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## POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF SYRIA MANDATE TO ITALY IS DISCUSSED IN LONDON

France in Predicament Might Let Italy  
Come in

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 25.—The possibility of France leaving Syria and transferring the Syrian mandate to Italy, rumored in European capitals, was discussed by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

The diplomatic correspondent asserts that notwithstanding the official denials, the question of transferring the Syrian mandate to Italy has figured in informal conversations. The military situation of the French in Syria is so unfavorable and so costly that a short large-scale expedition to Syria to bring about a stabilization of conditions would involve great expenditure, which the French treasury could not sustain. It is difficult to say how the authority of the French in Syria can be maintained longer. The Italians are aware of the desperate predicament in which France finds herself in Syria. The Italians covet Syria as an outlet for Italian enterprise and emigration. An unofficial offer to effect the transfer found ready listeners among the French statesmen and the opinion is held that this offer would relieve France of Syria, "the hornet's nest," the correspondent declares.

## WEIZMANN CONFERS WITH ARISTIDE BRIAND PRIOR TO SAILING FOR AMERICA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Oct. 25.—The cooperation of the French government with the Zionist Organization in creating colonization facilities for Jewish settlers in territory adjacent to Palestine and in bringing about the realization of the aims of the Zionist movement were promised by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, in an audience he granted Dr. Weizmann on Friday, prior to his departure for the United States.

Dr. Weizmann was accompanied by Deputy Leon Blum, leader of the French Socialist party, when he called on the Foreign Minister. It is understood that Dr. Weizmann submitted to M. Briand data on the present problems and the policy of the Zionist movement.

## COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE QUESTION OF MANDATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 25.—A special committee to examine questions relating to the territories which are under the mandate of Great Britain or any of her dominions was formed at the British Imperial Conference.

This step was decided upon following a statement submitted to the conference by Col. Leopold H. Amery on the position of the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories.

## AMERICAN JEWS HELPED DEVELOP WEST, JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEARS

Facts Regarding Jews' Participation in  
America's Development Disclosed

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25.—American Jews, the early Jewish settlers in Philadelphia, were the principle backers of the development of the West. This fact of American history was brought out by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president, in his address before the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society here.

"It is not generally known," he stated, "that the early Jewish settlers of Philadelphia were the prime movers in the settlement of the early West and were the employers of Colonel George Groghan and Daniel Boone and owned the sites of Chicago and St. Louis. They were partners in land projects with Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and Robert Morris."

The present participation of Jews in real estate endeavors and land developments, is, in the opinion of Dr. Rosenbach, a reversion to type, an inheritance.

(Continued on Page 2)

## HABIMAH PLAYERS FETED IN BERLIN BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR UNITED STATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Oct. 25.—A farewell reception in honor of the Habimah, the players of the Moscow Hebrew art theatre, was given at the B'nai B'rith house last night, prior to their departure for America. Five hundred prominent leaders, many with theatrical managers, artists and writers, attended the reception. Representatives of the Berlin Kehillah were also present. The reception was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Gronemann. Among the speakers was the Hebrew poet, Saul Tschernichowsky.

The troupe, headed by Mr. Zemach, was given a rousing ovation.

Reports circulated in the press that

(Continued on Page 5)

## BANKERS' MANIFESTO ATTACKED BY ANTI-SEMITES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Oct. 25.—The manifesto signed by the leading European and American bankers for the removal of the tariff barriers was interpreted by a section of the Italian press as "a conspiracy of international Jewry."

The newspaper "Lavoro d'Italia" stated that the manifesto is an expression of the conspiracy of the Jews to dominate all countries. If the Jewish offensive does not cease, Italian Jews will have to be considered as the enemies of Italy and be treated as such because they sympathize with the manifesto, the paper states.

## STUDENT RIOTS RENEWED IN BUDAPEST; QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT

Hungarian Government Promises to  
Take Protective Measures

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Oct. 25.—New anti-Semitic excesses occurred here last Saturday. When students assembled in the lecture hall of the Polytechnical Institute, Hungarian anti-Semitic students attacked the Jewish students, beating them and throwing them out of the hall.

Budapest, Oct. 25.—The anti-Semitic riots of Hungarian students were a matter of discussion in the Hungarian parliament at its last session of Friday. During the debate, the democratic deputy, Pakots, raised the question, stating that forty terrorists in the Budapest University attack every Jewish student and that certain professors support the excesses. "It is unheard of that Count Klebelsberg, the Minister of Education, should negotiate with these terrorists on the question of the numerus clausus," Deputy Pakots declared.

Secretary of State Petri, replying to the remarks of Deputy Pakots, stated that the government has taken protective measures and that in case new disturbances occur, the university will be closed.

## HATE OF ANTI-SEMITES FOLLOWS PROF. LESSING TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Oct. 25.—The rage of anti-Semitic German students against Professor Theodor Lessing, formerly of the Hanover Technical College, followed him on his lecture tour in Czechoslovakia.

When Professor Lessing was about to deliver his lecture at Bruenn, German students interrupted the meeting, throwing gas bombs into the audience. They demonstrated, demanding the cancellation of the lecture. The police intervened and restored order.

Professor Lessing was invited by the Zionist Organization of Czechoslovakia to make a lecture tour here following the strike against him called by the anti-Semitic students of the Hanover Technical College.

## RELIEF FUND ALLOTTED FOR PALESTINE IMMIGRANTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Oct. 25.—Relief for the Polish Jewish immigrants who are suffering because of the unemployment in Tel Aviv, Palestine, was voted by the administrative council of the Warsaw Kehillah.

The council allotted the sum of 25,000 Zlotys for that purpose.

## ST. LOUIS AND PITTSBURGH U. J. C. DRIVES ON: \$385,000 RAISED TOWARD QUOTAS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars were raised Sunday night at the opening dinner of the United Jewish Campaign at the Columbian Club. St. Louis's quota in the campaign is \$500,000. Miss Irma May was the principal speaker. Among the contributors were Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Waldheim and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Shoenberge, who subscribed \$15,000 each; Mr. and Mrs. Morton May, \$7,500; Nathan Frank, David May, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lesser \$5,000 each. Aaron Waldheim and Sydney Shoenberge are chairman of the St. Louis Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 25.—The United Jewish Campaign in this city was launched last night at a meeting in the Y. M. H. A. building.

Two hundred thousand dollars was pledged toward the \$600,000 quota. David A. Brown, national chairman, and James N. Rosenberg addressed the gathering.

Albert C. Lehman, chairman of the campaign, read a letter from the Mayor of Pittsburgh, expressing his wishes for the success of the campaign.

