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LITHUANIAN CABINET REMAINS IN POWER DUE TO MINORITIES' ACTION

**Jewish and Other National Minority
Deputies in Sejm Refrain from
Voting on Confidence Resolution**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Mar. 9.—The Lithuanian cabinet remained in power due to the attitude of the deputies representing the national minorities in a vote which was taken in parliament yesterday.

A resolution of lack of confidence was being voted upon. The Jewish deputies and others of the national minorities refrained from voting. As a result of this, the government received a majority. In motivating their action, the representatives of the national minorities declared that under the present conditions in the country "normal parliamentarianism is impossible."

The Jewish deputy, Finkelstein, resigned from his seat. He will be succeeded by Attorney Landau.

WARSAW KEHILLAH BOARD RESIGNS IN BODY AS BUD- GET MEETS OPPOSITION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 9.—The Executive Committee of the Warsaw Kehillah resigned as a body because of a vote last night by the Kehillah Council.

The Council rejected, by a majority of 21 to 16, the provisional budget for 1926-7. The 21 votes were cast by the delegates representing the Agudath Israel, the labor parties, Bund and Poale Zion, and the Volkist group. Those who supported the Executive were the Zionists and the non-partisans.

BAR JEWISH STUDENTS FROM VILNA UNIVERSITY CLINIC

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vilna, Mar. 9.—Jewish students of the medical college of the University of Vilna were again barred by Christian students from working in the clinic.

After a period of several weeks, during which the Jewish students were compelled to be absent, they were given permission by the dean to again come to the clinic. The Christian students, however, refused to admit them. During the riots, several were injured.

ISRAEL DAVIS LEAVES \$200,000 TO PALESTINE INSTITUTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 9.—The amount of \$40,000 was left for Palestine institutions by Israel Davis, formerly chairman of the Board of Directors of the "London Jewish Chronicle," who died in London on January 21. The gift became known when the provisions of the will were announced here today.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT ISSUES RULES REGULATING ELECTRIFICATION WORK

**Jewish Company May Utilize Syrian
River in Project and Extend Work
Beyond Palestine Boundaries**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 9.—The rules which will govern the work of the Palestine Electric Corporation, which, under the concession granted by the Colonial Office to Engineer Pinchas Ruttenberg, is to provide for the electrification of Palestine and adjacent territory, were set forth in an ordinance published today in an extra issue of the Palestine government's official Gazette.

The ordinance, which contains 34 pages, states that exclusive concession rights were granted to the Palestine Electric Corporation for a period of 70 years for the utilization of, first, the Jordan and the Jordan basin, including the River Yarmuk and other tributaries within the territory of Palestine and Transjordan and, secondly, those parts of the Rivers Jordan and Yarmuk which are outside of the boundaries of Palestine and which are available for utilization under the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention of December 23, 1921 or on the basis of other agreements.

The Palestine Electric Corporation, according to the provisions of the ordinance, is obliged to erect within the period of five years, dams on the Yarmuk and the Jordan and also to build a power house near Jisrel-Majami, as well as transmission lines supplying hydro-electric energy within the territories of Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, Ramleh and the sub-districts. The company is also obliged to erect reserve fuel power houses in Haifa and Tiberias. The company will have to pay a fine of £2,000 for each month of delay beyond

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HUNGARIAN SYNAGOGUE PLUNDERED BY VANDALS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 9.—Vandals broke into the synagogue in the Hungarian town, Tatro, robbing the valuable treasures in the synagogue.

The Torah decorations, containing several works of art dating back to the seventeenth century, and silver candleabra were among the things taken by the vandals.

OTTO KAHN TO VISIT ASIA MINOR IN DUKE'S YACHT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 9.—Otto H. Kahn is leaving today for France on his way to Asia Minor.

Mr. Kahn will make the journey in the Duke of Westminster's yacht, the "Flying Cloud."

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE IN LONDON ENTERS NEW PHASE, BOARD OF GUARDIANS SAYS

**Immigrant Community Is Stabilized;
Cannot Do Much for Emigration
Because of Prohibitive Cost**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 9.—Marked progress toward the stabilization of Jewish social service in London is described in the annual report of the London Jewish Board of Guardians.

