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PALESTINE GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES MUNICIPAL ELECTION ORDINANCE

**Only Men Who Are Taxpayers, Are
Granted Franchise**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Oct. 12.—The municipal election law for Palestine, long expected in the country, was promulgated by the government yesterday.

According to the ordinance every male Palestinian aged twenty-five years has the right to vote. The voting right is accorded to every citizen who pays a tax of at least 50 piastres annually on real estate which he owns or one pound as a lessee of property. All male voters aged thirty years or over are eligible for election to office, provided the minimum tax paid by them is one hundred piastres for property owners or two pounds for lessees.

The number of councillors in each town varies from six to twelve, the mayor being appointed by the high commissioner from among the councillors.

Following the promulgation of the ordinance, elections are expected to take place during the month of December. On December 1, the governors of the various districts will appoint electoral commissions everywhere to complete the voters' lists within a month.

PREVIOUS LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT CONDUCTED POGROM PROPAGANDA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Oct. 12.—Astounding revelations of how the former Lithuanian government stimulated the anti-Semitic movement in Lithuania were published here by the Yiddish daily newspaper, "Kovno'er Stimme."

The newspaper published a series of documents of the secret archive of the former clerical government from which it is evident that the government distributed pogrom literature, published falsified documents for the purpose of compromising the national minorities in Lithuania. Lithuanian Jews were charged in these government publications with being "the murderers of Christ" and the "enemies of Lithuania."

JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST SHOWS PROFITS FOR 1925

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 12.—The Jewish Colonial Trust, the main banking agency created by the Zionist Organization, shows a net profit of £16,258 for the year 1925, according to a report submitted at the general meeting of the board of directors held here.

The board voted to accept the report and to continue the policy of strengthening the bank's reserves. It has also been decided that no dividends be paid this year. Messrs. Joseph Cowen and Naiditch were re-elected to the board of directors.

PLAN TO SETTLE 200,000 JEWISH FAMILIES IN SOUTHERN CRIMEA

**New Allotment of State Land in Crimea Made; Discuss Prospect
of Autonomous Jewish District**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 12.—Further allocations for Jewish colonization work in Russia were made in the Crimea, it was announced here yesterday.

The government decided to allocate the entire free state lands of Jonkoy and Eupatoria, in the district of Crimea for Jewish colonization. It is stated that the area has the capacity for settling three quarters of a million people. It was also declared that the government has decided, instead of seeking to settle half a million people, to take steps toward the realization of a colonization

plan for the settlement of 200,000 families which would number approximately one million persons.

In government circles the prospect of eventually proclaiming Southern Crimea as an autonomous Jewish district is discussed. For the purpose of avoiding any hostility on the part of Ukrainian peasants toward the Jews, the government has simultaneously decided to allocate the free lands of Theodosia, south of the Crimea, for Ukrainian colonization.

JEWS IN POLISH SEJM PROTEST ROUMANIA'S TREATMENT OF JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Sept. 26.—A protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania was made here this week by the Jewish Deputies when the Roumanian-Polish Treaty which has just been concluded came up for ratification before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Sejm. The Jewish members of the Commission all abstained from voting on the question, and Deputy Dr. Reich, the former President of the Club of Jewish Deputies, explained that the Jews could not vote for the ratification of the Treaty because Roumania was not giving her Jews equal rights. The Jews were being persecuted by the anti-Semites, and the Government took no steps to stop the anti-Semitic campaign. It was no honor for Poland to be in alliance with Roumania.

Deputy Frostig objected that Roumania was putting obstacles in the way of Polish exports. Also Polish emigrants passing through Roumania, especially Jews on their way to Palestine, were being exploited and treated unjustly.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission declared that he would make representations to the Roumanian Government in regard to the matter referred to by Deputy Frostig.

GERMAN PEACE LEAGUE TO COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Energetic steps to combat the anti-Semitic movement in Germany were decided upon at the annual conference of the German Peace League which concluded its sessions yesterday in Heidelberg.

All local branches of the League were urged to combat anti-Semitism which is regarded, according to a resolution adopted, as "the greatest menace to internal and external peace."

