STORRS, EX-GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM, SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR PALESTINE
British Doing Their Best to Abide by Mandate, He Says
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, Oct. 11.—“Regarding Palestine’s future, I am a convinced optimist,” Thaddeus S. Storrs, Jr., ex-governor of Jerusalem, told the Zionists in Manchester.
Speaking of the present economic depression in Palestine, Ex-Governor Storrs expressed the opinion that this was merely a temporary condition and the Palestine economy could soon recover.
“There is now a momentary pause in the country,” he declared. “But Palestine will rise again soon. Regarding its future, I am a convinced optimist. I urge the Jews not to over-criticize the British officials. To delay their work will be to the detriment of Palestine according to the Mandate,” Storrs stated, advising the Jews not to call the British officials anti-Semites because they are unable to “deliver the goods” always.
“Palestine welfare institutions are rendering inadequate service to the plight of Jews as well as non-Jews,” he said in the course of his address. “British and American Jews are working in the hospitals at infinitely lower salaries than they could easily do.”

CHICAGO CONFERENCE INCREASES UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN TO $25,000,000
Agrees in Unanimous Resolution on Relief and Palestine Program; Marshall’s and Warburg’s Support of Resolution Considered Step Toward Unity of American Jewry; Warburg Suggests That Dr. Rosen Visit Palestine to Prepare Report for J. D. C.; Conference Ends with Dramatic Turn
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)
Chicago, Oct. 10.—American Jewry is to continue its efforts to secure the payment of the pledges made in the fifteen million dollar drive of the United Jewish Campaign during last year and to increase this sum by further contributions to the amount of twenty-five million dollars to carry on the work of relief and reconstruction of the Joint Distribution Committee in Russia, Poland and in other countries.
Prospects of a united front of American Jews on the question of constructive relief and the upbuilding activity in Palestine have come closer to realization, paving the way for the successful completion of the extension of the Jewish Agency to include American non-Zionists.
Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, head of the Agrojoint, made the visit to Palestine an effort of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to study conditions there and report to the committee on the conditions and prospects of Palestine colonization. The non-Jewish public of the United States is to lend its support to the American effort of American Jews to aid their stricken brethren abroad through the formation of an American Christian fund for Jewish relief.

Four Outstanding Facts
These are the four outstanding facts resulting from the national conference of the American Jewish Distribution Committee and the United Jewish Campaign which closed here today following deliberations which lasted for four sessions Saturday evening and all day Sunday. The conference, held at the Standard Club under the chairmanship of Brigadier General Abel Davis, in the presence of 312 delegates and several hundred guests representing thirty-eight states of the Union.
The Chicago conference, coming after a year of intensive drive activities which have stirred up communal interest in all Jewish communities throughout the United States and extensive relief activity which brought promise and hope to many Jewish families and groups in the countries among its delegates, consisting mainly of the chairmen, vice-chairmen and active workers in the local campaigns headed by the tried leaders of the Jewish communities in the respective regions, a determination to go on with this work. Although not as spectacular as the Philadelphia conference which gave rise to the renewed activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, the Chicago conference proved itself to be of great significance for the problems of reconstruction, which are now holding the attention of the Jewish public.
The sessions were mainly devoted to the presentation of numerous authentic reports on the various activities of the committee. Dr. Bernard A. Kahn, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee, Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, head of the Agrojoint, in charge of the farm settlement work in Russia, Jacob Biliikopf, Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut and James N. Rosenberg, who have all been on the scene of action, presented their first-hand observations of the work.
The discussions which divided the Zionists and non-Zionists at the conference in Philadelphia and which gave rise to the recent Zionist-J.D.C. controversy centering around the Russian question work as one of the features of the J.D.C. program, did not come up during the proceedings of the Chicago conference, notwithstanding the fact that the strained relations between the two groups were the subject of uninterrupted interest in some circles.
The outcome of the deliberations of the conference which outlined the program of the Joint Distribution Committee for the next two years, also having a bearing on the Palestine situation, was embodied in a resolution which was brought in just before the conference concluded its sessions. This resolution, introduced by E. Baker of

READING AND SAMUEL SUGGESTED FOR BRITISH LIBERAL LEADERSHIP
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, Oct. 11.—Rumors of the possibility that a Jew will become leader of the Liberal party are current here.
These rumors are occasioned by the impending election of Lord Oxford from the Liberal leadership. The London News, discussing the situation, suggests that since there is a strong opposition in a certain section of the party against Lloyd George’s leadership, Lord Oxford’s place should be filled by Sir Herbert Samuel, both of whom are prominent leaders of the Liberal party.

MILLERAND REFUSES TO JOIN PETLURA’S COUNSEL
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Paris, Oct. 11.—The friends of Semion Petlura, Ukrainians in France, were assassinated by Sholom Schwartzbard, are making efforts to enlist the support of noted Frenchmen for the forthcoming trial of Schwartzbard, it became known here when it was learned that Alexandre Millerand, who headed French statesman and former Premier, was asked to appear at the trial as counsel in behalf of the late Petlura’s interests.
M. Millerand, however, refused to accept the proposal of Petlura’s friends, it was announced.

