MARSHALL PAYS TRIBUTE TO MAXIM VINAYER, LATE RUSSIAN JEWISH LEADER
Never Failed to Serve Jews in Hour of Need, Says Marshall

A tribute to Maxim Vinaver, late Russian Jewish jurist and leader, was paid by Louis Marshall, in a statement issued to the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"It is with profound sorrow that I have just learned of the death of Maxim Vinaver," Mr. Marshall declared. "I became intimately acquainted with him during the Peace Conference of 1919, and this ripened into a warm friendship. While in Paris in the summer of 1925 we had a long interview concerning many subjects of mutual interest. I regarded him as one of the greatest lawyers in Europe. He would have graced any judicial tribunal because of his extraordinary familiarity with jurisprudence, his calm philosophical temperament, his clarity of vision and his thorough culture and scholarship."

"His interest in the welfare of the Jews was of the most devoted character. He not only sympathized with them in their troubles but he never failed to serve them unselfishly in the hour of need. He was universally honored and esteemed for the rare qualities of mind and heart that he possessed and for his (Continued on Page 4)

PALESTINE WILL NEED NATIONAL CAPITAL FOR YEARS, ECONOMISTS AND BANKERS SAY

Keren Hayesod and National Fund Pave Way for Safe Private Investments; Concluding Conference Outlines Principles of Future Constructive Work

(London, Oct. 14.—National capital, coming in the form of collections of the Keren Hayesod, Palestine Foundation Fund, and the Jewish National Fund, will be necessary for many years to come in order that a sound foundation for the development of Palestine as the Jewish national home may be laid.

This was the predominant opinion of the Palestine Economic Conference comprised of prominent European bankers and economists, which closed its sessions here yesterday. The investment of this national capital will establish a basis for purely business enterprises in Palestine, it was declared.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who presided at all the sessions of the conference and personally drafted most of the resolutions adopted, pointed out that if properly financed, the Palestine industrial enterprises have every possibility for successful growth.

Although no official statement was issued and although the text of the resolutions were not made public, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns that the conference did not discuss the present economic situation in Palestine resulting from the unemployment, but concentrated mainly on the principles of the future constructive work. It was also learned that many of the prominent economists and bankers who attended the conference will visit Palestine next year and that similar conferences to deliberate on the economic aspects of the Palestine problem will be held frequently. It was pointed out that this conference was the first occasion when two of the leading Italian Jews participated in deliberations on Palestine.

James de Rothschild, Oscar Wassermann and Leon Blum were among those who actively participated in the proceedings.

(Continued on Page 4)

CIRCUMCISION PREVENTS CANCER, GERMAN MEDICAL AUTHORITY DECLARES

(Berlin, Oct. 14.—Circumcision is a medium of preventing cancer, according to Dr. Oscar Foederer, German medical authority who published an article on the subject in the "Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Urologie," in his latest work. Dr. Foederer emphasizes the medical value of circumcision and states that according to statistics compiled no Jews were found to suffer from cancer of the sexual organs. This was found true among 276 Jews who were operated on for cancer of the various kinds. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that cancer of the sexual organs is frequently found among those who are not circumcised. "Circumcision is one of the most splendid medical experiments yet introduced for the benefit of mankind," Dr. Foederer stated.

JEWISH ARTIST HONORED BY LITHUANIAN PREMIER

(Kovno, Oct. 14.—An exhibition of the pictures of the young Jewish artist, Cohen, has been announced in the program of Premier Mykolas Slezevicius, Minister of the Interior, Zladas Tozela and Minister of Education Professor Zinais Cepinksis.

Cohen is self taught. His first exhibition in Berlin was received favorably by the critics.

JEWS TO PARTICIPATE IN JOHNS HOPKINS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14.—American Jewish scholars will take an active part in the two-day celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Johns Hopkins University on October 22 and 23 which will be attended by distinguished scientists and scholars from foreign universities and more than 2,000 alumni from all parts of the world.

Among Jews who will speak at departmental conferences are Dr. Maurice (Continued on Page 4)

GERMAN JEWISH TO UNITE IN ONE FEDERATION

(Berlin, Oct. 14.—The final draft of the constitution of the proposed Federal Jewish community in Germany will be taken up for ratification at a special conference which will be held here on October 24. Representatives of the various Jewish communities in the country and of the existing federations are expected to attend.