TRAVELER DISCOVERS KADESH- BARNEA IN SINAI WILDERNESS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Kadesh-Barnea, the camping place of the wandering Israelites in the Sinai wilderness and the spot where Moses miraculously struck water from the rock, has been discovered.

Dr. William T. Ellis of Swarthmore, journalist and traveler, in an address at the United Presbyterian Church of Myerstown, near here, told of discovering sufficient evidence to prove that the way at what is known today as Ain Guderat which now serves as a place of rest for travelers, was put to the same use by the children of Israel thousands of years ago.

The valley of Kadesh-Barnea is spoken of in the Book of Numbers as the King's Highway and today the valley at Ain Guderat is known to the Arabs by the same name. Dr. Ellis de-

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DISSENTION AMONG JEWISH PARTIES CONTINUES IN WARSAW KEHILLAH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Oct. 12.—The split between the Jewish parties in Poland was manifested at the last meeting of the Council of the Warsaw Kehillah held here yesterday.

At that meeting Mr. Herlich, a delegate representing the labor party, Bund, introduced a motion urging the Kehillah council to ask of the Polish government that it grant amnesty to all political prisoners in Poland. This motion was opposed by Joshua Gottlieb, Zionist delegate, who declared that the asking of amnesty is outside of the jurisdiction of the Council. If the Council is to adopt such a resolution, he demanded that the resolution also ask that the Zionists arrested in Russia be given their freedom. The motion was also opposed by Rabbi Lewin, representative of the Agudah, and was defeated by a large majority.

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ORT WORK, TURNING JEWS TO PRODUCTIVE LABOR, IS DESCRIBED IN REPORT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, September 26.—A detailed report on the work of the Ort (Society for Promoting Agriculture and Handicraft among the Jews) during the past three years, from January 1923 to 1926 is given in a booklet which has just been issued here by the Ort Federation.

In the period covered by the report there has been a big development in the whole of East European Jewish economic life from a chaotic state of affairs to a systematic organized work. Twenty-eight practical training courses for adults and a model workshop for cabinet-making were established during the period. The number of master and journey-men workers attending the Ort Institutions for adults increased sevenfold. The total number of students in the Ort Institutions numbers 5,670.

In agriculture the Ort during the period assisted 3,500 Jewish families with credit aid and technical advice, making a total with those so aided since 1920 of 13,500 families.

The Federation gave the first organized and material assistance to the pioneers of the Jewish colonization movement in Russia who settled in 13 newly founded agricultural settlements between Balta and Odessa. Nearly 1,800 artisans and workers (5,000 since 1920) were supplied with machinery and tools.

Two special institutions were created during the period, the Jewish Reconstruction Fund whose object is to concentrate the funds of the Ort for the purpose of providing credit aids for agricultural workers and artisans and to secure a strictly business conduct of the transactions, and the Cooperative Tool Supply, Limited, which purchases and distributes on credit tools and raw materials.

The total funds at the disposal of the Ort for the period of the report amounted between 1920-23 to a sum of \$369,365. During the period 1923-26

WHY THE JEWISH SEJM DEPUTIES VOTED AGAINST POLISH GOVERNMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Sept. 26.—The attitude of the Club of Jewish Deputies towards the Government is explained in a speech which was delivered in the Sejm during the debate on the Budget estimates, by Deputy Hartglass, the President of the Club of Jewish Deputies.

"We still believe in the goodwill of the Prime Minister," Deputy Hartglass declared, "but we know that in spite of it there is a sabotage activity being conducted by the bureaucracy, who put to nothing the best intentions of the Government."

"I want to raise further a most painful question. Here we accuse not minor officials, but the Minister of Education, M. Sujkowski himself. The Minister of Education is continuing the policy set by his predecessor, M. Grabski. The Jewish schools are being sabotaged. In the Yiddish and Hebrew High Schools no steps have been taken to appoint commissions to issue diplomas to their graduates. In the Universities the Numerus Clausus is being enforced with its full severity."

