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PALESTINE JEWISH POPULATION REACHES 158,000 MARK, OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW

Government Shows Surplus for First Seven Months of Fiscal Year

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 21.—The Jewish population of Palestine on September 1 numbered 158,000 according to official statistics made known today.

The government statistics as of September 1 showed that the country has a population of 641,000 Moslems, 158,000 Jews, 78,000 Christians and 10,000 of various other denominations.

Jerusalem, Jan. 21.—The Palestine Government will end the fiscal year 1926 with another surplus if everything proceeds as it has up to the present, it became evident today when the figures for the first seven months were made public. It appears that for the seven months ending October, the revenue of the Palestine government was 1,315,160 Egyptian Pounds while the expenditures for the same year totaled £E1,121,112.

JEWISH LAW NOT OPPOSED TO WOMAN'S FRANCHISE, BRITISH CHIEF RABBI SAYS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 21.—Orthodox Jewish law is not opposed to granting the franchise to women in synagogue affairs, notwithstanding the fact that this matter is a religious question in the minds of many people.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, in a letter which he addressed to Lionel de Rothschild, president of the United Synagogue, which recently voted to grant the franchise to women. The matter has caused considerable discussion in Anglo-Jewish circles.

Jewish law has no objection whatever to granting the vote to women, Rabbi Hertz stated. The proposal, however, to grant the vote to women is bound up with other measures, some of which are religiously questionable, he said.

FOUR JEWISH SUICIDES IN WARSAW IN ONE DAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 21.—Four cases of suicides of Jews were reported here yesterday. Joseph Hantower, 17 years of age, committed suicide because he had not been admitted to college. The other three suicides came about as a result of economic conditions. Deba Peristadt, 26 years of age, committed suicide because she lost her position. Rachmiel Elephant was unable to find employment. Rosalia Rotower, 50, the wife of a businessman, committed suicide because of the economic crisis.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON PERPETUATION OF JUDAISM IS TO BE FORMED, AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS UNION DECIDES

Convention Endorses "Colonization in Palestine and Russia"; Urges Arbitration in Mexico Situation; Jewish Women Take Stand Against War

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.—The Union of American Hebrew Congregations concluded its four days' session yesterday.

A decision to form a committee for research on the perpetuation of Judaism was the result of the symposium on this subject which was the feature of the thirtieth biennial convention of the Union.

Charles Shohl of Cincinnati was re-elected Honorary President and Ludwig Vogelstein of New York, Chairman of the Executive Board. The

Vice-Presidents chosen were Jacob W. Mack of Cincinnati, Marcus Rauh of Pittsburgh, Maurice G. Rosenberg of Washington and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago; Treasurer, N. Henry Brekman of Cincinnati; Secretary, Rabbi George Zepin of Cincinnati, and Assistant Secretary, Jacob D. Schwarz of Cincinnati. An Executive Board was also chosen composed of fifty-three outstanding members of the Union, including Adolph S. Ochs, Rabbi Louis Wolsey, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Roger W. Straus, who is President of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, and Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg, president of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

The policy of the Union as formulated in the message of Ludwig Vogelstein, chairman of the Executive Committee, was endorsed in a resolution proposed by Herman Weil, calling for the acceptance of the chairman's message. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution endorsing the relief work carried on through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Jewish Campaign caused considerable comment among the delegates. The resolution endorsing the relief work of the Joint Distribution Committee included a passage commending "the colonization work in Palestine and in Russia."

The inclusion of reference to Palestine was commented on by some of the "old guard" as a marked Palestine tendency, while many of the delegates who are affiliated Zionists stated that "this is only the beginning."

Some comment was caused by the resolution on the death of Achad Ha'am, the late Hebrew essayist and father of spiritual Zionism. This resolution was presented by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and supported by Dr. David Philipson. Max J. Kohler, well known New York attorney and son of the late Dr. Kaufman Kohler, objected to the resolution.

