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ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA CHARGED TO GOVERNMENT BY AUSTRIAN CITY MAYOR

Anti-Semitic Officials Destroy Friendship Between Jews and Non-Jews,
Mayor Spitzzen Declares
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 4.—A direct charge of stimulating anti-Semitic propaganda was directed against the Austrian government by Herr Spitzzen, Mayor of Eisenstadt.

In an interview published today by the Vienna press, the mayor charges the government continually sent to the Burgenland region only such officials who were known to be anti-Semites. These officials carried on a ruthless anti-Semitic propaganda and, by poisoning the minds of the Christian population, they have destroyed the friendship which existed between the Jews and non-Jews.

THE JEWISH IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF FRANCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Feb. 4.—Figures on the immigrant Jewish population in France were compiled by the newspaper, "l'Univers Israélite."

According to these figures, which do not include Paris, Marseilles has the largest immigrant Jewish population, numbering 1300 families who live in a compact settlement. The immigrants came from Turkey, Greece, Syria, Roumania, Palestine and Russia. Bordeaux has a Jewish population of 100 families, half of whom are Sephardic, Lille has 1,000 Jewish families. Valenciennes has 300 Jewish families, Rouen 300, Nancy 400, and Metz 500.

The Jewish immigrants are mainly artisans, traders and laborers.

PALESTINE TEACHERS INVITED TO WORLD EDUCATION CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, February 4.—The Hebrew Teachers' Organization of Palestine will be represented at the World Education Congress which will take place in Toronto, Canada.

The invitation to attend the Congress was extended by the World Union Education Society. The Congress will be held in August.

JEWISH POPULATION IN EAST PRUSSIA DECREASING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Koenigsburg, East Prussia, Feb. 4.—A marked decrease in the Jewish population of East Prussia is recorded in the official census taken in 1925, made public here.

According to the census, the Jewish population in the province decreased 107 per cent. The decline in the Jewish population has been going on for the last fifteen years.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS SUPREME COUNCIL TO BE CREATED BY POLISH GOVERNMENT

Body Would Represent All Jewish Communities in Poland, Minister of Education Declares
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 4.—The Polish Government intends shortly to create a Jewish Religious Supreme Council to represent all the Jewish communities in Poland, and to give the Jewish communities an opportunity of common action with regard to problems affecting the whole Jewish population. M. Dobrucki, the Minister of Education, declared in an interview with Jewish press representatives here.

At present, the Jewish communities will have to retain their religious character, M. Dobrucki declared. It will be the task of the future legislature to change this character in accordance with the just demands of the Jewish population. He has already signed a circular, he stated, extending Marshal Pilsudski's decree about the rights of the Jewish communities to the Eastern provinces of Poland where this decree had hitherto not been in force. He is now considering the question of extending the same decree to Galicia.

The Polish Government, M. Dobrucki stated, agrees to subsidize those of the Jewish schools which use Polish as their language of instruction. But the Yiddish and Hebrew schools will also be subsidized, in compliance with the school regulations concerning the national minorities. Personally, M. Dobrucki stated, he has no objection to full rights being granted to the Yiddish and Hebrew schools. Nor was the Government against it on principle, as was shown by the fact that the Vilna Hebrew Teachers' Seminary had been permitted by the Government to hold its final examination in Hebrew. The right would also be granted to the Vilna Yiddish Teachers' Seminary, he said.

M. Dobrucki refused to say anything about the problem of Jewish corpses for dissection purposes, declaring that the whole matter was too ridiculous for words.

REFUGEES IN CHINA DEVELOP JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Shanghai, China, Feb. 4.—Organized Jewish communal life in China, where the communities consist largely of recent refugees from Russia, is gaining strength.

A Kehillah was formed in Mukden recently. Mr. Chavsky was elected president. Notwithstanding the difficult situation due to the strike in the country, Jewish communal activities are developing.

PROTEST OF ROUMANIAN JEWISH LEADERS OBTAINED UNDER GOVERNMENT DURESS

Fight for Safety and Equality Will Be Carried on, Leader of Roumanian Jews in U. S. Says

Denials issued in Roumania by Jewish leaders concerning the reports of anti-Jewish excesses were obtained under pressure by the Roumanian government, declared Leo Wolfson, president of the United Roumanian Jews of America, in commenting on the despatches reporting the protest of Rabbi J. I. Nemirower on the floor of the Roumanian Senate.

