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CHARGE WARSAW CONSUL CREATES DIFFICULTIES FOR RABBIS TO EMIGRATE TO U.S.

**Demands Documents Which Rabbis
Do Not Possess, Visas Refused,
Is Claim**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 17.—Increasing obstacles are placed by the American Consul in the way of Polish rabbis who desire to proceed to the United States. The Consul demands that in order to secure a visa for his passport, the Rabbi must submit additional documents including the diploma of a rabbinical seminary and a certificate that he has served as a rabbi of a community for two years. Due to these demands no Polish rabbi can obtain a visa as none of them have obtained diplomas from rabbinical academies.

SAMUEL WEIZMANN COMING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR RUSSIAN COLONIZATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 17.—Samuel Weizmann, one of the active workers in the Jewish colonization movement in Soviet Russia will proceed shortly to the United States in the interests of this movement, according to a decision of the Ozet, the Society for Jewish land settlement in Russia. Mr. Weizmann, who is an engineer by profession, is a brother of Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

PLAN CAMPAIGN IN POLAND FOR PALESTINE UNEMPLOYED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 17.—A campaign among Jewish workers for the purpose of helping the unemployed in Palestine may be started here shortly.

The initiative in this matter was taken by the Left Poale Zion party which has called a conference of Jewish trade unions to consider the problem.

NO JEWS KILLED IN JUGO- SLAVIA EARTHQUAKE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Feb. 17.—The first estimate of the number of Jewish victims in the earthquake in Yugoslavia seems to have been exaggerated. No Jews were killed and only several Jews were injured. The losses of property to many Jewish families is, however, considerable.

FORTY JEWISH SOLDIERS ARE PROMOTED IN POLISH ARMY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 17.—Forty Jewish soldiers were among the 150 members of the Polish army who received distinction by an order of the President of the Republic. The forty were promoted from privates to reserve lieutenants.

SMALL TOWN JEWS STILL PROBLEM IN WHITE RUSSIA, SOVIET EXECUTIVE HEARS

**Development of Industry, Jewish Col-
onization and Professional Train-
ing Expected to Solve Problem**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 17.—The situation of the Jewish population in the small towns in White Russia is still "extremely difficult", is the gist of a report submitted by Adamovitch, president of the White Russian Council of People's Commissars, at the third session of the Wziki, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Adamovitch dwelt at length in his report on the efforts of the White Russian government to alleviate the situation of the Jewish population in the Republic.

He enumerated the steps taken by the government in economic and cultural fields. However, he declared, the problem of the Jewish small town has not yet been solved. He expressed the hope that the general development of industry, Jewish colonization and professional training will gradually solve the problem.

BIBLE CRITICISM NOT POINT OF EINSTEIN'S DISAGREEMENT

**Does Not Intend to Resign from
Hebrew University Board**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Feb. 17.—Admitting that there are differences of opinion between him and other members of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, Professor Albert Einstein authorized the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here to deny the report of his resignation from the Board.

The differences of opinion, however, do not pertain to Bible criticism as a subject on the curriculum of the Institute of Jewish Studies. The differences lie in another direction. However, Professor Einstein declared, he did not resign nor does he intend to resign from the Board.

PROPOSE TO SETTLE FRENCH IMMIGRANTS IN COLONIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, Feb. 17.—A proposal to settle the alien immigrant population of France in the French colonies of North Africa is put forward by M. Henri Michel, in an article in today's "L'Ere Nouvelle".

"The Government," he writes, "is about to draft a program of colonial reorganization. Why not settle in our possessions in North Africa and in our colonies elsewhere, the overflowing tide of our immigration? Would that not be of double advantage to ourselves since Paris would be free from

(Continued on Page 4)

WARSAW KEHILLAH ASKS RABBIS TO PRESERVE BIBLE NAMES FOR JEWISH CHILDREN

**Ban Corrupted Form of Jewish Names,
Originating Through Ignorance
and Malice**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Feb. 17.—Important instructions with regard to the given names of Polish Jews were issued by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw Kehillah.

The Executive instructed the rabbis who are in charge of issuing birth certificates to record on the certificates the original Bible names of newly-born Jewish children, instead of the corrupted Polish Jewish name.