The debate on the resolution urging
(Continued on Page 3)

CHARGE AGAINST JEWS PROVES A BOOMERANG; PAPER APOLOGIZES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Jan. 21.—The unique experience of wild-charges against the Jews, made by an anti-Semitic paper, being denied by the same paper because of the unexpected results, is the lot of the "Lietuva," the official organ of the Lithuanian government.

The "Lietuva" recently published an article in which Lithuanian Jews were attacked on the ground that in commercial transactions, they were refusing to accept Lithuanian currency and were demanding payment in U. S. Dollars.

The "Lietuva," however, soon found that it had defeated its own purpose in publishing these charges.

The accusations spread among the Lithuanian peasants, who began to refuse Lithuanian currency in payment of their products. If Lithuanian currency is not accepted by the Jews, it probably is not safe, they reasoned. The "Lietuva" has now started a campaign intended to persuade the peasants that its previous charge against the Jews was not correct and that the Jews gladly accept Lithuanian currency.

JEW IS GIVEN HIGH POST IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Jan. 21.—M. Julien Cain, assistant professor at the Sorbonne, was appointed Chef de Cabinet of M. Bouisson, the newly elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Cain also holds the position of director of a department in the Foreign Office.

ISRAEL DAVIS, ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORIAN, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 21.—Israel Davis, Anglo-Jewish historian, died here today at the age of 80.

He was the author of "Jews in Roumania," "Sir Moses Montefiore" and the article in the Encyclopedia Britannica on Jews in modern times.

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SIR HERBERT MAY HEAD PALESTINE SURVEY COM- MISSION, JERUSALEM HEARS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 21.—Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine, is the most likely candidate to head the Non-Partisan Experts Commission, including officials of the American government, which is to make a survey in Palestine in connection with the Jewish Agency, advices received here state.

The advices further state that the Commission, which is to be appointed by Louis Marshall and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, may also have as its members, Sir Alfred Mond, and the Marquis of Reading. Other British experts may be included.

FUNERAL OF LORD AND LADY BEARSTED ATTENDED BY THROGS IN LONDON

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 21.—Throgs attended the funeral yesterday afternoon of Lord and Lady Bearsted, who died within twenty-four hours of each other on Monday.

Reverend Michael Adler officiated at the services in the chapel of the Willesden Cemetery. Rabbi Adler quoted the lament of David on the death of Jonathan: "The lovely and the pleasant in their lives, even in their death they were not divided." Their graves are divided by a single brick wall.

MEMORANDUM ON ROUMANIA IS FORWARDED TO LEAGUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Jan. 21.—A memorandum on the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania was forwarded to the secretariat of the League of Nations by the Committee of Jewish Delegations here.

The memorandum contains documents pertaining to the subject.

The second anniversary observance of the Jewish Children's Home at New Orleans, La., will take place Sunday, Jan. 23, 1927. Dr. W. Newman is president of the Jewish Children's Home.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

The purpose of the Digest is informative. It is not to give to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

Marshall-Weizmann Agreement Com- pared to Versailles Peace Treaty

An analogy between the peace established in American Jewry as a result of the agreement on the Jewish Agency by Dr. Weizmann and Louis Marshall and the peace of the Versailles Treaty, is drawn by Dr. A. Coralnik, who writes in the "Day" of Jan. 21.

Dr. Coralnik records an argument of two Zionists, one of whom contended that the Weizmann-Marshall peace was analogous to Sedan at the end of the Franco-German War, the other that it was analogous to Locarno. "You say Sedan!" Dr. Coralnik quotes one of the Zionist disputants. "Why? Does that not mean catastrophe? Sedan means surrendering the fort and the army, the surrender of the field marshal and the emperor. Sedan means Bismarck. Who then is the Bismarck and who the Marshal Bazaine or Napoleon III in this case? Surely you do not mean to say that Mr. Marshall is a second Bismarck and the Zionist Organization the Napoleon III. You cannot be so lacking in humor. I tell you: it is Locarno. Two or three statesmen gathered round a table, had a fine talk and agreed on a permanent peace—or the beginning of a peace if you must be punctilious.

