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COMMANDER KENWORTHY
ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

The Jews of America have the greatest opportunity in the history of the race to perform a national task in upbuilding Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland.

With this message Lieutenant Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Member of the English Parliament, arrived in the United States yesterday on the Berengaria.

Commander Kenworthy comes here to aid Dr. Chaim Weizmann in his work for the United Palestine Appeal.

"The attitude of Government circles in England toward the Zionist movement is lately becoming better. The prejudice against Zionism is passing. Leading circles of England realize now the importance of the great work done by the Jews in Palestine," Commander Kenworthy stated to the representative of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"The question of allocating crown land to the Jews in Palestine will be solved in the near future in accordance with the demands of the Zionist Organization," he said.

Commander Kenworthy, who comes to the United States directly from Palestine expressed satisfaction with the general situation there.

"The general situation in Palestine is now very good, but it is up to the American Jews to make it better," he said. "The Jews of America must realize that their support for Palestine is important, especially at this moment."

Asked whether he thinks a Jewish military unit in Palestine is necessary, the commander said: "There is no necessity for such special police forces, but Jews and Arabs should serve side by side in the Palestinian Legion."

Mr. Kenworthy was met at the pier by delegations from the Zionist Organization of America and the Palestine party. He was escorted to the Commodore Hotel where he will stay during his visit in New York.

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 Passing of Achad Ha'am

The passing of Achad Ha'am, the famous Hebrew writer, philosopher and founder of the school in the Zionist movement known as spiritual or cultural Zionism, is lamented by the Jewish press.

Through his death, declares the "Jewish Daily News," Jewry has lost one of its outstanding personalities of the present generation. Of the qualities that made it possible for him to achieve his high place in the life of Jewry, the paper says: "He was, first of all, the most modern of all the Hebrew writers. His manner of thinking was thoroughly modern and European, or rather, English. Many years before he came to England he was already English in his thinking. This sage of Skwira was a great admirer of Buckle and Spencer and treated the Jewish question from the standpoint of a modern philosopher. The national Jewish intelligentsia which was familiar with world literature was enthused to see one of its own kind analyzing problems with the method of a great European writer, and the problems were specifically Jewish, Jewish thoughts clothed in the most splendid European garb.

"And just as his point of view, which was modern and different from anything that had been seen in Hebrew literature, so was Achad Ha'am's style entirely different and new in the Jewish field. His style is the most precise, the most beautiful and the most perfect in the Hebrew language. Two things helped to produce his style. His logical thinking and his temperament. Achad Ha'am was an open thinker and a hidden poet. His style shows that the thinker held the poet in check. . . . Another virtue of his style is brevity, in which he was influenced by the old Hebrew writings, especially those of Maimonides."

The "Day" characterizes Achad Ha'am as "the most Jewish, the most fruitful and the most daring thinker of our time," and explains thus:

"The most Jewish—because his whole

manner of thinking followed the line marked out by historical Judaism. . . . The most fruitful—because his idea of spirituality was not limited to abstract formulas, but found its expression in the practical effort to keep alive the spiritual goal of the Jewish people. . . . And the most daring—because he had the courage to separate himself from the two groups with whom he should have aligned himself, had he followed his sentiments—the abstract thinkers and the practical Zionists. Just as he left the magic circle of abstract thinking and turned to practical work for his people, so he stood up against the practical leaders of the Zionist movement to preach his idea of a 'spiritual center' which should assure the future not only of Jews but of Judaism."

Analyzing the background of Achad Ha'am's work and personality and the results of his influence in Zionism, the "Jewish Morning Journal" observes: "Life followed another road than the philosopher had planned, but it went in the general direction he indicated and a spiritual center has been created in Palestine, though not according to Achad Ha'am's program but not so removed from his ideas as to make him unwelcome there."

The "Forward," in a lengthy editorial devoted to Achad Ha'am, writes: "The death of Achad Ha'am has caused a stir everywhere. What is the reason for the deep interest and the feeling of sorrow evoked by this event? Achad Ha'am became widely known through his courageous fight against political Zionism, against the leaders of the movement, Dr. Herzl and Dr. Nordau. His articles, written in a wonderful style, compelled attention.

"Against political Zionism Achad Ha'am put forth his own philosophy. To him, as an aesthetic, political Zionism was too crude. His theory was to create in Palestine an intellectual and moral center for the Jews of the world.

"The pen name assumed by him, meaning 'one of the people,' fitted him very well. It was in harmony with his poor existence and his remarkable simplicity and unassuming bearing which endeared him to all."

The American Association of University Professors started a movement for more effective cooperation of various groups in opposing the spread of anti-evolution legislation in the States.

