

LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS TO HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST ROUMANIA EXCESSES

American Committee on Religious Minorities Discusses Jews in Roumania
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Jan. 27.—A meeting to protest against the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania will take place here on February 2, under the auspices of the French League for Human Rights.

The League, it was learned, has acknowledged the receipt of the protest of the Club of Jewish Deputies in Poland against the excesses. The reply of the League expresses sympathy with the protests against the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania. Professor Victor Basch will preside at the meeting, which will be addressed by M. Henri Torres.

The situation of the Jewish population in Roumania was discussed at a luncheon at the Yale Club yesterday of the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, reported on the recent visit of the delegation to the State Department, where a protest against the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania was presented to Secretary Kellogg. A committee to inquire into the present situation of the minorities in Europe was appointed. Among those present were Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Union; Dr. Sylvester Beach, of Princeton University; Dr. Arthur J. Brown, chairman of the Committee; Professor

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NEW HAVEN ORGANIZES FOR ITS U. P. A. DRIVE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 27.—The annual meeting of the United Palestine Appeal at Hotel Taft chose Louis M. Sagal to head the 1927 campaign for New Haven's quota of \$45,000. According to the plans, the campaign is to be launched on February 27, at a banquet to be addressed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and is to continue for one week.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Selig Brodetsky of the University of Leeds, England, and was presided over by Hyman Jacobs, chairman of the Southern New England Region, who also elected chairman of the Executive Committee for New Haven. Israel Gordon was elected treasurer, B. E. Hoffman honorary secretary. The following were chosen vice-presidents of the New Haven committee: Rabbi Leon Spitz, Rabbi S. S. Tedeschi, Rabbi Judah Levenberg, Col. Isaac M. Ullman, George Canter, Isaac Kaufman, Judge Jacob Caplan, Simon Persky, Samuel I. Weil and Samuel Rosenbaum. Bane Stock was chairman of the nominations committee.

JEWISH DEPUTIES IN POLISH SEJM WILL REFRAIN FROM VOTING ON THE BUDGET

Will Take Neutral Attitude Toward Pilsudski Government
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 27.—The Jewish deputies in the Polish parliament will, in all probability, refrain from voting on the preliminary budget for 1927, it was learned today from reliable sources.

In connection with the forthcoming debate in parliament on the budget, a general meeting of the Club of Jewish Deputies was called to clarify the attitude of the Club toward the Pilsudski government. It is evident that there are no opponents in principle to the Pilsudski cabinet. Even those who are not in agreement with Pilsudski's policy are mild in voicing their criticism, emphasizing that the government has shown its goodwill, although many of the demands of the Jewish population have not yet been fulfilled.

It is understood that the spokesman of the Club will be instructed to emphasize the satisfaction of the Club with the fact that certain demands of the Jewish population have been met by the government and at the same time to express its criticism that many of the demands, particularly those concerning the Jewish schools, were not yet given consideration.

JOHNSON CHANGES HIS MIND ON RELIEF MEASURE FOR SEPARATED FAMILIES

Appeal May Be Made from Floor of House

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 27.—No relief for the separated families of declarants was in sight when the House Immigration Committee held another hearing yesterday on the proposed amendments to the immigration law.

No definite decision was reached at the meeting, notwithstanding the fact that the proposals were further discussed. It is understood that Congressman Dickstein, who is a member of the Committee, had agreed to support the substitute amendment proposed by Chairman Johnson, according to which parents of American citizens who are now in the preference class within the quota were to be admitted as non-quota immigrants and the wives and minor children of declarants would be given preference within the quota, a provision which would, it was calculated, permit the entry of about 20,000 relatives of declarants. Although this substitute falls far short of bringing the necessary relief to the separated families, it was felt by Congressman Dickstein and Congressman Sabath that, in view of the present situation in Congress, the support of this substitute would secure

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POLISH ZIONISTS CABLE APPROVAL TO WEIZMANN ON AGENCY AGREEMENT

"I Am Agreeably Disappointed," Jabotinsky Comments
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 27.—Congratulations on the conclusion of the Weizmann-Marshall agreement concerning the Jewish Agency were cabled to Dr. Weizmann in New York by the Executive of the Zionist Organization of Poland.

