

PLIGHT OF JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE DEPICTED AT FIRST DAY'S SESSION OF AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

American Commission to Study Situation of Jews in Europe; Deputy Gruenbaum Urges Continuance of Fight for National Minority Rights Protection; Does Not Welcome Jewish Agency Agreement, He Declares; Rev. Brown, Leader of American Commission on Rights of Religious Minorities, Condemns Roumania's Mistreatment of Jews and Other Groups

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Feb. 21.—The American Commission on the Rights of Religious Minorities has sent a commission to Europe to study the situation of the Jews in various European countries. The report of this commission will be ready in a few months. This was the information given to the American Jewish Congress delegates by the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, president of the Commission, who addressed the biennial session of the American Jewish Congress at the New Willard Hotel here yesterday. Over four hundred delegates were registered and about 500 guests were present at the session.

Judge Milton S. Strasbourger, chairman of the Washington Committee of the American Jewish Congress, opened the session on behalf of the Committee. Commissioner Tallifera welcomed the delegates on behalf of the District of Columbia and Dr. Abram Simon on behalf of the Washington Jewish community. At the suggestion of Mr. Steuer, Dr. Wise was elected chairman, Louis Lipsky, Judge Gustave Hartman, Jacob Ginsburg, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Archibald Silverman of Province, R. I., and Solomon J. Liebeskind were elected vice-chairmen. Bernard G. Richards, Dr. S. Bernstein and Martin Levy of Philadelphia were elected secretaries.

Besides the biennial message delivered by Dr. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, the addresses of Rev.

Brown and Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum were the outstanding features of the first day's sessions.

Interest in Gruenbaum Address

Much interest centered around the address of Mr. Gruenbaum who, at the conclusion of his report on the situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe, touched on the question of the Jewish Agency. "I do not welcome it," he stated, developing his idea of opposing the admission of the non-Zionists to the task of upbuilding Palestine as a homeland for the Jews. "I do not believe they will do it and if they will it will be done badly," he declared.

Except for these remarks, no discussion developed on the question of the Jewish Agency, notwithstanding the fact that much speculation went on prior to the opening of the session as to what would be the course taken by the leaders of the Congress on this matter.

What was virtually an indictment of the anti-Jewish persecutions in European countries and particularly in Roumania, was expressed by Rev. Brown in his address in which he declared:

"Injustice anywhere by anybody should be denounced by every right-minded person, and the injustice to which the Jews have been subjected is one of the tragic iniquities of history. I need not recount the details since they are known to you and have been widely published. I speak to you not as to Jews but as to my fellow Americans for the question is not merely Jewish but humanitarian and is independent of religious distinctions. In discussing it, I shall state opinions that I have long held and that I have often expressed when no Jews were present.

Rev. Brown Denounces Persecutions

"I have heard three explanations of the persecution of the Jews as if they were, in part at least, justifications. One of these explanations is that the persecution is due to the race hatred that is inevitable to human nature. I reply that from the viewpoint of the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness there is only one race, and that is the human race. We should not think of the Jews of Roumania, or of any other country for that matter, as if they belonged to a different species. Indeed, I think of them primarily not as Jews at all but as my brother men, men made in the image of God like the rest of us, and as much entitled as we are to the com-

mon rights of humanity. As for race hatred being inevitable, I deny it flatly. Nothing that is wrong is inevitable. Wherever it exists, earnest, high-minded men should resolutely try to eradicate it.

"A subtle and almost instinctive prejudice is apt to characterize attitude toward those who belong to a different group. The common word 'rival' in its etymology refers to the people who live on the other side of a boundary river, as if the very fact that they were on the other side made them rivals. Prejudice of this kind was one of the root causes of the Great War. It has now become common to dignify it as 'nationalism.' The intensification of this selfish and exclusive spirit is an ominous aftermath of that War. We see its portentous manifestations in almost every country. It is convulsing India, China, and the Philippines. Nor is America free from it. We are sadly familiar with the type of politician who shouts from the house-tops: 'America First.' Let us look out for ourselves and have nothing to do with other nations.' I, too, would like to see America first, but not first in selfishness but in unselfish service to the world.

Urges Larger Humanity

"Do we not need, all of us, to cultivate a larger idea of humanity, to realize anew that the wrongs of other

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FORD POSES FOR PHOTOGRAPHER TO "PROVE" HE DOESN'T HATE JEWS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 21.—An interesting story is circulated regarding Henry Ford's recent visit here.

Ford had persistently refused to pose for the newspaper photographers. Finally, he said to one of them: "I will pose for you."

While the camera man was setting up his tripod Ford explained his change of mind by saying, "I'm doing this for a definite reason. People think I hate Jews, but I don't. You're a Jew and I'm going to let you get your picture to prove I have nothing against the Jews."

Without a word the newspaperman went through the operation of taking the picture. As he was putting away the apparatus he turned to Ford and said:

"Thank you Mr. Ford. But I'm not a Jew, I'm an Italian."

BRITAIN PAYS TRIBUTE TO LUCIEN WOLF ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Feb. 21.—The record of service of Lucien Wolf, well known Anglo-Jewish communal worker, writer and secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, is widely commented upon by the British press on the occasion of the celebration of his seventieth birthday.

Sir Herbert Samuel was toastmaster at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Wolf. Lord Burnham, Lord Swaythling, Sir William Tyrrell, permanent Understate Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Bernard Baron were among those who attended the dinner.

The newspapers complimented Mr. Wolf on his energetic work on behalf of Jews in European countries and for his efforts on behalf of the Jewish cause during the peace conference.

