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## HOUSE PASSES IMMIGRATION BILL; GIVES DECLARANTS' RELATIVES PREFERRED STATUS

Up to 90 Per Cent of Quota; Raises Children's Age Limit to 21; Admits Husbands of Citizens  
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 3.—Children up to 21 of American citizens and the husbands of American citizens, as well as American born women who married aliens prior to the enactment of the Cable Law, will be exempt from the quota, according to a bill passed in the House yesterday after a debate lasting about twenty minutes under a suspension of the rules. The bill also places in the preferred class, up to ninety per cent of each quota, the parents of citizens and the wives and unmarried minor children of declarants. At present one half of the quota is set aside for agriculturists.

Congressman Perlman declared in his speech that he had intended to offer the Wadsworth-Perlman bill admitting 35,000 wives and children of declarants as an amendment to the bill as reported favorably by the House Immigration Committee, but he was prevented from doing so by the suspension of the rules, which prohibits amendments from the floor. The bill was passed as reported by the Committee and represents the only concession the Committee was willing to make.

Congressman Perlman criticized the bill for insufficiency but urged the House to accept the measure. Congressman Dickstein and Congressman Sabath, Chairman Johnson and Congressman Box also spoke in favor of the bill. Congressman Abernathy of North Carolina was the only member who spoke in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it would be against American interests to reduce the number of agriculturist aliens. Chairman

(Continued on Page 4)

## GERMAN SCHOLAR NAMED TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 3.—Rabbi Felix Peres, professor of Hebrew and Aramaic at the University of Koenigsburg, was appointed lecturer in Bible studies at the Institute of Jewish Studies of the Hebrew University. Rabbi Peres will lecture during the summer term.

Professor Peres is a renowned scholar and commentator on the Bible text.

The Bible studies in the Institute of Jewish studies at the University has been the subject of controversy between traditional elements and those who insist that modern methods of Bible criticism be included in the exegesis of the Bible.

## NATHAN STRAUS CHEERED IN JERUSALEM AT CORNERSTONE LAYING OF NON-SECTARIAN HEALTH CENTER

Christians, Moslems and Jews Attend Impressive Ceremony in Jerusalem; High Commissioner Applauds American Jewish Philanthropist as He Urges Wider Participation in Palestine Uprising

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 3.—The cornerstone of the Health Center to serve all races and creeds in Palestine, modelled after American institutions, was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies in the presence of the donor, Nathan Straus, American Jewish philanthropist. Mr. Straus, who made a special trip to Palestine notwithstanding his 79 years, to attend the ceremonies and survey the work, is defraying the entire cost of the Center which it is estimated will be \$250,000. Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, laid the stone.

Foreign consuls, government officials, church dignitaries and representatives of Jewish, Christian and Moslem organizations were present. Miss Henrietta Szold, honorary president of the Hadassah, the Zionist Women's Organization of America, presided.

The Health Center will consist of 18 departments, including sections for pasteurization, infant care, care of children of pre-school and school age, and pre-natal care. The Center will also serve as the headquarters for the medical work of the Hadassah in Palestine.

In his address Lord Plumer expressed the thanks and appreciation of all the people of Palestine for Mr. Straus's magnificent gift. The High Commissioner appealed to "all to follow the example shown us by Mr. Nathan Straus through his methods of service. There are hundreds of children in Palestine who are crying for help. We must feel the responsibility and establish welfare institutions. This work precludes any controversy and fosters mutual respect and goodwill which is so essential for the future of Palestine," the High Commissioner declared.

Oscar S. Heizer, United States Consul in Jerusalem, pointed to the fact that Nathan Straus's activity in the United States has saved hundreds of thousands of children. His center in Jerusalem will be a source of blessing to all, he said.

Mr. Nashashibi, Arab mayor of Jerusalem, emphasized that the Straus institutions are being built for the benefit of all communities.

