

## SESQUI EXHIBIT SHOWS JEWISH CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LIFE

1,903,500 Affiliated with 108 National Jewish Organizations

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—More than half of the 3,600,000 Jews of America are affiliated with one of 108 national Jewish organizations. This and other facts and figures of interest are revealed in the Jewish Exhibit at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The Exhibit is located in the Palace of Education, close to the main entrance, and contains photographs, panels of statistical posters, and valuable books, manuscripts, religious and art objects. The exhibit was arranged by the Synagogue Council of America, an agency which includes representatives of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the United Synagogue of America, the Rabbinical Assembly, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, and the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

The exhibit stresses the fact that the Old Testament contributed the ideal upon which the American democracy was founded, and emphasizes the fact that a Jew constructed the maps the Columbus used on his voyage of discovery, another contributed the funds required for the expedition, and five Jews accompanied him on the voyage. It also relates that 27 Jews settled in New York City in 1654, within a few years after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers in Massachusetts. In 1656, Jacob Lumbrozo, a Jewish physician, was made a citizen of Maryland. The first Jewish cemetery in the United States was located in 1656 at Oliver Street and New Bowery, New York, and the first synagogue established in 1683 on Beaver Street, between Broadway and Broad Street.

The 108 national Jewish organizations  
(Continued on Page 4)

## 200 STRANDED JEWISH REFUGEES PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 14.—Two hundred Jewish refugees, constituting the last group of the Jewish refugees stranded on their way to America in Eastleigh camp because of the U. S. immigration quota, were allowed to remain in Great Britain by special permission of the Home Secretary, it was learned today when Otto Schiff, president of the Jewish Shelter of London, submitted his report to the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the organization.

The Home Secretary permitted the refugees to remain in the United Kingdom on condition that the Jewish organizations will guarantee that they will be provided with work, without affecting the situation of British labor.

## HEBREW SCHOOLS HAVE LARGEST NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PALESTINE

Fourteen Jewish Pupils in Government Schools with 19,881 Enrollment

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 14.—A sum of £E.107,373 was spent by the Government on education in Palestine during 1925-26 as compared with the £E.103,180 in the previous year, according to the Annual Report of the Department of Education which has just been issued here.

In all Government schools the total number of pupils is 19,881, of whom 14,322 are Moslems, 1,748 Christians, 14 Jews, and 263 Druses. In non-Government schools the total number of pupils is 44,883. The total number of schools in Palestine is 804, with 64,764 pupils, distributed as follows: Moslems 21,136; Jews 25,580; Christians, 18,048.

## ANTI-SEMITES BLAME JEWS FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Official Statement Affirms Schlesinger is a Catholic

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The railway accident on the Berlin-Cologne line, when an express train was wrecked and 22 passengers killed, is still being employed by anti-Semitic leaders as a means of strengthening their propaganda.

Posters placarded throughout the city by anti-Semitic organizations state that the arrested man, Schlesinger, who is held responsible for the accident, is a Jew. As a contradiction to this assertion, an official statement made known today establishes the fact that Schlesinger was born a Catholic, that he is a member of the Voelkische organization and that last year he was sentenced to seven days in jail for distributing pogrom literature.

## FRENCH ASK PALESTINE EXTRADITE SYRIA REBELS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 14.—The demand that the Palestine government extradite the leaders of the Syrian rebels, who have sought refuge in the country, was repeated by the French administration of Syria.

The demand concerns Emir Adel Arslan and Abdulhalim El Jourdi and is based on the Syrio-Palestine extradition treaty.

## GEORG BERNHARD HEADS INTERNATIONAL PRESS CLUB

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Sept. 14.—Georg Bernhard, well known German Jewish writer and editor-in-chief of the "Vossische Zeitung," was elected chairman of the Club of International Press Correspondents attached to the League of Nations here.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO

Julius Rosenwald Heads Committee; 48 State, 500 City Chairmen Invited

The national conference, called by the Joint Distribution Committee for the purpose of completing the \$25,000,000 United Jewish Campaign, will take place in Chicago on Oct. 9th and 10th, it was announced yesterday by the headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign.