The message expresses "congratulations to the Jewish people" and wishes Dr. Weizmann further success in his efforts for the extension of the Jewish Agency.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Vladimir Jabotinsky, leader of the Zionist Revisionists, summarized his opinions concerning the Weizmann-Marshall accord on the Jewish agency in the following statement:

"The real difficulties will arise only after the Commission will submit its report. So far as I can see, Dr. Weizmann has only obtained a postponement of the formation of the Agency. Although I am a bitter foe of the Agency, I expected a more tangible result of the Weizmann-Marshall accord. I am agreeably disappointed."

London, Jan. 27.—Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization, in an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency commented on the Weizmann-Marshall accord and the sending of a non-partisan experts' commission to Palestine.

"The non-partisan commission's report on Palestine cannot annul or change the agreement which will have to be ratified by the Zionist Congress. The question of immediate colonization work in Syria has not arisen," he stated.

FELIX M. WARBURG ARRIVES IN JERUSALEM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 27.—Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Warburg is on a tour around the world, during which he will also visit Russia.

Much importance is attached here to Mr. Warburg's visit, which is his second trip to Palestine. Great interest is displayed here in view of the reports received concerning the agreement between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall on the formation of the Jewish Agency.

M. Ponset, French High Commissioner of Syria, was given a reception this afternoon at the government house where he is the guest of Lord Plumer.

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JEWISH WOMEN LEADERS ENDORSE BILL FOR FEDERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Women's Federation Voices Objection to Salacious Plays

Special provision for the education and Americanization of immigrants was featured in the framing of the budget for 1927 of the National Council of Jewish Women as provided for by the board of managers of the organization at the second day's session of its annual meeting at the Hotel Commodore. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend presided.

A resolution endorsing the Curtis-Reed bill, which provides for an additional member of the Presidential cabinet for the supervision of a Federal Department of Education, with special provision for the immigrants, was unanimously endorsed.

It was announced that the tri-annual meeting of the organization in 1929 will be held in Los Angeles, Cal.

A resolution disapproving the production of undesirable plays was adopted on Wednesday at the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations at the Hotel Astor after Mrs. Samuel Gropper, chairman of the convention floor committee, urged a policy of walking out on salacious productions.

The Federation went on record favoring the establishment of a law to increase the legal age of marriage of girls from fourteen to sixteen years, of a mandatory legislative act for the service of women jurors on the same terms as men, and for the renewal of the Sheppard-Towner Act for infancy and material welfare. Resolutions presenting these matters for consideration to the seventh annual convention of the organization, were offered by Mrs. Isaac Kubie, second vice-president of the organization. Another resolution presented by Mrs. Moses Hyamson, asking for endorsement of the movement for universal observation of the five-day week in all industries, was deferred for consideration to the meeting of the organization in February.

The following officers were installed:

EMANUEL LASKER CHARGES MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB WAS UNFAIR IN 1924 TOURNAMENT

Refuses to Participate in Forthcoming International Contest

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, former world's champion chess player, has decided not to take part in the international grand masters' chess tournament in New York next month, charging that in the tournament in 1924 he was robbed of fifteen minutes because of the way a clock was manipulated, disturbing him to such an extent that he lost his game to Capablanca, and that his share of the receipts had not been delivered to him.

Dr. Lasker made these allegations in a letter to the Manhattan Chess Club, and as a consequence was not invited formally to take part in this year's tournament. However, it was stated, Dr. Lasker was informed informally that he would be allowed to participate in the coming competition if he would cable his intention of doing so to a friend. Dr. Lasker refused, it was said.