The huge gathering assembled on the site, in the sunny Palestine afternoon, gave a long ovation to the grand old man of American Jewry.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," Mr. Straus began. "It crowns all I have done until now. The Health

Center will introduce into the Holy Land the latest modern methods in hygiene and sanitation for the benefit of all inhabitants, regardless of creed. I am anxious that peace shall prevail among Christians, Jews and Arabs.

"The rehabilitation of Palestine by the Jews is benefiting the entire population. I am proud of what my people have accomplished in Palestine during the last eight years; proud of our pioneers, of the Hadassah and of the old Jewish colonies. I must, however, say on this occasion that some of the rich Jews have lagged in their duty. They ought to come here and get inspiration. The new spirit will afford them greater happiness in all their wealth. Palestine is now the only land which is open to the persecuted Jews. It is high time for the Jews of the world to make greater sacrifices for our people. The world is watching us and by our actions in the next ten years we shall be judged.

"Jerusalem is destined to be the Capital of Peace and again become the fountainhead of the great religions. We are merely God's instruments. He will rebuild Palestine through us if we are big enough for self-sacrifice and wise enough to avail ourselves of the greatest opportunity of the last two thousand years," Mr. Straus declared.

Lord Plumer cheered Mr. Straus on the conclusion of his address.

In introducing Mr. Straus, Miss Szold declared that the American Jew-

(Continued on Page 4)

## STRAUS GIVES \$20,000 TO AID UNEMPLOYED IN TEL AVIV

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 3.—A fund of \$20,000 for the purpose of giving relief to the needy unemployed in Tel Aviv was presented to the municipality by Nathan Straus, American Jewish philanthropist.

In a letter addressed to the Mayor of Tel Aviv, accompanying the contribution, Mr. Straus declared that he had studied the present temporary crisis in Tel Aviv, together with Herman Bernstein, and had decided to aid in relieving the distressed. Mr. Straus stipulates in his letter that the sum be used without delay and be distributed without prejudice among those who need immediate help.

A distribution committee was appointed. Chaim Nachman Bialik, former Mayor of Dizengoff, the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv and Mr. Borsky, hotel owner, constitute the committee.

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# FORD'S REPUTATION AS ANTI-SEMITIC BASED ON ERROR. GERMAN AGENT CLAIMS

Is Traceable to Falsified Translation  
of His "International Jew"; Says  
Liebold Is Jew

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 3.—The claim that Henry Ford's reputation of anti-Semitism is erroneous and is traceable to his German translator, Theodor Fritsch, was made by the German Agency of the Ford Motor Company.

The "C.V. Zeitung," the organ of the Central Verein der Deutschen Juden, refused to publish an advertisement of the German agency of the Ford Motor Company. The agency then wrote to the "C. V. Zeitung," explaining that Ford's reputation as an anti-Semite is traceable "to the falsified translation by Theodor Fritsch of Ford's book, 'The International Jew.' Ford's representatives have begun legal steps to prevent the further publication of the translation and to demand indemnity. The letter further states that the head of the Ford Motor Company, E. G. Liebold, is a Jew and that the Ford plant employs 2,400 Jews.

# RAISE FUND FOR VICTIMS OF ROUMANIAN PERSECUTION

A fund to assist the victims of political persecution in Roumania is being collected by The International Committee for Political Prisoners. This information is published in the Bulletin of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Anna C. Davis is treasurer of the fund. The money secured by the appeal is to be distributed through the Quakers.

The officers of the Federal Council of the Church, by authorization of its Administrative Committee, have been carrying on correspondence with the Roumanian Minister to the United States, with reference to reports of anti-Semitism in Roumania, the Bulletin states.

# LEADERS OF ALL SECTIONS ARE SPONSORING MARSHALL-WEIZMANN DINNER TRIBUTE

Fifty-five men prominent in Jewish communal life in New York and other cities have been named as an invitation committee for the dinner to be given March 22 in honor of Louis Marshall and Dr. Chaim Weizmann. The appointment of the committee was announced yesterday by Judge Irving Lehman, Associate Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, who is the chairman of the national committee arranging the dinner.

