

## BRANDEIS, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, WILL CELEBRATE HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

Noted American Jurist Will Attain  
70th Year on November 13

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Louis D. Brandeis, noted American jurist and justice of the United States Supreme Court, will attain his seventieth birthday on November 13th.

The representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was unable to ascertain whether any preparations are under way to celebrate Justice Brandeis's seventieth birthday.

Justice Brandeis, who is one of the outstanding jurists in America, was very active in the Zionist movement in the United States prior to the Cleveland convention of 1921. He played a prominent part during the Wilson administration in laying the political foundations for the new era in the Zionist movement which started with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis was born in Louisville, Kentucky, November 13, 1856. He was educated in the Louisville public school and high school and at the Annen Realschule, Dresden, Germany. He received the degree LL.B. from Harvard in 1877 and an honorary A.M. degree in 1891. He was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, Mo., in 1878. He practiced in Boston from 1879 to 1916. He was a member of the firm of Warren and Brandeis from 1879 to 1897; of the law firm of Brandeis, (Continued on Page 4)

## INTERMARRIAGE IN RUSSIA GROWING, FIGURES SHOW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Intermarriage between Jews and non-Jews in Soviet Russia is increasing greatly, according to figures compiled by the Jewish Scientific Institute here. The figures deal with the situation in fifty-six of the largest towns in the Ukraine during the year 1924.

Of the total of 10,806 Jewish men who were married during that year, 490 took Christian wives. Of a total of 10,909 Jewish women who were married in these towns during the same period, 593 married non-Jews.

The largest percentage in the Ukraine was found in Elisabethgrad where the intermarriages amounted to ten per cent. In Berditcheff and Bielozzer- (Continued on Page 4)

## COL. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD WILL VISIT PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 25.—Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., one of the leaders of the British labor party and known for his Zionist sympathies, is expected to visit Palestine the end of October. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Wedgwood.

## MIAMI JEWISH REHABILITATION COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL TO AMERICAN JEWRY

Two Hundred Jewish Families In Miami Are Destitute, Appeal Says,  
Asking "Help For Those Who Cannot Help Themselves"

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Miami, Fla., Sept. 25.—An appeal to the Jews of America to aid those of the victims of the Florida disaster who cannot help themselves was issued by the Jewish Rehabilitation Committee of Miami yesterday.

"Miami Jewry, together with the rest of the citizenry, is rapidly recovering from the disaster," the appeal read. "The loss of life so far reported in the Jewish community is five. The damage to property runs into millions.

"The majority of the Jewish families

will rehabilitate themselves through their own efforts. There are two hundred Jewish families who are destitute. They are receiving palliative relief from the Red Cross and the citizens committee.

"All Miami Jewry, formed into the Jewish Rehabilitation Committee, appeal to the Jews of America to assist us to help rehabilitate the families who can not regain their self support without the generous help of the Jews of the country. Contributions are to be sent to Isidore Cohen, treasurer, First National Bank Building, Miami."

The appeal was signed by Daniel Cromer, chairman of the committee, D. J. Apter and H. I. Magid, vice-chairmen, A. Aronovitz, secretary, Isidor Cohen, treasurer, Herbert U. Feibelman, assistant treasurer, and Rabbi Jacob H. Kaplan and Rabbi Murray A. Alstet, councillors.

## HARBIN JEWISH COMMUNITY ORDERED BY CHINESE RULE TO CEASE FUNCTIONING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Harbin, Sept. 25.—The Jewish community of Harbin, now under Chinese rule, is experiencing hard times in its fight to maintain its religious and communal life.

The Chinese authorities have refused to ratify the statutes of the Harbin Jewish community, and have ordered it to cease functioning. The authorities declared that it is impossible in China, where even the citizens of Soviet Russia have no extra-territorial rights, to allow the existence of a Jewish institution with the right to unite all Jewish institutions and impose a tax upon its members. This would be a state within a state, the authorities declared.

The issuance of documents, such as birth, marriage and death certificates, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the rabbis of the individual congregations. All the institutions which made up the community have now submitted applications for ratification of their individual statutes.

