

"JEWISH WORLD COUNCIL" IS URGED BY DR. WISE AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Europeans and Americans Deliberate on Reorganizing Committee of Jewish Delegations

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 4.—A plea to reorganize the Committee of Jewish Delegations, first established at the conclusion of the World War and the negotiation of the Peace Treaties in Paris, so as to constitute a "Jewish World Council," was made by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, at a conference opened here yesterday.

Dr. Wise urged that the "Jewish World Council" should consist of representatives of the Jewish communities of the United States of America, Argentina, South Africa and Palestine.

Dr. Wise, in his address, pointed out that American Jewry needs an authoritative body representing European Jewry to consult on matters of Jewish importance. American Jewry, although it has given much to the relief of the situation of the Jews in Europe, must also know the opinions of European Jewry, which is unfortunately, at this time, the recipient, he stated.

The "Jewish World Council" is to consist of democratically elected representatives. The work which was started by the Committee of Jewish Delegations during the War period must be continued also under peace conditions, Dr. Wise said.

Dr. Leo Motzkin, Secretary of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, opened the proceedings of the Conference. He reviewed the activities of the Committee, particularly its recent activity in connection with the Schwartzbard case and with the movement for National Minorities in Europe.

An international congress of National Minorities will take place in Geneva

LONDON "JEWISH CHRONICLE" PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ZANGWILL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 4.—A glowing tribute to the memory of Israel Zangwill was paid by Leopold J. Greenberg, editor of the London "Jewish Chronicle", a life-long friend of the late Anglo-Jewish author.

"I believe that the world lost in the death of Israel Zangwill a personality whose memory it will long cherish. Jewry lost one of its most illustrious sons who will be reckoned among Maimonides, Moses Mendelssohn, Heinrich Heine, Baruch Spinoza, the Ibn Ezra, Disraeli, Pinsker, Emanuel Noah and Theodore Herzl.

"This is not an extravagant view. Zangwill, born in the very dregs of

(Continued on Page 4)

August 25th, where representatives of the Jewish communities in Poland, the Baltic States, Austria and Czechoslovakia will participate. Prior to this congress, the twenty Jewish delegates will hold a separate conference, he stated.

GERMAN PRISONER CONFESSES GUILT CHARGED TO JEWISH MERCHANT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 4.—A new turn in the Rudolf Haas case, termed the present-day Dreyfus affair, occurred yesterday when it became known that a German, held prisoner in the Magdeburg jail, confessed the murder of the book-keeper Helling.

The prisoner, Schroeder, in speaking to a fellow-prisoner, stated that he "hopes to get only a minor punishment," because he succeeded in framing the murder charge against a Jew. "The entire Right press and the Judge are on my side," he stated.

The Berlin police arrested yesterday Schroeder's bride, on suspicion of complicity in the murder. A complete clearing up of the case is expected.

ZIONIST ACTIONS COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSIONS IN LONDON

Adopts Budget of £668,920; Urges British Government's Assistance in Palestine; Zionist Executive Reinforced by Election of New Members; American Delegates Pledge \$250,000 for Palestine Building Loans

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 4.—The Palestine budget of the Zionist Executive for the year 1926-27 was adopted by the Zionist Actions Committee which concluded its two weeks' sessions here yesterday.

The budget, which requires the sum of £668,920, includes the following items: For colonization work, £170,000; Education, £78,000; Health work, £45,000; Hadassah work, £90,000; Immigration, £39,000; Labor, £60,000; Trade and Industry, £18,000; an Industrial Bank, £25,000; Administration, £20,000; Rutenberg works, £25,000.

As is seen from these items the Actions Committee has decided to take the necessary steps towards the establishment of a Palestine Industrial Bank for the purpose of assisting the middle-class immigration in developing the industries of the country.

The Actions Committee also decided to transfer the Kerem Hayesod headquarters from London to Jerusalem. Dr. Arthur Hantke and Mr. Leib Jaffe were appointed managing directors of the Kerem Hayesod.

The Actions Committee also decided

AMERICANS ARE ELECTED TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY BOARD; CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED

Felix Warburg, Stephen Wise, Cyrus Adler and Roger W. Strauss Are Chosen

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 4.—The constitution of the Hebrew University was finally approved by the Zionist Actions Committee which concluded its sessions here yesterday. The Committee elected a temporary administration of the affairs of the Hebrew University for a period of one year.

The administration is to consist of a Curatorium and an Academic Council.

