

## 300 ROUMANIAN STUDENTS PERPETRATE POGROM ON KISHINEFF JEWS —CITY SUFFERS RECURRENCE OF 1905 OUTBREAK

Two Regiments Called Out to Suppress Riot; Students Returning from Anti-Semitic Congress Beat Jews; Vienna Hears Alarming Reports from All Over Roumania

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Dec. 3.—A report of serious anti-Jewish excesses in the city of Kishineff, capital of the province of Bessarabia, now part of Roumania, was just received here.

Kishineff, which is known for its anti-Jewish pogrom in 1905 lived through a day of panic when 300 Roumanian students attacked the Jewish quarters three times, in the morning, at noon and in the evening. Many Jews were cruelly beaten. Jewish houses were destroyed and stores robbed. Thirty Jews were seriously injured and were taken to hospitals.

Anti-Jewish riots also took place in Kalaras, a town in the vicinity of Kishineff. The students emptied the Jewish houses, carrying all the furniture and belongings to the market place where they burned it.

Panic prevails in Kishineff, the despatch says. The government ordered two regiments, one infantry and one cavalry, to occupy the city.

Bucharest, Dec. 4.—Confirmation of the reports concerning an anti-Jewish pogrom in Kishineff is contained in despatches received here from that city.

Three hundred Roumanian students who were delegates to the Jassy Congress held this week, and who were

the guests of Bishop Gurie, were the perpetrators of the pogrom. Jewish passersby were badly beaten, Jewish houses were invaded, windows broken, stores looted. The army commander in Kishineff called out two regiments of infantry and cavalry. Five Roumanian students were injured by the horses of the cavalry when they refused to cease their pogrom activity. Many Jewish persons were also wounded in Kalaras, despatches received here state.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—The wave of anti-Jewish excesses has assumed dangerous proportions and has spread throughout Roumania, despatches received by the Vienna evening papers state. The excesses are taking place particularly in Bessarabia.

The Jewish population is in great panic, fearing a repetition of the outbreak. The gendarmerie detachment

stationed in Kalaras, where an anti-Jewish pogrom took place, did not protect the Jewish population from the attack of the students.

### REFORM JEWS TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO PERPETUATE JUDAISM THROUGHOUT U. S.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4.—American Reform Judaism will center its efforts for 1927 upon a movement for revival of religious interest throughout the country, and will endeavor to meet the spiritual problems created by modern life in order to assure the perpetuation of Judaism in America, according to announcement made by Ludwig Vogelstein, chairman of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The plans by which this is to be achieved will be outlined when the

(Continued on Page 4)

## HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT PARTY MAKES BID FOR JEWISH VOTE WITH VAGUE PROMISES TO ABOLISH NUMERUS CLAUSUS

Premier Bethlen Makes Special Effort to Win Jews; Anti-Semite Who Made Attempt on Life of Late Jewish Leader, Vaszonyi, Acquitted by Royal Court, Reversing Lower Court.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Dec. 4.—The vague promises of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Bethlen, concerning the possible abolition of the numerus clausus, limiting the number of Jewish students in Hungarian universities, is being exploited by the government party candidates in their attempts to obtain the Jewish vote.

The pre-election campaign is in full swing in all Hungarian towns. At almost all elections meetings in the towns, the government candidates appeal to the Jewish voters to support the government party on the ground that if returned, Count Bethlen will abolish the numerus clausus.

An interesting feature of the campaign was the address delivered by Minister of Social Welfare Vaas, a member of the Christlich Soziale Party. He appealed to the Jewish voters who are affiliated with Jewish national organizations to support the Hungarian national policy because they can appreciate the national feeling.

A strenuous effort to win the vote of Jewish citizens was made by Count Bethlen in pre-election campaign in Debrecen.

The Prime Minister called on Dr. Strasser, rabbi of the Debrecen orthodox community, and Dr. Schleisinger,

rabbi of the reform community. Count Bethlen discussed with the rabbi the question of representation of the Jewish population in the Hungarian senate. The Prime Minister assured the rabbis that steps will be taken to safeguard the traditions of the two wings of Hungarian Jewry. He also promised a state subsidy of 10,000 gold Kronen to the Jewish Real Gymnasium. The subsidy was voted to the Debrecen town council, but has been held back by the Minister of Interior Rakovsky.

