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NATIONALIST PRESS MAKES ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA OF BARMAT BROTHERS TRIAL

Berlin "Vorwaerts" Reveals Anti-Semitic Move of Right Press
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The trial of Julius and Henry Barmat, charged with complicity in the Prussian State Bank scandal, began here yesterday.

Nine others are accused of having been implicated in the Barmat operations. They include a former member of the Reichstag, a customs official and an ex-police officer.

Julius Barmat told the court his life story at the opening of the trial. He was born in Piotrkow, Poland, in a rabbinic family. His parents wanted him to study for the rabbinate, but he determined on a commercial career. He emigrated to Holland where he met with rapid success in business. At the outbreak of the war he settled in Germany, bringing with him a capital of one million gulden. The money which he took with him to Germany had been earned in legitimate operations, he declared. Barmat stated that he came to Germany at the invitation of former minister Rosenberg and Professor Brinkmann.

In Germany, he engaged in the business of importing food supplies, for which he received payment in the deflated German currency. In 1923 he established a children's home with a sum of three million gulden.

The trial of the Barmat brothers is being exploited by the nationalist press for anti-Semitic propaganda. The Berlin "Vorwaerts," German socialist paper, reveals today that the Right press received instructions to use the trial to incite anti-Semitic feeling.

HOUSE COMMITTEE RAISES AGE LIMIT FOR ADMISSIBLE CHILDREN OF CITIZENS TO 21

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 12.—The House Immigration Committee yesterday adopted an amendment offered by Congressman Dickstein to admit, outside of the quota, children between eighteen and twenty-one of American citizens. This was an amendment to Senator Copeland's bill passed by the Senate at its last session to exempt from the quota the husbands of American women citizens, which was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Immigration Committee. The Committee adopted this amendment by a vote of nine to three.

Congressman Dickstein stated he will offer Senator Wadsworth's bill to admit thirty-five thousand wives and children of declarants, as another amendment to the Copeland bill.

The Committee discussed the National Origins Plan. It is understood the House Committee may ask the Departmental Committee which compiled the new quotas to appear before it.

NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL IS FORMED BY PALESTINE GOVERNMENT

Body Consists of Government Officials; Step Indicates Abandonment of Attempt to Win Arab Cooperation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 12.—A new Advisory Council for Palestine has been constituted, consisting exclusively of government officials. The members are the Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Police Commandant, the Directors of the Departments of Education, Health, Public Works, Agriculture, Customs and Railways, the Postmaster-General, and the Commissioners of both the Northern and Southern Districts.

The first Advisory Council for Pal-

J.D.C. MAY LEND SUPPORT TO JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT IN POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The Joint Distribution Committee will investigate the possibilities of furthering Jewish land settlement in Poland. This was stated today by Dr. Bernard A. Kahn, European representative of the Joint Distribution Committee, in an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

The Joint Distribution Committee views with favor the activities of the Tor, the society recently established for promoting Jewish settlement on the land in Poland. No plan has been adopted, but the Committee will examine several proposals and adopt the most feasible one, he stated.

ACHAD HA'AM MEMORIAL MEETING HELD IN LONDON

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 12.—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Achad Ha'am was held last night in Kingsway Hall. Among the speakers were Nahum Sokolow and Leon Simon. The addresses were delivered in English, Yiddish and Hebrew.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who was unable to attend the memorial meeting, sent a message in which he declared: "Ginsburg was not only a guide to the right path; he warned against the wrong road. He lived to see in successful practice, the policy he had long advocated. His enthusiasm equalled his foresight."

FIRE CAUSES DAMAGE TO JEWISH MERCHANTS'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Jan. 12.—Fire broke out last night in the town of Fuenfkirchen. Twenty-five Jewish merchants were among those who suffered losses in the fire. The total loss is estimated at ten million dinar.

estine set up in October 1920 consisted of 10 official and 10 non-official members. When the Mandate for Palestine was put into operation in 1923, this Advisory Council was dissolved so that a Legislative Council could be established in accordance with the provisions of the Palestine Order-in-Council. This Legislative Council was to have consisted of the High Commissioner and 10 official and 12 elected members. The elected members were to be eight Moslems, two Jews and two Christians. Owing to the policy of non-cooperation followed by the Arab political leaders, the elections were declared void and an Advisory Council consisting only of official members was constituted in December.

