

BILL SEEKING TO AMEND MARYLAND MARRIAGE LAW INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE

Not Introduced "Ministers of Gospel," but
Clergy of All Faiths to be Authorized to Perform Ceremony
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Md., Mar. 7.—A bill now before the Maryland Legislature to amend the marriage laws is viewed with sympathy by Jews here. Passage of the measure, it is pointed out, will make for complete religious freedom. The bill contains provisions for permitting civil marriages as well as religious ceremonies. The Maryland law, it is said, now provides for marriages by a "minister of the Gospel," which Jews construe to mean only ministers of the Christian church.

Religious administrators of other faiths, they declare, are precluded from performing a religious ceremony. Rabbis, they point out, perform marriages under the "authority vested in me by the State of Maryland." As a matter of fact, they assert, the State of Maryland has vested this authority in ministers of the Christian Gospel only. "I don't mean to say that all Jewish or other non-Christian marriages performed in Maryland are illegal," B. H. Hartogensis, Baltimore lawyer who is one of those interested in the amendment, said. "I do not think that any court would so hold. But the fact remains that the question is open, and in justice to the Free State, I think the Legislature should definitely settle the question."

The amendment would legalize marriage.
(Continued on Page 4)

ROMANIAN JEWRY WILL BE WIPED OUT IF TERROR CONTINUES, LEADER SAYS Appeals to Jews in Letter to Viennese Physician

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 7.—A heart rending appeal of Romanian Jews to world public opinion was made in a letter addressed by a prominent Jewish leader of Bucharest to a well known Viennese physician.

In this letter the Bucharest leader depicts the Jewish situation in Roumania as extremely desperate. "The writer of the letter asks: 'Has European Jewry no conscience? Will it fail to organize mass action against the inferno of the Jews in Roumania? We are literally without protection of the law. No one is certain as to his safety, particularly the Jewish youth. Even Jewish girl students are publicly molested. Only the American press truthfully reports the terrible situation. The denials of the Roumanian government are nothing but lies. Please appeal to Jewish leaders throughout the world to save us, otherwise, Roumanian Jewry will be wiped out.'"

LEAGUE COUNCIL OVERRULES COMMISSION ON MANDATE QUESTION

Present Procedure to Continue; Petitioners of Mandated Territories Will Not Be Given Hearing

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Mar. 7.—The present procedure of the League of Nations with regard to the mandated territories is to remain in effect, a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations at its session here today states.

The decision was taken following a report submitted by the representative of Holland concerning the question of the mandated territories and the demand that petitioners representing the local population be given an opportunity to be heard by the Permanent Mandates Commission. The resolution rejecting this proposal was adopted without debate.

The report states that all the man-

datory powers are against the Permanent Mandates Commission granting a hearing to petitioners representing the local population. Perhaps, in exceptional cases, petitioners will be granted a hearing, the report states, but this must take place each time with the previous consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

The question of permitting the inhabitants of mandated territories to submit their complaints against the mandatory governments not only through written petitions but also by word of mouth came up in the Council of the League last September. Sir Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, and Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, describing the effect which such a decision might have on the situation in Syria and Palestine, accused the Permanent Mandates Commission of exceeding its powers. Count Ishii of Japan and M. Vandervelde of Belgium joined the British and French Ministers in insisting that the examination of complaints against the mandatory powers must proceed very cautiously.

An opposite view was held by M. Unden, representative of Sweden, who submitted the report of the Commission to the Council, and M. Van Rees of Holland, vice-chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission. M. Unden and M. Van Rees replied to the charges of Briand and Chamberlain, declaring that the Mandates Commission was within its right. They quoted the League of Nations Covenant and the text of the various international treaties, showing that the commission was justified in its attitude.

TALMUD CONCORDANCE WILL BE COMPILED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 7.—A concordance of the Talmud will be prepared for the use of Talmudic students, the Institute of Jewish Studies of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem announced today.

The Institute has commissioned Rabbi Kossovski of Jerusalem, the author of a concordance of the Mishna, to compile the Talmudic reference work. It was stated the work will take five years.

A second experiment in printing Hebrew in Latin characters will be made shortly, it was stated today, by Itamar Ben Avi, editor of the "Doar Ha'yom." A de luxe edition of the Song of Songs is being prepared. Mr. Ben Avi will soon start publication of an illustrated Hebrew weekly, printed in Latin characters.

