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COLONIAL OFFICE SEEKS DIRECTOR FOR PALESTINE ANTIQUITIES DEPARTMENT

To Fill Post Formerly Held by
Professor Garstang

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Feb. 18.—Candidates for the post of Director of Antiquities in Palestine may apply for this position up to March 15; it was announced here by the Colonial Office.

The duties of the Director include the administration of the Department of Antiquities and the Government Museum, the supervision of excavations conducted by non-official persons and bodies, and the conservation of historical monuments in the territory. The salary of the post inclusive of allowances is £E1,300 per annum, and in certain circumstances the post is pensionable.

Persons with experience of Near Eastern archeology and the conservation of ancient buildings are eligible for this post.

Prof. J. Garstang formerly held this post.

MARYLAND RAILWAY HEAD DISSATISFIED WITH RABBIS' AND CLERGYMEN'S REPORT

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18.—The conclusions of three religious organizations in their investigation of the strike of the enginemen and firemen on the Western Maryland Railway, which led to a report more favorable to the cause of the strikers than that of the railroad, were denounced as "neither logical nor just" by Maxwell C. Byers, president of the railroad.

The survey was made by the social justice commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Mr. Byers called the conclusions the "inevitable result which follows when the ministry leaves its parish and its pulpits and attempts, without practical experience, to solve complicated industrial problems."

WEINSTEIN WILL ACCOMPANY WEIZMANN ON OZET MISSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Rachmiel Weinstein, one of the leaders of the Jewish communists in Soviet Russia, will accompany Samuel Weizmann, brother of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, to the United States on a mission in behalf of the Ozet, the society for the settlement of Jews on the land in Russia. The purpose of the mission will be to explain the work of the society.

STATISTICS ON DESECRATION OF JEWISH CEMETERIES IN GERMANY ARE PUBLISHED

Alarming Facts of Cemetery and Synagogue Desecration Disclosed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Alarming statistics concerning the desecration of Jewish cemeteries in Germany were published by the "C. V. Zeitung", the organ of the Central Verein der Deutschen Juden. Sixteen cemeteries in Germany were desecrated during the period December, 1924 to December, 1926. Synagogues were desecrated in Munich, Berlin, Potsdam, Kiel and other cities.

The organ of the central organization of German Jews observes that the list is not complete. It is sufficient, however, to show that even the peace of the dead is no longer regarded as a command of humanity by the incited vandals, the paper states. It is possible that in the cases recorded even persons who are not members of the Voelkische party were responsible. Everyone, however, who is acquainted with the propaganda of the Voelkische party will not have the slightest doubt that the overwhelming majority of the cases can be ascribed to the activity of the party. Certainly this has occurred notwithstanding the will of the party leaders, but in view of the fact that the essence of the party's teaching is racial hatred, it necessarily directs its followers, particularly the youth, to employ every possible means of inflicting upon "the enemies" the greatest possible degradation and damage.

JEWS ARE ATTACKED AGAIN IN BUCHAREST

Trial of Falik's Murderer Begins

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Feb. 18.—New anti-Jewish excesses on the streets of Bucharest are reported by the Roumanian newspapers, "Dimineatu" and "Adevurul." The excesses took place in the center of the city, where Cuzists attacked Jewish passersby. Many were injured, including the Jewish reserve officer, Baendel.

Great interest is displayed in the trial of Nicolai Totu, for the murder of the Jewish student David Falik. The trial begins tomorrow in Kimpolung, Bukovina. Seven hundred Roumanians have come forward to express sympathy with the accused and offer to act as his "attorney."

MRS. GUGGENHEIM DONATES 10,000 SHILLINGS TO VIENNA SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Guggenheim, American Jewess, announced a gift of 10,000 shillings for scientific institutions here. The Medical College of the Vienna University is one of the beneficiaries.