At the same time, it became known that Franz Molnar, who made an attempt on the life of the late Wilhelm Vaszonyi, Hungarian Jewish statesman and leader of the Hungarian labor party, was acquitted by the Royal Court. Molnar was sentenced by the lower court to six months imprisonment.

### SIEGFRIED JACOBSON, GERMAN JEWISH PUBLICIST, 46, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Siegfried Jacobson, publisher of the well known German periodical, "Weltbuehne," died here at the age of 46.

Jacobson was a renowned publicist and dramatic critic.

### COMMISSION OF AMERICAN JEWISH BUSINESSMEN TO STUDY PALESTINE SITUATION

Dr. Weizmann Invites Max Shoolman of Boston to Head Commission

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Boston, Dec. 4.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in a letter to Max Shoolman of Boston, New England chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, who is now engaged in the development of the business centre at Haifa, constructing through his own building corporation, forty-two buildings on the main street of Haifa, and investing in this project about \$300,000, invites him to head a commission for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of developing Palestine by means of private investment.

The letter addressed to Mr. Shoolman was made public yesterday.

While Mr. Shoolman has made no statement as to the character of the commission and when such a commission is to sail for Palestine, it was made clear from one who is in close touch with Mr. Shoolman, that when Dr. Weizmann was last here, Mr. Shoolman conferred with him and as a result of the conference, Mr. Shoolman agreed to head such a commission.

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN**

Published every day in the week except Saturday and Jewish high holidays by the

Jewish Daily Bulletin Co., Inc.  
611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Telephone: Spring 1614

Jacob Landau ..... President  
Meer Grossman ..... Vice-President  
Samuel Bienenstock ..... Treasurer  
John Simons ..... Secretary

Vol. III. Monday, Dec. 6, 1926. No. 636.

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin  
New York ..... 611 Broadway  
London ..... 244 High Holborn  
Paris ..... 5, Rue Neuve, Paris IX  
Berlin ..... W. 15 Damselder Strasse 72  
Warsaw ..... Ulica Alje Jerozolimskie Nr. 18  
Jerusalem ..... Haaseld Ehdg.  
Cairo ..... 13, Abou-El Sobah

Subscription Rates	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year .....	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months .....	6.00	8.00
One Month .....	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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**FRANCE AND SOUTH AFRICA  
SIDE WITH ENGLAND VS.  
MANDATES COMMISSION**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Dec. 4.—France, New Zealand and South Africa have taken a stand in the controversy between the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and the mandatory powers over the question of the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The governments of France, New Zealand and South Africa have directed notes to the secretariat of the League of Nations in which they express their attitude against the granting to the Permanent Mandates Commission the right to give a personal hearing to petitioners from the mandated territories and to allow the Commission to direct its proposed detailed questionnaire to the mandatory powers.

**MR. AND MRS. M. SCHIFF AT  
WHITE HOUSE DINNER TO  
VICE-PRES. AND MRS. DAWES**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Dec. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Schiff were among the guests at a dinner at the White House last night in honor of Vice-President and Mrs. Dawes, first of this winter's series of state functions to be given by President and Mrs. Coolidge. Other guests included Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of War and Mrs. Dwight Davis, Attorney-General and Mrs. Sargent, Postmaster-General and Mrs. New, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Jardine, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Davis, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Secretary to the President and Mrs. Sanders.

**JABOTINSKY'S MOTHER DIES**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Dec. 4.—Madam Jabotinsky, mother of Vladimir Jabotinsky, died here yesterday. Madam Jabotinsky was eighty-six years of age.

**WARSAW SCHOCHTIM JOIN  
LABOR UNION UNDER POLISH  
SOCIALIST PARTY, P. P. S.**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Dec. 4.—The schochtim, who slaughter animals according to the Jewish rite, have decided to join the labor union under the leadership of the Polish Socialist Party, P. P. S.