The organization, which met in Philadelphia in connection with the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, adopted a resolution to take steps to elect legislators on the subject and to coordinate various groups interested in opposing legislative restriction on the teaching of evolution in State-supported institutions.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, rejected an invitation purporting to represent the case of a peace meeting, between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the deposed Left Wing and Communist leaders of the Joint Board of Cloak Unions.

Mr. Sigman charged that the committee of shop chairmen had been selected by the Communist and Left Wing group.

PALESTINE JEWISH ARTIST
ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES

Joseph Tepper, well known Jewish artist, arrived in New York from Palestine yesterday. Mr. Tepper, who had gained distinction for his paintings, exhibited in England, France and Russia, settled in Palestine several years ago where his work attracted wide attention. Among his best known works are paintings of the life of the Chaltuzim and of Palestine types.

An exhibition of his work was held under the patronage of Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Ronald Storrs.

Mr. Tepper brought with him 170 paintings, including a portrait of Achad Ha'am.

JEWISH COLONIZATION WORK IN POLAND IS MERELY ACADEMIC QUESTION, LEADERS SAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
Warsaw, Dec. 14.—The views of the Minister for Agriculture, M. Staniszewicz, regarding the possibilities of Jewish agricultural colonization in Poland have aroused much interest here and several Jewish Deputies have given their opinions on the subject to the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

Deputy Dr. Schreiber said that the Minister for Agriculture appeared to be well informed regarding the position. The Jewish population was practically debarred from obtaining any advantage from the Agrarian Reform Law, and even the Jewish landowner who desired to distribute his estates among Jews experienced much difficulty. Jews who had been employed on the estates as administrators, managers, etc., and according to the law ought to have benefited from the distribution of the land were entirely ignored or were being given very small areas of land. These facts, Dr. Schreiber concluded, showed that the Minister in speaking of the Jews as enjoying equal rights under the Agrarian Reform Law, was speaking purely in the theoretical sense.

The Minister's statement did not impress him as sincere, Deputy Rosmarin declared. Had the Minister been honest, he would not have concealed the fact that the tendency of the Polish Governments has always been directed against permitting the Jews to benefit from the Agrarian Reform Law. Moreover, the Jewish landowners were being deprived of their existing small areas of land. Had the Polish statesmen taken into serious consideration the Jewish problem in Poland, they would have come to the conclusion in spite of the dearth of land in the country that it is in the interests of the State that a part of the Jewish population, those Jews at any rate who had been trained in agriculture, should be settled on the land. If the Soviet Government found it possible to launch a Jewish Back to the Land Movement, the Polish Government ought also to have considered the possibilities of settling Jews on the land, particularly in view of the fact that Jews could no longer emigrate in as large numbers as before, and that it was not desirable that more Jews should engage in trade.

Deputy Heller said that it appeared to him that the Minister had confused two different problems. The Agrarian Reform Law had been devised only to help those who were actually engaged in agriculture. It did not concern itself with the creation of more agricultural workers. Those who wanted to transfer the Jewish masses to productive work ought not to allow themselves to be misled by imagining that they would obtain land through the application of the Agrarian Reform Law.

Solomon Friedman, New York cotton goods merchant, died Sunday night at the age of 67. Mr. Friedman retired in 1916. He was a supporter of many philanthropies and was Treasurer of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

ABOLITION OF CZARISTIC LAWS IN POLAND ARE DISCUSSED IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
Warsaw, Dec. 14.—The question of whether the old Czarist restrictions against Jews are still in force in Poland and how they are to be best annulled is being discussed now in Government circles here. A project has been advanced that instead of annulling these restrictions by the passing of new laws they should be cancelled by the issuing of a series of administrative circulars. The supporters of this project contend that the old limitations have already been legally abolished by the fact of the Polish Constitution and the declaration which was made in the Sejm by Professor Bartel on his assumption of office. Since, however, the local authorities are not carrying out the regulations contained in the Constitution in regard to the equal rights of the Jews, they should be instructed on the question by means of a series of administrative circulars.

The opponents of this project contend that the annulment of these restrictive regulations is a matter not only for the Administrative authorities but also for the Judicial Power of the State.

It is expected that a final decision on the abolition of the Czarist restriction against Jews will be taken at one of the next meetings of the Political Committee of the Cabinet.

HABIMA PLAYERS JACOB'S DREAM

The Habima players presented on Monday night as the third play of their repertory "Jacob's Dream" by Richard Beer-Hoffman, Austrian Jewish dramatist. The play scored success at the Deutsches Theatre, Berlin, as a Reinhardt production.

