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POGROM ARCHIVES OPENED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO SCHWARTZBARD COUNSEL

M. Henri Torres Announces He Has
Secured All Necessary Material
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Aug. 27.—The archives of the Soviet Government concerning the anti-Jewish massacres in the Ukraine during the pogrom period were opened to M. Henri Torres, counsel for Sholom Schwartzbard, according to advices received from M. Torres, now in Moscow. M. Torres informed his associates here that he will not go to any other Russian towns in view of the fact that he has obtained all the material he requires. He stated he would return to Paris in ten days.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE IMPROVING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.—A revival from the economic depression in the Palestine industries is foretold here.

The Delphiner silk factories in Tel Aviv, which were closed some time ago, will be reopened on September 1. The manufacturing plant, Raanan, was purchased by the Leipzig capitalist, Lieber, and it was stated that the factory will be reopened immediately.

A step in the direction of increasing credit facilities was made by a group of Tel Aviv landlords who decided to open a mortgage bank. Local banks are investing in the new enterprise.

FACILITIES IN ROUMANIA FOR MINORITY SCHOOLS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 27.—The Minister of Education, M. Petrovitch has issued a circular by which all private schools with or without the right to issue leaving certificates to their students are to remain during 1926-27 all the rights they have enjoyed hitherto until the new law regulating the position of the private schools comes into force. Those private schools whose application for such rights have been favorably received will exercise the right beginning with the school year 1926-27.

This circular abolishes the restrictions imposed by the former Minister of Education, Professor Angelescu, which menaced the existence of the minority schools.

RUSSIAN-JEWISH MUSICIAN A SUICIDE IN MOSCOW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 27.—Professor David Krein, professor at the Moscow Conservatory, committed suicide here yesterday.

Professor Krein, who was one of the best known Russian Jewish musicians, was violin soloist with the Grand Opera. The title of Artist of Merit was conferred upon him by the Soviet Government last year.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC SPREADS THROUGH POLAND; REPORTS ARE ALARMING

Warsaw Jews Redouble Their Efforts
to Combat Plague

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 27.—The scarlet fever epidemic is spreading throughout the country, alarming reports received from various parts of the Republic state.

It was pointed out that since 1907, Poland has not experienced such an appalling epidemic. The belief is expressed here that the epidemic originated in Soviet territory.

The governmental commissioner of the city of Warsaw called another conference of representatives of the Jewish population today to confer on the situation. Measures to improve sanitary conditions in the Jewish quarter were considered. The commissioner proposed to the Jewish representatives that a special Jewish society for the purpose of improving the Jewish quarter in Warsaw be established. The commissioner promised governmental assistance in preparing hygiene literature. Posters in Yiddish were displayed today containing information to Jewish house owners and inhabitants on keeping the houses and streets clean. The Jewish population is urged to assist the authorities in their fight against the epidemic.

A special meeting of the executive of the Toz, the society for the protection of the health of the Jewish population, was called today for the purpose of taking measures to combat the plague.

Dr. Z. Bychowski, a member of the City Council, representing the Zionist group, left for Germany and Italy today on behalf of the Council. He will study the methods of these countries in combatting the plague.

DR. C. BERNSTEIN LEAVES PALESTINE FOR CRIMEA

Re-emigration Case Attracts Wide
Attention

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.—The case of the re-emigration from Palestine of a well-known Russian Jewish physician has attracted wide attention here.

The physician, Dr. Cohen Bernstein, formerly of Kishineff, Bessarabia, left Palestine for Soviet Russia. In a letter published in the local Hebrew press, Dr. Cohen Bernstein stated that he had decided to leave the country after his fruitless endeavors to find employment. Dr. Weizmann and Achad Ha'am had advised him to go to Palestine, but no one helped him here, he writes. The Hadassah and the Kupath Cholim (the labor health organization) refused to engage him as physician, he states.

Dr. Cohen Bernstein is going to Crimea where he stated he has been appointed by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee as physician for the new Jewish colonies.

NATIONAL MINORITIES CONGRESS PROTESTS AT ECONOMIC OPPRESSION

Also Registers Protest Against Compulsory Sunday Rest Laws

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 27.—A resolution protesting against the economic oppression policy of various governments against the national minorities was adopted yesterday by the National Minorities Congress which is in session here. The resolution also protests against the enforcement of compulsory Sunday rest for those minority groups who observe another day as Sabbath.

