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"JEWISH CONSPIRACY" CHARGE WILL NOT BE PROBED IN FORD TRIAL, COURT RULES, DENYING SAPIRO REQUEST

Judge Says This Will Not Jeopardize Sapiro's Right So Far As Scope of Proof Is Concerned; Senator Reed Strove to Evade Issue, Gallagher Insisted on Point; Sapiro Counsel Discloses Why Judge Tuttle Gave Up Case; Ford Filed Affidavit to Disqualify Judge; Sapiro Denies Rumor of Settlement Out of Court

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Mar. 14.—The charge of a "Jewish conspiracy" will not figure in the Sapiro-Ford trial which opens here. This became definite when a request by counsel for Aaron Sapiro to be permitted to inject a new paragraph in Sapiro's declaration in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against Henry Ford was denied by Judge Fred M. Raymond in United States District Court here today. The judge explained that this should not jeopardize Sapiro's right so far as the scope of proof was concerned.

William Henry Gallagher, counsel for Sapiro, said the new paragraph set forth that because of previous publications of the "Dearborn Independent" the term "Jew" as used in twenty articles alleged to contain libel, was a term of scorn. Judge Raymond held the paragraph brought no new charge of libel, but was intended to widen the scope of evidence which would be admitted.

Senator James A. Reed, chief counsel for Mr. Ford, objected strenuously to the inclusion of the paragraph, saying it would change the whole issue of the

case. Steward Hanley, another member of the Ford counsel, argued there was no question in the case of a Jewish conspiracy, but that the issue was Mr. Sapiro and his activities.

"If Mr. Gallagher's motion is granted we would have to ask for a long continuance to study the matter," said Senator Reed. "We admit we said Mr. Sapiro was a Jew, but we contend it was no reflection on him to call him a Jew. We are not attacking the Jewish race."

Mr. Gallagher replied that in the articles in the "Dearborn Independent," Mr. Sapiro was referred to as a member of "organized Jewry" and "organized International Jewry."

Judge Raymond in his ruling said: "The libels charged do refer to a Jewish conspiracy—I'll take that back—they do not refer to a Jewish conspiracy in so many words, but as explained in the innuendoes they do refer to a Jewish conspiracy. I don't think the plaintiff's right will be jeopardized so far as the scope of proof is concerned by not allowing them to amend."

Detroit, Mich., Mar. 14.—The main question which occupied the attention of both the counsel for defense and for the plaintiff in the \$1,000,000 libel suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford, prior to the opening of the trial on Tuesday, was the attempt of the Ford defense to evade the issue of Ford's allegation of the existence of a "Jewish conspiracy." Ford's counsel is attempting to limit the case to the cooperative marketing movement and the part of Aaron Sapiro in it.

This view is pursued by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri.

When asked by press representatives here, "Isn't your position in this case a defense of the anti-Semitism which has characterized Mr. Ford's public utterances since 1920?" Senator Reed replied:

"Absolutely not. Neither cooperative farming nor the Jewish race is on trial here. We are accused of libeling Mr. Sapiro, and it is his record alone which we are going to test. I've never heard that it's a libel to call a man a Jew or a Gentile, or a Swede, or an Irishman. There are crooks in all creeds and races. But that does not affect the character of the creed or race. It's not a crime if anybody calls me an Irishman, or a Presbyterian. I've known a lot of Irish, good and bad, as I've known Dutchmen, good

and bad. But I've never known that in going after a bad Dutchman or Swede that it libeled the races to call him a Dutchman or Swede."

On the other hand, William Henry Gallagher, Irish and Roman Catholic, Sapiro's counsel, stated to newspapermen that he believes that "Senator Reed did not know what he was getting into when he came out here and was 'tricked into the case.' I believe that I even convinced Senator Reed during the argument in court last Thursday," Mr. Gallagher said. "The first pleading which Senator Reed entered in reply to Mr. Sapiro's declaration of libel contained 400 paragraphs and you could not find the word Jew in any of them."

"After my argument 388 paragraphs were struck out as insufficient and a new pleading of 572 paragraphs was filed in which the word Jew frequently appeared. That leads me to think that even Senator Reed knows now that the Jewish issue is unavoidable."

"Mr. Ford has been talking about the 'International Jew'. Now the time has come for him to make good his accusation and if he cannot show that the 'International Jew' exists then all his talk falls flat."

"Mr. Ford's articles in the 'Dearborn Independent' in 1924 specifically mentioned a conspiracy of Jews of which

(Continued on Page 8)

PALESTINE CRISIS HAS PASSED CREST, NATHAN STRAUS SAYS ON HIS WAY BACK TO U. S.

Bernstein Urges Strengthening of Zionist Leadership in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Nice, Mar. 14.—Nathan Straus, well known American Jewish philanthropist, arrived here yesterday on his way back to the United States from Palestine. When interviewed by the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency he declared that the economic crisis in Palestine is merely temporary and has already passed its crest.

"I noted remarkable progress since three years ago. What we need in Palestine is greater coordination of the efforts made in the country and greater sacrifices by Jews outside of the country," he declared.

