

PALESTINE ARAB PARTIES TO HOLD CONGRESS IN JERUSALEM

Will Consider New Attitude Toward Legislative Council Proposal; Jewish-Arab Relations and Policy of Mandatory Will Be Discussed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 16.—Jewish-Arab relations, as well as the policy of the mandatory power in Palestine, may take a new turn as a result of a united Arab public opinion which may be shaped at the Seventh Arab Congress.

The Seventh Arab Congress will be held in Jerusalem during September. The Congress is to consist of 120 delegates representing all the existing Arab parties. The Palestine Arab Executive will be represented by sixty delegates, the National, Peasants and Peoples parties will be represented by sixty delegates.

From the agenda of the Congress it is evident that the assembly of the Pal-

estine Arab parties will discuss the possibility of revising their attitude toward the proposal to form a legislative council in Palestine, a proposal originally rejected by the Arabs. The agenda also includes the question of the Palestine government loan, the possibility of amalgamating all the Arab parties into one and a discussion of the Palestine government land expropriation ordinance.

EXTEND FUNDS TO FINANCE HITLER ANTI-SEMITIC WORK

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 16.—Another step toward strengthening the anti-Semitic movement in Germany is reported today by the metropolitan press.

The newspapers report that an agreement was concluded between Rhine and Berlin industrialists and Adolph Hitler, leader of the German Monarchists and anti-Semites, by which the industrialists are to finance the renewed activities of the Hitler movement.

Headquarters for the Hitlerites are at the piano manufacturing firm, Bechstein in this city.

DESIRE FOR PRODUCTIVE WORK HAS MASS CHARACTER AMONG THE EUROPEAN JEWS

Dr. Moskowitz Summarizes Results of Ort Conference in Berlin

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The transformation of the Jewish masses from small merchants and traders into artisans and agriculturists has assumed a mass character, according to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the American Ort, in summarizing the results of the Third International Ort Conference just concluded here.

The American delegation to the conference was gratified to see how popular the Ort is in all circles of European Jewry. Dr. Moskowitz stated.

The desire to leave small trade occupations and become a productive element, which will lead to the reconstruction of Jewish life, is on an enduring foundation. This is an undertaking which will not be accomplished in a few years, but one which will take two or three generations. The Ort, devoted to this work, unites all social and political elements in European Jewry, embracing such opposite elements as the Zionists and the Bundists. The Ort conference was an expression of the Jewish will to live.

Among the most important decisions of the conference, Dr. Moskowitz (Continued on Page 4)

75% DECREASE IN U. S. IMMIGRATION SINCE 1914

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Aug. 16.—Immigration to the United States decreased 75 per cent since 1914, according to the estimate of the Department of Labor.

In 1914, 1,218,480 immigrants were admitted into the United States as compared with 304,488 during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, according to a statement issued by the Department of Labor. The number of emigrant aliens departing in 1914 were 303,338 as against 76,992 during the past fiscal year.

The fiscal year 1914 was chosen for comparison because it immediately preceded the outbreak of the world war, when the immigration to this country was more normal under the old immigration law than at any time until the new quota law was adopted.

According to additional statistics of the Labor Department, both under the old and new law, New York State dominates as the center of immigrant residence. Since 1914 Michigan displaced Pennsylvania for second place and Texas displaced Illinois for third place. The number of 344,663 immigrants settled in New York State in 1914 as against 74,019 during the past fiscal year.

JEWS ARE HURLED OUT OF ROUMANIAN TRAIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 16.—New anti-Jewish excesses were reported here today in despatches from Galatz.

Jewish passengers on a train of the Galatz-Cernowitz railway line were attacked and brutally beaten. Several Jewish passengers were thrown out of the windows while the train was in motion. Many were seriously injured, among them Samuel Heller and Simon Schaefer.

PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL MINORITIES IN U. S. URGED AT CHRISTIAN-JEWISH FORUM

Papers Read By Rabbis Arouse Discussion; Conclusion of Conference Marked By Jewish Sabbath Eve Service

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Olivet, Mich., Aug. 16.—The Conference of representatives of the Church and Synagogue concluded its sessions here. Members of three Christian national organizations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis spent last week in the discussion of international problems. Besides the clergymen of the various faiths represented, there were present college professors, school teachers, Y.M.C.A. workers and writers.

There were three outstanding things during the week as far as the Jewish participation in the conference was concerned. One was the address by Professor Abraham Cronback of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, on the subject, "What the Church and Synagogue Can Do to Promote Justice and Peace." This address brought forth lively discussion in which it was shown that both Church and Synagogue have been moving too slowly in the eradication of industrial wrong and war.

The second contribution by the Jewish group was represented by the address on the subject, "Racial and Religious Minorities," given by Rabbi Louis Mischkin of Wilmington, Dela-

ware. The consensus of opinion in the discussion that followed was in favor of perpetuating cultural minorities which did not isolate themselves from the population at large for the sake of variety and enrichment which those minorities contributed to the general life. The question of intermarriage of Christians and Jews was raised in this connection creating keen interest especially among the Christians present.

The climax of the Conference was the Jewish Sabbath Eve service which was held in the Community Church. Most of the delegates present had never witnessed a Jewish service before. Five rabbis participated. Rabbi Leon Fram of Detroit gave the opening prayer. Rabbi Victor E. Reichert, of Cincinnati read the first portion of the Friday evening service from the Union Prayer Book and Dr. Henry Cohen, of Galveston, Texas, read the latter part of the service and gave the benediction. Rabbi S. H. Markowitz of Fort Wayne, Indiana, read a selection from the Bible; Dr. Ephraim Frisch of San Antonio, Texas, delivered the sermon on "The Common Tasks and Resources of Judaism" (Continued on Page 4)

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LEADERS IN MOSCOW DISCUSS RELATION OF RUSSIAN COLON- IZATION WORK TO PALESTINE

Brainin and Billikopf Agree That Plan
Is Not Rival of Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 16.—Whether or not the Jewish colonization work in Soviet Russia is a rival to the Jewish colonization in Palestine was the main topic of discussion at a reception given by Albert Fuchs, president of the Moscow Kehillah, to the American visitors here.

The reception was given in honor of Jacob Billikopf, Stanley Faltz, Mr. Schweitzer and William Rosenwald, son of Julius Rosenwald.

In his address Mr. Fuchs described his impressions of the Jewish colonies in the Crimea which he visited recently together with Dr. Maurice Hexter and Reuben Brainin.

Mr. Brainin, who is honorary vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America, stated in his address that he came to Russia full of doubts but without prejudice. After seeing the indescribable misery of the Jews in the towns of Russia, and, on the other hand, the wonderful success of colonization, he must admit that the colonies provide a solution to this problem. "I have been a Zionist for forty years. I was the founder of the first Zionist circle in Moscow, but I can say with a clear conscience that great historic work is being done for the Jews here. There is no contradiction between the Jewish colonization work in Russia and the Jewish colonization work in Palestine. All those who are hindering the work in Russia are committing a crime against the impoverished Jewish masses," Mr. Brainin exclaimed.

Professor Schor, who recently returned from a visit to Palestine, stated that the Palestine work is very important and has a significance for entire Jewry, but it is in no contradiction to the Russian colonization.

Jacob Billikopf declared that he had already spoken to all classes of Russian Jews and that he had not found a single opponent to the colonization work. Both Zionists and non-Zionists in Russia are

SLAVONIC JOSEPHUS TEXT DOES NOT PROVE AUTHEN- TICITY OF FAMOUS PASSAGE

Dr. Zeitlin, in Moscow, Establishes
That Manuscript Is of Eleventh
Not Eighth Century

Professor Solomon Zeitlin of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, who came to Moscow to study an alleged eighth century manuscript of Josephus's "Jewish Wars," said to contain the famous passage on Jesus, proving his historicity, has learned no such document exists, according to a Moscow despatch to the New York "Times."

