

SCHWARTZBARD'S FRENCH NEIGHBORS PETITION COURT IN HIS BEHALF

Preliminary Examination of Witnesses
Concluded; Trial in January

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Nov. 18.—The preliminary examination of witnesses in the Schwartzbard case was completed by Magistrate Peyre yesterday. No more witnesses will be called, it was declared and it is probable that the trial will be opened in January.

An interesting document, illustrating the attitude of French public opinion toward the Schwartzbard case was submitted to the tribunal by the French residents in the neighborhood where the Schwartzbard family lived. The petition read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, neighbors of Sholom Schwartzbard, knowing his life and character, assume guarantee for his perfect, unblemished morality, probity, generosity and goodness. We express our profound sympathy for his family, whose dignity in a cruel situation evokes the admiration of all their acquaintances."

HOW ROSENWALD AND QUEEN MARIE MET

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Interesting details of how Queen Marie and Julius Rosenwald, noted American Jewish philanthropist, met are reported here.

Mr. Rosenwald was introduced to the Queen at Hull House. Arthur Meeker, in introducing the philanthropist, described him as "the man who is always doing good."

"I try to help a person when he needs it," Mr. Rosenwald replied.

The Queen and Mr. Rosenwald, accompanied by Jane Addams, inspected the building.

JEWISH SCIENTISTS WIN NOBLE PRIZE IN PHYSICS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Professor James Franck of Goettingen and Professor Gustave Hertz of Halle were the winners of the Nobel prize in physics for this year. The prize was divided between the two scientists, Franck receiving the award for his research work in segregating and measuring molecules and atoms.

Franck is active in Jewish communal (Continued on Page 4)

J. D. C. REDUCES MONTHLY ALLOTMENT FOR POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 18.—The monthly allotment of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for its relief activity in Poland has been reduced, it became known here today.

The Committee has decided, it was stated, to allot \$50,000 monthly instead of \$75,000.

ROAD TO JEWISH REPUBLIC IN RUSSIA OPEN, SOVIET PRESIDENT KALININ TELLS LAND SETTLING CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Pledges Support of Soviet Government for Idea; the Rest Depends on the Jews. He Says; Comments on Relations of Soviet to Foreign Organizations Aiding Jewish Colonization Work; New York "Times" Correspondent Gives His Observations on Anti-Semitism in Russia

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 18.—The work of settling Jews on the land in Soviet Russia may lead to the creation there of a Jewish republic. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics would favor and actively assist in the creation of such a unit within the Union.

This was the burden of the address delivered by Michael Kalinin, president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the Jewish land settlement conference called by the Ozet, the Society for settling Jews on the land, which is in session here with an attendance of 15 delegates from foreign countries, including the United States, and 200 delegates from all parts of Russia.

Michael Kalinin, who was rendered a tremendous ovation, declared in his address that the Jewish land settlement conference characterizes the policy of the Soviet government toward the various nationalities living within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Formerly the Jews in Russia retained their nationality due to the policy of oppression which was conducted against them. Now they are retaining their nationality, not through oppression, but through freedom. In Soviet Russia, which is a state of classes, there is no reason nor a desire for the assimilation by the Russian people of any nationality. The contrary is true. The Soviet government aims at giving a maximum of economic, political and national independence to all the nationalities who live within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. If it would be otherwise, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics would not deserve the name of a Union, he declared.

Since the October revolution, even the smallest and almost forgotten nationalities of former Russia have obtained their independence. There is no wonder, therefore, that the higher developed Jewish nationality yearns to gain its nationality. By settling on the land in compact masses, the Jews subconsciously aim at gaining their own nationality. The first territorial Jewish units have already been built in the form of Jewish districts. The rest depends on the Jews alone. They can fully rely on the support of the Soviet government in this respect. The Jewish peasants feel themselves masters of the land because the land has not been granted to them, but they have fought for it

alongside of the workers and the peasantry, he declared.