WORLD MOURNS DEATH OF GEORG BRANDES, FAMOUS CRITIC

Danish Jewish Writer Influenced Literature of All Nations; Recent Appearance of His Book on Jesus Caused Stir

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Copenhagen, Feb. 19.—Dr. Georg Brandes, famous Danish Jewish critic died here today after a year's illness. He was eighty-five on Feb. 4. He underwent an operation for intestinal trouble a week ago, but his age militated against his recovery.

Georg Brandes was born in Copenhagen on Feb. 4, 1842. His real name was Georg Morris Kohm. He was educated at the University of Copenhagen, where after taking up the study of law, he soon shifted to philosophy and esthetics.

Dr. Brandes, whose work extended over a wider field than that of any writer of his time, exercised an influence on the literature of most of the European countries. Equally well known as critic and philosopher, he might have gained renown in jurisprudence, which he first studied when he entered the University of Copenhagen, or as a poet, having shown a remarkable gift for verse when a young man. However, his poems were never sufficiently abundant for separate publication and he did not collect them until 1898.

While in the university Brandes was under the influence of the writing of Heiburg in criticism and of Soren Kierkegaard in philosophy, influences which continued to leave traces in later work. In order to broaden his knowledge of literature he traveled extensively in Europe from 1865 to 1871.

Dr. Brandes's first important contribution was his "Aesthetic Studies" in 1868.

Several important works in 1870 brought him to the front as the leading critic of Northern Europe. These included "The French Aesthetics of Our Day," dealing chiefly with Taine; "Criticisms and Portraits," and a translation of John Stuart Mill's "The Subjection of Women."

Becoming reader in belles-lettres at the University of Copenhagen, he delivered lectures which were the sensation of the hour and resulted in the refusal of the authorities to elect him professor of aesthetics when the chair became vacant in 1872. His ardent advocacy of modern ideas was given as the cause. However, the chair remained vacant, no one daring to place himself in comparison with Brandes.

In the midst of an important literary controversy, of which he was the centre, Dr. Brandes began to issue the most ambitious of his works, "Main Streams of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," of which four volumes appeared between 1872 and 1875. His monographs on Tegner, Disraeli, Lassalle, Holberg, Ibsen and Anatole France attracted wide attention. He wrote a monumental study of Goethe and was one of the editors of the German version of Ibsen. One of his most important works was his study of Shakespeare, regarded as one of the most attractive on the subject.

Dr. Brandes left Copenhagen in 1877 and settled in Berlin, where he lived

six years and then returned to Copenhagen.

He made one visit to the United States in 1914, to lecture at Yale University, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Minnesota.

During the war, although his country was neutral, he devoted his efforts toward ending hostilities and issued a peace appeal in 1916. A controversy between Brandes and Georges Clemenceau, before the latter became War Premier, resulted in the breaking of a friendship between the two which had lasted forty years. The dispute started when Clemenceau called upon Brandes to explain a suspicion of want of sympathy for the Allies. Brandes retorted he was sympathetic with France and Belgium but opposed to Russia.

Dr. Brandes's book, "Jesus, a Myth," which was recently translated into English called forth much discussion in religious as well as literary circles. In this book he contended that the New Testament story was legend and that the Sermon on the Mount had been taken from pre-Christian Jewish records.

Jerusalem, Feb. 21.—A message of condolence was despatched to the family of Georg Brandes by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, dean of the Hebrew University.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The German press devotes much space to eulogies of the late Georg Brandes. The only exception was the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" which attacks Brandes for his attitude toward Germany during the war.

London, Feb. 21.—The British public mourned the death of the late Georg Brandes. Many editorials were devoted to the late Danish Jewish critic.

EGYPTIAN ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE NUMERUS CLAUSUS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cairo, Feb. 21.—A petition in protest against the numerus clausus in Hungary and other countries was directed to the League of Nations by all Jewish organizations in Egypt.

The petition was signed by many non-Jewish organizations and individuals.

SOVIET WONT ADMIT HERMAN BERNSTEIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Feb. 21.—The Soviet government has again refused to vize the passport of Herman Bernstein, editor of the "Jewish Tribune" of New York, who is here on a world tour.

Mr. Bernstein planned to proceed from here to Russia.

Negotiations have been concluded for a consolidation of the National Cook and Suit Company, with total assets of more than \$25,000,000, and Bellas, Hess & Co., it was announced. H. B. Hess will head the combined company.

WEST EUROPEAN JEWRY WATCHES EVENTS IN ROUMANIA, LUCIAN WOLF SAYS

Reports on Situation and Steps Taken; Jewish Friendly Societies Protest Against Roumania

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Feb. 21.—A summary of the present situation of the Jews in Roumania and the steps taken by the Joint Foreign Committee and the Alliance Israelite Universelle to relieve the situation was presented yesterday by Lucian Wolf, secretary of the Committee, at the annual meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies.

Mr. Wolf declared that the Joint Foreign Committee had been chiefly occupied in recent months with the situation in Roumania. While the disorders in the universities and in the streets have been suppressed an inflammatory agitation, carried on by the anti-Semites under the leadership of Alexander Cuza, continued with impunity. New pamphlets and proclamations, which contain scandalous attacks against Jews were circulated throughout Roumania. The country was flooded with illustrated postcards in which the Jews are accused of ritual murder. The anti-Jewish outbreaks were connected with the protests abroad regarding the previous disturbances. These protests were attributed by Roumanians to alleged misrepresentations on the part of Roumanian Jews.

The government organs have openly threatened the Jews with pogroms if they fail to deny the reports of the disturbances. The speech of Rabbi Niemirower in the Roumanian Senate and the article by Deputy Meyer Elmer were due to this pressure which is another illustration of the effectiveness of this method, Mr. Wolf declared.

The Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee further stated that he had addressed a memorandum to the Roumanian government in which the situation of the Jews of Roumania was reviewed and the opinion was expressed that the insecurity of the Jewish population in Roumania constitutes a violation of the minority treaties.