Mr. Straus also praised highly the administration of Lord Plumer, High Commissioner.

Herman Bernstein, editor of the "Jewish Tribune," who accompanied Mr. Straus to Palestine, stated that notwithstanding the errors and shortsighted policies pursued until now, Palestine is making extraordinary headway. "The pioneers are continuing their marvelous work. Zionist leadership in Palestine requires considerable strengthening," he added.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN VIENNA CLOSED AS ANTI-JEWISH ATTACKS CONTINUE

Election Meeting Leads to Anti-Semitic Demonstration

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 14.—The World Commercial College, which has been the scene of attacks on Jewish students during the past week, was closed by an order of the dean, because of the continued outbreaks.

New riots broke out today. The police intervened and prevented the students from ejecting their Jewish classmates from the lecture hall. The clash continued in the streets in the neighborhood of the college. The police took strong measures in view of the fact that the anti-Semitic students did not even spare the dean of the college, Professor Gruenzl.

Anti-Semitic demonstrations also took place in the Vienna Neustadt. Windows in Jewish homes were smashed. The demonstration started following an election meeting.

LOUIS MARSHALL IN SPEECH URGES HARMONIOUS EFFORT FOR PALESTINE REBUILDING

His First Address on Palestine Rebuilding Since Consummation of Jewish Accord; Lauds Idealism of Zionists, Denounces Detractors

"I say to my friends, the non-Zionists: I bid you forget all past differences and stand shoulder to shoulder with all Jewry in support of the great work of rebuilding Palestine."

This was the plea for harmony voiced by Louis Marshall in his first address on the rebuilding of Palestine since the consummation of the recent accord on the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Marshall was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Far Rockaway Division of the United Palestine Appeal, held Sunday night at the Congregation Shaaray Tefila Center, Far Rockaway. A total of \$35,000 was raised at the dinner.

"Those who have during many years borne the brunt of the battle for a restored Palestine, had noble ideals, noble motives; there was nothing of selfishness in their entire theory and practice," Mr. Marshall declared. "They believed that it was really one of the missions of the Jews once more to take up a home in Palestine, to help rebuilding the waste places, to give those who desired to live there that opportunity, so that they might live the lives that they desired to pursue."

"Why," asked Mr. Marshall, "should I object to an enterprise which has led to the working out of such a theory? Why should I be opposed to it? Why should I comment against it? Why should I not sympathize with that ideal? I have never been able to understand that. You know all that I am not and never have been a Zionist. You all know that I belong to a Reform congregation, that I am President of Temple Emanu-El, and yet I find of interest, everything that has taken possession of the Jewish mind, not only in our days, but in the days gone by. I do not feel it inconsistent to be connected with a great reform congregation and at the same time President of an orthodox seminary. Both preach and practice the principles of our sacred faith. Both are intended to glorify God—both serve Judaism."

Lauds Zionist Achievements

"Zionism has accomplished marvels in the past twenty-five years," Mr. Marshall continued.

"They have brought about a renaissance of Jewish learning and scholarship which has once more made Hebrew a living language. It has given a people who were at one time indifferent to our history something to live up to and to look for. It has been responsible for the creation of a great University, the foundation of what will be one of the great seats of learning in the world, in Jerusalem, and the Jews have become more idealistic in consequence of it."

"The fact," said Mr. Marshall, "that one differs with certain theoretical and academic aspects of the movement should be no reason for failing to unite with those who are desirous of building

up the Holy Land and restoring its usefulness and beauty, and grandeur that is but natural."

"I should be ashamed of myself as a man, if I felt that because a majority of the Jews of certain parts of the world, did not desire to carry out that ideal, that I should be opposed to them or their ideals. There are those, who say: 'We have no use for political Zionism. We do not desire a Jewish state.' Well that is a perfectly proper point of view. But that is entirely unimportant, when we are considering the question as to whether Palestine should be rebuilt. There is no danger of a Jewish state being organized there within our time. Nobody who is saying it has an idea that it would be practicable. We are satisfied, all of us who have sympathy for Palestine in giving those an opportunity to live there, who can be enabled to earn a livelihood there, and become economically independent. Nobody is obliged to become a member of a state, which does not exist and which will not exist until the time shall arrive when the Jews may be in the majority of Palestine. They have no majority now, and there is no likelihood that there will be a majority for many, many years to come. Their situation will be then, if that will arrive, just what the situation of any people is in the United States today. Majority govern generally, and if there were a majority of Jews in Far Rockaway, or in any of the sur-

rounding towns, and they should decide to elect Jews to offices, that would be within the legitimate bounds of the political system which prevails in every civilized country. So don't be afraid my good friends, who have heretofore objected to Zionism on the ground that you do not believe in a Jewish state."

Criticizes Pritchett Report

Referring to the report of Dr. Pritchett on Palestine, Mr. Marshall declared that "this report made after one week's stay in Palestine contained a note of sarcasm that should not be found in any report, even that of a professor." The report, he added, plainly showed an attempt to create ill feeling between Arabs and Jews, and its findings on agricultural colonization are negated by the reports of agricultural experts who have made thorough and protracted studies of the colonies.