There has been some talk lately of a possibility of the Arab leaders agreeing to the setting up of a Legislative Council for Palestine with Arab participation. The constitution now of the new Advisory Council of only official members disposes for the present of such a possibility.

DR. WEIZMANN CONFERS WITH SECRETARY HOOVER

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 12.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann was received yesterday by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth. Dr. Weizmann also had a conference with Eugene Meyer, Jr., Chairman of the War Finance Corporation of the United States Government. Mr. Meyer was prominent in the Zionist organization under the Brandeis administration.

Dr. Weizmann also conferred with Elwood Mead, United States Reclamation Commissioner. Dr. George Halperin and Mark Schwartz participated in the conference with Mr. Mead.

A luncheon was tendered to Dr. Weizmann by the Jewish Congressmen. Commander Kenworthy arrived here last night to join Dr. Weizmann.

BRITISH PRESS MOURNS DEATH OF JEWISH NOVELIST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 12.—The death of Samuel Gordon, Jewish novelist, is deplored by the British press.

The "London Times" writes: "The death of Gordon removes at an early age one who, but for the handicap of ill health, should have gained greater renown as a novelist. He was overshadowed by Zangwill."

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CARNEGIE INSTITUTE HEAD CONDEMNES ROUMANIA FOR EXCESSES AGAINST JEWS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 12.—The suggestion that the money appropriated by the City Council of Pittsburgh, which was to have been used to defray the expenses incurred in welcoming Queen Marie on her visit to the city, be used for the purpose of obtaining justice for the Jews in Roumania, was made by the Rev. William M. Woodfin, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, in the course of his address at a protest meeting against the outrages in Roumania, held last Sunday in Pittsburgh.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the local Jewish Congress Committee and was presided over by former City Treasurer, Adolph Edlis. Addresses were delivered by Daniel Winters, President of the City Council, James Malone, Father J. R. Cox of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Rabbi Benjamin Lichter, Rabbi Wolf Leiter, and Benjamin Lencher.

A powerful plea for justice to the Jew in Roumania was made by the President of the Carnegie Institute, Dr. Samuel Harden Church who expressed himself as follows in a letter to Mr. Edlis:

"When the Queen of that country recently came to America it was the general opinion of our people that, as a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, she stood for a government in Roumania which represented an advanced and enlightened civilization. The evidence which you have placed in my hands shows me on the contrary that the government of Roumania, in respect to the rights of its Jewish citizens, is controlled by religious and racial prejudices, and permits disorders and outrages which are unworthy of a civilized state.

"I am glad to raise my voice with yours in solemn protest against any oppressions or indignities against the Jews, whether in Roumania or anywhere else in the world. The Jewish people constitute a great family in the human race, with a glorious history

JEWISH DEPUTIES UNCERTAIN IN THEIR ATTITUDE TO NEW LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Kovno, Dec. 27.—The united front of the Minorities in Lithuania no longer exists, Dr. Robinson, President of the Jewish Club of Deputies in Lithuania, stated in a press interview here. The bloc of the minorities was established in support of the previous government which was overthrown by the recent coup d'etat. In practice, however, unity still existed among the minorities, although it could not be denied that on some important points of policy, several of the minority factions were acting without informing the other minorities of what they were doing, he stated.

The attitude of the Government toward the problem of the minorities has not yet been determined, Dr. Robinson continued. On the one hand, the Premier, Dr. Waldemar, declared that the minority problem should be regulated by the passing of special laws, a statement which ought to be welcomed by the minorities. On the other hand, however, there is a certain amount of hesitation in regard to the question of fulfilling the demands of the minorities.

