

## JEWISH MERCHANT VINDICATED IN GERMAN "DREYFUS AFFAIR"

**Real Murderer Confesses Guilt; Magdeburg Anti-Semitic Judges Compromised**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The framed-up charges against Rudolf Haas, German-Jewish merchant of Magdeburg, known as the German Dreyfus affair, suffered a total collapse yesterday, bringing complete vindication of the accused merchant and the compromising of those who were responsible for the frame-up.

Schroeder, a prisoner in a Berlin jail, made a clean breast of the matter, confessing his guilt in the murder of Helling, with which the latter's Jewish employer, Rudolf Haas, was charged.

Schroeder confessed that he had lured Helling by inserting a false ad in the newspapers. When Helling came to the place given in the advertisement, Schroeder attacked him and after com-

mitting the murder he buried the body in the basement. Rudolf Haas, his employer, had nothing to do with the murder, Schroeder stated.

It is probable that Haas will be released some time today. The Republican press, which, from the very beginning, held the view that Haas was innocent, now declares that the "German Dreyfus affair ended with a frightful compromising of the Magdeburg anti-Semitic judges."

### GERMAN STUDENTS' FEDERATION ADOPTS ANTI-SEMITIC PROGRAM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The anti-Semitic program of the Voelkische Party, was adopted as the principle of the policies of the German Students' Federation at its conference in Bonn yesterday.

It is predicted that the decision of the German students will cause a conflict between the Students' Federation and the authorities, as it is known that the government has expressed its disapproval of such an action.

### NATIONAL ORIGINS IMMIGRATION PLAN MAY BE ABANDONED

**Preliminary Survey Discourages Washington Officials**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Aug. 5.—The National Origins Plan, for estimating quotas of immigrants to be admitted to the United States, may never be put into effect, it was stated today by Government officials.

They pointed out that under the Immigration Act of 1924 there is a provision calling upon the State, Commerce and Labor Departments to make a study of the advisability of adopting such a plan. Preliminary surveys made by those departments rather discourage the idea, it was stated.

Under the 1924 act the result of the

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### QUESTION OF ROTHSCHILD LOAN ELICITS NO REPLY FROM ANGLO-JEWISH BOARD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 25.—The Rothschild loan to the Hungarian Government was the subject of a question raised at the last meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies, the representative body of Anglo-Jewish Congregations and organizations.

Mr. Morris Myer rose to ask whether the Joint Foreign Committee was aware that the banking firm of the Rothschilds was going to grant a loan of £2,000,000 to the Hungarian Government, and whether in view of the numerous clausus in Hungary the Joint Foreign Committee could take steps to see that the heads of this firm should be informed about it.

No reply was given.

### FUNERAL OF I. ZANGWILL ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS; RABBI WISE OFFICIATES

**Eulogizes Great Writer at Crematorium Service in London**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 5.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue in New York City, officiated at the funeral services of Israel Zangwill, noted Anglo-Jewish author, which took place here today.

Noted personages in British life, representatives of various organizations, delegations from numerous clubs and societies, and thousands of Londoners congregated around Golders' grim Crematorium, where the services were held, accompanying the funeral procession to the Liberal Jewish Cemetery, where Zangwill's ashes were buried.

Dr. Wise, in his eulogy, paid a glowing tribute to Zangwill, declaring that he was "the greatest Jewish writer and champion of Jewish and all other great causes."

Dr. Wise made particular reference to the influence of American life on the literary career of Israel Zangwill. "Though not an American, Zangwill received his first encouragement from American Jewry. It was the Jewish Publication Society of America which published his first novel, 'Children of the Ghetto,' which brought him the world's recognition," Dr. Wise declared.

### COLONIAL OFFICE ESTIMATES FOR PALESTINE SHOW DECREASE IN EXPENDITURES; PALESTINE SELF- SUPPORTING IN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

**New White Paper Renders Report of Colonial Secretary; Events in Syria Had No Effect on Palestine**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 5.—Palestine is one of the countries dealt with in a new White Paper containing a statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies explanatory of the Estimates for Colonial Services 1926 and Middle Eastern Services 1926.

The Middle Eastern Services Vote, it is stated in the White Paper, dates its existence as a separate Vote from the year 1921. Its creation formed portion of the administrative changes introduced in that year under which the control of Middle Eastern affairs was vested in a single Department of State, viz., the Colonial Office. At the time when this change was introduced very heavy expenditure was being incurred on the maintenance of Imperial garrisons in Iraq, and, to a lesser extent, in Palestine. During the years that have followed large reductions have been effected, and the total amount of the Vote has shown a steady and progressive diminution. In 1921 the figure stood at approximately £29,000,000; in 1926 at £4,444,000. The transfer of

military control, in both countries from the Army to the Air Force has largely contributed to the economies effected. In Iraq the policy of reduction has been greatly hampered by political conditions. The northern boundary of the country was not definitely fixed by the League of Nations until December, 1925, and was not accepted by Turkey until June, 1926. Now that this difficulty has at length been removed, there is every hope that further savings may be effected on a substantial scale.