"Dr. Pritchett has also intimated that if Palestine were rehabilitated, it would inflate the racial ego of the Jews," Mr. Marshall said.

"Well, let us rehabilitate it. I am willing to take my chances with the racial ego."

"After I read that report," Mr. Marshall said, "I was strengthened in my conviction and I said to myself, that anything that can be done to advance the Palestine cause should be done at once."

"Before many days," he declared, "the commission of agricultural, financial and industrial experts will be named for Palestine to make a survey of conditions there, and it is hoped through their findings to work out some practicable plan, by which the work of Palestine development could be accelerated."

The story of the heroism of the Chazuzim of Palestine, he added, constitutes a chapter in Jewish history, which should bring a thrill to every Jew. Sometimes they have not bread to eat, but they sing the songs of Zion.

"I am not ordinarily in the habit of asking this question, but what will the world say, if American Jewry should now withdraw its support, and say we'll have none of it, and the whole effort would fail, no such opportunity will again be offered to the Jewish people. The Palestine ideal," he further declared, "not only represents the fulfillment of the Jewish yearning of the ages, but it has the support of many of the great men, regardless of creed, who recognize the poetry of this movement we call Zionism."

"We have enemies enough from without," Mr. Marshall concluded, "virulent enemies, relentless enemies and in every country of the world and it is therefore meet and proper that we should have a realizing sense of the importance of presenting a united front to those enemies, and more especially to cooperate as our fathers and mothers did in the olden days, when they recognized that there was nothing, no greater blessing,

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IS BRINGING RESULTS

Inter-Parliamentary Union Quotes Averescu's Letter in Reply to Deputies' Protest

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 14.—The intense propaganda of the Roumanian government to whitewash the anti-Jewish excesses in the country is beginning to show results.

It was learned here today that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in replying to the protest of the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish parliament, against the anti-Jewish excesses, took sides with the Roumanian government. In its letter, the Union points to the letter of Premier Averescu to the "Journal de Geneve", in which the Prime Minister states that no anti-Jewish persecutions are taking place in Roumania.

Bucharest, Mar. 14.—At Friday's meeting of the Roumanian parliament, deputies representing the Cuza faction formulated new anti-Jewish charges in connection with the ratification by Italy of the Bessarabian protocol. Deputy Ebner declared in reply that the Jews in Roumania are imbued with the same patriotic spirit as all the other citizens and welcome the ratification of the protocol.

PARAGUAY AND PERU WELCOME JEWISH IMMIGRATION, HIAS ANNUAL MEETING HEARS

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society in Conjunction with Ica Embarks Upon Plan to Aid Jewish Immigrants in South American Countries; Annual Meeting Endorses \$500,000 Campaign; Senator Copeland Urges Support of Plan, Criticizes National Origins Feature of Immigration Act

Official communications from two South American Republics, Peru and Paraguay, welcoming Jewish immigration were presented Sunday afternoon at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, held at the Hotel Astor. There were two sessions. The morning session, presided over by Abraham Herman, was devoted to the rendering of annual reports by the officers of the Society and election of directors. John L. Bernstein was in the chair during the afternoon session. Representatives of 150 Jewish fraternal organizations, benevolent societies, and philanthropic institutions, including a number from other cities, and annual contributors to the Hias were present. Senator Royal S. Copeland was the principal speaker. James Bernstein, Jacob H. Cohen, Philip Hersh, Leon Kamaiky, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Jacob J. Lesser, Rev. H. Masliansky, Albert Rosenblatt, Ezekiel Sarason, B. Shelvin, B. C. Vladeck and Morris Weinberg were elected directors for three years.

The communication from Paraguay, signed by Consul General William Wallace White, read:

Message from Paraguay Government.
"The Government of Paraguay is animated by the kindest sentiments

nor duty than that of preserving unity within our ranks."

Others who spoke were John S. Liebowitz, chairman of the United Palestine Appeal for the Rockaways; Leon Lautenstein, vice-chairman, and Dr. Norman Salit, Rabbi of Congregation Shaarey Tefila. About 300 persons were present.

Contributions of \$42,000 to the United Palestine Appeal were announced at a dinner at the Imperial Mansion, Brooklyn Sunday night. Judge Otto A. Rosalsky was the guest of honor. At another dinner at the Savoy Mansion it was announced that \$13,500 of the \$15,000 quota for the Mapleton Park district had been raised. Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May was guest of honor at the latter function.

The Congregation Sons of Israel led all synagogues in Bensonhurst, contributing \$10,000. The Yeshiva of Bensonhurst turned in \$6,000. The Bensonhurst Women's Division remitted \$7,000. Leading individual contributors include Lee Levy and Morris L. Baird, \$4,000; Isaac Meister, \$3,500; Irwin S. Chanin, \$2,500; Estate of L. Landesberg and A. Kaplan & Sons, \$1,000 each; Samuel Kramer and Abe Cohen, Herman Neaderland, Jacob Dunn, A. Mazer, Max Kaplan, Frank Shavitz, Louis N. Jaffe and I. Greenwald, \$500 each. Mrs. L. Goldstein, chairman of the Keren Hayesod Women's League, turned in \$2,000 for her group at the Mapleton Park dinner.

toward all able bodied persons coming into the country and willing to work in order to succeed. I am enabled to assure you that the Jewish people having given abundant proof that the race has a capacity for work and an enthusiasm for progress, immigrants of this race will be well received in Paraguay."