"As for the Jews, we are aware," Dr. Robinson said, "that the Premier framed the Minorities Declaration to the Peace Conference in Versailles and we are also aware that on his first appearance in the Sejm he praised the Jewish minority in Lithuania. Whether the Premier of 1927 will follow the policy of the Premier of 1920 and the Sejm Deputy of 1926 the future alone can show."

Speaking of his participation in the historic sitting of the Sejm at which the new President of the Republic was elected, Dr. Robinson said that he had attended the sitting because he believed that the political situation in the country demanded his attendance and because he believed that by being present he had served the best interests of the Jewish population. He wanted to avoid any misinterpretation of the real attitude of the Jewish population which might have arisen if there had been no Jew present at the meeting of the Sejm. The absence of the Jews might have been interpreted as an expression of uncompromising hostility on the part of the Jews of Lithuania towards the new Government. There are certainly some sections of the Jewish population who were in no way hostile to the new regime and were anxious to wait and see what the future would bring, he said.

dating back to the very foundations of organized civilization. No branch of the race has contributed talents beyond theirs in literature, law, art, science and philosophy. They ought to be the most honored members of human society. The rest of us should be proud to acclaim them as brethren. And the American people should now, as I do, stigmatize as indecent and barbarous any government or group that permits or encourages either the social or political ostracism, persecution or vexation of the Jewish inhabitants of this world."

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.]

Objects to Removal of Graves

Objection to the proposal to remove graves from the Cypress Hills and Mt. Carmel cemeteries in order to make room for an automobile road is voiced by "The Day" of yesterday, in an editorial commenting on the hearings on this subject before the Board of Estimates. Aside from the practical side of the question, the matter involves the honor of the dead, the paper points out, observing:

"It is not only a Jewish question. Many of the graves are not Jewish, but every civilized person respects the final resting place of the dead regardless of their origin. Jews who have suffered so much from vandalism perpetrated in their cemeteries in Eastern Europe will be the first to express their protest against desecration of any cemetery, whether it contains Jews or non-Jews, so long as it is a general civic question such as this one is.

"It would be a good example if precisely New York would show its respect to the human being; the city which kills three persons daily in order that the automobiles may run faster, the city which shows so little regard for the living should show some respect for the dead."

Dr. Paul Nathan Urges League Intervention Against Roumanian Excesses

Intervention by the League and refusal on the part of all civilized governments to make loans to Roumania are urged, as a means of putting an end to Roumania's anti-Jewish policy, by Dr. Paul Nathan, noted leader of German Jewry. Writing in the "C. V. Zeitung" of Berlin, organ of the Central Verein der Deutschen Juden, Dr. Nathan declares:

"It is certain that the very possibility of intervention by the League would sober and frighten the Roumanian politicians. The prospect of being ordered publicly by the representative body of the civilized Powers to maintain peace and observe the rules of civilization is not pleasant. In respect to barbaric governments Geneva is the whip behind the mirror, and this whip does not fulfill its function if it is not taken down and put into action when necessary.

"In addition to this another very effective method can be used. Roumania is a state ruled by a caste whose financial needs are chronic and very urgent. This Roumania with its barbarous rulers is at this very time knocking at the doors of foreign treasuries asking for a large loan. She is being refused, in view of the general condition of the money market; these refusals should be continued in view of the political situation in Roumania. A country whose government favors the students who perpetrate excesses against a part of the population, a country which

ONLY POLES MAY USE TERM "POLISH" TO DESIG- NATE COMMERCIAL FIRMS

Supreme Court Rules That Nationality
and Citizenship Are Not Identical
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Dec. 23.—The Supreme Court here has handed down a decision according to which only Poles can be permitted to use the word "Polish" in the titles of registered companies. A Polish citizen is not allowed to call his firm Polish unless he is also of Polish nationality.