PALESTINE CURRENCY WILL BEAR HEBREW INSCRIPTION
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, Oct. 11.—The new currency which has been decided upon for Palestine will bear inscriptions in the three official languages of the country—English, Hebrew and Arabic, according to a statement made today in an interview by Mr. Davis, treasurer of the Palestine Government.
The new currency will be put into circulation in 1927 at the beginning of the fiscal year. Mr. Davis stated that molds and dies for the new Palestine coins and notes are now being prepared.
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1926

BERLIN ALPINE CLUB OUTS JEWISH MEMBERS FOR PRO-GERMAN ALIENATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The agitation against Jewish sport lovers in the German Alpine Association took a new turn today at the meeting of the Berlin section of the Association with the decision to exclude from membership the Jews who objected against the institution by the branch some time ago of an anti-Jewish numerus clausus.

Some of the excluded Jews have been members of the Association for many years, as for instance, the banker, Max Schlesinger, who belonged to the Alpine Association for 45 years and Professor Borchardt, who was a member for 37 years.

The agitation against the Jews in the Alpine Association of Austria and Germany has been going on for a long time. It was the first definite action against the Jews when the Alpine branches in 1925. The Berlin branch at its meeting on March 14, 1925 adopted the numerus clausus against Jews. At that time it was stated that the Jewish members of the Association would not be allowed to fight within the ranks for the abolition of this discriminatory measure.

CAUCASIAN OFFICIAL, CHARGED WITH EXTORTION OF JEWS, IS ACQUITT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 11.—Dr. Adamiantz, who is in touch with the Caucasus, on the charge of terrorizing the Jewish population, was acquitted today, according to a report reaching here.

Dr. Adamiantz, a Caucasian official, was accused of applying medieval methods of extortions from the Jews. Evidence was presented by the Jewish Workers Club to show that he demanded fifty rubles from each Jewish couple applying for a marriage license.

In his defense before the court, Dr. Adamiantz claimed that the Jewish population made the accusation against him because he disagreed with the Soviet Administration because it prohibited the marriage of minors.

FEW JEWS AMONG NEW APPOINTEES IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Oct. 11.—The list of senior officials appointed in the various departments of the Palestine Government which has just been made public shows that certain departments will be practically Judenrein (free of Jews).

Of the 596 senior officials, 43 are Jews. They are the roadmasters, the post offices, and police department officials, practically no Jews. No Jews were appointed to the land courts and the frontier force.

A Non-Partisan Political meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congregation Shaare Tefilla of Long Island, in its center, 10 E. 49th St., New York, at 8 p.m. tonight. At this meeting, speakers representing the Democratic, Republican and Socialist Parties will present their defense of the issues and personalities involved in the impending State campaign. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Lunn will speak for the Democrats. Lieutenant Governor Lowman for the Republicans and Mr. Norman Thomas for the Socialists.

NEW DRAWING BY ISRAELS DISCOVERED IN GRONINGEN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—An interesting find was made when a hitherto unknown drawing by Josef Israels, the famous Dutch Jewish painter, was discovered.

During repairs made in a certain shop in the center of Groningen, Joseph Israels' birthplace, the workmen found a charcoal drawing on the plaster of one of the walls. As Israel's parents once worked in this house, inquiry made by the Museum of Art confirmed the fact that the drawing was made by Joseph Israels. The drawing is being covered with glass and suitably framed for preservation.

UKRAINIA TAKES ACTION AGAINST ANTI-SEMISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 11.—A report published in the "Mail" today from its Riga correspondent states that special measures are being taken by the Ukrainian Government against the rising anti-Jewish sentiments.

The report states that the "Mail" correspondent the Ukrainian government has decided to reinforce the police in Chernow and all Ukrainian cities with strong detachments of cavalry, as a precaution against the anti-Jewish feeling which is running high.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Maxim Vinaver, noted leader of Russian Jewry, died last night at Mentone, at the age of 63. Vinaver was one of the outstanding figures in Russian Jewry during the present generation. He was known throughout the country in the days of the Czar as one of the 1st brilliant lawyers and he played a distinguished role as a Jewish communal leader, as well as one of the leaders of the Liberal Cadet Party. He was one of the organizers of the "Vigilance Manifesto" of the Democratic deputies in the first imperial Duma.

He was always a champion of the Jewish cause and as a deputy in the Russian Duma Vinaver organized the Society to Secure Equality for the Jews in the country. He was also a leader of the Jewish group in the Duma, which was known as the "Narodnaya Grupa" (The People's Group).

His reputation as an authority on law placed him in the forefront of the Russian Jewish legal profession and he was also honored as the editor of the juridical magazine "Pravda".

As a Jewish communal leader Vinaver was active in all fields of Jewish activity. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Historical Ethnographic Society. He contributed important articles on the Jewish question to various publications, particularly in the booklets which appeared as supplements to the Russian Jewish weekly "Voskhod".