Deputy Hartglass here quoted a series of figures showing the proportion of new Jewish admissions to the Warsaw and Lemberg Universities. One of the Deputies of the Right, he continued, had pointed out to him that the percentage of Jewish students admitted to the Universities was larger than the percentage of the Jewish population. "If that is the point, we must be logical," Deputy Hartglass went on. "If you want the Jews in Poland to be restricted in all things according to the numerical proportion of the Jews to the total population, then please give us our proportionate number of State officials, army officers, railway employees, workers in the Government factories. Give us the same percentage of representation in the Government and in agricultural land position."

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COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDITOR

Sir: May I heartily congratulate you on the publication of your Index, a copy of which reached me today. On your title cover you characterize it as "a key to contemporary Jewish history" and it is most certainly that. Complete, yet concise, it forms a valuable contribution to Jewish annals.

ANTON KAUFMAN,

Publisher, "The Jewish Chronicle," Newark, N. J.

Sir: Please accept my congratulations on the "Index" which has just reached us. It is indeed all that you claimed it to be, namely, a pretty complete account of all phases of Jewish activity for 1925. You have our best wishes for your continued success.

BENJAMIN GLASSBERG,

Associate Editor, "Jewish Social Service Quarterly" Philadelphia, Pa.

this sum was almost double reaching the amount of \$780,000. The sum raised by the Ort Federation itself during the period of the report amounted to \$420,000, five times the amount of the previous three years.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

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

On the Chicago Conference

The conviction that the resolution of the Chicago Conference, commendable for its tone on the subject of relief and Palestine, should have been more outspoken on the question of the J.D.C. Zionist controversy, is expressed by the "Day" of October 12.

"The resolution sounds very well and certainly can harm no one... The only question is," the paper observes, "does the resolution go far enough in the direction of effectiveness, does it say everything that is required in order to eradicate the unfortunate situation which led to the controversy between the J. D. C. and the Zionist Organization, after the peace resolution had been signed in Philadelphia?"

"Such effectiveness it is difficult to find in the resolution," the paper finds. "And if there are plans how to avoid the continuance in the future of the disputes between the J. D. C. and the Zionist Organization, the resolution makes no mention of them. And that is to be regretted, because only by mentioning and removing the stumbling stones which have been placed in the way of the Philadelphia compromise can American Jewry again be brought around to a true peace, not one merely signed on paper, which may be worth something today but tomorrow may become 'a scrap of paper'."

"The true causes which led to the necessity for reaffirming at this hour the Philadelphia agreement of a year ago, should first have been thoroughly discussed and then done away with. Only in such an event would the reaffirming resolution have had real effect and would have led to satisfactory results."

"It is to be hoped that the leaders of the J. D. C., who distinguished themselves at the Chicago conference by their peaceful addresses, will not stop at the resolution and that in the future activities the agitated and agitating moods will be placed under the necessary control which will bring the true peace into the ranks of American Jewry," the paper concludes.

Doubt as to the wisdom of the decision to send Dr. Joseph Rosen to Palestine in order to prepare a report of the situation in the country for the leaders of the J. D. C. is voiced in the "Jewish Morning Journal," by Jacob Fishman, who observes: "We do not mean to deprecate Dr. Rosen's abilities as an agronomist and colonization expert. Nevertheless, we do not believe that he is the right man for such a purpose. We believe in the first place, that Dr. Rosen has his hands full with the work in Russia. Secondly, we believe that, no matter how impartial Dr. Rosen may try to be, he cannot render an impartial report on Palestine. He is too saturated with the Russian undertaking

PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN RUSSIA OUTLINED BY DR. ROSEN

Head of Agro-Joint Reviews Situation Before Chicago Conference; "Limiting Factor Is Capital, Not Land or Settlers," He Declares

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The underlying principles of the J. D. C. work in Russia, with special reference to the Agro-Joint's Jewish land settlement activity and the possibility for this work in the future, were outlined before the Joint Distribution Committee Conference here by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, director of the Agrojoint.

A number of questions relative to the Jewish land settlement work and the attitude of the peasants toward their Jewish neighbors were put to Dr. Rosen by delegates at the Conference. Asked whether there was an organized protest movement among the peasants against Jewish colonization, Dr. Rosen declared that there is no such organized peasant movement. As for anti-Semitic tendencies in Russia, he stated that the government is making an organized effort to combat the spread of anti-Jewish feeling through a systematic campaign of education among the people, pointing out that anti-Semitism is a remnant of Czarist days. The famous letter of Michael Kalenin, president of the Union of Soviet Republics, regarding Jewish colonization was a part of this campaign. Unfortunately, Dr. Rosen said, a few slips and typographical errors in Kalenin's statement were taken advantage of and made much of.