## WEALTHY JEWISH COLONIST IN UKRAINE IS SENTENCED TO HARD LABOR AND EXILE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 25.—The Jewish colonist, Shulrufer, of the colony Novaya Poltava of the district of Nicholaïev was sentenced to two years hard labor, loss of all civil rights and three years exile as an undesirable citizen, by a decision of the Soviet court.

Shulrufer was accused of being an accomplice in a conspiracy, together with other wealthy colonists, against the village Soviet. Shulrufer informed the authorities, accusing the Soviet of bribery and other crimes, which resulted in the arrest and dismissal of several Soviet officials. The trial lasted for over two years.

The Jewish Communist press accuses Shulrufer of being a "Zionist, counter-revolutionary."

## PROF. SALOMON EHLMANN, NOTED DERMATOLOGIST, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Oct. 25.—Professor Salomon Ehlmann, famous Austrian Jewish dermatologist, died here yesterday of heart failure. The Viennese press devotes much space to a description of the life and achievements of the great specialist.

Professor Ehlmann was born in Ostrovetz, Bohemia, in 1854. He was chief physician of the Dermatological Department of the Vienna Hospital. He was the author of numerous works on skin diseases, the change of color in animals, and many subjects of pathology and therapy.

Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., has been appointed a member of the newly-organized Legal Advisory Council of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Mr. Nathan is a member of the American Bar Association.

## AMERICAN JEWS HELPED DEVELOP WEST, JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

ance from their early ancestors in America.

One hundred and fifty scholars, members of the society, attended the meeting.

The Jewish contribution to the history of American independence was the striking keynote of the fourteen papers read before the three sessions.

Dr. Rosenbach, referred to the exhibit of imprints relating to Jewish contributions since the founding of America up to 1850 which formed one of the most interesting features of the sessions. Dr. Rosenbach's address covered a period of two hundred and fifteen years, beginning with 1640 and concluding with 1850.

Of curious interest is the fact, he stated, that the Bay Psalm Book published in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, should contain Hebrew type, and that the first book printed in New York, "Keith's New England Spirit of Persecution Transmitted to Pennsylvania," published by William Bradford, New York's first printer, in 1693, also contained Hebrew characters.

He pointed to the knowledge of the Hebrew tongue possessed by early New England leaders, such as Increase Mather and Cotton Mather.

He referred to the early Hebrew Grammars and Lexicons printed in New England and then went on to speak of the first Jewish prayer book which was printed in New York in 1761. The first alphabet of the Hebrew language came from the press of Benjamin Franklin's printing master, Samuel Keimer, who issued an Ephemeris, containing a Hebrew alphabet in 1726.

Dr. Rosenbach spoke also about the pamphlets relating to the participation of the Jews in the Revolutionary War, and stated that the first Fourth of July oration was by William Gordon, issued on July 4, 1777, the first anniversary of the signing, who chose for his subject the separation of the Jewish tribes.

He referred also to the proclamation of Benedict Arnold to the people of Philadelphia, asking them to keep supplies on hand for the use of the American army. This proclamation, he stated, was really the work of his Jewish secretary, Colonel David S. Franks, and was issued in 1776.

One of the most interesting developments of his address was the announcement that William Makepeace Thackeray, the distinguished English author, owed the first appearance of his literary endeavors to a Jew. His name was Abraham Hart and he lived in Philadelphia. The book in question was Thackeray's first volume and was entitled "The Yellow Plush Papers." Its publication in 1863, by Hart, was Thackeray's first volume to be published anywhere, anticipating by many years, the appearance of the same book in England.

Dr. Rosenbach also discussed the early synagogues in America, religious schools and educational projects, as well as early Jewish dramatists and

## JEWISH PHYSICIAN PRESENTS NEW METHOD OF CURING CAN- CER IN BALTIMORE ADDRESS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25.—Dr. Nathan Alpert, Baltimore physician presented what he believes to be a positive cure for cancer and other malignant diseases in a paper read before members of the Baltimore City Medical Society. Dr. Alpert told several hundred surgeons and physicians that he has affected 32 cures through his method which involves the injection of colloidal metals into the blood of the patient. His paper was received with much interest by the physicians present.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, noted cancer specialist, who heard the paper read, praised Dr. Alpert's presentation. He said he would include Dr. Alpert's report in a book that is now under preparation.

Dr. Alpert, who is 40 years old and a Russian by birth, stated that the metals used by him in his cure are selenium, copper, gold, silver, platinum and lead. He claims he also discovered an antidote to offset the effects of the metal injections.

Dr. Alpert has been in Baltimore a little more than three years, coming here from Berlin. In Germany he was famous for success in the handling of new drugs. Before practicing in Berlin he was graduated from the University of Moscow.

## TROTZKY, KAMENEFF AND ZINOVIEFF OUSTED FROM POWER BY COMMUNISTS

Leon Trotzky and Leon Kameneff were ousted from the all-powerful political bureau of the Communist Party. Gregory Zinovieff was expelled from the Third Communist International. This action was taken by the Central Executive Committee and the Central Controlling Commission of the Communist Party, which thus disciplined the three for their factional activities, an Associated Press despatch from Moscow states.

Court Arthur Cherep Spiridovich, Russian anti-Semitic agitator and "President" and Conciliator of the American Slav Union and Latino-Slav League of the United States and Europe, died literally penniless, it was announced by his foster son, Col. Howard van Broens-Trupp. His only "estate" said Col. van Broens-Trupp, was a huge bundle of newspaper clippings relating to the Court's activities in Europe, Asia and America, and chiefly to his attempts to form a Universal League of Gentiles or a world-wide Slav union.

Court Spiridovich's body now lies in the morgue of Edmund Schaeffer, Stapleton, N. J., and Col. van Broens-Trupp is trying to persuade Mr. Schaeffer to place the body in a receiving vault until friends advance money for burial.

Scholarships for New York City boys who desire to attend the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., were announced by Abraham Erlanger, Chairman of the expansion project of the school. Last year sixty scholarships were offered to New York boys, and seventy-three were admitted to the school. The scholarships are open to boys between the ages of 14 and 18, who are in a grammar school or equivalent. They provide a three-year course in scientific and practical agriculture and a complete high school course.

literary people, and gave an account of the establishment in America of the Jewish periodical press.

# AMERICAN ORT WILL SEEK NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP IN ORDER TO INSURE PERMANENCY OF WORK

**Will Inaugurate Campaign for Tools Among American Relatives; Plea for Greater Aid for Polish Jewry Adopted Following Reports of Judge Panken and Dr. Moskowitz; Relations Between Joint Distribution Committee and Ort Defined; \$700,000 Has Been Collected for Ort Reconstruction Work; \$225,000 Allocated for Russia**

A national campaign for membership in the American Ort, the society for the promotion of trades and agriculture among Jews in Eastern Europe in order to insure a permanent basis for the organization will be conducted among individuals and organizations in the United States.

