

## KALININ DID NOT MENTION "JEWISH REPUBLIC" IN HIS MOSCOW ADDRESS, TEXT SHOWS

**Interpretations of American Correspondents Inaccurate; Proposal to Adopt "Jewish Republic" Slogan Outvoted at Conference; Exact Text of Kalinin's Reference to Question Given**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Dec. 1.—The interpretations of several American newspaper correspondents, particularly of the New York "Times," the New York "Evening Post" and the New York "American," concerning the address of Michael Kalinin, president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, before the Jewish land settlement conference in Moscow, were inaccurate, the full report of Kalinin's address in the Moscow newspapers which have arrived here shows.

The reports of the American newspaper correspondents gave the impression that the president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in his address definitely spoke of the sanction of the Soviet Government for the creation of a Jewish republic within the Union.

While it is true that Kalinin, in his address, spoke of the existence of "Jewish territorial units" and laid particular emphasis on the national tendency of the Jewish colonization move-

ment in Soviet Russia, and while it is also true that the proposal, made by Dr. A. Bragin on behalf of the non-partisan group at the Ozet conference, for the adoption of "a Jewish republic" as the slogan for the colonization movement was widely discussed at the conference, the fact remains that in all his address Kalinin did not mention the word "republic."

The discussion of the proposal ended at the Ozet conference with the acceptance of a resolution in which the word "republic" is not mentioned. The resolution merely says that "the compact settlement of Jews on the land leads to the solution of the national question in Russia."

The exact text of the reference of Kalinin to this phase of the problem was as follows:

"The Jewish people has faced the great task of preserving its nationality. For the accomplishment of this task it is necessary to transform a considerable part of the Jewish population into a compact peasant agricultural population number at least 100,000 people. At present small Jewish territorial units are being created. These units are very small, it is true, but some times the

smallest contains in itself something of the great. We admit that the Jewish villages and settlement districts are very small in number, but, for the Jewish nation, they are of the greatest importance. The Jews possess not much of their own country yet, but there already exists Jewish districts. There is already a Jewish territory. The foundation has already been laid. Before, the Jews had only a very few fortunate ones who owned land by the favor of the Czars. Today, the Jewish masses are being transformed into land workers possessing their own territorial units."

## RUSSIAN MONARCHISTS IN BERLIN ATTACK MEMORIAL MEETING FOR M. VINAVER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Dec. 1.—Another attack by Russian monarchists was made last night at a memorial meeting held in honor of the late Maxim Vinaver, Russian Jewish leader. Seven young Russians, members of the monarchist organization, threw gas bombs into the hall where the memorial meeting was held. Several were arrested.

## ZIRELSON IN ROUMANIAN SENATE URGES GOVERNMENT TO CHECK ANTI-SEMITISM

**Senate Votes to Expunge Rabbi's Address from Records**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Dec. 1.—The question of the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania came up for discussion in the Roumanian Senate when Rabbi Zirelson, Senator from Kishineff, made his reply to the throne speech.

Rabbi Zirelson declared that anti-Semitism in Roumania is directed against the interest of law and order in the country. He delivered a strong protest against the introduction of anti-Semitism in the universities and demanded that the government check the spread of anti-Semitism which is assuming the form of anarchy.

Rabbi Zirelson was often interrupted by cries of "Go to Palestine."

The Senate voted to omit from the Official Bulletin Rabbi Zirelson's speech. The motion to omit the speech was made by the President of the Senate, General Coanda, who is Deputy Premier, after the rabbi had been violently criticized and accused of ingratitude, especially by the Roumanian Patriarch.

Objections were made that it was unconstitutional to strike out a speech from the Senate records, but these were overruled on the ground that if it was printed it might endanger the state.

## DR. PRITCHETT ADMITS HE SPENT ONLY FEW WEEKS IN PALESTINE

**Went to Palestine in Private Capacity, Report Was of Informal Nature; Charge of National Egotism Does Not Refer Only to Jews, He Says**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett commented on the stir caused by his remarks on Palestine in an interview yesterday with the representative of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"I am not willing to enter into any debate on the subject as what I wrote represented merely my impressions gained in Palestine during my visit there. These are my impressions and my views and I am sorry that they have hurt anybody. They represent my beliefs. It is absurd to accuse me of anti-Jewish bias or prejudice. I have many friends among the Jews," Dr. Pritchett declared.