This step was taken by the Schochtim following the decision of the Kehillah Council to take over the supervision of the ritual meat slaughter. Until recently the supervision rested in the hands of the rabbinete. The Kehillah council reached this decision following a stormy session. Representatives of the Agudath Israel, the Orthodox group, objected to the proposal, demanding that the supervision be left with the rabbinete. There is no certainty that the Kehillah council may not at some time be governed by free thinkers who may take the matter of the shechita lightly, they argued. The decision was taken by a majority of votes, whereupon the Agudath members left the session.

The Schochtim have given the sum of 8,000 Zlotys to the Polish Socialist Party.

A considerable stir was caused by the discovery that Warsaw meat dealers have for a number of years exported to Chicago, in the United States, droma as a kosher product, while in reality it was not kosher. The dealers were obtaining certificates from the Warsaw rabbi Gutschaechter. The Chicago Unity Kosher Company was mentioned as the purchaser of the products.

**I. O. B. A. LOSES LICENSE  
IN PENNSYLVANIA STATE**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4.—The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, is among the thirteen fraternal insurance organizations whose Pennsylvania licenses were revoked, it was announced by Einar Barof, State Insurance Commissioner.

High expenditures for salaries, high percentage of lapses, excessive cost of management and failure to attend hearings on citations were among the reasons assigned for the various revocations.

Under the revocations the organizations are barred from writing new business within the State, but must carry out contracts now in force, the Commissioner explained.

**SIGNS OF NEW ECONOMIC  
CRISIS IN POLAND**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Dec. 4.—The approach of a commercial crisis particularly in the textile industry is felt.

The cause is said to be the continued warm weather and the effects of the approaching settlement of the English coal strike. Many bankruptcies were recorded as a result of the crisis, particularly in Lodz.

Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg has been called to the position of associate rabbi at Temple Israel, New York City. He will assume his post after the first of January, 1927.

**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.]

**Rabbi Zirelsohn's Resignation from the  
Roumanian Senate Seen as  
Wise Move**

Through the resignation of Rabbi Zirelsohn from the Roumanian Senate, where he represented the Jewish population, Roumania has lost her chief argument which she used when charged with anti-Semitism, avers the "Day" of Dec. 4.

Rabbi Zirelsohn resigned last week when the government refused to publish in the official gazette his address before the Senate on the subject of Roumanian anti-Semitism.

"It was a wise step on the part of Rabbi Zirelsohn," the paper declares, "because it deprives the government of the possibility to say that all's well with the Jews in Roumania. With Zirelsohn in the Senate, the government had a ready excuse for the world: the Jewish representatives remain in the Parliament and do not complain. The Rabbi of Bessarabia understood the importance of depriving the Roumanian government of this argument with which she sought to conceal the true facts regarding the Jewish situation. He has now demolished this argument effectively.

"Rabbi Zirelsohn's resignation has done more than that. It has served as a demonstration against the mistreatment of the Jews in the realm of King Ferdinand."

**Says Poland and Roumania Will  
Follow Soviets By Colonizing Jews**

The belief that the attempt of Soviet Russia to solve the problem of its Jews by colonization will serve as a compelling example that will have to be followed by Poland and Roumania, is voiced by the "American Israelite" of December 2.

Commenting especially on the statement made by Soviet President Kalinin before the recent land settlement conference in Moscow outlining the results so far attained in Jewish colonization and the plans for the future, the "American Israelite" observes:

"If the campaign for \$25,000,000, so splendidly conducted by David A. Brown and his nation-wide army of able and eager workers, needed any further justification for the money they are raising to complete the work of salvaging the millions of our unfortunate people abroad, they would find it here. Nor must it be forgotten that this is only the beginning. With the example of the Soviet Government before their eyes such countries as Poland and Roumania will be compelled, by the force of public opinion alone, to align themselves with this human method of proving their right to be counted in the family of civilized nations."

## HABIMA, HEBREW PLAYERS, ARRIVE IN U. S. TODAY

Arriving today on the steamer "Carmania" are the Habima players, members of the Moscow Hebrew Art Theatre. The troupe consists of forty persons.