An extensive effort to secure the assistance of American relatives for European Jews by their providing them with tools for productive work and self-sustaining, self-respecting life thru the channels of the American Ort will be made.

A plea for greater consideration of the appalling needs of Polish Jewry was presented to the Joint Distribution Committee and the European headquarters of the Ort.

These were the three outstanding features of the National Conference of the Ort which was held Sunday at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, under the chairmanship of Judge Jacob Panken. Two hundred and fifty delegates from New York and other cities, representing various landsmanschaften, labor groups and Jewish fraternal organizations participated in the conference.

## Judge Panken and Dr. Moskowitz Render Reports

Extensive reports on the work of the Ort during the past year and the situation of the Jews in Russia, Poland, Roumania, Lithuania and other countries, were presented to the conference by Judge Jacob Panken, chairman of the American Ort, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the Ort Reconstruction Fund. Both Judge Panken and Dr. Moskowitz devoted the major part of their reports to Russia and Poland, where Jewish conditions are most acute. While the situation in Russia has improved, the situation in Poland is today as distressing as ever, Judge Panken emphasized. "There is only one possible method of helping the Jewish people in Poland, and that is to rebuild the Jewish life in its entirety and reorganize the Jewish life so that it would fit into the general life of Poland," he declared.

Toward this end the American Ort has to date remitted to Europe \$201,000. Dr. Moskowitz said in his report, while the sum of \$700,000 has been collected for the Ort Reconstruction Fund, Dr. Moskowitz paid tribute to the Joint Distribution Committee, which allocated for the Ort \$300,000 to cover uncollected pledges in the Ort's campaign, conducted two years ago.

## Conference Hears of Cooperative Tool Supply Company

Dr. Moskowitz told of the creation of the Cooperative Tool Supply Company the purpose of which is the cooperative purchasing and distribution of machinery, tools and raw stuffs to Jewish artisans. Through this channel it is believed tens of thousands of Jewish families in Eastern Europe can be

placed on a productive and self-supporting basis. At present, negotiations are going on between the Russian Government and the Ort aiming at an arrangement to make possible the disposition of approximately \$500,000 worth of tools in Russia annually.

The question of Polish Jewry's share in the funds allocated by the Joint Distribution Committee for East European relief was the subject of considerable discussion at the conference. It was brought up by Z. Tygel, who represented the Federation of Polish Hebrews, and other delegates who contended that the relief program of the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland and the work of the Ort there is not proportionate with the need. This question, which was first broached at the morning session, came up again in the afternoon, when the Resolutions Committee introduced a resolution on Poland, containing the following sentence: "The Conference feels that in view of these conditions both the Ort and Joint Distribution Committee should come to the aid of Polish Jewry to a greater extent than heretofore." Objection to this part of the resolution was voiced by Mr. Gills and other delegates on the ground that it was unjust to the Joint Distribution Committee. A modifying amendment introduced by Judge Gustave Hartman, Grand Master of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, was voted down however, and the original resolution adopted.

The full text of this resolution finally accepted by the conference reads:

## Resolution Asks More Consideration for Polish Jewry

"The Conference has listened to the reports of Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Judge Jacob Panken on the present condition of Polish Jewry. It desires to express its satisfaction with the work that has been done up to date by the Ort and the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland.

"The Conference desires further to call the attention of the Ort in Europe and the Joint Distribution Committee to the unprecedented suffering of Polish Jewry.

"The possibilities there for land colonization are limited, business conditions depressed and the possibilities for emigration restricted almost completely. The Conference feels that in view of these conditions both the Ort and Joint Distribution Committee should come to the aid of Polish Jewry to a greater extent than heretofore. In this it desires to express the thought that the tendency of the work in Poland should be toward the reconstructive activities rather than palliative relief.

"Particularly must the system of vocational training schools be extended and possibilities given our people to earn an independent livelihood thru the allocation of tools and other machinery of production. We feel that the greater

allotment should be made to this work in Poland in proportion to the funds given by American Jewry in proportion to the needs of Poland."

Another resolution adopted by the conference calls for a plan of assistance by American Jews to their European relatives. In accordance with its principle of placing the East European Jews on a self supporting basis, and furnishing them the means of earning their own livelihood, rather than doling out temporary relief to them, the Ort will make a special effort to urge American Jews to send tools instead of money to their relatives. The Ort will undertake to act as the intermediary between the American Jews and their relatives in this work.

## Question of Relations of Ort and Joint Distribution Committee

A lively discussion ensued on the subject of the relations between Ort and the Joint Distribution Committee, when it appeared that some of those present were under the impression that the Ort was merely a subsidiary of the Joint Distribution Committee.

Judge Panken, the chairman, and Dr. Moskowitz, explained that this was not so. "It must be understood," Judge Panken stated, "that the Ort is an independent organization. The misconception regarding the Ort's functions arises from the fact that in certain places the Joint Distribution Committee works through the Ort. This is true in places where the Ort is in a better position to carry out the reconstruction work than the Joint Distribution Committee. In such cases the Joint Distribution Committee makes use of the apparatus of the Ort. Then there is another point: the work of the Joint Distribution Committee is for three years only. The Ort is a permanent organization for Jewish reconstruction. Its work began as far back as 1880 and it will continue when temporary relief bodies will have ceased to function."

## Two Resolutions on J. D. C.

Two resolutions adopted by the conference related to the work of the Joint Distribution Committee. One stated: "The American Ort in Convention Assembled on October 24, 1926, send its heartfelt greetings to the Joint Distribution Committee, commending the splendid work being done and the progress made and expressing the hope for its continued and even increasing success. We further desire to express our gratification with the democratic policy of the Joint Distribution Committee in recognizing existing and established organizations in the constructive and reconstructive work among Jewry." The other resolution "notes with particular satisfaction the splendid cooperation which exists between the Ort and the Joint Distribution Committee and the confidence in which the Ort is held by the various democratic bodies of East-

(Continued on Page 6)

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# **CASE AGAINST NATIONAL JEWISH COUNCIL MEMBERS IN LITHUANIA DISMISSED**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Oct. 25.—An eleventh hour move in the Lithuanian government prevented the trial of the members of the former Jewish national council of Lithuania.