A reply to this memorandum was promised about February 15, but has so far not been forthcoming.

Similar action was taken by the Alliance Israelite Universelle and the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris who have presented a petition to the League of Nations in which the intervention of the League for the protection of Roumanian Jews was formally invoked.

The Joint Foreign Committee has decided that should the correspondence of the Committee with the Roumanian government fail to bring results, it will take steps in other directions in order to help the Jews in Roumania.

London, Feb. 21.—A protest of English Jews against the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania was expressed at the annual conference of the Association of Jewish Friendly Societies held here Saturday night.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Col. Charles Waley-Cohen, which read as follows: "This meeting, representing 50,000

SENATOR BORAH, AT AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DINNER, URGES REGARD FOR RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONS

Expresses Sympathy with Zionist Movement Responding to Weizmann Address; "Without Firing a Shot", Weizmann Phrase, Inspires Famous Senator

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Feb. 21.—"Without Firing a Shot" was a magnificent sentence to be interpolated for the great cause in which Dr. Weizmann, the wonderful individual who preceded me, spoke. It was characteristic of the speaker and characteristic of the race for which he spoke. The Zionist Movement is one of the most thrilling incidents in the whole history of the world. The race which has honored and helped to build every civilization under the sun is now seeking to establish a home for itself. It is a stupendous enterprise worthy of the vision, the intellectual power and the moral courage of the people for whom it is presented and I sincerely trust it will be the success it has been prophesied tonight."

This was the declaration made in his address by Senator William E. Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at a banquet following the first session of the American Jewish Congress Sunday night.

"Without firing a shot should be the guiding principle in all international affairs," Borah declared, pleading for justice to the small and weaker peoples including the Jews.

"There is an infinitely stronger power and a more compelling influence in working out the proper relationship between this country and the Latin-American countries," the Senator said.

"The truth is that the great problem in international affairs at this time is one growing out of the relationship between strong nations and small or weak nations. China, Syria, Nicaragua and Mexico all present the same problem and reveal the same sinister policy.

"Are small nations of helpless peoples to be deprived of their natural wealth, their governments set up and broken down, their own way of living denied them, all in the name of protecting life and property, or are we to adopt such methods and such means of adjusting the controversies which will inevitably arise, as will insure settlement upon the basis of justice rather than upon the basis of force?"

"People who acquire property in for-

members of the Jewish Friendly Societies, expresses its sympathy with the Jews in Roumania, in view of the barbarous attack on their persons, property and honor. This meeting protests emphatically against the failure of the Roumanian government to afford the Jewish population protection of the right to which all Roumanian citizens are entitled under the constitution and the international treaties."

The meeting also decided that the text of the resolution be sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, to the British Foreign Office and to all Jewish members of the House of Commons.

own lands should at all time be willing to submit their property rights, if brought in question, either to the laws and courts of the country in which their property is situated, or at most, to arbitration.

"The time has passed when people will go to war to uphold titles which exploiters and investors are unwilling to submit to scrutiny of judicial investigation."

In this connection he severely criticized the policy of the United States Government at this time in Nicaragua and toward Mexico. Dr. Weizmann stressed the point that Palestine occupies a central position in any consideration of the world Jewish situation.

Turning to Senator Borah, former Senator Owen and other distinguished guests at the speakers' table, Dr. Weizmann declared: "We have chosen to exist and not to disappear. Our greatest strength and our greatest weakness is our in destructibility. We must have half a million Jews in Palestine within the span of our lives and we shall have this half million there."

"For such a cause we are entitled not to beg but to ask for sympathy and support of the world's statesmen," he declared.

Senator Borah in referring to Dr. Weizmann's speech declared that "the greatness of your cause is that you ask for nothing that any honest man can deny."

Judge Mack reviewed the work of the first American Jewish Congress delegation to the Peace Conference and since then the Jewish minority rights in Eastern and Central Europe and closed with a strong plea for the maximum efforts of American Jews in support of the protection of Jewish rights and for Zionism.

Former Senator Owen of Oklahoma told of his long standing interest in and sympathy for Zionism, stating he had accepted the invitation to attend the banquet in order to express his gratification over the progress of the movement.

Samuel Untermyer and Paul Warburg had helped him greatly, he said, in the Federal Banking legislation when he served as Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Isaac Gruenbaum delivered an address in Hebrew. Dr. Wise was toastmaster.

BULGARIA RECOGNIZES JEWISH CONSISTORY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Sofia, Feb. 21.—Bulgarian Jews was given the status of a national minority in the country by an act of the government made public yesterday.

The government recognized officially the Central Jewish Consistory which will direct Jewish religious and cultural affairs in Bulgaria.

ILLINOIS STIRRED OVER GOVERNOR'S FAILURE TO APPOINT GEN. DAVIS

"Chicago Tribune" Sharply Criticizes Governor Small
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Feb. 21.—In a very pointed editorial, the "Chicago Tribune," in its issue of Feb. 18, takes Gov. Small to task for appointing Roy D. Keehn, commander of the Illinois National Guard instead of Brig. Gen. Abel Davis, the Acting Commander of the Guard.

"Gov. Small has handed the command of the Illinois National Guard division to Mr. Hearst's Chicago representative, Roy D. Keehn, the editorial states.

"The motive of the appointment is not a mystery in the light of Mr. Small's conception of the governorship as a source of personal advantage.

"But what does Mr. Hearst want with the Illinois National Guard?"

"Mr. Keehn has been a lieutenant colonel and judge advocate in the guard for four years. His training and experience in the military profession has consisted of some rudimentary training in the preparatory school of De Pauw university, the organization of a militia company at the beginning of the Spanish war, which company was not mustered into service, and, in the late war, services as judge advocate on Gen. J. Franklin Bell's staff in New York.