For instance, the instructions state, a Jewish boy named Moses should be recorded as such and not Moshek, the corrupted Polish form, used by the Poles in their description of Jews. Isaac should not be inscribed as Itzek, Jacob as Jankiel, Rachel as Ruchla nor Israel as Sruil.

The corruption of Jewish names in Poland was due originally to the ignorance of the officials of the various governments. These officials spelled the names phonetically on the basis of the Polish Jewish dialect. These names were later insisted upon by the officials of the Russian and Polish governments with a definite intention of mocking the Jews. Under the present regime the issuance of birth certificates lies within the jurisdiction of the rabbis.

JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTE \$100,000 TO TEMPLE UNIVERSITY FUND

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—More than \$100,000 has been contributed by members of the Jewish community of this city to the Endowment Fund now being raised to expand the present facilities of Temple University.

This sum was contributed by a group of eighty-eight men and women, in recognition of the unusual facilities which Temple University has afforded Jewish young men and women for higher education. Thirty-three per cent of the student body at Temple University are Jewish.

Plans for the participation of Jews in the campaign for Temple University were prepared by the late Jules E. Mastbaum, and carried out under the leadership of Albert M. Greenfield.

The \$100,000 represents part of a \$200,000 fund to be raised in the next fifteen years throughout the country. Philadelphia is to be asked to contribute the sum of \$50,000. A campaign for this sum is now in progress. In the first ten days of the effort more than one and a half million dollars was raised.

Among the leading Jewish contribu-

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FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS
AND AMERICAN ORT PLAN
JOINT RECONSTRUCTIVE WORK

The Federation of Polish Jews and the American Ort have engaged in a series of conferences to establish a basis for joint action along reconstructive lines in Poland, the Ort announces Benjamin Winter, President of the Federation of Polish Jews, and S. Rosenfeld, Chairman of the United Loder Relief have taken the initiative for their individual organizations and are cooperating with Judge Jacob Panken, Chairman of the American Ort, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in perfecting a plan for joint action.

Two specific activities are contemplated by the joint body. One affects the present effort of the Ort to establish contact between Polish Jews and their relatives in America for the purpose of supplying the artisans and ex-businessmen of Poland with tools and machinery. The other activity proposes the establishment of additional technical schools and evening courses for children and adults in the larger centers of Jewish population in Poland.

CATHOLICS IN U. S. ASKED TO
RECITE PRAYER FOR JEWS

Catholics in the United States were asked to offer prayers for the Jews, "the former Chosen People," with the special inducement of an indulgence of 20 days for those who recite the prayers.

A report in "The Tablet," Brooklyn Catholic newspaper, states: "An indulgence of 20 days has been granted by the Holy Father for all who recite the following prayer:

"Turn Thine eyes of mercy towards the children of that race once Thy chosen people. O! old they called down upon themselves the Blood of the Saviour; may it now descend upon them a laver of redemption and of life."

"Those who recite this prayer daily

ICA ALLOCATES NEW CREDIT
FUNDS TO PROMOTE JEWISH
COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, Feb. 2.—Credits to be used for developing its various activities in Russia were voted by the Council of the Jewish Colonization Association at its last meeting.

In regard to the new Jewish agricultural colonization movement in Russia, the Ica program provided for the settlement on the land of 600 to 700 Jewish colonists in the region of Mariupol and Zaporozje, in addition to the 300 Jewish families whose settlement has already been started. In all one thousand families of new Jewish colonists will be settled on the land by the Ica in these regions.

The Council has also decided to continue its activity with regard to the old Jewish colonies situated in Central Russia. The new credits will allow the Jewish colonists of Central Russia to develop special branches of agriculture, such as dairy farming and vine-growing. Work has been started for the installation of cheese-making, and butter factories, and of cellars for wine pressing. The Association will at the same time continue to cover the expenses of the colonists in providing seeds, live stock and implements.

The Ica is paying special attention to the development of the loan banks. The number of loan banks supported by the Ica will be augmented this year by forty, bringing the total number to 170.