After the Bolshevist revolution Vinaver emigrated from the country and settled in Paris. Recently, he evinced a keen interest in the Schwartzbard case and was scheduled to appear as one of the witnesses in Schwartzbard's defense.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The funeral of Maxim Vinaver will take place here on Wednesday.

The community of Russian Jews in France is deeply grieved over the death of Vinaver. Numerous comments on his life and activities are appearing in the French press.

POLTAWA SYNAGOGUE IS MADE WORKMEN'S CLUB

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 11.—Another Jewish synagogue has been converted into a Workmen's Club, according to a report received from Poltawa.

The report states that the local synagogue which had a seating capacity of 1,000 has been turned into a Workmen's Club by an order of the local Soviet.

Moscow, Oct. 11.—A pension will be granted to the mother of Andrey Sobol, the noted Russian Jewish poet who recently committed suicide. This decision was made by the government in consideration of Sobol's services to the Russian revolution.

Louis C. Louth of Chicago, founder of Louth Brothers, wholesale paper merchants, died Saturday, at the age of 72.
RESOLUTION OF CHICAGO CONFERENCE MOVE IN DIRECTION OF UNITED FRONT OF ALL ELEMENTS IN AMERICAN JEWRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Cleveland on behalf of the resolutions committee, was a decisive move in the direction of peace in American Jewry and indicated the way for a united effort. The resolution assumed great significance in the light of statements made by Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, and Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Relief Committee, when they rose to recommend the adoption of the resolution. The resolution as adopted read:

“We, the officers in the United Jewish Campaign, in national conference assembled, in the city of Chicago, October 9th and 10th, 1926, do hereby adopt the following preambles and resolution:

“Whereas we have heard reports from the officers and committees of the Joint Distribution Committee, members of its staff, and independent observers of its work in the field, and whereas, these reports clearly demonstrate that the preadventure of a doubt that were it not for the work being done by the Joint Distribution Committee, countless numbers of our brethren would be the hopeless victims of destitution, despair, and death, and whereas, we have been thrilled beyond words by the reports of the success, which has attended the efforts of the United Jewish campaign in raising to date over fifteen millions of dollars, and whereas, we are convinced that an additional sum of at least ten million dollars, over and above the amount already pledged, is vitally necessary.

“Now, therefore, be it resolved, first, that we hereby voice our complete confidence in the officers and agents of the Joint Distribution Committee, and urge that they and their affiliated and cooperating organizations continue their heroic efforts in this great task in European Russia, Palestine, and every other place in the world where the Jew needs help;

“Second, we recommend and ratify the resolutions unanimously adopted at the conference of the United Jewish campaign held in Philadelphia in September, 1925;

“Third, we urge upon those who have already subscribed to the funds being raised by the United Jewish Campaign the imperative necessity of making payments upon pledges with all promptness in order to make the continuation of the work possible;

“Fourth, and above all, we call upon each and every Jew in our beloved home in America, because of his good fortune in being a Jew in America, in the name of all that is dear to him, in the name of the sacred memories and traditions of his people, in the name of the faith for which Israel has bled and died throughout the centuries, in the name of the spirit of brotherhood, which alone justifies the perpetuation of any race or any people, to accept the responsibilities of this moment and the historic opportunity now afforded to each and every one of us to unite in this great work by subscribing, to the very utmost of his power, to the additional fund now being secured.

“Finally, we, and each of us, solemnly pledge ourselves to the completion of this holy task.”

Felix M. Warburg, who was first to rise and second the motion for adoption of the resolution, expressed his satisfaction that the resolution included a reference to Palestine. Mr. Warburg stated that he had discussed with Dr. Rosen a proposal that Dr. Rosen, on his way back to Russia, proceed to Palestine for the purpose of making a study of the situation there and particularly of the colonization in the country.

LOUIS MARSHALL

He was sure that the executive committee of the Joint Distribution Committee would unanimously entertain the proposal to request Dr. Rosen to do so and to submit his report and recommendations to the conference.

Louis Marshall, recommending the adoption of the resolution also expressed his satisfaction with the reference to Palestine in the resolution. He referred to a report on Palestine submitted to him by Judge Harry Fisher of Chicago, following the latter's return from Palestine. The report dealt particularly with the present unemployment situation in that country and pointed to the steps necessary to remedy the situation. "The Joint Distribution Committee has never been indifferent to Palestine. Since its inception the J. D. C. appropriated not less than $7,000,000 for Palestine, a sum representing a much greater proportion than the Jew-

(Continued on Page 5)
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DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

The purpose of the Digest is informative:
Preference is given to papers not generally available to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.

Predicts "National Origins" System Will Be Abandoned

That nearly everyone in administrative circles in Washington is opposed to the national origins immigration scheme and that this plan will in all likelihood be abandoned, is the opinion expressed in the "N. Y. Times" of Sunday by A. H. E. Ulmer.