(Continued on Page 4)
TEN PER CENT OF EUROPEAN JEWS EMIGRATED TO U. S.
IN 17 YEARS, IS ASSERTION
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Oct. 2.—The assertion that one-tenth of the Jewish population of Europe emigrated to the United States from 1908 to 1925, the period of largest Jewish emigration to the United States, made by the statistician, Jacob Lestschinsky.

In the period from 1881 to 1925, 3,648,500 Jews emigrated from Eastern Europe, according to the figures compiled by Mr. Lestschinsky. Most of these, 2,975,000 (81.6 per cent) emigrated to America, 415,000 (11.4 per cent) went to Brazil, 155,000 (4.2 per cent) to Asia, 85,000 (2.3 per cent) to Africa, and 18,000 (0.5 per cent) to Australia.

During 1900 to 1925 the stream of Jewish emigration reached its highest point. In these 25 years, 1,810,752 Jews emigrated to the United States, 125,153 to the Argentine and 98,778 to Canada. Palestine took 82,622 Jewish immigrants between 1919-1925.

Among the peoples of Europe, the Jews had the highest rate of emigration. The rate of emigration to the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century was far less, 20.6 per cent, for the Poles 8.7 per cent, Lithuanians 6.4 per cent, Germans 2.3 per cent, French 1.3 per cent. Re-emigration among the Jews has been very small. Between 1908-1925 only 5.2 per cent of the number of Jews who had emigrated that year returned to Europe.

Among other peoples, the rate of re-emigration was much larger. For Roumanians it was 76 per cent, Italians 55.8 per cent, Russians 50.6 per cent, Poles 40 per cent, and British 19 per cent.

Between 1908-1925 a tenth of the whole of European Jewry emigrated and settled permanently in the United States of America. For Poles the figure was only 3 per cent, Germans 1.1 per cent, Lithuanians and Latvians 2.8 per cent, and Ruthenians and Russians 3 per cent of their total populations in Europe.

In recent years there has been a severe decrease in the immigration possibilities for Jews. In 1925 only 10,292 Jews emigrated to the United States, 4,500 to Canada, 6,920 to the Argentine, and 33,801 to Palestine. In all the number of Jewish immigrants during 1925 was about 60,000, as against a need to emigrate on the part of about 300,000 to 500,000. During the present year Jewish immigration is not likely to reach 60,000. On the other hand, the need to emigrate because of the economic crisis in Eastern Europe has become even more urgent than in previous years, Mr. Lestschinsky declared.
NUMERUS CLAUSUS POLICY WILL NOT ENCOURAGE BAPTISM, KLEBELSBERG SAYS

(Budapest, Sept. 30.—The exemption of baptized Jews from the numerus clausus in Hungary is not intended to set a foot on a movement for baptism among the Jews, Minister of Education Count Klebelberg, declared in an interview here today. "It was a good move for the mass of people, but the question of the Numerus Clausus means nothing else from my mind," he said, "than by means of the Numerus Clausus to conduct a campaign among the Jews for a change in their religion."

I have already given an interview to Young Judaea, and the National Assembly and have also said so in Geneva, that according to the unambiguous provisions of the law for the numerical restriction and the banning of religious communities and not a race or a nationality. If that is so, it is obvious that in accepting students at the High Schools the certificate of baptism alone can be decisive. The High Schools have a definite attitude on this matter and have acted accordingly."

The statement was made here today at the Medical Faculty of Budapest University that there have been difficulties. With the beginning of the new term I have again drawn attention of the Rectors to my point of view.

"With regard to the second order, I want to say that the difference between the attitude of the authorities and that of the people has been attained. That has been the case at three of the four Faculties at Budapest University. The figure I have fixed and the actual"

(Continued on Page 4)

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR EXCHANGE ESTABLISHED IN PALESTINE

(Jerusalem, Sept. 22.—The Agricultural section of the General Jewish Labor Federation announces the establishment of a special branch to contract for agricultural work in the old type colonies. This new Exchange is to function in cooperation with an initial capital of £5,000. Plantation and care of orange groves and orchards will be undertaken by this new Bureau. Ploughing, improvement of land, including the digging up of roots, clearing of ground, harvesting and the vintage of crops, as well as the picking of almonds and olives are included in the list of the new Exchange which will take these works over from associations or individuals in Palestine or absentee owners.

The Agricultural Exchange defines its aim as penetration into all branches of agricultural work by the Jewish laborer, and the exploitation of all possibilities of agricultural occupations a way to increasing the immigration and its absorption into the country." The head office of the new Exchange is in Tel-Aviv and branches have been established in Haifa, Petch-Tikvah, Rehovot, Zichron Jacob and Chevedelah.