The cessation of the immigration of foreign elements has decreased the number of needy cases. There has also been a steady decrease in the number of wives who were deserted by their husbands, due to the fact that it has become increasingly difficult to escape family responsibilities under the restricted emigration provisions. Such cases will become still rarer as the immigrant class of the community will become more deeply rooted in England. Helping the needy to emigrate is a difficult matter in view of the restrictions to immigration to America and other countries and due to the fact that the cost of emigration is prohibitive.

NO WITNESSES AGAINST TOTU WERE HEARD AT KIMPOLUNG TRIAL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Czernowitz, Feb. 23.—Details of the proceedings in the Kimpolung court, when Nicolai Totu, murderer of the Jewish student David Falik was acquitted, were given here.

On Saturday, the day when the trial began, Professor Alexander Cuza, leader of the anti-Semites, and all the members of the Cuza group in the Hungarian parliament were in Kimpolung. Of the 1700 attorneys who volunteered to defend Totu, 60 were admitted and 14 appeared in the courtroom. On Friday evening, before the opening of the trial, the Cuzists lit a bonfire on a mountain near Kimpolung. At noon on Saturday, just before the opening of the proceedings, Cuzist students, carrying the Roumanian flag, marched through the streets and demonstrated.

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MANY ARE INJURED AT CEREMONIES INSTALLING NEW RABBI IN BUDAPEST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Mar. 9.—Many persons who attended the installation ceremonies of Rabbi Friedman were injured last night.

A crowd of 6,000 Jews, including women and children, gathered on the street in front of the synagogue. They were thrown into panic when the horse of a mounted policeman became mad and plunged through the throng. Six persons were taken to the hospital.

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Paris 5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris, VIII
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REFORM CONGREGATIONS IN NEW YORK FORM UNION

An organization of Reform congregations in Greater New York and vicinity was formed this week at a conference of representatives of twenty Reform congregations. The meeting was held at the Central Synagogue Community House, New York City, and there were present over one hundred delegates from the various congregations of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, the Rockaways, Jamaica, and Newark, N. J. A resolution calling for the establishment of a union of Reform Temples was proposed by Louis Marshall, president of Temple Emanu-El, and was unanimously carried. Meier Steinbrink, president of the Eighth Avenue Temple, presided at the meeting.

The conference was called at the instance of Mr. Steinbrink in behalf of the New York Executive Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Dr. Rudolph Grossman, president of the Association of Reform Rabbis of New York and vicinity.

In his opening address Mr. Steinbrink stated that the need of an Association of Reform Congregations had long been felt by both Rabbis and laymen. Many problems, he pointed out, confronted Reform Judaism in Greater New York which, he declared, could be properly handled and solved through an Association of Congregations.

Among those who endorsed the project were: Adolph S. Ochs, Louis Marshall, Rabbi Nathan Krass, Benjamin Veit, Henry M. Toch, chairman of the New York Committee for School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Rabbi Isaac Landman, Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Dr. Jonah B. Wise, Mortimer Kraus, Alexander Pfeiffer, Julius F. Newman and William Goldschmidt.

The proposed plan of the Association states: "The Association of Reform Rabbis of New York and vicinity feels that the work to which it is consecrated would be promoted by the

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.]

Says Du Ponts Are of Jewish Origin

That the noted Du Pont family is of Jewish origin is the belief expressed by the "Jewish Morning Journal" in the course of an editorial (Mar. 8) on the subject of the relations between England and Poland.

Voicing the opinion that Poland would become economically more stable and politically more liberal if England's influence in that country rose as against that of France, the paper remarks:

"It is told that a noted Frenchman, Samuel Du Pont, once cautioned a friend of his, a political economist, to beware of the British because they lack a true conception of a 'fatherland', possessing only a 'country', a land. Later, the son of this Du Pont, a family which, it is believed, originates from Jews, settled in the United States, which is more a 'country' like England than a 'patrie' like France, and his grandchildren are now among the wealthiest people of the country, being also prominent in politics and socially. The patriotism of the English-speaking people is sound and unselfish, no worse than that of the French, but the love which is aware more of a 'country' than a 'fatherland' is suitable for the hospitable lands where the population was originally a mixed one and where the various elements are being melted into a political nation consisting of the descendants of various races.

