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SCOTCH CHURCH TO BE ERECTED IN JERUSALEM

President of Jerusalem Court Issues
Appeal to Presbyterians; Church
and Hospice Will Cost \$80,000

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 27.—Plans for the establishment in Jerusalem of a Scottish Churches Memorial under the auspices of the Established and United Free Churches of Scotland, are under way. A site has been acquired and definite plans have been drafted. The site is near the Railway Station and opposite the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The plans have been submitted by Mr. A. Holliday, the architect of the P. O. Jerusalem Society. The building will be in Arab style, consisting of a Memorial Chapel with a hospice attached, the whole forming two sides of a square.

The President of the Court of Appeal in Jerusalem sent an appeal to Scotland for a church in Palestine in which Scottish men and women might worship according to the rites of the Church of their fathers. "The Greeks, Romans, Germans, Russians, Armenians, Abyssinians and Copts all had their own Churches in Jerusalem. The Church of England has a stately cathe-

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INJUNCTION INVOKED TO RESTRAIN KEHILLAH FROM AIDING PALESTINE FUND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, July 29.—The Austrian civil law was invoked to prevent the Viennese Kehillah, the Jewish communal board, from making its contribution to the Keren Hayesod, the Palestine Foundation Fund.

A complaint was brought by a group of Viennese Jewish citizens, leaders of the assimilationist group and opponents of Zionism, against the recent decision of the Kehillah to allot out of the Kehillah fund a contribution to the Keren Hayesod.

The complainants demand that the Kehillah treasury be reimbursed for this contribution, that the board be removed and that a governmental commissioner be appointed to supervise the expenditure of the board.

GOVERNOR STORR'S RESIGN, IS RUMOR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 27.—Sir Ronald Storrs, governor of Jerusalem, who is now on a vacation in England, will resign from his post, according to rumors circulated here.

It was stated that the headquarters of the Southern Palestine district are to be transferred from Jerusalem to Jaffa and that only the local office of the governorate will remain in Jerusalem. It is in this connection that the rumor of Governor Storrs's resignation is circulated.

JEWISH LEGION UNDER BARON DE KALB FOUGHT FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, SESQUI RECORDS SHOW

Major Benjamin Nones Came from France to Champion Cause of Liberty

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, July 27.—The Jewish Legionaires from all over the world who helped General Allenby conquer Palestine in the World War, had their American forerunners 150 years ago in the War for Independence, when a Hebrew legion, consisting of 400 men, officered by Jews, fought valiantly under Baron De Kalb in some of the bloodiest engagements of the conflict.

This interesting fact, long buried in more or less obscure historical archives, has been brought to light in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. The exposition authorities are honoring the memories of distinguished persons of the Revolutionary period, particularly Philadelphians, and the hope was expressed here that time will be found to honor those 400 Jewish soldiers and their commander, Major Benjamin Nones.

It is around Major Nones, the immigrant founder of an eminent American Jewish family, that interest is particularly centered now. The record of his patriotic services is complete, but that of the Hebrew Legion he founded is not, although it has been definitely established that a Jewish battalion took part in the Battle of Camden, South Carolina.

Nones was born in Bordeaux, France, and came to Philadelphia in 1777. He

enlisted as a private. The fact that Nones came here in 1777 is taken to indicate that he came for the sole purpose of fighting, but, unlike most of the others who came for that purpose, he remained to become an influential figure in American life.

After being made a Major for gallantry on the battlefield Nones served on the staff of Lafayette and then on that of Washington.

Of his experience as a private under General Pulaski, Nones himself wrote that he "fought in almost every action which took place in Carolina, and, in the disastrous affair of Savannah, shared the hardships of that sanguinary day."

Henry Morais, author of the authoritative history, "Jews of Philadelphia," published in the 1890's, wrote that Nones "became Major of a Hebrew legion of 400 men attached to Baron De Kalb's command. At the battle of Camden, South Carolina, on August 16, 1780, when De Kalb fell mortally wounded, Major Nones—together with Captain Jacob De La Motte and Captain Jacob De Leon, both of Charleston—bore his chief from the battlefield."