"The storm of protest and world condemnation of the outrages committed against the Jews in Roumania have stirred the Roumanian Government to unusual activity," Mr. Wolfson stated to the representative of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin." It has broadcasted its own denials and hid itself under the red flag propaganda. It has enlisted the great publicity powers of the Roumanian Queen and made her issue a denial. In addition thereto, it and its official press are using their utmost pressure upon the leading Jews in Roumania, to issue denials or at least statements minimizing the gravity of the events. The first one to yield was Dr. Meyer Ebner, of Cernauti, a deputy of Bucovina. In his paper, the "Ost Juedische Zeitung," Dr. Ebner frankly admitted that at the request of the government and its official press, he makes the statement that there were no pogroms in Roumania, in the sense of the Russian meaning of the word, but goes on relating incidents and events, and the failure of the government to protect the Jews. The statement in itself is the most damning evidence against the government. Now Dr. Nemirower, Chief Rabbi of Roumania, and a Senator, is alleged to have made a statement and protest, asking that the Jews of Roumania be allowed to act for themselves without interference by the outside Jews.

"We will withhold for the present any comment on the alleged statement of Dr. Nemirower, until we will get a complete report of what he actually said. We will have that very shortly.

"As far as the United Roumanian Jews of America is concerned, knowing as we do, that such statements are obtained by force and intimidation, and

(Continued on Page 4)

CHURCH IN LONDON JEWISH- QUARTER TO BE SOLD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Feb. 4.—St. Marks Church, located in the heart of Whitechapel, London's Jewish quarter, will soon be sold at auction. The trustees of the church found it unnecessary to continue its maintenance in a quarter where so few Christians live.

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BILL FOR VOLUNTARY ALIEN REGISTRATION CONSIDERED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Bill is Intended to Legalize Status of
Those Irregularly Entered

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The
Holiday bill providing for the voluntary
registration of aliens was considered by
the House Immigration Committee yester-
day and discussed at length. No de-
cision was reached by the Committee.

Congressman Holaday pointed out
that his bill aims solely to legalize the
permanent status of aliens who entered
America irregularly up to a certain date.
The aliens would accomplish this, he
said, by registering, whereby they could
also become American citizens. He de-
clared that none of these aliens in the
United States can become American
citizens and those against whom the
status of limitations has not run out
can also be deported.

Congressman Sabath opposed the bill
declaring that it is in reality intended,
and will, prepare the way for a com-
pulsory registration bill for all immi-
grants, even though it is true that the
provisions of the Holiday bill in its
present form are harmless and have a
good purpose in view which must cer-
tainly be provided for. Congressman
Sabath stated that there is urgent need
of a bill to enable the naturalization
and legalization of those who entered
the country irregularly, and who are
desirable residents of the country. How-
ever, all idea of registration should be
eliminated from the bill.

From present indications it appears
that the Holiday bill may be accepted
after certain changes have been made.
The Committee will meet to take up the
bill again next week.

The fifty-third annual meeting of the 32nd
Synagogue Y. M. C. A., New York City, will be
held tonight at the Y. M. H. A. building. Joseph
M. Proskauer, President of the institution, will
present his annual report. Walter T. Di-
ack, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s of
New York City, will be one of the speakers at
the dinner to be given in connection with the
meeting. Louis Marshall, L. Edwin Goldwasser,
Eugene Kahn, representing the "Old Timers,"
and Max Ruben, will address the gathering.

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 Professional Future of Jewish Social Work

Jewish social work in the future will
have to be turned over to the trained
worker, we read in the "Jewish Social
Service Quarterly" for December, 1926,
in an article by Louis Kirstein who, in
the course of his observations urges
higher salaries for professional social
workers.