The communication from Peru was in the form of a cable from that government's Commissioner of Immigration approving the establishment at Lima, the chief port of Peru, of a branch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

This cable was supplemented by a letter from the Peruvian Consul Edwardo Higginson in which he said:

Peru Welcomes Hias Work

"I will consider it a privilege to be of any assistance toward the successful establishment of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society in the Republic of Peru."

Abraham Herman, president of the Hias, stated that the communications from Peru and Paraguay referred to work Hias has begun in conjunction with the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, the Ica, and the United Jewish Emigrant Aid Committees of Europe, the Emigdirekt with headquarters in Berlin, to facilitate the migration of large numbers of Jews to countries other than the United States, including South Africa and Australia, in addition to the South American Republics.

Under an agreement which became effective on March 1st, the three organizations are establishing a chain of centers stretching across Europe, designed to prepare Jews forced to leave their native lands because of economic necessity, race-prejudice and discrimination, to establish themselves on a self-supporting basis in the lands in which they settle and integrate themselves with the life of those countries, he stated.

At the centers in Europe, advice will be given to prospective immigrants as to the conditions prevailing in the countries to which they plan to go, instructions will be given in the rudiments of the language spoken there, and in some trade or vocation adapted to the life of the country.

In the lands of immigration, the new arrivals will be met by representatives of the combined immigrant aid societies, sheltered and given language and vocational training. Employment will be found for the immigrants or loans advanced, and classes will be conducted to enable them to learn and understand the laws and customs of the country, Mr. Herman declared.

\$500,000 Campaign Launched

Mr. Herman announced that to defray the cost of this work, which can

not be met out of the regular budget of the three organizations, a campaign will immediately be launched to raise \$500,000 in America. John L. Bernstein, former president of Hias, is the Campaign Chairman. The Philadelphia branch of the organization, Mr. Herman stated, had already accepted a quota of \$50,000. The Rose N. Lesser Auxiliary of Hias has organized a women's division for a drive in New York City, headed by Mrs. Leon Kamaiky and Mrs. Harry Fischel. The women's division will endeavor to raise \$50,000 toward a \$250,000 quota which has been assigned to this city.

Protests Immigration Restrictions

Reporting during the morning session on the immigrant aid work done by Hias in the United States during the past year, Mr. Herman said:

"Legislation introduced in Congress looking towards the admission to this country of wives and children of those who have already declared their intention to become citizens has failed of passage, and this especially cruel situation, one of the most grievous that has resulted from America's new attitude toward immigration, still remains unalleviated, though we are hopeful that some change may be effected at the next session of Congress.

"We must also continue to protest against and resist the enactment of any law having for its purpose the registration of aliens," Mr. Herman declared in his report. "The foreign-born in this country have given evidence, in every possible manner, even by the sacrifice of their lives, of their sincere devotion to the land of their adoption. By brain and brawn they have helped to build this country. It is an affront, which must be deeply resented to suggest that the foreign-born in our midst are not wholeheartedly loyal to the country in which they have made their homes and to which they have dedicated not only themselves but their children as well.

"Because of the intricacies and complications of the 'quota' law, the work of Hias has become intensified, both in Europe and in this country. The conditions this law imposes create the necessity for special care lest many who set forth may suddenly discover their hope frustrated and become involved in a situation which may well become tragic. Hias has an open door for all, and to its building at 425 Lafayette Street come thousands for advice, counsel and aid before the immigrants in whom they are interested make even the first step on the journey to happiness. Experts in matters of immigration, of citizenship are at their service and without cost."

Senator Copeland Lauds Hias

The new plans of the Hias for immigrant aid work in the South American republics were lauded by Senator (Continued on Page 6)

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DETROIT JEWRY CREATES NEW TYPE OF JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION

Waldman Outlines Plan of Interest to
Community Chest Cities

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Mar. 14.—The establishment of a new type of Jewish Welfare Federation in this city was announced here today by Morris D. Waldman, director of the federation and well known social worker.

The federation, which consists of the United Jewish Charities, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Jewish Centers Association, Fresh Air Society, United Hebrew Schools, Hebrew Free Loan Association, North End Clinic, Y.W.H.A. and Detroit Service Group, is a direct result of the conditions created in this community where a General Community Chest is in operation.

When interviewed by the representative of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin", Mr. Waldman outlined in detail the plan which is of great interest to many communities throughout the country.

"This Federation is unique, differing in its form and content from all other Federations in this country," he said. Mr. Waldman termed it a "double barreled" Federation because of the two basic underlying factors in the organization, one being the Jewish contributing public and the other the Community Fund.