Asked whether he went to Palestine at the request of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Pritchett declared that his original purpose was to study conditions in Egypt, but while in Egypt, where one hears many echoes of the events in Syria and in Palestine, he went in a private capacity to Palestine, which he was interested to see for historic reasons. "My report was of an informal

nature to the Board of Trustees of the Endowment and I was greatly surprised to see its publication in the general press. I suppose they saw in it a 'good story.'"

Asked with whom he conferred in Palestine, Dr. Pritchett stated that he spent only a few weeks in the country and that he conferred with Arab leaders, mainly with Musa Kazim Pasha, the head of the anti-Zionist Palestine Arab Executive. He also conferred

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## DR. BRODETSKY TO COME TO U.S. FOR HEBREW UNIVERSITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Dec. 1.—Dr. Selig Brodetsky, professor at the University of Leeds, and prominent anglo-Jewish mathematician, was given a farewell luncheon prior to his departure for the United States in the interests of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The luncheon was given by the Zionist Executive and the Joint Zionist

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**FEDERATION DRIVE****REACHES \$4,189,579****Permanent Organization of Theatrical  
Men to Be Formed**

The tenth anniversary campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies for \$4,720,000 reached a total of \$4,189,579 when the announcement of the theatrical division at a luncheon in the Hotel Astor that it has subscribed \$56,710 of its \$100,000 quota.

Among the contributions announced at the luncheon at which Adolph Zukor presided, was one of \$5,000 from E. F. Albee. Thomas Meighan sent \$1,000. Lee Shubert, B. S. Moss and Joseph Leblang contributed \$5,000 each, Jesse Lasky, Maurice Goodman and Ely Strock gave \$3,000 each.

Maurice Goodman, counselor of the theatrical division, read a letter from Mr. Albee which accompanied his contribution.

"I am conscious of the great work that is being done for the care of the unfortunate, and it is most commendable that a race of people should so conscientiously, humanely and considerately care for their own, and I know most of their institutions are non-sectarian.

"I feel that it should be the purpose of the strong to care for the weak, and it is to the everlasting credit of the Jewish people that they are doing their share in this respect," Mr. Albee wrote.

Subscriptions of \$1,500 each were made by Walter Reade and David Bernstein. Eddie Cantor, who is one of the directors of Surprise Lake Camp, which provides vacations for poor boys, gave \$1,000. Marcus Heiman of Chicago, David Picer of the Wurlitzer Piano Company and Jules Bruloutour also made contributions of \$1,000 each.

At the suggestion of Sidney S. Cohen, plans were started for a permanent organization of theatrical men to raise funds annually for the federation. Others who spoke at the meeting included Maurice Goodman, William Morris and Joseph Leblang.

**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.]

**Arthur Brisbane Replies to Pritchett**

A reply to Dr. Pritchett's unfavorable report on Palestine was made by Arthur Brisbane in his well known column in yesterday's New York "American." Mr. Brisbane says:

"Dr. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, reports to Dr. Euder of Columbia, that Zionism in Palestine cannot be a success.

"Industry cannot be made profitable, and bringing in many Jews annoys the Arabs. So says Dr. Pritchett.

"Too bad to annoy Arabs, but Dr. Pritchett must know that Jews owned Palestine long ago, and are taking back their own.

"Money, intelligence, energy and will power work wonders. The Jews possess all four and will use them.

"Arabs outnumber Jews ten to one in Palestine. Jews outweigh the Arabs a thousand to one when it comes to thinking, and thinking is what counts, not numbers."

In an editorial in the same issue of the N. Y. "American," Dr. Pritchett is charged with race prejudice against the Jews.

"We recently cited some of the encouraging, proofs of progress made in Palestine," the paper states, "and there are others—notably a growing awareness among thinking Arabs that the modernizing of Palestine will bring gains to themselves.

"In view of what has been done, it is absurd to forecast failure. The sting in Dr. Pritchett's comment is that he fears success, lest it breed a national character—aggressive, egotistic and without capacity for cooperation with the rest of the world."