SPECIAL RULING VOTE ASKED IN CONGRESS FOR IMMIGRATION LAW AMENDMENT

Step Intended to Insure Action Before
Adjournment of Congress

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The House Immigration Committee yesterday voted authority to Chairman Johnson to ask for recognition by Speaker Longworth for a suspension of the rules to enable immediate consideration and a vote upon the bill reported by the committee, exempting from the quota children up to twenty-one and husbands of American citizens. This bill also provides for placing the wives and unmarried children under twenty-one of aliens living in the United States in the preferred class within quota.

This action became necessary because of the failure of the Rules Committee to take action on the resolution for granting a special rule for consideration by the House of this bill.

Approximately two weeks remain before adjournment of Congress on March 4th, and the step now contemplated by Chairman Johnson was taken in order to insure action before adjournment.

Mr. Braman, representing the New York Patriotic Society, testified yesterday before a subcommittee regarding Americanization and education work being done by his society in New York among adult aliens. He described the plan set into operation whereby school children of alien parents have been enlisted to teach their elders the English language and other rudimentary Americanization requirements in return for which children are given scholastic credit in civics. He declared that out of 5,600 school children who were asked to do this work, 4,000 responded. Mr. Braman spoke in praise of the desire to become Americanized evident among adult aliens in New York.

When the Committee voted the authority to Chairman Johnson, the National Origins Bill, which is also awaiting action by the House, came up for discussion. Opinion was divided re-

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AGED RELIGIOUS TEACHERS FACE TRIAL IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Two aged melamid, Jewish religious teachers, will be brought to trial in Bielozerkoff on the charge of violating the Soviet law concerning religious instruction.

Kazachinsky, aged 73, and Gurevitch, 71, are accused of having maintained a secret cheder where minor children were taught to recite Jewish prayers and were given instruction in Hebrew.

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SEVENTEEN FAMILIES IN NORTH CAROLINA TOWN BUILD SYNAGOGUE

Appeal to Christian Neighbors for Support in Drive

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

High Point, N. C., Feb. 18.—The synagogue which has been erected here by the seventeen Jewish families resident in this town at an estimated cost of \$25,000 will be completed next month. Seventeen Jewish families have contributed \$15,000 for the synagogue. Leaders of the congregation have appealed to non-Jewish citizens of High Point to assist by contributing \$10,000.

The new synagogue is one of the most impressive edifices in the city. The building will accommodate approximately 500 people.

The campaign and building committees are headed by Milton Silver.

PROF. EINSTEIN'S ASSISTANT ALLOWED BY SOVIETS TO WORK IN THEIR ACADEMIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Dr. Grauner, an assistant of Professor Albert Einstein, has received the permission of the Soviet government to work in the institutions of higher learning in Soviet Russia. This permission was granted in reply to a request directed by Professor Einstein to Lunatcharsky, Soviet Minister of Education.

Replying to Dr. Einstein's letter, Lunatcharsky declared that he welcomes his desire to cooperate with the Soviet institutions of higher learning and hopes that other great scholars will follow his example.

The United Palestine Appeal campaign in Asheville, N. C., will be launched at a mass meeting tonight. The campaign is being held to raise \$3,500, Asheville's quota in the national drive.

The officers of the Asheville branch of the Appeal are: S. Sternberg, chairman; Mrs. Gustav Lichtenfeld, vice chairman; and H. L. Finkelstein, treasurer.

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.]

Wassermann Says Jews Will Disappear in Next Century

The prediction that the Jews of Europe and elsewhere are likely to disappear in the next century is made by Jakob Wassermann, the noted German Jewish novelist. In the course of an interview appearing in the current issue of the "American Hebrew," Mr. Wassermann says:

"Highly undesirable as it may be to be swallowed by the so-called white race, I am of the opinion that—perhaps within not much more than another century—the Jews of Europe and elsewhere will be absorbed by the other nations. To be sure, we shall probably always have historical specimens of the race; but as a communal entity the Jew is doomed to disappear. And this process of assimilation, especially if accompanied by a corresponding degree of universal enlightenment, will eventually lead to that state of true human fellowship which alone can insure the happiness of the world. The Jew, in other words, must—whether he wills it or not—continue to serve as the spiritual leaven for the preservation of mankind."