"One feature," we are told, "stands
out very prominently, namely, that the
future belongs to the trained worker. I
am reliably informed that it is difficult
to secure even a probationary position
unless one has a college degree. I am
confident that shortly it will be impos-
sible to secure a connection unless one
has a diploma from a recognized school,
such as the Training School. The de-
mand is for trained men and trained
women. We are no longer content, and
I speak as a business man, to entrust
even the lives and futures of the depend-
ent to unskilled hands. We have learned
to recognize that there is an art in
helping people out of trouble. One can
trust only the trained and experienced
man for guidance in such affairs. And
the growing complexity of communal
life to which I alluded above indicates
that this reliance will become stronger
rather than weaker."

Mr. Kirstein believes that "profes-
sional social work will in the future
play an important part in the discovery
of real leaders. I believe that the real-
ly great waste of civilization is human
personality which frequently does not
emerge because of clogged channels.
This applies to the rich and to poor
alike. Very little attention has been
given to the possibilities that lie in the
development of a field of service which
will have as a direct aim the selection
and training of future community
leaders. I suggest that the discovery
of Jewish leaders, for service to the
Jewish community or for the wider
community, is a real job, and an im-
portant job."

In conclusion Mr. Kirstein dwells on
the importance of higher salaries for
social workers. He writes: "I have advocated
the principle that minimum stand-
ards of living are not necessary to
effective social work. It should be pos-
sible to be an effective social servant and
enjoy some of the real comforts of life;
and to accumulate enough to prevent
dependency in old age. Higher salaries
are necessary to compete with business
which already is absorbing a large num-
ber of social service experts as social
workers. Large salaries will not create
workers; but they will make a wider
selection of men possible. Real sym-
pathy,—the German word "Mitleid"—
expresses it better—the ability to put
yourself in the other fellow's boots will
always remain the lure of social work;
but decent salaries, sufficiently high to
enable the worker to maintain the status

which the community expects him to
adopt, must be paid. A pronounced de-
velopment along these lines has already
occurred. I believe it will go further.
And I cherish the hope that shortly it
may be possible to stimulate social ser-
vice organizations to grant sabbatical
leave to their executives and sub-ex-
ecutives. Colleges have found it to their
interests to do so; and colleges fre-
quently are in the same impecunious
position as social service organizations.
Why should not communal agencies?"

Press Continues to Discuss Weizmann- Marshall Agreement

The American Jewish press continues
to comment on the Weizmann-Marshall
agreement on the Jewish Agency.

The "Chicago Sentinel" observes:

"The fact that Palestine has in this
country hitherto been the concern of
only official Zionists has been a result
of petty bickerings and misunderstand-
ings. The new agreement opens up a
new era in Palestine endeavor and it
creates finally peace between two great
and opposing factions in American
Israel."

The American Jewish World" of
Minneapolis declares that "now there
can be, there must be, there will be
union in Jewish endeavor. It means
not only that all forces in Jewish life
will henceforth be united to work for
the up-building of Palestine, but that,
friction and disagreement over Palesti-
ne being obviated from Jewish life,
there can now be whole-hearted coop-
eration in all other Jewish undertakings,
whether over-seas relief, Jewish educa-
tion, communal betterment and all con-
structive Jewish planning."

The "Jewish Criterion" of Pittsburgh
puts it thus: "We are the greatest or-
ganizers in the world when it comes to
raising money. And there isn't the
slightest doubt that if the Zionist group
can get David Brown to go on a money
raising tour for them that the sky is
the limit when it comes to the amount
to be raised. But seriously speaking
something far more valuable than the
prospect of getting more money for Palestine
has been achieved through the
Marshall-Weizmann Peace Treaty and
that is good will, good feeling and unity
in America."

The "Reform Advocate" of Chicago,
in an editorial by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch,
while expressing satisfaction with the
fact that "seemingly the slate is now
clean and Zionists and non-Zionists are
now in a condition to discuss the crea-
tion of the Jewish Agency," objects to
the "continued insistence" on the part
of the Zionists in calling Palestine "the
Jewish National Homeland." In the
opinion of the paper that is "begging
the question before the discussions be-
gin and does not speak well for the
chances of success in the further dis-
cussions when once the Jewish Agency
shall have been established. Perhaps,"
we read further, "it is that slowly and
very slowly the Zionist leaders are pro-

PAUL WARBURG DESERVES HIGH HONOR FOR U. S. CURRENCY REFORM THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE IDEA, ECONOMIST SAYS

Opinion of Professor Seligman and Others Disputed by Senator Carter Glass in Articles on History of Act

If Americans were in the habit of conferring titles of distinction on creative thinkers, Paul M. Warburg would have been accorded this honor for his work in the introduction of the Currency Reform in the United States which culminated in the Federal Reserve System.