Professional education is also given a prominent place in the new budget of the Ica. Twelve professional schools, teaching principally metallurgy, locksmith work and electrical engineering, will be granted new subsidies by the Ica. Credits have also been granted for the establishment of continuation schools.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The Jewish banks in Poland have made progress during the year 1926, the Ica here reports. According to the data of the Union of the Banks, the number of banks increased in the period from 215 to 320. There are 150 banks in Congress Poland, thirty-five in Galicia, forty-six in the Eastern provinces and fifty-five in the Vilna District.

The membership of the loan banks on January 1st, 1926, was 78,875, and a year later it had increased to 110,000. The turnover increased from 14,441,646 Zlotys to 46,548,986 Zlotys, the paid-up capital increased from 2,220,108 Zlotys to 3,766,854 Zlotys, and the deposits from 2,520,103 to 9,451,504 Zlotys.

This rapid development of the loan banks in Poland is explained mainly by the support given them by the Foundation whose funds are jointly contributed by the Jewish Colonization Association and the Joint Distribution Committee.

for a month can gain a Plenary Indulgence under the usual conditions, viz. Confession, Communion and prayers for the Pope's intentions.

"This Indulgence was announced in the Acta Apostolicæ Sedis, January 15, 1927."

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.]

Only One Jew Among Twenty Richest
Men in the World

Of the twenty wealthiest persons in the world today only one, Alfred Loewenstein of Belgium, is a Jew, and his fortune is estimated at about one hundred million dollars as compared with the \$1,200,000,000 of Henry Ford. This information is presented in the New York "Times" of Feb. 13 by Stuart Chase. Mr. Chase writes:

"A list of the twenty wealthiest persons alive would include some foreign names, but the majority would surely be Americans. The following list is given for what it may be worth, together with estimates of estate values. No great amount of credence should be placed in the latter, but it is believed that the names do represent most of the more outstanding fortunes:

"Henry Ford and Edsel Ford (Motor Cars), \$1,200,000,000; J. D. Rockefeller and J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., (Oil), \$600,000,000; Andrew W. Mellon and R. B. Mellon, (Banking), \$200,000,000; Duke of Westminster (England, Real Estate), \$200,000,000; Edward S. Harkness and Anna R. Harkness (Oil), \$200,000,000; Sir Basil Zaharoff (England, Munitions), \$125,000,000; Gaskell of Baroda (India, Inheritance), \$125,000,000; Payne Whitney (Railroads, Banking), \$100,000,000; George F. Baker and George F. Baker, Jr., (Banking), \$100,000,000; Vincent Astor (Real Estate), \$100,000,000; F. W. Vanderbilt (Railroads), \$100,000,000; Thomas B. Walker (Lumber), \$100,000,000; Baron H. Mitsui (Japan, Shipping), \$100,000,000; Simon Y. Patino (Bolivia, Tin), \$100,000,000; Alfred Loewenstein (Belgium, Mines, Steel, Shipping), \$100,000,000."

Regarding Loewenstein we are told by Mr. Chase that his fortune "has grown faster than Ford's, but the amount of it remains far less," and further: "Alfred Loewenstein the American public knew little of until he offered one day to lend the Belgian Government \$50,000,000 without interest. He has been very much in the limelight ever since. He has a fleet of airships to take him to his various offices in the capitals of Europe; he has chateaux and palaces scattered here and there in France and Spain; he has a Pullman car aeroplane with beds and baths for his guests, and he is threatening to charter a liner to come and visit the United States. His wealth comes from mines, blast furnaces, banks and shipping."

The formation of Young Judaea Councils has been effected in a number of centers in which the Jewish youth had not been organized for educational and other activities, resulting in the extension of activities to embrace many large Jewish communities. These councils are from the young Judaea headquarters states. The new councils have been established in Syracuse, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

TEXT OF RABBI NIEMIROVER'S ADDRESS IN ROUMANIAN SENATE CONTRADICTS ROUMANIAN PRESS BUREAU'S VERSION

A contradiction between what was reported as Rabbi Niemirover's address in the Senate by the Roumanian government news agency and the press bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest and released to the American press by the Roumanian Press Bureau in Washington is apparent from the text of Rabbi Niemirover's address in the Senate made public by the Roumanian Jewish newspaper, "Curierul Israelit", which arrived in this country yesterday.

The press bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest quoted Rabbi Niemirover as saying:

"We Israelites living in this country, know how pacific and goodhearted the Roumanian people are. We know that we cannot make the Roumanian people responsible for the excesses of an isolated anti-Semitic party.