The total expenditure provided in the Middle Eastern Services Estimates for 1926 is £4,444,000 as compared with £4,925,000 for the previous year, showing a decrease of £481,000. Of this decrease £203,000 is in respect of Palestine, and £218,000 is in respect of Iraq. The balance of the total decrease is in respect of certain minor expenditure in Arabia. The cost of the Imperial garrison in the two countries, which still forms by far the largest item in the

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## PLAN REPRESENTATIVE BODY TO DEAL WITH JEWISH MINORITY RIGHTS

Large Conference to Be Convoked  
July, 1927

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 5.—A more widely representative Jewish body for the purpose of dealing with the protection of Jewish rights in East European countries, will be formed at a conference of European and American Jewish representatives which is to take place in July, 1927.

This was the decision reached at the conference of representatives of the Committee of Jewish Delegations of Paris and of the American Jewish Congress, of which Dr. Stephen S. Wise is the leading delegate.

The new body, which is to consist of democratically elected representatives, is to be entrusted with the specific task of dealing with the questions affecting the Jewish population in those countries where their rights were guaranteed under the clauses of the National Minority Treaties, supplements to the Versailles Peace Treaty.

An invitation is to be extended to all Jewish societies affiliated with the Committee of Jewish Delegations and other Jewish organizations which are concerned with the Jewish minority rights.

## NATIONAL ORIGINS PLAN MAY BE ABANDONED

(Continued from Page 1)

Survey is to be submitted to the President and he may put the new system into effect on July 1, 1927.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, sponsor of the National Origins Plan, stated that there is no assurance that it will be put into effect, although he contends it is the fairest and most equitable system yet devised.

Representative Sabath of Illinois is leading the fight to have the national origins provision removed from the Immigration Act. A bill with that end in view was introduced on one of the closing days of the last session of Congress.

## ENGLISH JEWS TO FORM FOREIGN APPEALS COMMITTEE FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Motion for Immediate Action Postponed by Deputies Until November  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 25.—The question of encouraging relief work for Jews in East European countries and creating for that purpose a special Foreign Appeals Committee, was discussed at the last session of the Board of Jewish Deputies here. Action on the matter however, was postponed until November.

At the session the Secretary reported that the Board of Deputies had referred to the Committee an appeal for relief received from the Jewish community of Salant in Lithuania, where much distress had been caused by a devastating fire. After a prolonged discussion the Committee resolved that the Board be informed that the question of relief in Europe is outside the province of the Joint Foreign Committee.

Mr. A. S. Diamond moved that a Foreign Appeals Committee be constituted with power to receive and consider all appeals for the relief of Jews in Foreign countries, and to recommend to the Board such appeals as the Committee thinks fit to be entertained, and such action as it thinks proper to be taken by the Board in relation thereto.

Mr. Felix Rose, the Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, said that Mr. Diamond's motion was out of order, because according to the constitution of the Board of Jewish Deputies committees could only be appointed during the first meeting of the Board.

Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid said that strictly speaking Mr. Diamond's motion could be ruled out of order, but it was much too important to be ruled out of order, and as he understood that an amendment was likely to be put which would put it right, he would allow Mr. Diamond to proceed with the speech.

Mr. Diamond said that the argument advanced by a few influential members of the Board to the effect that relief activities were contrary to the constitution of the Board was not in accordance with the facts. Ever since 1840 the Board had continually engaged in relief activities on behalf of the Jews abroad. It was chiefly due to Moses Montefiore, who was for forty years the President of the Board, that time and again large sums of money were raised by the Board for Jewish communities abroad. With the death of Moses Montefiore in 1885 the relief activities of the Board became not so frequent, but they never entirely stopped. Should the fact of Moses Montefiore's death be the cause for the Board's zeal for suffering humanity to stop?

Mr. Morris Myer moved an amendment to Mr. Diamond's motion to refer the matter to the Finance Committee to report to the Board by November the means for the formation of a permanent relief Committee, and also to consider the relations of this newly-

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## 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 Forthcoming Conference of Church and Synagogue

The conference for religious understanding, which will be held this month in Olivet, Mich., on the initiative of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, is regarded by the Chicago "Post" of Aug. 3 as "a striking illustration of the progress which is being made in this country toward religious understanding."