When the national council was dissolved by the previous government, the members issued a declaration of protest. Court proceedings were started against them. Last week, in spite of the fact that the present liberal government has taken a friendly attitude toward the Jewish question, the members of the former council were summoned to court on the old charge. Prior to the hearing, the court dismissed the case, on the basis of a government amnesty.

# **CINCINNATI OVERSUBSCRIBES ITS QUOTA IN JOINT DRIVE**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 25.—The quota of \$450,000 in Cincinnati's joint campaign for Palestine and Jewish relief was over-subscribed by \$71,000, according to the reports of the campaign workers submitted at the luncheon closing the campaign held today at the Hotel Gibson.

The total of \$521,000 raised, includes \$32,000 from a volunteer non-Jewish committee headed by George Crabbs; \$18,000 was raised in Hamilton, Middletown and Portsmouth.

Samuel Ach was general chairman and Robert M. Senior was campaign chairman of the drive.

# **HUNGARIAN JEWS GET ONLY ONE SENATE REPRESENTATIVE**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Oct. 25.—The Jewish population in Hungary will have hardly any representation in the proposed Hungarian Senate.

When the national assembly opened the deliberations on the bill to create a Hungarian upper house, it was learned that in spite of the demand of the Jewish population for two repre-

**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.]

# **U.C.C. Office Issues Statement on Dr. Rosen's Mission to Palestine**

A statement regarding Dr. Joseph Rosen's proposed mission to Palestine was issued by the United Jewish Campaign office and published in the "New Palestine" (October 22), official organ of the Zionist Organization of America. It is pointed out that the proposal at the recent Chicago Conference was not, as reported in the press, that Dr. Rosen should proceed to Palestine on his way to Russia for the purpose of studying colonization problems there, and to submit his recommendations to the Committee. The statement reads:

"The facts are as follows: Dr. Rosen expressed to Mr. Warburg a very keen desire to go to Palestine, not for the purpose of studying the problems and submitting a report to the Joint Distribution Committee, but for the purpose of ascertaining in what way he could be helpful to the Jewish agricultural population of Palestine in solving their problems, and he asked permission of the Joint Distribution Committee to go to Palestine before proceeding to Russia.

"Mr. Warburg announced to the conference Dr. Rosen's request, and said: First, that this desire of Dr. Rosen's met with his cordial approval, and second, that since Dr. Rosen is attached to the Joint Distribution Committee, his request would have to be put to the Executive Committee of that body; and third, that he (Mr. Warburg) had not the slightest doubt that the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee would grant Dr. Rosen the permission he desires.

"The whole point of the matter is that Dr. Rosen has for a long time been wanting to go to Palestine and to render whatever help lies in his power to put the agricultural colonies on a sound economic footing; to render such advice as is in his power as to proper methods of agriculture, planting, crop-rotation, etcetera, not as a representative of the J. D. C., but as a Jew keenly interested in the development of Palestine. This, he says, is of paramount importance to the Jewish people and

representatives in the Senate, only the Budapest chief rabbi will be nominated for senator as the representative of the Jewish denomination. The Catholics will have nineteen representatives, the Protestants three and the Lutherans two.

# **CUZA ANTI-SEMITES POISON JEWISH WELLS IN BUKOWINA**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Oct. 25.—A plea to protect the Jewish population from being poisoned was submitted by the Jews of the village of Banilay near Viziniz. The Cuzists poured naphtha and other poisons into the wells which are the property of several Jews.

must be viewed from that angle and that angle alone, and not by contrast or in comparison with colonization efforts in any other country, which, he says, are important to such Jews as may engage in these colonization efforts.

"Now, finally, because his work in Russia has made such satisfactory progress, he feels that he is in a position, without injury to his other work, to go to Palestine and offer it his services."

# **Wants Great Leader to Head Move- ment Against Religious Bigotry**

America's need today is for a great leader with a passion for freedom to head the movement against religious bigotry, declares Samuel McChord Crothers, one of the outstanding Unitarian clergymen in America and author of a number of books on socio-religious subjects.

Writing in the New York "World" of Sunday, Mr. Crothers says: "Just now we are awaiting the appearance of some one who . . . can repel the attacks of present-day bigotry. It would be heartening if such a person would come out of the ranks of the Catholic or the orthodox Protestant Church.

"The cause of liberty is in a bad way in this prosperous country of ours. Under the influence of a fear of revolutionary movements, people who ordinarily could be counted upon to think and act like good Americans have turned against the principle which we had supposed to be established—the complete separation of the functions of church and state."

Referring to the Tennessee anti-evolution statute, Mr. Crothers continues:

"It is this plain principle of the separation of church and state that has been violated by the State of Tennessee in its anti-evolution statute. The example has been followed in other States. It has ceased to be a local issue and has become a matter that concerns all American citizens. Especially does it concern the great churches which will have to declare their position.

"The body that has most to lose by any weakening of the ideas of the framers of our Constitution is the Roman Catholic Church," thins Mr. Crothers. "The intelligent Catholic knows that what happened in Mexico is impossible in the United States. The Constitution that prevents the tyrannizing over the state, prevents the state from stifling the life of the church. Indeed, it must be remembered that the modern distinction between the state and church was formulated by the Jesuit teachers of the seventeenth century.

"As to the great Protestant denominations, all that is most stirring in their history is connected with their struggle for liberty. The Baptists remember John Bunyan choosing to remain year after year in Bedford Jail rather than allow the Civil Magistrate to dictate where he should go to church or what



# RABBINIC COUNCIL TO REVISE RELIGIOUS LAWS ON BASIS OF TRADITION PROPOSED FOR U. S.

**Dr. Chaim Tchernowitz Startles Audience by Criticism of Orthodox, Reform and Conservative Congregations in America; Points to Deviation from Substance of Jewish Laws by Three Types of American Jews**

The creation in the United States of a rabbinical council which would be endowed with authority to interpret, in accordance with the spirit of Jewish traditions, the Biblical and Talmudic laws in accordance with the requirements of the time, was the suggestion put forward by Professor Chaim Tchernowitz, at the last meeting of the Chavrutah, a Jewish intellectuals club, held at the Broadway Central Hotel. Peter Wiernik, editor of the "Jewish Morning Journal" and president of the Club, was in the chair.

The suggestion of Dr. Tchernowitz, who is known in Hebrew literature under the nom de plume of "Rav Zair" and is professor of Talmud and Rabbinics at the Jewish Institute of Religion, stirred the audience.

Professor Tchernowitz presented his conclusions as a summary of his observations of Jewish life in the United States during the past three years. All three parties of American Jewry, the Orthodox, the Reform and the Conservative according to the speaker have embarked on a road which is not in accordance with the development of the essence of Jewish law. The most important place in Jewish life in the United States is now occupied by the prayer book and the synagogue, which are, viewed from the angle of historic development and judged by the place these were accorded in olden times, rather less significant and at any rate non-essential in the general scheme of things Jewish, he declared.