"From a man of his standing we have a right to expect more freedom from race prejudice."

The conviction that "if the Jews were to leave Palestine tomorrow the Arabs would be the first to cry out, expressed in the British press recently by Major E. W. Polson, after a visit to Palestine, is commented on by the Boston "Herald" of Nov. 30, in an editorial which indirectly replies to the report of Dr. Pritchett.

Referring especially to the relations between the Jews and Arabs, the "Herald" declares that Major E. W. P. Newman in his account of the situation, clears up much in it that has long been obscure." The paper continues:

"Hitherto, as he shows, it is the town-dwelling Arabs, or Syrians, who began the agitation against Zionism and have supplied all its leaders and agitators. And by far the largest part of the opposition is represented by the land-owners and 'effendi' class.

"But the bulk of the Arab majority is made up of 'fellahcen,' who constitute in a true sense the indigenous people of Palestine—these also, who are most likely to furnish the chief strength of the new move toward peace.

How has their attitude been influenced? Major Newman points to numerous Zionist policies which have resulted to their advantage. "The establishment of the Jewish colonies and the development of the country generally," he says, "have given greater opportunities of employment and raised the standard of living among these simple people, who in many cases cooperate with the Jewish workers. They no longer live in fear of hundreds of thousands of Jews descending upon the shores of Palestine and occupying their lands. They have reaped the benefit of the British administration, and many thinking Arabs are grasping the fact that there will be no alteration of policy due to any outside influence."

A similar reply to the statements of Dr. Pritchett is made by the Baltimore "Sun," which cites the opinion of Henry W. Nevinston, whose description of Palestine based on an extended study during his recent tour of that country, has been appearing in the "Sun."

"Those who have sympathized with the aspirations of the Zionists, but who have doubted the practicability of their vision, will find a distinct measure of reassurance in the story Mr. Nevinston tells of progress already achieved, when the story is linked with the possibilities as he sees them," the paper writes. "What of the native Arabs? has been the question in many minds. Mr. Nevinston reports that although there now are 150,000 Jews in Palestine, plus the approximate 700,000 Arabs, the total population is still less than one-fourth of the number that Palestine may support. He puts that possible population at 4,000,000 at least, and it may very well be that the improvements the Jews have in contemplation, and the application of highly developed technical skill, may make possible the support of a larger population.

"Assuredly," the paper concludes, "this is a venture that is conducted in the spirit and manner of the best of the Jewish people, and one that merits the thought of enlightened minds throughout the world. It may become at once a great practical achievement and one of the world's romances."

**BEST BOOKS FOR PROMOTING GOOD WILL**

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:

In compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Herzig that a list of ten books be submitted, for the purpose of creating a list that may help toward stimulating good will between Jews and Christians, and make for better understanding, I beg to submit the following: The I would like to make the number larger:

Madison Peters, "Justice to the Jew," Morris Joseph, "Judaism as Life and Creed," Simon Wolf, "The Jew as Citizen and Patriot"; Gerald Friedlander, "Jewish Sources of the Sermon on the Mount"; H. G. Enlow, "A Jewish View of Jesus"; C. Balgwin, "Our Modern Debt to Israel"; Isidor Singer, "The Story of Truth, Justice and Peace"; Travers Herford, "Pharisaism"; Walter Hurt, "The Truth About the Jews"; C. G. Montefiore, "Outlines of Liberal Judaism."

RABBI EDWARD N. CALISCH.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1926.

**UNITED EVACUATION COMMITTEE IN PARIS DISSOLVES**

Efforts of American Jewry to Solve Problem of Stranded Refugees Successful; 3,900 Helped in Precarious Situation Brought About by U. S. Quota Law

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The United Evacuation Committee, the agency of the American Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees, the Jewish Colonization Association, and the Emigdirekt, created in July, 1925 for the purpose of dealing with the problem of Jewish refugees stranded in European ports, has been dissolved, a statement from the headquarters of the Committee here states.

In summing up its activities, the United Evacuation Committee issued the following statement:

"It will be remembered that the United Evacuation Committee was established last year for the following purposes: first, to direct toward other countries, emigrants whose destination was the United States, but who were detained in European ports; and second, to evacuate as far as it was possible, the Russian refugees in Roumania and Constantinople.