The Congress also unanimously adopted a resolution concerning state citizenship rights, following a report submitted by Dr. Nurok. A resolution on the language question and franchise for national minorities was also passed by the Congress.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH CONGRESS IS CONVENED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Johannesburg, Aug. 27.—More than 70 constituent bodies have already indicated that they will send delegates to the Congress of South African Jewry convened by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies here for October 12. It was reported at a meeting of the Board. Further replies, it was stated, are coming in, so that it is anticipated that the "Parliament of South African Jewry" will be attended by representatives of practically every important Jewish community in South Africa.

The question of Jewish children in a Government school in Pretoria having to take part in non-Jewish prayers, was taken up by the Board. A letter was read from the Education Department, in which it was stated that the incident was regretted and that instructions have been given that Jewish children should be excused from participating in non-Jewish services.

FIRST HEINE MEMORIAL IN GERMANY IS UNVEILED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Hamburg, Aug. 13.—The first public memorial in Germany to Heinrich Heine was unveiled in this city, where the poet spent his youth and where most of his works were published.

The Lord Mayor of Hamburg, Dr. Petersen, who received the memorial on behalf of the city, condemned the act of the anti-Semites some time ago in desecrating the statue while it was still private property standing in the Hamburg Art Gallery. Heine is loved and hated today, he said, even as he was in his lifetime, but the days are gone when acts of violence may be used against his memory. The City of Hamburg, he concluded, has taken the Heine Memorial under its protection and will know how to carry out the duty which it has assumed.

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JEWISH FRATERNAL BODY TRANSFERS ITS INSURANCE TO METROPOLITAN INS. CO.

B'rith Abraham Contract, Involving
\$6,000,000, Marks Change in
Jewish Social Conditions

The liquidation of its insurance department, a question troubling many of the existing Jewish fraternal organizations which were established in the early period of Jewish immigration to the United States, was announced by Alex Katsky, Grand Master of the Order B'rith Abraham. The liquidation was effected by the transference of the insurance liabilities and assets of the Order to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

This transaction involved 13,000 members who carry insurance totalling more than \$6,000,000. The transfer was effected by Julius Weiss, an insurance agent who is a member of the Order. The arrangement takes effect at midnight, August 31.

It was said that this transaction is the largest single volume of business ever obtained by the insurance company under one contract.

The tendency to abolish the insurance department in Jewish fraternal organizations has been progressing lately with the economic and social changes which have come about in American Jewish life since the bar to large immigration came into force. The Jewish fraternal organizations, originally conceived as mutual sick benefit and insurance associations for the early immigrants, are now concentrating on a social program of communal work.

DR. ROSEN, OF AGRO-JOINT ON WAY TO UNITED STATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Warsaw, Aug. 27.—Dr. Joseph Rosen, head of the Agrojoint, the agency in Russia of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, arrived here today from Moscow. He is on his way to Berlin, from where he will proceed to New York.

Cantor Albert Rappaport, cantor of the Temple Anshei Scholem, Chicago, is one of the artists added to the Chicago Civic Opera Company for the coming season.

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.]

On Julius Rosenwald, Palestine and "Raw Materials"

That Julius Rosenwald, the noted American Jewish philanthropist, would have no objection to participating in the work of Palestine reconstruction if he were convinced that Palestine had sufficient raw materials, is the statement attributed to him by David Yellin, president of the Vaad Leumi, National Council of Palestine Jews, according to "Ha-aretz," Hebrew paper of Tel Aviv.

Quoting Mr. Yellin as expressing the wish that Rosenwald should be "attracted" to the Palestine work, "Ha-aretz" takes Mr. Rosenwald to task as follows:

"Who 'attracted' Mr. Rosenwald to give millions for the Negroes and for various scientific expeditions in all parts of the world? And who 'attracted' Baron Edmund Rothschild to Palestine? Rothschild did not seek raw materials in Palestine. He sought for the Jews a vineyard, wheat fields and farms, and these he found. Rothschild discovered human material in Palestine and hence, as far back as thirty years ago, he said to his representative as he stood on a hill in Palestine and pointed with his cane: this land must be purchased and that land, and the land over there too. Today all that land is settled and cultivated and the Jews are earning their bread and butter tilling the fields.