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES DECIDE TO FORM JEWISH DISTRICT IN CHERSON

Jews Constitute 87 Per Cent of
Region's Population
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 7.—The creation of a Jewish administrative district in the region of the Cherson Jewish colonies was finally decided upon at a meeting of the praesidium of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee held on March 5. The hundred-year-old Jewish colony, Large Sadch-Menuehah, is to be the center of the Jewish district.

The district has a population of 180,000. The Jewish population amounts to 87 per cent.

JEWISH STUDENTS ARE ATTACKED IN VIENNA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 7.—Attacks on Jewish students of the World Commercial College took place here Saturday. A body of students, members of the Hakenkreuzer organization, insulted and beat the Jewish students, throwing them out of the lecture halls. The riots continued in the streets until the police intervened. The cause of the riots was the fact that non-Aryan professors were invited to attend a ball given by the college.

MOROCCO HAS 107,512 JEWS, OFFICIAL CENSUS SHOWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Mar. 7.—One hundred and seven thousand five hundred and twelve Jews live under the French protectorate in Morocco, an official census made public here indicates.

According to the census taken in March 1926, the entire population of French Morocco amounted to 4,210,826, of which 4,005,916 were Moslems, 107,512 Jews and 103,396 Europeans.

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\$25,000 CONTRIBUTION OPENS YESHIVA RABBI MARGOLIES TEACHERS' INSTITUTE FUND

A contribution of \$25,000 by Louis Meryash, New York realtor, was announced by Samuel Levy, chairman of the Yeshiva College Building Fund of America, at a meeting of the Rabbi M. S. Margolies Testimonial Committee.

The contribution opens the fund which is being sought for the purpose of erecting a building to house the Teachers Institute of the Yeshiva which will be named the Rabbi M. S. Margolies Teachers Institute.

A testimonial dinner in honor of Rabbi Margolies, who is celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday and his fiftieth anniversary as a rabbi, will be tendered by the testimonial committee on May 1, in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the Yeshiva College of America.

JULIUS ROSENWALD OFFERS \$500,000 FOR HUGE CONVEN- TION HALL IN CHICAGO

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Mar. 7.—An offer of \$500,000 by Julius Rosenwald to help finance the project to build in Chicago one of the world's largest convention halls, seating 30,000 or more persons, was announced. Mr. Rosenwald wired the offer to Mayor Dever from Santa Barbara, Cal., where he is on vacation.

ARABS ATTACK JEWISH FISHERMEN ON KINERETH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 5.—An attack on Jewish fishermen on the Lake of Kinereth was made by Arab fishers Thursday. The Arabs damaged the boats of the Jewish fishermen.

Jewish workers of the colony, Daghania, hastened to the rescue of the Jewish fishermen. The Arabs escaped.

Both groups of fishermen were arrested today.

Rabbi Elijah D. Stamper of Congregation Adath Israel, Evansville, Indiana, has been appointed director of the Hebrew Institute of that city.

DR. ADLER CORRECTS LONDON REPORT ON HEBREW MONOTYPE MACHINE

First Two Machines Built for Jewish
Publication Society in 1920
(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:

Your issue of February 27 contains a communication by mail from London, under date of February 15, which begins with the statement: "It will now be possible to print Hebrew with the vowel marks on the monotype machine." This statement is true, but it is not news because not only has it been possible to print Hebrew with the vowel points and with the accents on the monotype machine, but such work has actually been done for the past seven years.

Two monotype machines were built for the Jewish Publication Society as far back as 1920 and they have been in operation ever since. They constitute the Hebrew Press of the Society. They were initially built in order to render possible the publication in this country of the Jewish Classics Series, the fund for the Press having been furnished by Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall and a number of other gentlemen in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The faces were chosen after a study of early Hebrew printing in America which derived from Holland and which in turn derived from Venice. The actual types were drawn in America from the works published in the printing office of Menassah ben Israel and slight alterations were made to prevent confusion of letters which sometimes are not readily distinguished. The machines carried six faces. Not only these statements, but a very detailed account of the construction of the machines was presented by the undersigned at a meeting of the American Oriental Society held in Baltimore in 1921 and the paper was printed in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, Volume 41, 1921, pages 225 to 229. I recall, too, that at the request of the Monotype Company, this paper was reprinted in a monotype journal.

The application of the monotype to Hebrew printing as well as the possibility of printing by machine Hebrew type with vowels and accents should therefore be credited to the Jewish Publication Society of America, which furnished the Monotype Company not only with the plans but also with the funds from which the first Hebrew monotype machines were constructed.

CYRUS ADLER.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1927.

The Jewish National Fund, the agency for the purchase of land in Palestine which is now celebrating its Silver Jubilee, has announced a Silver Jubilee Song Contest as one of the means of commemorating the completion of twenty-five years of its activity.

