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SOVIET ELECTION COM- MITTEE SEEKS TO RIGHT WRONG TO JEWISH VOTERS

Charges That Electoral Laws Are
Applied Too Harshly Made
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 26.—Telegraphic orders to revise the list of Jewish voters who were deprived of their franchise in the Soviet elections were issued by the Central Soviet Election Committee to the local committees.

Charges were recently made that as a result of the new Soviet electoral ordinance many Jewish peasants were deprived of their voting right. The instructions state that a revision is to be made with a view to enfranchising all who have been wrongly excluded.

WORLD UNION TO CONSIDER ROMANIAN-JEWISH QUE- STION AT BERLIN SESSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 26.—The World Union of the League of Nations Societies will take up the question of the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania at its session to be held shortly in Berlin, it was learned today following a meeting of the Union's Commission for the Affairs of the National Minorities.

The Berlin session will also take up the position of the "men without a country."

(Jewish Daily Bulletin Mail Service)

Buenos Aires, Feb. 6.—A mass demonstration in protest against the persecution of the Jewish population in Roumania was held here at the Marconi Theatre. All Jewish shops and workshops in the city were closed. Many delegations were present from Jewish organizations throughout the country. Dr. Pavelukis, who presided, said

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PALESTINE TO HAVE NEW PICTURESQUE STAMPS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Feb. 26.—A new issue of Palestine postage stamps will be put out shortly, an official announcement states.

The new stamps, which will supercede those now in use, will be printed in three languages, Hebrew, Arabic and English. The stamps will bear pictures of the Tower of David, the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, Rachel's Tomb and the Sea of Galilee.

THIRTY ATTEND BRANDES' CREMATION CEREMONY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Copenhagen, Feb. 26.—The cremation of the body of the late Georg Brandes was performed here yesterday. Only a small group of about thirty persons; friends of the late critic were present.

JOHNSON ASKS IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AFTER CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Action on Immigration Before Con-
gress Adjourns Doubted
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Congressman Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee of the House, yesterday made an unsuccessful effort to amend the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill in order to authorize the Immigration Committee to remain in session after the adjournment of Congress for the purpose of investigating and preparing immigration legislation for the next session of Congress. Congressman Johnson's amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

It is understood that Congressman Johnson feels that the Immigration Committee has not had adequate opportunity to properly study the immigration problems, and therefore desired to obtain the opportunity for study after Congress adjourns. It is doubtful whether Congressman Johnson will succeed in having any action taken by the House in reference to the matter prior to adjournment next Friday.

SCHWARTZBARD TRIAL WILL NOT OPEN BEFORE MAY

Schwartzbard Trial Causes Split in
Ranks of Socialists in Ukraina
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Feb. 26.—The trial of Sholom Schwartzbard will not be held before May, it was learned.

It was also learned that M. Henri Torres, counsel for Schwartzbard, has invited Israel Dines, a former resident of the town of Proskurov where a Petlura pogrom took place, to come from Argentina to appear as a witness. The Proskurov Landsmanschaft in Argentina will pay Dines' passage.

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—The attitude of the Ukrainian Social Democrats in the affair of Sholom Schwartzbard is causing a split in the ranks of the Ukrainian Socialists.

It was learned today that Matuschenko, representative of the Ukrainian Social Democrats in the Amsterdam International, has left the Ukrainian party due to its position in the Petlura affair. The Ukrainian party has defended Petlura.

EXTEND COMMERCIAL TREATY TO PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The Commercial Treaty between Germany and Great Britain will be extended to be effective also with regard to Palestine.

An official announcement to this effect was issued yesterday in a statement of the German Foreign Office published in the "Reichsgesetzblatt."

GERMAN JEWS URGED TO DESCRIBE THEMSELVES AS 'GERMANS' ON U.S. RECORDS

Object to Instructions that Jews Must
Declare Themselves Hebrews

German Jews who come to the United States as immigrants or as visitors were urged to describe themselves not as Hebrews, as is provided for in the question blanks of the United States Immigration Service, but as Germans. The Central Verein der Deutschen Juden has taken up this issue in its official organ in connection with the publication of a secret circular issued by the Norddeutscher Lloyd to its agents, in which the latter are instructed that "Jews should not be inscribed as Germans but must be recorded as Hebrews."