"If Rosenwald had less interest in raw materials and more in human material, he would realize that at the present time to settle 20,000 Jews in Palestine is no less important than to allot new budgets for Negro schools. It is not that Palestine lacks raw materials but simply that Palestine is not in Mr. Rosenwald, and that is why it is difficult to 'attract' him even if he were told that hundreds of thousands of Jews can be settled."

Praise for Mr. Rosenwald's recent gift of \$3,000,000 for an Industrial Museum in Chicago, is contained in an editorial of the "Chicago Chronicle" of Aug. 20, wherein we read:

"We have grown accustomed to hearing of seven figure donations by Julius Rosenwald, and we might be apt therefore to lose at least part of our enthusiasm in the appreciation of them were it not for the lofty and exceedingly useful purposes for which our peerless philanthropist gives of his riches. He gives freely but not haphazardly. His gifts are almost as much an expression of his personality as all true art is the expression of the personality of an authentic artist.

"And now in giving three million dollars for an industrial museum, this high-minded benefactor of his fellow men has enriched our city and his city

in a way which makes cities truly great."

London "Jewish World" on Turkish Jews' Act

Whether the renunciation by Turkish Jewry of its national minority rights can be effectual "is at least open to doubt, for Turkey is bound to them by treaty obligation," avers the London "Jewish World" of August 19.

Nevertheless, the paper hopes that the action of the National Assembly of Jewish notables in Turkey "will not be found other than an entirely satisfactory move." Referring to the promise of the Angora government "to return all property of Jews which was recently confiscated, to permit the return to Turkey of Jews who left occupied Turkish territory with non-Turkish passports, and gradually to remove the discrimination against the Jews in the public services," the paper feels that—

"It looks like a fair and square deal, and all other Jews will only hope that, subject to the views of the other signatories of the Treaty which created the rights, the good relations now set up between the Jews of Turkey and the Turkish Government may never be again broken. Turkey has an excellent tradition in this respect which it is pleasing to see it evidently means to carry on."

The J. D. C.-Zionist Controversy Again

Soviet President Kalenin's observation, made in the course of his recent statement on Jewish colonization, that Zionism is "supported by foreign Jewish capitalists," is criticized by Rabbi Louis I. Newman, writing in "The Scribe" (Portland, Oregon), of Aug. 20.

"There is supreme irony in the situation created by the Russian colonization project," Rabbi Newman says. "The Soviet President says that Zionism is 'supported by foreign Jewish capitalists.' The truth of the matter is that Zionism is a movement of the Jewish masses and middle classes; the five million raised for the United Palestine Appeal in 1925-26 came from the poor and the moderately well-to-do. On the other hand, the nearly twenty millions for the three years of the United Jewish Campaign came largely from the Jewish capitalist class in America, particularly in New York. The Soviet leaders who oppose and confiscate the possessions of the capitalists in Russia are joining hands with the Jewish millionaires in the United States to foster the colonization scheme as a counterfoil to Palestine."

Rabbi Newman also objects to the present ratio of nearly 60 per cent of the United Jewish Campaign funds for the Russian colonization plan and 40 per cent for Polish and allied relief. Declaring his opinion that "the United Jewish Campaign was successful not because the Russian colonization scheme was emphasized, but because the distress of Polish Jewry was used as the

PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATOR OF NEW YORK CLOSES SACRAMENTAL WINE SHOPS

Applications Must Be Made Through Rabbis; Charges Abuse of Privilege; New Regulations Are Issued

An order closing the 250 sacramental wine shops in New York City was issued yesterday by Major Chester P. Mills, Federal Prohibition Administrator.

Temporary suspension of all sacramental wine permits was ordered and the provision that all wine needed by Jewish worshippers for the coming holidays, Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur must be obtained through their rabbis. The order stipulates further that rabbis distributing wine must do so either from their homes or from their synagogues. The wine stores are to be closed within two or three days.