"Community Funds exist in more than two hundred cities in the United States, and in most of these cities Jewish charitable organizations are affiliated with the Fund or Chest. This is the case in Detroit. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, where Community Funds exist, the Jewish Charities are not associated with them. Under the Detroit plan the Federation assumes responsibility for the planning and development of social service, as Federations in other cities do, but does not finance the agencies which have been receiving appropriations from the Community Fund. The Federation assumes responsibility for financing

POLISH GOVERNMENT GRANTS DEMANDS OF JEWISH DEPUTIES ON CONCESSIONS

Will Restore Concessions, Withdrawal of Which Threatened Existence of
Thousands of Jewish Families

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 14.—The situation of 35,000 Jews whose economic existence depends on the tobacco and spirit concessions, has taken a favorable turn as a result of new negotiations conducted between the Jewish deputies and the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance agreed to the representations of the Club of Jewish Deputies. The government will restore the concessions to all former holders in the monopoly district of Cracow and to half of the concessionaires in the district of Lemberg. Part of the concessions in Congress Poland

will also be returned. The Minister issued instructions that in future, no retail tobacco and spirit concessions are to be withdrawn without the permission in each case of the central authorities.

ROSENWALD LIBRARY AT LUXOR, EGYPT WILL BE OPENED TODAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cairo, Mar. 14.—The Rosenwald Library at Luxor, Egypt, will be opened tomorrow by Professor James Breasted.

Scholars and archaeologists attached to the various foreign expeditions in upper Egypt, as well as the antiquities department and Egyptian Government officials will be present.

The funds for this building were contributed a year ago by Julius Rosenwald. The European General Educational Board of New York made a grant of \$30,000 for books, accompanied by a funded endowment of \$250,000 for permanent maintenance of the library and the work of the Oriental Institute of Chicago University. These gifts make permanent the establishment of the first scientific library in upper Egypt.

It is almost a century since Champollion, the first modern man possessing the ability to read the ancient writing of Egypt, began the task of recording and copying the hieroglyphic documents in the monuments of Thebes.

It is in continuance of that task, begun by Champollion and carried forward by his successors from Lepsius, two generations ago, to the present day, that this library and the staff whose work will be housed in it have been established among the ruins of Thebes, Prof. Breasted stated.

AMERICAN JEWISH INVENTOR HONORED FOR RELIEF WORK AMONG GERMAN CHILDREN

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 14.—Emile Berliner, noted inventor, who is responsible for the perfection of the telephone, has received the Order of Honor of the German Red Cross in recognition of humanitarian services rendered by him to starving children in Germany after the war. The decoration was transmitted to Mr. Berliner through the German ambassador, Aron Von Maltzan, and was bestowed specifically "in gratitude for assisting the Red Cross in Germany." This is a decoration seldom conferred on other than German citizens and only for pre-eminent humanitarian work. Among the few Americans who have received the Order is Judge John Barton Payne, former chairman of the American Red Cross.

Shortly after the war Mr. Berliner sent tons of dried milk to the children of Germany through the Red Cross of this country. For many years Mr.

everything else, however, including building funds for all Jewish organizations and also makes appropriations to agencies outside of Detroit, national and foreign," Mr. Waldman stated.

"As a result of the establishment of the new Federation, the Detroit Jewish community is in a position, to a very large extent, to obviate the necessity of outside agencies independently canvassing in the city. Under this plan the Jewish public is called upon to contribute regularly to only two campaign funds, one the Community Fund, the other, the Federation. The only exception at present is the United Palestine Appeal. The whole scheme is based upon the premiss that Jewish group life can remain a unit in the city so far as its own philanthropic, cultural and educational needs are concerned. Under the new plan the relations of all the Jewish organizations with one another and with the Community Fund are clearly and satisfactorily defined," he said.

When asked whether he considers it advisable for the Jewish Charities to affiliate themselves with Community Chests, he replied: "The Detroit plan will work out to the mutual advantage of both the Jewish community and the community at large. It is my opinion, however, that in cities where they have not yet joined the Community Chest, the Jewish agencies should refrain from doing so until they have reached the state where they are generously supported and have attained acceptable standards of social service. If they have been poorly financed and their service is below par it will be difficult for them to improve and expand because of the natural and perfectly proper tendency on the part of the Community Fund to maintain all of its affiliated agencies on a common level," he stated.

JEWISH FARMERS LEAVE LITHUANIA FOR BRAZIL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Mar. 14.—A party of 220 Jewish farmers left Lithuania for Brazil yesterday. The group will settle on land allotted to them by the Jewish Colonization Association.

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 Sapiro-Ford Trial

Only the Scopes trial will compare in interest with the Sapiro-Ford trial which has opened in Detroit, declares the N. Y. "Telegram," in an editorial of yesterday. The paper also dwells on the implications of Senator Reed's role as Ford's chief counsel. We read in part:

The heat lightning of racial and religious prejudice is likely to play out of the Detroit court room. And when you stir up race and religion you stir most people. From this standpoint alone only the Scopes trial should compare in interest with this case.