The Kyril version of Josephus, now in the Leningrad Public Library, Professor Zeitlin found to be an eleventh, not an eighth century translation and not a direct translation from the Aramaic.

Professor Zeitlin holds Josephus never issued his history in Aramaic but only prepared a first draft in that language, which was more familiar to him than Greek, then produced the Greek version with the help of a friend.

Professor Zeitlin's examination of the Kyril manuscript, made in collaboration with the Russian historical academician, Professor Istrin, showed it to be a Slavonic translation from Byzantine Greek, which in turn is obviously a translation from the Latin version produced by Eusebius in the fourth century. Eusebius translated freely, adding to and illustrating various points which make his copy unmistakable to the scholar.

The Kyril manuscript was not written on parchment, as was usually the case in that period, but on fine thick paper, similar in appearance, the despatch stated.

Dr. V. Burch, lecturer of theology at the Liverpool Cathedral, put forth the claim that he had discovered an Old Russian (Slavonic) text of Josephus containing long statements regarding Jesus, his appearance, his activities and the manner of his death.

Dr. Burch published an article on the subject in "The Diocese Liverpool Review" and immediately aroused great interest.

MIZRACHI CONGRESS BACKS UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Antwerp, Aug. 16.—The Orthodox group's move to join in the United Palestine Appeal of the Zionist Organization of America was endorsed in a resolution adopted by the International Conference of the Mizrahi in session here.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, expresses approval of the decision of the American Mizrahi to join in the United Palestine Appeal and urges Orthodox rabbis and Orthodox communities to assist in the Appeal.

warm friends of the movement, Mr. Billikopf stated.

Dr. A. Bragin, initiator of the colonization work, and Seadiah Maze, son of the late Rabbi Jacob Maze, addressed the gathering.

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.]

Suggests Zionists Shift Efforts from Geneva to Downing Street

The opinion that the Zionist leaders should concentrate the weight of their efforts on Downing Street rather than on Geneva, is voiced in the "Jewish Morning Journal" of Aug. 15, by Jacob Fishman, in the course of a discussion of the last report of the Mandates Commission on Palestine.

"The report of the Mandates Commission," the writer says "gives us no cause for enthusiasm from our standpoint. It substantiates what we said recently regarding the exaggerated hopes placed by some on this Commission."

"The report is typical of a commission that in fact has no definite jurisdiction and plays the role of a mere critic."

"In general, as is obvious, the report this year constitutes a sort of 'certificate of good behavior' for the Mandatory. The only consolation is that the Arab demands were also rejected. But this substantiates our previous conviction that the Zionists have little to expect from Geneva and the pressure should be shifted to Downing Street."

In the opinion of the "Day" of Aug. 14—

"The Jews have their eyes on tomorrow—the Mandates Commission looks at today. Therefore the Jews point to what England has not done and the Mandates Commission points to what England has done."

"This does not mean that the demands of the Jews to the Mandatory should become weaker. They must continue to make maximum demands and insist that the Mandatory do all in its power to help the development of the Jewish Homeland."

"But the Jews must put the same maximum demands before themselves too. Just as the Zionists demand of England more cooperation so must they demand more cooperation from all friends of Palestine."

The "World" on the Jews As Farmers

That the career of Samuel Fishman, who has been nominated to the Legislature in Kansas, lends new force to the fact that the Jews in America have made a success of farming, is the belief of the New York "World" of Sunday.

Referring to Mr. Fishman's announcement that he will preach cooperative farming, the "World" avers that "he can do so with authority, for he was the organizer of a flourishing colony of about 100 Jewish farmers in Western Kansas. His appearance in the Legislature will advertise the fact that the Jew, whose activities are always thought of as urban, has met with genuine success on the soil."