"We doubt that Mr. Keehn himself would assert that this experience has equipped him for command of a division of line troops, or that it justifies his promotion over the general officer next in order of rank to the retiring major general, who is Brigadier General Abel Davis. Gen. Davis has had precisely the training and experience with line troops which the command of the Illinois Guard division calls for and which are conspicuously absent from the record of Mr. Keehn. Gen. Davis began in the Guard as a private of the First Illinois infantry thirty years ago. In this regiment he served in the trenches at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish war, and became a major in 1910. As major he went with the Illinois division, the 33rd division of the National Guard, to France in 1918, and on May 4 of that year was commissioned colonel of the 132nd infantry, which regiment he commanded in the field, fighting with British and French troops and through the great battle of the Argonne.

He was given the distinguished service cross for valor and the distinguished service medal for distinguished service, and upon his return to the United States in 1919 was commissioned brigadier general in the reserve. He continued in the National Guard and is now commander of the 66th infantry brigade, Illinois National Guard.

"The appointment to command a division of line troops or a lieutenant colonel whose sole military experience has been in the legal work of a judge advocate over a brigadier general with 30 years' experience in the Guard as private and commissioned officer, including battle and active field experience in two wars, is obviously not made upon grounds of military qualification.

"The selection may be based on ser-

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MURDERER OF JEWISH STUDENT FALK, ACQUITTED BY ROUMANIAN COURT

Official Newspaper Admits Excesses
Occurred in Bucharest

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Feb. 21.—Nicolai Totu,
on trial in the Kimpolung court for
the murder of the Jewish student
David Falk in the Czernowitz court-
room, was acquitted.

The verdict of the court, acquitting
the murderer of David Falk, has made
a tremendous impression on the Jew-
ish population in Bukowina. Fear ex-
ists that in view of the unprecedented
leniency toward the murderer, an in-
creased wave of anti-Semitic propa-
ganda will sweep Bukowina.

Anti-Jewish attacks took place on
the railroads into Kimpolung, where
student groups threw Jewish passen-
gers out of the trains. Many Jewish
families resident in Kimpolung left the
town.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The demands of the
Roumanian anti-Semitic students or-
ganizations for a numerus clausus was
renewed, a despatch of the Rador, Roumanian
semi-official news agency, states.

A delegation representing the Roumanian
national student body, as well as
the Bucharest Students' Center, sub-
mitted a memorandum to Education
Minister Petrovici in which the govern-
ment is asked to carry out the resolu-
tions adopted at the student congress
recently held in Jassy. The students
urged that the numerus clausus be in-
troduced, that all Jewish professors be
dismissed and that those Roumanian
students who were excluded from the
universities for participation in the
anti-Jewish excesses be fully reinstated.

The "Indreptarea," the official Rou-
manian paper, reports the anti-Jewish
excesses in the heart of the business
section of Bucharest and threatens the
students with the arm of the law.

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

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 Passing of Georg Brandes

The death of the famous Danish-Jewish critic, George Brandes, is commented on in numerous editorials in the Jewish and non-Jewish press.

Brandes's Jewish origin and the Jewish characteristics in his mental make-up, despite his slight relations to his race and its problems, are emphasized in the "Jewish Morning Journal" of yesterday, wherein we read:

"The great Danish critic was as slight a Jew as conceivable, yet we are justified in taking him into the list of our great. The Jewish origin should not be altogether despised at a time when some pseudo-scientists are declaring that the Jews are spiritually lower than other races. The Danish Jew, whose original name was Kohn, stood much higher than the average literary critic. The literary world listened attentively to his words. A line in one of his books could make or break the reputation of a writer. And though he was read only by the select few and never had any sufficient income from his works, he nevertheless exerted an influence as no one else on the literature of his time. Such a spiritual force cannot be regarded as inferior.

"Brandes was also in other respects a Jew, a typical West-European Jew of the time in which he attained his development, that is, the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He was the personification of the liberalism of that

period. His faith in the progress of and in the achievements of liberal ideas was unbounded. Even in his critical works on literature he was more the liberal than the strict critic of art. He sought and saw in literature only the striving toward progress and the struggle for freedom. Beauty for its own sake did not interest him much; the Jew in him was always in search for something more substantial, for something in literary masterpieces that might benefit the world. Art for its own sake is a matter for the Greeks; Goethe could be a reactionary; but a man whose father's name was Kohn, could not be anything but a progressive."

Brandes will continue to hold a high position among the teachers of his age, declares the N. Y. "Evening World."

"With the death of Dr. George Brandes at the age of eighty-five, one of the most virile and dynamic characters in literature passes from controversy to judgment," the paper writes. "Just what that judgment will be is conjectural, but that it will rank him high among the great writers and thinkers of his age there can be no doubt."

"His 'Main Streams in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century' is a masterpiece which will abide. His monographs will live, losing nothing of their vividness with time. His historical lectures and works humanizing history by making it revolve around men, and not exclusively around abstract principles, did much, it is said, to revolutionize the teaching of history in Europe. His renown was world-wide in this sphere of intellectual activity, and his excursions into other fields, while tending to make his name familiar with thousands not given to the reading of criticism and history, will probably contribute nothing to his ultimate fame."

The cosmopolitan breadth of Brandes's outlook and writing is pointed out by the New York "Times", which ob-
serves:

"For many years he had been recognized as the greatest cosmopolitan literary critic of his time. He had apparently taken all knowledge as his province. He was as deep in philosophy as he was in poetry, history and the drama. Widely traveled, he had established those personal contacts and first-hand impressions without which the interpretation of a nation or an epoch tends to smell too much of the lamp. Brandes knew living men and women as well as books. His extraordinary range of reading and reflection was without a parallel among his contemporaries. Some ventured to compare with this monster of learning Brunetiere in France and Menendez y Pelayo in Spain. But neither of them really carried as many guns as the great Danish critic.