The Sedanist and the Locarnist argued until a third person interfered, we are told further, and said: "It is neither Sedan nor Locarno, neither a catastrophe nor the arrival of salvation, but—if you wish to stick to war terminology—Versailles." Dr. Coralnik then proceeds to explain:

"The chief point in the Versailles treaty is not the political, nor even the economic, but rather the moral one. You remember: the Germans were ready to make many sacrifices—Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig, even a part of Silesia and the corridor; they gave away everything without blinking an eye. Only in one respect they were stubborn, one thing they can not forget: the question of guilt. What would it matter if the Versailles treaty declared that they, the Germans, were the only guilty ones for the war? But it does matter to them. They do not want to appear before the world as the guilty ones.

"And it is this—the Versailles feature—that is so characteristic of the peace concluded, or, at any rate, proclaimed, in Mecca Temple."

Dr. Coralnik then proceeds to criticize Dr. Weizmann for having made too great a concession to the non-Zionist group in the matter of guilt for the unfortunate controversy over the Russian colonization plan. Analyzing Dr. Weizmann's letter to Mr. Marshall, the writer says:

"Now let us see what Dr. Weizmann tells the 'other party'. He writes: 'On the other hand, those in charge of the

activities of the United Jewish Campaign and the Joint Distribution Committee very naturally focused their interest on the problems presented by Eastern Europe. . . . They, therefore, resented an attitude which they looked upon as hampering them in their campaign.' Note the words 'naturally' and 'therefore'. Why was it so natural? And if it was natural on their part why was the attitude of their opponents so unnatural for that side, and does not the word 'therefore' convey an admission that they were justified in their resentment?

"Understand, this is not quibbling, no lawyer's word juggling. I do not wish to enter here into the essence of the question proper. Whether the Zionists were entirely wrong, whether no justification could be found for them—that is not important. What is important is, that the letter of the Zionist leader puts the blame entirely on one side, the Zionist side, and builds upon that the peace. This is Versailles. And I can imagine that in New York the proceedings were exactly like those in Versailles, before the peace treaty was signed in the salon of mirrors. And I assure you, I feel with Dr. Weizmann all the pain that a leader should and must feel when he is compelled to speak in this manner to his party—sterily to those he is leading; mildly to those who, at best, desire to be co-leaders.

"True," we read on, "Mr. Marshall was tactful, generous and gentlemanly enough in his letter not to mention even by one word the controversy with the Zionists. But neither did he mention Palestine. He spoke about the meaning of peace, about unity, about 'contributions to civilization and culture and to the welfare of mankind.' Golden words, which could be put into the 'Sayings of the Fathers'—if they were not there already—but the essential thing, the concrete proposition itself: Palestine, reconstruction, the Agency, obligations, economic and political perspectives—the smoke of the peace pipe obscured these things completely.

"And now—what next?

"The peace is signed. A Versailles peace, but still better than war. Between Versailles and Marne—certainly the choice lies with Versailles."

HERMAN BERNSTEIN FETED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR WORLD TOUR

A farewell dinner to Herman Bernstein was given at the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, January 20, on the eve of his departure for a trip around the world. Mr. Bernstein sailed on Saturday on the Homeric.

A bust of Mr. Bernstein by Moses W. Dykstra was presented to him.

Herbert S. Houston acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Dr. Alfred William Anthony, Joseph Baroness, Jonah I. Goldstein, Sophie Irene Loeb, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, David N. Mosesohn, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON PERPETUATION OF JUDAISM TO BE FORMED BY UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

arbitration of the differences between the United States government and Mexico, which was expected, did not materialize, in view of the announcement made in official quarters that the arbitration course would be agreed upon by the United States government. The original resolution, however, was adopted with some modifications made by Mr. Goldman.