The writer quotes Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, as follows:

"The bureau feels that the present method of ascertaining quotas is far more satisfactory than the proposed basis of determination. The bureau is of the opinion that the proposed quota system is liable to confusion and result in complexities."

"Congressman Albert Johnson of the State of Washington, who as Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Immigration, has an influential hand in shaping all immigration legislation in recent years—and who is a radical restrictionist—is also quoted as stating that the national origins quota scheme is not likely to be applied. He has indicated that he opposes it." Mr. Ulmer declares.

"The scheme has been attacked by some racial and scientific folk, notably those of the Irish, Norwegians, Swedes, and Germans. These groups, with the Swiss, are the ones which would be affected most adversely by the new scheme. The British group is the only one that would gain immensely in quota allotment by it."

"It is probable, however, that the question will be gone over again by the Congress at the coming session, and the law may be changed. Opinion among Washington circles is that all who have to do with immigration is that the proposed change does not envisage enough to justify the confusion and uncertainties involved in it. They hold that it will be difficult if not impossible to find a correct basis for applying in the scheme."

"The main work, however, on the development of a basis is the work being done by an informal committee made up of representatives of the Cabinet officers who must 'stand for' whatever decisions are arrived at. This committee is headed by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, a Bureau of Census expert in population. The committee expects to complete its report in time for the present Congress."

"Referring to the estimates made by the Census Bureau in Washington, the writer observes:

"In bringing its calculations down to date, the Census Bureau has held that the whole territory of the Continental United States in 1920 the division between European states was as follows:

Old American stock, 47,330,000, or 49.9 per cent; New stock, 47,490,000, or 50.1 per cent."

"The latter has been steadily increasing for many decades. Some members of the committee now working on the problem are inclined to believe that the 'new stock' has a lead larger than is indicated to the Bureau."

"The distribution of the old-stock factor is largely an historical problem; that of the 'new stock' is in the main a statistical one. For the period between 1820 and 1850 there are immigration figures only; for the last and subsequent census years there are figures on the resident-born population. Since 1890 these have included the children of foreign-born and mixed parentages."

"The census has never gone beyond the second generation. Thus a problem of differential fecundity arises. No attempt has been made to solve this, although the first generation of native-born folk, fecundity probably will be treated as a uniform factor."

Jews and Cremation

The question whether cremation is permissible according to Jewish law, which has been widely discussed recently in the Jewish press of England, is the subject of an editorial in the London "Jewish Chronicle" of October 8. Referring to the objections of the leaders of Orthodox Judaism toward cremation, declaring:

"Judaism, while not practicing the incineration of the dead, will yet bury in a Jewish cemetery the ashes of those who have been subjected to the process, with a proviso that the ashes are placed in a casket, placed in a substantial box, or, moreover, likely to prove disrespectful to those who have passed away, by inducing rabbinical observations concerning their remains."

"The proviso to which we refer is that the ashes shall be placed in a full-size casket, and in it consigned to the grave."

"The idea is to regard the casket that has been taken as an accident which befell the deceased, and not to exhibit the fact of his body having been incinerated by making any alteration from the ordinary size of the casket, in which he is interred. But on the other hand, the knowledge with those who are present at the funeral that the coffin around which they are gathered, although large enough for the corpse as it was at the expiry of life, contains no more than a handful of ashes, must be regarded not only as a sacrilege but also as a solemn sacrilege. Where, as has been the case more than once, the coffin is obviously too small to fit a body of the proportions of the person who has been cremated, but is still large enough for someone not much smaller, there is added room for mental comment or for verbal remarks of the nature we have described. We asked whether the practice of employing a full-sized coffin for burying the ashes of cremation was demanded by Jewish law. There has been a dispute on this point, as we have heard in every one of our conversations."

SIR ARTHUR MYERS DIES IN LONDON AT AGE OF 59
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 11.—Sir Arthur Myers, former member of the New Zealand government, died here today at the age of 59.

Sir Arthur Myers was director of the National Bank of London and New Zealand and was a prominent figure in the banking and insurance fields. He was a member of the New Zealand Parliament for Auckland City from 1910 to 1922 and a member of the Mackenzie Ministry from 1912, holding the portfolio of finance, defense and railways. From 1915 to 1919 he was again a member of the Ministry, holding the post of customs, pensions and munitions.

100 POLISH JEWS LEAVE FOR PALESTINE TODAY
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Oct. 11.—After a pause of some time the movement of Chalutzim from Poland to Palestine is resumed.

One hundred Jewish emigrants, most of them Chalutzim, are leaving today for Palestine.
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE NEEDS $9,000,000 THIS YEAR, FELIX M. WARBURG TELLS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Shows Expenditures of Last Year; Outlines Plans for Near Future; $4,140,000 Received in Cash, $15,000,000 Pledged with 1.8% Expenditure; Joint Distribution Committee Chairman States Attitude to Palestine Projects

(Continued from Page 3)

ish population of Palestine represents in relationship to the Jewish populations in other countries," Mr. Marshall stated. "The emergency situation in Eastern Europe obliged the Joint Distribution Committee to give its first and immediate attention to remedying the conditions there," he declared.