"I see no reason for Jews of Soviet Russia to go to Palestine, which holds for them only the promise of exploitation and poverty, while they have all the opportunities and possibilities to build their fatherland in Russia. Of course, it is understood that the Soviet government, having settled peasants of other nationalities on the land can assign for the purpose of Jewish colonization only limited means. We, therefore, count on the support of foreign organizations to aid the Jewish colonization," he said.

Amid uproarious laughter, the president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics proceeded to comment on this phase of the relations between the Soviet government and foreign Jewish organizations aiding in the colonization work.

"The foreign Jewish capitalist feels himself guilty before his eastern brethren. By helping them, he hopes to reach heaven. We will support his efforts by accepting the money. However, if he grudges, the government will not leave the Jews in Russia to their fate," Kalinin declared.

Kalinin further expressed his confidence in the fact that the process of turning the Jewish masses in Russia from petty traders into a class of productive people will kill anti-Semitism, which is not, he stated, deeply rooted among the toilers.

The New York "Times" Moscow correspondent, Walter Duranty, gives the following account of Kalinin's address and his observations on the present stage of the anti-Semitic movement in Russia.

"The wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Government to the Jewish land colonization scheme was pledged today by President Kalinin, in a speech to the Colonization Committee, a number of foreign delegates and the peasant representatives of the various colonies already established.

"President Kalinin insisted strongly on the national character of the colonization movement and concluded:

"A Jewish territorial unit should be formed in Russia. Even without assistance from abroad the Soviet Government would cooperate and facilitate its formation.

"The President began his speech by (Continued on Page 3)

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ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICAN RELATIVES IS PRETEXT FOR HIGH TAXES ON LATVIAN JEWS

Latvian Fascisti Threaten Revenge for
Pogrom Agitator's Arrest
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Nov. 18.—The generous contributions of American Jews toward the maintenance of their needy relatives in Latvia serve as a pretext for imposing high taxes on Latvian Jews, it was learned today when a petition signed by the Jewish population in three Latvian towns was submitted to the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Latvian parliament.

The petitioners from the towns of Korsovka, Razonovsk and Lutzki asked the Club to intervene with the government against the excessive demands of the tax collectors. When the citizens explain their inability to meet the high taxes which are being assessed, the collectors remain adamant, declaring that "all Jews receive money from America and they should therefore pay heavy taxes."

Madam Lazdin, a leader of the Latvian Fascisti movement, was arrested here for attacking the government and inciting the population to make pogroms against the Jews and Socialists. The Fascisti elements in Latvia have threatened active reprisals because of her arrest.

BILL MENACING STATUS OF JEWISH ARTISANS IN POLAND IS POSTPONED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 18.—The industrial bill which was introduced into the Polish parliament by the previous government and which threatens the status of the Jewish artisans in the Republic of Poland was postponed for an indefinite time.

According to the bill, which was prepared by the Polish artisans associations, obligatory artisan chambers are to be created which would exercise full control over the artisan trades. Any individual desiring to establish a handicraft undertaking would be compelled not only to pass examinations with regard to the

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON NOMINATES NEW OFFICERS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Joseph Friend of New Orleans, active in the work of the National Council of Jewish Women for the past 30 years, was nominated for national president at yesterday's session of the Eleventh Triennial Convention of the organization here. As Mrs. Friend's nomination was without opposition, her election is assured.

Other nominations for the National Officers, presented by Mrs. Irvin V. Barth, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, included: Mrs. Alvin Bauman, St. Louis, First Vice-President; Mrs. Alexander Wolf, Washington, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin Zugsmith, Pittsburgh, Third Vice-President; Mrs. David Greenwald, Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer, and Mrs. I. Trager of Boston, Recording Secretary.

Nine persons were nominated for the Board of Directors, of whom five are to be elected. These were: Mrs. Ignace Reiss, Chicago; Mrs. Leon Stern, Terre Haute; Ind. Mrs. Charles Long, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mrs. Maurice Goldman, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. George Goldsmith, Los Angeles; Mrs. James Ginn, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. A. S. Kohler, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Leonard Schloss, Washington and Mrs. S. S. Gisman, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Bauman is now National Treasurer and Mrs. Wolf has been named to succeed her as Second Vice-President. Mrs. Wolf is Chairman of the Washington section.