"The Poland of today, with its White Russians, Germans, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Jews, is likewise more of a 'country' than a 'fatherland.' And the practice of the later Du Ponts is more suitable to it than the theories of the originators of the family. That is

formation of a Union of Reform Congregations of New York and vicinity. Such a Union is intended to bring together the best lay material in the Congregations for counsel and cooperation, in solving the problems confronting Reform Judaism in this locality.

"The Association of Reform Rabbis believes that the following needs, briefly stated, make such a Union desirable: Correlation of congregational effort: The common problems affecting all Reform Jewish Congregations in New York City and vicinity can be studied and solved best by correlated and concerted action. Interest of laymen as individuals: by facing the common problems together, the Association can mobilize and develop the best possible leadership in the community. Distinctive New York Problems: Jewish conditions in New York City are so complicated and serious as to demand immediate and intensive effort in order both to hold Jewish youth and to perpetuate Judaism. Suggested

(Continued on Page 4)

why we feel that Poland would gain if it came under the influence of England, the 'country' of liberal ideas in politics and the gift for understanding among the different parts of the population to be observed in the Anglo-Saxon countries."

Jewish Followers of "Christian Science" and "Hebrew Theosophists"

The recent report of the establishment of an American branch of the "Hebrew Theosophists", founded a year ago at Adyar, India, is commented on by the "Jewish Ledger" of New Orleans. The paper observes:

"In the style of Koheleth it may truly be said: 'To the founding of new and absurd cults there is no end!' Christian Science is still making inroads into Jewish ranks by converting some abnormal minds to the absurd belief that one can be a good Jew and a Christian Scientist at one and the same time.

"A new and equally absurd cult was organized a year ago at Adyar, India, under the name of 'Hebrew Theosophy', and there is now an American branch of this abnormality, whose sponsors claim to be actuated by a desire to foster the mystical teachings of old Jewish scholars and writers. These sponsors evidently do not know or do not care to remember that the Jewish mystics of olden times were, despite their mysticism, strict adherents of the Jewish faith and unquestionable believers in the Unity of God. That this is, however, not the case with the 'Hebrew Theosophists' may be seen from an address which Mrs. Annie Besant delivered to the adherents of the new cult.

"It will indeed be interesting to watch the progress of the 'Hebrew Theosophists,' if for no other reason than to gauge the extent of folly which captivates and deludes some of our people."

Anti-Semitic Propaganda of "Christian Scientists" Condemned

The propaganda against Jews and Catholics conducted through radio and mail by a wing of the Christian Science movement, headed by Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, who urges that the Jews and Catholics be expelled from America, is the subject of comment in the Jewish press.

The "Jewish Daily News" (Mar. 8) wonders what those Jews who have aligned themselves with the Christian Science movement will now think of their "teacher," Mrs. Stetson, and her teaching.

"Of course," the paper adds, "Mrs. Stetson is cautious and says that there are good Jews too, the good ones being her followers. But this does not alter the nature of her campaign against Jews. It is an ancient stunt of anti-Semites to say that there are some good Jews."

"The most ridiculous thing about this

N. Y. ASSEMBLY REJECTS PETITION TO CALL CON- STITUTIONAL CONVENTION (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Albany, Mar. 9.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee last night voted 8 to 3 to kill the Cuvillier resolution calling upon Congress for a constitutional convention to amend or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

The action was taken by a strictly party vote, with all the Democratic members supporting the New York assemblyman in the demand for the summoning of a convention. With the resolution all the other Cuvillier proposals for amending the Volstead Law and for securing a variety of actions by Congress were killed.