A review of the performance will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The first classes of the College of Jewish Studies since its affiliation with the University of Chicago, will meet at Swift Hall on the University campus this week. A faculty of four Jewish professors under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Hershkovitz will conduct six classes in Hebrew language and literature, Jewish history, folkways, and educational methods. The courses will carry full college credit and will be given in accordance with the requirements of the University of Chicago toward the fulfillment of the requirements for a degree.

The College of Jewish Studies is the first institution of its kind to be affiliated with a great American university. The courses offered by the College are primarily for the six hundred Jewish students at the University who are taking the work of the College of Jewish Studies will supplement that of the Rabbinical Section of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago in the education of men preparing for the rabbinate.

The will of Samuel B. Hamburger, lawyer and philanthropist, filed in the Surrogates' Court, contained the following bequests: \$10,000 to the Central Alliance; \$5,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital; \$3,000 to Hebrew Orphan Asylum; \$2,000 to Montefiore Home; \$2,000 to United Hebrew Charities; \$2,000 and the Central Synagogue, of which Mr. Hamburger was president for seventeen years, \$2,000. Relatives received the rest of the estate.

The Holy Blossom Congregation of Toronto, Canada, celebrated last week the seventieth anniversary of the founding of their congregation, the oldest Jewish congregation in Toronto and the second oldest in the Dominion. Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of the Central Synagogue, New York, delivered the anniversary address. Rabbi B. R. Brickner of Cleveland, and Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman, the rabbi of the congregation, spoke.

JEWES THROUGHOUT WORLD MOURN DEATH OF ACHAD HA'AM

(Continued from Page 1)

York, in conjunction with the Zionist districts from all parts of the city, is arranging a memorial meeting in memory of the late Achad Ha'am. The meeting will be held in one of the large halls of the city during next week.

"Achad Ha'am was one of the few who have the privilege of seeing their life-work realized during their life," declared Dr. Chaim Tchernovitch, professor of Talmud at the Jewish Institute of Religion, who knew Achad Ha'am during his residence in Odessa. "Achad Ha'am was not in the clouds. He knew the weaknesses of the Jewish people and endeavored to centralize its aspirations. He insisted only on a minimum of political aspirations, which depends on others. He had a different attitude with regard to the spiritual aspirations, the realization of which depends on ourselves. His great call was when a country is destroyed a remedy can be found, but when a people is destroyed, what remedy can avail? He therefore gave preference to the upbuilding of the people over the upbuilding of the country."

"Achad Ha'am was a great septic with regard to the possibilities of our generation. He was afraid of the visions characteristic of the Jewish people and feared that perhaps the Zionist movement had something of the Messianic movement of the previous generation. He concentrated, therefore, the force of his logic to prove the necessity and to limit the movement to the confines of possible realization. Necessity and possibility were the two wings of his logic," Dr. Tchernovitch declared.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 4.—A tribute to the late Achad Ha'am was paid by Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of Hebrew Union College.

"The death of Achad Ha'am is a bitter loss to the whole house of Israel. A faithful son of Jacob, a devoted servant, an inspiring dreamer, we mourn for him sincerely and shall long cherish his memory," Dr. Morgenstern declared.

Adolphus Hess, who fought in the Civil War with Company A, Thirty-ninth New York, the regiment known as the Garibaldi Guard, died Monday in his eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Hess, who was a clothing merchant, was born on Jan. 5, 1841, at Biengen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, and came here at the age of 13. He enlisted on May 28, 1861, in the Thirty-ninth, thereby becoming a citizen, and except for the time he was held prisoner in Libby Prison, he saw active service in the war until his discharge on June 24, 1864. For their participation in the Battle of Gettysburg he and other members of the Thirty-ninth won the personal commendation of President Lincoln.

Sir Joseph Duveen, the art connoisseur, who donated the modern, foreign and Sargent galleries at the Tate Gallery in London was among the seven barons named in the King's list of New Year's honours.

REVISIONISTS FORMULATE DEMANDS IN RESOLUTIONS AT PARIS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ered by state revenue; the conference demands that the Palestine government take over the Jewish educational and health systems as a part of the state organization, creating within each respective general department a special Jewish department, guaranteeing the Hebrew and national character of the Jewish schools," the resolution declared.

The conference also adopted a number of resolutions concerning the economic phase of the Palestine situation. One resolution, introduced by Mr. Trivus, urged the reorganization of the Jewish Colonial Trust. Another, introduced by S. Y. Jacobi, urged the development of Jewish insurance companies to make available insurance funds for Palestine investment and to intensify the campaign among the Jewish communities for the purchase of Palestine products.