Another resolution adopted by the convention was to the effect that steps be taken by the Union to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Bill of Rights, beginning an era of religious freedom in the history of mankind.

A resolution greeting Louis Marshall on the occasion of his seventieth birthday was unanimously carried.

A special resolution adopted by the convention called for steps to be taken together with other organizations to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Moses Mendelssohn which falls on September 6, 1929.

Resolutions were also passed to commemorate the memories of the late Oscar Straus, Israel Zangwill and Dr. Israel Abrams.

A determined stand for peace and against militarism was taken by the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, which held its convention simultaneously with the Union. A series of resolutions adopted at its closing meeting urged the compulsory arbitration of international disputes, the abolition of poison gas in warfare, the abolition of compulsory military training in land grant colleges, American adherence to the World Court and American cooperation in world disarmament.

The Sisterhoods' resolutions were prepared by a standing committee on peace and adopted unanimously. Especially strong was their pronouncement on military training, which stated:

"Such training stresses war psychology in the minds of our youth. The War Department is thus given unprecedented influence in our civil and educational institutions. Such a training runs counter to the movement to substitute law for war. The Sisterhoods' recommendation is that the compulsory feature of military training be eliminated in all land grant colleges."

Regarding arbitration, the Sisterhoods' resolution said:

"The establishment of the principle of compulsory arbitration of all international disputes is an essential step in the outlawry of war."

The delegates reaffirmed previous expressions of faith in the Permanent Court of International Justice as "an agency for peace," and urged President Coolidge not to abandon his efforts to obtain American adherence to it.

Another resolution called attention to the work of the League of Nations Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, expressing the hope that the United States would continue to cooperate with the commission in its work.

PROMINENT CHRISTIANS URGE SUPPORT OF CHRISTIAN FUND FOR JEWISH RELIEF

A luncheon to further the American Christian Fund for Jewish Relief was given at the Bankers' Club on Thursday by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

More than eighty business men and religious leaders attended the meeting. Haley Fiske presided and introduced Cardinal Hayes. Cwen D. Young introduced Dr. Cadman after explaining that the American Christian Fund for Jewish relief sought a "substantial sum" to supplement \$25,000,000 being raised by the United Jewish Campaign.

In introducing Dr. Cadman, Mr. Young said the elimination of barriers to racial unity was more important than the removal of barriers to trade. Dr. Cadman discussed the common origin of the Jewish and Christian religions and paid tribute to the contribution made by the Jewish people to the world's literature in the form of the Bible.

"In making this gesture, our primary object is not financial, but to register unmistakably our opposition to enmity based on race, creed or color," said Dr. Cadman. "General Pershing has paid tribute to the character of Jewish soldiers who fought in his armies and I am certain that our Admirals would pay similar tribute to the record of our Jewish citizens in the navy."

"There are no racial frontiers this side of eternity," said Cardinal Hayes. "On those who would pass the portals of Heaven is placed the condition that they love one another."

Among those who attended were Horace F. Howland, Stuart M. Crocker, Frederick D. Underwood, Morgan J. O'Brien, James H. Post, R. Fulton Cutting, Bernard H. Ridder, William M. Chadbourne, Martin Dodge, Senator-elect Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Regina Dreicer, James A. Smith, H. A. Guinzburg, Aaron Naumchew, Mrs. George H. Hazen, James H. McGraw, Elim A. E. Palmquist, George Gordon Battle, George McDonald, Richard S. Walling, former United States Senator William M. Calder, Charles Wellford Leavitt, Mgr. Donohue and the Rev. Dr. Edward Lawrence Hunt.

Rabbis, ministers and priests and Catholic, Protestant and Jewish laymen, were the guests of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman at a dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt.

The National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods reelected Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg of Cincinnati as its President, and chose the following officers: First Vice President, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim of New York; Second Vice President, Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld of St. Louis; Third Vice President, Mrs. Charles Cohn of Nashville; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. Henry Nathan of Buffalo; Recording Secretary, Miss Helen Strauss of Cincinnati; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Herman of Boston.