"There has been of late some discussion going on concerning our attitude to Palestine. There are no greater lovers of Zion than we are," he exclaimed. "We are not making any appropriation for Palestine today because the funds are not yet available, but we will be just," he stated.

Judge Harry Fisher, who then spoke on the resolution submitted, declared: "Had we gathered here to listen to any single report that we have heard, it would have been worth our time and our effort. The words of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg convince me that we are going to continue our efforts on behalf of Russian Jewry, in behalf of Palestine, but above all on behalf of Jewry of America. Out of this cooperation, I see the coming of a real united Jewry of America. This is going to be one of the glorious days in the history of American Jewry."

"I was very much inspired last night and all day today by the reports which have been presented," said Benjamin Winter of New York. "I have been waiting for this additional touch. I feel now that I am really in the midst of a united Jewry, what we have needed and what the people in other lands have been crying for—a united Jewry in America, able to lend them the proper support."

James N. Rosenwald, vice-chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, stated that he purposely brought with him the text of the Philadelphia resolution so that it might be reaffirmed by the Chicago conference, and declaring that he is particularly interested in Russia said: "To every man having to do with the Joint Distribution Committee, it should be made clear that we are as deeply interested in Palestine as we are in any other part of the world."

Julius Rosenwald Opens Conference

The conference was opened by Julius Rosenwald, on behalf of the Chicago Reception Committee. Rabbi Nathan Krass of Temple Emanuel, New York, offered the benediction, reciting the prayer of "Shehechyanu." At the suggestion of Samuel C. Lamport and Rabbi Abraham Cohen of Philadelphia, General Abdel Davis of Chicago was elected permanent chairman of the Conference. Marey I. Berger and Joseph C. Hyman were elected secretaries of the Conference.

A Resolutions Committee was elected consisting of Ed. Baker of Cleveland, chairman; Jacob Neufeld, Chicago; Jonas J. Goldstein, New York; William Schroeder, Cincinnati; Judge Horace Stern, Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; Henry Weinman, Detroit; Jules M. Mastroham, Philadelphia and Morly Lasker, Little Rock, Ark.

The outstanding events of the Conference, reported by Felix M. Warburg, on the expenditures of the Joint Distribution Committee in the past year and its future plans; the report of Dr. Joseph A. Rosen on the work of the Agrojoint; Dr. Bernard A. Kahn on the J. D. C. activities in Russia and in both countries outside Russia, and the address of Louis Marshall. No reference was made to the Zionists controversy except in the reading by Mr. Warburg of a telegram received by him from Nathan Straus regarding the following:

A sentence in Mr. Marshall's address, in which he declared that "the accumulated volume of evidence presented at this conference will constitute an avalanche against the many things that have been uttered against us," was interpreted as referring to the recent controversy.

Reports were also submitted by Jacob Billikopf and Maurice B. Hexter on their observations in Russia, and by Dr. Cyrus Adler on the cultural activities of the Joint Distribution Committee.

Dr. Adler urged greater allotment for the cultural work. Dr. Kahn and Dr. Rosen were highly praised by Mr. Warburg, Mr. Marshall and other speakers at the Conference for their modesty and high-minded leadership in the work. A special tribute was paid by Mr. Marshall to the work of Dr. Boris B. Bobrinskoy, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, whose efforts many lives were saved in the precarious years of the war, Mr. Marshall said.

A dramatic scene occurred when Mr. Marshall, during his address, told the story of how David A. Brown was enlisted in the cause of Jewish relief work at the suggestion of Jacob Billikopf at the previous Chicago conference and of the unselfish act of the late Mrs. Brown in cancelling their long planned trip to Europe in order that her husband might fulfills the leadership in the Jewish relief drive. At the suggestion of Mr. Marshall the conference observed a period of silence to honor her memory.

A resolution submitted to the conference asking that an official delegation of the Joint Distribution Committee be sent to the conference of the Supreme Council of the Oetz, the Committee for Jewish Land Settlement, consisting of Communists and non-partisan elements, which will be held in Moscow November 15th, was rejected. The J. D. C. however, will instruct its members to participate in the sessions of the Oetz conference in an unofficial capacity.

Warburg Reviews Work of J. D. C.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—A review of the work of the Joint Distribution Committee last year and plans for next year, as well as its attitude toward various Palestine projects, were outlined by Felix M. Warburg in his address at the National Conference of the United of the United Jewish Campaign here.