As to the courage of the men of the Hebrew Legion, and more particularly that of Major Nones, the following letter, originally written in French, dated Charleston, December 15, 1779, and bearing the signature of Captain Verrier, is a testimony:

"It is but just that I should render an account of the conduct of those who

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SOVIET COMMISSION ASKS GENERAL CONTINGENCY OF JEWISH SETTLERS BE FIXED

Acknowledges Importance of Colonization Work

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 27.—The demand to fix the general contingency of Jews who want to settle on the land in Soviet Russia was formulated by the Soviet government state plan commission at its session of July 6, it became known today.

Following consideration of the Jewish colonization question in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the commission decided to "acknowledge the great importance of the work of the Comzet (governmental department for settling Jews on the land) and the other organizations in colonization work."

The commission declared that it was "admitted that the Jewish colonization work is in agreement with the interests of the state as well as with the interests of the Jewish toilers, but it is necessary to fix the general contingency of Jews wanting to settle on the land. For political, economic and cultural reasons it is desirable to settle the Jews in compact masses, possibly on large territories," the commission declared.

OPERATION SAVES LIFE OF PERETZ STEIN, VICTIM OF AVENGING UKRAINIANS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, July 27.—Considerable improvement in the condition of Peretz Stein, who was shot by Ukrainians because of his offer to testify for Schwartzbard, resulted from a successful operation performed to extract the bullets.

The case of the attack on Stein was transferred from the district police court to the Central Criminal Court. Searches were made by the Paris police in the sheltering houses for refugees and the names of the Ukrainian inmates were taken.

NEW GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL ARRIVES IN JERUSALEM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 27.—Dr. Nord, newly appointed German consul general to Jerusalem, arrived here yesterday. Prior to his appointment as consul general Dr. Nord held a high position in the German foreign office.

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ULEN & COMPANY DENIES DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS IN POLISH CONTRACT

Quotes Article 12 of Agreement Referring Only to Polish Citizens

A denial of the charge made in Warsaw and reported in a Jewish Telegraphic Agency despatch yesterday that Ulen & Company, investment and construction company, agreed with the Grabski government to insert in its contract a clause barring the employment of Jews in the construction work carried out by that company in Polish towns was made by C. M. Bounell, vice-president of the company, in a statement issued to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"This allegation is absolutely without foundation. We made contracts with four cities in Poland. In the contracts with these cities, there appears the following article:

"Article 12. Poles to be employed—wages and salaries. Whenever possible and practicable, citizens of Poland shall be employed by the Company in carrying out of this contract and the Company will bring to Poland only such experts and specialists as may be necessary for the proper administration and execution of the work.

"The wages paid for labor shall be in accordance with the general wages paid in the vicinity of the work for similar class of labor. The wages paid for skilled labor, mechanics and technical men shall be the same as are customarily paid, in the market where said skilled labor, mechanics or technical men are employed or secured, for men qualified to properly handle work such as is provided for in this agreement and under the existing conditions.

"The salaries of the administrator resident on the work and of the personnel directly in connection with the administration of the work shall be in accordance with the salaries paid same by the Company on other work of similar character."

"In view of the above Article you

RABBI KRASS REPLIES TO EX-KAISER WILHELM In America Judaism and Christianity Are Being Reconciled Through Co- operation for Humanity, He Says

Replying to ex-Kaiser Wilhelm's attack on the Jewish religion in "Current History" for August, Rabbi Nathan Krass of New York states in the same issue:

"The devout denizen of Doorn says: 'If any rabbi desires to reconcile his faith and our she must go further and exclaim: 'Jesus was on earth as the incarnate Son of his Heavenly Father, the Redeemer of our sins.' How about the millions of Christians to whom Jesus is the ideal personality in whom divinity shines with the largest radiance, who do not believe this dogma? Basing his criticism of the Jews on a newspaper item which recently appeared in which a Jewish teacher spoke highly of the ethics of Jesus, the ex-Kaiser accuses Israel of a desire to impose upon mankind a new Jewish world religion.' The absurdity of this declaration is too patent to need further comment.

"When the former ruler of Germany enters into an invidious and shallow comparison between 'the pre-exile Israelites and the post-exile Judaism,' he indicates a lamentable lack of knowledge of the recent literature on this subject. He praises the pre-exile prophets because they taught a terrestrial Messiah. Evidently he is unacquainted with some of the loftiest ethical and spiritual teachings of the world has ever received, the contributions of the exilic and the post exilic prophets, notably Jonah.