In determining this ruling, the Court explains that it has been guided by the following considerations:

The addition of the word "Polish" to the title of a firm does not specify the locality of its foundation nor the citizenship of its founder. It specifies only Polish nationality. Were it not so, all firms in Poland would have the right to call themselves Polish and there would therefore be no need for them to use this specification. If everybody is Polish there is no need to designate anyone by that name. The Polish Republic, the ruling proceeds, guarantees by its Constitution the life and property and freedom of all its citizens without distinction of origin, nationality, language or religion.

By the very fact of this guarantee, the Constitution makes it clear that the citizens of the Polish State include representatives of various nations, languages, races and religions. Every citizen has the right to observe his own nationality, to use his language and exercise his national peculiarities.

The denial of the rights of the national minorities and the infringement of those rights would, no doubt, be justly considered an act of violence. The recognition of their rights and the toleration of their peculiarities is, therefore, the best proof that Polish nationality and Polish citizenship are two different things.

continues to be burdened by a still unsolved agrarian problem, does not deserve financial credit; questions of finance and of humanity are not identical, but without modern humanity in a State there can be no permanent stability and without stability there can be no financial security. To give such a State millions of dollars means to support barbarism and a barbaric government, while endangering the capital invested. A State which allows its peasantry to remain in a pitiable condition and which oppresses its Jews, allowing them to be plundered and beaten, is still in a phase of development which makes it impossible to place faith in it and to invest millions of dollars in it.

"If the public opinion of the civilized world desires it, it can bring about an improvement and accomplish a work of political education in Roumania. For States in which the life and property of the inhabitants are not safeguarded the rule should be, Not one cent, on the basis of financial wisdom and of humanitarian considerations."

On the Passing of Yehosh
The death of Solomon Bloembergen
(Continued on Page 4)

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

A Tribute to Louis Marshall

Special Correspondence from
NAHUM SOROKOW
Chairman of the World Zionist Executive

London, Jan. 5.—A seventeenth birthday! What an honorably human festival is such! And what far-reaching circles it concerns when it is the festival of a man who belongs not only to the narrow circle of his family, but much more by the power of his achievements as a representative and leader of large sections of the Jewish population to the history of his people, indeed to the history of his time, a man who for many years has headed the American Jewish Committee, has played the leading part in the Joint Distribution Committee, has defended the rights of his people in Paris, Geneva and Washington.

Marshall! This one word speaks volumes of present-day Jewish history. The whole Jewish people is celebrating Marshall's birthday. We see him in spirit in the midst of the host of his admirers, an unbending figure; age indeed may have whitened his hair a little, but otherwise, in appearance, in attitude, in strength of spirit, in convictions, in character, in short in everything that makes the man, it could not change him. The Marshall of the twenties of this century is the same as the Marshall of the last decade of the past century.

Truly we must rejoice that nature, which seems as if in deference to this man to have paused in its stride, has permitted us to celebrate this festival. It is heartening and encouraging to see a man in so prominent a position in life and so virile in his activity, who has his whole life long given himself up in loyalty to Judaism, loyalty to his convictions. A strong Jewish character, loyal to humanity, loyal to his country, because he is loyal to his Judaism. A man who his life long has known no swerving from the path which he has from the beginning marked out for himself and who is for that reason being honored with sincere devotion because of the powerful voice of ethical value which is expressed in the two words—a character.

We pay homage to him not as sycophants, as flatterers, who seek whatever it serves to show honor to the political idols of the day by the liberal use of cheap, well-sounding self-deprecating phrases. He does not need such honoring and he is not accessible to such flatteries. We pay homage to him as men who assure him of our admiration and attachment—not based on any momentary impressions but on long and continuous and systematic collaboration, as men who to not entirely share the same views and methods, but certainly recognize themselves as of the same convictions and respect the consistent, devoted Jew.

We should not be honoring the venerated figure of Louis Marshall in a manner worthy of the occasion if we failed to exhort the whole of American Jewry to take his virtues and

POLISH GOVERNMENT URGED TO ADOPT NEW POLICY TOWARD JEWS

General Modzianowski Outlines Problem in Memorandum to Cabinet
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Dec. 27.—The attitude of the Polish Government on the question of the national minorities as expressed in a memorandum drawn up by General Modzianowski, the first Minister of the Interior after the Polish revolution. This memorandum was presented by him to the cabinet with the suggestion that it be adopted as expressing the policy of the government.

