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## 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." This was the statement made by Ex-Governor Ronald Storrs of Jerusalem, at a reception tendered him by 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 that Palestine would 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 who are doing their best to develop 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 incalculable service to the whole country, 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

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## 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 retirement 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 the Marquis of Reading or 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, Ukrainian chief who was 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 Alexander Millerand, noted 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.

## 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 campaigns 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 in European countries 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, may visit Palestine on behalf 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 humanitarian 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 Joint 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 was 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 abroad, found 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 European relief and Palestine 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 Billikopf, 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 colonization 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 of the delegates.

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

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## 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.

Moulds and dies for the new Palestine coins and notes are now being prepared.

## MAXIM VINAVER, FAMOUS RUSSIAN JEWISH LEADER, DIES IN PARIS AT 63

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Oct. 11.—Maxim Vinaver, noted leader of Russian Jewry, died last night at Monteme, 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 most 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 those who signed the famous "Viborg 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 Russia. He was also a leader of the Jewish group in the Duma, which was known as the "Narodnaya Groupa" (The People's Group).

His reputation as an authority on law placed him in the forefront of the Russian legal profession and he was for a long time the editor of the juridical magazine "Prava".

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 "Voschod".

After the Bolshevik 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 Poltava.

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 83.

## BERLIN ALPINE CLUB OUSTS JEWISH MEMBERS FOR PRO- TESTING DISCRIMINATION

(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. The first definite action against the Jews was taken by a number of 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 resign but would continue to fight within the ranks for the abolition of this discriminatory measure.

## CAUCASIAN OFFICIAL, CHARGED WITH EXTORTION OF JEWS, IS ACQUITTED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 11.—Dr. Adamiantz, who was tried in Kuban, 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 extortion from the Jews. Evidence was submitted by the Jewish Workers Club to show that he demanded fifty rubels 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 they were dissatisfied 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 396 senior officials, 43 are Jews, the list shows. The railroads, post office and police departments will have 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 Shaaray Tefila of Long Island, in its Center Building on Monday evening, October 18th. At this meeting speakers representing the Democratic, Republican and Socialist Parties will present their defence 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.

## COLONEL FOLEY TELLS STORY OF SEARCH FOR "HOLY OF HOLIES"

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 11.—Further revelation regarding the archaeological expedition which attempted to find the Ark of the Covenant on the site of Solomon's Temple, were made by Col. Cyril Foley, who headed the expedition. Continuing his story in the Sunday "Express" here, Col. Foley explains why the search for the Ark failed.

The expedition, in excavating in the Kedron Valley, found many subterranean passages and a shaft, 107 feet deep, Col. Foley writes. Old Jewish day lamps, pottery, jars, metal balls used by the Romans during Titus's siege of Jerusalem, as well as Roman coins of Titus's period, were also discovered.

"The results of the excavations destroyed the hope of finding the Ark," Col. Foley relates, "but left the possibility of finding the tombs of Solomon, David and Hezekiel, who were buried somewhere on Mount Ophel."

It was decided to resume work in 1910, but in the meantime several members of the expedition suborned the Sheik of the Mosque Omar with one hundred golden sovereigns to allow them to enter the Mosque after dark and to raise the square stone with the ring which covered the passage down which the sacrificial blood was emptied in Solomon's time. After three days of work the Sheik's brother also demanded money which, being refused, he informed the authorities regarding the whole story, and as a result the Sheik was executed and the whole scheme smashed. The expedition, however, discovered data of great geological value, Col. Foley asserts.

## 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 Israels' parents once lived in this house, inquiries 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-SEMITISM

(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.

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

# 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,



FELIX M. WARBURG

when they rose to recommend the adoption of the resolution. The resolution as adopted read:

"We, workers 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 readopt and ratify the resolutions unanimously adopted at



DAVID A. BROWN

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 adop-

tion 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 committee.