"Brandes made several incursions into public life and international politics, but not all of them were happy. More and more as time went on his chief praise, among his own people as

PALESTINE COMMISSION WILL BE CONSTRUCTIVE, NOT CRITICAL, WARBURG TELLS JERUSALEM ZIONIST EXECUTIVE

Plan to Prevent Ups and Downs in Palestine Work; Palestine Is Here and Must Be Built, Warburg Says

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Feb. 2.—A report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Zionist Executive at which Felix M. Warburg spoke, has been made public.

The Chairman, Col. Frederick H. Kisch, extended the greetings of the Executive to Mr. Warburg. He then proceeded to outline the present position in the country, and the plans of new activities to be undertaken by the Zionist Organization, inviting, in conclusion, the distinguished guest to express his opinions on the situation with special reference to the Agreement recently concluded between the President of the Zionist Organization and Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg.

In reply Mr. Warburg thanked the Executive for the reception extended to him. "I am very glad," said Mr. Warburg, "to have had an opportunity to meet the members of this Executive, and to hear all you have told me, as I am in full sympathy with everything that you have undertaken. As I had the pleasure of telling you from time to time in an informal way, although I am not of your army, I am an ally, I hope, not without strength. Lately I have had the great privilege of working with Dr. Weizmann very closely, morning, noon and night, and I left the States with a feeling that decided headway has been made. Every Jew who considers himself a Jew must be interested in the development of Palestine, and it is from that standpoint that I wish to assist you in the various tasks you have undertaken."

Mr. Warburg outlined his general attitude toward some of the outstanding problems at present before Palestine Jewry, as well as his opinion on some of the plans of the Zionist Organization, and expressed special interest in everything tending to promote agricultural development. "I am also glad that industries are slowly awakening," Mr. Warburg proceeded. "I am glad to see these concerns growing up, and hope they may make rapid progress. The more one sees of them, the more hopeful one is."

"I think the Agency has come a good deal nearer to completion," Mr. Warburg continued. "It was a difficult task and you cannot sufficiently appreciate the patience, tact and hard work that Dr. Weizmann has given to it. He came into a very stormy sea, where pilots of limited experience had got off the course, and he succeeded in getting the different parties together. He will tell you upon his return of those who have been helpful in the situation,—everybody wants to be helpful at this

well as by foreigners, was due to the extraordinary breadth of his knowledge of contemporary letters, and to his ability to penetrate into the life of peoples whom he had to study as an alien."

moment. Let us hope that things remain in this state."

With regard to the Experts Commission, Mr. Warburg said:

"The Commission is to be constructive and not critical. The people who form the Commission must come with a feeling that Palestine is here, that Palestine must be built up; and they must prepare, without any overstatement of the case, a program for the next ten years providing for the building up of Palestine without any ups and downs, and taking care of the different departments in proper proportion."

Here Mr. Warburg stressed the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to judge from a distance what is right and what is wrong, because he and his friends are far away, and from a distance "one undertaking looks very much like another. We only know that many enterprises in a colonizing country must be failures. That is why you have acted very wisely in concentrating your offices in Jerusalem. The wisest man if he comes to a situation which is foreign to him cannot get at the facts unless there is a desire to take him to the foundation of the third wall of Jerusalem, and let him look deep down into the rock-bed, and not merely to show him the Bezal silver works which are only superficial."

In conclusion, Mr. Warburg expressed the hope that the Commission which is to come to Palestine will be received in a friendly spirit and given full opportunity to study the situation. "This is my parting good wish. I am with you in your constructive work. There is not a thing which I would presume to criticize after my short stay here; I only hope that the endeavor in which I have tried to help Dr. Weizmann will lead to a constructive, soundness, explosionless investigation which will help and not destroy, and will build and be successful," Mr. Warburg concluded.

HAKENKREUZLER RENEW RITUAL MURDER CHARGE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 21.—Preparations to revive the ritual murder accusation against Jews are being made by the "Volkskämpf", the organ of the Hakenkreuzler. The "Volkskämpf" declared that it seeks financial support "for the purpose of publishing for Easter of this year a brochure on the ritual murder by Jews."

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE RECEIVES MR. SOKOLOV

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Feb. 21.—Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization, was received Saturday by M. Doumergue, president of the French Republic.

It is understood that the subject of the conference was the situation in the Zionist movement.

JEWISH STUDENTS HAVE HIGH RECORD AT CLARK UNIVERSITY, SURVEY SAYS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 21.—The scholastic ability of the Jewish student over the average student of other races was the subject of a survey by Dean Homer P. Little, who made a statistical survey of Clark University graduates since its foundation and has found that while there were ten non-Jewish students to every Jewish student at the University, there is one Jewish honor student in every seven graduates.

The total number of graduates of the institution is 798 of which 73 were Jewish and 725 non-Jews. A curious result of the research is that only one Jewish student has ever been granted the first honors in his class while second honors have been granted at the ratio of 1 to 3½.

During the past five years a higher proportion of Jewish students have continued studies for higher degrees. Of the 73 Jewish graduates 10 have received or are working for the master's degree; 3 the doctor's degree; 8 the medical degree; 17 the law degree; 2 the business degree; 18 in business and 19 in teaching or research.

BRITISH MUSEUM APPEALS FOR FUNDS TO CARRY ON EXCAVATION WORK AT UR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Feb. 21.—An appeal to the British public to help carry on the excavations at Ur of the Chaldees was issued by the British Museum.

The Museum promises all those who subscribe a guinea or more a small piece of pottery unearthed at Ur. The Museum authorities declare that lack of funds may stop further work.