The memorandum deals with the various questions affecting the Ukrainian and White Russian minorities. The Government is urged to carry out a number of economic and cultural reforms affecting the Ukrainians and White Russians. It is further urged to take into consideration the religious needs of the Slav minorities, and to speed up the agrarian reform. After speaking briefly of the general position and treatment of the German and Lithuanian minorities in Poland, the ex-Minister goes on to a detailed consideration of the Jewish question in the country.

"Starting out with the conclusion," General Modzianowski writes, "that economic anti-Semitism is damaging to the interests of the State, the Government regards it as absolutely essential that the principles of impartiality and justice should be observed, special emphasis being placed upon matters affecting taxation and credit, etc. The only considerations should be economic and questions of nationality or faith should not arise at all."

"Since there will be no national questions in the economic field," he proceeds, "the Government cannot assure the Jewish population any special representation as a separate national group in any public economic institutions. But the Government will seek to secure the participation of Jews in these institutions according to the spirit of the general principles of justice and equality."

The General then deals with the attitude of the Government toward the Zionist movement. "The Government," he writes, "will continue to maintain a positive attitude toward the Zionist idea and the activity which is being carried on in Poland for its realization."

"The Government will declare officially that all restrictions against Jews have been abolished and will not be applied."

"The Government will seek to modify the laws relating to compulsory Sunday observance in trading, artisanship and small industry, or it will enable Jews to keep open longer on Saturday nights."

"The Government will immediately proceed to regularize the position of the Jews in the matter of their citizenship."

"The Government will speed up the elections to the Jewish Communities in the Eastern districts and in Galicia and will carry out a democratization of these communities. The Government

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FUNERAL OF BLOOMGARDEN, (YEHOASH), LATE JEWISH POET, IS MARKED BY SIMPLICITY

The funeral of Solomon Bloomgarden, known as Yehoash, the famous Yiddish poet who died suddenly at his home in New York on Tuesday, took place yesterday morning. The funeral, attended by 1,500 persons, was marked by simplicity and the absence of speeches, in accordance with the wishes of the late poet. On the way to the Jewish National Workmen's Alliance cemetery, where interment took place, the body was carried to the Jewish Educational Alliance building on East Broadway. Yehoash was laid away next to the grave of the late Dr. Syrkin, Jewish writer and Zionist.

In place of speeches, some of Yehoash's poems were read at the burial by the following Jewish writers: Abraham Raisin, J. Opatasha, H. Leivick, I. D. Berkowitz, Menachem and Reuben Brainin.

Besides representatives of numerous Hebrew and Yiddish cultural organizations of New York, there were delegations from other cities and from Jewish organizations in Canada.

Daily Digest of Public Opinion

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or Yehoash, as he was known under his nom de plume, is lamented by the Jewish press.

"Yehoash was one of the first and greatest talents which American Jewry has contributed to Jewish literature," the "Forward" writes. "He began to create his poetic works at a time when the Jewish masses in this country were still raw and Jewish literature here was poor. His very first poems breathed a loftier, deeper and more beautiful tone. Yehoash was not only a poet, he was also a thinker. We mourn his death."

The "Day" observes: "Yehoash was the great poet, the great figure in the Yiddish literature of our time. The Yiddish word has been rising during the past several decades constantly higher and higher, achieving ever new and glorious victories. Yehoash was the one who not only steadily kept pace with this wonderful development, but led the way. Among the creative spirits in the field of Yiddish poetry he was always, literally until his last breath, the greatest of all."

On January 16, Louis Marshall will dedicate the Talmud Torah of the Jewish Center of University Heights, 74th Street and Nelson Avenue, New York City. The Talmud Torah is housed in the first wing to be completed in the new building being erected by the Center.