"It is the first conference of its kind to be projected," the "Post" observes. "Never before have representatives of the Christian and of the Jewish faith come together officially for the discussion of ethical problems in which they are mutually interested from the standpoint of religion. The fact that such a meeting of minds and of hearts can be planned, and can bring to the same program and the same platform conspicuous leaders in both groups, is most encouragingly significant."

"Race relations and the common ground of the two religions for cooperation in behalf of social justice and international peace will constitute the chief themes for consideration."

### Caruso Studied Jewish Cantors

That Caruso frequently attended Jewish synagogues in order to listen to the cantors, from whom he learned many things, is the statement appearing in the Oneonta (N. Y.) "Star."

The "Star" quotes Caruso himself as having stated: "I have discovered that the Jewish cantors employ a peculiar method of intonation and vocalization in their service. They are unexcelled in the art of shifting the melody, of picking up a new key or modulating their ritual chant and of overcoming vocal difficulties that may occur in the words rather than in the melody itself. For this reason I visit Jewish synagogues whenever I have the opportunity."

### Warns Against Introducing Missionary Spirit into Judaism

Objection to any effort to introduce into Judaism the missionary spirit, is voiced by the "Jewish Ledger" of New Orleans, which remarks in its July 30 issue:

"A missionary Judaism might gain quantitatively, but it would lose qualitatively. Besides, an organized effort to convert others by cajoling them into our faith and fold is altogether out of keeping with the sense and spirit of Judaism. Mission presupposes the conviction that safety and salvation are in the exclusive possession of one particular sect or creed. But Judaism does not maintain that it alone can save. Judaism lays claims to no such monopoly on salvation. It does maintain that it has superior merits. It does lay claim to nobler doctrines. It

# UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RENDERS DECISION IN LANGUAGE QUESTION

## Case Affecting Chinese in Philippine Islands May Have Bearing on Application of Minority Rights

An interesting decision with regard to the language question, which constitutes an important problem in the life of the Jewish population in East European countries and is the subject of special clauses in the National Minority Treaties, was rendered by the United States Supreme Court. The opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the Chinese Bookkeeping Act of the Philippine Islands may have a bearing on this question if, and when, it is brought before the League of Nations and the International Court of Justice.

The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" is indebted to Mr. Max J. Kohler, well-known New York lawyer, for directing its attention to the proceedings of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Yu Cong Eng versus Trinidad.

Number 16, of the United States Supreme Court Advance Opinions, published several days ago, contains a record of the proceedings of the case in the United States Supreme Court, argued on April 12th and 13th, 1926, and decided on June 7, 1926.

The case sprang from a complaint of Yu Cong Eng and Co., Liam, against W. Trinidad, collector of Internal Revenue and others of Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Philippine legislature promulgated an Act known as the Chinese Bookkeeping Act, according to which Chinese merchants, resident in the Islands, who are doing business there, keep their account books in the English or Spanish language, or local dialect, barring, thus, the use of the Chinese language by the Chinese merchants in their bookkeeping.

Out of the 85,000 merchants in the Philippines to whom this bookkeeping law applies, 71,000 are Philipinos, who may use their own dialect, 1,500 are Americans, British or Spanish subjects, who may use English or Spanish, 500 are of other foreign nationalities, most of whom do know Spanish or English; the remainder, some 12,000 in number, are Chinese. The aggregate commercial business transacted by the Chinese merchants is about 60 per cent of the business done by all the merchants in the Islands.

The purpose of the Act was to enable the government to determine an adequate measure of what is due from them in taxes. The Chinese merchants, who were affected by the Bookkeeping Law, argued that this law deprives them of their liberty and property without the due process of law, in violation of the Philippine Bill of Rights as enacted by the American Congress.

Chief Justice Taft, in rendering the opinion of the Court that the Chinese Bookkeeping Act is unconstitutional and therefore invalid, declared:

a purer theology, to a better system of ethics and to a truer philosophy of life. But these advantages cannot be gotten by anyone who joins our ranks through coaxing and cajoling."

"For the purpose of passing on the errors assigned we must test the correctness of the action of the court below by substantially the same criteria which we would apply to a case arising in the United States and controlled by the Bill of Rights expressed in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

"In view of the history of the Islands and of the conditions there prevailing, we think the law to be invalid, because it deprives Chinese persons situated as they are, with their extensive and important business long established, of their liberty and property without due process of law, and denies them the equal protection of the laws."