Julius Rosenwald heads the committee which is arranging the conference that will be held at the Standard Club. Other prominent Chicagoans on the committee include Jacob A. Loeb, Sol Kline, Leo Straus, Samuel Deutsch, General Abel Davis and James Davis.

Invitations for the conference were extended to the 48 state chairmen, and over 500 city chairmen of the United Jewish Campaign, and to a large number of men and women in every part of the country who have actively participated in the campaign.

The purpose of the conference, which has been called by David A. Brown, national chairman of the United Jewish Campaign, and Felix Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee is to take account of what has been accomplished already in the way of raising funds for the destitute Jews of Eastern and Central Europe, and to plan a series of drives during the next three months, from which it is hoped sufficient contributions will be obtained to exceed the \$25,000,000 quota.

In addition to the reports by Dr. Bernard A. Kahn, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee and Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, who is directing the Joint Distribution Committee's farm settlement work in Russia, reports will be made to the conference by a number of American social workers who have during the past summer visited Poland, Lithuania, and Russia, and investigated Jewish conditions in those countries and the steps being taken by the Joint Distribution Committee, with funds raised in this country to alleviate their condition, and restore them to a basis of permanent self-support. These include Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Jacob Billikopf, Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Dr. Jacob W. Newman, Stanley Folz and James N. Rosenberg.

## FIRE RAZES JEWISH SECTION IN HUSHI, ROUMANIAN TOWN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Sept. 14.—Fire destroyed the greater part of the town Hushi last night.

The homes of 200 Jewish families were burned. An appeal for help for the victims of the fire was issued.

Hushi, the capital of the department of Falciu, has a population of 15,404, about one-fourth being Jews.

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN**

Published every day in the week except  
Saturday and Jewish high holidays  
by the

Jewish Daily Bulletin Co., Inc.

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Spring 1614

Jacob Landau ..... President  
Meer Grossman ..... Vice-President  
Samuel Bienstock ..... Treasurer and Secretary

Vol. III. Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1926. No. 572.

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin  
New York ..... 611 Broadway  
London ..... 244 High Holborn  
Paris ..... 5, Rue Nouvelle, Paris IX  
Berlin ..... W. 15 Dueseldorfer Strasse 72  
Warsaw ..... Ulica Aleja Jerozolimskie Nr. 18  
Jerusalem ..... Hasolei Bldg.  
Cairo ..... 13, Abou-El Sebah

Subscription Rates	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 15, 1924,  
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y.,  
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

## RUSSIAN ZIONISTS FAVOR JEWISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA, SAYS BILLIKOPF

Describes Conditions in Russia; Judge  
Harry Fisher Comments on Palestine

The Jewish colonization movement in Soviet Russia is recognized as an important measure by all Jewish circles in the Soviet republics, including the local Zionists, declared Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia, when interviewed yesterday by the representative of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" on his arrival on the Majestic from Russia.

The Jewish colonization movement in Soviet Russia has no opponents among the Russian Zionists in Palestine, according to Judge Harry M. Fisher of Chicago, who arrived on the same steamer from a tour of Palestine. "I spoke," Mr. Billikopf said, "to a great many Zionists and to many sympathizers of the Zionist movement and I also spoke to chalumim, and the universal judgment was, unanimously in favor of the colonization work. They did not see how anyone could question the wisdom and desirability of the land settlement. I met two or three representatives of a certain wing of chalumim who qualified their endorsement by saying that if colonization in Russia is to supersede colonization in Palestine, they naturally would be opposed to the work in Russia. I assured them there was no conflict between the land settlement in Palestine and that in Russia and that there is no reason why the Jews throughout the world could not participate in both the work in Palestine and in Russia."

Mr. Billikopf emphasized that the Soviet government does not persecute the Zionists as such, but as

**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.]

### Explains Why League Has Been Unable to Give Full Protection to Minorities

Has the League of Nations failed in the matter of the protection of national, religious and linguistic minorities? This question is dealt with by Dr. William E. Rappard, head of the Permanent Mandates Commission, whose article on the minorities problem appears in "International Conciliation" (Sept. issue) published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Rappard gives an outline of the history of the minority problem and describes the League's machinery set up for the protection of minorities. Pointing out that in the several years since this machinery was created only five petitions, including the one of the Jews regarding the numerus clausus in Hungary, have been considered, Dr. Rappard proceeds:

"This is by no means a brilliant record of achievement. It is a fact universally admitted by competent and impartial observers that most minorities in Eastern Europe are being subjected to a treatment which is sometimes declared grossly oppressive and sometimes petty unfair, but which is certainly far from that generous and even-handed justice contemplated by the authors of the minority treaties. The obligations to ensure equality and 'security in law and in fact' to all citizens of the signatory states, irrespective of their race, language, or religion, have been recognized as being of international concern and placed under the

contra-revolutionists. "Mr. Smidovitch, the vice-president of Soviet Russia, told me that the government has never persecuted the Zionists who are not active in contra-revolutionary activities." As a proof that the Zionist idea is not persecuted by the Soviet government, Mr. Billikopf cited the fact that over 2,000 Chalumim are now working in the Jewish colonies. They are not interfered with by anybody and they can leave Russia for Palestine if they desire to do so, he stated.

Mr. Billikopf spoke of the success of the Jewish colonization work in Russia. "In the thirty-four Jewish colonies which I visited in Crimea, I found great enthusiasm."

Mr. Billikopf admitted that the anti-Semitic tendencies in Russia have not been uprooted, but he stated, Russian Jews at present are not concerned with the remnants of anti-Semitism in the country. Anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia can be compared to that in the United States. Just as the Jews in America are not afraid of anti-Semitism, so the Jews of Russia do not fear it. The greatest insult that a Gentile Russian can now hear in Russia is to be charged with being an anti-Semite,

(Continued on Page 4)

guarantee of the League of Nations. The Council has accepted the responsibility of seeing to the execution of these obligations. In the course of five years it has not considered more than half a dozen petitions and in no case has it succeeded in clearly and unqualifiedly enforcing the provisions of the treaties, which are being generally violated in their spirit if not in their letter.

"Must we therefore conclude that the action of the League to execute the Peace Treaties has been a blank failure in this vital matter of the protection of minorities? If we were to base our answer solely on a comparison between what is and what ought to be, I am afraid we would be driven to reply in the affirmative. If, however, we compare what is, with what was before the war and what presumably would be today if there were no minority treaties and no League of Nations responsible for their enforcement, our answer will be very different.

"The positive action of the Council has resulted in no fully satisfactory immediate remedial measures. But the constant pressure of international opinion, focussed on the policy of the minority Powers, thanks to the publicity of the proceedings before the Council, the Court, and above all of the Assembly, combined with the conspicuous but persistent friendly warnings, advice, and suggestions which the governments concerned are constantly receiving from Geneva, have undoubtedly exercised a moderating, as well as a constructively pacifying influence.

"Year after year the representatives of these governments come before the Assembly to show just how liberal, how generous are their intentions, their institutions, and their policy with respect to their minorities. If so doing they rarely convince their audiences, they achieve a far more useful result: they oblige themselves, their governments, and even to some degree their parliaments, to endeavor to live up to the standards which in the face of the world they insistently declare to be theirs. The often noted fact that these representatives, on their return from Geneva, are more liberal than their governments at home, and these, in turn more liberal than their parliaments and officials, less exposed to the pressure of international opinion, is a

(Continued on Page 4)

**BREVITIES**

Attorney General Albert O. Tringer was endorsed for nomination for Governor at a meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly District. The resolution was offered by Judge Abraham Ellenbogen and seconded by J. Van Vechten Elsborg.

Jacob Rosenthal, a retired business man of Woodmere, Long Island, was kidnapped Monday night by bandits near Cuernavaca, dispatches from Mexico City state.

There will be no performance of "Potash and Perlmutter" at the Ritz Theatre on Friday night and Saturday afternoon. The contract of Ludwig Satz contains a clause excusing him from appearing on the stage during Yom Kippur.

## FAILURE TO PROMOTE ELLSBERG, HERO OF S-51 SALVAGE, CRITICIZED BY CONGRESSMAN

Policy of Navy Department in Present Case Contradicted by Record; Resolution Authorizing President to Promote Ellsberg May Be Introduced in Congress

Failure on the part of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur to promote Lieutenant Commander Edward Ellsberg to the rank of Commander in recognition of his heroism and leadership in the salvaging of the submarine S-51 was sharply criticized by Congressman Emanuel Celler of the Tenth Congressional District of Brooklyn, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy made known yesterday.