Registration for the College of Jewish Studies at the Hebrew Institute, Houston, Texas, will begin.

Courses are given for Jewish men and women.

The courses include instruction in Hebrew, Biblical and Post-Biblical history and religion.

A handbook for Jewish youth was issued by Young Judaea. The handbook contains an English-Jewish vocabulary, some important dates and events, descriptions of Jewish holidays.

The first general conference of New York Zionists will be held Sunday, October 27th, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Hon. Carl Schurz, former Secretary of the Interior, will discuss the Zionist position in Greater New York. Recommendations for "Organization Month," to be observed next year, will be discussed by Louis Lipsky, President of the Zionist Organization of America, will discuss the Zionist movement in the United States. The first silk mill in Tel-Aviv will be opened by the industrial committee. Reports will be presented by Philip W. Wittenberg and Dr. A. J. Rongy, Chairman and Treasurer of the Beth Zion Committee.

Sixty-five million dollars has been spent for philanthropic purposes in New York City by the Jewish Theological Seminary, for the support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies during the ten years of the Federation's anti-poverty program. The Federation's budget for the tenth anniversary campaign is estimated at $1,000,000.

The Conference will discuss the balance coming from trust funds, legacies and other sources.

deserves great credit for this mutual tolerance and consideration, because it keeps away from religious controversion.

As regards the attitude of the vatican to Zionism, the Cardinal declared that the Vatican has refrained up to now from taking any official position on this matter. It is true that Bishop Barlasina in Jerusalem appears to be very uneasy. "But I believe," the Cardinal concluded "that Zionism will have to face the problem with the Arabs than with the Christians."

The United Palestine Appeal in Providence, R. I., launched its campaign for $50,000 at a banquet held at the Hotel Narragansett last night. Chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairman of the Appeal, delivered the inaugural address, Archibald Silverman, chairma
KLEBELSBERG EXPLAINS NUMERUS CLAUSUS POLICY
(Continued from Page 3)
number of students enrolling agree. It is only at the Medical Faculty of Budape-
pest University that the Numerus Clausus rule has proved to be too high, being
fixed for 400 students while under the old system 550 students entered. Six
Jewish students ought to have been admitted according to the real propor-
tion of students at the University. Ac-
cording to the numbers of the religious
community and according to my figure
24 Jewish students are to be admitted,
the difference is only 8 Jewish stu-
dents above the figure. I have not had
in mind too big a figure for the Jewish
students but the fact that the Jews felt
themselves injured by the point that one
Jewish student was to be admitted for
every 18 Christian students and that the
number of Jewish students was not de-
nitely fixed.
"I am not one of those who want to
annoy other people overmuch. The
Numerus Clausus must be retained for
social-political reasons. Retaining that
fact such arrangements are to be made
which will hurt no one, while having
no special importance in themselves," he
declared.

13th Century Jewish Cemetery Turned
Into National Memorial
(Continued from Page 1)
Jewish history in Germany was present-
ated in the Berlin police exhibition which
opened here yesterday. At the exhibi-
tion there is an exhibition of a pasttion titled "Police and Jews." The pavil-
ion includes documents of Jewish life in the
Middle ages, the papal complaint of
1462 against the Jews living near St.
Bartholomew's Church in Frankfurt,
where they could see the usages of the
Christian religion, and the mass, thus bringing Christianity into dissus-
pate, the complaint declares. The sen-
ate decree of 1614, declaring that dioces-
ars who loot the Judengasse will be
prosecuted and punished is included.
There are also copper plates showing what is purported to be the murder of
a Danish captain by a Jew and the ex-
ecution of the murderer.

The annual drive of the Federated Jewish
Charities will begin on Oct. 31, at a community dinner at the Hotel
Copley-Plaza.

Plans for amalagamating four Jewish
Lunch-on Clubs in New England, under the name of the New
York Probus Clubs have been pre-
pared. The clubs already included in this na-
tional organization, are the Probus Club of
the New York Bar Association, the New
York Probus Club of New Britain, and the Avoca Club of
Vorchester. The name Probus is derived from the
first names of the individuals and
"Business." Membership in the clubs is limited to Jewish business and professional
men interested in fostering the activities of the communities in which they live.
The national headquarters of the new or-
ganization are located at 365 T. Co.,
Samuel L. Calechman of New Haven is
President.

