck by lightning at two o'clock in the morning. A fire alarm was turned in but the flames spread so quickly that it was necessary later to turn in second and third alarms. The synagogue which, in addition to being one of the oldest was one of the most richly decorated in the city, blazed brightly with a glow that lit the city for miles. The densely crowded district was aroused and thousands poured into the streets, braving the terrific rain which had no effect on the flames.

Samuel Parker, who lives near the synagogue, rushed into the fire, risking his life despite the warnings of firemen and brought out the Scrolls of the Law. He was cheered by the crowd.

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JEWISH COLONIES ANXIOUS
OVER DELAY IN THE CON-
STRUCTION OF METAL ROAD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, July 5.—Dissatisfaction prevails among Palestine Jewry in connection with the question of construction of a metal road between Jaffa and Petach Tikvah. The route of this highway which is to be built by the Government, has already been fixed to pass through the Jewish settlements of Ir-Ganim, Bnei-Brak, etc., and Tel-Aviv and the whole Jewish population of that area, numbering some 20,000 souls, were deeply interested in the route from the economic point of view. The Zionist Executive has shown much interest in the plan, as did the Vaad Leumi, National Council of Palestine Jews, which elected a special commission to deal with the question.

All Jewish settlements have offered and free of charge to the Government for the road, and the Jaffa Electrical Company had already placed its standards along the way at spots marked out by the Government survey. However the execution of the plan has been postponed. This is considered all the more surprising in view of the fact that Lord Plumer, Col Symes, Sir Ronald Storrs and other high officials have recognized the great importance of the highway.

The Jewish population of Palestine is watching with deepest interest the final decision of the authorities in this matter, which is to be reached shortly, as was stated.

JEWISH BANK PRAISED BY
POLISH GOVERNMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 26.—The work of the Jewish Cooperative Bank in Poland, established by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, was highly praised in a report of the Polish government.

The Jewish Cooperative Bank was lauded for its cooperation in the economic reconstruction of the country.

GERMAN EX-KAISER, IN
NEW ROLE OF THEOLOGIAN,
ATTACKS JEWISH RELIGION

Article Refers to Recent Wise Controversy; Dr. Krass Makes Reply

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, who, in the days of his glory, encouraged the anti-Semitic tendency in German Biblical criticism, now reveals himself as a "theologian" and leader of the new German school to "free Christianity from the influence of Jewish traditions."

In a series of letters to Dr. Schreiber, the former Kaiser defined his attitude which was hailed by German anti-Semites as stating "the crux of the problem."

"Current History" for August publishes an article by the ex-Kaiser in which, referring to the late controversy in American Jewish life, the Wise controversy, he gives free expression to his feelings and attacks the Jewish religion.

The article is accompanied by a reply by Rabbi Nathan Krass of New York.

The ex-Kaiser writes:

"Modern Jewish writers, like Rabbi Joseph Klausner of Jerusalem, author of 'Jesus of Nazareth,' concede the actual historical existence of the Savior. Others are prepared to go even further. They declare their willingness to accept Jesus as a teacher of ethics. No such admissions suffice to bridge the gulf between Judaism and Christianity."

"This must be obvious to anyone who understands the fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. To elucidate the problem is to serve Jew and Gentile alike. In interpreting, without personal animosity of any kind, the simple principles which underlie our faith, I neither invite nor desire controversial discussion."

"To accept Jesus, stripped of His divinity, is to destroy Christianity. A Jewish spokesman quoted in the American press is credited with the statement, 'The very foundations of morality are contained in the unparalleled code of ethics which comprises the teachings of Jesus.' To call the Savior Son of God merely a teacher of a code of ethics and of morality is to place Him on the same level with other great human moralists such as, for instance, Plato."

"If any rabbi desires to reconcile his faith and ours he must go further and exclaim: 'Jesus was on earth as the incarnate Son of His Heavenly Father, the Redeemer of our sins.' Any rabbi who subscribes to this sentiment would be on the right track. But he would be no longer a rabbi."

"One Jewish authority is quoted in the American press as saying 'Christendom has renounced Jesus in fact; shall we continue to deny Him now that His brother Jews are free to face His life and teachings anew?' This is very clever. But it is not true. It certainly is not true in Germany."

"The statement is a covert declaration that Christendom rejects Jesus 'as the Son of God and Saviour.' If this were true the Jews could claim Him as a Jewish moral teacher of high standing of whom they are proud and present Him to Jew and Christian alike as their new religious leader. It is a hypocritical attempt to steal the Chris-

(Continued on Page 4)

DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION
ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative: Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

Democratizing the Federation

The proposal of Judge Horace Stern, president of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities to democratize Jewish Federations and widen the ranks of responsibility for their conduct and welfare is commended by the "Jewish Forum," Orthodox Anglo-Jewish monthly. In its last issue the magazine observes:

"It would seem that the citizens of a democracy found it the natural thing to democratize their institutions. Yet to our knowledge, the attempt being made by Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia is the first to introduce some of the American system into a Federation of Jewish charities."

