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JULIUS ROSENWALD GIVES \$3,000,000 GIFT FOR INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM IN CHICAGO

Will Be Modelled After Munich Museum; New Institution to Be Maintained Without Profit

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—Julius Rosenwald has given \$3,000,000 for the establishment here of a great industrial museum on the order of that in Munich. It will be known as the Rosenwald Industrial Museum.

The gift has been accepted by the South Park Board and plans are under way for the reconstruction of the beautiful Field Museum in Jackson Park section in the days of the World's Fair.

A bond issue of \$5,000,000 is available for the rebuilding of the Jackson Park structure.

A conference of art and civic leaders is to be held for the detailing of the

plans for the museum which will contain miniature models of mines, transportation systems, manufactories and the like. The proposed museum is to be maintained without profit.

The gift was announced by Mr. Rosenwald at a luncheon given by him at the Union League Club attended by a group of Chicago civic leaders. The donation has been acclaimed by all of Chicago as a benefaction of great merit.

SUMMON WITNESSES FOR SCHWARTZBARZ TRIAL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Aug. 17.—All Jewish leaders who successively held the office of Minister of Jewish Affairs in the national Ukrainian government during the Petlura regime were urged to appear as witnesses in the trial of Sholom Schwartzbard, slayer of Petlura.

It was learned here that Latzki Bertholdi, who at one time was Minister of Jewish Affairs in the Ukrainian government, was officially asked to appear as a witness in the Paris court.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS INVEST IN PALESTINE AGRICULTURAL-COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

British and Italian Companies Bid for Construction of Haifa Harbor

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 17.—The participation of English capitalists in Palestine agricultural and commercial developments is growing considerably, according to reports made known here today.

The Sir John Jackson, Ltd., London engineering company which recently installed the water supply system in Jerusalem, has now purchased stock in the Jewish Haifa Bay Development Company. It was also stated that the Sir John Jackson company will place a bid for the construction of the Haifa harbor.

Other English capitalists have purchased stock in the Neshet Company.

The Italian company, Almagia, was engaged by the Palestine government to deepen the Haifa harbor. Four thousand square meters of sand have already been dredged. Large sailing vessels are now able to approach the Haifa coast. Another four thousand square meters will have to be extracted. The Almagia company has submitted its offer to the Palestine government for the construction of the Haifa harbor.

JEWISH WOMEN'S COUNCIL ASKS POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMS ON HIGH HOLIDAYS

Steps to ensure that no examinations in the schools and colleges will be scheduled on the dates of the High Holidays have been taken by the National Council of Jewish Women, a statement of Mrs. J. Victor Greenbaum of Cincinnati, National Chairman of the Council's Committee on Education, declared.

"We have taken the special precaution this year of issuing the Council calendar of Jewish holidays early in the Spring, so that the school and college authorities might be informed, in sufficient time of the dates of the holidays. Their early occurrence this year means the possibility of conflicts, to the great distress of our children and our youth. Our officers throughout the United States and Canada have been given special instructions to make a careful study of the situation in their respective communities and to remedy it in ample time. Our educational authorities are ready to cooperate and are just as eager as we are to avoid doing violence to

(Continued on Page 4)

CORNERSTONE FOR BRITISH UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM TO BE LAID, IT IS ANNOUNCED

Construction Will Be Completed Within Two Years At Cost of £50,000; Arabs Place Hope on Proposed University

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 17.—The cornerstone for a British university here will be laid within the next few months. The construction of the buildings is to be completed within the next two years at a cost of £50,000, it was learned here today.

It is planned that the British University in Jerusalem will be modelled after the American University at Beirut.

The "Meraat el Shurk," the anti-Zionist Arab newspaper, welcomes the proposed British University in Jerusalem, declaring that it will counteract the influence of the Hebrew University and will tend to revive Arab learning and Arab nationalism.

Plans to open a British University in Jerusalem were formulated last February.

As the first step in this direction it was decided to transfer the present English College in Palestine to the buildings situated on the Mount of Olives. The plans also provided for other buildings to be erected on the Mount of Olives for the housing of the university.

The English College in Jerusalem is conducted by the Jerusalem and the

East Mission, which is also known as the Anglican Bishop's Mission. The Mission has for its purpose the presentation of the Christian faith to non-Christians by means of educating the young and caring for the sick.

ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES BREAK OUT IN RIGA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Aug. 17.—Anti-Jewish disturbances in the streets and on the beaches of this city occurred yesterday.