PALESTINE ARTIST EXHIBITS HIS WORK IN NEW YORK

An exhibition of the paintings of Joseph Tepper, Palestine artist, will be held at the Galleries of Lewis & Simons, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City, from March 19th until April 3rd. The Committee sponsoring the exhibit include: James N. Rosenberg, Chairman; Christian Brinton, Bernard Flexner, Elisha Fridman, Mrs. Rachelle Garbat, George Hellman, Dr. George Alexander Kohut, Sam A. Lewisohn, Mrs. Milton W. Lipper, Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Judge Julian W. Mack, Hyacinthe Ringrose, Mrs. Madeline S. Stern, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise and Sidney Wollach.

business is that the Jews who have abandoned Judaism believe that Christian Science is a religion to which all can belong, Christians and non-Christians. Recently it was stated that one hundred thousand Jews in New York are members of the Christian Science movement. This figure is greatly exaggerated but there are Jews who belong to Christian Science churches. It would be interesting to know what the followers of this apostasy think of Mrs. Stetson's statements.

The "Day" asserts that the anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic propaganda of Mrs. Stetson is a publicity stunt.

The paper points out that the leaders of the Christian Science church have always had a friendly attitude to the Jews and "hence it is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Stetson seceded from the official church." Her ambition, the paper thinks, was to inherit the position of chief prophetess held by the founder of the movement, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. Not succeeding in that, we are told, "she resorted to a more direct and effective method to secure publicity and that is, the sure method of anti-Semitism. She has the radio station which is constantly broadcasting malignant attacks on Jews, Catholics and Negroes. Mrs. Stetson has donned the gown of the Ku Klux Klan."

Thirty-eight Jewish students are among the 94 named on the honor roll of the College of Arts and Pure Science at New York University. It was announced by Dr. Albert S. Borgmann, Associate Professor of English and Chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

LUCIEN WOLF DESCRIBES HOW NATIONAL MINORITIES TREATIES WERE DRAFTED (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, Mar. 1.—Considerable light on the efforts of Anglo-Jewry toward the securing of the treaties guaranteeing the rights of national minorities was shed by Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Jewish Deputies, in his address at a dinner given in his honor by the Jewish Historical Society of England.

"The Minorities Treaties were especially noteworthy for three things," Mr. Wolf said. "They had, in the first place, secured the constitutional emancipation of all the formerly oppressed minorities in Eastern Europe. In the second place, they had corrected the old democratic principle of Equal Rights for All by stipulating the Right of Equal Value in the cases of social, religious and linguistic minorities to whom ordinary equal rights might prove useless or even oppressive. And finally by investing the League of Nations with the guarantee of the Minorities Treaties they had provided an effective machinery for assuring their execution."

"All that was as much the work of the Jewish Delegations in Paris as of the Peace Conference. Indeed, originally, the Peace Conference did not contemplate special Minorities Treaties at all but proposed to re-enact the impotent and discredited civil and religious clauses of the Treaty of Berlin, practically without alteration. It was only when this was accidentally discovered by the Jewish Delegations from whom it evoked a strong protest, that the Commission des Nouveaux Etats was formed and charged with the preparation of the Treaties as they are now known. Our own delegation in Paris," Mr. Wolf declared, "during the whole of 1919 collaborated very actively with the Commission des Nouveaux Etats. In fact, it was the Anglo-Jewish Delegation that first proposed the creation of the Commission, and it was on the draft of the Anglo-Jewish Delegation of a Treaty that the Commission worked. It was we, too, who were responsible for the vital suggestion that the Treaties should proceed under the guarantee of the League of Nations and it was we who, in conjunction with the Alliance Israelite, drafted the important Article VII of the Rumanian Treaty which rendered impossible a repetition of the evasions of the Treaty of Berlin by which a community of 400,000 Jews had been condemned for over forty years to a status of permanent alienage in their own country."

"Although the old feuds between minorities and majorities in Eastern Europe," Mr. Wolf continued, "are even now far from healed, the Minorities Treaties have effected an immense beneficial change in the condition of the formerly persecuted and outlawed minorities. Their emancipation has become a reality, they are everywhere citizens and nationals of the countries

NO WITNESSES AGAINST TOTU WERE HEARD AT KIMPOLUNG TRIAL (Continued from Page 1)

onstrated before the prison where Totu was being held.