"It is true," the paper continues, "that

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ONLY ASSIMILATION CAN SOLVE JEWISH PROBLEM IN ROUMANIA, SAYS LEADER OF ROUMANIAN DELEGATION

Would Have Jews Become "Roumanians" of Mosaic Persuasion"; Objects to "Foreign Intervention" in Roumanian Jewish Problem

That assimilation by the Jews in Roumania to the point where they would become "Roumanians of the Mosaic persuasion" would be the best solution to the Jewish problem in that country, is the opinion of Professor Nicolae Serban, professor at the University of Jassy and head of the group of twenty-eight Roumanians who arrived in the United States, at the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the purpose of studying American educational methods. In his interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Professor Serban also emphatically objected to what he termed "foreign intervention" on the part of Jews of other countries in an effort to solve the Jewish problem in Roumania.

"Please tell the Jewish organizations in this country," Prof. Serban said, "that if the Roumanian-Jewish relations are to improve it can only be accomplished by negotiations between the Roumanian Jews themselves and the government. Any attempt by foreign Jews to exert pressure or interfere in any way can only produce friction and make the solution of the problem more difficult. The Roumanian government shows her good will to the Jews and has every desire to live at peace with them."

The source of the Jewish problem in Roumania, Prof. Serban contended, was to be found not in Old Roumania but in the new provinces acquired since the war, Bessarabia and Transylvania. "The Jews in Old Roumania," he said, "are not having any difficulties. They are loyal patriotic Roumanians, they are assimilated so that the only difference between them and us is their religion, and they are living on equal terms with all the other citizens. But in the new provinces the situation is different. The Jews here are strangers who were formerly under foreign rule. They speak a different language, they do not understand Roumania. Whereas all the Jews in Old Roumania are our friends, it is not so in the new provinces."

Regarding the language question, Professor Serban stated that the Roumanian government was ready to abide by the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty but the Jews have been unable to arrive at an agreement among themselves as to the language to be used in their schools. "Some ask for Hebrew, some for Yiddish," he said. "The Jews in Old Roumania are opposed to anything but the Roumanian language, while there are those, in Transylvania, who insist on Hungarian. In view of the absence of unanimity among the Jews, the Roumanian government naturally wants the Jews to use the Roumanian language. It is my own opinion," Prof. Serban explained, "that the Jews should institute Roumanian only in their schools. This would help greatly toward their assimilation in thought and ideas with the Roumanian people and it would do

away with the barriers which now exist. I and many others in Roumania believe that the ideal state of affairs will be reached when all the Jews in Roumania will have dropped the present foreign traits which characterize some of them and will become 'Roumanians of the Mosaic persuasion.'"

Asked whether the Roumanian government was doing anything to suppress the anti-Semitic movement of Cuza, Professor Serban declared: "The Roumanian government bases its actions on the national constitution, which gives Jewish citizens of Roumania the same rights as all the other citizens. But there are no provisions in the constitution or the laws of the country against anti-Semitic activity as such. The government, however, has endeavored to make Cuza harmless by bringing about his ousting from his position at the university, so that now his work no longer has effect on the students. The government had to resort to a subterfuge to oust Cuza. As there was no legal ground for causing his dismissal, the entire body of professors at the university was asked to resign. The government thereupon accepted only Cuza's resignation."

Prof. Serban belittled Cuza's influence. "In Roumania, as elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the war resulted in a recrudescence of anti-Semitism. But in Roumania this movement has been limited to a small group. It is natural that Cuza should find some support among the stupid peasants, but the extent of his influence can be seen from the fact that of 350 deputies in the Parliament, Cuza's party has but nine seats. The Roumanian people at large laugh at Cuza's nonsense," Prof. Serban declared.

I.O.B.B. CALLS CONFERENCE TO INAUGURATE \$2,000,000 CAMPAIGN Will Open in Chicago on August 29

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16.—A call for a conference to be held in Chicago August 29-31, to discuss plans to raise two million dollars this fall for cultural activities in America and housing in Palestine, was issued by Alfred M. Cohen, president of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. The call extends to presidents and secretaries of all I. O. B. B. districts in the United States, chairmen of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations and chairmen of local anti-Defamation, Social Service and Cultural Program Committees, and to chairmen who have already been appointed to preside over local districts in the campaign. Henry Monsky of Omaha is chairman of the campaign committee and Dr. Boris D. Bogen will be in charge.