"Of course, the Philippine government may make every reasonable requirement of its taxpayers to keep proper records of their business transactions in English or Spanish or Pilipino dialect by which an adequate measure of what is due from them in meeting the cost of government can be had. How detailed those records should be, we need not now discuss, for it is not before us. But we are clearly of opinion that it is not within the police power of the Philippine legislature, because it would be oppressive and arbitrary, to prohibit all Chinese merchants from maintaining a set of books in the Chinese language, and in the Chinese characters, and thus prevent them from keeping advised of the status of their business and directing its conduct. As the petitioner, Yu Cong Eng, well said in his examination, the Chinese books

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## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### Citizenship Status of Tens of Thousands of Jews in Poland to Be Finally Determined

(By Our Warsaw Correspondent)

Warsaw, July 20.—The citizenship status of ten thousand persons, nearly all of them Jews, who have been residents in Poland for years but have not hitherto been admitted to citizenship despite all efforts, will be determined definitely before the conclusion of this year, as a result of the order issued by the Minister of Interior, Mlodzianowski, to all the Wojewods, governors of the Polish states.

The order of the Minister of Interior is regarded here as important not only for its text but for its tone as well. It is seen as an indication of an effort to solve a sore problem of long standing in a constructive manner.

Pointing out in its introductory remarks that although Poland has been an independent state for eight years, the status of tens of thousands of residents has remained undefined, and that the solution of this problem is in the interests not only of the individuals concerned but of the whole country as well, the order sets down a number of rules for the government officials, instructing them to employ every effort to assist the applicants to acquire Polish citizenship.

The new order, No. 69, is based on order No. 72 of 1924, wherein the regulations and requirements regarding Polish citizenship were defined. The five categories described in the order of 1924 are now, however, considerably extended and broadened.

The first category of eligibles to citizenship includes persons who, after

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## QUESTIONS AFFECTING JEWS WILL COME BEFORE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY NEXT FALL

### Hungarian Numerus Clausus, Roumanian Citizenship Question, Infractions of Minorities Treaties, Will Be Taken Up by Anglo-Jewish Joint Foreign Committee; Danger of Schechita Prohibition in Norway Averted by Intervention of French and English Jews; Persian Government Offers Explanations.

(Jewish Telegraphic

Agency Mail Service)

London, July 25.—Three questions affecting the status of the Jewish population in European countries may come up before the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations, which is to meet the coming fall, according to Mr. Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, in a report submitted to the Board.

The questions are: first, relating to the numerus clausus law in Hungary; the second, affecting the procedure concerning the infractions of the minorities treaties; and thirdly, the nationality law in Roumania. The Joint Foreign Committee has shown a great deal of patience regarding the denationalization of thousands of people in Roumania among whom there were from two to three thousand Jews. The Joint Foreign Committee received in 1924 assurances from the Roumanian Government

that this question would be solved satisfactorily. Last year the promise was renewed by the Roumanian Government, but again left unfulfilled. Mr. Wolf stated emphatically that the Joint Foreign Committee could not continue permanently to exercise patience with regard to this question.

In moving the report of the Joint Foreign Committee, Mr. Wolf said that he was able to register a couple of small successes. In the matter of Schechita in Norway, the Joint Foreign Committee was solicited to intervene by the Norwegian Jewish Community, and the success obtained was not merely temporary but permanent.

The Norwegian Government was placed in possession of the views of the British and French Jewish Communities, and of the state of scientific opinion regarding Schechita. The result was quite satisfactory to the Norwegian

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# COLONIAL OFFICE ESTIMATES FOR PALESTINE; DECREASE IN EXPENDITURES SHOWN

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Vote, fell from £3,803,300 in 1925 to £3,455,500 in 1926, a decrease of £347,800.

In Palestine His Majesty's Government agreed to contribute, in the year 1926, a sum of £108,000 towards the cost of the new frontier force which has been created as part of the scheme recently introduced for the reorganization of the defence forces of the country. British revenues also contribute a grant-in-aid of £92,000 towards the cost of the administration of Trans-Jordan. Apart from these contributions, all of a temporary character, both Palestine and Iraq may now be said to be self-supporting so far as internal administration is concerned.

The history of Palestine, the White Paper states, has since the establishment of a civil administration under a British High Commissioner in July, 1920, been one of steady progress and development. Political difficulties of a somewhat acute nature were encountered in the earlier stages, and actual disturbances occurred both at Jaffa and Jerusalem in the course of 1921. Since then there has been no serious breach of the peace. It would be too much to say that all elements of discontent have been removed, but it may at least be claimed that the general political situation has sensibly improved. Jewish immigration, in accordance with the terms of the Mandate (which has been in effective operation since September, 1923), has proceeded steadily. It has done much to bring prosperity to the country, and to produce a financial situation in which the Palestine Government is able to not only balance its budget but to show a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.