What the German Zionists Expect of the Jewish Agency Agreement

A statement of the attitude of the German Zionists to the Weizmann-Marshall agreement and their expectations of the new Jewish Agency when it will be organized, appears in the Feb. 4 issue of the "Juedische Rundschau," of Berlin, organ of the German Zionists.

The "Rundschau" regards it as an auspicious sign that whereas hitherto the chief emphasis was laid on the question of the constitution of the Agency, the Weizmann-Marshall agreement stresses "the concrete question of the purposes and aims of the Agency," and adds: "When the Jewish Agency, embracing all pro-Palestine Jews, will be organized, it must be clear that this new body will have the aim of making the Jewish national homeland a reality in the quickest possible time, in conformity with the requirements of the Mandate. Whereas the present Jewish Agency is doomed to impotency in the economic sense because the aims and tasks facing it are vastly above its material powers, so that we are thrown from one crisis into another one, the new Agency will have to carry out its work on the basis of a carefully weighed and scientific plan which will take into consideration all needs and possibilities. The activity of the Agency must be all embracing, it must have an economic general staff which, with a view to all the realities in the country, will settle every available unoccupied space. Such a really large-scale colonizing body will have

to lay its plans for years ahead. The functions of this general staff should be taken over by the experts commission. After the plan will be presented the Agency should be formally organized, provided that the Jews in other countries will have gone as far as those of America on the subject of the Agency."

The paper then takes up the budget question, on which point it observes: "There can be no doubt that while the experts commission can work out a colonization plan, the carrying out of the plan and the tempo of the work depend, in the last analysis, on the size of the budget. The Zionist world and all friends of Palestine expect that after the plan will be prepared a budget will be assured which will make possible really constructive work and speedy progress in the reconstruction of the Jewish homeland."

The "Rundschau" upholds Weizmann in the matter of the peace letter addressed to Marshall. "Dr. Weizmann, as a true statesman, realized that at this moment questions of prestige can play no role. A peace agreement between two contending parties is possible only by concessions from both sides. Therefore we have to construe the new accord as a legitimate peace instrument of which the exchange of letters between Weizmann and Marshall, preceding the signing of the agreement, constitutes a part. In the fight of the American Zionists against the Crimea project the formula of 'Palestine priority' played a great role. It is a self-evident demand of every Zionist. On the other hand, it has come to be clearly obvious that a 'non-Zionist' is a person who does not recognize the 'priority of Palestine' formula, even though he regards Palestine as very important and is willing to work for it. The misunderstanding, which arose in connection with this question of 'Palestine priority' during the heat of the controversy, has been cleared up by the Weizmann statement. It is a sign of marvelous discipline and a sense of responsibility on the part of the American Zionists that they consented to this step in the interests of Palestine reconstruction."

Palestine Labor Paper on Jewish Agency Agreement

The Weizmann-Marshall accord on the Jewish Agency is the subject of an article published in the "Davar," Palestine Hebrew labor daily, in its issue of January 28. Commenting on the enthusiastic support given to the accord by the "Doar Ha'yom" and the expressions of regret on the part of the "Ha'aretz," the labor daily in the main approves of the accord, declaring:

"Is there anything surprising in that the Marshall group does not recognize the priority of Palestine? Priority is the dividing line between Zionism and non-Zionism. We always knew that the agreement will have to be made with

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN VIENNA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Feb. 4.—A Central Office of the National Minorities will be opened in Vienna during this month, according to the decision of the special committee elected by the Congress of Minorities held in Geneva last August. The Central Office will be under the direction of Dr. Ammende.

The Committee met in Dresden to discuss the agenda of the next Congress of national minorities, and to arrange for the setting up of a permanent central office for the minority nationalities.

The President of the committee, Dr. Wilian of Trieste, was unable to be present at the meeting and the chair was occupied by Dr. Schiemann of Riga. Leo Motzkin, President of the Committee of Jewish Delegations and a member of the Presidium of the Minorities Congress, was present.