"There is a difference between the Israelites of the old kingdom, who are happy to have become entirely Roumanian citizens, and the Israelites of the reunited provinces, who are not all yet in the frame of this country. I can testify that I protested and still protest categorically against the exaggerations and the intrigues of foreigners against Roumania."

From the "Curierul Israelit" it appears, however, that the address was delivered by Rabbi Niemirover on the 27th of January and not on the 30th. The occasion was the discussion in connection with the contest for the seat in the Senate to which a representative of the Jewish religion in Old Roumania is entitled according to the constitution. The provision in the constitution is that every religious sect is entitled to one representative in the Senate for every 200,000 adherents. Rabbi Niemirover had already been seated, as the Government had recognized the action taken a month before at a convention of representatives of all the Jewish congregations in Roumania.

The right of Rabbi Niemirover to the seat was challenged by Rabbi Schorr, who insisted that Rabbi Niemirover represented only the Reform and Spanish Jews, whereas he, Schorr, represented the Orthodox, who are the bulk of the Jews of Roumania. The contest was further complicated by the attempt on the part of the anti-Semites to present the claim that neither Niemirover nor Schorr was entitled to sit because, they alleged, the constitution provided that representation was to be based upon the number of electors of a given faith and not upon the number of its adherents. This contention, however, was not long permitted to stand, a number of the senators coming to the aid of Rabbi Niemirover and demonstrating its invalidity. The result of the contest was that Rabbi Niemirover's election was confirmed. Thereupon Rabbi Niemirover delivered the address from which the following extract is quoted verbatim. It should be noted that the

occasion for the address was the electoral contest, and that nothing in Dr. Niemirover's address bore any relation to the question of anti-Jewish uprisings in Roumania.

"Gentlemen of the Senate: Until recently our friends on the other side calling themselves the Christian League, were charging that the Jews in Roumania numbered 600,000; later, they insisted that we numbered 400,000; now they say that we are only 200,000 strong. However that may be, the truth of the matter is that we are at least 200,000 strong, as the Constitution requires. If you wish me to submit statistics to you, I shall no doubt be able to do so (Cries of "No, No.")

"Gentlemen of the Senate, a very honorable senator, who spoke before me most logically, said that in Bessarabia not all the Jews are Roumanian citizens and he also showed that the same situation exists in Transylvania where a large number of Jews have not yet entered into the frame of the Roumanian State. The situation is greatly different, however, in the case of the Jews of the Old Kingdom, who have lived here for hundreds of years, have participated in the economic development of the country, and have shed their blood on the battlefield for the independence of the State and for the enlargement of the Great Roumania. These hundreds of thousands of Jews considered themselves very happy when they were able to become Roumanian citizens and we cannot admit that their number is less than 200,000. I feel certain that the honorable Senate does not expect me to answer also the political side of the question. We, who have been living in this land, know that the Roumanian people is a kind and good people, and know that we cannot hold responsible the whole Roumanian people for the anti-Semitic party. I regret that this question has been put to me.

"Honorable Senators, if you do pay heed to what is being said abroad, then think a moment that abroad where all these questions are not understood, the invalidation of my mandate could produce a bad impression. (Murmurs.) Gentlemen of the Senate, I thank you for your continuation (support?) of the second part of my proposition; what I wanted to say: you have said. I wanted to say that if there will be found abroad anyone who would pretend that the invalidation of my Mandate is merely a pretext, we need not take notice of it. The situation is the following: We can not be responsible, and I can declare that wherever it was possible, I have protested against some exaggerations and untruths against my country. I believe that the electoral law is in conformity with the Constitution and that I was elected according to the provisions of the law."