The company is booked for a six months' tour of the principal American cities, opening at the Mansfield Theatre in New York. It will present for the first time in the United States, Hebrew productions, including "Jacob's Dream," "The Wandering Jew," "The Dybbuk" and "Golem." These players have met with great success in Berlin, Hamburg, Breslau, Leipzig, and Paris.

The Habima Players is a name new in theatrical history. They interpret dramatic plays with the aid of music. They use the Hebrew language as their medium of expression. They utilize expressionistic scenery and use ritualistic music and traditional chants in all of the dramas and tragedies in which they appear.

"Habima" is the English synonym of the Hebrew word "Platform." "Habima's" history is a modern Odyssey; a tale of strife and struggle, of suffering and eventual victory. The nucleus of the troupe was a small company of provincial players organized by Zemach as far back as 1908. The players came from towns in Russia and Poland. Amid poverty and destitution, the small band worked arduously to broaden their artistic scope and their small resources. When the Bolshevik revolution broke out Zemach transferred the activities of his company to Moscow. A poor hall on the outskirts of Moscow, with a seating capacity of 125 people, saw Habima's metropolitan debut. The reception exceeded Director Zemach's wildest hopes.

Stanislavsky at once became interested in the new troupe and recommended to Zemach one of his best adepts; Wachtangow. But just as the collaboration of this gifted young stage director began to bear its fruits, the Bolshevik government forbade productions in foreign languages. Once more Zemach's hopes seemed broken. Prominent artists came to the rescue. Men like Stanislavsky, Nemirovitch Danchenko and Chaliapin affixed their signatures to a memorandum addressed to the Soviet Government, demanding freedom for the work of Habima. "Russian art is a debtor to Hebrew art," their memorandum stated. The government order was withdrawn.

Rehearsals for "The Dybbuk" began in the summer of 1921. After seven long months of careful preparation, the productions were ready. The premiere, in January 1922, was the beginning of a great career both for Ansky's play and for the Hebrew troupe. Habima over night became a fixture in the theatrical life of Moscow, acclaimed by the Russian public no less than by the Jews. About this time Wachtangow died. Mitschedelov was the new stage director. He staged Pinski's drama "The Wandering Jew," Leiwik's "The Golem" followed in 1924, and Stanislavsky supervised the production of "Jacob's Dream," the Biblical drama by Richard Beer Hofman, the Viennese poet.

## OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

### French Anti-Semites Do Not Differentiate Between French Jews and Immigrants, Inquiry Reveals

(By Our Paris Correspondent)

Paris, Nov. 20.—An inquiry conducted by the "Universe Israelite," organ of the Alliance Israelite; in the Belle Ville Quarter, where the attacks on Jews occurred last August, has revealed two facts that have startled French Jewry: first, it appears that anti-Semitism is much more prevalent in French circles than had been suspected; secondly, many French anti-Semites do not, as had been thought by the assimilated French Jews, differentiate between this group and the recently arrived East European Jews.

These facts assume a special significance in view of the strained relations that have existed between the French Jews and the immigrants and the controversy that had arisen as a result of this. The presence of a large number of foreign Jews, who have special problems in adjusting themselves to the new environment, whose mode of life is different and who conduct their own Yiddish press and forums, has been looked at with displeasure by some circles of French Jews. Charges and counter charges have consequently been made. The immigrant Jews have accused the French Jews of hostility while the latter charged that the flames of anti-Semitism in France were being fanned by the immigrant Jews whose foreign appearance, language and press, they said, were obnoxious to Frenchmen.