Two \$100 prizes will be awarded, for the words of original Yiddish and English songs, and the best of its activity.

The contest is open to all with the exception of the staffs of the Jewish National Fund and of the organizations affiliated with it. The songs submitted must not have been previously published.

All manuscripts must be mailed on or before April 11th, 1927.

All manuscripts should be addressed to the Jewish National Fund Song Contest, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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 Accusations Against Jewish Law Students

A rebuke to Mr. Herbert Fordham, New York lawyer and former member of the Bar's Committee on Character and Fitness of Applicants, for his assertions regarding Jewish law students and lawyers which injected a Jewish issue into the discussion on higher requirements for admission to the bar, is made in the "Jewish Morning Journal" of yesterday. Jacob Fishman, discussing the subject, remarks:

"We have given expression to our belief in higher requirements for law students, but we certainly cannot agree that Mr. Fordham had a right to make a Jewish issue of the question. Perhaps it is true that proportionately a larger number of Jews are trying to become lawyers than that of any other race, but nevertheless that does not make the matter a Jewish issue. We do not wish to accuse Mr. Fordham of anti-Semitism, but it was surely tactless of him to repeat statements somebody had made to him to the effect that soon 90 per cent of all lawyers in Brooklyn would be Jews. Even if this were so, it would still be no argument for higher requirements. The only question is whether the standard of the profession is falling or rising. If the standard has fallen the requirements should be raised whether the new lawyers are Jews or of any other race. Jews would surely be pleased to have the standard raised. And the Jews are not responsible for the Regents system, which admits some unqualified types to the bar."

The Land Settlement Movement in German Jewry

The movement for land settlement which has been started among the Jews in Germany is motivated by a desire to distribute the Jewish population in that country more evenly than at present between trade and agriculture, a point on which the anti-Semites are constantly harping, we read in the "Pariser Haint" Yiddish daily of Paris (Feb. 22).

"The German Jews always regarded themselves as firmly rooted in the economic life of the country," the writer says, "and it was always felt that no matter how strong anti-Semitism might become, the Jews would never be ousted from their economic position. Yet, suddenly the German Jews began to realize that the ground under their feet was shaking, that they too were insecure, and the result is that a large scale colonization movement has been started, not for 'the poor brethren of Eastern Europe' but for the German Jews proper, as a safeguard against the economic menace which German Jewry has suddenly discovered facing them."

"Some share in this has been played (Continued on Page 4)

MARSHALL OPPOSES UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Describes Menace to Constitution in Wets' Proposal
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Albany, N. Y., Mar. 7.—The opposition to the Assembly resolution of Louis Cuvillier providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention with the object of repealing or modifying the Eighteenth Amendment has the support of Louis Marshall, it was made evident from a letter he addressed to Assemblyman Samuel H. Hofstadter.

The hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee on Wednesday is expected to be one of the most exciting in Albany in many months. Mr. Cuvillier will be backed by at least one United States Senator. He will be attended by several members of Congress. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of Labor, are among those who have promised to support the opposition. Senator Borah has joined in the debate by letter.

Telegrams made public by Assemblyman Cuvillier show business men divided, many large corporation heads and eminent lawyers not accepting the viewpoint of Louis Marshall and Republican leaders that such a convention, by throwing the door open to general revision of the Constitution, would menace American institutions.

Furthermore it was disclosed the membership of the National Association against Prohibition has been split by a statement issued recently by Charles S. Wood, national campaign manager of that organization, saying it was not in favor of the convention. Mr. Wood's reasons were substantially the same as those given by Mr. Marshall and Charles B. Hilles.

In his letter Mr. Marshall stated: "The suggestion that the Legislature of this state shall apply to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States is most alarming.

"Assuming that the Eighteenth Amendment is objectionable, there is no necessity for resorting to such an unusual procedure for the purpose of eliminating it from the Constitution.

"Article V provides two methods for proposing amendments to the Constitution. The first is by the vote of two-thirds of both houses to the effect that a specific amendment is deemed necessary. The other is when Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments. The first of these methods has been pursued exclusively since 1787, and pursuant to its nineteen amendments to the Constitution has been adopted during the last 140 years. Other amendments have been proposed, but have been rejected.

"There is no practical difficulty in initiating Congressional action in the usual way. If public opinion calls for an amendment Congress will not lend a deaf ear. It is fair to assume that if two-thirds of both houses of Congress shall not deem it necessary to

amend the Constitution, that a constitutional convention if called, upon the application of two-thirds of the several states, will be no more likely to propose an amendment to the Constitution than Congress.