The recommendation for the promotion of Lieutenant Commander Ellsberg and his comrades, Lieutenant Henry Hartley and Boatswain Richard Hawes, was made by the United States navy authorities and strongly approved by Admiral Plunkett, in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the station of the above mentioned naval officers.

In his letter to Secretary Wilbur, Congressman Celler declared that unless the Secretary will advance the officers as recommended, he will introduce into Congress a resolution authorizing the president of the United States to advance Lieutenant Commander Ellsberg to the rank of Rear Admiral and to promote the other two.

"It seems that the reasons advanced for this failure properly to reward these heroes is the Department's policy not to recommend the promotion of officers as a reward for service. It is difficult to understand this policy if any such existed. Already some twenty of the enlisted men engaged in salvaging the S-51 have been promoted. Furthermore the record of officers who have been promoted for meritorious service is not short," Congressman Celler wrote.

"The recommendations for promotion of Ellsberg, Hartley and Hawes are so forceful that I must burden you with repeating portions thereof. Captain King says of Ellsberg:

"Not only was his technical knowledge and resource adequate for every difficulty but he displayed the highest order of leadership. He set an example to the divers by learning to dive and by actually descending to the S-51 on the bottom no less than three times during the period April-July 1926. Again, on July 7, 1926, while working on top of No. 3 port pontoon with the aid of a derrick, a wire strap gave way, and the men on the pontoon were in great danger, but Lieutenant Commander Ellsberg (who was one of them) saved himself and turned immediately to the saving of the pontoon (on which the whole job depended at that time), even to the extent of shoving thumbs into broken vent pipes, with the pontoon awash, until wooden plugs could be secured. His ingenuity was inexhaustible, his perseverance in the face of countless setbacks was unflinching and his determination animated and inspired all hands. One of his contributions to the salvage work was the perfection of a high-speed underwater cutting torch

and he is responsible for the development of the technique of lowering and placing pontoons with accuracy and facility, hitherto not known. It is desired to repeat that to his efforts and skill the successful salvage of the S-51 is primarily and unmistakably due. Lieutenant Commander Ellsberg is now one of the senior Lieutenant Commanders of his Corps and I wish strongly to recommend his advancement to the rank of commander and the award to him of a Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his work on the salvage of S-51."

"The whole country was thrilled with the daring exploits attendant upon the rescue of the ill-fated S-51, but as is readily discernible it was the heroism of the three officers mentioned that made the rescue possible.

"These men must and should be properly rewarded. The bestowal of medals upon them is insufficient. I contemplate offering the hereinafter mentioned Res-

olution in Congress unless it is your will to advance these men as recommended. The Resolution is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"Sec. 1. That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to place Naval Constructor Edward Ellsberg, United States Navy, on the retired list of the Corps of Naval Constructors, of the United States Navy with the rank of rear admiral, upper half, to date from July 5, 1926, with the highest retired pay of that grade under existing law.

"Sec. 2. That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby tendered to Edward Ellsberg, United States Navy, for his services in raising the United States Ship S-51.

"Sec. 3. That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to appoint Lieutenant Henry Hartley, United States Navy, a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy to date from July 5, 1926, in recognition of his services as commanding officer of the submarine rescue ship Falcon, in connection with the salvage of the United States Ship S-51.

"Sec. 4. That the President of the

(Continued on Page 4)

## LEAGUE NOT SUFFICIENT FOR MINORITIES PROBLEMS, CONGRESS RESOLUTION DECLARES

Congress of National Minorities Urges New Methods for Settling Disputes Between Minorities and Governments in Home Countries

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Geneva, Aug. 27.—The League of Nations is not a sufficient instrument for the regulation of conflicts between the National Minorities and the States to which they belong, because the League of Nations as an international body by its intervention takes the consideration of the conflict outside the territory of the State and transfers it to the international sphere. This view was expressed by the Congress of National Minorities in its resolution on the regulation of conflicts between minorities and the States adopted at today's session.