Mrs. Friend, who will head the organization during the next triennial period, was National Treasurer twelve years ago and is one of the pioneer club women of New Orleans.

Renomination as National President was declined by Mrs. William D. Sporborg.

Dr. Elias L. Solomon of New York, honorary president of the United Synagogue of America, will deliver the dedicatory address of the new \$350,000 synagogue of the Anshe Emes congregation in Chicago on Friday evening, Nov. 26. The dedication ceremonies will continue throughout the week. Philip A. Langh is rabbi of the congregation. The congregation was founded in 1873.

knowledge of his trade, but would also have to produce the passport of a Polish citizen and to prove that he speaks and writes the Polish language.

The bill originally stated that artisan certificates would be issued by the Guilds or the chambers elected by the Guilds. When a number of Jewish organizations voiced their protest against the proposed measure, the Minister of Public Works, in order to insure the passage of the bill without protest, altered it, claiming that a clause stating who was to issue the certificates for new artisans was entirely omitted and inserting a clause stating that the Government is to be authorized to determine the question later in a special ordinance.

The Club of Jewish Deputies has continually voiced its opposition to this bill.

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.]

The Question of Woman Suffrage in the Synagogue of England

The question of woman suffrage in the orthodox synagogues of England which has been agitating British Jewry for some time and which was adversely voted upon at a meeting of the council of the United Synagogue of England on Nov. 1, is the subject of discussion in the London "Jewish Chronicle" and the London "Jewish World."

Writing on Oct. 29, a few days before the vote of the Council of the United Synagogue, the "Jewish Chronicle" expressed the belief that to grant the women franchise in the synagogue is merely "to go back to the halcyon days when the woman in Israel was accorded equal rights in the congregation with her brother Jew. There is not so much force in the argument that women now demand the franchise, and still less in the contention that the granting of it to them would align the Synagogue with other institutions synagogal and lay, in accord with the spirit of the age. What is infinitely more important is that the opening to women of the avenue of synagogue activity is likely to breathe life into some of the dead bones with which the Synagogue, and consequently, Judaism, are strewn."

In the same issue of the "Chronicle," Mentor, in his weekly column, also championed the cause of woman suffrage in the synagogue, observing: "It (woman suffrage) would be an acknowledgement that we have begun to respect our womankind in accordance with modern precept, modern doctrine and modern usage. It would be the performance of a blessed homage to the wise insistence by the Chief Rabbi of the sacred place in the heart and mind of Judaism occupied by woman, which—why not confess it?—has often shown a wide gulf between precept and practice among Jews."

"An objection," we read further, "to allowing women to vote, which the United Synagogue has agreed to, but which I understand is to be opposed on Sunday next, is a fear on the part of some of the 'unclo' guid' regarding their eternal stand-by bogey—the thin end of the wedge. 'Ah!' they say, 'if women are going to vote for wardens, won't they soon become wardens?' Well, that is not being asked for at the moment; although I, for my part, wish it were. There is many a woman I know who would make an infinitely better warden than many a man I know who now preens himself in the box."

The "Jewish World," commenting on the matter in its Nov. 4 issue, after the vote of the United Synagogue, objects to the injection of the Zionist question into the debate, resenting especially the remark of Maurice Barnett that "we are either English Jews

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ROAD TO JEWISH REPUBLIC IN RUSSIA OPEN, SOVIET PRESIDENT KALININ TELLS LAND SETTLING CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

(Continued from Page 1)

explanation of the Soviet federative system. The country is no longer one nation, but a union of free, brotherly peoples, each with its cultural, social and political autonomy, living in its own fatherland, he said.

"If any national group fails to have its town fatherland, there can be no true brotherly union, he declared. This conference shows that the Jews are beginning to acquire the character of a nation. As a result of oppression the Jews have maintained their national traditions, but they have not been assimilated.

"The Soviet Government does not want them assimilated, it wants to see them an autonomous nation in the Soviet Union.

"President Kalinin admitted that the October revolution, while giving the Jews the same rights as the rest of the peoples formerly composing the Czar's empire, had struck them a blow by suppressing private trade in the cities and smaller towns and villages.