Palestine is primarily an agricultural country, and agricultural development during the past few years has been marked. Oranges and tobacco are grown on a considerable scale. There has been a large extension of fruit and vegetable production, and the introduction of new staple crops such as ground-nuts, linseed, soya beans, cotton, etc., is being organized. A large ton, etc., is being organized. A large power station for the generation of electric light and energy was opened at Jaffa in June, 1923, and has since been enlarged. Smaller stations were established at Haifa and Tiberias during 1925. Two scholarships, tenable at Oxford and Cambridge, have been offered by the Palestine Government for competition by Palestinian students.

It is noteworthy that the prolonged disturbances in the neighboring territory of Syria have so far produced no serious repercussion in Palestine.

# QUESTIONS AFFECTING JEWS WILL COME BEFORE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY NEXT FALL

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an Jews, the Storting having referred the whole question to the Government with a request that it would enact a comprehensive law by decree. The Jewish Community of Oslo thanked the Joint Foreign Committee for their intervention.

The Joint Foreign Committee received a rather lengthy statement from the Persian Government to the effect that Jews in Persia enjoyed equal rights under the Constitution. The Joint Foreign Committee, although accepting the statement of the Persian Government addressed certain inquiries to the Persian Government on this question and was awaiting a reply.

At the request of the Jewish National Council of Poland, Lucien Wolf further reported the Committee brought before the Foreign Office certain grievances relative to the difficulty of obtaining British visas for passports of Jewish emigrants proceeding to the British Dominions. The matter is under the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

The oppressive treatment of Roumanian Jewish emigrants who are deprived of their Roumanian nationality on leaving the country, and are otherwise ill-treated, was the subject of a correspondence with the Roumanian Ministry in London, which it was hoped would lead to a friendly settlement.

# OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

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January 31, 1920, served in the Polish army through draft or as volunteers, provided it is established that they were not deserters later and that they made no effort to secure exemption. The same class includes those who were in active military service before January 31, 1920, if they were later transferred to the reserves. Also persons who were temporarily exempted but later were inducted into active service, regardless of whether this occurred before or after January 31, 1920.

Provision is also made in the order for these persons who were born on Polish territory but were registered as residents of a Russian town or city. The procedure required for the obtaining of the citizenship status by such persons differs from that which applies to "aliens." All that is necessary is to prove that such an individual was actually born on Polish territory, that he is living in Poland and that no crime was committed by him at any time.

The order finally deals with those who are outright "aliens." These too are eligible to citizenship, provided they lived prior to the world war in Polish territory and were loyal to Poland. Their temporary departure from Pol-

# UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RENDERS DECISION IN LANGUAGE QUESTION

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of those merchants who know only Chinese and do not know English and Spanish (and they constitute a very large majority of all of them in the Islands), are their eyes in respect of their business. Without them such merchants would be a prey to all kinds of fraud and without possibility of adopting any safe policy. It would greatly and disastrously curtail their liberty of action, and be oppressive and damaging in the preservation of their property. We agree with the Philippine supreme court in thinking that the statute construed as we think it must be construed is invalid."

It will be recalled that similar cases held the attention of public opinion in Lithuania and other East European countries where the government prohibited Jewish merchants to conduct their bookkeeping in any but the majority language.

# English Jews to Form Foreign Appeals Committee for Jewish Relief

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formed Committee with the already existing relief bodies.

Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore in seconding this amendment said that the duties of such a Committee were not only to consider and to recommend appeals, but also to raise them. He thought that at present an appeal for charity abroad would be a fiasco, but there were times when the Jews of this country ought to show sympathy with the Jews abroad. The delay in the formation of this Committee could do no great harm, firstly because of the present-day conditions in this country, and secondly because he understood that Dr. B. Kahn had just arrived in Poland and had probably brought with him the first proofs of the American drive.

and because of the war conditions is not to be regarded as an objection since it was not their fault.

A special privilege is extended to those Polish citizens who are not in a position to prove their status owing to the destruction of official records during the war. Such citizens can acquire their citizenship status through the testimony of two reliable witnesses.

The references in the order relating to the citizenship of city and town dwellers is of especial interest to the Jews who are in the urban category. The order points out that Polish citizens are: Persons who belong to the local population and did not emigrate during the war to Russia.

"Man is the tree of the field"—is a biblical saying. In olden times there was a beautiful Jewish custom to plant a tree for every new-born child. New York, N. Y. Palestine needs trees. \$1.50 plants a tree. Send your contribution to THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Inc. (Katon Kayemeth Le Israel) 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (This space is contributed by an anonymous friend.)

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