"Up to September 1st of this year we have made the following appropriations," Mr. Warburg stated:

"To be expended during 1926:

Russian activities .................................................. $450,000
European .......................................................... 1,692,500
Child Care, Palestine ................................................. 50,000
Palestine Economic Corp .......................................... 500,000
Cultural ................................................................ 338,000
Ort ................................................................. 1,000,000
Ort activities, temporary drawings ................................ $300,000
Ort activities, illumination ........................................... $100,000
Medical activities, Palestine ....................................... 37,500

For 1927:

New York .................................................................. 150,000
Berlin ........................................................................ 150,000

Total ................................................................. $5,330,500

To be expended during 1927:

Russia ($2,000,000 less $500,000 drawn in 1926) .................................................. 1,550,000
Palestine Economic Corp .......................................... 500,000
Ort activities, temporary drawings ................................ $300,000
Ort activities, illumination ........................................... $100,000
Medical activities, Palestine ....................................... 37,500

"These figures total $7,918,000."

"How far we will be able to comply with the urgent requests laid before us" (Continued on Page 6)
LOUIS MARSHALL OUTLINES CONCEPTION OF JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ON RELIEF PROBLEM

President of American Jewish Relief Committee Stirs Delegates in Keynote Address; Confidence of East-European Jews Is Best Evidence of Value of Work, He Asserts

(Continued from Page 5)

for future needs from the different parts of Europe will depend entirely on the success of our collections and on the success of the campaigns to be run during the next few months under the able self-sacrificing guidance of Mr. Brown.

"Naturally, both Dr. Kahn and Dr. Rosen would like to know as soon as possible how far their operations have to be restricted and in what direction they plan for the next year and for the year 1928, when we hope to have

"We borrowed $700,000 early this year. What can we count on for the future? The Joint Distribution Committee, for which I have the honor to speak, can only operate what it has and, though we have to plead guilty that for the first time since we have been entrusted with the distribution of your funds, we have gone into debt to the amount of over $1,000,000, pending the collection of our pledges, we sincerely hope that the payments will be made more promptly within the next two years because now is the time to decide whether or not some of the needs can be fulfilled. Now is the time to decide how many people are to be settled on the farms in Russia how many school children can receive the extraordinary training which Dr. Kahn has promised to give the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions, which received support; industrial credits, which we studied; certain farm loans, etc., All these have been considered, not to mention the Rutenberg scheme, on which we had plenty of correspondence. We decided to go ahead with the English electric concern and the loan which the Trade Facilities Committee finally decided to make for that purpose. We would have been glad to use the money which has been set aside for that purpose. We are confident that the contract is satisfactory to the English people, we are only too glad that this problem of ours is going to be pushed.

"We hoped to invest some money in the banana situation and have to wait for some day in New Orleans for his kindness in giving his opinion on this subject.

"I still hope that the hotel problem brought to us by Mr. Max Goldsmith will take such shape that England and we can join hands in that.

"I have been reading the most recent reports about Palestine and I have discussed Palestinian matters with Mr. Sokolow, Mr. Van Vriesland, the engineer Lowenstein, Sir Alfred Mond, and Judge Mack, and have corresponded by cable and letter with Dr. Magnes, Mr. Mohl and Mr. Singer, and the problem which needs attention in the near future seems to be the unemployment in Palestine. I know that Mr. Flexner and some of us are anxious to make some of the money set aside for

Palestine available for that purpose if it can be done on a satisfactory, though unselfish basis.

"Let me go on to tell you about the future conditions in Europe and Russia. The facts are otherwise, and what we need in the way of funds to meet these requirements. To meet the drawings which will be made upon us and the expenditures for which we are committed from Oct. 1, 1928 through Dec. 31, 1928, shall require approximately $500,000 in appropriations that are available, but our budget for Russia is $2,000,000 a year. Dr. Kahn has requested for activities in Eastern Europe for 1927, another $2,900,000. Of this he has asked $250,000 for reconstruction, $250,000 for child care, $500,000 for medical work, $300,000 for cultural work, $750,000 for emergency relief or reconstructive work in Poland, $250,000 for refugees and $100,000 for miscellaneous work. There are large balances still to be drawn on the appropriations which I have previously reported. These undrawn balances, for example, in Poland must give the Palestine Economic Corporation $500,000 in 1927. This accounts for the $7,300,000 of the $9,000,000 required, if we are to meet the requests which have been made of us for work through 1927. The differences will have to be made up by appropriations during 1928, such as those for the Or, for cultural work requested by Dr. Adler, for medical and orphan and emergency work in Palestine, etc.

"Recites Financial Record of Disbursements and Appropriations

"The financial records show the following disbursements as of September 30th, against appropriations made since the inception of the new campaign for the Russian activities—both Agrojoint and relief: During the latter part of 1926, $1,600,000 were being made a total of $2,110,000

For the activities in Eastern Europe, approximately $1,910,000

For cultural activities in Eastern Europe and in Palestine, approximately $300,000

For the Palestine Or in America, approximately $300,000

For the Orf activities in Russia, approximately $200,000

For the Orf activities in Europe, approximately $50,000

Thus making a total expended this year to date of about $3,490,000.