N. L. Lederer, secretary of the tournament committee, refuted Dr. Lasker's charges, declaring: "He complains that he was not paid his regular fee of \$500. The fee of \$500 is that which is paid to the champion. Capablanca won the championship. As for his share of the surplus, that is ridiculous, instead of having a surplus, the committee showed a deficit of \$400. The charge that the clock was manipulated to injure him is absolutely false."

Mr. Lederer declared that during chess games Dr. Lasker smokes long black five cent cigars and blows the smoke across the table, "indulging in virtual gas attacks on his opponents." Very fine Havanas are smoked by Dr. Lasker when not playing chess, Mr. Lederer declared.

Concerning Dr. Lasker's allegation about the manipulation of the clock, Mr. Lederer explained that "each contestant in the chess game is allowed two hours in which to make thirty moves. He may use that time as he sees fit. He is timed by a clock. Each player must turn off the clock as soon as he has made the move, to prevent time from being checked against him. What happened is that Dr. Lasker forgot to stop his clock after one of the moves. The time was running against him and he did not notice it.

"I reached over and stopped his clock. Instead of injuring him, that helped him. He alleged that the clock was afterwards repaired and that this cost him fifteen more minutes. That is false. He says that this clock incident caused him to make a terrible blunder which resulted in his losing to Capablanca. That is not the case. The clock incident occurred in the afternoon. The blunder was committed by Dr. Lasker in the evening, three or four hours later."

Mrs. D. N. Goldfarb, president; Mrs. M. L. Levenson, honorary president; Mrs. H. Bodenheimer, Mrs. I. Kubie, Mrs. A. L. Bretzfelder, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Davidson, treasurer; Mrs. S. Levin, corresponding sec'y; Miss C. Wise, recording sec'y. Mrs. B. Leeburger and Mrs. M. Jacoby were elected to the executive board.

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.]

Prof. Boas Proves Fallacies of Racial Inferiority Theory

The fallacies of racial inferiority theories, which have played a part in motivating the movement in favor of "Nordics" and against other immigrants, are brought out in the "Current History" magazine of February, by Prof. Franz Boas, noted anthropologist of Columbia University. Tracing the intermixtures of the various races in Europe and Asia through intermarriage, and analyzing the effects of heredity, environment and selection on the constitution of populations, Prof. Boas attacks the contentions of Prof. C. C. Brigham, who, by means of intelligence tests, arrived at the conclusion that Italian immigrants who came here twenty years ago were much superior to the immigrants who came here recently. Prof. Boas writes, in part:

"He (Prof. Brigham) concluded from his observation that the hereditary quality of the immigrant has been constantly going down during the last twenty years. The most superficial investigation of these individuals shows the baselessness of such an assertion. Many Italian families that have lived here for twenty years are thoroughly assimilated, certainly the younger individuals are assimilated in language and to a great extent also in habits. Recent immigrants, on the other hand, find themselves in a strange environment to which they are not accustomed, and, therefore, tests that are essentially based on the experiences of American city life must be strange to them. There is little doubt that the observations made by Dr. Brigham simply express the gradual process of assimilation of immigrants and have nothing whatever to do with what might be called hereditary intelligence.

"I believe all our best psychologists recognize clearly that there is no proof that the intelligence tests give us an actual insight into the biologically determined functioning of the mind. They indicate the ability of the individual to perform certain actions which are ordinarily recognized as making for success in our city life. How far the reaction of the individual may be modified by individual experience and how far it may be determined by his organic structure cannot be determined by tests of this type. There is no doubt that both elements enter into the result, and in extreme cases, among decidedly abnormal individuals, the organic basis is readily recognized, but among normal individuals a separation of the social and of the organic element cannot be made by the results of mental testing.