"Another item is the presence of Senator J. A. Reed, of Missouri, as chief counsel for Ford. Since he took the job he has become one of the best known of Americans and a candidate for President. He may have anticipated neither eventuality when he took the job. Will his entrance in this whirlpool of prejudice help or hurt him politically?

"The interesting point on which the trial will turn for most of our millions, however, is the personality of Ford himself. This manufacturer with the idealistic impulses, this Midas with the ascetic face, is probably the best known man in the world, with the possible exception of Charles Chaplin, who made the world laugh while Ford was putting it on wheels.

"Ford's queer streaks of prejudice and intolerance, the impossible idealism which resulted in the famous peace ship fiasco, have counted little with a country which likes and trusts him and remains immensely interested in him as an industrial, if not a social, genius.

"What effect will it have if he should come out of this case convicted in the public mind of unfairness and cruelty to a whole race? What will be the effect if he wins?"

The conviction that Sapiro's libel suit against Ford is of concern to the Jews in a similar way as the Beilis case was in its time, is expressed in the "Jewish Morning Journal" by I. Magidov, who observes:

"The Sapiro case is not a personal issue between Sapiro and Henry Ford, but a case which concerns all Jews just as the Beilis case concerned us. Beilis was accused of using Christian blood but the accusation did not state that he was a vampire that thirsted for human blood; the accusation stated that he sought Christian blood because it was the dictate of the Jew-

ish law. In the same way Ford is charging not that Sapiro sought to gain control of the food supplies of the world, but that he was commissioned to do so by the international Jewish money power. Such an accusation cannot be ignored by the Jews."

The "Forward" expresses doubt whether the Jews will gain from the trial, even if the outcome should be favorable for Sapiro. Says the paper:

"No doubt Ford will defend himself through technical tricks. He has clever lawyers, his influence is great and he is popular among the masses. It is difficult to imagine any jury or judge issuing a verdict against Ford, branding him as a liar and a liar. Any other verdict will be worthless.

"We doubt whether the evidence against Ford will get one-tenth of the publicity that will be given to the evidence for Ford. The reason is simple: the evidence against Ford will be quiet, not sensational, and it will bear the character of defense, whereas Ford's 'proofs' will have the character of an attack. The impression will be made that Ford is fighting for the interests of the masses, that he seeks to protect them against a group of dangerous robbers. These sensational charges of his will be received by the press with greater interest than the facts marshalled against him."

Discusses Harper's Article "Why Europe Dislikes the Jew"

The article in "Harper's Magazine" on "Why Europe Dislikes the Jew," by Joseph Bard, is commented on in the "Day" of March 13 by Dr. A. Corainik. Dwelling on the assertions of the so-called intellectual anti-Semites of Germany and France that the Jews are a purely rationalistic people lacking in the creative, artistic qualities of the Christian peoples, Dr. Corainik says:

"Anti-Jewish? No, that is something for a country like Hungary, but for a Berlin or Parisian intellectual that is a bit too strong. He does not want pogroms; he does not believe that the Jews are the only capitalists or the only communists in the world; he laughs at the 'protocols' and at the theory of a 'Jewish conspiracy.'"

"But still—he dislikes the Jew, and answers the question as Joseph Bard does in 'Why Europe Dislikes the Jew' in 'Harper's,' with a new motive. Note this: he does not speak of Jew hatred; he does not ask for restrictive laws against the Jews; he merely wants a sort of intellectual or social ghetto, that is, he does not want it, but, he says, the European nations want it and are gradually enforcing their will in this matter.

"Jews, he contends, are different than the Gentiles. The Gentiles are more complex, the Jews simpler; the Gentiles are suffering, struggling, wrestling with world problems; they are constantly driven on by a religious, artistic urge, they long, they yearn, they

strive. Jews, however, have reached the end of their searching, have solved all problems, they have no further quest; they have a different, an ancient approach to the world and its problems. The Christians have an atmosphere, the Jews merely a logical machine.

"Perhaps," Dr. Corainik continues, "there is a kernel of truth in this contention, only the problem is falsely postulated. The question is not one of different approaches but of age. It is a question of being mature or immature. The tragedy of the Jew, as a cultural unit, is that he is always older than his environment. Take, for example, Russian Jewry: what an old man the Jew is in comparison with the Russian! What the Jew has forgotten the Russian has not yet learned and what is a discovery to the Russian is an A B C truth to the Jew."

Thus, we are told further, when with the eastern advance of Catholicism and western culture, the Russians "discovered" suddenly "the Christian mysticism," it assumed in their minds a barbarian, childish, fantastic form. It became conceited and said: "We Russians have discovered the profound truths, while you Jews are irreligious, you are Bolsheviks, you are nationalists—and we dislike you."

Likewise in Germany, Dr. Corainik points out. The Germans are the most rationalistic people in the world, and Christianity, created by the Jew, is in reality a strange product to them. Yet they charge the Jews with being too rationalistic.

"You may twist the 'anti-' whichever way you will," we read in conclusion, "give it one interpretation or another—it is an old story to us. And we do not become excited. Sometimes it hurts, we will not deny; but the pain is mingled with a feeling of pity—pity for them."