"The ex-Kaiser's interpretation of the Chosen People is ludicrous. Throughout the Hebrew Scriptures the discerning student can detect an ever-increasing feeling of humility, not pride, in connection with the doctrine of the Chosen People. Israel was chosen not to dominate the world, but to serve it; not to master the Gentiles, but to minister unto them.

"To call the post-exilic God of Israel 'a purely Jewish tribal deity' is on a par with his other declaration that in the last war Germany was wholly innocent.

"The ex-Kaiser dictatorially asserts that this element which characterized the post-exilic or Pharisaic Jew characterizes the modern Jew who, he says, is scheming and plotting to establish a world empire on earth. Such startling slander certainly fails to indicate the slightest desire on the part of the ex-Kaiser to carry out a single precept of the Sermon on the Mount. Does he not know that in America there are millions of very fine Christian citizens who have come to the conclusion that it is time to practice the religion of Jesus rather than the religion about Jesus, who lay the greatest emphasis

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can readily see that we could not discriminate against the employment of any citizen of Poland and to our best knowledge and belief no discrimination was made against Jewish citizens of Poland," Mr. Bounell declared.

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.)

The Tragedy of Georg Brandes

Georg Brandes, the veteran Danish Jewish critic, author of "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," is, at 85, a lonely and profound pessimistic man who sees his idea of Europe shattered, according to Claire Price, Copenhagen correspondent of the New York "Times" magazine.

"Beneath its scintillating surface, there exists to this day in Copenhagen a resentment against Georg Brandes. It was a generation of elderly jingoes that once made the Danish capital too uncomfortable for him to live in. It is a new generation of young jingoes, a generation peculiar to this riven nationalistic Europe, that warns foreign visitors today that Georg Brandes is not to be accepted as a representative Dane," the correspondent writes.

"To some Danes, there is a suggestion of something slightly satanic in the two streams of white hair that arch back from Georg Brandes's forehead; something mandarinlike and foreign in the tufts of thin white hair at the ends of his upper lip. Men who will not compromise are never popular, not even in Copenhagen. And it may even be that 'good Europeans' are no longer wanted in Europe," she writes.

"Europe!" Brandes exclaimed. "Does the idea of Europe still exist? We have a European civilization in the sciences, but it is questionable whether we have a European culture. Knowledge is no longer regarded as supreme. Stupid and insipid things are praised today. The nations dislike one another. Classes, political parties, religious denominations distrust one another. Justice remains an ideal. The peace palace at The Hague remains empty and desolate. The demon that rules us is the World War and its consequences," he declared.

"Nationalism characterizes our present age," he said. "The nations have fallen into the stupid habit of praising themselves. Almost every nation thinks itself the first in the world. This love of self, this habit of praising one's self, has spread from Europe to the United States. Nationalism has taken root in the United States, although, with the exception of Switzerland, no country in the world would seem to be less national in its composition. It population has been recruited from countries of widely varying types. But by barring its doors to immigration, the United States has turned nationalist.

"The result of nationalism is a nervousness that stifles legitimate criticism. The political life of England and of the United States has always been so strong that foreign criticism has never seemed to touch it; but in Continental Europe the nervousness that existed before the war has been increased beyond belief. The Germans and the French have always been nervous in the face of foreign criticism.

Since the war the French and the Poles especially have suffered through their desire for foreign admiration. France and Poland have gone so far as to suspect as enemies foreigners who have failed to yield them the admiration they demand. Lovers and admirers of both these nations today do not dare express their opinions for fear of being misunderstood," he declared."

New York Paper Attacks London Rothschilds for Granting Loan to Hungarian Government

Sharp criticism of the London Rothschild house for joining the London bankers group to arrange a \$12,500,000 loan for the Hungarian government is voiced by "The Day" of New York, who terms this action a "national treason."

"When the Czaristic government 20 years ago sought a loan in the American money market, the late Jacob Schiff, who was not known as a devoted Zionist, declared at that time that every Jew who lends the Czaristic government of Russia one cent commits thereby national treason to the Jewish people," the paper states.