Roger W. Straus of New York was reelected President of the National

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KLUTCHNIKOFF, ANTI-SEMITIC AND KOLCHAK AID, IS DISMISSED FROM MOSCOW POST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 21.—Professor M. Klutchnikoff, who recently attracted wide attention because of his stand on anti-Semitism, was dismissed from his position as scientific adviser at the Institute of World Science and Politics.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Moscow, Dec. 31.—Prof. M. Klutchnikoff, a former Minister in the government of Admiral Kolchak, who had delivered an anti-Semitic speech at a debate on anti-Semitism in Russia held here on December 4th, has been dismissed from all the posts which he held. In his speech during the debate Prof. Klutchnikoff declared that the unfriendly feeling towards the Jews which existed in Russia was the natural result of the feelings of wounded national pride among the Russian people which saw the Jews getting the better of Russians and taking up the most important positions in the country. M. Larin, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, in reply to Professor Klutchnikoff, said that the Professor's attitude was counter-revolutionary and warned him that the Soviet authorities would not tolerate speeches such as he had just made on the Jewish question.

The representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here is authoritatively informed that Professor Klutchnikoff's dismissal did not come as a direct consequence of his anti-Semitic speech but because of his political ideas which were known to be hostile to the Soviet Government. Kolchak's former minister, Klutchnikoff, the representative was informed by a responsible Soviet official, had not justified the trust put in him by the Soviet Government. It allowed him to return to Russia after he had expressed his regret at his former actions, and after he had promised to be loyal to the Soviet Government. "The question of his dismissal," the official said, "had been raised before, his recent anti-Semitic utterances being the last drop in the Government's cup of patience."

vult at which there was an informal discussion of the plan of education in good will to be conducted by America's Good Will Union. A flag which stood at the head of the dinner table had been blessed by Cardinal Hayes at the request of State Senator Frederick W. Kavanaugh of Saratoga, who is an Episcopalian and a thirty-second degree Mason. Senator Kavanaugh's request was transmitted to Cardinal Hayes by Gustavus A. Rogers, president of the Jewish Center on Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

Among those who attended the dinner were Father Francis P. Duffy, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Mellish, director of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Eliot White of the Grace Episcopal Church; the Rev. William B. Miller, head of the Federation of Churches of New York, and Rabbi Norman Salit of Far Rockaway, L. I.

FIGHT OF LEFT AND RIGHT WING IN NEW YORK LABOR UNIONS CONTINUES

Over 100,000 Needle Trade Workers
Stop Work on Proposed
Communist Influence in Rank

Over 100,000 members of the needle workers unions in New York ceased work at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon to protest anti-Communist demonstrations held under the auspices of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the New Regiment Armory, Third Avenue Street and Park Avenue, and the Old Regiment Armory, Twenty-Eighth Street and Lexington Avenue.

About 2,000 men and women marched to arrive into the armories, while thousands more stood outside in the sun. More than 20 policemen were on duty to prevent any possible disturbance. At the same time, Communists in "Left Wing" members of the garment trades assembled in halls, whence they marched in force to the anti-Communist meeting at the Thirty-third Regiment Armory.

Communists were called "a danger not only to New York but a menace to the entire country" by Hugh Greene, Vice President of the New York State branch of the American Federation of Labor. He also said that recent charges of bribery against members of the police force during the war workers strike would soon be laid before the Mayor's Investigating Committee.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram from St. Louis, Mo., denounced the Communists and pledged the A. F. of L. support to the "Right Wing" workers.

Harry Greenberg, Vice President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, denounced the Communists. Morris Sigman, President of the International, speaking at the Seventy-third Regiment Armory, joined in the denunciation, and sponsored a resolution that charged the Communists with "forcing the employers not a criminally needless strike" with "slandering every the long-established rights of the employees" in settlement negotiations at the conclusion of the recent garment strike, and with perpetration of "a reign of terror" during the strike. The resolution was adopted in both meetings.