The following were elected to the Curatorium: Nahum Sokolow, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chaim Nachman Bialik, Mr. Brodetsky, Norman Bentwich, Dr. M. Eder, Shmarya Levin, Dr. Arthur Ruppin, Felix M. Warburg of New York, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, Judge Julian W. Mack, Walter Mayer, Roger W. Straus, Dr. Nathan Ratnoff of New York, Professor Sigmund Freud, Chief Rabbi Hertz, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Mr. Liebman.

1,060 ARRIVED IN PALESTINE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 4.—One thousand and sixty Jewish immigrants arrived in Palestine during the month of July, figures published here today state.

to transfer the seat of the Economic Council to Jerusalem. The Council is to include representatives of the Palestine Zionist Executive and of the Palestine financial institutions. The Council is also to have branches in London and New York City.

New additions to the Zionist World Executive were made by the Actions Committee. Dr. M. Eder, Mr. M. Dizengoff, former Mayor of Tel-Aviv and Felix Rosenbluth were elected members of the Executive.

Col. Frederick H. Kisch, Herman Struck and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland were elected members of the Directorium of the Jewish National Fund with M. M. Ussishkin remaining as Chairman.

As a result of a lengthy political discussion the Actions Committee adopted a number of resolutions concerning the Palestine situation. One resolution expresses recognition of the "Mandatory Power's endeavor to establish public order in Palestine." The resolution points out,

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RABBI ELIEZER LIPSCHITZ, LEADING RABBI OF POLAND, SAILS ON RETURN TO EUROPE.

Inferiority Complex of Immigrant
Masses Is Their Greatest Weak-
ness, He Says

Rabbi Eliezer Lipschitz, president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis in Poland, sailed yesterday on the S. S. "George Washington," following a stay of three months in the United States.

Rabbi Lipschitz, who came here to attend the annual convention of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, was received by President Coolidge on April 29th, when he expressed the gratitude of Polish Jewry for the President's address on tolerance, delivered in Omaha.

"The positive side of Jewish spiritual life in America is at present greater than the negative," Rabbi Lipschitz declared in an interview with press representatives, before his departure, summing up his impressions of American Jewry.

"In the field of education, great success is to be recorded for the last twenty to thirty years. Much has been done by the establishment of Talmudic Academies, Talmud Torahs, parochial schools, etc. However, 'much done' does not mean 'everything done.' Much is to be improved, I must say with regret, in the field of religious education, in the activities of the Rabbinate, in the questions of Sabbath observance and Kashruth.

"I found among American Jews, a large number of brethren who, as excellent men and Jews, could serve as an example of achievement even in our European countries. I have great admiration for these Jews of the rank and file who, as I am told, have never violated the laws of the Sabbath since their coming to this country. I consider them heroes, remembering how great are their temptations and how severe the tests they had to undergo. When they came to this country, poor and lonely, they had to fight their way through under American conditions.

"A thing which must be noted is the

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.]

Proposes Investigation Regarding Zionist-J.D.C. Controversy

A proposal that the Jewish press of America inaugurate an investigation regarding the controversy between the Zionists and the J. D. C. leaders in order to ascertain the truth concerning the charges and counter charges made by the two groups, is put forth editorially by the "Jewish Criterion" of Pittsburgh.

"We think," the "Criterion" writes in its July 30 issue, "the time has arrived when the Jewish Press of this country should ask for an investigation. There have been charges and counter charges, that can do nothing else but weaken the causes in which all of us are interested. How much politics if any is there involved in the present situation on both sides? The Jewish press is expected to influence the thought and action of its readers, therefore it is entitled to know all the facts. If necessary an independent commission should be appointed. If Mr. Brown has information in his possession such as he indicates in his letter to Mr. Neumann let's have it. If the Zionists have information that definitely proves they have been treated unfairly or that there is anything in connection with the United Jewish Campaign that is open to criticism, we should know it. In any event the time has arrived when this exchange of ill-tempered letters should cease."

Zangwill and the "Melting Pot"

The role of Zangwill's "melting pot" idea in influencing public opinion in America on the racial and immigration questions, is discussed by the New York "Telegram," which is an upholder of immigration restrictions.

"He added a phrase to the language which is as firmly entrenched there as 'boycott' or 'jerry-mander.' Yet the 'melting pot' idea, while it affected the thought of a generation of benevolent assimulators, has now fallen into scientific disrepute," the "Telegram" declares.