"The present day Hungarian government under Horthy can be compared to the erstwhile Czaristic Russia. It is just as autocratic and just as Jew-baiting. Despite this, there is a Jewish banker who lends that government as much as ten million dollars. That banker is not merely a man of money little known in Jewish circles. He has the reputation of an important Jewish social leader and for a certain time even made advances toward Zionism. He is Lord Rothschild of London."

"If the ten million dollar loan to the anti-Semitic government of Hungary cannot be termed a national treason to the Jewish people, then Jacob Schiff did not know what he was talking about and the conception of treason has no meaning."

"For it is certain that the loan will strengthen the anti-Semites in Hungary. The Hungarian government, which was recently so discredited because of the discovery of the counterfeiting plot involving the highest officials in the state, will now be able to tell its citizens that it still enjoys some prestige in the world and here is the proof. It obtained the loan. If there ever was a small possibility that the present Hungarian government, discredited everywhere, would finally fall and make room for a government of the liberal elements of the Hungarian people, there comes the loan of the London Rothschilds to make this possibility less. The Jew-baiting regime is strengthened. The numerous clausus remains in full power, the forces of the liberal government are beaten. These are the results of the Rothschild loan to Horthy. The Jews of the world had a right to expect of the Rothschilds a totally different use in the huge fortune left by the pious, Godfearing Anselm Rothschild of Frankfurt am Main. This use of the Rothschild fortune in Hungary, if it be true that it will bring profits to the banking firm, will not bring them any honor or respect from the Jewish people," the paper concludes.

DAVID BROWN MAKES REPLY TO EMANUEL NEUMANN

Is Not Attacking Zionists But Answering Zionist Attacks, He Says
Brown's Reply Is Admission of Baselessness of His Charges, Neumann Says

The headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign made public yesterday a reply by David A. Brown to the challenge of Emanuel Neumann, general director of the United Palestine Appeal. Mr. Neumann, in a statement issued on behalf of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, challenged Brown to withdraw his charge that Zionists attacked the United Jewish Campaign because of the refusal of the Joint Distribution Committee to enter into a secret agreement with the Zionist Organization in 1925 whereby any deficit of the Keren Hayesod would have been covered by the proceeds of the United Jewish Campaign.

In his reply, Mr. Brown points out that his recent statement was in reply to the attacks made upon him by Louis Lipsky and "a few of his satellites."

Mr. Brown who wired his reply from Detroit to the offices of the United Jewish Campaign in New York City for release to the press says:

"I have just read Emanuel Neumann's rather noisy, bombastic, large-worded statement and have no desire to dignify it by a lengthy reply. That 'a guilty conscience is its own accuser' is borne out by the fact that Mr. Neumann takes it upon himself to give an answer. It is a well known fact in legal procedure that the attorney lacking a case challenges, makes counter charges, uses terms such as 'false' and 'mischievous' without the slightest foundation, petty recriminations, vituperation and billingsgate."

"Mr. Neumann before the issue just as does a shyster lawyer in building up a defense by trying to create the impression that I am attacking the Zionists of America. No one reading my statement can find anything resembling an attack on the Zionists. My statement was an answer to a series of vicious attacks upon me by Louis Lipsky and a few of his satellites. It is well known that Emanuel Neumann is Louis Lipsky's 'man Friday,' inhaling only when Lipsky exhales and with an ear attuned to his master's voice."

"If it ever becomes necessary to lay before the Jews of America the story of intrigue and cheap politics of that group who live on Zionism instead of for Zionism in connection with their series of attacks upon the United Jewish Campaign and those responsible for its conduct let me make clear that I have this story in its chronological order and if ever presented to the Jews of this country would result in throwing into the discard many of the so-called leaders of American Zionism."

Emanuel Neumann, commenting on Mr. Brown's reply, declared yesterday:

"It is obviously impossible to continue the discussion with one who offers insults and vituperation in place of fact and argument. Mr. Brown has rashly made certain charges which were declared to be false. He was challenged to produce any evidence that would substantiate his charges or acknowledge

his mistake. Instead he produces this. I cannot undertake to compete with such a Niagara of abuse. A reply of this character is tantamount to a complete admission of the baselessness of his charges."