The anti-Jewish excesses which started some time ago and recently abated have been begun again under the pressure of anti-Semitic propaganda conducted on the pretext of an alleged Jewish attack on the former Latvian Minister of the Interior, Berg, a well known anti-Semitic leader in Latvia.

The anti-Semitic press has assumed a threatening attitude and is urging its readers to acts of violence against the Jews. The Latvian National Club has arranged a special protest meeting and street demonstration against the alleged Jewish attack on Berg. The present Minister of the Interior, however, prohibited the holding of this meeting in fear of renewed excesses.

JEWISH AUTONOMY STATUS IN LITHUANIA TO BE REVIEWED AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 17.—The ups and downs of the Jewish national autonomy in the Republic of Lithuania will be presented to the National Minorities Congress which will be held here during this month, it was learned here today.

The Bureau of the National Minorities Congress has extended an invitation to Dr. J. Robinson, representing the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Lithuanian Parliament, to submit a report on the question.

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DR. JUDAH L. MAGNES, HEBREW UNIVERSITY CHAN- CELLOR, REPORTS TO BOARD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
London, August 4.—The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem held its third meeting here this week. Dr. Weizmann, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Ch. N. Bialik, Chief Rabbi Dr. Hertz, James de Rothschild, Professor Otto Warburg, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chief Rabbi Dr. Chajes, Dr. Eder, Norman Bentwich, Professor S. Brodetsky, Professor L. S. Ornstein, Professor J. Horowitz, Professor Hadamard, Professor E. Landau, Dr. Ratnoff, Dr. Kaliski, Dr. M. Schloessinger, Dr. E. Libman, E. Freedman, S. Ginsberg, the Registrar of the University and L. Kohn, the secretary to the Board were present at the meeting.

Dr. Magnes, the Chancellor of the University submitted a report on the work of the University during the past year. The subjects at present taught at the Institute of Jewish studies, he stated, include the historical and philological analysis of Mishna and Talmud, the history of the age of the Gaonim, the history of Jewish Mysticism, Jewish Civil Law and the historical geography of Palestine. The number of regular students registered at the Institute for the last term was 60. The Arabic section of the School of Oriental Studies began its work in March with a post-graduate course, conducted by Professor Horowitz on the works of Gahiz and on chapters from the History of Suifim. During the summer term courses and seminars on Islamic philosophy, Arabic literature and Islamic art and archaeology were delivered at the Institute.

The Institute of Chemistry has continued its research work. A number of publications on the results obtained have been published. The new Department of Hygiene under the direction of Dr. Kligler is being organized. It is to carry out research work in Epidemiology and Hygiene and to provide post-graduate courses in public health. A beginning has also been made with the organization of the Institutes of

JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

Led by representatives of the Jewish Agricultural Society Jewish farmers from various parts of New Jersey and Rockland County, New York assembled at Toms River, N. J., last Sunday to study the modern methods employed on the poultry farms operated by Jewish farmers in that district. The visitors viewed the layout of a number of farms and made a detailed examination of five poultry plants, where the effect of the application of scientific principles of management and of labor saving devices was observed.

At a reception given in honor of the guests by the Toms River community, Professor A. M. Hildes, Director of the New Jersey State Extension Department, paid tribute to the skill of the Jewish poultrymen in Ocean County. E. H. Waite, the County Agricultural Agent, exhibited motion picture films taken on farms owned by Mr. Abraham Davidson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society, delivered the principal address. The meeting was attended by upwards of 350 farmers and their families.

Over \$5,000 was subscribed to the building fund at the formal opening exercises of the Congregation Tifereth Israel, Boston, Mass., on Sunday. The speakers included Rabbi David M. Rabinowitz, Max Sobelman, Samuel Preis, Morris Surman, Myer Zanozsky and Mrs. Mary Zanozsky.

Dr. Samuel Gerson of Boston, Mass., was appointed superintendent of the Jewish Community Center of Omaha, Neb., to succeed William Blumenthal, who left for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will occupy a similar post; Mr. Gerson was a field representative of the Jewish Welfare Board, during the war.

BREVITIES

Representative Nathan D. Perlman, Republican, has agreed to run in re-election in the Fourteenth Congressional District, following requests from National Committeeman Charles Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr. Mr. Perlman has wished his entire for personal reasons and devote his entire time to law practice, but his candidacy for re-election was desired by the party leaders, not only because he is considered a strong district, but because of his standing in the House of Representatives.

His name as the new Republican organization candidate, which will be filed today, he will face a hard fight against Dr. William I. Sirovich, whom he barely defeated two years ago and who has been named again by Tammany.