Dr. Niemirover concluded his address with a profession of loyalty to the

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Roumanian Government's Failure to Suppress Anti-Semitic Agitation Condemned by Roumanian Jewish Press

(By Our Czernowitz Correspondent)

Czernowitz, Feb. 4.—The failure of the Roumanian government to take measures for suppressing the venomous anti-Jewish agitation, openly calling for acts of violence against the Jews, has aroused grave fears on the part of Roumanian Jewry. The feeling prevalent among the Jews, both in Old Roumania and in the annexed provinces, is that the situation is very critical and the safety of Jewish life and property is menaced more than ever in the past as a result of the unhampered activities of the anti-Semites. This feeling is fully expressed in the Jewish press. In the "Curierul Israelit" of Bucharest, in the issue of January 23rd, the following list of exhibits, regarding the propaganda of the anti-Semites, was enumerated; "1. An excerpt from a pamphlet published in the 'Tipografia Geniului', in which the Christian population of the country is called upon to wage war against the Jews. The Christian population is assured that no punishment will be meted out because the government has no power of control and is not in a position to hinder the 14 million Christians from attacking the two million Jews. 2. A postal card depicting an imaginary ritual murder. This card was distributed by the tens of thousands in villages and cities. 3. An appeal to the Christian population to attack the Jews as the deadly enemies of the nation."

The "Curierul Israelit" writes:

"We directed an inquiry to His Eminence, the Patriarch of Roumania, and to the various ministers of the government asking them whether these activities of the anti-Semites are not in contradiction to the constitution and the laws of the country and whether they do not believe that it is their duty to confiscate such publications and to punish the agitators.

"Eight days have passed since we addressed our inquiry but so far no reply has been received."

The paper adds a few more exhibits from the anti-Semitic sheet, "Svasitica", published in Galati, which in its issue of December 13, 1926, wrote: "Christian brothers be prepared, for the great day of reckoning is near. The hour of highest judgment will strike soon. . . . Woe unto you Jews! At the moment when the hour of that judgment will strike you will drink your own blood."

"We ask the government, what does this mean?" the "Curierul Israelit" continues. "What is the meaning of the threat: the hour of reckoning is near and the Jews will drink their own

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country, and the expression of the hope that as a Senator he would be able actively to promote the highest interests of the country.

ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTOR GIVES \$50,000 TO HARVARD FOR BENJAMIN FELLOWSHIP

A \$50,000 fund to establish research fellowships in the name of Judah P. Benjamin was contributed to the Harvard Law School \$5,000,000 Endowment Fund, William M. Powell, national chairman of the Endowment Fund, announced. The name of the donor was not made public.

Judah P. Benjamin was Senator from Louisiana before the Civil War. He refused an appointment to the Supreme Court, and held three posts in Jefferson Davis's Cabinet in the days of the Confederacy. After the surrender of General Lee, he fled, penniless, to exile in England, and before his death rose to prominence in practice at the bar of that country.

JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

A drive for \$35,000 for a maintenance fund for the seven Yiddish elementary schools in Philadelphia will be inaugurated Saturday evening with a banquet at the Hotel Walton.

Three hundred men and women under the leadership of M. Katz will carry on the drive which is to continue until March 6th.

The speakers at the dinner will be M. Katz and Professor Hyim Fineman. The campaign officers are M. Katz, Chairman, J. B. Mitchell, co-Chairman, and L. Creskoff, Treasurer.

The Congregation Ahavath Chesed of Jacksonville, Fla., has purchased a site for a new synagogue.

The present synagogue of the congregation is located in the heart of the business district. When the old temple is sold a new one will be erected on the property purchased, according to the plans announced.

At present the site is occupied by a three-story residential residence. This building will be converted into a Sabbath school with rooms for other religious organizations of the congregation.

BREVITIES

Funeral services for Justice Moses Herman of the Court of Special Sessions, who died on Monday, were held in Temple Beth-El. Dr. Samuel Schulman officiated. A eulogy was delivered by Special Sessions Justice Frederick Kernochan.

About 500 associates and friends attended the ceremony. The honorary pallbearers included Special Sessions Justices Kernochan, Arthur C. Salmon, Joseph D. Kelly, A. Y. B. Voorhes, James J. McInerney, William T. Featherstone, Daniel A. Rosen, Hester W. Herbert, Charles P. Coldwell and former Justice of Special Sessions Joseph F. Moss.

Quers present included General Sessions Judges Otto A. Max Levine, Supreme Court Justice Isidor W. Weinstein, General Sessions Judge Cornelius F. Collins, James F. Egan, Secretary of Tammany Hall; Ely Rosenberg, President of the Criminal Bar Association; Assistant District Attorney Victor W. Hastings, former United States Court Justice; Edward L. Garvan, Magistrate Morris Gottlieb; Frank Briarly, former Magistrate Henry W. Unger, Assemblyman F. L. Hackenberg of the 14th Assembly District; and Frank Smith, Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions.