The next congress of minority nationalities is expected to take place in Geneva in August. The agenda will include economic questions, language questions, a theoretical basis for the cooperation within the State of the majority people and the national minorities, the establishment of an arbitration court between the majority people and the minorities, and the question of the "people without a country". The central office of the minority nationalities will be opened in Vienna during this month.

The sum of \$42,000 was raised at a dinner given by the East Side Division of the United Palestine Appeal, at the Broadway Central Hotel. Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Judge Otto Kozansky were the principal speakers. The waiters at the dinner collected \$105 in tips. Hyman Gerberman, head waiter of the Broadway Central Hotel, informed Morris Zeldin, director of the New York Campaign that the waiters had decided to contribute the tips to the campaign.

A protest meeting against the atrocities committed by the Roumanians against the Jews, was held in Harrisburg, Pa. last Sunday, under the joint auspices of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and the Rabbinical Committee on Jewish Affairs.

Over four hundred delegates are expected to attend the Palestine Conference of the Seaboard Region, which will be held in Durham, North Carolina, next Sunday. Forty communities will be represented at the conference.

non-Zionists who will not become Zionists over night. Our hope is that in the course of time, in the process the Palestine work, Palestine will increase in importance to the non-Zionists, until they will consider Palestine as the main problem, just as we do. But this is no more than a hope and it cannot be made a condition of the Agreement. Such a condition would mean waiting until Marshall becomes a Zionist, which would be an apriori annulment of the agreement. There is, therefore, in our judgment, no reason for the irony poured on the New York agreement because of the non-prosity.

"The decision to send a neutral investigating committee signifies a certain lack of confidence on the part of

(Continued on Page 4)

BOOKS OF JEWISH INTEREST

"An American Jewish Bibliography, Being a List of Books and Pamphlets by Jews or Relating to Them Printed in the United States From the Establishment of the Press in the Colonies until 1850," by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, has been published by the American Jewish Historical Society, at \$10. About 700 titles are recorded.

Modern Yiddish Poetry, an anthology of the work of 77 Yiddish poets translated in English appeared today. It is edited by Samuel J. Imber, well-known Yiddish poet. The book contains both the Yiddish and the English text of poems translated. It is the first anthology of this kind.

Fifty Years of Social Service. Published by United Hebrew Charities of New York City.

A Jew Speaks, Izak Goller. Published by T. Lyon & Co., Liverpool, England. *Die Sprachlichen Minderheiten in Europa*, Dr. Jan Auerham. Published by Hensel & Co., Berlin.

Urkundensammlung in der Hellenistisch-Judischen Literatur, Hugo Willrich. Published by Dandentoret & Ruprecht, Göttingen.

Gegen Spengler, Ludwig Stein. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Talmudisch-rabbinische Sage, Dr. S. Kaatz. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Die Deutschen Juden als Soldaten im Kriege, 1914-1918, Jacob Segall. Foreword by Dr. Heinrich Silbergleit. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Goethe, Friedrich Delitzsch Und Das Schwort, Rabbiner Dr. J. Horowitz. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Fichte und die Juden, Dr. L. Leon. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Vom Heimatsrecht der Deutschen Juden, Dr. Paul Rieger. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Das Zinsverbot bei den Juden, Immanuel Bernfeld. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Palestine und Transjordanien, Ludwig Preuss and Paul Rohrbach. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York.

Leaves of My Life (Yiddish), Ab. Cahan. Published by the Forward Publishing Company. Three volumes.

Kabala (German), Joseph Patat. Published by Juedische Verlag, Berlin.

Selected Addresses and Papers of Simon Wolf. Published by Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The Jew in Europe (German), Ignatz von Dollinger. Foreword by Leopold von Wiese. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Goethe and the Jews (German), Julius Bab. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Dietary Barbarism, Maurice Goldstein. Published by Vilschick Brothers, New York.

Das Judentum Bei Oswald Spengler, Dr. Max Grunwald. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Juedische Geschafstsmoral, Simon Bernfeld. Published by Philo, Berlin.