Rabbi Maurice Eisenberg of New York City was one of the principle speakers at the dedication of the New York State Buildings last week, at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia.

Rabbi Eisenberg's subject was the interpretation of the inscription on the Liberty Bell.

Palestine Natural History and Mathematics and plans have been elaborated for the Wattenberg building, which is to house the Balfour-Einstein Institute of Mathematics and Physics.

The University Library was considerably enlarged during the past year, largely through the efforts of the various societies of Friends of the Hebrew University, Dr. Magnes stated. The plans for the new Library building to be erected with the funds of the Wolfsohn Benefaction, have been worked out by the architects of the University and was recently laid. Preparations for the erection of the central building of the University for which Mrs. L. Rosenbloom established a fund will be started shortly.

After a discussion on the report in which Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Eder, Chief Rabbi Dr. Hertz, Professor Horowitz, Professor Ornstein, Professor Hadamard and Professor Brodetsky took part a committee of the Board was instructed to frame recommendations on the lines of the views expressed in the discussion.

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.]

Asks If Turkish Jews Had Legal Right to Renounce Their Minority Rights

Doubt as to whether the Turkish Jews had an inherent legal right to renounce their national minority rights, is voiced by the "Canadian Jewish Chronicle" of August 3.

"No doubt," the paper declares, "these Jewish notables conceived that their act of renunciation was a superb gesture revealing at once their complete confidence in their Government and their unalloyed patriotism. They must have been convinced that they were surrendering no real rights in any case, as the present Turkish republican constitution assured its citizenship full rights independent of its national origin or religion.

"But when full credit is given to all these considerations, and when even the scales are further charged with the possible favors promised to the Jews of Turkey, we believe that the balance of sound judgment should have decided them against tampering with fundamental rights assured them by the League of Nations.

"For our part, we seriously doubt whether they have any inherent right to renounce such rights. These minority rights affect not only them but future generations of Turkish Jews. They are the charter of every other national group within the Turkish State. Not are the Jews of Turkey signatories to the solemn compact.

"But aside from the constitutional and legal aspect of the question the decision seems to be unworthy of a self-respecting Jewish community. Such an abrogation of rights cannot but have an unhealthy reaction on Jewish minority groups elsewhere, who on being invited to surrender their rights and refusing will be charged with lack of patriotism with the example of Turkish Jewry to substantiate the argument."

Sees New Departure in Policy of Polish Government

That the policy of the new Polish government toward the Jews, as defined by Premier Bartel in his recent address before the Sejm, constitutes a direct antithesis to the policy of the previous governments, is the assertion made by S. Hirschhorn, former Jewish Sejm Deputy, who writes on the subject in "Der Moment" (July 25), Warsaw Yiddish daily.

"Grabski was prepared," we read, "to grant the Jews certain national and religious rights, but under no circumstances would he consent to giving them full civil rights.

"Premier Bartel's method is the exact contrary. He began with the statement that economic anti-Semitism is injurious to the country and he promised to abolish whatever civil restrictions exist against the Jews. This in fact is the foundation on which normal relations can be established. Our national

CULTURAL MINORITIES ARE BENEFICIAL TO COUNTRY, JEWISH-CHRISTIAN FORUM TOLD

Common Resources of Judaism and Christianity Potent Factor for Solving Humanity's Problems

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Olivet, Mich., Aug. 17.—The beneficial influence of the existence of cultural minorities was a topic of discussion at the Church-Synagogue Forum held here last week.

A round table discussion followed the address of Rabbi Louis I. Mischkind of Wilmington, Delaware, on the subject "Racial and Religious Minorities." In his address Rabbi Mischkind said:

"That Roman Catholics, in States which Protestants dominate, or French speaking Canadians in an English speaking majority, or Jews in a predominant non-Jewish environment, ought to be urged by every effort, peaceable of course, to change either their religion or their language or their culture and become indistinguishable from the rest, seems to be the tendency of what is popularly called Americanization. That is probably the tendency in all national States. The country view holds that all these differences and divergencies, the very existence of minorities, is not merely inevitable but is of incalculable benefit to the majority among which it exists. It is unnecessary to enter into a long historical disquisition upon the origins and development of civilization to indicate that it is a product of all groups, races, religions and linguistic elements; it is more to the point to recall that no development in any field of human relations is possible without the clash and differences—not necessarily violent—between and among the various components of the whole.