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



DR. JOSEPH ROSEN

the work that has been done and is being done under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee is of gigantic proportions, essential to the alleviation of distress and to solving the economic, religious, and cultural problems of millions of Jews, who since the outbreak of the war have suffered tragedies unparalleled in the history of any people, and

"Whereas, We are convinced beyond



DR. BERNARD KAHN

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-

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## JUDGES IN "GERMAN DREYFUS AFFAIR" WILL BE PUNISHED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The subject of the recent Haas trial, which has been termed the "German Dreyfus Affair," was discussed today in the Prussian Parliament, when the Jewish Socialist member, Kuttner, brought up the question.

Kuttner reviewed the facts in the case of the Haas affair and asserted that the judges who tried the case deliberately framed the charge of murder against the Jewish banker, Haas, although they were fully aware that he was not guilty in the death of his bookkeeper.

The Prussian Secretary of State, Fritz, declared that the guilt of Judge Koelling and the other judges before whom the case of Rudolf Haas was tried, had been established and that punishment will be meted out to them.

## 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 in 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 being resumed.

One hundred Jewish emigrants, most of them Chalutzim, are leaving today for Palestine.

## 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.]

## 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. Ulm.

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 scheme will lead to great 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 saying that the national origins quota scheme is not likely to be applied. He has indicated that he opposes it," Mr. Ulm 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 Congress at the coming session, and the law may be changed. Opinion among Washington officials who have to do with immigration is that the proposed change does not envisage enough to justify the confusions and uncertainties involved in it. They hold that it will be difficult if not impossible to find a correct basis for applying the scheme."

"They are at work, however, on the development of a basis. The work is being done by an informal committee made up of representatives of the Cabinet officers who must 'stand for' whatever findings are arrived at. This committee is headed by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, a Bureau of Census expert in population statistics. 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 in the whole territory of the Continental United States in 1920 the division between European strains was as follows:

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 credited to it by the Census 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 foreign-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 probably will be made to solve this; after 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 1st. The paper criticizes the attitude 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 appears to us ridiculous. . . . It is one, moreover, likely to prove disrespectful to those who have passed away, by inducing ribald observations concerning their remains. The proviso to which we refer is that the ashes shall be placed in a full-size coffin and in it consigned to earth. The reason for this is understandable and, from our point of view at least, commendable. The idea is to regard the cremation that has taken place as an accident which befel the deceased, and not to exhibit the fact of his body having been incinerated by making any alteration from the ordinary size or shape of the coffin 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 induce thoughts neither solemn nor sacred. 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

"Old American stock, 47,330,000, or



# 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**

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ish population of Palestine represents in relation 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, 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 Russia, on behalf of Poland, on 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

been no official, or indeed, authoritative reply to our query, which produced instead a prolonged and interesting correspondence that however entirely avoided the question we raised. Our own reading of the discussion is one in which we believe the large majority of our readers will concur. Jewish law is not, and has never expressed itself, either in favor of or against cremation, and has been equally neutral in regard to earth burial. And that because our law very sensibly cares, above all things, for realities. The method of disposing of the dead is after all trivial when compared to the obligation of showing due and proper respect for those who have departed from this life. In places where earth burial has been generally held to be the proper way of dealing with the dead, Jewish practice, if not Jewish law, has considered earth burial to be the right method. Where, on the other hand cremation, as for instance in ancient Rome, was universally held to be the process most respectful to those who had passed out, then Jewish law or practice followed popular sentiment. And it is precisely out of regard for respect being shown to the dead, that we feel the present position adopted by orthodox Judaism towards cremation, and particularly the practice we have described, bearing in mind the growing inclination towards cremation instead of earth burial even among Jews, to be open to serious question, which requires close consideration on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities."

and all day today by the reports which have been presented," Benjamin Winter of New York declared. "However, 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. Rosenberg, vice-chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, stating 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 Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, General Abel Davis of Chicago was elected permanent chairman of the Conference. Marcy 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 Loeb, Chicago; Jonah J. Goldstein, New York; William J. Schroeder, Cincinnati; Judge Horace Stern, Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; Henry Weineman, Detroit; Jules M. Mastbaum, Philadelphia and Myron Lasker, Little Rock, Ark.