RIOT BETWEEN PORTO RICANS AND JEWS IN HARLEM IS PREVENTED BY THE POLICE Resentment of Old Residents Against New Was Cause

A serious riot was threatened Monday, between Jewish residents of Harlem and Porto Ricans in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Lenox and Park Avenues. Reserves from four precincts struggled for nearly half an hour before they dispersed a crowd estimated at more than 2,000 and brought temporary peace in the neighborhood.

Three youths, alleged members of a band of twenty-five that planned to attack the Jews with long sticks and bricks, were held on charges of disorderly conduct. They were booked at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station as Antonio Santos, Peter De Jesus and James Monor, all sixteen years old.

Their arrest followed pursuit which led to hostessups, from which bricks were hurled to the street. According to police the trouble has been brewing for months, the Jewish residents resenting invasions of Porto Rican tenement dwellers by the thousand and Porto Rican storekeepers.

For a week there have been street fights and arguments between the old residents in Harlem and the new residents, with occasional bottle-throwing from roofs.

The police had received a tip that a large force of Porto Ricans and their allies would invade the district centering in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lenox Avenue. Inspector Thomas Ryan, in charge of most of Harlem, had the reserves of four precincts on all sides of the threatened point.

At 8.30 the advance guard of the Porto Rican army was signalled in the form of about twenty-five youths, armed with staves wrapped in paper, marching toward Lenox Avenue from the east. Word was flashed to the waiting police, and the reserves came charging down from four directions just as the youths began parading along Lenox Avenue. The invaders broke and fled.

Some of them ran through apartment houses and up on to the roofs, chased by policemen. Others ran through the streets. Immediately a great crowd of residents swarmed out of the neighboring houses, growing into a milling and excited concourse of thousands. They impeded the efforts of the police, and all but the three youths eventually escaped.

The police calmed and dispersed the crowd and kept a guard on the scene to prevent a recurrence of disorder during the night.

JEWISH LEGION FOUGHT FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, SESQUI RECORDS SHOW

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have most distinguished themselves for bravery in the Legion. I take advantage of the occasion, and with much pleasure, in my capacity of captain of volunteers attached to the suite of General Pulaski, to certify that Benjamin Nones has served as a volunteer in my company during the campaign of this year, and at the siege of Savannah in Georgia, and his behavior under fire in all the bloody actions we fought, has been marked by the bravery and courage which a military man is expected to show for the liberties of his country, and which acts of said Nones gained in his favor the esteem of General Pulaski, as well as that of all the officers."

Major Nones, some years after the war, was appointed Interpreter of French and Spanish to the United States government in this city.

The Major was extremely proud of his race, and his character may well be judged by the reply he made to one who quarreled with him in politics. He was a warm supporter of Jefferson and his principles, at a time when the great Virginian himself was ostracized by Philadelphia society because of his Republicanism.

In reply to a man who attacked him for being "a Jew, a Republican, and poor," Nones wrote in a letter to the United States Gazette that he gloried in his Judaism, and declared that he had no desire to change either his religious or his political feelings.

"I am a Jew," he wrote, "and, if for no other reason, for that reason am I a Republican." In those days to be a Republican in politics was very different from what the name connotes today. Nones, in his letter, defended his people and asserted that his poverty might have been caused by too scrupulous an honesty.

SCOTCH CHURCH TO BE ERECTED IN JERUSALEM

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dral in the suburbs, and a commodious church within the city walls; but Scotland, the mother of the great Presbyterian Churches in the Dominions, United States and non-Christian lands, remains without a shrine in the Holy City," the appeal stated.

A sum of about £8,000 has already been subscribed, and it is estimated that a further £8,000 will be required to carry out the work. The plan is under the patronage of the Principals of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh, the Marquis of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Moray, Lord Lamington, the Dean of the Thistle and Chapel Royal, the President of the Royal Scottish Academy and the Lord Lyon, King of Arms.

Funeral services for the late Joseph Trinz of Chicago will be held today. Mr. Trinz, who was 35 years old, died on Saturday. He was a resident of Chicago for thirty-five years and was active in philanthropic work.

Included in the honor roll of the University of Texas were the names of Hazel Raglin, Louise Buchwald and Annie Nathan, of Galveston.