"From the viewpoint of the minority, there are two horns to its dilemma. Will it be persecuted in order to survive? Or will it risk existence by being tolerated? The first has been the most often thrust upon and into mi-

nority rights flow from complete civil equality. Without national rights the civil equality cannot be regarded complete, partly even unthinkable. From this address it is to be concluded that Bartel is not an opponent of national minority rights for the Jews. He spoke of the Jews in connection with the question of minority rights, and he promised to stand on the basis of the national Constitution, which provides for minority rights.

"This is what differentiates the new government from the previous Right governments. But it differs—in regard to the Jews—from the previous half-Left and Left parties as well. The Left groups had assumed a peculiar attitude on the question of national minority rights: they regarded the question from the point of view of the territorial minorities. They spoke a great deal about the Ukrainians and White Russians; about the Jews, very little, or nothing. This was not only illogical, it was harmful for it was understood of course, that the determining factor in this solution was not right but

power throughout history. The second, until recent times, (excepting of course the policies of Cyrus, Alexander and some of the Roman Emperors) has rarely been offered. It is yet to be seen whether minority groups can withstand the blandishments of a complacent majority and whether it is within the driving force of such minorities to keep them alive in an acquiscent environment that is at the same time attractive, not least because of its acquiescence. On the other hand, it remains to be seen, how long such a majority will continue to smile indulgently upon a minority that persists in maintaining its personality, difference and peculiarity. What will be needed will be a common basis upon which both majority and minority may build together. This basis must in turn rest upon the conviction that a diverse world, even if this diversity is next-door, is the only condition for a live world. That the genius of man is exhibited not so much in his toleration of the like but in his understanding or at least his feeling with the unlike."

Calling on Jew and Christian to fight together against the social evils of modern civilization, Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, in his address on "The Common Tasks and Resources of Judaism and Christianity," which was the outstanding feature of the Jewish Sabbath Eve service held in the Community Church and attended by all the delegates, declared:

"The wise have long since come to the conclusion that the association and comingling of peoples of diverse faiths, natiivities and experience, is not only natural but fruitful. It is these very differences which lend zest and enrichment to work and social converse.

"If there is one thing civilization is constantly in danger of, it is standardization, uniformity, so crushing of the spirit, in these days of mass production and mass activity. Our America should consider itself blessed in being in its origin and growth a composite civilization.

"There is so much that Christians and Jews have together in common; there are so many major tasks that are challenging all sincere religionists, that it is foolish, yes criminal, for the two groups to permit their natural, historic differences of belief, interpretation, organization and methods, to stand in the way of joint endeavor. The humanitarian problems, ever on the increase with the growing complications of the social order, cry out to both alike for solution. Shall considerations of sectarianism, be it the sectarianism of the subsidiary groups within each camp, weaken the force they can jointly bring to bear on the task of eradicating the ills associated with poverty, misfortune and disease? There are the still more urgent and more stupendous problems which have

(Continued on Page 4)

ICA ISSUES REPORT ON WORK IN BESSARABIA; ASSISTED JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, Aug. 9.—Reports on the work in Bessarabia during last year have just been received here by the Executive of the Jewish Colonization Association.

Following its program in other countries the Ica has striven in Bessarabia to develop and strengthen Jewish agricultural and cooperative enterprises, the report stated. It granted numerous loans to Jewish farmers. In 1925 there were 3,277 Jewish farmers in 25 centres of Bessarabia, cultivating 29,526 hectares of land, of which 6,505 (22.4 per cent) belonged to the Jews before the introduction of the Agrarian Reform. 7,840 hectares (26.3 per cent) were granted them as a result of the Agrarian Reform and they took on lease 15,181 (51.3 per cent).

These figures show the extent to which the Jewish farmers suffer from lack of land. 995 of them, that is 30 per cent of the total number, cultivate an area of less than 3 hectares each, 1,301, or 40 per cent, cultivate from 3 to 6 hectares each, 20 per cent from 6 to 15 hectares each and only 327, that is 10 per cent, own more than 15 hectares each.

The climatic conditions in Bessarabia during 1925 were as bad as in the previous years. The same applies to the harvest. In the spring of 1925 the Ica distributed among the Jewish farmers about 3,500 poods of barley, oats, beans, etc. In the autumn not a single farmer possessed any more sowings of winter wheat. Through a loan of \$10,000 advanced by the Foundation together with the Ica, the Ica agricultural service was able to buy and distribute about 10,000 poods of winter wheat. In consequence of the abundant rainfall during May, 1926, a good harvest is now anticipated.

The distribution of agricultural machines was restricted owing to the bad harvest. Twenty-three ploughs, 5 garden ploughs, 3 harrows, 2 maize crushers, 2 sorting machines, 4 winnowing machines and 5 wagons, etc., were distributed among the colonists.