The directors are therefore willing to present to subscribers pottery and other objects of interest. A guinea pays a week's wages to a squad of Arab workers. All subscribers will also receive a letter telling what was found during the excavations during the week of their contribution.

LORD PLUMER LENDS AID TO JEWISH MUSIC SCHOOL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Feb. 21.—Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, has agreed to become a patron of the Jewish Music School here.

The twenty-seventh class, consisting of twenty-nine students, was graduated from the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa., Sunday.

Congressman Sol Bloom was the principal speaker at the exercises. Most of these young men have specialized in some branch of the agricultural industry. Two boys have specialized in horticulture, five in poultry, including incubating and breeding; one in bee-culture, six in fruits and vegetables, two in landscape gardening, and the remainder in farm management and dairying.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. Julian A. Feibelman of Keneset Israel Congregation, Philadelphia. Herbert D. Allman, president of the National Farm School, also spoke. Jack Rosenthal, of New York, was valedictorian and Fire Weisler, of Boston, president of the class, salutatorian. The diplomas were awarded by Dr. Bernard Ostrofsky.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS AND OTHER MINORITIES IN ROUMANIA DENOUNCED BEFORE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

people are our affair, that we cannot sit down here between our two oceans and brag about our imperial domain and our vast wealth while other peoples are being cruelly oppressed. It was Cain the murderer who said that he was not his brother's keeper.

"Another explanation of the persecution of the Jews masquerades under the name of religion. We are told that because Jews crucified Jesus Christians should hate them to all generations. But many Jews followed Him. His first disciples and all his apostles were Jews. Even if they had not been, it is nothing less than monstrous that the attitude of men and women today should be determined by something that was done nearly two thousand years ago, whatever the character of that act. We do not anathematize Italians because it was a Roman Governor who sentenced Jesus.

"As a matter of fact, religious prejudice is a contradiction of terms. Prejudice is not religious, it is devilish. The idea that men are to suffer in their persons and property, and even in their lives, because of their religious faith is utterly abhorrent. A member of a certain secret order, which loves to parade in nightshirts and heads hidden in pillowcases, anxiously said: 'I hope I shall not find any Jews in Heaven.' He need not worry. Unless he cultivates a different spirit he won't find any Jews there, for he won't be there himself to look for them. Whatever differences we have on Christ, whom I revere and worship as my Saviour and Lord, it is clear that He himself never countenanced either racial or religious hatred. When two of His disciples asked Him to call down fire from Heaven upon some people who had not received Him, He sorrowfully replied: 'Ye know not of what spirit ye are of.' He knew what spirit they were of, and so do we. It was the spirit of the devil. One of His most beautiful parables, that of the Good Samaritan, taught kindness and goodwill toward those whom his countrymen despised.

"It is humiliating to me as a Christian that men who call themselves by that name are guilty of injustice toward those whom they regard as non-Christian. Every true Christian denounces such persecutors as not genuine followers of Christ. Their pretension of religion is merely a fig leaf to cover the shame of their unchristian acts. A vast deal in this modern world that passes loyalty to truth is simply common, unregenerate pugnacity. A half drunken man, after riding uptown on a Madison Avenue street car in New York, is said to have exclaimed to his wife, 'That blame car was full of Jews. The fact is I was the only damn Christian in the whole car.' That is precisely the kind of a Christian that he was.

Wants Justice in Place of Toleration

"Let us have done with the spirit of religious intolerance. It is un-Christian, un-Jewish, inhuman, altogether abominable and contemptible, whether in Jew

or Christian, Protestant or Roman Catholic. It always fails to achieve its object. It is historically true that persecution of men on account of their religious beliefs has served only to strengthen their faith, arouse the sympathies of others, and spread their influence. We do not want toleration. I dislike the word. We want justice and brotherliness. The spirit of true religion in both the Old and New Testaments is the spirit of kindly attitudes, of sympathy and love, of respect for the sincere opinions of others even when we do not agree with them.

"The third explanation that is urged as a justification to the treatment of the Jews is economic. We are told that the Jews have gotten business and wealth in their hands so that they control the economic life of the country. Well, the non-Jews of my acquaintance are as eager to make money as are the Jews. They adopt precisely the same methods to get it, and they don't use it any better when they do get it. Jews have indeed the reputation of being sharp traders. But so have the Yankees to whose stock I belong. So have the Scotch who have been described as keeping the Sabbath and everything else they can clasp their hands on. In the Near East it is said that one Armenian can out-trade ten Jews. After General Grant returned from his tour around the world he said that the most astonishing thing he had seen was that wherever the Chinese had come into competition with the Jew, the Chinese had driven out the Jew. If the Roumanians haven't the ability or the thrift to earn money, and sense enough not to waste it when they have it, they ought to be sufficiently good sports not to grow peevish and blame the men who toil and save. Many Roumanians, like many Russians, recklessly borrow money of Jews without any thought of repayment. They squander the hard earned wealth which they have borrowed, and then, when reminded that their notes are due, they raise a great hue and cry and foment pogroms.

Overwhelming Evidence of Minority Oppression in Roumania

"Unfortunately, Jews are not the only people in Roumania who have been subjected to persecution. There are Christians in that country who have also been unjustly treated. The alleged treaty of peace after the War took the great province of Transylvania away from Hungary, of which it had been a part for a thousand years, and gave it to Roumania as a reward for her cooperation with the Allies. Many people in Transylvania are resbyterians, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The Roumanians, however, are members of the Eastern Orthodox Church. It is the State Church of Roumania, and the King is ex-officio the head of it. The treaty expressly provided for the protection of these minorities, but the Roumanian officials have repeatedly and notoriously violated it. The American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities, of which

I have the honor to be a chairman, has sent two deputations to Roumania to investigate conditions on the ground. More recently, President E. Y. Mullins of Louisville, has visited Roumania. Other deputations have been sent by the churches of Great Britain. The reports of these various deputations present an absolutely overwhelming mass of evidence that treaties have been violated, that property has been confiscated and that grievous wrongs have been inflicted. We do not ask exceptional privileges for any minority group. We simply demand the honest observance of a treaty which Roumania solemnly accepted.