This statement was made by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University in a letter to the editor of the "New York Evening Post," in rebuttal to the opinions expressed by Senator Carter Glass in a series of articles in the "Post" on the history of the Federal Reserve Act. In these articles, Senator Glass took exception to the statements made in the "Intimate Papers of Col. House," by Professor Seymour to the effect that Col. House was responsible for the Act. Senator Glass, who was the chairman of the Currency Committee, in his articles took exception to this statement of Senator Seymour, claiming the authorship for himself. He also touched on the part of Mr. Warburg in this matter.

Professor Seligman writes in his letter to the editor:

"In the sixteenth article on the Federal Reserve act by the Hon. Carter Glass, published in the 'Evening Post' on January 28, he brings me into the discussion in such a manner as to call for a reply.

"The honorable gentleman is in error in ascribing to me the statement that 'Mr. Warburg wrote the Federal Reserve act.' I have never made such a

claim in the reconstruction of the whole idea of Zion to make it conform to the real situation that they have to face, a situation that includes settlement in a small country, that cannot possibly take up more than just a recognizable minority, that cannot any longer be anything else than a part of the British Empire and that cannot for a moment evade the responsibilities of meeting the presence of others beside the Jewish population. The leaders, as we say, may know all of this and yet they have not been able to take out of the minds of the masses in Zionism what the leaders themselves put in by their propaganda in the epoch of inspirational speeches, and Sechmariyahu Levine passion. That will take a long time. In the meanwhile the New Palestine prints its headlines 'Palestine Unites American Jewry.' We could have found many headlines that might have stated the real situation very much better. That such a headline was not found and used is sign enough that even some of the leaders are not trying to say to the Zionistic readers that Zionism is facing a changed situation. If that continues, Weizmann will have to explain away many more things in the coming days."

statement. What I have asserted and what I continue to assert is that Mr. Warburg is the father of the Federal Reserve system and in that sense the creator of the Federal Reserve act.

"From the early eighties, when the subject was first seriously broached, up to 1907, the entire discussion of currency reform concerned itself with the endeavor to remedy the defects in our banking system by methods designed to secure elasticity in the note issue. Although scholars like Professor Dunbar had called attention to the fact that bank credit operates through the agency of discounts, as well as of notes, this aspect of the problem was soon overlooked and had no repercussion whatever in the political field. It was Mr. Warburg who began, after the crisis of 1907, to call attention to the pivotal point in the situation, that of a general reserve which might convert our chaos of unrelated institutions into a unified system. This idea, which, as he recalled to our minds, was the secret of all the successful European systems, had hitherto entirely escaped attention in this country. Mr. Warburg preached the doctrine in and out of season and finally, compelled conviction.

"Senator Aldrich was for many years the head of the committee charged with the duty of framing financial legislation. It was he who created the Aldrich commission and sponsored the Aldrich bill. Shortly before his death I was privileged to attend a private dinner of some seventy-five gentlemen at which he gave a history of the bill. Confessing that, although he had been chairman of the committee for years, he had never really grasped the complicated issues, he pointed to Mr. Warburg and added: 'There is the man who has taught me the truth, and who has enabled me to see the fallacy underlying all of our preceding legislation on currency reform.'

"The fundamental feature of the Federal Reserve act consists, as the title of the law itself indicates, in the reserve provision and the creation of a note issue resting on commercial assets but tied up with this reserve. It is this which distinguishes the present law from the old national bank act. All else is of secondary importance. This basic idea was taken from the Aldrich bill. The changes that were made by the party in power were no doubt politically necessary. But the consensus of expert opinion today is that, from the economic point of view, the Aldrich bill was superior to its successor. However that may be, the fact remains that the changes did not affect the fundamental basis of the law—the creation of a central reserve as a unifying factor in the banking structure. For this one man, and one man only is responsible—Paul M. Warburg.