"The lack of clarity in regard to this whole subject is based essentially upon the failure to distinguish between gen-

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NEW YORK ZIONISTS DISCONTENTED, CRITICIZE WEIZMANN AND LIPSKY

Humbling of Movement and Inadequacy in Administration Charged; Object to Weizmann's Ignoring American Leaders; Committee Appointed to Formulate Program of Action; Business Men's Council to Assist New York U. P. A. Formed; Down Town Zionist District Votes Confidence in Weizmann and American Zionist Leaders

Dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs in the administration of the Zionist Organization of America and sharp criticism directed against Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Louis Lipsky for the recent exchange of letters between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall, which it was alleged contained a rebuke to the previous policy of American Zionist leaders with regard to Russian colonization, was voiced at a meeting of Zionist workers held Wednesday night at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The meeting was called by the Zionist Council of Greater New York and was presided over by Carl Sherman, president of the Council. The invitations sent out for the meeting stated that the subjects to be discussed by the leaders of the Zionist districts in Greater New York were: (a) the Marshall-Weizmann exchange of letters and agreement on the Jewish Agency; (b) the strengthening of the Zionist Organization of New York.

Sharp words against outstanding members of the Zionist administration and Dr. Weizmann were uttered in the heated and prolonged discussion.

Humbling of the Zionist movement by the steps which preceded the conclusion of the Weizmann-Marshall agreement and inadequacy in the administration were the charges made by the speakers. While some district leaders defended the administration and while the chairman was instructed to invite Mr. Lipsky to a forthcoming session to explain the situation, the meeting wound up with the election of a resolutions committee which was charged with the task of formulating a program of action to remedy the situation. Dr. A. J. Rongy was appointed chairman of the Resolutions Committee. The other members chosen are David Freiberger, M. A. Zeldin, Isidore Hassan, Dr. A. Coralnik, I. Schuster and J. Rudazsky.

M. A. Zeldin, director of the New York campaign of the United Palestine Appeal, Dr. A. Coralnik, Michael Salit, Bernard G. Richards, Mr. Marek, Charles Cowan and others participated in the discussion.

"I do not blame Dr. Weizmann so much," Mr. Zeldin declared, "but our leaders who permitted Dr. Weizmann to conduct negotiations vitally affecting the situation in America without insisting on their right to be consulted. If we had to go through the humiliation to which Dr. Weizmann has subjected the Zionist movement by catering in the way he did to David A. Brown, why should we not humbly beg the men we drove from us, Brandeis and Mack, to return?"

"When I came back from Palestine and heard that Judge Mack had not been chosen chairman of the United

Palestine Appeal and that he was not even approached, I was shocked."

One of the delegates made a charge against Emanuel Neumann concerning the appointment of the national chairmanship of the United Palestine Appeal. A heated discussion followed, in which it was declared that the original understanding was that the chairman of the United Palestine Appeal was not to be appointed at the Buffalo convention.

Mr. Zeldin then offered what he described as the inside story of how the exchange of letters between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall came about. "When I approached Weizmann, urging the necessity of electing a chairman for the New York campaign, Dr. Weizmann told me that a recent meeting at the home of Dr. Held, Judge Otto Rosalsky had been mentioned and that it seemed that Rosalsky was inclined to accept."

"Up to a very few days before the meeting in Mecca Temple, none of the leaders of the American Zionist administration were consulted by Dr. Weizmann on this subject. I understand that a few days earlier, Mr. Lipsky was informed by Dr. Weizmann of the text of the proposed letter to Mr. Marshall. Mr. Lipsky, following the example of Dr. Weizmann, did not consult Dr. Wise, who had rendered so much service to the last campaign or the other members of the administration. If our leadership is of this meek nature, Weizmann was, in my opinion, perfectly right in walking over their heads and ignoring them. We are here to discuss the question of how to strengthen the Zionist Organization in America. This is possible only when we have a strong leadership.

"At the time of the Brandeis administration, we had personalities who enhanced the prestige of the Zionist movement and made the influence of the Zionist movement felt. When the Lipsky administration came into power, the prestige was again enhanced by the principles and morale it represented. Today, because of the meek attitude they have taken, we have no more strength from either source," Mr. Zeldin concluded.