"It was a beautifully simple process—in theory. Tumble all sorts and

fact that the influence of leading Jewish citizens on general Jewish life in this country is small. The main reason for this, I believe, the prevailing ignorance of things Jewish, the lack of Jewish education, of the knowledge of the Torah and of Jewish ethics among a large part of our masses. Of course, this can be explained by the circumstance that when our people came to this country thirty or forty years ago they came as immigrants, without means and without education. The majority, who were compelled to emigrate under the pressure of life, came without a Jewish education and

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conditions of human beings into a vat, boil over a slow fire and the result would be something like a perfect race, with all the best qualities of each strain.

"The reaction came with the promulgation in an extreme form of the 'Nordic theory,' as set forth in Madison Grant's 'Passing of the Great Race,' and the conversion of the United States Congress to the principle of selective immigration, based on contemporary but earlier conditions.

"The new notion was that a hybrid race was undesirable because it tended to perpetuate not the best but the less good characteristics of those involved.

"The final conclusion seems to be that races must live side by side, but not mix, if they are to be most serviceable to the world and each other."

An appraisal of Zangwill's personality and his position in Jewish life is contained in the "Jewish Daily News."

"Zangwill was unique," we read in *alia*. "Karl Emil Franzos, Sachor Masoch, and Kompertz were great Jewish writers, but the creator of 'The Children of the Ghetto' towered high above all of them. That was because he did not write from without nor from the elevation of a pedestal, but from within.

"An Israel Zangwill is not produced so easily. It will be a very, very long time before we shall see his like again. This present generation surely will not," the paper concludes.

"It was one of the ironies of his (Zangwill's) career," avers the New York "Sun," "that his dramas, while often the medium of expressing his sociological and racial views, met with greatest success when the dealt with lighter and more sentimental topics. It thus happened that none of his other stage works knew the widespread favor of 'Merely Mary Ann.' Other dramas were probably more important, but none was so well liked by such a large world."

That Zangwill belonged essentially to the nineteenth century, is the opinion of the New York "Post," which concludes its editorial with the following observation:

"Zangwill was 'dated' as of the nineteenth century. Even his most recent works were a voice from the time before the war. But he was respectably 'dated,' and as he passes he takes an enduring place as a literary figure who let his light shine before men with enthusiasm, earnestness and high moral purpose."

Terming Zangwill "one of the great men of his great race," the Chicago "Journal" of Aug. 3 writes:

"There was a coal of fire in his heart, and his ardor sometimes aroused antagonism, but no one ever could sincerely question his fealty to his people or his faithfulness to any cause in which he believed. And as an opponent he was not to be despised."

JEWIS IN GERMAN FORM COMMUNITIES FEDERATION; CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
Berlin, July 19.—Final steps to create a Federation of Jewish Communities in Germany were taken at Munich yesterday, at a meeting of the special commission appointed by the Conference of the Jewish organizations of the respective German States for the purpose of deciding finally on the Constitution of the new unified Federation.

A vigorous debate took place on the question of the objects of the new Federation. It was decided that the Federation should unite the various Jewish federations in the German States for the promotion of the feeling of oneness of the German Jews and of their common interests. It will represent within the bounds of its Constitution the German Jews and their organizations in matters where they have to be represented to the State or general public opinion, leaving, however, the individual federations and communities completely independent in matters of religious organization, rites, and education. The Federation will have to promote the general interests of the Jewish religious community especially in the social field, establish, maintain, and further institutions intended for the Jews of the whole of the German Republic or of several of the German States, arrange for conferences between the separate State federations in matters which they have in common, set up an arbitration organ to decide questions in dispute between the separate State federations or between one or more of the federations and the United Federation of German Jews, to represent any of the affiliated federations if they require it, in order to safeguard common Jewish interests in the respective States and to engage in other activities when asked to do so by one of the affiliated State federations if it is agreed by the United Federation.

The discussion grew heated over a draft proposal providing for the representation of the German Jews in regard to the Jews abroad and their organizations.

Herr Blau urged the Committee to declare that this clause should apply only to the religious and social organizations of the Jews of other countries. Dr. Klee opposed this view, saying that there were a number of countries in which the Jews have their own political organizations which deal with religious and social affairs and with which the statutes must leave a way open for cooperation. He mentioned in this respect the Jewish situation in Lithuania and other East European countries and the position of organizations like the American Jewish Congress and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

The clause was finally adopted without alteration, except the addition of the words "within the limits of the Constitution."