"It is true that the honorable gentleman supervised the drafting of the bill

and piloted it through Congress, but does that suffice for a claim to the real authorship?

"We speak of the English law of 1844 as Peel's Bank act because Peel carried it through Parliament. But every tyro knows that the real author, as Peel himself acknowledged, was Samuel Jones Loyd, soon thereafter raised to the peerage as Lord Overstone. What Overstone was in England, Warburg has been in this country. Were we in the habit of conferring titles of distinction on our creative thinkers he would long ago have been accorded this honor. As it is, he is secure of his position in the estimate of all well-informed students of fiscal science," Professor Seligman concludes.

In direct contradiction to this is the opinion expressed by Senator Glass. Writing in the "Evening Post" of January 28 on the part of Mr. Warburg in the work for the Federal Reserve Act, Senator Glass stated:

"While the Senate conference was deliberating, and even after it had presented a perfected bill to the Senate, various influential bankers, who had taken an exceptional interest in the Reserve Bank problem, came to Washington in hope and expectation of being able to affect the situation as they might desire. Although the bill had long ago passed out of the jurisdiction of the House, some of these bankers insisted on discussing their proposals with me and several of my committee associates.

"Mr. Paul M. Warburg, the accomplished New York banker to whom several references have been made in this chronicle, was notably among these. Mr. Warburg exhibited a sort of religious zeal for the ideas he entertained on the subject of banking and currency reform. Moreover, he presented them with a force of reasoning and an ingenuity of expression that were not exceeded by his earnestness.

"My recollection is confirmed by my letter files when I say he mailed every one of his proposed amendments to the House bill as he sent them to the Senate Committee besides keeping me apprised of his talks on the Senate side. Mr. Warburg succeeded in impressing his views on the Senate Committee and got some of them incorporated in the amended bill. He had a provision inserted authorizing the use of Federal reserve notes in the reserves of member banks; also a provision for universal domestic acceptances; he got the reserve requirements changed so as to increase the loaning capacity of the regional banks, and vainly sought to embody a 'piping' scheme, whereby we should have three reserve centers with a regional bank at each.

"While I had, as I still have, a high regard for Mr. Warburg's genius, and like him immensely, I frankly disagreed with these things done at his insistence; and the House conferees had them expunged from the bill in conference. Mr. Warburg also suggested, and successfully argued against Sir George Paish, the English economist whom Senators seemed to be consulting, the incorporation of the one-year gold note feature in the bond-refunding provi-

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SUVORIN, RUSSIAN ANTI-SEMITIC, THREATENS JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Kovno, Jan. 18.—"The Russian emigres cannot forgive the Jews for taking part in the Soviet Government and for having ruined Russia," declared M. Boris Suvorin, notorious Russian anti-Semite, son of the publisher of the Petrograd anti-Semitic daily, "Novoye Vremya." Suvorin, who has just arrived here, stated in an interview with press representatives that "as soon as Russia is free again, a violent anti-Semitic tide will break out, as the hearts of the exiled Russian emigres are boiling over with hatred of the Jews."

"It is no use saying that the Jews were not responsible for the actions of the Communists in Russia," Suvorin continued, "just as it cannot be claimed that Russia was not responsible for Count Pleve's action because he was not of Russian origin. It is true that the Czarist Government had committed many flagrant mistakes in its treatment of the Jews," Suvorin declared. During the war he had himself witnessed the heroism and patriotism of the Russian Jews and one of his best friends was a Jewish sub-lieutenant.

"The murder of Petlura," Suvorin concluded, "has made a deep impression on all the Russian emigres who now go about in continual fear of their lives."

Protest of Roumanian Jewish Leaders Obtained Under Government Duress

(Continued from Page 1)

none too gentle methods for which the Roumanian government is famous, we will simply pay no attention to them and entirely disregard them. We will continue our activity until we will gain for the Jews in Roumania a status of equality with that of all other citizens of the country, and secure for them the free and unhampered enjoyment of their rights.