The gathering, which will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, has been instituted as a joint public tribute to Mr. Marshall and Dr. Weizmann for their services in establishing the accord among leaders of the major organized groups of American Jewry.

The committee just announced makes up a representation of all sections of the community, professional, banking and business, labor, education and religion, embracing orthodox, liberal and conservative elements, Zionist and non-Zionist. The New York City members in addition to Judge Lehman, include Max Blumberg, David M. Bressler, Harry Fischel, Bernard Flexner, Hon. Alfred Frankenthaler, Lee K. Frankel, Jacob Goell, Jonah J. Goldstein, Col. H. A. Guinzburg, Alexander Kahn, Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Samuel C. Lamport, Herbert H. Lehman, Abe Liebowitz, Louis Lipsky, Judge Julian W. Mack, Judge Mitchell May, Walter E. Meyer, I. D. Morrison, Judge Grover M. Moskowitz, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Emanuel Neumann, David L. Podell, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Joseph Polstein, Dr. Nathan Ratnofsky, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, James N. Rosenberg, Samuel J. Rosensohn, Morris Rothenberg, Samuel Rottenberg, Bernard Semel, Hugh Grant Straus, Nathan Straus, Jr., Lewis L. Strauss, Louis J. Vorhaus, Philip Wattenberg, Morris Weinberg, Maurice Wertheim, Benjamin Winter, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Other members are David A. Brown of Detroit, Jacob Billikopf, Albert M. Greenfield, Hon. William M. Lewis, and Albert H. Lieberman of Philadelphia; Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J.; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Armand May, Atlanta, Ga.; Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland; Archibald Silverman, Providence, R. I.; David Snellenburg and Louis Topkis, Wilmington, Del.

Col. H. A. Guinzburg of New York is the treasurer of the dinner committee.

# COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR

Sir: I have been greatly impressed by the endeavor of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" to keep items of fact and opinion separate and labeled; by its readiness to publish hostile as well as favorable dispatches; and by its admirable sense of proportion in the presentation of its material. For the editorial workmanship that goes into the paper, you have cause to be proud and your readers have cause to be grateful.

RALPH HAYES,

Director, New York Community Trust.  
New York, March 1, 1927.

Seven Jewish students are among the 46 seniors and juniors at Yale University elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, scholastic fraternity.

# 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.]

# Franz Werfel Denies Reports that He Left Judaism

The play "Paul Among the Jews," by Franz Werfel, the famous German dramatist, having given rise in Germany to rumors that Werfel had made a statement to the "Israelitische Familienblatt" in which he says:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity of publicly denying these false reports. I have not been baptized. I will never be baptized. I have never given up my Judaism. I am a Jew in every thought and feeling. I cannot understand why my drama on Paul has given rise to such doubts as to my loyalty to Judaism. I think that in this work I have created a national tragedy. What moment in Jewish history is more tragic and more significant than this which I have made the center of my drama? The destruction of the Temple itself is less important as a catastrophe. The tremendous question which Israel put to itself at that time: 'Has the Messiah come?' and the answer which history gave to this question, is it not the most tragic reproach of Jewish history? Are not all the people in my drama who break down under the weight of this question Jews? And is not the real hero, the glorious figure of Gamaliel?"

# Praises Rabbi Schulman's Act

The rabbi who, according to a story appearing in the "American Israelite," refused recently to participate at the funeral services of a prominent and wealthy member of his congregation because the family invited a bishop to officiate at the services, is Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, we learn from the orthodox "Jewish Daily News" of yesterday. In an editorial by I. L. Bril in the English section, we read:

"We often have occasion to differ from Dr. Samuel Schulman, the rabbi of Temple Beth-El of this city. However, we always take pleasure in calling attention to anything that he may do which reflects honor not only upon himself but upon the community.