The withdrawals of sacramental wine during the first part of 1926 were far in excess of the actual religious needs of the individuals of the Jewish race," Major Mills stated. "This caused an abuse of the sacramental wine privilege. The cause of these excessive withdrawals can be laid to several reasons, among which might be mentioned a misinterpretation of the regulations governing the withdrawal and control of sacramental wine.

"Taking advantage of the fact that there are no Jewish holidays during the summer months, no permits to withdraw sacramental wine were issued after April 30, 1926. As these permits are issued for a duration of 90 days, the result has been that on August 1, 1926 there were no authentic withdrawal permits in existence.

"The Government fully realizes that certain individuals of the Jewish race require sacramental wine in the observance of their religious rites and further desires to aid these individuals in the procurement of such wine.

"There are certain holidays during September and in order that the religious needs for sacramental wine can be met the Government desires to inform the public the method by which this wine can be procured.

"The worshippers who desire to have sacramental wine for their personal use or the use of their family during September, should make known their needs

to the rabbi of the synagogue at which they worship. The rabbi in turn is requested to determine as closely as possible the needs of his worshippers for sacramental wine. He will be issued such sacramental wine on permits approved and issued by this office upon personal presentation of his needs to the Federal Prohibition Administrator who is located at No. 1 Park Avenue. Ample provisions have been made at the administrator's office for the quick accommodation of rabbis who will present their requests for permits to purchase this sacramental wine.

"In this way it is hoped that the entire religious needs of the community may be adequately met and at the same time assistance given the Government in formulating a correct policy for the distribution of such wine," the prohibition administrator's statement read.

Misinterpretation of the regulations, Major Mills said, was responsible for the inception of wine stores, according to the "New York Times."

"The rules," Major Mills said, "provide that the wine shall be distributed by the rabbi to members of his congregation, or by a church officer who corresponds in the Christian church to sexton.

"Some of the rabbis employed men to distribute the wine and these men opened wine stores. In many cases the storekeepers didn't know the members of the congregation and they sold to every one. Thousands of persons of various Gentile faiths have been buying sacramental wine in New York.

"I have conferred with the leading rabbis in the city and they all agree that there are not more than 500,000 Jewish families here utilizing sacramental wines. Figuring five gallons to a family, which is the maximum, this would mean a yearly distribution of 3,000,000 gallons of wine. Between January 1 and May 1 of this year more than 1,500,000 gallons of wine were released on permits. That is more than half the yearly allotment and without doubt far in excess of the actual religious needs of the Jewish race."

The third annual prize oration contest among the Jewish students of the University of Alabama was held recently under the auspices of the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Eugene Zeitman, Birmingham, received the first prize for his essay, "The Jewish Outlook in America." Miss Celia Cohen, Birmingham, received second prize for her essay, "The Jew in the World War," and Hyman Rosenfeld, Tuscaloosa, third prize for his essay, "The Jew in American History."

Julius M. Meyerhardt was awarded first prize for his essay, "The Duty of the Jew." Lester Ziffren, second prize for his essay, "Immortality a Paradox," in the contest conducted at the University of Missouri by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Two students of the University of Virginia received prizes for their essays in the Prize Oration Contest there. The students were Jacob Berg, who received first prize for his essay, "How shall we interest students in Judaism?" and Frank Smith, who received the second prize for his essay, "The Jew in American History."

ORT CONFERENCE IN BERLIN DISCUSSED JEWISH COLONIZATION WORK IN RUSSIA

Ort's Role in Russian Colonization Work Described by Agronomist

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The Jewish colonization work in Soviet Russia was widely discussed at the Third International Conference of the Ort held here.

Dr. Paul Nathan, president of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, declared in his address that he is in full agreement with the idea of solving the Russo-Jewish question in Russia itself. "Palestine, as a small country," he said, "cannot, and this is beyond all dispute, solve the problem. We are thankful to the Russian Jews for making the attempt to solve the problem by their own efforts and to remain in their old homes."