The Question of U. S. Intercession

"In the effort to secure justice for the Jews and other religious minorities in other lands, we in America are handicapped by the policy of our own Government. There are indeed many differences in intervention by one government in behalf of the subjects of another government, although John Hay, when Secretary of State in 1902, did instruct the American Minister to Roumania to protest against the discrimination against Jews. But we can rightfully expect to adopt an international policy and attitude toward other nations which will not weaken the influence of any protest which Americans may make against injustice. Much has been published in recent months about the widespread and deepening dislike of America which prevails in Europe. Quite apart from the nationalistic feeling to which I have already referred, and which is as strong in Europe as it is in America, quite apart, too, from the vexed question of war debts, the unpleasant fact remains that the practically unanimous feeling in Europe, not only in the debtor nations but in those that owe us nothing, is that, after America has helped the Allies to win the War, it went away and left crippled Europe to deal unaided with the stupendous task of world reconstruction and readjustment which the War entailed. The World Court has been established and is in successful operation at The Hague. One of our fellow citizens was the progenitor of the Court, and yet his own Government has thus far refused to take its seat at that Council table. The Senate allowed the recommendation of the President and Secretary of State to slumber in a Committee for nearly three years, and then passed it subject to reservations which it knew would be unacceptable to other nations. Fifty-two nations, including every other nation on earth, save one, which claims to be civilized, followed the leadership of that immortal President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, in forming a League of Nations. Whatever its defects, it is the only agency in existence, and the only agency which there is the slightest prospect of coming into existence, to prevent the recurrence of war. But America stands aloof in company with Russia and Turkey.

"If America were in the League it

CONTINUANCE OF FIGHT FOR JEWISH RIGHTS IN EASTERN EUROPE URGED AT AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS SESSION

would be in a position to deal with Roumania's violation of treaties, but as an outsider it can do nothing. Just now we are on the very brink of trouble with Mexico. That is precisely the kind of dispute that could be peaceably settled by the League, as the League has peaceably settled similar disputes between other governments. But our Government insists on being sole judge, jury and executioner in dealing with a small and helpless nation. Sir Gilbert Murray keenly says that 52 members of the League are pledged never to attack any nation and to submit all disputes to arbitration, judicial settlement or informal conciliation, but that Russia and the United States have retained, except for certain bi-lateral treaties, their freedom to attack anybody at any moment for any reason which may seem good to their governments. (Christian Century, Dec. 23, 1926). Yesterday's Times reports that President Coolidge asks Americans to back the Government's foreign policies. Then let the Government adopt policies that are worthy of being backed. To acquiesce in policies that we believe to be wrong just because they are governmental, to keep silence when the Senate takes a position which stops the Government from cooperating with its citizens in demanding that Roumanians shall be true to her plight and treaty word and shall no longer hunt down Jews like wild beasts—silence in such circumstances, I say, may be enforced in Turkey, but not in America. For my part I want the whole world to know that the great Republican statesman, who was the father of the World Court, spoke for millions of his countrymen when in his memorable address last December, he deplored and rebuked what he plainly characterized then as "insensate prejudice" which has kept us out of the League and the Court, which he declared, "have been rendering incomparably the best service in the cause of peace known to the history of civilization." All honor to the Grand Old Man of America—Elihu Root.

"How one longs for the dawning of the day when men in Roumania and America, in France and Germany and Great Britain, in China and Japan and India, will rise above nationalistic, sectarian barriers and recognize one another as brethren," Rev. Brown declared.

Gruenbaum Urges Continued Fight for Jewish Rights

A renewal of the effort to secure and protect the rights of the Jewish populations in East European countries on the basis of the national minority treaties and the support of American Jewry in this work was urged by Deputy Gruenbaum in his address, in which he outlined the situation of the Jewish populations in the largest and new states created as a result of the war.

Deputy Gruenbaum explained his conception of the effectiveness of the national minority rights, arguing that the continuation of the fight for the realization of these rights has a chance

of bringing results. The guarantees for this realization are twofold: one is the fact that not only the Jews are interested in the national minority rights, and that they can find the cooperation and assistance of other national minorities and, two, in the unity of the Jewish people and their common interest that Jewish rights be secured and protected. This principle of all-Jewish cooperation with regard to the citizenship right has been recognized and acted upon by western Jewry. As a result of this recognition the various alliances and societies were formed in France and England to work for the equality of the Jew. What is necessary now is that the same be done with regard to the national minority rights.

The third thesis in Mr. Gruenbaum's address was that, as a result of conditions created after the war, the Jewish emigration question has assumed a compelling character and the solution of this problem is provided in the Zionist movement and in Palestine.

"My task here is to give a general picture of the present situation of the Jews in East European countries, to explain the causes which have created these conditions and to point to the tendencies in this development," Deputy Gruenbaum declared. "I do not desire to enter into details. I am particularly unwilling to voice complaints. It is essential, in my opinion, to understand and to draw the logical conclusions. I hope by this method to avoid any possible exaggeration or superficiality. I also believe that by this method I will be spared the usual accusations which one encounters when speaking of the situation of the Jews from a platform abroad. Although I have never been afraid of these accusations, it is naive to believe that in this time of the radio, long distance telephone and cablegram, anything can be hidden.

Depicts Jewish Situation in Eastern Europe

"Following the conclusion of the World War the situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe radically changed. New states arose, peoples who had been suppressed before became independent. The old forms of adaptation which had been employed by the Jews in the course of generations were destroyed. The new languages and cultures which were released from bondage, the new forms of life, compel the Jews to adapt themselves to a new environment. This is a difficult and often very painful process. So much for the political conditions.