Reviewing the history of the development of the Halakah and citing a number of instances in the Halakah in which the Sages have interpreted and amended the original Biblical law in accordance with the spirit of this law, rendered necessary by changing conditions, Dr. Tchernowitz pointed to the fact that Jewish Orthodoxy in the United States is developing into a party instead of maintaining the position of the original reservoir of Jewish thought and leadership. When the prayer book and the synagogue building are the center of interest and when Orthodoxy is becoming stagnant and is being transformed into a party, it is not surprising that it is not led by the rabbis, the leaders of thought, but by the congregational presidents, or the political leaders, he stated.

he should preach. The Presbyterian tells his children the story of the fight of Scottish Covenanters against Bishops and prayer books. The Methodist remembers how cheerfully John Wesley went over England defying mobs and overcoming them.

"As for the Jew, orthodox or liberal, all the high lights of his history are connected with the age-long resistance to the attempts to change his opinions by force."

"Traditional Judaism," he continued, "had this quality that while it maintained the essence of the revealed tradition, it nevertheless allowed development. Laws, as they are known in human history, are of a two-fold origin: one is of revealed religion or divine inspiration, the other of human legislation. The first, revealed religion, cannot be changed, except by the same process; the other can be changed by the legislators. The Torah from its very beginning had the religion and legislation. This found expression in the principle that while the basic foundation is of divine origin, its application was left in the hands of the scholars. 'Everything which any devoted scholar is destined to introduce was handed down to Moses.' This is one of the determining outlooks of Jewish law. The Biblical commandment of 'According to the Torah which they will instruct thee' embodies the combination of the two channels of legislation. Orthodoxy, in ignoring this circumstance, has placed itself in the difficult position in which it is now. The fact of the matter is, all the inventions based on modern science, such as electricity, the telephone, the telegraph, rapid transportation and the radio, greatly affecting the life of modern man, have been introduced after the close of the 'Schulchan Aruch.' A revision of the Sabbath law, for instance, toward these inventions, is a matter of imperative necessity.

"There is also great need for a revision of the law with regard to marriage, divorce and in matters of Agunoth (women who have lost track of their husbands) and Chalitah (the ancient rite practiced when the husband dies without progeny)."

The Jewish reform movement in the United States was also discussed by the speaker. "In all history of religion," he said, "the reform movements were motivated by strong faith and the urge to greater piety. The Karaites insisted that the rabbis were too liberal in the interpretation of the Bible and renouncing the Talmud urged a return to the source, which meant the strict enforcement of the letter of the law. Also the Chassidic movement which has laid emphasis on religious enthusiasm could be regarded as a reform movement which rebelled against the stagnation of the religious laws among the rabbinic 'Mithnagdim.'"

"In the history of Christianity, the reform movements were brought about through similar motives. The only exception is the Jewish reform movement. It did not spring out of faith, but out of a desire for adaptation. The reform movement is not based on faith nor on any particular philosophy. The reform movement, contending, on one hand, that Judaism is a religion but not a nationality and, on the other hand, bas-

ing its theory on the idea of "a Jewish mission, created a situation of contradiction in object and is wrangling with irreconcilable theological contradictions. The present day advocates of reform have entirely deviated from the path outlined by the founders like Geiger and his contemporaries, who wanted to establish reform Judaism on the basis of historic Judaism. The sermons of the reform preachers and rabbis in the United States are mainly of a secular and political character and are not permeated with Jewish religious thoughts. Some of these sermons even go into regions totally outside of Judaism.

"To add to its troubles, there is no leading thought which is binding for all rabbis. The reform movement in the United States apparently adheres to the other half of the previously quoted sentence. They leave out 'according to the Torah,' but they practice 'as they will instruct thee.' Each reform rabbi chooses what he finds expedient and 'instructs' as he sees fit.

"The Conservatives are," Dr. Tchernowitz said, "a fifty-fifty proposition. The Conservative congregations have neither the contents of the Orthodox nor the freedom of the Reform. Emphasis is laid by them on the Siddur (prayer book) which is indeed a non-essential in Jewish life. When the sources are consulted, it appears that the Siddur and the synagogue ritual are the latest and the least significant parts of Judaism," he stated.

"The great temples were converted by the cantors into a sort of cheap opera, where the music, which is mostly non-Jewish and an imitation of secular melodies lacking in proper taste and religious feeling, occupies the central place to which prayer is merely of secondary importance. These temples are becoming more and more empty, they are not frequented by the youth, who do not find there any religious inspiration. Historic Judaism centered more around the Beth Ha'midrash, the house of learning, around learning and not around the prayer."

Dr. Tchernowitz concluded his discourse by expressing his opinion that in previous periods, although the law was considered "closed" there was a "silent consent" on the choice of one or several rabbinic authorities with whom rested the power of decision. But this type of the Gaon has disappeared never to return. In these times of modern democracy the only way to insure the continuity of Jewish law and Jewish tradition and to fuse the three sections which sail without direction is to create a "Beth Din Ha'Gadol" to revise Jewish religious laws in accordance with the spirit of historical Judaism. Such a council would thus be given the authority and all sections would adhere to its opinions, he stated.

Mr. Moses Stoll, well known New York Talmudist, in a learned discourse opposed the views of Dr. Tchernowitz, arguing that no matter what innovations the Jewish religious law experienced in the course of its development and no matter what other innovations might be necessary, they were accomplished and can be accomplished only "within the circle."

# WORK OF AMERICAN ORT IS OUTLINED AT THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 3)

ern Europe where the Reconstruction work is being carried on."

Messages were read to the conference from the Central Executive of the Ort Reconstruction Fund signed by Dr. Bramson, Prof. Frankfort and Lvovich, from the Ort Committee of Lodz, from Alfred M. Cohen, president of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and from James H. Becker of Chicago.

## Officers Elected for Ensuing Year

The conference elected the following officers for the coming year: Chairman of American Ort, Judge Jacob Panken; Treasurer, Arthur D. Wolf; Honorary Secretary, Herman Bernstein; Vice-Chairman of American Ort, Dr. Samuel Ellsberg, Judge Gustave Hartman, B. C. Vladeck, J. Baskin and L. B. Boudin.