The Chinese authorities of Harbin have also closed the Jewish Society for Literature, Music and Drama, which had existed for the last eighteen years and had legal existence even under the Czarist regime. The society was in possession of a large library, reading room and maintained several cultural institutions.

## JACOB LANDAU RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Sept. 25.—Jacob Landau, managing director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was received by President Michel Hainisch, head of the Austrian confederation. The interview, which lasted an hour, concerned the Jewish question in Austria.

The Independent Order Free Sons of Israel issued an appeal to the lodges of the order to contribute to the Order's relief fund for the Florida sufferers. Solon J. Liebeskind, Grand Master of the Order, and Henry J. Hyman, secretary, signed the appeal which was directed to the subordinate lodges of the order.

## TURKISH JEWS COMPLAIN OF CEMETERY DESECRATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Constantinople, Sept. 25.—The Jewish community of Koussoujouk on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, submitted a complaint to the Turkish authorities that during the last few weeks a band of thieves has been ravaging the Jewish cemetery, stealing the tombstones and destroying the graves. It is not known whether these are acts of vandalism or thievery. The authorities are instituting an investigation.

## HUNGARIAN CARDINAL LAUDS JEWISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Sept. 25.—Deputy Sandor, prominent Jewish Hungarian parliamentarian, is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his parliamentary activities.

The official Jewish organ, "Egyenloesey" devoted much space to a description of Deputy Sandor's career. The Hungarian cardinal, Csernoch, published a eulogy of Deputy Sandor.

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## ORTHODOX COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY REFUSE TO JOIN NEW FEDERATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)  
Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Prussian Federation of Traditionally Observant Synagogue Congregations and the Halberstadt Federation of Traditionally Observant Jewish Communities in Germany, will not join the newly formed Federation of Jewish Communities in Germany because of religious differences, it was decided at a conference held this week at Fulda. They decided, however, to cooperate with it from time to time in questions of common concern.

Rabbi Auerbach of Halberstadt, who was in the chair, paid tribute to the memories of Dr. Breuer, Professor Marx and Dr. Adolph Stern.

In relations with the Government, the report submitted to the conference said, both Jewish Federations of Communities are legally recognized and the Government always shows understanding for the needs of the traditionally observant Jews.

Rabbi Munk of Berlin delivered an address on the Shechita question.

## COMPILES DATA IN UKRAINE FOR SCHWARTZBARD TRIAL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 23.—Many important documents of the Petura pogrom period were collected and systematically arranged by Bernard Lekash, well known French Jewish writer who is touring Russia on behalf of the Paris Schwartzbard Defense Committee.

M. Lekash, who has arrived in Kiev, has had access to the archives of the Jewish relief societies in the Ukraine and has collected many important documents and photographs.

Among the two hundred honorary pallbearers at the funeral on Friday of Borough President of Brooklyn Joseph A. Guider were Julius Miller, President of the Borough of Manhattan, Congressman Emanuel Celler, Edward Laskansky, Mortimer Weinger, Ralph Jonas, Harry Rosenson, Samuel Gumpertz, Louis Goldstein, and George Blumberg.

## MANY LEADERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE

Hundreds of acceptances have been received in response to the call to a joint national conference of the \$25,000,000 United Jewish Campaign, to be held in Chicago, October 9th and 10th, the headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign in New York announced. Delegates and local officers of practically every Jewish community in this country and in Canada which has established a fund-raising organization for the relief drive are signifying their intention to attend. A large attendance will be made up of the numerous state delegations.

The two-day session will be devoted to discussion of questions that have arisen out of the many hundreds of local drives already conducted and still to be held in connection with the \$25,000,000 campaign. Reports will be submitted by the chairman and other officers of the campaign and officials of state and community drives which have already been held, detailing the progress made toward raising the respective state and local quotas.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Judge Horace Stern, Jules E. Mastbaum and Morris Wolf will head the delegation from Eastern Pennsylvania to the national conference, Albert H. Lieberman, chairman of the United Jewish Campaign in Eastern Pennsylvania announced.