"It is to be expected that a group of people who come together for the purpose of helping those less fortunate than themselves, should desire to have a voice in the expenditures of monies they contribute. But it is far healthier for the community to learn the principle of self help, rather than be dependent on self perpetuating boards of control."

"It is not conducive to strength and self-respect to have one element of a community, by far the greater in numbers—to feel that it is dependent, even for such things as hospitals, orphan asylums, and homes for the aged, upon the few who can contribute large sums in bulk. All the more so when Jewish education forms part of the program of work. American Jewry has imported from Europe the method of building a community from above downwards."

"Let American Jewry now become thoroughly American and start building the Jewish community from the bottom upwards, placing responsibility upon all alike for all the work devolved upon Jews as Jews, and giving first place to those who give of themselves—the workers. The educative value of this method is obvious, and the tendency to localize responsibility will no doubt have the effect of making each one shoulder his just share of the communal burden."

Praises Courage of New York Jeweler

A tribute was paid to the courage of Aaron Rodack, who was killed while defending his jewelry store against hold-up bandits, by the New York "Times" in its issue of Saturday. The paper writes:

"If ever a man deserved a statue to perpetuate his memory it is Aaron Rodack, who kept a little jewelry store in upper Broadway, and died on Thursday, a true hero."

"Seemingly his death was merely in defense of his own property; really it had a much larger object and served a much larger purpose. Easily one can say that Aaron Rodack would have been wiser had he submitted, as so many other citizens of New York have done, when confronted by armed robbers, thrown up his hands, and allowed them to take what they would. He did not

DIRECTS QUESTIONS TO SENATOR REED ON IMMI- GRATION RELIEF MEASURE

Congressman Dickstein Doubts Sen-
ator Changed Views on Subject
(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:
I have read with great interest the article in your paper of July 22, 1926, particularly under the heading of "Senator Reed changes view of Immigration Relief Measure."

As a member of the Committee of Immigration in the House, I was well posted on the problems on immigration, and have followed the record of every member of that Committee in both branches of Congress which dealt with this subject.

From the Senator's statement it would appear that his attitude towards the exemption of wives and children, mothers and fathers of declarants, particularly the first two, has become favorable. Why has he removed the heavy stone which he always carried against the uniting of families, at this time? Can it be said that he did not know the immigration situation and has only now discovered that it is full of hardships? Can it be said that he was ignorant of the conditions of these people? Can it be said that only recently was he enlightened of the existing situation and the cry of the American people to unite the families in order to keep the home together? I doubt that very much.

Before we passed the Act of 1924, I made the request that we consider and understand the immigration problem more clearly and stated that by the passage of the law we were splitting up honest to goodness homes as a result of keeping wives and minor children of American residents thousands of miles away. We were separating from them their fathers and mothers who in their late years of life should be entitled to the comfort of their children, and should not be kept away from them thousands of miles.

The distinguished Senator from
(Continued on Page 4)

have that sort of wisdom; instead he had a courage that pistols could not daunt and a determination to defend to the end, not so much his petty belongings as his rights as a dweller in a city supposed to be civilized.

"And it was not this week that the man first showed this courage. Twice before he had been attacked in the same way, and his reaction was the same. The least aggressive of men according to his neighbors, he could and would fight when fighting was necessary. He twice drove away the villainous assailants, and once he killed one of them. The third time also the cowards fled when they had encountered a real man, but, not content with that, Aaron Rodack did what every good General does—he pursued and tried to destroy the hostile army as it retreated.

"Then it was that a chance shot from one of the brigands laid him low—a lamentable result of his display of civic virtue at its highest. For a death so honorable the tribute would be something more than mere mourning."

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

New Situation in Lithuania (By Our Kovno Correspondent)

Kovno, July 3.—The experience of the Jews of Lithuania in the past few years since the abolition of Jewish autonomy in the country has been one very painful and disheartening. There were times when the Jews of Lithuania sacrificed the most essential of their demands merely for the satisfaction of retaining the Ministry for Jewish Affairs. In retrospect, one is astonished at the amount of energy which the Jews of Lithuania expended on the Jewish Ministry, which after all was of very little use indeed to them. The awakening has come at last, too late, but not without certain gains. And now when the democratic elements of the country are again at the helm of State, the Jews have put forward no demand for a Ministry for Jewish Affairs. They have learned their lesson too well.