"Recently, Lee Kohns, merchant prince, who was intimately related to the Straus family, died. Mr. Kohns was a prominent member of Dr. Schulman's congregation. Bishop Gaylor of the Episcopal Church officiated at the funeral services conducted at the home, and Dr. Schulman read the prayers at the graveside. Now what happened? The 'American Israelite,' the official organ of Reform Judaism in this country, tells the complete story."

Reproducing the story, the paper concludes:

"Hats off to Dr. Schulman."

## IMMIGRANTS REQUIRED BY LAW TO STATE RACE, SECRETARY DAVIS EXPLAINS

**Quotes Immigration Act Replying to Inquiry on "Hebrew Race" Question; Max J. Kohler Reviews History of Objections to Term "Hebrew" in Immigration Act; Finds Designation of Jewish Immigrants as "Hebrews" Expedient**

The question raised by the Central Verein der Deutschen Juden as to whether or not German Jews coming to the United States are required by law to declare themselves of the "Hebrew race" or the immigration entry blanks or are permitted to describe themselves of the German race has aroused considerable interest in the United States.

The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" directed an inquiry to the secretary of Labor, asking for a statement on the matter. In reply Secretary Davis stated that the information requested is contained in section 2 (a) and section 7 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924.

Section 2 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924 states that a consular officer, upon the application of any immigrant, may issue to such immigrant an immigration visa which shall consist of one copy of the application provided for in Section 7 of the Act. Section 2 (a) requires that the visa issued by the Consular office shall specify the nationality of the immigrant.

Section 7 (b) provides:

"In the application the immigrant shall state (1) the immigrant's full and true name; age, sex and race; the date and place of birth; places of residence for the five years immediately preceding his application; whether married or single, and the names and places of residence of wife or husband and minor children, if any; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); ability to speak, read, and write; names and addresses of parents, and if neither parent is living, then the name and address of his nearest relative in the country from which he comes; port of entry into the United States; final destination, if any, beyond the port of entry; whether he has a ticket through to such final destination; if any, beyond the port of entry; whether he has a ticket through to such final destination; whether going to join a relative or friend, and, if so, what relative or friend and his name and complete address; the purpose for which he is going to the United States; the length of time he intends to remain in the United States; whether or not he intends to abide in the United States permanently; whether ever in prison or almshouse; whether he or either of his parents has ever been in an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; (2) if he claims to be a non-quota immigrant, the facts on which he bases his claim; and (3) such additional information necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and the naturalization laws as may be by regulations prescribed."

Considerable light on the subject, which has been a matter of discussion in the past, is shed in a communication

to the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" by Max J. Kohler, prominent New York attorney and an authority on immigration questions. In his letter, Mr. Kohler states:

### Mr. Kohler's Letter

"I have read with much interest the articles printed in your issues of Feb. 28th and March 2nd regarding unwillingness of the 'Central Verein der Deutschen Juden' to comply with the supposed instructions of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. to have German Jewish immigrants bound for the United States describe themselves as 'Hebrews', instead of 'Germans' in the question blanks furnished by the United States Government. The subject is one which has interested me very much for years, as will further appear hereinafter. Both the 'Central Verein' and the steamship company are under an erroneous understanding of the United States law, if your reports are correct. The fact is that a German Jew is required by our American laws and the immigration regulations to describe himself as a 'German' by nationality and a 'Hebrew' by race, and no question of alternative classification is involved in fact, and the steamship company has no discretion in the matter. Sections 12 and 13 of the Immigration Law of 1917 now in force, in line with earlier acts, require the steamship companies to deliver sworn descriptions of the passengers aboard the vessel, called 'manifests', which description must include, besides the name, age, sex, etc., a statement as to the passenger's 'nationality', 'country of birth', 'race' and 'country of last permanent residence' on form prescribed by the Government, which require not merely 'nationality' but 'race' to be specified, and the Government classification requires 'Hebrews', to be described as of that 'race', as also in the case of German Jews, as of the 'German' nationality.