## MIZRACHI CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON

The annual convention of the Mizrahi Zionist Organization of America will be held in Washington, D. C., the Administrative Committee announced. The convention will be opened on November 9th and will last two days.

Rabbi Meyer Berlin, president of the organization, who is now in Palestine, will come to the United States to preside at the convention.

## COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDITOR

Sir:  
I am very much amused by the quotation in your yesterday's issue from the "American Hebrew," on the so-called "Modernized Interpretation of Yom Kippur." I am quite sure the editor did not mean to say that this was a new thing that he was presenting. This view of Yom Kippur has been in existence over a hundred years, ever since a Reform Prayer Book was published, in which Jews no longer wept because they were unable to offer the prescribed sacrifices in Jerusalem, etc. I believe, however, that all shades of Judaism used the Yom Kippur as a day for self-searching and spiritual rejuvenation. No party in Israel has tried to monopolize that view and claim it as its own.

RABBI SAMUEL SCHULMAN,  
Temple Beth-el, New York  
Sept. 21, 1926.

Sir:  
I want to tell you how interesting I found the Jewish Daily Bulletin during my tour in Europe this summer on behalf of the United Jewish Campaign. It may interest you to know that when I left Moscow Dr. Rosen gave me quite a number of the Bulletins to read on my journey through Jerusalem, etc. I suppose that that takes the record for the height to which your Bulletin has soared.

MAURICE B. HEXTER.  
Boston, Mass.  
Sept. 23, 1926.

A new synagogue will be erected in Wheeling, W. Va., by the Orthodox Jewish community, according to an announcement made by J. Edelstein, president of the newly formed congregation.

## 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.]

## Declares Abolition "By Circular" of Poland's Numerus Clausus Is Unsatisfactory

The act of the Polish Minister of Education, annulling the secret circular of the previous Grabski government regarding a numerus clausus against Jewish students in Poland, is declared by the New York "Day" to be an act of good will that is nevertheless unsatisfactory, as it will not solve the problem. The paper, in its Sept. 25 issue, explains the situation thus:

"The ordinance of the Polish Minister of Education demonstrates merely the goodwill of the present Polish government, but not that the numerus clausus is once and for all abolished in principle and in fact. In principle, it is not abolished, because, just as a circular of the present government has nullified it, so likewise, a circular of another government can revive it. And with every change of government—something which happens frequently in a parliamentary country—the Jews will have to be on guard lest their rights to education be taken from them again. And in fact the numerus clausus is not abolished, because even Grabski's secret circular merely substantiated an existing fact. . . . The autonomous universities used their own 'judgment' and on their own responsibility instituted a numerus clausus against Jewish students. Nor will these universities now hasten to comply with the circular of Pilsudski's Education Minister.

"Only when ministers and officials," the paper concludes, "who act against the national constitution—which guarantees equality to all citizens—will be drastically punished for their behavior, will legislation-by-circulars cease, and then the Polish Jews will feel secure in their rights."

## A Social Miracle

Summer vacationing and "week-ending," which have become so popular among the Jews, are indicative of an important revolution in the life of the Jews, especially those of New York's East Side, declares Michael Gold in the "Nation" of Sept. 29.

Describing a Jewish workers' vacation camp in the Catskills, the writer recalls that a generation ago no one on the East Side took a vacation, and goes on to say:

"There has been a revolution on the lower East Side in the past decade. I am a young man, but I have witnessed a social miracle with my own eyes. The sweatshop, once the dark symbol of the utmost in proletarian degradation in this country, has become the source of the finest labor movement in America. There are now about 150,000 organized needle-trades workers in New York, and they are militant, high-

## MARSHALL ANSWERS CONSTANTINOPLE CHIEF RABBI IN MINORITY RIGHTS CONTROVERSY

### Cites Heroic Attitude of Twelfth Century Rabbi in Germany Who Died for Protection of Jewish Rights

Louis Marshall in a statement issued to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, made the following reply to the assertions of Rabbi Bejeranu Effendi, Chief Rabbi of Constantinople, concerning the national minority rights controversy.