"The Government wished to repair this by establishing the Jews on the land and developing the handicraft of their peasants and workers.

Some Classes Oppose the Jews

"He declared that there is little anti-Semitic feeling, but in the cities, among the small bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia, it is worse than under the Czar, because when these classes declined to cooperate with the Soviet Government the Jews were willing to do so.

"While the prime object of the colonization scheme is economic, to provide work for workless Jews, the Government at the same time sympathizes with the national sentiment of the Jews and wishes to preserve the national character of the movement. It has been said that the Jews were obtaining the best land, but this was quite untrue, President Kalinin said. Crimean land was not available to Russian settlers, because irrigation was too expensive; Azov land was also unavailable because draining it is too expensive.

"The Soviet Government was opposed to Jewish emigration to the Palestine settlement, because there the Jews have lived a thousand years, and here they should make a free fatherland by their own constructive labor.

"The speech was received with great applause and the delegates were greatly impressed by M. Kalinin's straightforwardness and sincerity. They got the impression that the Soviet Government not only is anxious to help the Jewish colonization by every means within its power, but also is determined to eliminate as far as possible the Jewish fears that danger might result from an anti-Semitic feeling among any section of the population.

Government Can Stem Prejudice

"It may be taken for granted that the Soviet Government holds Russia in far too tight a rein for any popular sentiment, whether anti-Semitic or

otherwise, to be translated into action without its approval.

"At yesterday's session of the conference telegrams were read from the Central Executive Committee and the Communist Party Central Committee of the Ukraine wishing success to the colonization scheme and announcing that the first large Jewish administrative territorial unit in the Soviet Union is now being created in the region of Kherson, where the oldest Jewish colonies and several new ones are settled.

"A prominent Communist, M. Larin, declared it was the intention of the Soviet Government to establish a national Jewish autonomous republic in Northern Crimea and the coterminous coast region bordering on the Sea of Azov. It planned, he said, to settle 100,000 Jews in Northern Crimea and 200,000 in the Azov region, where an extensive drainage project is now being undertaken, to occupy four years in construction, at an expense of 5,000,000 rubles.

Old Feeling Was Artificial

"Extraordinary as it may sound, many people here—belonging, it is true, to the former upper, or bourgeoisie, class—declare that anti-Semitic sentiment is stronger today than ever before. They argue that, in the old days, the Russian people, as a mass, felt little hostility toward the Jews and that "pogroms" were almost wholly artificial and fomented by the Czarist police and what now might be called the "Fascist Black Hundred," an organization for political purposes, to make Israel the scapegoat of all kinds of revolutionary activity and distract public attention from reforms which the Czar's Government declined to adopt.

"This view has been taken even by a number of Communists; but the latter do not draw the conclusion which their adversaries now put forward, that today there is a general anti-Semitic feeling, due, first, to the echo of this old fictitious identification of the Jews with revolution, which holds them responsible for present hardships; second, to jealousy against the comparatively small number of Jews who profited by the 'new economic policy'; and, third, the misunderstanding created among the Russian peasant population by reports that Jewish settlers are receiving the best Russian land.

Prejudice Less Than Formerly

"Unjust as all three points are, the facts remain that there is a considerable amount of anti-Semitic feeling at present in Russia; but such sentiment is less than in the pre-revolution period. It is also considerably diminished as compared with three or four years ago.

"At that period there was a remarkable efflorescence of gambling rooms, smart restaurants, 'thes dansants' and night cafes in Moscow and Petrograd, where Jewish 'Nepmen' revelled in a luxury comparable to the old days before the revolution. In 1923 and 1924 all this was suppressed with an iron

hand, and it is only within the last six months that a new note of anti-Semitism began to rise among the peasant population in response to what was called the "favoritism" shown the Jews in the matter of land colonization.

"Some months ago these grievances found voice in a letter from a Communist schoolmaster living in the Crimea to Soviet President Kalinin, which Kalinin answered—with entire truth and frankness—that the land given to the Jews in the Crimea and other parts of South Russia was not only far smaller in comparison to the number of the population than that given to the Russians, but that it was land which was not available for settlement without irrigation, which the Russians were unable to undertake, and which was done by the Jews, thanks to foreign assistance, thus depriving no one and increasing the productivity of the Soviet State.