Die Zukunft der Juden, Dr. Eugen Fuchs. Published by Philo, Berlin.

A Book of Jewish Thoughts, Joseph Herman Hertz. Published by Bloch Publishing Co.

DEPUTY ISAAC GRUENBAUM FETED BY JEWISH LEADERS AT LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK

A luncheon in honor of Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum, who came to the United States to address the session of the American Jewish Congress which opens in Washington today, was given a luncheon Thursday at the Biltmore Hotel. The luncheon was arranged by the American Jewish Congress, the Zionist Organization of America, and the Federation of Polish Jews. Benjamin Winter, president of the Polish Federation, presided.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Judge Julian W. Mack, Emanuel Neumann and the guest of honor addressed the gathering.

Deputy Gruenbaum stated that he came to the United States, not for the purpose of collecting funds, but to tell American Jewry of the fight of Polish Jews for their rights. In some quarters, he said, the impression prevails that with the signing of the international treaties guaranteeing the rights of the national minorities, the matter was settled. In reality, the fight for the execution of these rights began when the signatures were affixed to these treaties. It is imperative that American Jewry renew its interest in the fight for the protection of the rights of the Jewish population in Eastern Europe with the same attention as it gave to the problem in 1919, he declared.

Dr. Wise, in welcoming Deputy Gruenbaum, expressed satisfaction with his arrival. American Jewry, he stated, must not only send relief to European Jews, but must also listen sympathetically and learn from the leaders of the old Jewish centers in Europe and take council with them as to their needs and problems.

The relations between the various groups in the Zionist movement also came up at the luncheon. Dr. Weizmann, in his address, referred to Deputy Gruenbaum as one of the leaders of the Zionist opposition and stated that although there are fundamental differences between him and Deputy Gruenbaum, he is convinced that these differences spring out of deep convictions. He expressed the hope that Deputy Gruenbaum's visit to the United States will enable him to appreciate more fully the difficulties which the movement has to face. Dr. Weizmann stated he believes that just as it is important for Deputy Gruenbaum to tell American Jewry of the situation in Poland, it is also necessary for him to describe to Polish Jewry the situation in American Zionism.

Replying to Dr. Weizmann, Deputy Gruenbaum stated that he will take advantage of every opportunity to learn the facts of the situation, but he is convinced that he will not give up his opposition as a result of his observations. There are certain principles in the Zionist movement, he stated, on which there can be no compromise. Deputy Gruenbaum is one of the leaders of the group of radical Zionists.

Das Problem der Ostjuden, Paul Nathan. Published by Philo, Berlin.

GERMAN JEWS COPE WITH PROBLEM OF MEMBERS LEAVING COMMUNITIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Jan. 30.—A serious problem has arisen in German Jewry as a result of the growing number of Jews who are leaving the organized Jewish communities with a view to avoiding payment of the communal taxation. The Constitution Commission of the Prussian Federation of Jewish Communities, which is drawing up the final form of the Constitution of the Federation for submission to the next Assembly of the Federation in March, dealt with this problem at its meeting held here this week.

The present laws governing the rights of a Jew to leave the Jewish Community without ceasing to be a Jew, Dr. Ismar Freund said, is menacing the existence of hundreds of the smaller communities. It was decided to incorporate provisions in the new Constitution of the Federation by which Jews leaving a community without joining another Community would become liable under law to continue to pay their communal taxation to a publicly and legally recognized Federation of Jewish Communities.

Twenty-three delegates representing local unions of fur workers and cloak makers, led by Left Wing officers, were ousted from the Central Trades and Labor Council at the request of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who informed the central body that the communistic activities of the delegates no longer entitled them to affiliation with the labor movement.