Dr. Coralnik pointed out that it was unjustifiable to put all the blame on the American Zionist movement and charged Weizmann with ambiguity in the matter of Russian colonization. "When the Zionist leaders consulted Dr. Weizmann for his stand on this matter, he answered vaguely, colonization is perhaps all right, but you know with the Soviets and conditions in Russia, it cannot turn out well. On the other hand, we learned that he wrote altogether differently to Mr. Marshall. Before the Buffalo convention, Mr. Lipsky went to London to consult Dr. Weizmann. It is hardly likely that he did not take up this matter with Dr. Weizmann. What had happened in this

country would have been impossible in any Zionist Federation in Europe. Only the leaders of the American Zionist Organization would permit themselves to be ignored and dealt with as they were. Such an organization must reap the consequences. We must demand of Lipsky that he resign."

David Freiberger of the Bensonhurst district spoke against the Jewish Agency, saying that the Zionists are bound to be more influenced by the non-Zionists than vice versa.

Michael Salit also demanded the resignation of the Zionist administration, declaring that influential Jewish business men would refuse to work for Palestine if they will be asked to work with the present administration and it was therefore in the interests of the Zionist movement that these men resign. Mr. Salit further contended that the leaders of the Zionist movement should not be paid officials and that only the secretaries and other executive workers should receive salaries. He criticized the Zionist administration for having permitted the situation in the American Zion Commonweal to become worse and worse during the past year and to reach the present critical stage. He criticized Lipsky for choosing as his intimate collaborator Mr. Abe Goldberg. "Does any Zionist ever know what opinion Mr. Goldberg holds on any subject?" he asked. He expressed his complete confidence in Marshall and Warburg and urged the delegates to take steps which would enable the carrying out of the agreement between Weizmann and Marshall by establishing a new administration.

Mr. Salit and Mr. Surdut, who spoke in a similar vein, declared that they were speaking in behalf of a businessmen's group.

Bernard G. Richards expressed his resentment at the letter of Dr. Weizmann in which the apology to Mr. Brown was made for what was believed to be the policy of Zionist leadership in the matter of Russian colonization. "Dr. Weizmann should not have listened to what the other party said of American Zionist leadership, because it lies in the nature of things that we should have to encounter the antagonism of the anti-Zionist group during our work of implanting the movement in this country. It is a fight for a sincere, earnest and truthful principle and belief. To be rebuffed for this belief and for carrying out the policy of Zionist leadership is indeed humbling and unjustified."

A letter was read from Rabbi Israel Levinthal in which he heartily endorsed the Marshall-Weizmann agreement.

A Business Men's Council to cooperate with the United Palestine Appeal in New York, under the chairmanship of Judge Otto Rosalsky, has been organized, a statement issued by the headquarters of the Appeal, at 114 Fifth Avenue, announced.

The Business Men's Council which will assist in raising New York's 1927 quota of \$2,500,000 toward the national U.P.A. of \$7,500,000, includes among its prominent members the following well known businessmen: Bernard Semel,

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ZIONISTS OF NEW YORK CRITICIZE DR. WEIZMANN

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Samuel Rothenberg, Albert Rosenblatt, Israel Unterberg, S. C. Lamport and others.

The organization of this Council is a result of the successful termination of the negotiations on the Jewish Agency between Dr. Weizmann and Louis Marshall, the statement of the United Palestine Appeal says.

Endorsement of the agreement arrived at by Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall on the Jewish Agency was voted by the Executive Committee of the Down Town Zionist District of New York at its last meeting.

The Executive of the Down Town Zionist District also expressed approval of the action of the leaders of the Zionist Organization of America in connection with the consummation of the Weizmann Marshall agreement. The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee stated:

"The Executive Committee of the Down Town Zionist District greets with satisfaction the peace-agreement signed by the Zionists and the Marshall group, which leads to the realization of the Jewish Agency. Especially satisfying is the fact that the negotiations which brought about these results are in agreement and have the approval of the leaders of the Zionist Organization of America, with Louis Lipsky at its head.