Dr. Joseph H. Wade, District Superintendent of Schools; Gedaliah Bublick, editor of the "Jewish Daily News"; Rabbi I. L. Brill, rabbi of the Center; Rabbi Alexander Basel of the Jacob H. Schiff Center; and Arthur I. Levine, President of the Jewish Center, will address the gathering. Theodore Marvin, Chairman of the Education Committee, will preside.

When completed the buildings of the Jewish Center of University Heights will cost \$350,000.

Charles Topkis was elected chairman of the United Polesian Appeal campaign in Wilmington, Del. The drive will open January 20 and continue through February 3. Wilmington's quota this year will be \$35,000, which is \$10,000 over that of last year. David Stuenkelburg is honorary chairman for the campaign. Rabbi Louis A. Mischkind and Rabbi Ralph B. Hershen are honorary vice-chairmen.

RABBIS PROTEST AGAINST CUTTING THROUGH CEMETERY FOR BROOKLYN BLVD.

The Board of Estimates at its session this morning will hear the complaints of the New York Orthodox Rabbis' Council (Vaad Ha'Rabanim) against the proposal of the city to cut through Jewish cemeteries in extending the Hyman Boulevard in Queens.

The plan is to extend the Boulevard to Forest Parkway. This would involve the removal of graves from the Cypress Hills and Mount Carmel cemeteries. According to the plan which was worked out in 1914, 949 graves would have been affected. The plan of 1924 would necessitate the removal of 432 graves, 22 in Mount Carmel Cemetery and 410 in Cypress Hills.

Each time the plan came up, it met with protests on the part of the Jewish community.

The committee which will appear before the Board of Estimates this morning is composed of Rabbi Nachman H. Ebin, Rabbi Abraham Miller and Rabbi Aaron D. Burak.

DAILY NEWS LETTER

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character as a model and to follow in his footsteps. Loyal, firm, unshakable, his whole life sanctified, sanctified to the defending of Jewish rights. If one man alone could stand so true and firm, will so powerful a part of our race as is American Jewry, show strength of character, firmness, endurance? For this reason, we are moved to spur on our brethren in America to be a Marshall a million times multiplied in firmness, strength of character and loyalty, and in this loyalty to devote their whole life to-day and for all future days to the welfare of the Jewish people and courageously to stand steadfast in the face of all enemies—strong, self-reliant, unbowed and unbendable. Enthusiastic, active Jews—Zionism then will follow of itself.

In this spirit we wish this deserving man a fresh and vigorous old age reaching to the furthest bounds of human life, so that the image of his character may live into the remotest future as a model to encourage and strengthen all who strive and work in the Jewish spirit.

Professor Selig Brodetsky delivered an address at Harvard University on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Brodetsky spoke at the Fogg Art Museum on Sir Isaac Newton. The lecture was arranged by the Harvard Mathematics Club.

The Jewish Arbor Day, known in Hebrew as Chamisho Ono Yehavat, will be celebrated next Tuesday in Hebrew schools. The day ushers in spring and the "new year of the trees" in Palestine. The planting of trees and bushes in parks and along streets is attended by exercises similar to those held in America on Arbor Day.

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POLISH GOVERNMENT URGED TO ADOPT NEW POLICY TOWARD JEWS

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will also take up the question of the establishment of a unified organization of the Jewish Communities throughout Poland, if the Jewish population reaches an agreement within itself on this question. The Government will recognize the Chedolim, Orthodox Jewish schools, as public elementary schools, if they are reformed and the Polish language is taught.

"The Government will assist in the establishment of public schools for Jewish children in which Polish will be the language of instruction and special attention will be paid to religious education. Jewish teachers will be employed in these schools. The Government will assist as far as possible the technical professional training of Jews."

"The Government will see to it that there will be no question of any restrictions in the admission of students into the high schools on religious or national grounds. The Government will facilitate the issue of foreign passports for Jewish students who are proceeding abroad for the purpose of study," the former Minister writes.

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