Totu appeared in court in the national garb.

Rodovici, president of the County Court, presided at the trial. In the act of accusation it was stated that Nicolai Totu was 21 years old, that he was a pupil of a gymnasium in Jassy, where he had failed to graduate and had been kept another year for deficiency in his studies. When questioned by the presiding judge as to whether he admits his guilt, Totu replied:

"Yes, I had the intention to kill Falik. I read in a newspaper and in a brochure that Roumanian professors were insulted by Jewish candidates for admission to the schools. I then decided to proceed to Czernowitz in order to avenge the Roumanian professors. For this purpose I obtained from the newspaper "Arma" (a pogrom inciting sheet) in Jassy, a reporter's card in order to gain admission to the court where the Jewish students were being tried for demonstrating against the examinations. In the men's room I read the following inscriptions: 'Down with Roumanians. Down with Ferdinand.' I was convinced that these inscriptions had been done by Jews. My decision was firm and so I shot Falik, when he left the courtroom." Replying to the question of a juror, Totu repeated that he came to Czernowitz with the intention of killing Falik.

Many witnesses for the defense were then heard. They all described Totu in the best light.

Witnesses for the accusation were not heard. The state attorney, in his plea, stated that here was a clear case of murder and that the accused admits to having had the intention to kill. Totu should not have taken upon himself the avenging of the professors. Patriotism should not lead to anarchy. Then Totu's counsels including Professor Cuza and Morarescu, spoke.

Ten jurors declared the prisoner not guilty, while two returned a minority verdict of guilty. Following this, the presiding judge pronounced his acquittal and ordered Totu to be released.

Totu was carried from the courtroom in triumph by the students and taken to Jassy.

None of the family of the murdered Jewish student was present in the courtroom in view of the fact that it was dangerous for them to appear in Kimpolung.

to which they belong, and everywhere they exercise the Parliamentary Franchise, and are represented in the Legislatures. That constitutes a great step forward in the solution of the minority problems. It is true that infractions of the Minorities Treaties still take place and that the relations between the Jews and non-Jews in Eastern Europe are still poisoned with anti-Semitism, but we must remember that the League of Nations is doing much to neutralize these things.

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WOLF TELLS HISTORY OF MINORITIES TREATIES

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The mere existence of the League of Nations, the mere fact that appeals can be made to it, compel the fulfillment of the obligations laid down in the Minorities Treaties. All the Minorities States desire to stand well with the League of Nations. They prefer negotiating first, to getting into disfavor with the League of Nations."

He had been lately reproached, Mr. Wolf continued, for not insisting more frequently on the rights of appeal. But he feels very strongly that to do this would in the long run defeat the main objects of the Treaties themselves. "We must look forward to the eventual establishment of permanent peace between minorities and majorities based upon mutual understanding, upon a common nationality, a common patriotism and common interests. But that vision can never be realized if the minorities are encouraged to treat their rights under the Minority Treaties in a litigious and separatist spirit. We have every reason to believe that this policy is proving successful in spite of recent deplorable events in Roumania. We have already travelled far toward the goal and look with confidence to the time when normal conditions prevail and Minorities Treaties will be allowed to repose in the archives, having ceased to have any relation to practical politics," he stated.

Palestine Government Issues Rules Regulating Electrification Work

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the specified period for carrying out the plan.

At the request of the company the Palestine government, the ordinance provides, will expropriate with proper compensation land and buildings as well as the existing electricity undertakings. After the needs of Palestine will have been satisfied, the company may start to supply territories outside of the country. The Palestine Electric Corporation is, under the provisions of the ordinance, to establish telegraphic, telephone and wireless systems for the purpose of carrying on the concession work.

Representatives of organized labor as the spokesmen for workers of every class yesterday in Albany urged enactment of the Lipowicz-Hickey bill to define when injunctions may issue in labor disputes. The measure is patterned closely upon the Clayton amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The labor delegations numbered 550.

Matthew Wall, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, John Sullivan, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the State Federation, presented the arguments of the labor unions.