In the course of his report dealing with the various phases of the Joint Distribution Committee's relief work in Russia, Dr. Rosen emphasized especially the importance of Jewish colonization.

The Agrojoint, he pointed out, helped to settle in the new colonies, on land granted by the government in the Cherson, Krivoy-Rog and Crimea districts some seven thousand Jewish families, removed from the towns and cities of the dreadful former "pale." It helped in substantial degree to bring about the settlement of another three thousand Jewish families by other organizations in White Russia, in the Odessa and other districts, and subventioned 24 to 28 trade schools giving instruction to about three thousand youths, to the extent of 12 to 15 per cent of their budget.

"As is evident from the budget, our

and, consciously or unconsciously, he will have to consider the two projects one against the other, and it is impossible for him to have the right attitude to Palestine at the time when he is so inspired for the 'free land' which the Soviet Government is giving for Jewish colonization and when his entire background is a purely philanthropic or opportunistic one. Approaching Palestine with such an attitude Dr. Rosen could render no useful report about Palestine, and we do not expect any other attitude from him. It would in fact have been much more advisable for the J. D. C. to send a Christian expert, such as Professor Ellwood Mead."

main work has been the land settlement," Dr. Rosen stated.

"We are covering approximately one-third of the actual cost of settling a family, the total cost averaging from 1,500 to 2,000 roubles (now \$750-\$1,000 per family). The balance is being derived partly from government appropriations and partly from the means invested by the settlers themselves.

"But the part played in this work by the Agro-Joint is perhaps the most important. It is not the fact that the settler can secure a loan from one source or another that really determines the success of the work, but the organization of the enterprise as a whole that makes the settlement at all possible.

"Without the land being selected and prepared, the water supply for a whole colony provided for, organization of standardized building operations, organization of tractors and implement repair shops, warehouses and yards for implements, seed and building materials, agricultural and other technical instruction, and a thousand and one other details arranged for in advance, the work on a large scale would be impossible. And here the Agro-Joint plays the dominating part.

"The real value of our work is not so much in the actual number of families settled by us as in the practical demonstration on a substantial scale of the possibilities in this direction under present conditions in Russia.

"It is evident to any unprejudiced observer that this work affects directly and indirectly not only the actual settlers themselves, but a much wider circle of our people. We never did and never do pretend to attempt to solve the Jewish problem of the world or even in Russia, but looking at it from a broader point of view, I think we are justified in claiming that this work is one of the potent factors in helping our people to resist in the struggle for our survival that has been continuing for centuries in the history of the human race."

At the conclusion of his report on the work already accomplished, Dr. Rosen proceeded to discuss the question, "Are There Any Further Possibilities of Jewish Land Settlement in Russia?" The answer is a decided "Yes," he emphasized, explaining the possibilities as follows:

"At the first registration in 1924-25 about 25,000 Jewish families registered for settlement. Of these close to 10,000 have actually been settled. It was to be expected that a second registration would therefore give a smaller number. The fact, however, is that the 1925-26 registration brought close to 30,000 applications and this without taking in all of the former 'pale.' The conclusion is evident.

"Additional land for 1500 families has already been set aside for Jewish settlement this fall in the Ukraine ad-

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OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Simon Bamberger, Utah's First Jewish and Non-Mormon Governor, Passes

(By Our Salt Lake City Correspondent, Fred L. W. Bennett)

Salt Lake City, Oct. 7.—Simon Bamberger, one of the most distinguished figures in Utah and the leading Jewish citizen of the state, died yesterday at the age of 81. He had the triple distinction of being the first Jewish, the first non-Mormon and the first Democratic governor of Utah, as well as of having served as chief executive of the state during the war.