"The committee directing the activities of this institution held a meeting in Paris in the offices of the Jewish Colonization Association on November 12 and, after having established the fact that its task was completed, decided to close its offices. The following is an excerpt from the proceedings of this meeting, which gives a condensed resume of the work which has been done and of the actual situation in the ports, in Roumania and Constantinople:

"Of the 2,155 emigrants who were in the ports on August 1, 1925, about 1,300 persons were enabled to go overseas, up to October 15, 1926, through the assistance, material and otherwise, of the United Evacuation Committee. At the present date about 850 emigrants are still in various ports, all of them determined to wait for their chance to leave for the United States.

"The number of refugees in Oriental Europe in August, 1925 was 3,371, of whom 2,064 were in Roumania and 1,307 in Constantinople. In Roumania, thanks to the Evacuation Committee, the cases of 1,750 refugees were solved, 1,100 by emigration and 650 by helping them to establish themselves on the spot. There are in Roumania a little more than 300 refugees who will still be in a position to emigrate, 170 to the United States, 80 to Canada and 50 to other countries. The emigrants to Canada will proceed to their destination in January 1927, at the expense of the United Evacuation Committee. As far as emigrants to the United States are concerned, the Joint Distribution Committee will lend them material assistance.

"In Constantinople, of the 1,307 refugees registered in the lists of the Committee, almost 200 persons are not in need of any assistance from the Committee. The Committee, therefore, will only have to regulate the cases of 1,100 refugees. Seven hundred and fifty-nine among them have been evacuated and 71 have been established on the spot, which makes the number of cases which have been set-

tled 830. About 280 persons await the moment when they will be able to leave for various destinations. Of this number about 40 persons will be sent to Canada in the near future, at the expense of the United Evacuation Committee.

"Thus, of the total number of 5,326 with whom the committee had to occupy itself, almost 3,900 have been sent overseas or have established on the spot under favorable conditions. The number of the cases which remain without solution at this date is about 1,600, of which 850 concerns refugees in the ports. Everything which is humanly possible has been undertaken in favor of these last and it can be said that only those have remained in the ports, with rare exceptions, who have refused the assistance which the Committee has offered them to proceed to South America, and who prefer to await their opportunity to go to the United States, without having recourse to philanthropic institutions. As far as the refugees are concerned, 380 persons who have remained in Roumania and Constantinople will be able to depart in the near future and dispositions have been made to facilitate their emigration. One can therefore consider the problem of the refugees entirely liquidated and the objective of the United Evacuation Committee attained."

The United Evacuation Committee, constituted by the American Jewish Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees, the Jewish Colonization Association and the Jewish United Emigration Committee of Berlin, was formed in Paris in July 1915 at a joint conference held with the participation of Louis Marshall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, John L. Bernstein and representatives of the Ica and the United Jewish Emigration Committee.

A sum of \$500,000 was made available for the necessary relief measures. Towards this sum the Emergency Committee contributed \$340,000, the Ica \$100,000 and the United Emigration Committee, \$60,000. The committee in charge of the work included Louis Ungre, representing the Ica, Dr. Bernard Kahn, representing the American Jewish Emergency Committee and Mr. Jeffrey, representing the United Jewish Emigration Committee. E. Ungre was the manager of the Paris office of the United Evacuation Committee.

The initiative for action to solve the problem of Jewish refugees was taken at a meeting held in New York in June 1924, under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Over 120 delegates, representing 45 American Jewish organizations, among which were the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Hias, the Jewish National Workers Alliance, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the

**PHILADELPHIA, THROUGH WITH ONE CAMPAIGN, WILL START ANOTHER**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1.—Immediately upon the announcement of the success of the United Jewish Campaign in this city where the quota of \$150,000 was oversubscribed by \$39,358, plans were launched for another campaign, the yearly drive for the support of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

Judge Horace Stern, who presided at the final meeting and dinner of the workers in the United Jewish Campaign of this city, announced that Albert H. Lieberman had agreed to head the campaign for the support of the Federation of Jewish Charities. The new drive is to begin January 16. Mr. Lieberman said plans already had been made to enroll 10,000 persons, who have not yet subscribed to the Federation's funds.