The outstanding events of the Conference were the reports submitted 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 Poland and other countries outside of Russia, and the address of Louis Marshall. No reference was made to the Zionist controversy except in the reading by Mr. Warburg of a telegram received by him from Nathan Straus urging union of all factions of Jewry. 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 D. Bogen, former representative of the Joint Distribution Committee, through 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 for the cause of Jewish relief work at the suggestions 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 undertake 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 Moscow to attend the conference of the Ozet, 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 representatives in Moscow to participate in the sessions of the Ozet 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 .....	\$2,450,000
European .....	1,492,500
Child Care, Palestine .....	90,000
Palestine Economic Corp. ....	500,000
Cultural .....	338,000
Ort (Total appropriated \$300,000 of which to be expended during 1926) ..	150,000
For Administration, New York and Berlin .....	150,000
\$5,330,500	

To be expended during 1927:	
Russia (\$2,000,000 less \$450,000 drawn in 1926) .....	1,550,000
Palestine Economic Corp. ....	500,000
Ort activities, estimated drawings against \$300,000 appropriation ..	100,000
Medical activities, Palestine .....	37,500
\$3,587,500	

"These figures total \$7,918,000. "How far we will be able to comply with the urgent requests laid before us

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# 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

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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 close.

"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 distribute 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 few months 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 and the people to whom he has entrusted this work have given to the children put in our charge," Mr. Warburg said.

## "We Are Proud of Our Achievements," Declares Mr. Warburg

"We are proud of our achievements because it is the first time we can recall having been able to call the attention of the world, which used to think of the Jews of Eastern Europe as traders only, to the fact that new circumstances and new opportunities have made new beginnings out of the people who formerly, while living within the Pale, were forcibly kept back in the fields of small trade between village and village.

Dr. Rosen reports that there were expended up to July 1, 1926, for land survey about \$30,600, for well drilling \$60,400, for seeds \$93,200, for live stock \$190,000, for farm implements \$92,000, planting vineyards and orchards \$76,000, tractor operations \$95,000, agricultural manufacturing enterprises \$25,000, food and forage loans \$430,000, buildings \$640,000, for agricultural extension work \$183,000, and for administration, the comparatively small amount of \$107,000, making a grand total of over \$1,600,000.

"It must be borne in mind that over 80 per cent of our expenditures are in the form of loans to settlers. Under average normal conditions it may be expected that these will begin to return within three to five years, so that we are building a foundation for the continuation of this work on a smaller scale for future years. The loans are made to groups of settlers or to agricultural cooperatives which are being

organized in all districts. Dr. Rosen estimates that by the end of this year we should receive from the old Jewish colonies and from new settlers of 1923-1924, about \$100,000 in refunds," Mr. Warburg said.

Speaking of the relation to Palestine, Mr. Warburg stated: "While Dr. Kahn has covered the supervision in the different countries of Europe, we have continued our interest in Palestine and its different activities. We have given a good deal of time to the affairs of the university and were represented at the meetings in London and Paris. We found that the orphan situation needed further assistance and we have appropriated \$50,000 for that field. We also continued our medical work. As our figures have shown, we expect to give the Palestine Economic Cooperation \$500,000 this year, which will be used as soon as they can find a proper investment, and for the next two years \$500,000 additional a year will be available.

## Explains Attitude to Palestine Reconstruction Projects

"I regret that Mr. Flexner, the head of that corporation, has been delayed in coming to Chicago, but I am told that he will arrive before this meeting is over and he can give you details of the different projects, such as 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 Rutenburg scheme, on which we had plenty of correspondence, until we were told that it was 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 for quite some time, but as long as 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 thank Mr. Zemurray of 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.