"There is nothing that I can add to what I have heretofore said on this subject," Mr. Marshall stated. "The comments of the Chief Rabbi indicate that he does not understand the situation. He is speaking in terms of Oriental exaggeration when he intimates that 'the entire Jewish population has renounced its minority rights.' He and the Notables who undertook such renunciation do not constitute the Jewish people any more than the Three Tailors of Tooley Street constituted the people of England. The Treaties conferred rights of citizenship which could not be taken away by the Turkish Government, and conferred other fundamental rights which cannot be abdicated, even by 'Notables,' without the consent of every individual concerned, and not even then without that of the League of Nations, which is the custodian of these rights. When the Minority Treaties were entered into there was no desire on anybody's part to intervene in matters which were of Turkish concern, but only in those which were of international concern. In the interest of world peace it was regarded as essential that minorities in all of the nations affected by these Treaties should be protected and guaranteed in the rights secured for them by these Treaties.

"The idea that the provisions of the Swiss Civil Code adopted by Turkey are a substitute for the rights guaranteed by the Treaties, indicates how uninformed the Chief Rabbi is. A civil code is subject to amendment at any time. Rights which it today may recognize may be taken away tomorrow by the majority. It is for that reason that even in the United States we are not content to have the fundamental rights of the individual protected merely by a code or by an Act of Congress or of a Legislature. We have found it necessary to have them guaranteed in the

spirited, and intelligent, the vanguard of every progressive movement in this country. They average better wages now than school-teachers, they have infinitely more democratic control of their jobs than have newspapermen, and they have built up a richer and intenser mass culture than that of bank presidents or Greenwich Villagers or even Theater Guild audiences. The Jewish workers have climbed at last from the Ghetto, and have cast off the sad, self-pitying melancholy helplessness of the Ghetto, which many minor poets consider so spiritual, but which has been a curse to the Jews for centuries. Their revolution has taught them to be their own saviors. Among other things, they now take vacations."

Constitutions of the several States and the United States. The minority rights have for the same reason been guaranteed by the Treaties and by the League of Nations, which stands as a trustee for the rights so declared.

"Undoubtedly the Jewish religion teaches us to obey and respect the laws of the government under which we live. But that does not mean that when that government has by a solemn treaty made it a part of its fundamental law that we shall become citizens and remain citizens, and that as such we shall have the enjoyment of specified fundamental human rights, we shall at the instance of public officials surrender those rights as if they were merely scraps of paper. I regret to say that the Chief Rabbi fails to understand that he is playing with edged tools and that if he has counseled this abject abdication of the Magna Charta of the Turkish minorities, which includes not only Jews but other peoples, he has committed a capital sin in the eyes of God and man. The great Rabbi Meir of Rothenburg, in the dark days of the twelfth century, rather than to subject the Jews of his country to exactions and oppressions, voluntarily spent seven years in prison and died there. He recognized the danger of an evil precedent, and rather than to sanction it he was ready to suffer torment and to surrender his life. What a contrast his glorious martyrdom affords to the cowardice manifested in the year 1926 by the Chief Rabbi of Constantinople, who is only thinking of his own skin and is utterly oblivious of the possible effect of his conduct upon the Jews who are agonizing in other countries," Mr. Marshall concluded.

## OPEN BOOTH OF NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AT SESQUI

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—Before a gathering of eminent agricultural authorities and outstanding leaders interested in agricultural development, Samuel Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, officially opened The National Farm School Booth in the Educational Building of the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia.

The exhibit, designed primarily to acquaint the nation with the practical project work of the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, will be changed weekly for the entire duration of the exposition. Each display will concentrate on the special activities of The National Farm School which include scientific agriculture, cattle-raising, dairying, horticulture, floriculture, bookkeeping and poultry raising.

Abraham Erlanger, National Chairman of the expansion project of the school, also addressed the gathering.