"Nevertheless, the sentiment persists to a certain extent, despite the fact that the "Agrojoint" and other Jewish colonies have done their utmost to conciliate their Russian neighbors by putting at their disposal tractors, well-diggers, wells and technical instructors.

"Indeed there is every ground for believing a report of the 'Agrojoint' and the Soviet Jewish Committee that the Russian peasants neighboring their colonies are on the friendliest terms with them. There remains a certain hostility in villages that do not profit by the close association and yet hear reports of the sudden progress and—comparatively—superior standard of living of the new Jewish peasant groups.

"On such trifling and faulty bases is public sentiment often founded. That is exists is clearly evident from an article in the Soviet press, two or three days ago, by one of the leaders of the Soviet-Jewish colonization committee, deprecating and replying to the unfair anti-Semitic sentiment.

"Yesterday *Isvestia* contained an appeal on similar lines by the well-known poet Mayakofski, who says:

"You see Jews doing a good business in Moscow and hear that they are getting the best land in Crimea; but do you realize the horrors and misery they suffered—the whips of Cossacks, the Poles' bullets, the ravishment of partisan leaders? From what floods of tears, what bitter agony, they emerged to try to take a place on land when stark hunger cried, 'Land or death. Barren steppes and encampment huts, then furious, unremitting toil, toil. Now you see them, like our peasants, winning a way to prosperity by the sweat of their brow. Soon you will not know them from Russians in a State where there are no nations and no wars.'"

Five hundred members of the Keren Hay-sod Women's League attended the annual luncheon meeting on Wednesday at the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Richard Gottheil, President, urged support for the bazaar, which is to be held at the Waldorf on Dec. 18, to raise a woman's centre in Palestine. Chaim Arlosoroff, Dr. Maurice Eisenberg, and Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, were among the speakers.

NEW YORK FEDERATION DRIVE REACHES \$3,317,607; COOLIDGE PRAISES WORK

Additional subscriptions of \$112,574 toward the \$4,720,000 goal of the tenth anniversary campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies were announced by Frederick Brown, General Chairman of the campaign, at headquarters in the Hotel Pennsylvania. This brings the total to date to \$3,317,607.

Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the Special Prospects Committee, and Eli H. Bernheim, Associate Chairman, met at the Uptown Club with William Goldman, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Arthur Mayer, Samuel Mundheim, David Tishman, G. Richard Davis and I. Edwin Goldwasser. This committee to date has raised \$175,000 for the federation.

Percy S. Straus, chairman of the Business Men's Council of the Federation, has called a special dinner meeting of the councillors and division heads representing the 134 trades and professions participating in the campaign for next Monday night. Plans will be made for the final spurt in the campaign and reports will be submitted of the money raised this week.

Mr. Straus said that the first \$3,000,000 reported represented for the most part sums which the Federation could rely on from year to year as regular subscriptions, but that the balance of the \$4,720,000 sought was comparatively difficult to get, as it had to be obtained through new accounts and from increased amounts from subscribers already on the Federation rolls.

Commissioner of Plant and Structures Albert Goldman reported that the workers in the Bronx division of the Federation were obtaining hundreds of new members, and that the Bronx expected to exceed \$150,000, the amount raised last year.

Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Board of Federation, addressed a meeting of jewelers at the Masonic Club and secured their pledge to raise their quota to \$25,000. The jewelers met as the guests of Leopold Stern, and among the speakers was Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation.

In a statement to the workers in the campaign Mr. Brown, general chairman of the campaign, quoted President Coolidge in endorsement of the Federation program. Speaking of the Federation, President Coolidge said: "Your Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies is the central financial agency, I am told, for no less than ninety-one various philanthropies. Among them are hospitals, orphanages, a great relief society, a loaning organization, a home for the aged and infirm. The Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association do social and educational work of the greatest value. The Jewish people have always and everywhere been particularly devoted to the ideal of taking care of their own. This Federation is one of the monuments to their independence and self-reliance. They have sought to protect and preserve that wonderful inheritance of tradition, culture, litera-

YIDDISH ART THEATRE OPENS ITS NEW HOME

The Yiddish Art Theatre gave its first performance in its new home at Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York City, on Wednesday night in the presence of a number of distinguished guests, representatives of the Jewish press in this city and the English stage.