"Mr. Singer will bring us the latest 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. Weizmann, Col. Kisch, 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 and elsewhere, and what we will 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, 1926 through Dec. 31, 1926, we shall require approximately \$9,000,000 net. You know that 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 \$600,000 for reconstruction, \$300,000 for child care, \$250,000 for medical work, \$500,000 for cultural work, \$750,000 for emergency relief or reconstructive work in Poland, \$200,000 for refugees and \$100,000 for miscellaneous work. There are large balances still to be drawn on the appropriations which I have previously reported for 1926. These undrawn balances total approximately \$2,000,000. We must give the Palestine Economic Corporation \$500,000 in 1927. This accounts for the \$7,500,000 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 be needed to cover other appropriations during 1927, such as those for the Ort, 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 1925, \$500,000; in 1926, \$1,610,000—making a total of \$2,110,000

For the activities in Eastern Europe, approximately .....	\$17,000
For cultural activities in Eastern Europe and in Palestine, approximately .....	338,000
For the Palestine Orphan Committee .....	\$ 00
For the Ort activities in Russia, approximately .....	29,000
For the Ort activities in Europe, approximately .....	5,000

Thus making a total expended this year to date of about .....

"In addition, payments have been made since the convention in Philadelphia last year against old commitments of the Joint Distribution Committee, incurred prior to the new campaign, collections totalling about \$815,000. Among these, you will recall, was the activity of the Nurses' Training School in Warsaw, of which we have heard high praise from all sides, the Malaria Research Unit work in Palestine, the carrying out of the program of the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, the continuance of the refugee

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# CHICAGO CONFERENCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO DIRECTORS OF J. D. C. EUROPEAN RELIEF

(Continued from Page 6)

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

Paul Baerwald 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 \$2,000,000 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 in cash 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 on through the medium of the Joint Distribution Committee, was 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 closed its sessions here 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 European countries in the last few years, leading to a union of all forces in 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 began. "It has given us 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. There never were two more modest men on earth than they, never two 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 written larger in our hearts and in our consciousness.

"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 to make admission and confession of the fact that even we who worked with them had 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 occurred, as to the nature of the work, as to 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 reaching of a conclusion 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 Jewish soul," he declared.

"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 as to the Jews of Eastern Europe. Nobody had in his mind a 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 other periods of storm and stress, we thought at this time we would be 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 simultaneously, there finally grew the Joint Distribution Committee which distributed the funds which were raised by these agencies. It makes me feel almost as though I have no right to be called among the prophets. I was a very poor kind of a Saul on that occasion, because when I was asked how much money we would require, I said, 'I think we will need a million dollars.' Well, we raised that million without any kind of an effort. One gentleman had the hardihood to suggest that we needed \$10,000,000, and some of us were ready to have 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 overthrew all the old European Jewries of Eastern Europe which made the Jews of Eastern Europe wanderers on the face of the land, which 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 the horrors of famine and pestilence, we became more and more active. We recognized the needs of the hour, and the Jews of this country, for the first time in American history became 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 counted for naught. We were all Jews, all recognized the gravity of the situation and that our part of the work was to save our brethren and to hold forth a helping hand. And so Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox, Reform, Socialists and ultra-Socialists, worked together in unison 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, and to the Jews, worse wars. There followed the pogroms which have been 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 came the new, the great problem: 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 Jews they were and their ancestors were, that the men and women of our 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 in all the world than those 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 waived, 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. There is nothing more beautiful, nothing more wonderful in the history of the human race than that aspect of the lives of those beings who withstood all that human flesh could bear, and yet kept their souls spiritually erect and unchangeable.