The codification of the rights of the minorities in separate treaties, the declaration that the violation of these rights is a matter of international concern and the taking over of the guarantee for the protection of these rights by the League of Nations is an event of historic significance for the future. It means that an international forum has been created in the shape of the League of Nations for the regulation of minority questions, states the resolution which was presented by Dr. Margulies, representative of the Jewish minority in Czechoslovakia.

This method of regulation, however, has shown itself to be insufficient, the resolution stated because the League of Nations is, in accordance with its character, not only the highest and the final instance for the regulation of conflicts arising out of the violation of minority rights, but is also the first and the sole instance, with the result that it is burdened with tasks which in accordance with its nature it cannot completely carry out. Questions in dispute come before the first instance

only when the conflict is already in being and from the very beginning the regulation of matters arising out of internal conditions is taken in hand by an international body.

The Congress, therefore, emphasizes the need of finding ways and means of avoiding conflicts, and preventing them from becoming acute, by leading them in the direction of all disputes arising out of the relations between a majority and minority, being settled on the territory of the State in question under conditions providing for full equality.

The Congress sees in the League of Nations the most important forum for the settlement of conflicts between peoples and the pacification of the world. It regards the establishment of conditions of mutual confidence between the League of Nations and the peoples and especially the National Minorities as an urgent task in which it is the duty of all minorities to cooperate.

The Congress, the resolution stated, declares null and void every renunciation by national groups of their minority rights which are an integral basic right of every national group, irrespective of whether they are definitely confirmed in treaties or not, and declares the attempts of Governments to bring about such renunciations as being in violation of public order. The Congress recalls the decision of the League of Nations Assembly adopted on September 21, 1922 giving expression to the moral obligation on all States which are not legally bound by minority protection treaties to observe the fundamentals of justice and toleration.

## KLAN TO TAKE OFFENSIVE; FUTURE POLICY IS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page 2)

America to be dissipated through an insipid cosmopolitanism.

"To restore Protestantism to full and unquestioned supremacy in the spiritual spotlight of America and to make spiritual freedom the undoubted possession of every citizen of this country.

"To assist America toward the fulfillment of her God-given destiny protecting the fundamental policies of Americanism that have made us the most respected nation in the world."

Despite the waning display of organization strength shown in the long-heralded parade of yesterday, the Klan regards itself no longer on the defensive, and prediction was made during the convention session that thousands of new members will soon be enrolled "to work for America," with the 5,000,000 klansmen and 1,500,000 klanswomen now claimed in the order.

"All America," he said, "has been groping for a way to regain its mental and spiritual poise, to restore and harmonize the national mind, and to resume the march toward what we all know to be the future destiny of America. We will remove from public opinion through aggressive action and definite programs the oft-repeated charge that we are merely 'antis.'"

The "New York World's" Bureau in Washington, in its report of the "Klono-vocation" to the "World" stated:

"It was made more apparent than ever that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have discarded the mask and taken to politics and will wage war on Catholics in every section of the nation."

Dr. Evans declared the Klan will oppose Governor Smith's candidacy for President of the United States.

"No politician will ever be elected President of the United States. No man who would weaken the Constitution or betray the common people need aspire to that office," he declared.

Gov. Smith has authorized his friends to place him in nomination for the fifth time at the Democratic State Convention Sept. 27.

This fact, which became known yesterday, set at rest rumors prevailing during the last few days that the Governor was preparing to reject the proffered fourth term nomination.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

on the patriotic spirit of the Jewish population.

That this is so, is due largely to the splendid loyalty of the Italian Jews to Italy and to the great sacrifices of a number of Jews and Jewesses for the Fascist cause in the first difficult period of its existence and to their close personal friendship with the Fascist leader, Mussolini.

## Two Jews Are Re-elected

(Continued from Page 1)

On the intervention of representatives of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, a grant was obtained from the government, making the Order in Council P. C. 534 applicable to Jews.

## JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE SCHOOL HOLDS ITS FIRST GRADUATION EXERCISES

Social work is the youngest of the socialized professions and as such is only in its development stage, Maurice J. Karpf, director of the Training School for Jewish Social Work, told the first graduating class of the School at commencement exercises at Hotel Astor, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Karpf warned the graduates that one of the greatest dangers which the profession faces is the sub-division which has been taking place so that its essential unity is frequently lost on the social worker.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, vice-president of the Metropolitan Insurance Company and chairman of the Jewish Communal Survey. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, first president of the School; Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, the present president; Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Executive Committee of the School; Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Executive Director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York and Secretary of the School and Porter R. Lee, Director of the New York School of Social Work.