Those who were ousted were Furriers Ben Gold, Communist Chairman of the Joint Board of Fur Workers; L. Berser, Sam Liebowitz, Ben Weinstein, Ben Golomben, Sam Mencher, Mark Spivak, Ben Garf, Joseph Fleiss, Lena Greenberg, John Wlozogradsky, Fannie Warshtsky; cloakmakers, H. Kruger, J. Goldner, A. Furman, Saul Miller, Rose Kaplan, Mollie Perlman, Vice-Chairman of the Cloakmakers General Strike Committee, Celia Samorodin, Joseph Goresky and Elias Kudrinetzky.

The following garment workers' delegates were retained in their places: B. Moser, A. Wagman, J. Halperin, H. Willenberg, Julius Hochman, Mollie Friedman, L. Rieff, Harry Dorfman, I. Freund, B. Wilensky and F. Rein. New fur workers' delegates will be installed later.

Rabbi Horace J. Wolf of Temple Brith Kodesh, Rochester, N. Y., died at his home in that city. He was 41 years old. Rabbi Wolf was in charge of field work for the Jewish Welfare Board in New York State and the Middle West, serving without pay. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

From 1921 to 1923 he was corresponding secretary of the Rabbis' Conference and, as a field secretary of its Joint Distribution Committee, visited Poland.

Rabbi Wolf also was a Vice President of the New York State Confederation of Charities and Correction, and President of the Rochester Blind Association, the Social Workers' Club and the Rochester Prison Association. He was President of the Rochester City Club in 1924.

Seventeen Jewish undergraduates at Columbia University were among the 86 students who received awards for non-athletic student activities.

Forty-eight candidates for admission to the Maryland bar passed the recent series of examinations, it was announced by the State Board of Law Examiners. Of these about one-third are Jews.

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION

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non-Zionists, in the Zionist information. We should not, however, deprive these men of their right to come and see with their own eyes whether there is in Palestine objective possibility for the work in which they undertake to participate and what is the way of carrying it out. Zionism does not demand confidence in advance.

"These are the official reports and we can not close our eyes to the fact that there is, in the manner in which the agreement was published and in the meagerness of the details, something which can create fear that we are exposed to certain dangers. We knew, in advance, that we are inviting to common work and privilege, men to whom the Palestine work is not dear in the same measure as it is to Zionists. We knew that this work will not be easy. The Zionist movement has, nevertheless, in overwhelming majority, agreed to extend this invitation.

"We cannot, therefore, sidetrack the danger of the Jewish Agency. The question is only what do we receive in return for this danger? To this question there is not yet an answer. This is the main thing. In the absence of an answer to this question we cannot properly judge the agreement. Let us be frank. We want to receive much. Let us not be ashamed of this truth. Let Jabotinsky cry: 'they sell Zionism,' we want the extension of the work. At the price of extending the work, it is worth while to march in the face of danger."

Three Ku Klux Klan marriage bills were unanimously rejected by the House of Representatives in the State of Connecticut.

The first prohibited intermarriage of whites and persons of negro descent, declaring all such marriages null and void.

The second forbade persons who perform a marriage ceremony from inducing the parties to enter into an agreement as to the education or religious training of their children.

The third was "to prevent the derogation of the sanctity of civil marriage."

Judge Peck, of Bristol, who explained the unfavorable report of the Judiciary Committee on the bills, said the committee had received hundreds of letters in support of the bills, but the letters all appeared to have come from the same source.

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SPECIAL RULING VOTE ASKED IN CONGRESS FOR IMMIGRATION LAW AMENDMENT

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garding the course to be pursued. One group favored insisting upon a special resolution while the other pointed out if the House does not unite with the Senate on the one year suspension already voted by the latter body neither bill will go into effect because of the resultant delay which will permit the National Origins plan to become a law. Decision on this question was deferred until the next meeting which will probably be held during the coming week.

A check for \$100 to be used in Jewish charitable work has been given to Rabbi Julius Gordon of the Temple Emmanuel, Worcester, Mass., as a result of a recent "Christian Fall" meeting sponsored by the Avoda Club. At the meeting addresses were made by a rabbi, a Catholic priest and a Protestant clergyman. The donor, whose name is withheld, said the gift was "in appreciation of what this meeting meant in the establishment of religious good will in the city."

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