Among the organizations represented at the conference were the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, by Grand Master Gustave Hartman, United Hebrew Trades, by Mr. M. Feinstein, the Federation of Polish Jews, by Z. Tygel, Workmen's Circle by Mr. J. Baskin, Progressive Women of the Bronx, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Independent Order B'rith Sholom, Warsaw Young Men's Association, Lodz True Brothers Association, Forward Association, Jewish National Alliance, Jewish Writers Club, Poale Zion of America, People's Relief Committee, Zeire Zion, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Furriers Union, Capmakers Union, Pocketbook Workers Union, Independent Workers Circle.

Following the conference a banquet was held at which Dr. Bernard Kahn, European Director of the J. D. C., and Dr. Joseph Rosen, director of the Agro-joint, spoke.

## Judge Panken's Report

In his report to the Ort Conference Judge Panken outlined the present condition of the Jews in East European countries.

"Since we last met," he stated, "many changes have taken place in the life of the Jewish people in Central and Eastern Europe. It is my duty to report to you that with the exception of Russia, there has been no appreciable betterment."

"The Russian Government has ceded to the Jewish people hundreds of thousands of acres of land because Jewish life in Russia has become chaotic that the only escape was settlement upon the land. When the revolution came it found the Jews unprepared to take their place in an industrial country. It found the Jews unprepared to take up new means, created by a real economic reorganization, to earn their living and the only avenue left to them was to settle upon the land."

"The policy announced in 1925 by the J. D. C. that it would use agencies now existing in Europe to do the work has been carried out. We also wanted the J. D. C. to understand that at least part of the pledges made to us ought to be redeemed and it gives me pleasure to announce that the J. D. C. has redeemed its pledge; it has allocated the

sum of \$300,000 for Ort work. Out of the \$300,000, \$75,000 will be spent in Russia. During this year we have already sent to Russia about fifty or sixty thousand dollars, so that makes about \$225,000 of Ort money in Russia for work over there.

## Depicts Plight of Polish Jewry

"I saw our schools and colonies in Poland. There is only one possible method of helping the Jewish people in Poland and that method is to rebuild the Jewish life in its entirety and reorganize the Jewish life so that it would fit in the general life of Poland. The Jew in Poland has to suffer because he is a Jew in addition to suffering because he is a man. In Warsaw the Jewish population constitutes about 35 per cent of the general population. Yet there is not a single Jew employed upon the street cars of Warsaw. There is an organized effort upon the part of the government to keep the Jews from being employed upon street cars. What I say about the street cars is true about the railroads and the factories. There are hardly any Jews left in the tobacco industry. When the government took over the tobacco industry it discharged 2,000 to 3,000 Jews immediately on the pretext that the industry would be curtailed, but just as soon as they discharged the Jews they employed Poles. I do not like to speak disparagingly about any government, but it is my duty to tell you the facts as I find them. The Jewish workers of Warsaw have appealed to the General Federation of Labor in Poland, and as a result of that appeal an organization was formed which is called 'The Right to Work Movement.'"

"In Poland only one thing can be done—fit the Jew to take his place in the life of Poland. Economic conditions in Poland cannot continue as they are today. There will be a change. When that change is going to come I cannot foretell, but when the change comes the Jew must be ready to fit himself into the life of the people over there. Poland is not an agricultural country with possibilities agriculturally for the Jew. Poland can become an industrial and economic country with great possibilities for the Jew. There are three million Jews in Poland and these three million Jews must be given an opportunity to learn a trade. We ought to teach our people over there to become artisans."

## The Work of Ort Schools

"The finest furniture built in Poland is built in Warsaw and it is built by the pupils in the schools of the Ort. The finest embroidery, the finest pesantier and needle work is done by the pupils of the schools of the Ort."

"Conditions have changed in Poland. Many a man who has been able to bring up his daughter in affluence must now depend upon what his daughter can earn. These girls don't want to become domestics, and I don't blame them. The Ort steps in and enables them to escape from the life of the

domestic and engage in productive work. We must be on the watch for the moment when there is an economic rebirth in Poland to give an opportunity to our people to learn some trade."

"There is another angle. A great many of the Jews are emigrating. They are emigrating to Argentina, to Africa, etc. For instance, if they come to Mexico without a trade to back them up the government does not admit them. President Calles very frankly said, 'We want Jews to come to Mexico, but we don't want any Jewish capitalists. We want Jewish workers; we want Jewish farmers.'"

## The Situation in Roumania

"The situation in Lithuania is no better. . . Roumania has become a large Jewish territory. Roumania today has more than one million Jews. Of course we in the United States today fall to our knees to the Queen of Roumania. And strange as it may appear, some of our Jewish brethren grovel before that Queen. They seem to forget she is the Queen of a government which has made the heart of its policy anti-Semitism. We have over a million Jews in Roumania now. Most of them live in the old part of Austria which has been ceded to Roumania and Bessarabia which has been ceded to Roumania. Since the Roumanians have taken this territory over the condition has not improved. What did we do in Roumania? In Bessarabia we organized schools for the children who want to learn some trades, and in addition to that we have furnished to many Jews who wanted to settle upon the land a possibility to settle upon the land. And I say it with a great deal of pride that the Ort has succeeded in doing a monumental piece of work in Roumania and today the Ort is looked up to by all of Roumanian Jewry. We have been able to settle many hundreds and thousands of farmers upon the land and these farmers are now returning the money we loaned them."

"A part of the work which we do which is very important is what we call the Tool Supply Company. It is a company which supplies not only tools but raw material and seeds and plants throughout Eastern Europe. We have organized what we call nests—cooperatives who work in conjunction with the mother organization in Berlin. We get credit from the manufacturers and in turn we give credit to the artisan. . ."

"It is surprising sometimes to see a team or electrically driven apparatus in a tumble down building in an unpaved street. Ort has been able to do this."

## Ort Does Not Ask Charity

"Ort does not appeal to the Jews of this country, nor does it appeal to the Jews of any country, for pity. I was in Paris and in Paris we operate eight schools in which we teach the immigrant various trades—in which we teach the transient passenger a trade. Paris has become the stopping point for many Jews from Poland or any other country on their way to another country. Nowhere in the world, however, do we plead—nowhere in the world do we beg. France has such

# ORT TO INAUGURATE TOOL CAMPAIGN AMONG AMERICAN JEWS FOR EUROPEAN RELATIVES

men as Painleve, Leon Bloom, Moutant, who is not a Jew and many very prominent men in political life, associated with Ort. The same is true of other countries. Nowhere do we make an appeal for pity. The problem of the Jew in Russia, the problem of the Jew in Poland, in Roumania and Latvia and Bessarabia is a problem which not only concerns him but a problem which concerns the Jews throughout the world."