In the matter of organization, Dr. Klee put a resolution for the establishment of the Federation on a democratic basis, by means of general,

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Jewish Communal Institutions in Constantinople Falling Into Decay, Memorandum Declares

(By Our Constantinople Correspondent,
Marc Regenstreit)

Constantinople, July 6.—The financial position of the Jewish communal institutions of Constantinople, including that of the Grand Rabbinate, is a very precarious one, the officials are scantily and irregularly paid and the communal buildings are falling into decay. These conditions are described in detail in a memorandum submitted to the B'nai B'rith here by a well known Jewish notable of this city, Shemaya Angel.

It appears from this memorandum that the Jewish Community of Constantinople was not long ago in possession of a great number of buildings and much land which had been granted either by special royal decree or by deeds which had been passed by the Survey Department. But under Turkish law a community could not own property in its own name, so the freehold deeds were made out in the name of one or another of the leaders of the Jewish community of Constantinople, who, in their turn, established the community's right to the property by private treaty. For a time this worked very well. There came a time, however, when it was found that the property held by the community was beginning to change hands. The nominal owners, according to the memorandum, without consulting the community had sold the community's property and had retained the proceeds for themselves. Investigations were made and it was discovered that the papers which established the right of the community as the real owners of the property had not been filed with the Grand Rabbinate as they should have been, but had been entrusted to the very people to whom the property had been nominally transferred. When they died, their heirs pretended that they knew nothing of any arrangements with the community, and insisted that the property was theirs alone.

The Grand Rabbinate, the memorandum charges, did its business in an unbusinesslike manner. No record was kept of the buildings belonging to the community. In 1929 of the Moslem Era (1913) the Government asked the Grand Rabbinate for a complete list of the buildings and land belonging to the Jewish community of Constantinople, registered in the names of particular persons, in order to carry out legal retransfer of all this property to the community. Mr. Angel states in his memorandum that three lists were sent in reply to the Survey Department of the Ministry of Justice, and even those lists were not complete and did not include everything.

Two years later the Survey Department requested the Grand Rabbinate to supply a new list, but with the exception of the Jewish communities of the suburbs of Galata, Chicti, Haida, Pasha, and Ostakeny, nothing has been done in the past ten years. Things

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ZIONIST ACTIONS COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSIONS; IMPOR- TANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

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however, that the Mandatory Power has given "inadequate active assistance" to the Jewish upbuilding work, especially because of its failure to grant state lands for Jewish colonization, by not removing the difficulties in acquiring Palestine citizenship, by not fulfilling the Jewish demands concerning the municipalities and by the regulations on immigration and public works.

The resolution urges Great Britain to adopt a policy of active support for the Jewish upbuilding work in accordance with the Mandate. The Zionist Actions Committee instructed the Executive to negotiate with the British Government concerning the matter.

A special resolution adopted by the Actions Committee complains of the unfairness of the Palestine naturalization law and appeals to all Palestine Jews to acquire Palestine citizenship.

London, Aug. 4.—The American delegates to the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization now in conference in London, have pledged to raise \$250,000 through Palestine Securities, Inc., to be utilized for first mortgage building loans in Palestine.

Louis Lipsky, the President of the Zionist Organization of America now participating in the London conference, declared that American Jewry must do everything in its power to help meet the unemployment situation in Palestine by providing ample funds for the construction of houses and public works. One of the most effective ways to do so, stated Mr. Lipsky, is through first mortgage loans.

A Bank Committee was appointed by the Actions Committee to study the financial problems in Palestine. The committee headed by Dr. Arthur Ruppin and George Halpern, have issued a statement urging the purchase of Palestine First Mortgage Bonds in order to provide a mortgage fund which will enable the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine to function fully.

ANTI-SEMITIC ORGAN OPPOSES THE POLONIA-HAKOAH MATCH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—Opposition to the arranging of a football match between the "Polonia" and the Viennese "Hakoah" was voiced by "Dwa Grosze," being anti-Semitic organ here.

The paper states that the Jews employ the Hakoah for the purpose of anti-Polish manifestations. The challenge of the Hakoah to the Polonia is viewed by the paper as a "provocation," and the Polonia players are termed "Shabes Goyim."