Commenting on the questionnaire of the United States Immigration Service, the "C. V. Zeitung" states in its issue of February 4:

"There arises immediately the question (which is not a question to us) as to how the Jewish Germans should describe themselves. In view of the fact that this is a matter of principle to us, the Central Verein directed an inquiry to the Hapag (the Hamburg-American line) and to the United States, asking for further explanation. The replies which we have received are not adequate.

"We can appreciate that East European Jewish immigrants, from some of the states of former Russia where the Jews are recognized as a minority people, who feel themselves members of a Jewish political nation, should describe themselves as Hebrews. This is their own affair and does not concern us Jewish Germans in the least. For us this entry would be totally meaningless.

"However, in order that there should be complete clarity as to what is meant by this entry, we publish several sentences from a strictly confidential circular of the Norddeutscher Lloyd which came to our desk by a favorable accident. The Norddeutscher Lloyd takes the liberty apparently, of instructing its agents 'that Jews must be described not as Germans but as Hebrews.' This is an unbelievable challenge by a private

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PLAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO WEIZMANN AND MARSHALL

To honor Louis Marshall and Dr. Chaim Weizmann for their services in bringing about the accord on the Jewish Agency, a dinner is being arranged by representative leaders throughout the country, both Zionist and non-Zionist, to be held in New York City March 22.

Judge Irving Leliman, Associate Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, heads the committee which will carry out the tribute.

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N. Y. RABBI PRAISED FOR REFUSING TO OFFICIATE AT FUNERAL WITH BISHOP

An interesting incident of the action by an unnamed New York rabbi of a well-known New York congregation is disclosed by "The American Israelite" in its issue of last Friday. The rabbi refused to officiate at the funeral services of a member of his congregation, held at the late member's home, because an Episcopalian bishop had been asked to conduct the services. "The American Israelite" states:

"In New York City a short time ago a prominent Jewish millionaire, a member of a famous and nationally known Jewish family, passed away. The funeral was conducted in his beautiful home and attended by a socially and religiously prominent crowd. The funeral service at the house was conducted entirely by an Episcopalian bishop. The deceased was a prominent member of a Jewish congregation whose Senior Rabbi was asked to officiate at the grave and as the deceased was a member of his congregation, as well as a personal friend, he felt it his duty to comply with the request. However, he refused to go to the house, or go to the cemetery with the funeral cortege, but he went there alone and returned alone.

"A few days after the funeral the family sent the rabbi a check for five hundred dollars, which he promptly returned with a letter saying he had been insulted and humiliated and the whole Rabbinate with him and through him. He added that the request was an insult to Judaism and he attended the funeral only because it was a duty to a member of his congregation, and that he believed that had the deceased during his lifetime had an inkling of what would be done when he passed away, he would not have permitted the unseemly proceedings. Further, that had it not been that the dead man had been a member of his congregation, as were all of his relatives, as well as be-

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.]

Lessons of the Washington Congress

The conviction that a new constructive spirit in American Jewish life was reflected in the Washington session of the American Jewish Congress is voiced by the "New Palestine" organ of the Zionist Organization of America, in an editorial entitled "Lessons of the Washington Congress."

Referring to the Congress sessions of the past, the "New Palestine" (Feb. 25) says they were replete with "clashes and controversies, the denunciations intended for the general press, the seeking for sensational issues."

"This was a method which has its good as well as its bad points," the paper says. "Very little thought used to be given to such activities as would build up a reserve of good-will—a reserve of constructive work upon which the organization could be maintained between sessions of the Congress. The protocol of the Washington session reveals, however, a new spirit which is symptomatic of present conditions in our life. Except for one unfortunate incident—the introduction to the discussion on the National Community Chest, which was couched in a tone reminiscent of pioneering days—the addresses as well as the debates seem animated with a desire to contribute to the establishment of the American Jewish Congress upon constructive lines. It seemed to be the feeling that more can be accomplished through the creation of good-will than by first emphasizing and then building upon differences of opinion. The Congress is peculiarly fitted to become a unifying agency, and can of all organizations thrive best by employing the methods of peace and understanding. True to its principles, it must become representative of all Israel and must reflect its personality, its peculiarities and its virtues and views."