Now when the incident in the Belle Ville occurred, it furnished a new argument to those Jews who denounced the presence of a Yiddish press in Paris and urged the toning down of activities that were distinctly Jewish. There was, however, the fact that while the anti-Jewish riot took place in Belle Ville no such incidents took place in other sections, Montmartre, etc., where large numbers of Jews also live. Hence the "Universe Israelite" undertook the inquiry referred to in order to ascertain the real causes of the anti-Jewish outbreak. Among those questioned by the representatives of the "Universe Israelite" were Jews and Catholics, government officials, merchants, manufacturers, etc. The results, as already stated, brought out the existence of strong anti-Semitic feelings on the part of many Frenchmen toward all Jews, regardless whether these were assimilated or recently arrived. Illustrative of this attitude was the statement of a government official in Belle Ville, who said: "To me there is no difference between French Jews and foreign Jews; they are all Jews and never become Frenchmen. A Polish Jew, who has just arrived, differs very little from a French Jew who was born here and whose parents were born in France. They are all very obnoxious to me; I know them quite well, because the whole quarter is infested with them. And believe me, I am not alone in my

## FORM SOCIETY FOR INTERGROUP TOLERANCE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Port Huron, Dec. 4.—A new organization, the "Lunfoi Society," which is expected, will become national in its membership, was formed here as a result of the nation-wide interest which centered in Port Huron throughout the preparation for the dedication of a flag staff donated to the Methodist church by Louis Goldman of this city.

Rev. Russell H. Bready, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal church, announced that the new society was to be formed along similar lines to the famous Hamilton-Jefferson club.

"The Hamilton-Jefferson club admits Catholics and Protestants," Rev. Bready said. "We will go one step further and invite the Jew to join."

"We wish to inaugurate a triple fellowship founded on the famous words, liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable, the name Lunfoi to be coined from the first initials of these words."

The Kiwanis club will erect a bronze tablet at the foot of the flag staff to relate the act of religious tolerance which took place there.

A Presbyterian minister, a Roman Catholic priest and two rabbis broke bread together Thursday night at the head of a dinner table to which each of seventy Jews prominent in Chicago brought "my best Christian friend," an Associated Press despatch from Chicago stated.

"To you, my coreligionists," Rabbi Solomon B. Frechof of the Anshe Mayrev Synagogue, where the dinner was held, said, "my America needs all three of us," and the Rev. Ralph Davis of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church responded with a prediction that "one of these days we are going to quit thinking in the terms of medievalism."

"We are going to tolerate each other because we profoundly respect each other's convictions and inheritance," he said, "not because we believe lightly in tolerance, but because we believe tremendously in essentials."

"Nor shall I, who am proud to stand here in fellowship with you, dilute my convictions in order to be a good fellow with you for an hour," he said, remarking that a hundred years ago such a gathering would have been impossible anywhere in the world.

"I preach to you intolerance of intolerance, be it social, religious, industrial or racial," said the Rev. Father Joseph Reiner, S. J., dean of Loyola University.

"Most of all I preach intolerance of ignorance," he declared in holding that "our tolerance of ignorance is the source of our intolerance of each other."

opinion. . ."

Such frank opinions as these are cause enough for a feeling of disappointment and uneasiness to French Jews as well as foreign Jews here. They will, however, have served a good purpose if they succeed in causing a cessation of the feelings of hostility between the two groups of Jews.

## CONGRESSMAN CELLER WILL INTRODUCE BILL TO REPEAL NATIONAL ORIGINS SCHEME

Announcement that he will introduce a bill to repeal the national origin plan of immigration which is to go into effect July 1, 1927, was made by Congressman Emanuel Celler.

"Very few people know that a radical re-arrangement of Immigration quotas will be made, beginning July 1, 1927, provided the President issues a proclamation therefor, on or before April 1, 1927," Congressman Celler stated.

"These quotas will be based upon ancestry or national origin. Under the present law, the annual quota of any nationality is 2 per cent of the number of foreign born individuals of such nationality resident in the United States, as determined by the census of 1890.

"This National Origin basis for quotas was tacked on the Senate Immigration Bill as an amendment, and later enacted by the House, and duly signed by the President.

"After July 1, 1927, immigration from Europe cannot exceed one hundred and fifty thousand. By Section XI of the Immigration Act of 1924, this total of one hundred and fifty thousand is divided amongst the countries of Europe according to the so-called National Origin Theory. The quota based on national origin, is ascertained by determining the number of inhabitants in the United States in 1920 having English, German, French, or other ancestry. The Secretaries of State, Commerce and Labor must prepare the figures upon which the President must issue his Proclamation of Quotas, on or before April 1, 1927. Under tentative schedules, the bulk of the immigration goes to Great Britain. Her quota is increased from 34,000 to 85,000, but the following unusual reductions are noted:

Irist Free State, present quota 28,567, proposed 8,330; Germany, present quota 51,227, proposed 20,028; Norway, present quota 6,453, proposed 2,053; Poland, present quota 9,561, proposed 3,072.