He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, on Feb. 27, 1845, and in his early years he was taught by his father, who participated in the German revolution under the leadership of Carl Schurz, the principles of liberty and equality. At the age of 14 years, he sought the opportunities of the new world, joining a brother, Herman Bamberger, who had previously crossed the Atlantic. He was entirely unacquainted with the English language and his education was only that of common school training. He made his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the necessity of providing immediately for his own support caused him to accept temporary employment in a bowling alley. While thus engaged he utilized every available hour to study the English language by means of such school books as were available and the newspapers. He was for a brief time at Muncie, Ind., which was followed by the period of his residence in Cincinnati, and then he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and afterward to Indianapolis.

For a number of years young Bamberger shifted about from place to place in the states of Ohio, Missouri and Wyoming, engaging in various enterprises, such as retail and wholesale stores, trading posts and small banking business.

Eventually Mr. Bamberger settled in Salt Lake City, where he became interested in hotel ownership and in mining, and in his long and arduous trips through the Utah mountains he was successful in locating various profitable mining claims, which, in the course of years, constituted the basis of the major source of his wealth. He also built a small railroad to a coal field in southern Utah, and in later years he was the builder of an electric interurban line between Salt Lake and Ogden, which was one of his most successful enterprises. His life was the tangible expression of the belief of William Howard Taft that after a man has accumulated a sufficient capital to provide for his family, his life should be devoted to public service.

Mr. Bamberger was first called to public office when he was made a member of the Salt Lake board of education, on which he served for several years. His course in that connection was most progressive. He advocated higher salaries for school teachers, and there is no man in Utah who displayed more practical friendship toward the teachers and the interests of the schools. He was afterward elected to

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ROSEN OUTLINES PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR COLONIZATION

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journing the present colonies. Close to a million acres of land can still be secured in the Crimea, if action is taken promptly.

"There is a tract of about 500,000 acres of lowlands on the shore of the Asoff Sea which has to be drained and prepared for settlement.

"There are about 600,000 acres of the Dnieper River lowlands that also have to be meliorized.

"There are 300,000 to 400,000 acres of land in White Russia that have to be drained, and there are several other very desirable tracts of land in European Russia that can be secured for Jewish settlement if we have the money to undertake the work. Enough land can be secured to settle 100,000 families, but at present we are still unable to make use even of all the land available that requires no preparation, and while plans have been worked out for the amelioration of some of the tracts mentioned above, I do not think it worth while to discuss these plans for the present.

"As you see, gentlemen, the limiting factor is still the capital required, not the land nor the settlers. It is, therefore, up to us to push this 'limiting factor' as far out as possible to enable our people in Russia to make the most of the present possibilities," he said.

FUNERAL OF SANDLER, JEWISH COMPOSER

The funeral of Peretz Sandler, Jewish composer, took place Monday. The funeral was arranged by the Jewish Artists Club.

Peretz Sandler died last Saturday, after an illness of two days, at the age of 45. He was the composer of many melodies adapted to plays at Yiddish theatres. He was a pupil of the Warsaw Conservatory.

The Ocean Parkway Jewish Centre, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be opened on Friday evening, October 22.

Mayor Walker, Louis Marshall and Judge Otto Roskoff have promised to participate in the opening celebration.

The cost of construction, exclusive of the land equipment, has reached the sum of half a million dollars.

A drive for \$100,000 to aid the Jewish Home for Convalescents at Grandview-on-the-Hudson was begun. The money will be used to build an annex to the hospital, which is non-sectarian. Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins is Honorary Chairman of the drive. Judges Max S. Levine and Francis X. Mancuso and Daniel Dierzo are on the committee.

The Board of Directors of the Menorah Home for Aged and Infirm of Brooklyn, awarded a contract for the construction of an additional wing to its present building.

The cost of the addition will approximate \$250,000. It is hoped to have the new building ready for occupancy early next Spring.

Steps have been taken to form a national order of Jewish service units, to be known as the National Probus Clubs, it was announced. The organization has started clubs in New Haven, New Britain, Hartford, and Worcester, Mass. National headquarters are at Hartford.

Officers are Samuel L. Galechman of New Haven, President; George Lewitt of New Britain, Vice President; Milton Bachrach of Hartford, Treasurer; I. Robert Broder of New Haven, Secretary.