Going back to the origin of the American Jewish Congress and the conflict of forces which brought it into existence, the "New Palestine" says:

cause of the old ties of friendship, which they understood, he would not have officiated, but that his self-respect and respect for the high office which he filled would not for a moment allow him to be tempted to accept a payment, however large might be the sum offered.

"The Bishop, by the way, needless to say, did not function at the grave. Neither the rabbi nor the congregation would consent to that.

"These are the cold facts of the case. They speak for themselves. No comment is necessary. The rabbi did what there is every reason to believe every self-respecting rabbi, however limited his income might be, would have done and the salary of this New York rabbi is a very moderate one."

"When the proposal to establish an American Jewish Congress on democratic lines was flung into the arena of discussion, it became necessary to disturb the even flow of American Jewish life. The seriousness of Jewish conditions made such a movement imperative. Responsibility for American Jewish affairs was at that time vested in a small group of well-meaning men who, by force of habit or inclination, did not believe in the utility or feasibility of creating a democratic responsibility in American Jewry. They had organized themselves for the protection of Jewish interests and for the representation of Jewish opinion, and they occupied the same field the American Jewish Congress proposed to occupy, and, naturally, there was resistance and consequent struggle and controversy. In this struggle, we Zionists played an important part, for at that time, before the Balfour Declaration was issued, we felt that a broad, general Jewish support of the Zionist aim was essential for our success, especially as there was no ground for anticipating such support from the predominant bodies representative of American Jewish public opinion. The struggle had a good conclusion for there emerged out of it cooperation of all classes and elements in the first session of the American Jewish Congress, the endorsement of the Balfour Declaration, the resolution urging the assignment of the Palestine Mandate to the British Government, and other acts that contributed tremendously to the success of the Zionist movement.

"Unfortunately, there was a break in the united support given to the American Jewish Congress, and we now have, on the one side, the American Jewish Congress representative of the democratic factors in American Jewish life, nationalistic in spirit, and, on the other side, the American Jewish Committee which remains steadfast in its adherence to its old traditions although, officially and unofficially, the personnel that constitutes its leadership has gone a great way toward merging with the fundamental objectives on which there seems to be, at this time, general agreement in American Jewish life.

"We have come to another station in our progress. It may be said that the implications of the Weizmann-Marshall agreement affect not only the purposes of building the Jewish National Home in Palestine, but also all other Jewish interests. A new mood has been created—a feeling that, through cooperative effort and the achievement of practical results, controversy and differences of opinion can be made to play a secondary part and not the predominant role which it has played hitherto. The assertion will not be contradicted that there prevails throughout American Jewish life a longing for common understanding in all the purposes of Jewish life, and that upon the basis of that desire a great deal of good can be achieved for the whole House of Israel."

REPRESENTATION IN JEWISH AGENCY IS ADVOCATED BY GERMAN ORTHODOX JEWS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin Mail Service)

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The question of the Jewish Agency agreement concluded between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Louis Marshall, as viewed by Jewish orthodoxy, is set forth in a leading article appearing in the "Juedische Wochenblatt" of Frankfurt.

"The state of affairs now created," the paper writes, "has raised for us anew the question of the attitude of Jewish orthodoxy towards the Jewish Agency. Insofar as the Agudath Israel is concerned, the negotiations carried on about 18 months ago with Dr. Weizmann have had such negative results that the participation of the Agudath, desirable as it is, can hardly be considered practicable. More important, therefore, is the interest in the new body of the traditional observant Jews who are organized otherwise than in the Agudath. This refers to the Mizרחי, to those orthodox Jews organized in Germany in the Achduth, which is neither Agudist nor Zionist, and orthodoxy as represented in Palestine by Chief Rabbi Kook, with its adherents in large or small groups in other Jewish countries.

"If the Jewish Agency is to be a real microcosm of the Jewish people, and only if it can with justice claim to be representative of all Jewry, the authoritative influence of the traditionally observant element in Jewry must not be excluded. They must demand, therefore, that the Mizרחי should obtain within the limits of the fifty per cent. of Zionist representation in the Agency sufficient seats to correspond with their strength, that the general Zionists should send as their delegates a sufficient number of orthodox Jews, as is done at all Congresses, in recognition of the fact that not all traditionally observant Jews are organized in the Mizרחי, and finally that there should be sufficient seats among the fifty per cent. of the non-Zionists left for those groups of orthodoxy which are neither Zionist nor Agudist but are true to the cause of Palestine."