"Subdivision of work has some value," said Mr. Karpf, "because it encourages specialization which under proper circumstances makes for the development of a better technique. It may be questioned, however, whether that does not involve a loss in perspective and a loss of vision which have thus far not been compensated for by the development of such specialized skill as we may have. If this be true in general social work, it is especially true in Jewish Social work where the problem is much smaller and where the inter-dependence is greater. Then, too, there is also the danger of the social worker losing contact and sympathy with the other phases of social work. In this way, specialization comes to defeat its own purpose and hinders the best development of social work by making the social worker limited in horizon and point of view."

The class of 1926 includes Annette E. Cohen, Mobile, Ala.; Lena Gassell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pauline Gollub, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herman Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jessie Josolowitz, Bristol, Conn.; Pearl Lerner, St. Louis, Mo.; Susan Mandell, Lawrence, Mass.; Edith Mozorosky, Portland, Ore.; Louis Shocket, Richmond, Va.; Harold Silver, Chicago, Ill.; and Mildred Simon, New York City.

A more complete report of the exercises will be published in tomorrow's issue.

There is a sharp advance in the wholesale prices of stalled cattle and spring lamb in the New York market, due largely to the Jewish holidays.

Yom Kippur, which will be observed Saturday, has attracted a record supply of live poultry.

The Hatikvah Club, an organization of Jewish young men and women, has been formed in Detroit, Mich. The purpose of the organization is to promote Judaism among the Jewish youths and also to further friendship and social welfare of its membership.

William Brown is president of the club.

## FIGURES REGARDING JEWS IN PALESTINE POLICE FORCE

(Continued from Page 1)

police force has increased. There has been no change in the numerical strength as regards Jews and their conditions in the police force, the 1926 states. The following figures are given in regard to the Jerusalem force: Foot Police, total 128, of whom 16 are Jews; Mounted Police, 32, of whom 5 are Jews; Prison Wardens 36, 4 Jews; Night Police 74, 14 Jews; Police Training School 48, 17 Jews; Police Band 26 Jews. Of a total of 346, 82 are Jews.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' strength is as follows: of 20 foot Non-Commissioned Officers there is 1 Jew, of 5 mounted Non-Commissioned Officers there are 2 Jews, and of 6 Night-Police Non-Commissioned Officers there are 2 Jews, or 5 Jews in a total strength of 31 Non-Commissioned Officers.

There are 3 Jews, including the Police Bandmaster, in the total of 16 officers, and 5 Jews of the 14 officers undergoing instruction at the Police Training School. On March 18th, "Davar" states, the following were the figures: Of 199 foot police, there were 46 Jews, of 39 non-commissioned officers there were 8 Jews, and of 13 officers there were 3 Jews, including the Bandmaster.

## Countess Schnabel Disappears

(Continued from Page 1)

and at the hearing a housekeeper and confidante of the Countess confessed that the latter had practiced for some time imitating her husband's handwriting.

The Countess then confessed, she was not arrested, having given her word that she would not leave her country estate.

The confession of the Countess created a stir in German society circles. The Countess was born in St. Louis, Mo., the daughter of Count Hesso von Leiningen-Westerburg.

Impressive dedication exercises marked the completion of the new Sinai Synagogue in Los Angeles, Cal. The synagogue was erected at a cost of \$350,000.

Sinai is the oldest congregation in Southern California. Rabbi Mayer is its rabbi and Dr. L. G. Reynolds is president.

The new structure is of Romanesque style and of concrete, brick and steel construction. Many new features in design, art and decoration are embodied in the building. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,500. There is a social hall, dining rooms, modern equipped kitchens, an entire floor of club rooms, class rooms, offices for church officers and dressing rooms.

"EVERY BANKING NEED FOR EVERYBODY"

**THE STATE BANK**  
NEW YORK

Resources over \$120,000,000  
A branch in your neighborhood.

The Delicious Candy Laxative

**EX-LAX**

In 3 Forms: Chocolate, Fig, Gum

PINSKI-MASSER PRESS, INC.