GERMAN JEWISH MERCHANT IS STILL HELD AFTER BEING CLEARED OF MURDER CHARGE

Case Leads to International Complications

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 27.—International complications resulted from the murder charge brought against the German Jewish merchant of Magdeburg, Rudolf Haas.

Astonishment prevailed today when it was learned that Haas, who was cleared of the charge of having murdered his bookkeeper, Helling, and who was reported released from jail, is still held by the Magdeburg police.

As a result of misrepresentations made by Haas's accusers, it was charged to the Czechoslovakian consul in Magdeburg knew of the murder and the police extended the investigation to the Czechoslovakian vice-consul, Janda, as an alleged accomplice. A sharp note of protest was sent by the Prague government to the Berlin government as a result of this investigation.

Today's press reports further sensational developments in the case. It is reported that the criminal investigator, Tannholt, who is a member of the anti-Semitic Hakenkreuzler group in Magdeburg, was suspended from his post and brought before a disciplinary court.

A complete clearing up of the case and the details of the involved plot is expected.

DR. PHILIPSON CORRECTS FACTS ON REBECCA GRATZ

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:

Permit me to call attention to several inaccuracies in the interesting account entitled "New History Revises Interest in Famous American Jewish" in your issue of Sunday, July 25. The statement is made that Miss Gratz portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart.

It was not Stuart but a well known equally famous American artist, Thomas Sully, who painted the portrait. He was a close friend of Miss Gratz and her brothers. Matilda Hoffman, the fiancée of Washington Irving, is spoken of in the article as a "young Jewish friend" of Miss Gratz. Miss Hoffman was not a Jewess. She was the daughter of Judge J. Ogden Hoffman of New York who had married Miss Maria Fenn, an intimate friend of Rebecca Gratz who became also closely attached to the young ladies of the household, particularly Matilda who died very young and to Julia who in later years spent much time with Miss Gratz in her Philadelphia home.

I may also state that I have almost ready for publication a great number of letters written by Rebecca Gratz to her brother Benjamin and his wife who lived in Lexington, Kentucky. This very important and interesting correspondence which I discovered several years ago, extends over a period of more than half a century.

DAVID PHILIPSON.

Nantucket, Mass., July 26, 1936.

Twelve independent garment manufacturers employing 1,000 workers granted the demands of the strikers and their shops opened yesterday, it was announced by David Dubinsky, Secretary of the Seidman Committee of the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' Unions.

The demand included a guaranteed period of employment, the forty-hour week, limitation of overtime and minimum wage increases. The agreement will remain in force until the agreement for the remainder of the industry is reached and it will then be modified to conform with the new contract. None of the men who signed the agreement was a member of the Industrial Union of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc. Henry H. Finder, President of the Council, and a member of the firm of Schulman & Hoffmann, member of the council, had been expelled because it had opened negotiations for settlement with the union.

Twenty thousand cloak makers took part in a mass demonstration in the garment district between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth Streets,

RABBI KRASS REPLIES TO EX-KAISER WILHELM

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on the supreme spiritual and ethical leadership of Jesus rather than on the dogmatic interpretation of his divinity. Why, then, does he seem to be alarmed because some rabbis today speak of Jesus as a moralist, but reject him as the Son of God?

"The quotation used by the ex-Kaiser from Moses Mendelssohn, 'We Jews do not have a religion in the Christian sense, we have only a revealed law,' is the difference between the Christian and the Jewish religions in a nutshell, shows a malicious misunderstanding of an epigrammatic statement which by no means represents the views of all Jews. It must be supplemented by the further declaration that as Christians seek God through Jesus, so Jews seek God through Torah. To the Christians God revealed himself in the personality of Jesus. To the Jews the Torah, which is the spiritual tradition of Israel, contains the light by which Israel can hope to find God.

"In America, let the 'royal theologians' take notice, Judaism and Christianity are being reconciled, not by each faith trying to convert the other, but by cooperation for the common spiritual welfare of humanity," Rabbi Krass concludes.

Cantor Josef Rosenblatt retired from his post as Cantor of the Ohav Shalom Synagogue, 18 West 116th Street, New York City. At the approaching high holidays he will officiate in Chicago, he announced.

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