Dr. Moskowitz's report was devoted to two subjects—first, the work of the Ort Reconstruction Fund; second, the work of the delegation which was sent by the Ort to the last International Ort Conference in Berlin.

## Dr. Moskowitz's Address

"The Ort Reconstruction Fund is significant and the American Ort is significant because they were the first organizations in America to carry on a campaign of propaganda and education which dramatized not the problem of poverty, not the problem of emergency relief, but the great problem of reconstruction in Eastern Europe. If, later on, any important campaign was successfully waged, and is being successfully waged, for \$25,000,000, by the United Jewish Drive, we, of the Ort, can claim credit for doing some of the pioneer work of arousing the public opinion of the Jews of America," Dr. Moskowitz stated.

"The Ort Reconstruction Fund has waged a very successful campaign. When we started this campaign two years ago, the influential Jews of America were not interested. We were discouraged.

## How the Work Was Started

"The Ort Reconstruction Fund contributed \$301,506.95 in actual cash, and there were pledges amounting to over \$900,000 which had to be collected in the following year. After we succeeded in arousing public opinion, and after Mr. David Brown visited Eastern Europe, the Joint Distribution Committee organized the Philadelphia Conference which decided upon the United Jewish Campaign—we were in a very difficult position. When the Conference in Philadelphia decided to undertake this campaign, we of the Ort said we must now cooperate to the full with the United Jewish Campaign and help them make this drive a success. But we were embarrassed then with pledges that were due us. We went to the United Campaign authorities and said to them: 'What shall we do? Here are the pledges. We don't want to carry on a campaign now, we want to work with you. At the same time we need this money.' An arrangement was made between Mr. Felix Warburg and myself, not as an individual but as representing the Ort Reconstruction Fund, and Mr. Warburg said that when the campaign was completed and they had received pledges for \$15,000,000 they would give to the Ort because the Ort had given up its campaign, and because the Ort was a part of the larger campaign—the sum of \$300,000 in lieu of the \$500,000 or \$600,000 of pledges.

After the big New York Campaign, the executive committee of the United Jewish Campaign, upon the initiative of Mr. Warburg, allocated to the Ort the sum of \$300,000. In the course of this campaign we secured the help of Chicago. Chicago gave us \$50,000 in cash and \$100,000 is still due us. So that, as a result of our campaign, we have collected for the Ort Reconstruction Fund the sum of \$700,000.

## \$201,000 in Cash Remitted to Europe

"We have remitted to Europe \$201,000. The advances to American Ort were \$18,033. Now, what have we done with the \$300,000? Mr. Warburg agreed that I should go as a representative of the Reconstruction Fund, and negotiate the disposition of the \$300,000, with Dr. Bernard Kahn in Berlin.

"I went to Europe this summer for two reasons: one to negotiate the disposition of this \$300,000; second, to attend the International Conference. At a meeting with Dr. Bernard Kahn, at which Dr. Leon Branson and Dr. Zigelnetski, representing the Central Verland, were present with myself we reached the following arrangement:

"Of this sum, \$175,000 will go to Russia. In 1925 I went to Russia, first, to investigation the conditions there, especially the colonization; second, to negotiate with Dr. Zigelnetski and with the Soviet Government, a treaty by which Ort will be officially recognized in Russia and do its work there.

## Negotiations in Russia

"When I came there I said to the representatives of the Soviet Government, 'If you make a treaty with us which will recognize our work, I promise you (and I gave that merely as a personal promise—it was really a point of honor—I hadn't any legal guarantees or securities to give them) I am very confident that if you will make this contract with the Russian Ort, that I shall be able to get for the Russian Ort the sum of \$75,000 each year for three years.' The representative of the Soviet Government accepted my terms without any guarantees, and we made a treaty with the Soviet Government by which the work of the Ort is now legalized in Russia.

"When I returned to America I remembered my obligation, and in talking with the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, I said to them: 'Gentlemen, of the \$300,000 which you are giving the Ort, \$175,000 is sacred money that must go to Russia without any strings.' Mr. Warburg gave me an official letter in which he authorized the sum of \$175,000 which will go to Russia—and we have kept our pledge with the Soviet Government in Russia. We have made good our pledges and have strengthened the work of the Ort in Soviet Russia. Ort had already given \$50,000.

"We made the following arrangement with Dr. Bernard Kahn: Of the remainder, \$80,000 will go for the technical schools which the Ort carries on. This \$80,000 represents a three-year contribution to be paid in monthly instal-

ments by the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe; \$35,000 will go to the work in Bessarabia, to the agricultural work to which Judge Panken referred. I wish to say that the work which the Ort is doing in Bessarabia is one of the finest, one of the most constructive pieces of work that is being done today in Europe. Eight thousand dollars for operating expenses, within the committees, not operating expenses in Berlin, but within the committees themselves.

"The Joint Distribution Committee has cooperated with us to the full. As regards the expenditure of the Ort Reconstruction Fund, let me make one observation to you. Judge Panken referred to the fact that the Ort Reconstruction Fund was intended to gather or accumulate \$1,000,000—\$750,000 for credit work and \$250,000 for schools. We agreed to give 25% for the schools and 75% for credit work, but the people in Berlin, the Ort representatives throughout Europe, came to the conclusion, and properly so, that more of this money should be given to the technical work of the schools. So Judge Panken and I agreed in Berlin that, of the money collected, 60% should go to credit work and 40% to the technical school work. This is a modification of the original proposition, because, at first, we intended to give 75% to the credit work and 25% for the work of the schools.

"In every community, the Ort people, the Ort committees represent the Labor Movement, the Zionist Movement, the Artisans, the Professionals—in other words, the Ort work is being done in every community by a cross-section of the Jewries of that community. The methods of the Ort are democratic methods. You have a combination in the Ort work of democracy and efficiency.

## The Ort's Point of View

"The Jewish social and economic life in Eastern Europe is sick in all its parts. It is a complex organization, and the Ort has taken the position that because Jewish life is complex, the Ort has taken a very balanced point of view. The Ort has not been one-sided in its diagnosis and in its solutions. The Ort stands for colonization—but the Ort knows that, after all, in a normal community, you need artisans; you need professionals. The Ort has never forgotten that, so that in addition to backing up the colonization work, it has not forgotten that the Jews must be productive artisans.

"Therefore the Ort has emphasized the importance of helping the artisan. Five hundred thousand of them are in Russia; one hundred thousand in Poland. The Ort's program has also emphasized aid to the artisan, which is tremendously important.

## The Attitude of the Russian Government to the Jewish Problem

"The Russian Government, at the present time, is interested in the Jewish problem because the Jewish problem is a distinct problem and they recognize that they must handle it—that if they do not handle it out of pure self-interest, they would be subjected to criticism.