Interment was in Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Lankford "Sunday blue law" bill for the District of Columbia, which was the background of the Blanton-Bloom encounter on Wednesday, was blocked in the House District Committee. Mr. Blanton reported that the subcommittee favored it by a vote of 4 to 1. Representative Underhill of Massachusetts, opposed it and Representative Reid of Illinois tried to have it recommitted to the subcommittee, but a sharp discussion occurred and Representative Bowman of West Virginia forced an adjournment.

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SCHWARTZBARD JURY IN PARIS WILL BE ASKED TO CONDEMN ANTI-SEMITISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, Feb. 1.—"The jury which will try Schwartzbard will find itself called upon to condemn the extreme form of anti-Semitism which found its expression in the pogroms which took place in the Ukraine," Henri Torres, counsel for Schwartzbard, writes in a letter which he has sent to the Union of Jewish Youth here.

"By means of direct testimony," M. Torres states, "by means of certified documents, we intend to show what terrible sufferings the Jews of the Ukraine had to endure. Today, when the anti-Semitic forces of Eastern Europe are reorganizing and are seeking to start fresh massacres of our brethren, we shall have to ask the jury to intervene and protect and save the Jews in the name of France."

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

blood! We ask the government, where is there another country in any part of the world today where such language is permitted to go unpunished? We ask the government; does it or does it not intend to put an end to the expressions of hatred and to the threats of murder?"

The "Ostjudische Zeitung," Jewish organ of Czernowitz, reproducing the foregoing declaration of the "Curierul Israeli" comments thus: "The purpose of our writing is to strengthen the appeal of our brothers in the Old Kingdom. No matter what fundamental differences there may be between our and their conception of Jews and Judaism, these differences cannot be so great as to destroy the feelings of our mutual interests and of the danger which faces both of us."

"The entire anti-Semitic press, with the 'Universul' at its head, is working feverishly to incite race hatred against the Jews and the attitude of the government is unfortunately such that we do not feel that we could rely upon it in a moment of danger. Nor has there been heard a condemnation of the excesses from the Ministerial bench in Parliament, while not one case is known of any of the participants in the excesses being brought to justice. Here and there anti-Semitic excesses—not pogroms, as exaggerated reports abroad say—are still taking place, and in no case have the perpetrators been punished. Grave days are facing the country. When those days arrive bloody anti-Jewish orgies will take place . . . unless . . . unless . . . the government will immediately take energetic steps to put a stop to the agitation of hatred. Can the government do it? Yes. It can—if it only wishes to."

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SIR VICTOR SASSOON IS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Bombay, Jan. 12.—Sir Victor Sassoon has been appointed Chairman of the Indian Currency League which has for its object the stabilization of the Rupee exchange at the pre-war figure of 1 shilling and four pence, instead of 1/6 which has been recommended by the Royal Commission.

Sir Victor presided at a mass meeting of Bombay citizens convened under the auspices of the League, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed establishment of the ratio of 1/6, which would be to the detriment of the Indian agriculturist.

Sir Victor Sassoon has been nominated by the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association to represent them in the Legislative Assembly.

Propose to Settle French Immigrants in Colonies

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the terrible congestion brought about by the immigrants and our overseas colonies would reap the benefit of their labor? It is estimated that about 30,000 alien immigrants would be willing to settle in the French colonies without receiving any assistance from the State. But even this number could easily be increased by settling on the land the thousands of agricultural workers who left the soil because of the good wages offered in industry in the towns."

Philadelphia Jews Contribute \$100,000 to Temple University Fund

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tors were: Albert M. Greenfield, \$25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald, \$7,500; N. Snellenberg, \$5,000; Samuel Paley, \$5,000; Lit Brothers, \$5,000 and Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, \$5,000.

A dinner was given Wednesday night at the Park Palace, New York City, in honor of Rabbi S. L. Hurwitz, for eighteen years principal of the Dr. S. J. Talmud Torah.

Dr. S. J. Talmud Torah, president. Five hundred guests attended the dinner.

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