The purpose of this campaign is to raise funds for such work of the I. O. B. B. which does not come within the scope of its regular philanthropic and fraternal activities. Among these are the establishment of Hillel Foundations

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Jewish Rights in Lithuania Are Being Restored

(By Our Kovno Correspondent)

Kovno, Aug. 1.—That the process of the restoration of the rights of Lithuanian Jewry, which had been destroyed by the previous reactionary regime, is well on its way now that the new democratic government has come to power, was the statement made here by Dr. Robinson, President of the Jewish fraction in the Parliament and leader of Lithuanian Jewry today, in an interview granted the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Discussing the results of the first session of the new Lithuanian Sejm, which closed on July 21, Dr. Robinson pointed out that in the four or five short weeks for which the first Sejm session had lasted there had been no time for the Jewish fraction to give practical effect to more than a small part of its programme. The most important thing that had happened was of course the general feeling of satisfaction with which the Jewish population had received the news of the fall of the old Government. An ordinary Jew in one of the small towns, Dr. Robinson said, had expressed to him his view of what had happened in these naive words: "Somehow, the fear of the police has gone and the threat of new injustices has vanished."

"The position of the Jewish Sejm Fraction," Dr. Robinson continued, "is certainly much stronger. The reason is not difficult to find. In the last Sejm we were in opposition to the Government, while now we are entirely with the Government. There is another much more vital reason, and that is the fact that the Jews have again become an important factor in Lithuanian political life. We find ourselves today in the position of a political group wielding a certain amount of influence with regard to the formation of the Cabinet and the regulation of the Parliamentary work. The Jewish Deputies are now actively engaged on all the Parliamentary committees (one of the Jewish Deputies, Advocate Finkelstein, is the chairman of one of the most important of the committees)."

"Their work on the Committees is giving the Jewish Deputies a feeling of participation in the political activity of the country and is stimulating their sense of responsibility and self-respect—they realize that they are taking part in the life of the country and contributing to its welfare. And the other groups in the Sejm see them at work earnestly on the problems facing the country and willy-nilly begin to regard them as having a share in it, as being participators, not merely spectators occupying a back seat and only grumbling when their sectional interests seem af-

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at American Universities, the extension of the work of the Anti-Defamation League and to provide facilities for coping with the housing shortage in Palestine.

DESIRE FOR PRODUCTIVE WORK HAS MASS CHARACTER AMONG THE EUROPEAN JEWS

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stated, was one relating to the coordination of the relative relief funds sent to Europe by American Jews. These huge sums, sent by American Jews to their East European kinsmen, have heretofore not been employed productively. According to the plan adopted by the conference, these sums, which previously had the character of pure charity, will now be employed to give the relatives a permanent means of earning a livelihood and to find productive work in their native country. It is expected that this system will bring good results, he stated.

The delegates to the Ort conference gave expression to their appreciation of the willingness of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to cooperate with the other organizations working in Eastern Europe. A resolution to this effect, recognizing the high ideals and achievements of the J. D. C., was adopted. It was also brought out at the conference that the Ort and organizations like the Ort have small administrative expenses in view of the fact that they are not accustomed to thinking in terms of dollars but in terms of the local currency, the Zloty, the Lei, etc., Dr. Moskowitz concluded.

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

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affected as the result of decisions in which they had no part."

As for concrete gains, Dr. Robinson said that the laws which had already been passed by the Sejm in its short first session had conferred important benefits on the Jewish population of Lithuania. The abolition of martial law had been of great assistance to them in respect of freedom of movement and in other ways. The recall of the curfew regulations had had a similar effect. The reorganization of the police force had put a stop to the methods of ill treatment and extortion practiced in the past by police officials against the Jews. The political amnesty had resulted in the release of large numbers of Jews among the political prisoners. The changes in the agrarian laws too brought about certain improvements in the position of the Jews. And the new education law enabled Jewish students to obtain Government grants.