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR

Sir:

In your "Digest of Public Opinion on Jewish Matters" in your issue of March 1, we note that you refer to the article, "Why Europe Dislikes the Jew," in the March issue of Harper's Magazine as "Harper's anti-Semitic article," and that you give space to an editorial from the Jewish Daily News which refers to the article as consisting of "vulgar, idiotic charges" and states that "Magidov does not even have the courage which others have shown of frankly admitting its anti-Semitism."

Will you permit us to point out that Mr. Bard, the author of the article in question, is himself a Jew, that the article does not justify but attempts to analyze the causes of anti-Semitism in Europe, and that if your quotations had included other passages from the article, that those chosen for comment, it would have been clear—as it must, we believe, be clear to any impartial reader—that the article was not intended to be just as fair, in fact, as it was in spirit, and as it is fair to claim that the paper in our preceding issue, by Albert Jay Nock, which analyzed the reason for the present anti-American feeling in Europe, was a piece of anti-American propaganda. We wish that your subscribers might read Mr. Bard's article in full and make their own decisions as to its point of view; we feel confident that they will. We are sure that you are free of any anti-Semitic bias. Needless to say, Harper's Magazine has no sympathy with anti-Semitism.

THE EDITORS.
Harper's Magazine.

New York, March 4, 1927.

Morris Eller, father of Judge Emanuel Eller, of the Chicago Superior Court, was a prominent banker for Cook County by County Treasurer George H. Harding.

Berliner has participated in the movement for the pasteurization of milk. He maintains a Bureau of Health Education here. He also conducts a clinic for undernourished children at his Health Bureau.

PARAGUAY AND PERU WELCOME JEWISH IMMIGRATION, HIAS ANNUAL MEETING HEARS

(Continued from Page 3)

Royal S. Copeland, who was given an ovation by the delegates.

"Let us open other stations and other ports of the Western Hemisphere, but let us bring them over here, teach them the respective language of the country, help them to get stationed in agriculture or in the professions or what it may be, but let us strive that this Western Hemisphere be the refuge of those who have suffered socially, or religiously, or politically or for any other reason," Senator Copeland declared.

"This ought to be the haven where people can have peace and happiness. I am proud to be here and to give my word of cheer and to say that anything that I can do to further your great object, to carry on your great work, I am glad to do either as a private citizen or a Senator of the United States.

"We have now a spasm of restriction of immigration. Where we used to receive in this country about a million persons, we now receive 150,000, and in its last spasms Congress enacted what was known as the National Origins feature of this law. On the first of April of this year, except for a measure which we got through the last few days of Congress—it is a wonder we got anything through—because we stayed up nights and Sundays and did nothing—but, except for the measure we got through the last few days of Congress—on the first of April of this year, the President would proclaim that the National Origins feature of the Immigration Law would be put into effect.

Criticizes "National Origins" Plan

"What does that mean? I speak of that in some detail here because I think every person of your race and every German and every Irishman and every Scandinavian and every Italian should know the significance of this National Origins feature.

"What does it mean? In 1790 they took a census in this country—the first census. That is a long time ago, 1790. You know how the United States must have been in 1790—very sparsely settled, long distances between the different homes of the people. You can imagine how accurate it was. But upon the census of 1790, unless this is changed in the law, in the future it means that admissions to this country will be based upon the proportions established by the census of 1790.

"What does it show? That 83 per cent were English. That means if this law goes into effect in the future, 83 per cent of 150,000 persons admitted to this country must be English, and of Jews we will have one tenth of one per cent.

"I want to show you why this National Origins feature is unthinkable. It is unthinkable from my standpoint because of our interest in humanity. But the purpose of it was to keep out the people from Eastern and Southern Europe. I say that deliberately. The purpose of that act was to shut out the

Jews and the Italians and the Catholics. That was the intention.

"I want to show you how inaccurate this census of 1790 was. We had a continental army, you know, fighting in the Revolution, and the roles of those various companies contained the names of the soldiers. I take pride in the fact that my great grandfather was enrolled as a soldier in the State of New Hampshire and served in that Continental Army. The rolls are now in the archives in Washington. In 1790 just after the war was over, they took the census. And the Irish are finding fault with it because in the State of Pennsylvania, for instance, in the census of 1790 there was not a single Irishman of that good Irish name Brennan or Brannon to be found in all of Pennsylvania, and so, of course, the theory is that there were no Brennans or Brannons in Pennsylvania in 1790. But in the Continental Army from Pennsylvania there were 41 Brennans. And you take the good Irish name of Cavanaugh. There was none in the census but there were 23 in the Army. There were no Donovans in the census but there were 8 in the Army. There were no Guires in the census but there were 17 in the Army. There were no Mahoneys in the census but 20 in the Army.

"And the McLaughlins—there were 22—and the revolutionary roles are not in the census. Now what does this mean? It means that the census of 1790 is so unreliable that no sane government would ever base an immigration act upon it and this is a feeling that has grown up in Washington since the effort to shut out immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe.