Among those present were Ex-Governor Wm. A. Sprout of Pennsylvania, Adam Gimbel and Manny Strauss, of the Business Men's Council of the

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### Jewish Charities of Chicago States Its Case in Controversy

(By Our Chicago Correspondent)

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The controversy in the Chicago Jewish community resulting from the dispute which arose between the Jewish Charities and the Moses Montefiore Hebrew Free School when the Charities withdrew financial support from the Hebrew School upon the latter's failure to comply with the request to revise its teaching method, is still agitating the Jewish public. Replying to the charges made by the Hebrew School that the Jewish Charities is seeking to impose upon it a Reform program, Dr. Alexander Dushkin, executive director of the education committee of the Jewish Charities, today issued a statement, authorized by the directors, stating his side of the case. Pointing out that of fourteen members constituting the Jewish Education Committee, nine are affiliated with Orthodox and Conservative congregations. Dr. Dushkin contends that no antagonism was ever displayed by his Committee to the teaching of the Talmud.

"The policy of the Committee," he writes, "is now, as it has always been, not to dictate to the affiliated schools regarding the subjects taught or the methods used. Representing the community as a whole, the Education Committee has no one curriculum, nor one set of methods, that it insists upon. Each school, or group of schools, is quite autonomous in all matters regarding the subject matter, the methods, and the spirit of Jewish instruction. The Jewish Education Committee realized for a long time the importance of establishing uniform curricula in schools of the same type, so that children moving from one section of the city to another might not be confronted with entirely new conditions, and so that there might be some definite basis for supervising and improving the work of the schools. It was recognized that any curriculum, to be effective, would have to be worked out and accepted by the official representatives of the schools themselves.

"On February 18, 1925, a letter was sent to all the presidents of the Talmud Torahs and Hebrew schools requesting them to send two official representatives of their schools to discuss the matter of establishing uniform courses of study and standards, so that the schools of the same type should be doing similar work in a similar way, to the evident advantage of the children of the community." The Moses Montefiore Talmud Torahs, in response, sent four representatives of their own selection to this meeting, two for each of their branch schools.

"The Curriculum Conference, called

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School; Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, Director of Education and Social Research of the Exposition; Herbert D. Allman; David Burpre, Harry B. Hirsch, Grant Wright, James A. Pratt and Dr. Bernhard Ostrolenk, Director of The National Farm School.

## PLAN NEW BODY TO UNITE ALL LANDSMANSCHAFTEN

**Benjamin Winter Chosen Chairman for Forthcoming Conference**

A plan to create a federation of federations to comprise the representatives of the various Jewish landsmanschaft organizations in the United States was discussed at a meeting held at the home of Benjamin Winter, president of the Federation of Polish Jews in America.

Leo Wolfson, president of the Federation of Roumanian Jews, Philip Wattenberg, president of the Federation of Galician Jews, A. D. Katcher, president of the Federation of Bukovina Jews, Dr. S. Buechler, president of the Federation of Hungarian Jews and Z. Tygel, secretary of the Polish Jewish Federation, participated in the meeting.

The leaders of the various federations have agreed in principle that such a general federation be created. A conference of the executives of the various landsmanschaften is to be called shortly. Mr. Winter was chosen temporary chairman of the conference.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that this federation of federations would not be in conflict with the American Jewish Committee or with the American Jewish Congress, but would rather be of assistance to these organizations.

## Louis D. Brandeis Attains His 70th Birthday

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Dunbar and Nutter from 1897 to 1916.

He served as counsel for Mr. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, 1910; and for the shippers in the Advanced Freight Investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1910 to 1911. Among his other outstanding cases was the Riggs-National Bank case in 1915, where he served as counsel for the government; he served as counsel for the people in the proceedings involving the constitutionality of Oregon and Illinois women's ten hour laws; the Ohio nine hour law, the California eight hour law, the Oregon minimum wage law from 1907-1914 and in preserving the Boston municipal subway system, establishing the Boston sliding scale gas system 1910 to 1907; the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance, 1908 and in opposing the New Haven monopoly of transportation in New England 1907-1913. He served as chairman of the Arbitration Board of the New York garment workers strike in 1910 and under the protocol of 1910 to 1914.

He acted as the chairman of the Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs from 1914-1916.

He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on January 22, 1916 and assumed office June 3, 1916.