"The convocation of a constitutional convention is, however, a serious matter. It is an untried experiment. It might give rise to the most revolutionary expedients. There is nothing in the Constitution whereby the convention, it called, could be limited to the consideration of any specific amendment. The difficulty would be that the call, if made would be for a convention for proposing amendments. When assembled the convention would be a law unto itself. It might propose a revision of the Constitution in its entirety save as limited by the clause 'that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.'

"It is said that since 1899 twenty-eight states have applied to Congress for the calling of a convention. The latest request was in 1909. In not one of these instances could the application have related to the eighteenth amendment. The occasions for these applications were diverse. Assuming that these state applications could be considered, and including them, two-thirds of the several states shall have applied for the calling of a convention, there is nothing but the self restraint exercised by the convention, when brought into being, to stand in the way of the proposal by it of the repeal of every or any of the amendments of the Constitution heretofore adopted. The nullification of the bill of rights, the complete centralization of our government, the increase or the restriction of the powers of Congress or the powers of the State, of the Executive and of the Judicial Departments or an abandonment of the republican form of government.

"These are not the expressions of an alarmist, but of one who has devoted much study to our political history and who is convinced that there have been occasions in the past when temporary excitement or irritation or monetary fads and fancies might have led a convention to favor the destruction of the edifice erected by the fathers of the Republic. If this method of constitutional revision shall once be acted upon, then one may expect a series of conventions, each of which might overturn the well settled bases of our national government.

"Our State, with its great commercial and industrial interests, with its population of 12,000,000 and with its great accumulated wealth, might especially find its welfare jeopardized by the adoption of the expedient now sought to be set in motion.

"It matters not whether one is wet or dry, whether one favored or opposed the Eighteenth Amendment, it is clear that the question now presented transcends a thousandfold in importance the subject of prohibition or the advisability of amendment of the Volstead act."

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HAYES URGES JEWS, PROTESTANTS, AND CATHOLICS TO COOPERATE AGAINST CRIME

Cardinal Sees Remedy in Religious Education Outside of Schools

Cooperation among Catholics, Protestants and Jews to provide religious instruction for public school children, outside of the schools, to combat the wave of lawlessness among young people was advocated by Cardinal Hayes, in an address at the Waldorf-Astoria, Sunday, before the organization of Catholic teachers in the public schools.

Mgr. Lavelle, explaining Cardinal Hayes' plan in his campaign against crime, said:

"We need all of us, Protestant, Jew and Catholic, to work together. We need most of all to realize the greatness of the evil that is among us and that it can be remedied.

"In some places, mostly outside of our big cities, the public school authorities have seen their way clear to dismiss the schools one hour earlier for each class once a week. If the Court of Appeals makes a favorable decision, this will greatly help because it would simplify the rounding-up of the children.

"If we people can get together and have confidence in each other and stop hating one another, we can accomplish our aim in from one, two or three years at the most."

The Rev. Walter M. Howlett, secretary for Religious Education of the Greater New York Federation of Churches (Protestant), said that if the Court of Appeals decided favorably, and if Catholics, Protestants and Jews continued to cooperate as in the past, every child in New York City would be receiving systematized religious instruction within the next five years. Matthew A. Delaney, Superintendent of Catholic Sunday Schools in New York, also spoke.

Dr. D. de Sola Pool, rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, 99 Central Park West, had been invited to speak, but was unable to be present.

BRONX RAISES \$85,000 FOR \$200,000 U.P.A. QUOTA

Approximately \$25,000 was raised at a dinner of the Bronx Division of the United Palestine Appeal tendered to Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, chairman of the New York campaign Sunday night, at the New Terrace Gardens, bringing the grand total raised in the Bronx thus far to \$85,000. The Bronx quota is \$200,000.

Beside the guest of honor, others who spoke were State Senator Benjamin Antin, Samuel C. Lamport, Judge Albert Cohen, and Bernard Crausman, chairman of the Bronx Division, Philip Wattenberg was toastmaster. The committee which arranged the dinner consisted of Dr. H. Projector, chairman, assisted by Louis Rimsky, Mrs. A. Ackerman, Dr. P. Bereane, M. Berskal, Dr. S. W. Boorstein, R. Bernson, I. Chery, Mrs. S. Judenfreund, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kaplan, Mr. M. Kushner, I. Maltin, S. Margolis, B. Pegalis, A. M. Rabinowitch, Dr. and Mrs. B. Rubenstein and Dr. Solomon Smelin.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from Page 2)

by anti-Semitism. So much was read in anti-Semitic literature about theories of Jewish 'unproductivity' that an exaggerated, even caricaturistic idealization of the land worker was evolved, as if the peasant were the only ideal type and all others, especially traders, were ugly and unproductive."