World Union to Consider Roumanian Jewish Question at Berlin Session

(Continued from Page 1)

that they were there to protest against the barbarism perpetrated by the Roumanian hooligans and against the persecutions inflicted for years upon the Jews of Roumania. Deputy Bard also addressed the meeting. Many telegrams were received from organizations and individuals expressing support of the objects of the demonstration.

The meeting forwarded telegrams to the League of Nations and to the Roumanian Premier, stating that this demonstration, convoked by 130 Jewish organizations in the Argentine, protested against the persecutions of the Jews in Roumania and urged the League of Nations to intervene in order to prevent further outrages against civilization.

PALESTINE WORKERS URGE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Formulate Demands at Extraordinary Conference in Tel Aviv

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Tel Aviv, Feb. 5.—A series of demands urging immediate measures to cope with the unemployment situation in Palestine were formulated at the three days sessions of an extraordinary conference of the General Jewish Labor Federation held here, called for the purpose of discussing means of combatting the existing unemployment in Palestine.

Ben Gurion, who reported on the situation, said that it was necessary to submit a demand to the Zionist Executive that it start carrying out public works on a large scale in order to ease the situation. He also suggested that a cable message describing the situation and demanding immediate help should be sent to Dr. Weizmann and the Zionist Organization in America.

Reports were submitted to the Conference by Mr. Hartzfeld and Messrs. Sprinzak and Kaplansky, members of the Zionist Executive, showing that public works are now under way which will give employment in Tel Aviv to 400 workers, in Petach Tikvah to 400 and Haifa and Jerusalem to between 400 to 500 workers.

In May another 500 workers will be needed at Jidra and in the agricultural labor settlements. The Palestine Zionist Executive, they stated, is doing its utmost to combat unemployment. The labor budget has been increased from £E.35,000 to £E.110,000, and the Executive is making further endeavors to obtain money by means of a loan for public works. During February about 1,400 workers will be engaged and 1,500 more workers will be engaged after the £E.50,000 loan will have been concluded. It was urged that the Government must share the burden of combating unemployment in the country.

Among the resolutions adopted at the conference were the following:

"The Council of the Workers' Federation declares that the unemployment situation endangers the Zionist work in the country and emphasizes the inactivity and lack of sufficient provision on the part of the Zionist Organization to save the situation."

"The Council declares that in case a sufficient number of the unemployed workers will not be provided with work within a month, the entire responsibility for the danger which threatens Jewish work, the reconstruction of the country and the Zionist movement will fall entirely on the Zionist Organization."

"The Council urges the Zionist Executive to mobilize the amount of £200,000 which is necessary for the realization of the plans submitted by the Executive Committee of the Workers' Federation. This sum should be realized by a general reduction of twenty per cent. of all the salaries of the officials in the Zionist institutions in Palestine and abroad, as well as

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND CELEBRATES ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Jewish National Fund, the agency for the purchase of land in Palestine as the property of the Jewish people, was celebrated last night at Mecca Temple. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, was the principal speaker.

Among the greetings received on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee was one from Field Marshal Lord Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine, who referred to the Jewish National Fund as "a practical expression of the desire of the Jewish people to revive the land of their forefathers," and declared that the Palestine Government "fully appreciates the benefits which have accrued to the country from the restoration of the land which was previously waste, from the reclamation of malarious swamps and the settlement of Jews on the soil of Palestine."

The Jewish National Workers' Alliance Choir, under the direction of Leo Liow, gave a rendition of Jewish music; Isaac Gallant, of the Habima Theatre, Misha Mishakoff, violinist, Benjamin Zemach of the Habima, Bella Didja, dancer, Cantor Mordecai Hershtan, Nahum Zemach, of the Habima, and Binah Abramovitch, reader, participated in the program.

The celebration at Mecca Temple is the first of a series of similar festivals to be held throughout the country during the month.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Feb. 2.—Of the sum of £1,758,900 raised by the Jewish National Fund in the 25 years it has been in existence, £E.437,000 or about 25 per cent., came from the United States, £285,000 in the past five years. Poland comes second with £143,000 or 8.1 per cent., of which £121,000 was contributed in the past five years. Prior to 1919 Poland's receipts were not entered separately. Great Britain is third with £141,000 or 8 per cent., having collected £84,000 since 1922.