The conference adopted a resolution on the Jewish Agency, terming the project dangerous. The delegates also voted in favor of the proposal of Jacob Kahn, Hebrew poet, to create a world union of Hebraists. A protest against the persecutions of Zionists in Russia was adopted.

Vladimir Jabotinsky was re-elected president of the League of Zionist Revisionists. M. Grossman, Richard Lichtheim, and Vladimir Tionkin, were chosen vice-presidents. A Council consisting of 38 members representing various countries was created. America is represented on the Council by four members. The headquarters of the League, according to a decision of the conference, will be transferred to Berlin. The office will be under the direction of Richard Lichtheim and was charged with the task of preparing for the elections to the forthcoming Zionist Congress.

We take pleasure in announcing the formal opening of the

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JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

The campaign to raise \$100,000, the East Side's quota of the United Palestine Appeal, was launched Monday night at a meeting at Cooper Union, New York. Advance contributions announced at the meeting totaled \$15,000. Morris Eisenman headed the list of contributors with a donation of \$3,500.

A tribute was paid to the memory of Achaad Ha'am, Dr. Selig Brodetsky, Professor of Mathematics at Leeds University, England; Philip Lauria, Chairman of the East Side campaign; and Rabbi Mlleikowsh, addressed the meeting. Dr. S. Margoshes, editor of "The Day", presided.

Benjamin L. Rubinsohn of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected Chairman of Region 4 of the United Palestine Appeal, comprising Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and Delaware, at the regional conference held in Atlantic City, N. J. A quota of \$750,000 was accepted as the amount to be sought in that section during the present year toward the national quota of \$7,500,000.

The conference was attended by six hundred delegates. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and Judge W. J. Lewis, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, addressed the conference.

The officers elected for the coming year are: William M. Lewis, Honorary Chairman; Benjamin L. Rubinsohn, Philadelphia, Chairman; A. B. Cohen, Scranton, Pa.; Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J.; Charles Topkis, Wilmington, Del.; Joseph Varbalow, Camden, N. J.; Vice-Chairmen: Executive Committee: L. M. Smit, Atlantic City, N. J.; Henry Hartzel, Allentown, Pa.; J. G. Beilin, Bethlehem, Pa.; Samuel Shane, Camden, N. J.; A. W. Wolson, Chester, Pa.; Louis Ralph, Easton, Pa.; Samuel Weinstein, Harrisburg, Pa.; Max Friedlander, Hazleton, Pa.; James J. Miller, Lancaster, Pa.; Arthur I. Beilin, Reading, Pa.; Max J. Skaisit, Reading, Pa.; J. L. Brozman, Williamsport, Pa. and Charles Weissman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Efforts to complete the tri-city quota of \$30,000 assigned to Rock Island and Moline in Illinois and Davenport in Iowa as the three cities' share toward the \$500,000 fund being raised in Illinois outside of Chicago for the United Jewish campaign, will be begun shortly. A total of \$10,000 was raised for the United Jewish Campaign last summer and \$20,000 still remains to be raised. E. P. Adler, publisher of the "Davenport Times", is regional chairman of the tri-city campaign and Attorney Ben Stewart of Rock Island is vice chairman. Sol Hirsch represents Moline.

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BREVITIES

Judge Alexander H. Geismar was installed yesterday to the bench of the new City Court of Brooklyn, a branch of the City Court of the City of New York. Judge Geismar has long been active in communal and religious affairs. He was formerly a magistrate and for many years a prosecutor in the District Attorney's office.

Among the speakers at the installation ceremony were the Borough President of Brooklyn, Judge Nova of the County Court, Rabbi Nathan Krass and Meyer Steinbrink.

Herman Ziffirin of Moline, Ill., was appointed to West Point by John Allen, Congressman from the Fourteenth Congressional district. Mr. Ziffirin attended Augustana College in Rock Island for a year.

A five-day working week in the fur trade in Chicago was put into effect on Monday as the result of an agreement between the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the Chicago Fur Workers' Union.

The agreement is to apply from 1927 to 1929. Workers will put in forty hours a week, with a forty-four hour week during the rush period from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31. The agreement bans overtime during slack periods if workers are out of jobs. It also provides a minimum wage.

PASSOVER IN PALESTINE

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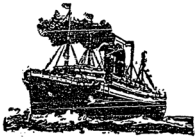
Specialy arranged tour on the palatial Red Star liner *LaPland*, sailing March 5, arriving in Palestine early in April. Zionist guidance and Jewish catering throughout. **First Class service only.**

Perpetuate the ancient Alish Regalim, the Annual Pilgrimage to Jerusalem; see the rebuilt Jewish homeland.

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