"In addition, payments have been made since the convention in Philadelphia last year of approximately $150,000 of the District Committee, incurred prior to the new campaign. Collections totalling about $181,000. Among these, you will recall, was the activity of the Nurses' Training School in Warsaw, of which we have heard so much, and the services of our Research Unit work in Palestine, the carrying out of the program of the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, the continuation of the refuges

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CHICAGO CONFERENCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO EUROPEAN RELIEF

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work through the Emergency Refugee Committee, etc., Mr. Warburg stated.

Paul B. Good submitted a statement showing that the Joint Distribution Committee has on hand at present less than $400,000, making it necessary for the Committee to incur a loan in notes, and receive almost $200,000 in collections throughout the country before the end of this year. In his report, Joseph C. Hyman, Secretary of the United Jewish Campaign, declared that 1,200 campaigns have been held and that 500 more are to be held this Fall. Four million one hundred and forty thousand dollars have been received thus far up to the present. The expenditure of the United Jewish Campaign in the administration and fund raising activities amounted to one and eight-tenths per cent of the $15,000,000 subscribed.

Louis Marshall Stirs Delegates in Keynote Speech

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The Sentiment of American Jewry in the renewed relief work in East European countries carried the leading keynote of the Chicago Joint Distribution Committee, as expressed by Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Relief Committee, in his address which sounded the keynote of the National Conference of the United Jewish Campaign, which assembled here Thursday and today.

Mr. Marshall described the series of events which started with the outbreak of the War and which culminated in the unprecedented crisis in Jewish life in East European countries in the last few years, leading to a more active role for American Jewry.

When Mr. Marshall rose to deliver his address he was given a tremendous ovation which lasted for several minutes.

"This has been a marvelous day. It has been a sublimated Yom Kippur for the Jews of the world," Mr. Marshall said. "There was an opportunity for introspection, for resolution, for determination to shake off the dross and materialism and to devote ourselves to the spiritual aspects of life. I have never been more moved than I was during the reports of Dr. Kahn, and Dr. Rosen. I was particularly moved by the reports of two more modest men than they, never two more men who deserved so much from the people for whose regeneration they have worked without thought of themselves. Their names are written large in history. They are recorded larger in our hearts and in our conscious.

"I know how distasteful it is to them to hear words of praise. I sympathize with their feelings. I know how unselfish has been their devotion, but we owe it to ourselves to recognize and give admission and confession of the fact that America has worked with them with no real appreciation of what they have meant to the population of the Jews of the world.

"I think it is no longer necessary to bear witness, except such corroborative words or proof as will be given by those who will follow me, as to what has been performed, the dedication of the character of the work, as well as the wisdom of the plans that have been formulated. I shall, although not entirely of a judicial temperament, attempt to charge American Jewry as to the duty which it owes in the circumstances and to assist them in the performance of its duty by narrating a few historic facts which are essential, not only to an appreciation of what we are to do, but to a feeling of exaltation and a justifiable exaltation in the hearts of American Jewry, as to the true grandeur and nobility of the work that we are undertaking.

"In October, 1924, twelve years ago, the American Jewish Committee called a conference in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El for the purpose of taking action with regard to what was then anticipated to be a very serious situation - the disaster on Eastern Europe. Nobody had in his mind the conception of what really was to occur, but as the Jews on previous occasion had prepared themselves to help those who walked in darkness, and those who suffered, as we have done in the past, we were not surprised.

"In this instance we were prepared. We were prepared to act, and so we met. We formed an organization and from that organization the sister organizations, the Central Relief Committee and the People's Relief Committee which were organized. Finally, there was a committee appointed to inquire into his mental condition but he was the sanest man of the lot.

Need of Hour Made American Jews a United People

"We began in that small way, and as the calamity grew to larger proportions, and as the calamity finally eventuated into practically a cataclysm which overwhelmed all the old European Jewries of Eastern Europe which made the Jews of Eastern Europe wanderers on the face of the land, which once converted those steady, staid, householders into refugees, when we found that the Jews were dying by the thousands of typhus and other dread diseases; when famine was lurking in every corner of the land; when the sword completed its work, the crime against which we once campaigned as a united people.

"In the Joint Distribution Committee there was no difference made between one organization and another. The question of the amount contributed by the several organizations is unimportant; with but one purpose in mind—that of saving the Jews and of perpetuating Judaism," he declared.

"The war ended, so to speak. The real war was followed by other wars, including Jews, worse wars. There followed the economic crisis, then there was the anti-Semitism which was so graphically described. There followed the economic wars; there followed a new outburst of anti-Semitism. There followed the terrible deterioration of coinage and money, the absolute destruction of values, and then the problem of reconstruction.

"What could we do for the purpose, not only of keeping alive these unfortunate brethren of ours. What could we do to once more elevate them to the heights of self-respect, the kind of self-respect and their ancestors were, that the men must work, must work with blood and our race, of our lineage and our religion, have been for forty centuries in all the world. That was the problem.