Lester Shapiro, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, presided at Cooper Union, where 4,000 applauded attacks upon Sigman, the A. F. of L. and other leaders.

Louis Meyer, "Left Wing" leader, countered his attack upon Mr. Sigman and the other Socialist leaders, declaring that if the strike was unnecessary, as charged, "Sigman was as guilty as the Left Wing leaders for instigating it in the first." He declared Sigman denounced the demands upon which the strike was based, and was himself arrested for breaking a picketing injunction.

The "Right Wing" leaders also had failed to give a proper accounting of

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Perpetuation of Temple Brotherhood. The other officers chosen were: First Vice President, Leonard S. Levin of Pittsburgh; Second Vice President, Arnold Schindler, Executive Secretary, George Caplan of Cincinnati, and Treasurer, Julius W. Frauberg of Cincinnati.

Dr. Samuel Sandberg, Director of the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York City, who spoke before the convention in Jewish education, declared himself in disagreement with those who claim that Judaism is "sick unto death." The problem of the Jewish youth concerns all Jews alike in this country, irrespective of party. American Judaism, he said, suffered rather than a lack of proportion in its development.

Dr. Sandberg estimated that the Jews of America spend \$85,000,000 on communal needs, of which \$49,000,000 is spent on approximately 20,000 synagogues, benevolent societies, on a per capita of \$2.50 per annum, while only \$34,000,000 is spent on the synagogues, schools and recreational centers, maintaining the spiritual life of the Jewish community in America, which numbers about 4,000,000 souls, or an average per capita of only \$6 per annum.

He pointed out further that the time had come for the Jewish community to turn more of its attention to its spiritual needs and that the philanthropic needs had almost been met in full and no further expansion is needed in that direction.

Heads to their charge, Hyman declared, membership particularly the \$500,000 which he said Jacob Halperin, chairman of the out-of-town committee of the fur workers' strike and a "Right Wing" member, had disposed of among fewer than 1,000 strikers. This money, he asserted, was raised from the "Left Wing" membership.

Others who spoke at Cooper Union were Sam Lipman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Elias Marks, secretary of the picketing committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers; J. Benjamin, Public leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, and Charles Zimmerman, manager of the Press department of the Joint Board.

Gold declared that next week he would ask an impartial committee of workers to check up on receipts turned over to him, and will prove that not a cent has been spent on graft, as charged by the A. F. of L. and the "Right Wing."

FRANK, graduate of Vienna Music Academy, gives lessons, accompanying at concert. Open Friday, 10 P. M. with Street. Tel. Resident 2965.

MAYOR OF ROCHESTER URGES PROTEST AGAINST ROUMANIAN PERSECUTIONS

Diplomatic Officials Trying to "Soft
Pedal" Issue. He Intimates in
Address Before Meeting

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Charging that the Roumanian government is responsible to a certain extent for the persecution of Jews in that country, Mayor Martin E. O'Neil, speaking at a mass meeting of Christian and Jewish citizens in the Lyceum Theater called to protest against the excesses in Roumania, declared that the United States has a duty to perform, and it cannot sit idly by while inhuman acts are committed in any country. The mayor told the audience of 1,800 persons which crowded the theater that all the people of Rochester are in sympathy with this protest movement.

Mayor O'Neil intimated that diplomatic officials in Washington are trying to "soft-pedal" the protests coming from all the large cities in the United States in connection with the Roumanian outrages, and asserted that the nation should not be too timid in telling the Roumanian government that the anti-Jewish acts must be stopped.

Catholics, Protestants and Jews attended the meeting. Seated on the stage with a number of rabbis were State Senator and Mrs. James L. Wadley, Supreme Court Justice John B. M. Stephens, Rev. Clinton Wadley, D. D., Mayor O'Neil, Haskell H. Marks, president of the I. Y. M. A. Representative Meyer Jacobstein came from Washington to be chairman of the meeting.

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