Congressman Benjamin Golder promised that every division leader in Philadelphia will aid in compiling a list which for the first time will make a record of the names of all Jewish residents of this city more than 21 years of age.

One hundred teams will be organized, Mr. Lieberman said. The heads of various Jewish social service agencies will address 150 meetings.

**SIGMUND J. GANS, PHILADELPHIA CIVIC LEADER, DIES**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Councilman Sigmund J. Gans, prominent political leader of this city, died yesterday from pneumonia.

Mr. Gans, who was born here in 1875, entered politics in 1900. In 1908 he was elected to the State House of Representatives, serving six successive terms, and becoming chairman of the committee on Health and Sanitation. As a member of City Council Mr. Gans served upon several important committees, and was chairman of one of them. Charles B. Hall, president of Council, said that in Mr. Gans' death "the city has lost a most valuable servant."

Funeral services will be conducted by Rabbi Louis Wolsey, and burial will be in Mt. Sinai Cemetery.

A course in the study of the Bible through correspondence is being offered by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, president of the Union, announced.

Dr. Isaac S. Morais, author of "The Jews of Philadelphia," is the director of this Correspondence Bureau. A nominal fee is charged. The course begins with the Book of Joshua.

Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the Zionist Organization of America, the Haddassah, the International Furriers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, participated in the conference at which the American Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees was formed.

An appeal for \$500,000 for the purpose of relieving the situation of the Jewish refugees stranded in European ports was issued by the Emergency Committee on September 15, 1924. The campaign was directed by Louis Marshall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Nathan J. Miller, treasurer of the Committee.

## DR. PRITCHETT SPENT ONLY TWO WEEKS IN PALESTINE

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with Dr. J. L. Magnes and with Col. Frederick H. Kisch, political representative of the Zionist Executive, who, he stated, had to leave the country at the time and could not spare much time for him.

Reiterating in substance the remarks embodied in his report as published in the metropolitan press, Dr. Pritchett admitted that it is true that some solution has to be sought for the problem of many Jewish groups in East European countries who suffer from oppression and economic disabilities. He declared, however, that it appeared to him that the "conclusion which Theodor Herzl reached at the end of his life concerning the creation of a Jewish homeland in some unoccupied land like Uganda has more merits and greater feasibility. There may also be some merit in the present proposal for such a territory in the Crimea. Palestine, where there are so many vested interests and an existing Arab population, I am afraid will give the Jews another disappointment."

Asked whether his charge that "the segregation of Jews in Palestine would strengthen Jewish national egotism and increase the illusion of the chosen people" was fair, he declared that he did not make this reference particularly to the Jews. This is true of every national and racial group and it is deplorable wherever it occurs. "The closing up of any country for any particular racial group would lead to such national egotism," he stated.

In reply to the question whether the talk of Nordic superiority, upon which the United States Immigration laws are based, does not come under this heading, Dr. Pritchett stated that the United States had until recently admitted all racial groups with the exception of Asiatics. The present law might contain some element of a racial policy. "I do not think, however, there is any anti-Semitic bias in America. I, myself, have many friends among the Jews. As a matter of fact, I do not know which are Jews and which are not, I do not ask."

Leading social agencies in New York are expected to send representatives to a conference of social workers to be held on Dec. 7, at the National Farm School near Doylestown, Pa. Among the institutions and agencies, which have been invited to participate are the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., Greenwich Settlement, Vocational Service for Juniors, Big Brothers Association, Jewish Big Brothers, Catholic Big Brothers, Boy's Club, Brooklyn Y. Club, Children's Aid Society, Heckscher Foundation, Hudson Guild, and the Boys' Club Federation.

Two of these organizations, the Y.M.C.A. and the Boy Scouts, are cooperating with the Farm School in the distribution of agricultural scholarships which entitle the recipients to a three-year course in scientific and practical farming free of charge, even clothing being furnished. It was announced recently that the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. branches would join with the New York branches in this work.