He is the author of "Order, People's Money," "Business, A Profession," and articles on public franchises, Massachusetts wage earners' life insurance, life insurance savings bank insurance, economic management, labor problems, railroads and trusts, and Zionism and Jewish problems.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

together in this manner, on February 23, 1925, decided unanimously upon the need of establishing uniform curricula, and turned over the matter of details of the work to the principals of the various schools, together with Rabbi J. Greenberg, representing the Talmud Torah directors, and Dr. A. M. Dushkin, representing the Committee.

"Two sets of uniform curricula were worked out—one for the Talmud Torahs and another for the Hebrew schools. It took nine months of hard work and unlimited discussion on each detail to finally agree upon these curricula.

"As a result of the curriculum thus adopted without a dissenting vote, no child was to be taught more than two hours a day in the elementary schools, and the teaching of Talmud was to be left to the Yeshivah and the Central Hebrew High School. The question of Talmud teaching in the elementary schools was debated at great length by the principals, and their final opinion was that, important as Talmud is as a subject of study, it can be better taught in the secondary schools (High Schools and Yeshivah), when the children are older and more equipped for this study. The decision to postpone the teaching of Talmud in the elementary schools until the children are old enough to benefit from such instruction, is the decision of the Talmud Torah principals and representatives themselves, and not of the Education Committee.

"When the new season commenced in the Spring of 1926, it was found that the Moses Montefiore Talmud Torahs failed to keep to the curriculum which their own representatives adopted, particularly regarding the two points mentioned above. Again and again the Education Committee urged the Talmud Torah representatives to adhere to their agreement, at least until such time as changes in the curriculum might be made by the representatives of all schools involved. But on this, as on numerous other occasions, the gentlemen representing the Talmud Torahs, for reasons best known to themselves, refused to take their agreement seriously. After considerable discussion and negotiation, the Education Committee finally decided that it must insist upon the sanctity of such agreements, even to the point of withdrawing community support."

The alumni of the Pressburger Chassam Sopher Yeshiva have launched a drive to raise funds for a dormitory for the Yeshiva. An appeal has been issued to all rabbis, especially to those coming from Old Hungary, urging them to hold memorial services on October 3 for the late Rabbi Sopher, and to assist in raising funds for the dormitory.

Rabbi Benjamin Gith of the Chassam Sopher Congregation in New York is honorary treasurer of the committee of fifty which includes Samuel Beresheim, Dr. Samuel Buechler, Rabbi A. B. Greenberg, Rabbi Greenwald of Columbus and Rabbi Keller of Passaic, N. J.

The Anshe Emeth congregation of Youngstown, Ohio, erect a new synagogue in the spring of 1927, it was announced at the annual meeting of the congregation.

Moses Finkle was elected president of the congregation.

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## 1,500,000 REFUGEES STRANDED IN EUROPE, REPORT DECLARES

**International Labor Office Endeavors to Cope with Situation**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Sept. 25.—One and a half million refugees of Russian and Armenian nationalities are now scattered throughout the various countries of Europe where they find themselves in a most deplorable condition, according to Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

Mr. Thomas described the situation of the refugees in a press interview, stating that although the so-called Nansen passports granted to the refugees by the League of Nations will improve their legal status, this does not solve the problem. It is important to secure employment for them. Up to now, the International Labor Office has succeeded in finding employment for 35,000 refugees, mainly in France. Indications are now pending with the French government to place a greater number of refugees in France, particularly in agricultural work there. Efforts are also continuing to settle a number of refugees in South America. Certain difficulties are encountered, however, in South America, in view of the fact that there "Russians" and "Bolsheviks" are regarded as synonymous. The Russian refugees experience particular difficulties in travelling to America.

Many refugees have already become unaccustomed to regular work, he stated.

## Intermarriage in Russia Growing, Figures Show

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know, towns with large Jewish populations, no intermarriages were recorded.

An interesting detail is disclosed by the figures concerning Leningrad. During the first year after the Bolshevik revolution, one-third of the marriages of Jews were with non-Jews. In 1924 the number of intermarriages amounted to only 15 per cent.

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