The crisis of 1924 resulted in reducing the number of horses and cattle. A special credit given by the Ica to the Co-operative Union enabled the Jewish farmers to acquire 193 heads of cattle and 125 horses.

Additional credit was given to enable the small farmers to hire land which they need.

The agricultural experts of the Ica continued advising the farmers in matters such as the purchase of good quality sowings. The agricultural experts of the Ica have also encouraged hay-making. The rearing of cattle has been encouraged and today there is a much larger number of breeders in the five breeding centres belonging to the Ica. The network of rain-gauging centres of the Ica comprises today 13 stations throughout the length of the country, being of great service to agriculture. The Ica inaugurated a new enterprise last year by organizing a cooperative dairy at Petrovca (in the district of Benderi). Special credits have been given to the colonists for the purchase

(Continued on Page 4)

CULTURAL MINORITIES BENEFICIAL TO COUNTRY, OLIVET CONFERENCE TOLD

(Continued from Page 3)

arisen in the train of the ruthless but irresistible march of industry and which the religious forces must cope with if they are not to prove recreant to their essential mission of bringing light and justice and love to the world. Shall we, because we have different traditions and different ways of serving the individual, fail to present a united front in attacking the common enemy?

"Jew and Christian have one precious common possession, one matchless source of strength to draw upon for battling with the problems of society. I refer to the all-embracing, all-enfolding nature of the first and basic principle of their ethics. Their conception of the kinship and equality of the human family is not subject to the vicissitudes of varying moods and contending interests. Their doctrines of the Brotherhood of Man cannot be engulfed by the tidal waves of passions, just because it is rooted in the conviction which even the exacting tests of modern science and thought have left unimpaired in its essence. With it as the unifying ideal we can level all inequalities and rectify all injustices. Holding fast to it, we resist as unstable and unworthy all narrow and selfish classifications, old and new, of human beings into rigid categories, however skillfully disguised they may be in the liveries of science or culture or patriotism. All talk of superior and inferior protoplasm becomes idle chatter; all pretensions of aristocracies predetermined by nature lose their point.

"It is because organized religion has contented itself with the carrying out of but a fragmentary portion of its own program, that it has failed. It has been satisfied with emphasizing personal virtue and happiness and even in that field has often fallen short in its vision and in the character of its spokesmen. On the whole, it may be said that the world has been very patient with organized religion and has kept on hoping that it would reorder its house and start anew with the freshness and the glow, the authority and the daring that characterized its creative periods when the great prophets of Judaism and Christianity blazed new paths for humanity. If even at this late hour organized religion will come forward to lead, it will be welcomed and acclaimed. Indeed in the present emergency of civilization, when every conceivable, secular instrumentality, political, educational and social, has been urged to come forward and lead the way and has failed to win the confidence of men, there is new opportunity for religion, the oldest of human institutions, numerically still the strongest, and the one the most closely associated with the high quests of mankind, to stand forth as the supreme agency under whose banner people will gather in vast numbers to usher in the longed-for era of personal and social righteousness."

ICA ISSUES REPORT ON WORK IN BESSARABIA; ASSISTED JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS

(Continued from Page 3)

of a herd of 80 milch cows. The colonists take great interest in this new enterprise which is developing and already bringing in profit, the report stated.

Viticulture and fruit culture has equally prospered. 106,000 graftings of vines of different species have been bought abroad and distributed among the colonists. During the planting of the graftings the Ica agricultural experts instructed the colonists. 148 vineyards in 16 centres have been visited and advised in their work. Further as a result of special credits granted by the Ica, the Jewish farmers were able to buy from the State about 1,250 hectares of land, the report declared.

The autographed letter of Leo Tolstoy, written to Czar Nicholas in 1901, covering a long address on the internal policy in Russia at that time, was received by the Hebrew National Library in Jerusalem, a despatch from Jerusalem states. The letter is the gift of Nathan Straus.

champion, will participate in the bouts at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y. The proceeds of the boxing matches will go toward the fund now being raised to build the Bensonhurst Jewish Community House.

Jewish Women's Council Asks Pictorialization of Exams on High Holidays

(Continued from Page 1)

the religious sentiments and convictions of our young."

Mrs. Edwin Zugsmith of Pittsburgh, National Chairman of the Council's Committee on Religion, has appealed to the local chairmen of her committee to provide for the proper observance of the Jewish holidays in institutions in their vicinity or community that contain Jewish men and women. A special calendar has been issued by her committee for the information of heads of institutions.

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