Germany follows with £119,000 or 6.8 per cent., with collections of £52,000 since 1922. Austria collected £91,000, Roumania £70,000, South Africa £67,000, the Argentine £55,000 and Czechoslovakia £45,000 during the quarter century. Palestine is tenth on the list with £37,000 raised since 1910.

Nathan Wilson will be the guest of honor of the Real Estate Club of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies at a testimonial dinner on March 15.

Mr. Wilson has distinguished himself as one of the outstanding workers in behalf of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and is associate president of the Real Estate Club of the Federation, together with Frederick Brown. G. Richard Davis is president of the club, and Benjamin Winter, chairman of the board.

through obtaining an additional loan abroad."

"The Council urges that employment be provided during the month of February for at least 1,500 unemployed workers in addition to those who will be occupied at the Jaffa-Petach Tikvah

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POLAND SEEKS \$100,000,000 LOAN IN UNITED STATES

A loan of \$100,000,000 to Poland is being negotiated under conditions which may bring together the "Morgan group" and several other Wall Street interests in a joint undertaking, it is learned. The loan is expected to result in a new method of control of the finances of the Polish Government. Jan Ciechanowski, the Polish Minister, and Vice-President Mlynarski of the Bank of Poland arrived in New York recently to open conferences regarding the loan. They have talked with officials of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company and other institutions close to the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. A group headed by Blair & Co., Inc., the Chase Securities Corporation and others for some time has been discussing a loan to Poland for use in a comprehensive electric power program, while W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Marshall Field, Glorie, Ward & Co. also are interested.

In addition to the loan, it is understood that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will advance a credit to Poland as part of a stabilization program.

One of the keys to the present negotiations is the question of financial administration. There are reports that some form of outside participation in the control of finances will be worked out, but no agreement on this point has been reached.

Palestine Workers Urge Immediate Steps to Solve Unemployment

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and the public works in Tel Aviv."

"The Workers' Federation is urged to organize a wide public activity for the purpose of combating the unemployment and presenting its demands to the Zionist Executive, the Palestine government and the Yishuv at public meetings of the workers in the country."

"The Council urges the Executive to appoint a special commission which is to engage in the immediate collection of the monthly sums due from all the members who have permanent employment."

The question of whether or not the Workers' Federation is to withdraw its representatives at the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem, which was heatedly debated, will be decided by a special referendum among the members of the Council.

Among the fifteen men in the United States who carry life insurance of \$4,000,000 or more, as disclosed in an analysis of American and Canadian life insurance, based on statistics of 1925, in the current issue of "The National Underwriter" are William Fox, motion picture producer, who carries \$6,000,000 insurance; J. L. Lawley, Adolph Zukor and Marcus Loew, \$3,000,000 each; Joseph Schenck, \$4,250,000; and Ralph Jonas, president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, \$4,000,000.

Payments of more than \$1,000,000 each were made in 1925 on three men under 60 whose deaths came almost without warning. They were Solomon Rosenblum of Pittsburgh, Horace A. Saks of New York, and Julius Fleischmann, of Cincinnati.

GERMAN JEWS URGED NOT TO CALL THEMSELVES 'HEBREWS'

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enterprise to which we object. The decision as to which people we belong was made by our heart and will centuries ago on the German soil and we remain totally indifferent to the orders of a steamship company and immigration authorities.

"We therefore urge all our members and friends who go to the United States to answer the question in column ten concerning race by inscribing 'German' and to face the consequences with the courage of the best conviction."

In its next issue the "C. V. Zeitung" reports that the publication of the item and the circular of the Norddeutscher Lloyd has made a great impression on German Jews and has caused considerable indignation against the circular of the steamship company. The matter was commented upon in communications from Berlin, Bremen, Hildesheim, Dresden and other centers. One Berlin member of the Verein, in his communication to the "C. V. Zeitung" remarked that "one must assume that the Lloyd did not issue these instructions on its own initiative but in accordance with the official demands of the United States authorities. These instructions must also have been received by the Hapag. If Ballin were alive and would want to go to the United States he would have been prohibited from describing himself as a German."

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