Among the guests were Adolph S. Ochs, Otto H. Kahn, Robert Milton, Heywood Brown, Fanny Hurst, Edna Ferber and Hugo Reisenfeld.

Ossip Dymov, Jewish playwright and Herman Bernstein delivered addresses before the curtain rose. Maurice Schwartz, director of the theatre, led the distinguished ensemble which took part in the production of "The Tenth Commandment," a satire by Abraham Goldfaden, pioneer of the Yiddish theatre in Europe.

Louis N. Jaffe, well known New York attorney, who built the theatre to be dedicated to the Yiddish drama, was the recipient of many congratulations on the completion of the building, demonstrating a high degree of practical idealism and appreciation of art values.

Daily Digest of Public Opinion

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or Zionists. . . ." This assertion, the paper declares, "was a searching challenge to a great deal more and a great deal different from the question of votes for women. It seemed to say that no man could be an English Jew, that is to say, in this matter could vote in accordance with the ideas and ideals of our present environment here, without being false to his Jewish loyalty.

"In other words, this individual placed the question of franchise for women as a test of being true to nationalist principles; and there must have been many among the delegates who preferred not to risk their reputation as Zionists by voting for the admission of women as voters in matters synagogal. I sincerely hope that those who have been for the moment defeated will stand to their guns and not run away."

Yonkers, N. Y., raised \$102,000 at a banquet opening drive for \$250,000 for a Jewish Center building. Samuel Untermeyer presided. Max Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, was the principal speaker.

The Daughters of Israel announced that the new home for the Aged and Infirm at 107th Street and Fifth Avenue would be completed and ready for occupancy by Dec. 1.

ture and religion which has placed the world under so many obligations to them.

"In the work of this Federation they are rendering a service not only to their own people, but to the entire community. It may well be an inspiration to every charitable institution of the land. I want you to know that I feel you are making good citizens, that you are strengthening the Government, that you are demonstrating the supremacy of the spiritual life, and helping establish the Kingdom of God on earth."

BOYS SENTENCED TO JAIL ON CHARGE OF DESECRATING CHRISTIAN HOLY PICTURE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lodz, Nov. 18.—Three Jewish boys of this city were tried in the district court here on charges of having desecrated a Christian Holy Picture.

The accused, Abraham Munklic, 14 and Israel Benker, 11, were sentenced to two weeks in jail. Simon Dickermann, 14, was sentenced to one week in jail. The sentences were suspended for one year. Two other Jewish boys, younger than the ones sentenced, were acquitted of the charges.

BREVITIES

The American Or will take part in the direction of the forthcoming tour of the Hakoah Club of Vienna in the United States, a statement from the headquarters of the Or declared in arrangement with Mr. Nathan Agar, owner of the Brooklyn Wanderers, which is sponsoring the tour, the Or will participate in the coming visit of the Jewish players, which is scheduled for April and May of the coming year. Preparations are already being made in Vienna, and the Club has been strengthened by the acquisition of several Jewish stars noted throughout Europe.

The last tour of the Hakoah, which gave much impetus to Jewish participation in athletics, was sponsored by the American Or. Out of this tour has grown a persistent demand for the return of the Vienna players, culminating in an invitation extended by the United States Football Assn., and addressed to the Hakoah and to the Oesterreichs Fussball Verband.

The coming tour will include visits to Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Newark and New York.

The Russian Lawyers' Association in the United States issued a statement protesting against the reported purchase of the Russian crown jewels by Rudolph Olshat, New York jeweler, and his partner, Norman C. Weiss, jeweler of London and Paris.

Jewish Scientists Win Nobel Prize in Physics

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affairs and is a member of the Keren Hayesod Committee in Germany. He is interested in the work of the Hebrew University.

Gustave Hertz is of Jewish origin.

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