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## N. Y. REFORM TEMPLES WILL HOLD RALLIES TO STRENGTHEN JUDAISM

Plans for a series of rallies to be held in the Reform temples of Greater New York to urge efforts to insure the perpetuation of Judaism in America were formulated at a meeting held yesterday at the home of Henry M. Toch, chairman of the New York Committee for School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The meeting had been called by the New York Executive Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and it brought together congregational heads and rabbis of the city's leading temples. The rallies will be held during the months of December and January, and they will be addressed by prominent rabbis and laymen.

The first of these rallies will be held at Temple Israel, 210 West 91st Street, on December 10. At this meeting Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Emanuel, and Henry M. Toch will be the principal speakers. Dr. Krass and Ludwig Vogelstein, chairman of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, will be the speakers at a meeting at Mt. Neboh Synagogue on December 17. Other rabbis who will speak at rallies to be announced later will be Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of Central Synagogue, son of the founder of Reform Judaism, Rabbi Rudolph Grossman of Congregation Rodeph Shalom, Rabbi Nathan Stern of Temple Shaaray Tefila, and Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, of Trcmont Temple.

"New York has failed to realize that the survival of Judaism in this country depends upon it," Mr. Toch declared. "We must arouse the men and women of New York to the vital need of their energies and their interest for the perpetuation of their faith. The present generation must assure the future of Judaism both by strengthening itself in religious faith and by providing for its youth. The New York Committee for School Extension is endeavoring in some measure to provide for the need of the Jewish youth of New York by maintaining eight religious schools throughout the city which are attended by many hundreds of boys and girls, and by opening new schools wherever possible. Only through schools and through the increased interest of the adult Jews of New York in their synagogues and in organizations for the perpetuation of Judaism, the survival of this faith in America can be made certain."

Those present at the meeting included Ben Altheimer, Mrs. Sallie Kubie Glauber, David E. Goldfarb, Philip J. Goodhart, Rabbi Nathan Krass, Rabbi Isaac Landman, Max Schaleck, Louis Schlesinger of Newark, Meier Steibrink of Brooklyn, Rabbi Nathan Stern, Ludwig Vogelstein, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise.

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## HONOR FIRST BRONX JEW WHO FELL IN WORLD WAR

Honoring the first Jewish resident of the Bronx to fall in the World War, the Board of Aldermen created Latkin Square, in the Bronx, bounded by 169th Street, Intervale Avenue, Home Street and Tiffany Street. The resolution creating the square was introduced by Alderman Peter Donovan of the Bronx.

The square will honor the memory of David Latkin, who lived at 1280 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx.

"I think it is proper to honor the memory of Latkin and his people," Alderman Donovan said, "particularly because 80 per cent of the residents of this section of the Bronx are Jewish."

## THOUSANDS AT FUNERAL OF PROF. G. ZELIKOVITCH

Several thousand persons attended the funeral of the late Professor G. Zelikovitch, who died last Saturday of pneumonia. The funeral procession started from the Broadway Central Hotel, from where the body was taken to the offices of the "Jewish Daily News." Services were held at the hall of the Jewish Educational Alliance, where Rabbi M. A. Kaplan, Gedaliah Bublik, Joseph Baroness, Jacob Fishman, Reuben Brainin, Dr. J. L. Brii, Dr. S. Margoshes, Abe Caham, Abraham Raisin, Joseph Eron, K. Marmor and M. H. Tausner eulogized the late scholar and publicist.

Interment was in the family plot at Union Field Cemetery, Brooklyn.

## Dr. Brodetsky to Come to U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of London. Philip Guedalla, president of the Federation of English Zionists, presided.

Dr. Brodetsky, in his address, stated that he was invited by Dr. Weizmann to proceed to the United States for the purpose of interesting prominent American Jews in the work of the University and establishing relations between the Hebrew University and American universities.

## DR. NEHEMIAH MOSESSOHN IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Dr. Nehemiah Mossesohn, founder and editor of "The Jewish Tribune," is seriously ill in Mount Sinai Hospital. His physicians are Dr. Edwin Beer and Dr. Julius Blum.

Dr. Mossesohn, who was born in Russia seventy-three years ago, came to the United States in 1887. David N. and Moses D. Mossesohn are his sons.



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