Immigration to Canada in the calendar year 1926 amounted to 135,984, as compared with 1927 for the year 1925, an increase of 60 per cent, according to a Canadian Pacific Railway bulletin. Newcomers from the British Isles in the period totaled 48,819, as compared with 35,362 in 1925; from the United States, 20,944, as against 17,177, and from other countries, 66,221, as compared with 31,828. In addition, 62,293 Canadians who had gone to the United States with the intention to remaining there, and had been away six months or longer, returned to Canada to make permanent domicile, as compared with 39,987 so returning in 1925.

DR. JOSEPH KRIMSKY HEADS DINNER COMMITTEE OF HEBRAISTS ON MARCH 27

The Fifth Annual Dinner of the "Hadoar", the only Hebrew weekly publication in America, will be held at the Astor Hotel on March 27.

On the occasion of its fifth anniversary the "Hadoar" will issue a special number of three hundred pages to which Hebrew writers of America, Palestine and Europe are contributing.

Dr. Joseph Krinsky is chairman of the committee arranging the dinner; Dr. George Kohut and Dr. David de Sola Pool, the vice-chairmen; Mrs. P. J. Schweitzer, treasurer and William Z. Spiegelman, secretary.

Members of the Habima troupe will participate in the program.

On the committee are: Joseph Barondess, Nissim Behar, John L. Bernstein, Dr. S. Bernstein, Max Blumberg, Dr. P. Churgin, Herman Conheim, Prof. Israel Davidson, Rabbi N. H. Ebin, Dr. H. G. Enelow, Dr. Moses Einhorn, Jacob Fishman, Dr. S. Ginsburg, Abraham Goldberg, Judge Gustave Hartman, Rabbi S. L. Hurwitz, Louis N. Jaffe, Solomon Lampert, Rabbi Jacob Levensohn, Rabbi I. H. Levinthal, Mrs. Irma Lindheim, Louis Lipsky, Dr. Samuel Margoshes, Prof. Alexander Marx, Israel Matz, Emanuel Neuman, Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, Dr. A. J. Rongy, Morris Rotenberg, Dr. M. Soltes, Bernard Semel, Meyer W. Weisgal, Peter Wernick, Benjamin Winter and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

P. B. Noyes of Oneida, N. Y., President of Oneida Community, Ltd., who was attached to the staff of the Peace Conference in Paris following the war, has contributed \$1,000 to the United Palestine Appeal through Philip Luria, Chairman of the Appeal for the East Side of New York.

In his letter accompanying the contribution, Mr. Noyes wrote:

"Our talk on Wednesday about affairs in Palestine revived in me the interest which I developed keen six or seven years ago when I was attached to the staff of the Peace Conference in Paris. At that time I heard much of this movement through Felix Frankfurter and other President Wilson's advisors, but since 1919 I have known little of its progress.

"Developments in Palestine as you described them to me seem to assure ultimate success for the project, and my recent visit to Russia and Poland has emphasized the value of that success."

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REFORM CONGREGATIONS IN NEW YORK FORM UNION

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specific objectives: a. Better understanding of Reform Judaism; b. Concerted aid to strengthen existing congregations; c. Coordination and better use of agencies within the Reform synagogue; d. Reaching the unaffiliated Jew; e. Expansion of religious education; f. The Youth Movement Cooperation with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations."

Following the general discussion a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of an organization committee to consist of one lay member from each congregation, as well as the Rabbi, for the purpose of drafting plans for the establishment of a permanent Association of Reform Congregations.

Legislation to provide tax exemption for housing projects undertaken by limited dividend corporations under the State law will be introduced in the Municipal Assembly by Mayor Walker today, Charles F. Kerrigan, assistant to the Mayor, told a delegation of women at City Hall.

The delegation, about 100 members of the League of Mothers of the United Neighborhood Houses, called at City Hall.

With Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch and Mrs. Daniel Repole as spokesmen, the women told the Assistant Mayor that projects which held out hope for improved tenement district conditions were being held up through failure of the city to exempt the proposed buildings from taxation as required by the State law. They appealed to him to obtain Mayor Walker's support for exemption.

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