At one time the Jews of Lithuania were as proud as peacocks of their Jewish Ministry and they used to dream that they were destined to be a model of Jewish Autonomous Government for the whole world, by the creation of specially friendly and workable relations between the national majority and the national minority. The world they felt would see in their solution the final solution of the national minorities problem as a whole.

This narrowly parochial sense of self-importance has now gone, leaving in its place a very modest and common sense Jewish policy, which is free of all ambitions of creating a sensation in the political world. It is due entirely to this newer, more sober realization of the situation that the Jews of Lithuania have managed without difficulty to come to terms with the representatives of Lithuanian democracy, the present democratic Coalition Government.

The Jewish representatives put forward one demand—and one demand only—we want the rights accorded to us in the Lithuanian Constitution.

The new democratic Government of Lithuania did not think even of objecting to so reasonable and just a demand.

The Lithuanian Constitution contains two paragraphs guaranteeing full equality of rights to the Minorities in the matter of their cultural needs, charity institutions and mutual aid activity. It also recognizes the right of the Minorities to create their own national organs to deal with the national problems of the particular national Minority.

A Jewish Ministry is not one of the things recognized in the Constitution. And the insistence of the Jews previously on a Jewish Ministry only brought about the result that the Government deprived them, in addition, of those rights which the Constitution does recognize.

The new Government was returned to power to the cry of restoring the Constitution. The Jews were wise therefore in demanding only the restoring of those of their rights rights

(Continued on Page 4)

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES LAND EXPRO- PRIATION ORDINANCE Concerns Land Necessary for Public Purposes

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
Jerusalem, July 4.—A draft of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance, 1926, intended to "repeal certain laws regarding the compulsory acquisition of land required for undertakings of a public nature and for the assessment of compensation for land so acquired, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," was published in the Official Gazette of July 1st.

The High Commissioner will certify whether land is of a public undertaking nature within the meaning of the Ordinance, and allow the promoters to negotiate with the owners for its purchase or acquisition, which may be effected by any company or trustee, guardian curator or other person representing any person under disability. This provision may be carried out "by force of this Ordinance, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law, memorandum or articles of Association or other document," according to the ordinance. "If no agreement is reached, the High Commissioner must be applied to. The amount of compensation is to be agreed upon among the negotiating parties. Procedure is specified in cases where there is failure to treat or agree as to compensation, which may also be determined by the Land Court, in the event of permanent disagreement. The rules of assessment of compensation by the Court are given in full, while the right of appeal is permitted within fifteen days of the award, if it exceeds £E200.

Further provisions as to costs and compensation are laid down, while the promoters may sell lands no longer required. The Ordinance equally applies to Wakf lands and other like lands, while expropriation for widening roads is to be gratuitous. A betterment charge may also be levied.

Two Ottoman and three recent laws and orders are repealed under the Ordinance, rules and regulations in which may be made at the discretion of the High Commissioner.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IS CELEBRATED IN JERUSALEM (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, July 6.—The celebration of American Independence Day, and the sesquicentennial anniversary of the event, took place yesterday in the American Community.

An official reception was given at the American Consulate. Consuls, government officials, heads of communities, and notables called upon Oscar S. Heizer, the American Consul.

An American Independence Day dinner was given at the Allenby Hotel, a large number of American residents in Jerusalem attending. Dr. Heizer acted as toastmaster, and speeches on the occasion were delivered by Mr. Heizer, the American Consul and Miss Henrietta Zold, President of the Hadasah, American Women's Zionist Organization.

Jewish dietary laws were observed at the dinner.

DIRECTS QUESTIONS TO SENATOR REED ON IMMI- GRATION RELIEF MEASURE

(Continued from Page 3)

Pennsylvania completely opposed any such plan. I attempted in the Act of 1924 to take care of Veterans who were abroad and that was also opposed by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania the same year. It was only when the 69th Congress convened that the distinguished Senator for the first time, by the pressure of the American people through the public press, saw the injustice of preventing them from returning. I pointed out that injustice in the year 1924 but Pennsylvania refused to listen then.

After the Bill was passed in the House and went to the Senate there was a conference on certain questions pertaining to the Bill. With all the restrictions in the House, the Bill was a little more liberal than the Senate and the Senator made sure that those little acts of kindness were removed and provided for a National Origin Scheme instead, which I opposed on the floor of the House on May 9, 1924, in a speech wherein I pointed out that the National Origin proposition which goes into effect in 1927 is nothing but a scheme and purely a discriminatory conclusion of figures. Nevertheless, the Senator from Pennsylvania supported and urged that amendment in conference.