MORE RITUAL MURDER OUTCRIES IN POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Sept. 26.—A ritual murder outcry was started this week in the small town of Serazk, near Petrikov, following the discovery of a murdered girl of about 17. The body was found in the forest near the town by some peasants, who reported their find to the police. The girl was identified as Anna Lavek, the daughter of a peasant in a nearby village. Immediately reports began to spread that the girl had been murdered by the Jews for the purpose of pumping blood from her for ritual purposes. The girl's father, however, denied this, showing that the girl had been murdered by a relative over a family quarrel.

During the Jewish High Holy days a ritual murder cry was started at Samocz. On the first day of Rosh Hashanah one of the Christian inhabitants of the town went in to his neighbor, the Jewish bootmaker Samuel Weller, leaving his six year old girl playing in the yard outside. When the father came out the child had disappeared. He raised the alarm and a crowd collected shouting that the Jews had carried off the child to kill her for ritual purposes. A police search was carried out in Weller's house, and as the child was not found, Weller was arrested.

On the second day of Rosh Hashanah a Christian woman from a neighboring village came into the town and hearing that a child had disappeared, she told the peasants that the previous night a lost Christian child had wandered into her village. Inquiries were made and the police brought back the missing child. The Jewish bootmaker was thereupon released.

Traveler Discovers Kadesh-Barnea in Sinai Wilderness

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clared that the maps which have identified Kadesh with the present-day Ain Kadeis, were wrong. The scarcity of water, vegetation, and camping space, he said, made this impossible.

Dr. Ellis said water still flows from the wady at Ain Guderat, the only spring of its kind in Sinai. So copious is the flow that the Turks piped the water more than twenty miles into the desert to supply their troops who were menacing the Suez Canal during the war.

The ruins of the ancient city of Kadesh mentioned in the Bible and situated at the mouth of the wady at Ain Guderat "exactly conform" to the Old Testament narrative, Dr. Ellis said.

Dr. M. Krainen, head of the United Jewish Immigration Committee of Berlin and member of the Praesidium of the European Ort, will address the conference of the American Ort at the Pennsylvania Hotel on Sunday, Oct. 24th.

Meyer Weisgal, Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America and Managing Editor of the "New Palestine," upon his return from a visit to Palestine, was tendered a luncheon by the staff of Zionist Headquarters on Oct. 8, at Charles' Restaurant. Every organization engaged in Palestine activities was well represented at the luncheon.

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WHY THE JEWISH SEJM DEPUTIES VOTED AGAINST POLISH GOVERNMENT

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session. But of course you are out to enforce the percentage norm against the Jews only where you have not sufficient ability yourselves.

"I have just been told," Deputy Hartglass proceeded, "that the Numerus Clausus Circular at the Universities has been recalled. I do not know for certain whether this is really definite. I have a sort of impression that it has been carefully stage-managed for the occasion. So we sha" nevertheless vote no-confidence in the Minister of Education, M. Sujkowski. That, however, does not affect our position towards the Prime Minister and certain other Ministers (a voice: Pilsudski!) Yes," Deputy Hartglass responded, "I speak with the greatest respect of Marshal Pilsudski and I am not at all ashamed of doing so. We therefore entirely dissociate M. Sujkowski from the Premier and from several other members of the Government."

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

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the state senate of Utah, and in 1916 was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of chief executive of the state.

That Mr. Bamberger was a most charitable man is known through the testimony of hundreds whom he helped, and yet his giving was of a most unostentatious character. It won him, however, the appreciation and gratitude of many whom he had befriended.

Throughout his life Mr. Bamberger was a loyal Jew. He participated in Jewish activities and was a member of the B'nai B'rith and other Jewish organizations.

The citizenship classes of the League for American Citizenship were opened last night at its downtown headquarters, 123 Second Avenue, New York, with a large number in attendance. There were present Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Russians, Greeks and Czechoslovaks. An address of welcome was made to the students by Harold Fields, Executive Director of the League, welcoming them to the classes and inviting them to partake of the many benefits that are to be gained in this work.

The citizenship class sessions of the League are held at the Downtown Headquarters at 123 Second Avenue. The classes are primarily intended for those who desire to secure their citizenship papers this year.



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