Mr. Marshall Pays Tribute to J. D. C. Directors

"Anybody who could speak in terms of contempt or derision or questioning of those men has no knowledge or appreciation of what courage means, because there never were braver souls fighting for their people and their race than the Jews of Poland and of Russia who, when we were enjoying every luxury, were suffering as no people the world has ever seen have suffered, and they were nevertheless under all those circumstances still devout in their faith in the God of their Fathers; they were still loyal to their ancestry, loyal to their great traditions, loyal to their history; they never wavered, and when death looked them in the face, the one thing for which they still yearned, was a higher intellectual and a higher spiritual life for their children, should they survive.

"I see the dispensation of God, in the fact that when the hour is darkest and the need is greatest there come upon the scene, men with vision, with the heart and soul and the true genius of simplicity, such men as Dr. Kahn, and Dr. Rosen. Even a skeptic must feel that there is a God above and that their coming forward is the act of God," Mr. Marshall declared.

"We could not have performed this.
FELIX WARBURG REVIEWS HISTORY OF THE RELIEF WORK IN EASTERN EUROPE

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without these men. Possibly others might have arisen. We haven't met them yet. We do not know who they are. Dr. Kahn and Dr. Rosen have the capacity for taking things into account, which means genius. They have that understanding, they have the mind, they have the soul and they have the unselfishness.

"You have heard their reports. I merely give you an estimate, a conclusion. You need to use your own judgment on it. I give you this suggestion, but you have heard the testimony, you have seen them. You have looked into their faces, you have heard their reports, you have seen their charts, you have heard their figures. You have heard the reports of men and women whom you know and whom you respect, you have heard Mr. Rosen, you have heard Dr. Kahn, you have heard Mr. Billikopf, Dr. Hexter. You will hear from Dr. Moskowitz, you have read what has been said by others, you have heard the marvelous letters of Fuehs and Shorrs and hundreds of others.

There is an accumulation of very unvouched evidence which would sweep before it like an avalanche the things that have ben uttered against us.

"What kind of evidence do you want besides? You have the evidence that means more than anything else, the confidence of your fellow men. This is the balance, who recognize and admit that but for the work of Dr. Bogen, but for the work of Dr. Kahn in Poland and adjoining countries and in Russia, there would be very few Jews left to tell the tale.

"It is the Jews of Russia who have spontaneously recognized the need of the hour and the only hope that presented itself to these people was to try to get upon the land, not a land in a foreign climate thousands and thousands of miles away, in a country without sun nor light, where they were bound to live, whatever else might be-

dice, because they have nowhere else to go.

"They cannot come here I am sorry to say. I know from the men I see before me what an asset the European group would have been if they had been added to our population. Having all of those innate qualities, and besides having vitality and that resist ing power which makes real men and real women. They are the persons who did all this work. Dr. Rosen, Dr. Kahn, Dr. Billikopf, Adler, etc., will be published in forthcoming issues of "The Bulletin."

Further reports of the Chicago Conference, including the reports and addresses of Dr. Joseph Rosen, Dr. Bernard Kahn, Mr. Billikopf, Adler, etc., will be published in forthcoming issues of the "Bulletin."

Representatives of seventy-eight congregations of New York will gather at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Wednesday, October 12th, to discuss the religious conditions among the Jews of New York. The meeting has been called by the Executive Committee of the New York Branch of the United Synagogue of America.

Maurice H. Shott, vice-president of the Eth-Kleinman Company, Cincinnati, O., died last Saturday as the result of a heart attack. Mr. Shott was forty years old.

JEWSH STUDENTS IN POLAND LOSE SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

Warsaw, Oct. 11.—Jewish students who hitherto were enabled to enter Polish universities owing to the numerous clauses in the future not be permitted to enjoy the special privilege established for them in the matter of securing passports to go abroad to study at foreign universities.

An order issued by Vice- President and Minister of Education Bartel withdraws the special privileges for Jewish students who will from now on have to pay the regular fee of 1,500 zlotys for foreign passports.

Ronald Storrs Predicts Bright Future for Palestine

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command in England or America, if they chose. When I wanted cooperation I went to Jewish hospitals, and I was always satisfied.

"The Jews in Palestine are in the forefront not only in medical work but also in mathematical engineering, agriculture, the culture and especially in chemistry. In the arts and the artistic crafts the Jews are practically alone. In sport the Macabees are building up a robust, formidable youth. And for the financial development of the country, Palestine is mainly indebted to Jewish brains and enterprise," he stated.

Congregation Rodeph Sholom, which for almost forty years has occupied the building at 266 West Ninety-sixth Street, will hold its first service this morning at Beekman Temple, 130 West Fifty-sixth Street. The old temple structure has been sold and the congregation, headed by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman as rabbi, will move to new quarters.

In the meantime the activities of the congregation will be carried on in several places in the area. Headquarters will be located in the Temple Building, the religious school will meet in the building of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, 875 West Fifty-sixth Street. Other activities, such as settlement work, will also be conducted in temporary quarters pending the erection of a new temple building.

The Council of Jewish Women, Brooklyn Section, is making preparations for its twentieth anniversary luncheon, to be held at the Hotel St. George, October 25.

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