(Continued on Page 8)

## WORK OF AMERICAN ORT IS OUTLINED AT THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 7)

cism. Secondly, the Russian Government is studying this problem and is working upon it constructively. The Russian Government has contributed a very substantial sum of money. Please do not get the idea that all the colonization in Russia is being stimulated by the Joint Distribution Committee or by the Ort. The movement in Russia for colonization is a spontaneous movement which began before the J. D. C. or the Ort stepped in. Let us not forget that. To the Ort belongs this credit: The Ort was the first movement in the world to start constructive colonization work in Russia. The Odessa colonies in Russia consist of about 1,000 families. It was the Ort that first took up constructive assistance with the 1,000 families in the Odessa colonies."

### Dr. Moskowitz Describes Work of Tool Supply Co.

In a special report on the subject of tools, Dr. Moskowitz explained the origin and purposes of the Cooperative Tool Supply Co.

"The Cooperative Tool Supply Company was organized in London in May, 1924. Its object is to improve the conditions of the Jewish artisans and land-workers by supplying them with machinery and raw material on credit. During the years 1920-1923 the same work was done by the Central Purchasing Bureau which Ort had organized. In 1920 when Ort renewed its activities in Poland, Roumania, Lithuania and Lettland, the Jewish artisans and land-workers were pauperized. Seventy per cent. of the tailors had no tools at all. Almost all tinmiths and locksmiths had neither tools nor raw materials.

"To give the Jewish artisans and agriculturists machines, tools and raw material meant to save from annihilation the most productive element of the Jewish population. In order to fulfill this object two things were necessary. One—funds; two—to organize the help work on as broad a basis as possible. This Ort did, and thousands of families in Lithuania, Poland, Roumania and Russia were saved. In Lithuania alone, Ort supplied during the years 1920 to 1922 one thousand machines and twenty-two thousand different tools. There is hardly any Jewish settlement in Lithuania where Jewish artisans and land-workers have not been supplied with tools by the Ort.

"It was decided that all activities of the Tool Supply Company should be carried on through contact with public and cooperative institutions, loan and saving societies, public banks, trade unions, etc. These different institutions are in contact with the buyers of the tools and machinery. They carry on the negotiations with the prospective buyers, investigate their ability to pay back the loans and undertake the guarantee for the given credits.

"The turnover of the Cooperative Tool Supply Company, in its short existence, amounts in one case to \$53,770, purchasing 766 machines. We have already purchased over 500,000 pieces of cloth, 250 gross of buttons, 3,370

## JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

The annex to Temple Israel, Omaha, Neb., was dedicated by Dr. Julian Morganstern, president of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.

The new annex was erected at a cost of \$40,000.

Samuel Sachs has been appointed chairman in the bankers' and brokers' division of the drive for \$1,720,000 now being conducted by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, according to announcements made by Sol M. Stook, president of the Federation, Arthur Lehman and Edwin H. Stern will assist him.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, will be chairman of the special prospects committee, and Eli H. Bernheim will be associate chairman of this group. The women's division will be led by Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; the young men's division by Mrs. Z. D. Bernstein.

The Jewish Education Association awarded five thousand prizes at three meetings Sunday to pupils who had shown proficiency in study and superior attendance records at three hundred religious schools in New York City in the past year.

The meeting of the Eighth District of the Federation of Jewish Sisterhoods will open Sunday in Baltimore, Md. The district includes sisterhoods in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware and Virginia. The sessions will last two days.

Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron and Rabbi William Rosenau will address the meeting.

Jewish Teachers of Brooklyn, N. Y. have formed an organization to be known as the Teachers Club, Affiliated with the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

yards of linings for tailors, and 9,106 feet of leather.

"Now, what does this Company do? This Company serves as an information and educational bureau. Very often the artisan does not know the existence of a new tool, his attention must be drawn to it, information must be given to him. Correspondence must be carried on with almost every buyer. If it is taken for granted that only 10% of those who make inquiries ultimately give orders, it can be imagined how large the correspondence is and what hard work it amounts to. It is not because the Jew has not progressive intelligence, but because he has not the money. He is too poor to buy the most modern machines. Now, what would they do? They would correspond with this particular Company in various parts of Lithuania, for example in Riga, in Dvinsk, who made agreements with the Loan (Kassa) Societies. For example, in Kovno, we have recently established a depot—the Raumaich Cooperative, and we send every order to this depot, and we fill it with machines, modern machines, with raw materials, and the artisans come there and look at those machines. They never realized there were such modern machines. They get in touch through us with the Tool Supply Company in Berlin, and the Tool Supply Company gets in touch with these modern, up-to-date manufacturers, and we are able to make a credit business proposition. We got our machines from this Tool Supply Company on a long term credit. These people would order on a credit not so long, so that we were able by this credit operation to make use of a lot of money; that is, we had a small sum but the turnover was great."

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## MEXICO'S NEW IMMIGRATION LAW TO BE ENACTED NOV. 1 GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES

The Mexican government will put in new immigration regulations into full effect on November 1 at all ports of entry and exit along the Mexican border, despatches from Mexico City state. These regulations affect both foreigners and Mexicans entering or leaving Mexico.

Effective November 1, all natives or foreigners that enter or leave the Republic of Mexico must fill out an essential requirement—a personal identification card.

The personal identification cards will be issued by the Mexican immigration agents, upon the payment of a small amount and the deliverance of four photographs of the applicant or applicants. Foreigners desiring to enter Mexico must solicit these cards from the Mexican consulates at the point from which they have proceeded.

Beginning November 1, even though the applicant be Mexican by birth, he or she will not be allowed to leave the Republic of Mexico unless provided with personal identification cards.

### Habimah Players Feted in Berlin Before Departure for United States

(Continued from Page 1)

the banquet to be given by the Berlin Zionists in honor of the Habimah was cancelled because of the pressure brought to bear by the Soviet Embassy, was denied here. The original banquet, planned by the Zionists, was postponed in favor of this reception, it was stated.

Henry Wollman, who recently presented to the College of the City of New York a residual estate of \$300,000 to be used by the School of Business and Civic Administration, gave a sum of money, the amount of which was not announced, to establish a new prize in account with the student writing the best essay on the function of the accountant. Mr. Wollman also gave a fund to purchase reference books for the library.

A large part of the estate of the late Isaac M. Oppenheimer of Baltimore, Md., valued at \$174,164, was bequeathed to charitable organizations. As a memorial to his father, he left \$10,000 to the Sinai Hospital and \$3,000 to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.



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