Mr. Zegelnicki, agronomist, who reported on the work in Russia, said that there were in Russia about 3,000,000 Jews. 300,000 families comprising 850,000 are members of the trade unions. 150,000 families comprising 380,000 are living by agriculture. 38% of the Jewish population is engaged in trading. There are still a million of Jews whose economic existence remains obscure. This is the population of the small towns whom the Great War, the Civil wars and the transformation of the economic system have thrown into an unaccustomed sphere and have declassified. It is not, however, a bad element, for it is striving to adapt itself to productive activity. The position of the younger members of this class is especially sad. Russia's industry although it is now at its full capacity can not absorb many of them, for the physically stronger peasant element is too strong a competitor. The way out is to have the Jewish youth gain technical training, for there is always room for skilled workers, he said.

Mr. Zegelnicki described the rapidity with which the former Jewish shopkeepers had adapted themselves to agriculture. The farms in the new Jewish colonies served as models for the neighboring Russian peasants. The Jewish colonist is more open to new ideas and methods and is a willing learner. This applies also to those Jewish colonies which are organized on a collective basis.

Mr. Zegelnicki described in detail the methods of work of the Ort in the Odessa region. The Ort made the first effort after the Civil wars and the pogroms to rebuild the ruined Jewish colonies and to promote the establishment of small farms in the vicinity of the towns.

He reviewed the Jewish colonization work in Russia, dealing mainly with the plan for the settlement by the Comzet of a hundred thousand Jewish families on the land by 1936. The land provided at present for Jewish colonization, he said, is not sufficient for the purpose, but in any case the question of the settlement of Jews on the land has now become a burning question and the opportunity opened up should not be lost for later on the land will not be available. The settlement of 100,000

(Continued on Page 4)

'selling point' of the entire propaganda," Rabbi Newman proceeds:

"American Jewry has a right to know whether this proportion is to be followed in the allocation of the twenty millions collected in the United Jewish Campaign. A tremendous treasure-trove has been placed in the hands of the Joint Distribution Committee, giving it the ever-enormous power of the purse. Now that it has the money, it can virtually command the situation unless Jewish public opinion is watchful and demands a constant accounting. Will the Joint Distribution Committee give American Jewry an opportunity to make its will felt? Or will it unconcernedly go ahead with its proposal to pour the money collected, with a ratio of nearly 60 per cent into the Russian colonization scheme, and 40 per cent into Polish and allied relief?"

ORT CONFERENCE IN BERLIN DISCUSSED JEWISH COLONIZATION WORK IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 3)

Jews requires an area of 1,500,000 desatin. The areas already allocated have all been practically exhausted. The new colonists are happy in their work, he stated.

Kurt Blumenfeld, President of the Zionist Federation in Germany, said that the Zionists who see their main task in bringing about the productive activity of the Jewish elements in all countries appreciate the work of the Ort. The Zionists are seeking to build up the new era of Jewish history on the basis of productivity. Palestine is a small country, but at any rate as big as is Switzerland, and Palestine was once the country which had brought a solution not only of the Jewish question, but also of the question of Judaism.

Herr Alfred Berger of the Poale Zion said that the Jewish socialists know how to appreciate the value of the work of diverting the Jewish masses to productive activity. In Palestine there are workers and peasants who had been trained by the Ort. They hope that there will be a closer contact between the work of the Ort and the Chazulim work. In both cases the aim is to serve the people through the people, he said.

Dr. Werner Senator, on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee said that the Joint Distribution Committee, which has done so much for the suffering Jews in Europe and is now carrying on a new campaign to raise \$25,000,000 for reconstruction activity, places the question of constructive work very high. The countries of immigration have closed their doors; the only solution now is to build up productive activity in the former countries of emigration and also to train emigrants to fit in to the productive work in the countries to which they can still immigrate, such as Palestine.

Dr. Branson, in the course of his report on the work of the Ort Federation, said that in the first three years the progress had not been favorable. In the last three years, however, they had made great strides ahead. The number of Ort organizations had increased since the Danzig Congress from 52 to 62. In the first three years they spent \$390,000, while in the last three years they were able to allocate a sum of \$860,000 for their work. There has been a large increase of membership. The technical students have carried off prizes at the exhibitions. The system of agricultural instruction had been improved. The housebuilding work of the Ort for the colonists in the Odessa region was recognized as a model of such work, so that even the official Colonization Association Comzet gave the Ort orders for building houses. Everything is progressing, but unfortunately they still had to contend with the difficulty of lack of money. At first they obtained their funds by contributions from the Joint, the Ica and other organizations, but later they successfully tried to raise their own funds. The problem of work will be solved however, only when they succeeded in ob-

MAY SUBMIT PALESTINE PARLIAMENTARY PROPOSAL TO COLONIAL OFFICE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Aug. 8.—The "Falastin," the organ of the Palestine Arab Executive, continues to report on the negotiations said to have been conducted between Palestine government representatives and the Arab parties for the creation of a Palestine parliament.