He has opposed the uniting of families in the last session of Congress and would not permit the extra 35,000 addition of quotas for that purpose. Can we under these circumstances believe that he proposes to remove the curtain which covered him these years, closing his ears to the cry of the American people and the American citizens who desire to bring in their mothers and fathers?

I must respectfully take issue with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania and weigh his words very carefully. Were these utterances made in order to gain the sympathy of the voters of Pennsylvania in the approaching election? It would seem that way to me and I propose to let nothing go by but to let the American people know the attitude of such a man. If necessary, I am prepared to go into his State and advise the good American people of Pennsylvania of the distinguished Senator's service and advise them of the untold hardships suffered by the American residents and citizens as a result of his policy on Immigration. If he did advise them, I am sure there are enough red-blooded Americans who would make him stand up and be counted amongst those who are willing to consider that that which God united shall not be put asunder by law.

This not only applies to the Senator of Pennsylvania but to every other Senator or member of the House.

The great trouble in Congress is that some members take a certain stand on a problem without consulting their constituents but follow only their vanity and feeling.

I believe that has been the case insofar as my good colleague from Pennsylvania is concerned. At is not

DAILY NEWS LETTER

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vided for in the Constitution. The Government could do nothing but agree.

This is the reason why the new President of the Republic, Dr. Grinius, in his statement of policy issued on his election, solemnly declared that those paragraphs of the Constitution which relate to the rights of the Minorities are regarded by the new Government as of precisely the same importance as all the other articles of the Constitution, and they would be carried into effect equally with all other articles. The previous Lithuanian Governments in their official declarations never said a word about the rights of the minorities. These were always passed over in complete silence.

The demands of the Lithuanian Jews in the national cultural sphere are as follows:

(1) The restoration of a unified Jewish community.

(2) The passing of a bill legalizing a Jewish National Council (these two demands have already been granted to the Jews of Estonia).

(3) The setting up at the Ministry of Education of a special department for the Jewish school system, with a Jew at its head. (A department of this character already exists in Latvia).

The first two demands evoked no opposition at all among the Lithuanian Government parties. The third demand, however, called up a certain amount of opposition on the part of one of the Government parties, the Social Democrats, the party which more than any other had obtained a big block of Jewish votes at the election. One Jew, Dr. Epstein, was returned to Parliament as a member of the party and a whole Jewish party, the Zionist Socialists, gave it its official support. The Social Democrats, therefore, claim to represent a certain proportion of the Jewish voters and it says that it cannot consent to full autonomy in Jewish education, because that would mean that the Jewish majority would coerce that part of the Jewish population which the Social Democrats claim to represent.

my purpose to open the doors and allow hundreds of immigrants to come into this country. I believe in an intelligent immigration policy and believe we should keep America for Americans. The uniting of families and relieving their difficulties and hardships, in my opinion, is relieving them of thoughts of the foreign countries which they have abandoned and also of the thoughts that their wives and children are suffering because of the present quota law for which the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania is responsible.

Yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN.
House of Representatives
Committee on

Immigration and Naturalization,
Washington, D. C.

July 24, 1926.

GERMAN EX-KAISER IN NEW ROLE OF THEOLOGIAN, ATTACKS JEWISH RELIGION

(Continued from Page 2)

tian thunder, to impose upon mankind a new Jewish world religion."

Building his argument on an alleged "difference" between the "pre-exile Israelitism" and "post-exile Judaism," the ex-Kaiser claims it to be a fact that the "modern Jews and the Jews of the time of Jesus have little in common with the old Israelites." The conflict between Judaism and Christianity was, in his opinion, that Judaism did not believe in the existence of sin and the necessity of repentance, while Christianity did. "Because the principles taught by Jesus, which they rejected, annihilated their code of ethics and morals as useless, they crucified Him." He concludes:

"The Old Testament is an Oriental book, written by Orientals for Orientals and full of symbolism which they understood, but it is mostly a mystery to the present generation of Westerners, and especially to their churches and their clergy; it can only be fully grasped by men who have studied Assyriology and who are fully cognizant of the mentality of the ancients in whose time the book was written and the legends and myths in which it took form."

Dr. Krass's reply will be quoted in tomorrow's issue.

Rabbi Samuel I. Wolk, who graduated in June from the Hebrew Union College, has been awarded a Fellowship in Pedagogy by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THE AMERICAN ZION COMMON- WEALTH, builder of Balfouria and

Merziah, is now building AFULE at the railroad junction in Emeck Jezreel. AFULE is being made into a modern city and is rapidly becoming the CENTRE of EMEK. Hundreds of Jews in America have already bought land in AFULE, thus helping to build the HOMELAND and, at the same time, making a safe investment.

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

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

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(Keren Kayemeth Le Israel)
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(This space is contributed by an anonymous friend)

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