"We reiterate and reaffirm our complete support to our president and leader of the Zionist Organization of America and to the World Zionist leadership and to their political direction in which we see the safeguarding of the higher interests of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine," the resolution declared.

Johnson Changes His Mind on Bill for Separated Families

(Continued from Page 1)

At least a minimum of relief as there is no chance of obtaining any other form of relief legislation at this session.

It is stated, however, that Chairman Johnson changed his attitude at yesterday's meeting and declared that he wishes to restrict his original proposal. The change would consist in omitting the provision that parents of American citizens who are now in the preference class be exempt from the quota. Congressman Dickstein opposed this change, urging Chairman Johnson to adhere to his original proposal. The House Committee will meet again tomorrow when the discussion on this matter will be continued.

Following the meeting yesterday, Congressman Dickstein declared that if no action is taken soon he will make an appeal from the floor of the House.

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION

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cological or family lines and racial groups. Although in the former we do find material differences between various strains, anatomically as well as functionally, it is impossible to generalize and to claim the same kind of differences between nationalities; for in every single case the national groups contain a great many similar or even identical strains.

"On this ground we may dismiss as entirely unfounded the arguments based upon an assumption of inferior ability of various European and Asiatic groups. There is no reason to suppose that from the present migration from all parts of Europe and from many parts of Asia there will result an inferior mixed population. All historical, biological and sociological considerations point to the conclusion that we have at present merely a repetition on a large scale of the phenomena of mixture from which have sprung the present European nations."

The N. Y. "Times" of yesterday, discussing the opinion of Prof. Brigham, Prof. Boas and Prof. Neifeld, who wrote on the subject in the "American Journal of Sociology," observes:

"Prof. Franz Boas takes exception to Brigham's conclusion that Italian immigrants in the last twenty years have shown a steady decline in native intelligence. Mr. Neifeld questions Brigham's broader conclusion that the inferior standing of the newer immigration as revealed in the army intelligence tests is probably due to a shift in the character of immigration from predominantly Nordic to predominantly Alpine and Mediterranean.

"What Boas and Neifeld both reject is the broad racial generalization for Nordics, Alpines and Mediterraneans in their native habitat. It is their contention that the swift are not always to any particular race."

Richard Starr Untermeyer, Yale University sophomore, son of Louis Untermeyer, noted poet and critic, and Mrs. Jean Starr Untermeyer, took his life by hanging yesterday in his rooms in Welch Hall.

He left no explanation. It is believed that he was despondent over a letter of rebuke from his mother, who criticized him for over-drawing his bank account.

Marshal Pilsudski, Premier of Poland, has established a sub-ministry for minorities, an Associated Press despatch from Warsaw states. It will concentrate on settlement of all minority problems.

Colonel Stanek was appointed head of the ministry.

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FRENCH LEAGUE TO PROTEST AGAINST ROUMANIA EXCESSES

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Philip Marshal Brown, of Princeton University; Dr. Louis Cornish; of Boston, Secretary of the Unitarian Association; Dr. Alfred G. Lawson, one of the leaders of the Baptist denomination; Ivy Lee, Frederick Lynch, one of the editors of the "Christian Century"; Dr. Kenneth Miller, head of the Department of Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe of the Federal Council of Church; Bernard G. Richards, Executive Secretary of the American Jewish Congress, Dr. Howard C. Robbins, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Fred B. Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship; Dr. Worth Pitty, secretary of the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr. James J. Walsh, Dr. George Stewart, co-pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Kenneth Miller reported on the minorities in Poland.

Plans for replacing twenty blocks of New York City slums with model tenements at a cost of \$25,000,000 were described Wednesday night by Darwin R. James, Chairman of the State Housing Board, at a dinner given at the Hotel Roosevelt by the City Housing Corporation, of which Alexander M. Bing is President. Mr. James said mortgage money was available for two-thirds of the cost of rebuilding the twenty blocks.

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