"As to economic conditions, it is obvious that not only in the new states, but everywhere, and most of all in those countries where great economic revolutions took place, the economic functions of the Jews have been partly destroyed and partly become more difficult. The old markets for which the Jewish industries, the artisans and crafts produced, which were supplied by Jewish commerce, have disappeared

or become inaccessible. In the internal markets the local merchant, industrialist and artisan of the master people have taken his place. The successor, due to his political influence, exploits the state machinery in his economic rivalry with the Jew. The nationalization process, which monopolizes various branches of industry and commerce, tends toward the same goal. An internal system of protectionism is being developed for the purpose of strengthening the middle class of the master people.

Jew Ousted from Economic Field

"There emerges thus, a process of driving out the Jew. This process is strengthened by the taxation system. All possible financial exploitation is being applied to the Jew. The Jews pay the heaviest taxes and receive from the state no equivalent in the form of employment or fulfillment of cultural and social needs. The change from one occupation to another is not everywhere possible for large masses. A surplus of population, in places larger than in others, is occurring and causes the need to emigrate. This need for emigration, however, cannot be satisfied and that is what makes the situation worse.

"The liberation of the suppressed peoples and the creation of the new states has not yet solved the nationalities problem. Not all people became independent. It is now becoming apparent, more than during the Peace Conference, that the principle of the self-determination of peoples needs correction. The principle of minority rights is based on the idea that the right of a national group to free development is not dependent on who is the master in the state. There is not a people living which has not small or larger minorities in other states. There is no state in which one people is concentrated without a mixture in population. The Jews, due to their dispersion, understood this circumstance and became the champions of this idea at a time when other peoples conducted a bloody battle for their complete independence, refusing to recognize that there would always be minorities. Now, the national minorities are realizing this.

"Evidence of this is seen in the Congress of National Minorities and in the bloc of the nationalities," Deputy Gruenbaum declared.

The Lesson of the Past

"The minority right treaties were supposed to solve this problem. If the treaties had been carried out the problem would not have been solved but it would have been considerably lessened. The treaties entirely ignore the difference between territorial and ex-territorial peoples. The Jews cannot ignore this difference. They fully realize that unwittingly they may be transformed into a tool of suppression in the hands of a majority element against another minority. The examples of the past show that such a role is a dangerous

(Continued on Page 8)

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS HEARS REPORT ON SITUATION OF JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 7)

one. In the light of the peoples for their freedom the Jews should not be an obstacle.

"The minority rights treaties were really the first step. It is a mistake to believe that with the ratification of the treaties they will become an actual fact. The truth is that only then the fight for its realization began. This fight is far from finished. The question of citizenship is not yet settled. All kinds of obstacles under formal pretexts are being placed in the way of the Jews and other minorities in attaining citizenship in the various countries. Civil equality has not yet become a legal fact, not to speak of an actual fact. The cultural needs have not yet been met. The Jews are being compelled to maintain their own schools which are not legally placed on an equal basis with the government schools. State funds are still being used to carry on a process of denationalization through the official school system. Internal self-government has not yet been put into effect. The Jews are being considered merely as a religious community, which is not treated equally with the other religious communities when their budgets are made up. The Jews are still confronted with the dilemma of either resting two days a week or breaking their mode of life and violating their religion," he declared.

The speaker polemized with some of the editorial writers in the Yiddish press who criticized him for making the statement that a million Jews in Poland are surplus population and have to emigrate. "It is true I made the statement and I cannot see why this should cause misunderstanding. I have told the truth and there is no use trying to hide it. We Zionists have learned from Herzl to speak freely and frankly on Jewish needs," he declared.

Communist candidates for office in the Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dress-makers, Theatrical Costume and Alteration Workers' Union No. 33, were defeated in every instance at Saturday's elections, it was announced by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with which the local is affiliated.

Dan Wisniewski, leader of the Communist element that, according to the announcement, led the local into a five-day strike last summer that ended in "empty victory" after the expenditure of \$7,000, was defeated for manager of the union by Boris Drasin. The vote was 373 to 279. All other offices, as well as trusteeships and directorships, went to the opponents of the Left Wing.

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ILLINOIS STIRRED OVER GOVERNOR'S FAILURE TO APPOINT GEN. DAVIS

(Continued from Page 3)

vice, but not service in the Guard or in the national army or in the organized reserve. It may be based on service, but not military service to the National Guard or to the army of the United States.

"The authority of the governor to appoint Mr. Keehn commander of the Illinois National Guard division is unquestionable, whether Mr. Keehn is suited for this military office or not. But under the national defense act, which coordinates the Guard with the federal army organization, the duty now devolves upon the war department to recognize Mr. Keehn's commission as of the federal service. Inquiry at the bureau of militia at Washington suggests that its executive is impressed with Mr. Keehn's qualifications, whatever they may be. Developments will be watched with unusual curiosity by every citizen in and out of the state of Illinois who is interested in the National Guard as a military organization or in the conditions of our national defense. We are for the time being at peace and the military fitness of commanders of troops may not seem to have that immediate relation to the national security and to the security of the men called upon to fight that it would were the United States at war. But that relation, though now less apparent, is not the less real, while the possibilities of political manipulation of the Guard are both real and apparent. The substitution of political influence for military qualification in the management of the national defense is a phenomenon which no citizen can afford to ignore even in time of peace, and not only the people of Illinois but the nation will be interested to know what Mr. Hearst wants with the Illinois National Guard," the editorial concludes.

A special dispatch to the "Tribune" from its Washington correspondent states: "Army officers expressed surprise that Brig. Gen. Abel Davis had not been selected in view of his experience and seniority."

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