"It is thus obvious that persons describing themselves as 'Hebrews' by race in no way negative the further express description of themselves as 'German by nationality'. Were the contrary the case, my sympathies would be entirely with the 'Central Verein', and I would take active steps to endeavor to have the United States laws changed.

"A number of years ago, the late Simon Wolf, as Chairman of the Board of Delegates on Civil Rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, objected vehemently to our Government's classifying Hebrew immigrants as such, in as much as persons of other religious views were not classified as to their religion, and in 1903 he gathered the views of a number of prominent American Jews on the general question, which symposium was printed at the time, and reprinted in his 'The Presidents I have Known

from 1860 to 1918' (pp. 238-264). Among those who expressed themselves there were Judge Sulzberger, M. Jastrow, Leo N. Levi, Cyrus Adler, Emil G. Hirsch, B. Felsenthal, G. Deutsch, Dr. K. Kohler and Solomon Schechter. The Government declined to change its course, and Mr. Wolf renewed his efforts in an argument before the U. S. Immigration Commission in 1909 (Vol. 41 of the Commission's Reports, pp. 265-293), and Judge Julian W. Mack supported his contention, and a similar separate memorandum of mine in opposition to the classification was also there printed. Subsequently, Judge Abram I. Elkus and I attacked the classification in the United States District Court in an important test case, but the matter was not passed upon by the Court, as our clients were all admitted into the United States on other grounds, though our brief was reprinted in full, including this classification section, in the volume cited (ID, pp. 176-181). In his last annual report to the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Mr. Wolf renewed the attack in 1922 (See reprint in the recently published "Selected Addresses and Papers of Simon Wolf", pp. 296-8), but largely upon my own recommendation, a committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, to which this very report had been referred in 1923, decided not to approve of Mr. Wolf's recommendation that the objection should be pressed. Judge Mack had meantime become an ardent Zionist, and had changed his own views, too.

### Explains Change of Attitude

"The reason for my own change of attitude is that the classification is of considerable practical use to the Jewish immigrant, and, as above pointed out, expressly relates to race only, and recognizes nationality to be German, in the case put, so that no question of principle is involved for consistent Reform Jews, like myself. In most cases, the Hebrew immigrant has been coming from Eastern Europe, and his classification as 'Hebrew' at once conveniently indicates to the immigration officials that a 'Yiddish' interpreter is requisite. Where the immigrant is a fugitive from religious persecution, it is often a convenient suggestion to the same authorities that he may be exempt because of his Jewish faith from the literacy test, as was the fact recently in my Waldman case in the U. S. Supreme Court. It is furthermore a convenient catch phrase to enlist the interest of Jewish immigrant aid societies in their particular prospective proteges. It subsequently becomes the basis of the Government's and private statistical information regarding Jews in this country. Thus viewed, it is obviously not a denial of the Jew's unqualified citizenship in the country of his domicile. Nor is it, strictly speaking, even a discriminatory religious classification, as it attempts to deal with race only, and not with religion. Were it a religious classification, it would be unconstitutional, as Congress is forbidden by the first amendment to the Federal Constitution from passing any law regarding

(Continued on Page 4)

## IMMIGRANTS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO STATE RACE

(Continued from Page 3)

religion, and under a similar provision, our New York Court of Appeals, some years ago, in Brink v. Stratton, 176 N. Y. 150, held it to be a violation of the State constitutional safeguard of religious liberty to ask a witness what his religious faith is. This case, and similar precedents, may be found cited in "Selected Addresses and Papers of Simon Wolf" (pp. 154-192, 316-324, 329-334; 109 etseq.). Mr. Kohler concludes.

The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" directed an inquiry to the New York office of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, whose instructions to its agents caused the protest of the Central Verein der Deutscher Juden. It was learned that the New York office has been instructed by the Berlin headquarters of the company to take up this issue with the United States immigration authorities and that action on the matter will be taken by the company.

## Bill Passed by House to Amend Immigration Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson said the measure would serve to wipe out some of the inequalities of the present law.