"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

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# FELIX WARBURG REVIEWS HISTORY OF J. D. C. RELIEF WORK IN EASTERN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 7)

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 the men, 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. Rosenberg, you have heard Mrs. Kohut, Dr. Bernstein, Mr. Billikopf, Dr. Hexter. You will hear from Dr. Moskowitz, you have read what has been said by others, you have heard the marvellous letters of Fuchs and Shorr and hundreds of others. There is an accumulative volume of evidence which would sweep before it like an avalanche the things that have been uttered against us.

"What kind of evidence do you want besides? You have the evidence that means more than anything else, the confidence of the Jews in Eastern Europe. The men whose fate is in 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, but in the land of their birth, where they first saw the light of day, and where they were bound to live whatever else might betide, 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 that courageous group of men would have been if they had been added to our population. Having all of those innate qualities, and besides having had vitality and that resisting power which makes real men and real women. They are the persons who did not pass around the hat or ask alms. All that they asked was an opportunity to work, and they are not afraid of hard work.

"You heard Dr. Rosen say the work is hard. It is difficult. Yet they sought that and they seek it. All that they ask is not even a gift of the money we are giving but a loan which they will repay. As the reports show they are beginning to repay and with this money there will be created a fund which will enable us to engage in agricultural and other useful occupations, and there may be constituted that same bee-hive of activity

and energy which unfortunately by the laws of Russia, under Czaristic days, was confined within the Pale, was restricted, was limited to certain occupations. This work will succeed, it must succeed, and the saving remedy that will come upon the soil and that will afford the nucleus for growth and development in Russia, will produce a new generation of Jews, who, as evidence shows are loyal to their old religion, who even in the days of struggle would rather see their crops diminished in value than to violate the sacred Sabbath.

"I say such a generation will give us all occasion for pride. It will make us here in happy America, better men and better Jews and better citizens, worthy of the blessings that the Almighty has showered upon us.

"I have spoken about Russia because that is so dramatic, so novel, so hopeful, so full of the promise of a better day that we are apt to forget they can't all go upon the land, that we still have our problems in the cities, that the Jews have always been an urban population, that we have the problems with Poland, that we have the problems of Roumania and that we must deal with them. We must deal with existing conditions. We have less to build upon but nevertheless we have this very valuable asset, this great adjunct, and that is that the people themselves are very willing to help themselves and help one another. Never has there been a time in our history when the poor Jew has not sometimes been helped by another poor Jew, when the rich Jew has forgotten all distinctions between wealth and position and considered himself to be literally a brother, and we are all brothers and we are all sureties for one another. When misfortune comes, we have got to be the surety and the endorser and guarantors for the existence and continued happiness of our brethren who need our help. That makes us and has made us Jews. I challenge anybody to point to any people that have ever lived on God's earth where that spirit of brotherhood and of suretyship is so ingrained in the heart and in the soul and in the mind of every, rightly constituted member of that particular group as it is among the Jews. And it is for that reason that I have always loved the Jews, with all their faults, with all their defects, with all their ability to argue, their philosophy, their logic, and all that, they are, after all, real human men and women with a brain, but what is more important, with a heart," Mr. Marshall declared.

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

Representatives of seventy-eight congregations of New York and its vicinity will gather at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Wednesday evening, October 13th, 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 E. Kleenman Company, Cincinnati, O., died Saturday as the result of a heart attack. Mr. Shott was forty years old.

## JEWISH STUDENTS IN POLAND LOSE SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Oct. 11.—Jewish students who hitherto were unable 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 today by vice-Premier 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

(Continued from Page 1)

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 mathematics, engineering, agriculture and especially in chemistry. In the arts and the artistic crafts the Jews are practically alone. In sport the Maccabees are building up a robust, formidable youth. And as for the financial development of the country, Palestine is mainly indebted to Jewish brains and enterprise," he stated.

Congregation Rodeph Shalom, which for almost forty years has occupied the building at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, will hold its first service this morning at Mecca 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 at once. Headquarters will be in the Mecca Temple Building. The religious school will meet in the building of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, 304 West Eighty-eighth 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 26.



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