THREE JEWS KILLED TO AVENGE PETLURA'S DEATH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 4.—Three Jews, inhabitants of the village Lodiszyn, in Soviet Podol, were murdered by a Ukrainian. The murder was committed to avenge the death of Petlura, a despatch to the Warsaw Yiddish paper "Hajnt" states.

JEWIS IN GERMANY FORM COMMUNITIES FEDERATION; CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

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equal, direct, secret and proportional right of voting for all German Jews and Jewesses over the age of 20. The representatives of Wuerttemberg, Baden, Bavaria and Hesse took the view that the Federation should be limited to representatives appointed to it by the respective State federations.

Dr. Klee's resolution on being put to the vote was rejected by nine votes to three.

It was decided that in matters of vital importance to German Jewry the Council of the Federation should have the power to summon a general conference of all members of the State Assemblies and of the Councils of all the State Federations. These conferences are, however, to be exclusively of a demonstrative character.

A request made by the orthodox representatives for assurances that the institutions to be maintained by the United Federation will be conducted according to the Jewish religious laws was agreed to unanimously, all the speakers declaring that this was obvious.

The danger of prohibition of Shechita in Bavaria was discussed, and a resolution was adopted unanimously protesting that this would be a violation of the principle of freedom of conscience.

BREVITIES

The campaign in behalf of Gustavus A. Rogers for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator was formally launched last night at a dinner and dance in the Ritz Carlton given in Mr. Rogers' honor by Paul W. Arnold. About 200 of Mr. Rogers' friends attended.

Rabbi Moses Baroway, Religious Director of the M. H. A. at 92nd Street, New York, died suddenly at his home at the age of 32.

Rabbi Baroway was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 3, 1894. He was the son of Solomon Baroway, well-known in Jewish life in Baltimore. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins University and entered the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1915. In 1918 he was given a leave of absence from the Seminary in order to go to Palestine as a member of the Zionist Medical Unit of which Doctor I. S. Hirsch was the director. On his return from Palestine in 1919 he received the Degree of Rabbi from the Jewish Theological Seminary and became Rabbi of Congregation Anshe Emes in Akron, Ohio. He had, however, while in Palestine, undertaken a study of the history of the Jews in Palestine during the centuries of Arabic control. In order to pursue these studies further he resigned from the congregation in Akron, Ohio, and came to New York where he was appointed Director of the West Side Y.M.H.A., then situated at 35th Street and Seventh Avenue. When the Y.M.H.A. on 35th Street was sold, he was appointed Religious Director of the Y.M.H.A. on 92nd Street and Lexington Avenue.

Throughout his life Rabbi Baroway revealed a profound love for his people and a devotion to the cause of making clear its history to native American Jews. He was everywhere successful in making young men and women with the need of a spiritual life.

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(Keren Kayemeth Le Israel)
114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(This space is contributed by an anonymous friend.)

RABBI ELIEZER LIPSCHITZ, LEADING RABBI OF POLAND, SAILS ON RETURN TO EUROPE

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for this reason felt inferior. Amounting to only one per cent of the general population, they have unwillingly given up their own culture, giving preference to the culture and language of non-Jews or of the rich Reform Jews whom they found here, imitating their customs and mode of life, whether good or bad. This weakness remained with them even in later years when they grew richer and became independent.

"In their blind respect for all that is English-speaking, a certain part of our Jewish immigrants look down upon themselves, even before their own minor but English-speaking children, believing that the language itself spells wisdom.

"This weakness for giving preference to other cultures is nowhere so widely spread as here. The great number of semi-Reform synagogues is the best proof of this. The synagogues which are built and the charity which is given often comes not out of an inner conviction, not dictated by one's own desire and taste, but as an imitation of fashion," Rabbi Lipschitz stated.

London "Jewish Chronicle" Pays Glowing Tribute to Zangwill

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squalid poverty, has made by his true genius a great place for himself in world literature. He was an orator, a great fighter in all movements for the amelioration of Jewry in the entire world. With consummate courage he spoke of peace when the entire world was for war.

"Israel Zangwill will be accorded a high place among the world's greatest humanists," the article states.

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OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

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were allowed to drift with the result that the financial situation of the Jewish communities in the other suburbs of Constantinople is now in a state of chaos.

Mr. Angel claims that 16 buildings in Constantinople, belonging to the Jewish community, are still registered in the name of private people, who are benefiting from them. In view of the great value of these buildings, Mr. Angel urges that the community should once and for all establish its right to them and thus bring about an improvement in the financial position of the Jewish institutions which otherwise will be completely ruined.

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