Many officials who had been proved to have been partisans of the old reactionary Government and who had discriminated against Jews have been dismissed. The Jewish Deputies have intervened also with a view to bringing about the abolition of certain objectionable and arbitrary methods of enforcing payment of taxes. The new session of the Sejm which opens in September will take up the question of a far-reaching reform of the whole system of taxation.

"The new Government," Dr. Robinson declared, "does not intend to interfere in the internal matter of Jewish education. The Jewish Deputies are in regular contact with the Ministry of Education, and the attitude of the Min-

PROGRESS OF JEWISH YOUTH ORGANIZATION REPORTED AT CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, Aug. 2.—A report of the activities of the World Union of Jewish Youth was submitted by M. Aime Palliere at the opening session of the Congress of the Union held here. Delegates representing the various branches of the World Union of Jewish Youth in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Great Britain, Portugal, Tunis, Roumania, Palestine, Algeria, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Poland, and other Jewish organizations are attending the Congress.

M. Palliere, who delivered his speech in Hebrew and in French, traced the history and program of the World Union of Jewish Youth. Since its establishment in Carlsbad in 1923 it has devoted itself to the establishment of branches in different places especially at Beirut, Tunis, Sfax, Algiers, Paris, Timisoara, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago. In accordance with the program adopted by the Carlsbad Conference, the Union is striving to establish connections among the young Jews in all countries.

"It depends upon us," M. Palliere said, "to do the utmost to assist this effort through the study of the Hebrew language, Jewish history, Jewish tradition and Jewish science and all that specific Jewish culture which emerges from the past of our people, the Biblical literature and our literature of modern times which is connected with the revival of the Hebrew language."

M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Education, sent a message to the Congress in which he wrote:

"I want to associate myself with the first international Congress of the World Union of Jewish Youth. I know the ideal which animates you and I desire to congratulate you on your generous initiative in regard to the defence and the propagation of peace. The face of humanity is still drenched in blood and tears. It is the duty of men of goodwill to dry these tears and to prevent the blood ever again appearing on it. The work requires perseverance and great patience. It demands from each the sacrifice of all their powers. In view of your sad history I am sure you young people will respond to the appeal of those who dream of the time when the reign of goodwill and benevolence will extend all the world over."

istry is extremely friendly and satisfactory.

"This," Dr. Robinson concluded, "has all been a preliminary work achieved over a few short weeks. When the Sejm re-assembles in September and takes up the real work of the session, a great deal more will be done to bring about the complete restoration of the rights of the Jewish population of Lithuania."

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PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL MINORITIES IN U.S. IS URGED AT CHRISTIAN-JEWISH FORUM

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ism and Christianity." Mrs. Lappin sang Ibn Gabirol's Hebrew poem, "At the Dawn I Seek Thee."

Throughout the week the representatives of the two faiths mingled with one another at the sessions and in private converse. At meals and at other times they inquired into each other's attitudes and beliefs and as a result of this free interchange of ideas, and more important still, as a result of pleasant personal contacts erroneous opinions were corrected on both sides and mutual appreciation made remarkable headway. Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr of Detroit, the directing spirit of this Conference, in an address after the service Friday evening expressed his thanks to the rabbis for making it possible for the Christians present to know them and understand them since it meant for himself and his group a liberation from the last remaining vestiges of prejudice and misunderstanding.

DAILY DIGEST

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the number of Jewish farmers remains comparatively small. Yet it is estimated that about 75,000 Jews are now settled on 15,000 farmsteads. There is a large Jewish farming community in the Connecticut Valley, between Hartford and Springfield, growing tobacco; another on the Toms River in New Jersey, a poultry district; and a third in the Michigan fruit belt. Hardly a State is without its Jewish agriculturists, though they are most numerous in New England, New York and New Jersey. California has an increasing Jewish population growing fruit and poultry. The race is making its mark in most fields of American life, and farming is one of them."

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