Over $60,000 has already been raised in
Baltimore from the friends of Congres-
sion of Beth Israel. David M. Wolf
is chairman of the drive. The campaign was under the direction of the Jewish
Welfare Board through its representative Dr.
Philip R. Goldstein.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY
DYING OUT, SAYS NEWSPAPER
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
Budapest, Sept. 30.—The high water
mark of anti-Semitism in Hungary has
definitely passed, according to the
"Fester Lloyd," leading newspaper here.
The paper, in quoting several
elements of the harm done to the
country by anti-Semitism by members
of the Government and other leading
political personalages, says:
"The vulgar spirit of anti-Semitism
is coming to an end. If it once burnt
as a powerful flame, there is today
only a flickering light, with a glimmering
very feebly. It reminds us of
the phrase "Tout passe, tout casse,
tout lasse." There is a new spirit
abroad in our country, and there is
no one in Hungary who will shed a tear
at the passing of the old and dark
past. But the storm of anti-Semitism
has gone, anti-Semitism is broken
and the whole country is tired of it
and glad to get rid of it, the paper
declares.

Jews to Participate in Johns Hopkins
Anniversary Celebration
(Continued from Page 1)
Bloomfield, professor of Sanskrit at
Hopkins; Dr. Percival E. Bamberger,
president of education at Hopkins;
Marcus I. Goldman, of the United
States Geological Survey; Dr. Cyrus
Adler, president of the Jewish Theo-
logical Seminary, New York City, and
the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, pro-
fessor of post-Biblical Hebrew at
Hopkins.

BREVITIES
Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman of Congregation
Beth Israel in Hartford, Conn., gave the first
lecture last week at the New England School of Religious Education, Hartford Semi-
inary Foundation, on "The Atms and Content
of Jewish Religious Education," yesterday.

A plan to banish the slums of New York's
East Side, replacing them with rows of model
tenements, separated by parks, was made by
August Heckscher, who recently returned from
Europe, where his campaign to reform
Mayor Walker to study housing in large cities
abroad. Mr. Heckscher made a pro-
posed case of all tenement housing laws of the
lower east side, and to replace them with
model apartment buildings.
Mr. Heckscher's plan to spend
$100,000,000 a year for five years in the task.
The philanthropist said he intended to
seek $50,000,000 in state and federal capital to
invest in the enterprise, and proposed that
the other half of the cost be borne by the State.

celebration of the golden anniversary of
the Washington Boulevard Temple, Congregation
Aubert-Bronx, New York, where the first
principal address was delivered by Rabbi
Joseph Siroc, Rabbi Hirschberg, Rabbi Felix
A. Levy and Rabbi Samuel Schwarz.

Dr. Max L. Margolis, professor of Biblical
Philosophy at Dropsie College, Philadelphia,
Pa., will be honored tomorrow by a dinner
in celebration of his 60th birthday. Dr. the
inner will be tendered him by the Pharisees of
which club he is a member. The faculty of
Drospy College and the members of the
Oriental Society will be among the guests.

The Congregation Mount Zion sold the syna-
gogue at 33 West 119th Street, New York City,
to the Emmanuel African Methodist Episcopal
Church for $600,000.

It is reported that the property was sold
at $2,000,000, fully furnished, and
was bought to meet a mortgage of
$1,000,000. The sellers
took back a second mortgage.

MARCHALL PAY'S TRIBUTE
TO LATE MAXIM VINATER
(Continued from Page 1)
unserving loyalty. He was entirely
devoted to work with no idea of
making money and he lived simply.
"In our last conversation he indicated
unqualifiedly his approval of the efforts
of the Joint Distribution Committee
to aid those Russian Jews who desired
to cultivate the soil in the land of their
nativity in the accomplishment of their
purpose, and expressed the conviction
that it would inure to the benefit of all
Jews if the proffered opportunity were
accepted. In his passing Israel has lost
a noble son who never wavered in his
fidelity and who, in spite of his physical
feebleness, gave continual evidence of
his heroism, his moral courage and his
undying love for his religious brethren.

Hungarian Aristocrats Have Jewish
Blood, Argument in Will Case
(Continued from Page 1)
families, including the royal family,
have Jewish blood in their veins.
The case was adjourned.

In his will which disposes of a large
fortune, Professor Barskey appoints
his daughter his sole heiress and her
mother her guardian until she becomes
of age, with the condition, however,
that if she marries a Jew or a Chris-

ian whose forebears back to the fourth
generation have a drop of Jewish blood
in their veins, she will get nothing, not
even a dowry.

As soon as this condition in the will
was made known, all the numerous
suitors for the hand of the heiress
withdrew, not one being willing to face
an examination into his ancestry lest
there should prove to have been Jewish
blood somewhere in his veins.

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