"Already, all over the country, loud protests are heard from people of German, Irish, and Norwegian ancestry and rightly do they inveigh against this provision.

"I have no quarrel with England. I have great respect for her traditions, her form of government, and her people, but there is no good reason why the most of our immigration should come from England, at the expense of Ireland, Germany, Norway and Sweden. The Immigration Act of 1924 has caused enough deviltry, with its discriminations against the peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe. But now the bar sinister is to be placed upon the German, the Irish and the Norwegian. These people have contributed too much to our wealth and welfare to receive such treatment.

"I shall offer an amendment, revoking all of the provisions of Section XI of the Act and thereby repeal immigration based upon the National Origin Theory," Congressman Celler declared.

## HEBREW HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION EXERCISES HELD

Joint graduation exercises of the Hebrew High School and the Florence Marshall Memorial Schools of the Bronx, Harlem and Brownsville, at which 164 pupils received diplomas, were held yesterday afternoon at the Stuyvesant High School. These schools are branches of the Bureau of Jewish Education, which is affiliated with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

Louis Marshall, in the principal address, praised the work of the Bureau of Jewish Education and urged Jewish parents to send their children to Hebrew schools and Talmud Torahs so that they might become better American citizens and better Jews. Other speakers were Joseph Bragin, principal of the Hebrew High School; Bernard Semel of the Jewish Education Association and Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation.

Ludwig Vogelstein distributed diplomas and Mrs. I. B. Bergson awarded the prizes. Valedictory addresses were made by Jessie Goldstein of the Florence Marshall Memorial School in Brownsville and by Samuel Schwartz and Gertrude Reich of the Hebrew High School. Dr. S. Benderly, director of the Bureau of Jewish Education, presided.

Dr. Benderly explained that the Hebrew High School, in which are registered about 750 students, is the largest institution of its kind in the world. According to figures prepared by Dr. Benderly, its students constitute more than half of all the Jewish high school boys and girls attending a Hebrew high school course in the United States. These students take a four-year Hebrew high school course at the same time that they attend the public high schools for their secular education. They make a thorough study of the Bible, post-biblical literature, such as the Mishnah, Talmud and Midrash, medieval and modern Jewish literature and Jewish history, music and ethics. These studies are pursued in the Hebrew language, which the students can speak and write fluently. Dr. Benderly estimated that 90 per cent of all the Hebrew schools and Talmud Torahs in the city send their graduates to the Hebrew High School.

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## RABBI ISAAC S. MOSES DIES

Rabbi Isaac S. Moses, seventy-nine, for seventeen years rabbi of the Central Synagogue, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, and later its Rabbi Emeritus, died in the Manhattan Square Hotel, of heart disease, on Friday.

## Reform Jews to Intensify Efforts to Perpetuate Judaism

(Continued from Page 1)

Union of American Hebrew Congregations holds its thirtieth biennial convention in Cleveland, January 16 to 20. At this time the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods and the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods will also hold their biennial meetings and the delegates to all three conventions comprising more than one thousand prominent Jewish laymen and rabbis from all parts of the country will participate in discussions of the future of Judaism in America which are to feature the convention program.

Prior to their attendance of the convention, the delegates will participate in their home cities in local congregational meetings which will be held during the coming month to discuss the problem of the perpetuation of Judaism and will offer the viewpoint of the congregations they represent in the convention discussions.

The largest synagogue in Northern New York will be erected at Saranac Lake, N. Y., according to plans announced by Congregation Emanu-El. A site for the proposed synagogue has already been purchased.

The third annual assembly of the Southwestern branch of the Jewish Chautauque Society convened for a three day session last week in Shreveport, La. Delegates were present from Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana.



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