The government representative, the "Falastin" states, said that the Senate or Upper Chamber should be composed half of British officials and the other half of notables appointed by the Government. Other notables would be invited to act in an advisory capacity.

Lord Plumer, the paper adds, has been consulted concerning the proposals made on both sides, and if they are approved they will be passed on to the Colonial Office in London.

DATES FOR HIGH HOLIDAY SEASON EARLY THIS YEAR

The Jewish holiday season begins somewhat earlier this year than other years. The first holy day is the New Year, or Rosh Hashonah, which occurs this year on the 9th and 10th of September.

The Jewish year beginning with this New Year's Day will be known as the year 5687.

The Day of Atonement falls this year on Saturday, September 18. The Feast of Tabernacles, Succoth, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, September 22 and Thursday, September 23, and continues for eight days.

The second days of Rosh Hashonah and Succoth are observed by Orthodox Jews, while Reform congregations observe only the first day.

The new synagogue of the Congregation Agudath Achim, Dallas, Texas, was dedicated last Sunday. J. Helman is president of the congregation and its rabbi is Jonathan Abramowitz.

The Jewish community of Jacksonville, Fla., has launched a campaign to raise \$330,000 for the erection of a community center.

Ten thousand dollars was fixed as the annual budget of the Hebrew school of that city.

The cornerstone of the new edifice of the Tifereth Israel Congregation, Columbus, Ohio, was laid. Ben. F. Levinson, chairman, Rabbi Jacob Klein, Leon Nason, president of the congregation, James W. Huffman, representing Governor Donahey, Scott Wehe, acting mayor of Columbus, were among the speakers.

taining a firm financial basis. They had succeeded in raising money in countries like Finland, Estonia, Egypt and Morocco, but the hope still lies in the Jewry of America. A second hope lies in the repayment by the colonists and artisans of the amounts which had been advanced to them by the Ort. In the last three years the amount of such repayments increased from \$11,000 to \$33,000. If things go on in that way they can expect the repayments to form a large part of the basis for their future work.

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DR. JULIUS BRODNITZ, GERMAN-JEWISH LEADER, HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Dr. Julius Brodnitz, the president of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on Thursday. The Central Union planned a celebration of the occasion. The organ of the Union, the "C. V. Zeitung," publishes an article by the Director of the Union, Dr. Ludwig Hollaender, praising Dr. Brodnitz as a true son of the Jewish people and of Germany.

An action to prevent a vote on the so-called Craig five-cent rare referendum was started by Louis Marshall of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for Frank J. McCabe, of Brooklyn. Mr. McCabe was the relator last year of a similar action, which Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Prosser decided in his favor on the ground that there were not the required ninety days between the date of the passage of the referendum resolution by the Municipal Assembly, on Sept. 17, 1925, and election.

Rubin Ludwig, young Yiddish poet and novelist, died in Los Angeles, Cal. on Thursday. Mr. Ludwig, who suffered from tuberculosis, went to Los Angeles a year ago.

Dr. Samuel H. Rosenthal, Rochester, physician, died at the age of 47, in Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, following an operation.

Dr. Rosenthal was born in Rochester. For ten years he lived in Grand Rapids. He was graduated from the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He served two years in the United States Medical Corps during the war, part of the time with the office of occupation in Germany. He helped the development of Park Hospital of Rochester. He was president of the Rochester Medical Association a year ago and was a member of the Rochester Club, Irondequoit Country Club and other organizations.

The reception committee of representatives of athletic clubs to greet Gertrude Ederle on her return to New York includes Miss Charlotte Epstein, Women's Swimming Association; Samuel J. Jacobs, Union Club; William J. Jaffe, Samual Athletic Association; Harry Meyers, City Athletic Club; Nat Oak, Y. M. H. A., and Max Silver, Glencoe Athletic Club.

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