The writer then gives the following statistics regarding the distribution of the German Jews in various callings, based on the census of 1907: at that time of 18,000,000 persons in Germany engaged in agriculture (constituting 28.7% of the total population) 5,772, (or one percent of the Jewish population) were Jews; in industry and manufacturing, of 20,000,000 (or 42.7%) 128,000 (or 22.6%) were Jews; in trade, of 8,000,000 (13.4%) 313,176 (35.2%) were Jews.

"It is no wonder," we are told further, "that the German Jews began to realize their position was endangered and began to seek new ways of solving their problem. The colonization work is now in full swing and it is viewed very earnestly and has the co-operation of all elements. In view of the practical and organizational abilities of the German Jews, the enterprise has every prospect of success."

Bill Seeks to Amend Maryland Marriage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

riage ceremonies by any religious officer, justices of the peace or Mayors of cities. Maryland is said to be the only State in America which limits legalized marriage ceremonies to ministers of the Christian gospel.

BREVITIES

Mayor Walker announced that he will study the evidence taken by the investigating committee of the American Federation of Labor relative to the alleged acceptance of graft by policemen during the recent local strike in the fur industry. William Green, President of the Federation, will submit the stenographic transcript of the evidence to the Mayor next Friday.

If a study of the evidence should warrant such action, Mayor Walker will sit as a committing magistrate and sift the charges.

The Joint Board of Furriers, suspended Thursday by the International Fur Workers' Union, following charges of communism, announced that it would disregard the suspension, as well as orders that it turn its funds over to the stewardship of the American Federation of Labor.

Announcement also was made that at meetings on Thursday night locals 1, 5, 10, and 15 had voted unanimously to continue allegiance to the Joint Board, and that an assessment of \$3 per member had been authorized. The money, it was explained, was to be used to fight the international union.

Nearly the entire estate of Max Steierman, of Baltimore, Md., said to be valued at \$150,000, was given to Jewish charitable organizations by his will probated in the Orphans' Court. Specific bequests were \$500 each to the Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home and the Hebrew Home for Incapables, and \$1,000 to the Sinai Hospital, formerly the Hebrew Hospital. The balance of the estate was left to the Associated Jewish Charities. Mr. Steierman was a widower, and died at the age of 82.

The Associated Jewish Charities, the Jewish Children's Society, the Hebrew Hospital and B'nai Mitzvah Association and the Hebrew Benevolent Society were given \$100 each by the will of Mrs. Julia Lanchheimer Hable.

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JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

The Home of the Daughters of Jacob will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its founding next Sunday, with a ball at the Hotel Astor.

Mrs. Jacob Meyer, who has been in charge of every anniversary ball of the Home since its inception, is again chairman of the thirtieth annual ball. Associated with her are Mrs. Peter J. Schweitzer, President of the Home.

\$325,000 was raised in the Fur Industry for distribution for charitable purposes for 1927, representing an increase of \$145,000 over last year's campaign, from the largest number of subscribers ever secured, declared Michael Hollander on the occasion of a testimonial dinner tendered to him Sunday night by the board of directors of the Charity Chest of the Fur Industry of the City of New York, prior to his departure for Europe.

Alex A. Bernstein, chairman of the Charity Chest Distribution Committee, and David Citro, executive director, addressed the gathering.

BREVITIES

The newly established "Purity Squad" of the Budapest police has banned the Viennese film "The Yellow Mark," in which one of the chief roles is that of a Jewish physician who discovers a cancer serum. The film was barred on the ground that it exhibits the Jews as bringing salvation to humanity.

Digging Into His Own Soil

More than a hundred Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine constitute the most important economic foundation of the new Jewish commonwealth in the Land of Israel.

Of these, 43 are supported by the Keren Hayesod, most of them on land redeemed by the Jewish National Fund.

32,000 Jews, or 20 per cent of the Jewish population of Palestine, are engaged in farming on these settlements. But more land is waiting to be redeemed, more pioneers are waiting to be colonized.

The reclamation of the Land of Israel by the builders of the Third Jewish Commonwealth is the guarantee for the security of our people's future.

In Palestine the Jew is digging into his own soil. It is a labor of profit and a labor of love.

The chief instrument for the up-building of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine is the

United Palestine Appeal

Embracing the Keren Hayesod, Jewish National Fund, Hadassah, Junior Hadassah, Hebrew University Fund and Mitzrachi.

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