The bill now goes to the Senate where it is hoped it will pass despite the final jam of legislation before adjournment of Congress on Friday.

It is not known what action will be taken in Congress on the National Origins Plan. It appears that no action will be taken and the provision will thus go into effect.

The fourth annual president's conference of Associated Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.'s of New England was held in Boston on Sunday.

Dr. Mordecai Soltes, director of Jewish Extension Education of the Jewish Welfare Board, delivered the principal address.

Round table discussions were held on "Adult Classes in the Center", led by Rabbi Israel M. Goldman of Providence, "Religious Services and Holiday Observance in the Center", led by Rabbi Benjamin Grossman of Boston; "Religious School in the Center", led by Rabbi B. H. Birnbaum of Boston; and "The Significance of the Club from the Jewish Educational Point of View", led by Jacob W. Tushnets of Boston.

Patterson, N. J., is completing preparations to launch its campaign for a combined quota of \$100,000 for the United Jewish Campaign and the United Palestine Appeal. The sum of \$70,000 represents the share Patterson is raising toward the \$750,000 New Jersey quota of the United Jewish Campaign, and \$30,000 will go to the United Palestine Appeal, both these allocations to be raised on a three-year basis.

Easton, Pa., opened its drive on Wednesday for a combined quota of \$20,000, of which \$15,000 is allocated to the United Jewish Campaign, and \$5,000 to the United Palestine Appeal.

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## JEWISH SEJM DEPUTIES DECIDE TO SUPPORT PILSUDSKI GOVERNMENT

### Premier Says Minorities Will Be Treated in Spirit of Equality

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, Feb. 15.—The Club of Jewish Deputies in Poland has decided unanimously to take a stand against all moves on the part of the Right for a vote of lack of confidence in the present government or any of its members.

Deputy Hartglas, the President of the Club of Jewish Deputies, speaking at the meeting of the Club, said that in view of the political situation he proposed that the Club should support the Government. Several of the speakers in the debate which followed objected that the Government had not given effect to the Jewish demands and that the Vice-Premier, Professor Bartel, in his speech in the Sejm had made many statements which were anti-Parliamentary in character. On the other hand, they agreed that the Club of Jewish Deputies must realize the danger of the Government being succeeded by a combination of the Right parties who would certainly not observe the principles of Parliamentary Government. In addition the parties of the Right and the Centre are outspokenly anti-Semitic and are seeking to bring about the complete economic ruin of the Jewish population of Poland. The Club of Jewish Deputies, it was realized, must do everything possible therefore to prevent the possibility of their coming to power.

Warsaw, Feb. 15.—All questions affecting the minorities in Poland will be settled in the spirit of constitutional equality, the Vice-Premier, Professor Bartel declared in the Sejm.

"There is no ground," he said, "for the reports which have been going about to the effect that the Government intends setting up a special secretariat or some other special body to deal with the affairs of the minorities. The Government will be guided entirely by the principle that no barriers should be set up between the minorities and the rest of the population, but that all citizens of the country should be treated on a basis of equality as citizens of the Polish Republic."

At the meeting of the Brotherhood of Temple Israel, Boston, of which Felix Vorenberg is president, subscriptions amounting to \$15,000 were pledged toward the erection of the group of buildings in the Fenway.

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## STRAUS' JERUSALEM HEALTH CENTER CORNERSTONE LAID

(Continued from Page 1)

ish philanthropist completes in Palestine what he has done in the Diaspora. He is building a Temple of Health, she declared.

Col. Frederick H. Kisch brought a message on behalf of the Zionist Executive of Jerusalem. Dr. Bluestone, head of the Hadassah medical work, outlined the importance of the Center and its program of work. David Yel-in, president of the National Council of Palestine Jews, stated that the Straus center is symbolic of all the Jewish activity in Palestine which aims at benefiting all the communities. Mr. Heron, director of the Palestine government Health Department, declared that the Center will be an ideal home and a monument to the progress of Palestine health.

The ceremonies were concluded by singing "Hatikvah".

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