"The Roumanian government would do better to reestablish and maintain order, protect Jewish life and property, and not seek to whitewash itself by statements known to be obtained under duress," Mr. Wolfson declared.

A new record price for a painting sold at auction in the United States was established Thursday night when a portrait by Rembrandt of his son Titus was sold at the American Art Galleries for \$270,000. Sir Joseph Duveen, who once before owned Rembrandt's picture of his son, called "Titus in an Armchair," purchased it again.

Announcement of a gift of sixteen copies of the works of the late Isidore Kaufmann, to the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Philadelphia by Albert N. Greenfield, a director of the Association and Chairman of the Building Committee, was made by Henry W. Braude, President of the organization.

Mr. Greenfield's gift was made in honor of Samuel S. Fleischer, winner of the Philadelphia Award and founder of the Graphic Sketch Club. The copies which Mr. Greenfield has presented include the portraits of "The Serpents," "The Fanatic," and "The Cabalist," the first being one of Kaufmann's best known works. Among the larger pictures are "In the Bath House," and "On Sabbath Day."

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If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" tell your friends to subscribe.

RABBIS WIN IN FIGHT AGAINST REMOVAL OF GRAVES FOR BOULEVARD

The proposed removal of a number of graves from the Mt. Carmel, Mt. Lebanon and Cypress Hill cemeteries, which was involved in the projected boulevard for the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, was averted by a plan presented by the Vaad Harabonim, Association of New York rabbis, to the Board of Estimate at its last public hearing on the subject, held Thursday at City Hall. After considering the proposal of the rabbis' committee the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution sanctioning the construction of the boulevard but declaring also that the Borough presidents of Brooklyn and Queens "will take cognizance of the plan proposed by the Vaad Harabonim."

The plan presented by the Vaad Harabonim was proposed by L. Lovell, engineer and professor at Columbia University. It provides that the width of the boulevard originally intended to be 100 feet, be limited to 80 feet, which will avoid the necessity of disturbing the graves in the Jewish cemeteries.

The representatives of the Vaad Harabonim, who were present at the hearing of the Board of Estimate were Rabbis Guzik, Miller, Mordecai Aaron Kaplan, Predmesky, Feivelson, Lehman and Horenstein.

Warburg Deserves Honor for U. S. Currency Reform, Economist Says

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sion of the act. This was allowed to remain.

"These conferences and this correspondence with the able international banker afforded a species of mental calisthenics, which improved our capacity to deal with the problem and from which all of us derived genuine enjoyment. But for Professor Seligman and some others to be repeatedly asserting that Mr. Warburg wrote the Federal Reserve act is not only to infringe the copyright of Professor Seymour and Colonel House, but is to exhibit an amusing ignorance of the thing they themselves assume to talk about."

Fire started at noon on Thursday in the building occupied by Kahn, Loeb & Co., at 52 William Street, New York. The fireproof construction of the building prevented the flames from spreading from the sub-basement. Employees in several offices in the lower floors of the building and the employees of Kahn, Loeb & Co. were forced to leave, but many of those on upper floors remained.

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PALESTINE'S FOREIGN TRADE DECREASES IN 1926

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Jan. 10.—The figures for the first six months of 1926 show a decrease in the foreign trade of Palestine after the boom year of 1925, states the "Levant Trade Review." The imports for the first six months of 1926 were \$3,269,095, as compared with \$3,292,102 during the same period in 1925. The decrease of both imports and exports is attributed to a reaction from the abnormal foreign trade of Palestine last year which was caused by the increase in immigration. This naturally caused a heavy import trade with the balance unfavorable, a logical and not unbeneficial result under existing conditions. Immigration during the first half of 1926 was about 9,902 as compared with 15,821 in 1925.

Imports into Palestine during the first months of 1926 came principally from Egypt, Syria, Germany and the United Kingdom. Exports went to England, Egypt, England, and Syria received 53% of the entire amount. It is to be noted that in general the first half-year accounts for two-thirds and the second only for one-third of Palestine exports.

ALEXANDER KOLOSOV, who about ten years ago lived in Zarzin, Russia, or anyone who knows his address, is requested to communicate with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 621 Broadway, New York, as they have agreeable news for him.

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