"But we must face the fact that the restriction idea has grown up so thoroughly that it is very doubtful if in the future we can expect any such army of immigrants to come to the United States as came in the old days. I think, therefore, that you are doing very wisely in your effort to open stations in South America and other ports more hospitable than we are in this country," Senator Copeland declared.

Hias Helped 78,940 Last Year

Advice in immigration and citizenship matters were given at the Hias building to 78,940 persons during 1926, according to a report on last year's activities rendered by Joseph Eron, honorary secretary of the organization. Of these 46,067 came in person and 32,875 applied by mail, the replies to whom required the writing of 34,651 letters; 38,572 inquiries related to the bringing over of relatives; 11,808 to interpretations of the American immigration laws; 3,310 on Ellis Island matters; 2,696 on immigration to other countries, and 11,297 on miscellaneous subjects, many having no relation to immigration.

In the course of its service to those seeking to bring relatives here, Mr. Eron reported, Hias last year prepared and notarized 7,520 affidavits for presentation to the proper authorities, and 3,854 petitions for non-quota and preference visas, and translated 1,831 foreign documents.

The Hias staff also prepared and notarized 1,521 applications by alien residents for permission to reenter the United States. Its representatives at the piers met 597 steamers carrying Jewish passengers and 4,861 immigrants were discharged to its custody. Its Ellis Island Bureau gave advice to 11,666 persons and served 62,629 kosher meals, including special meals on Passover and during the High Holy Days when religious services were conducted under its auspices on the island. The total number of Jewish arrivals in this country from abroad last year, according to Hias' records, was 13,976, of whom 10,051 were immigrants and 3,947 non-immigrant aliens.

The bureau which Hias maintains at Washington handled 181 appeals from orders excluding immigrants and argued them before the Board of Review at the Immigration Department. It secured 141 reversals of exclusion orders, according to Mr. Eron's report. It also handled 1,287 petitions for quota exemption and preference and 507 miscellaneous matters.

Persons who received aid in becoming naturalized in the citizenship bureau maintained by Hias numbered 10,825. This necessitated the verification of 2,433 records of arrival.

One hundred and seventeen sessions of citizenship classes were held in the Hias building during the year.

In its sheltering house department, Hias gave 32,262 meals last year to Jewish transients and homeless and 6,534 nights of shelter, in addition to 11,820 meals and 3,641 nights of shelter to newly-arrived immigrants. It also secured work for 3,990 persons.

Hias Bank Sent \$2,080,627 Abroad

The Hias Immigrant Bank which is also located in the Lafayette Street Building handling \$2,218 remittances totaling \$2,080,627 from American citizens and residents to relatives abroad. From May 1925, to October 1926, the organization gave through the Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees \$21,797 for work among Jewish immigrants in Cuba, and \$27,000 additional independently of that committee. It also maintains the United Emigration Aid Committees of Europe, known abroad as Emigdirekt, which last year rendered service to 42,774 emigrants destined for all parts of the world.

Harry Fischel, treasurer, reported that the income of Hias mainly from contributions totaled \$396,058.86 last year. Expenditures were \$395,130.27. Albert Rosenblatt rendered a report as chairman of the membership committee, appealing for increased support of the Society by individuals, fraternal and other organizations and philanthropic federations.

MORE JEWISH WORKERS JOIN STRIKE IN LODZ

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lodz, Mar. 14.—One thousand three hundred more Jewish textile workers have joined the ranks of the strike now in progress here.

All efforts made by the government to settle the strike by arbitration have thus far brought no results.

HADASSAH SPENT \$500,000 IN PALESTINE HEALTH WORK DURING 1926

American Jewish women spent \$500,000 in 1926 through Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, on improving health conditions in Palestine, according to a report issued by the national headquarters of the Hadassah.

More than \$450,000 of this sum was used by the Hadassah Medical Organization, which maintains four hospitals and dispensaries, an X-Ray institute, a nurses' training school, medical circuits in rural districts, medical inspection of immigrants and school children and anti-trachoma campaigns. The rest of the money went to the support of fifteen infant welfare stations, nine prenatal and postnatal clinics, penny luncheons in schools and Ha-Israh, a woman's magazine. Hadassah's service is open to Christians, Moslems and Jews.

In addition to the actual money spent on medical social work, materials, chiefly garments and linens, valued at about \$50,000, were sent during the year to the Hadassah institutions and twenty other organizations in Palestine. The merchandise was contributed by 700 sewing circles.

The Junior Hadassah raised \$30,000 for a rural school which it maintains in Palestine.

During the year the membership of Hadassah increased to 42,000.

HIGHER COURT MERELY CENSURES INSTIGATORS OF GERMAN DREYFUS AFFAIR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 14.—The verdict rendered by the Supreme Court at Naumburg in the case of the instigators of the charge against Rudolph Haas caused great astonishment in legal circles.

The court concluded its disciplinary proceedings against Investigation Judge Koelling, the initiator of the Haas affair, by censuring him. Court Director Hoffmann was transferred to a position of the same rank in another court. This verdict is equal to acquittal.

VIENNA HOLDS SPINOZA MEMORIAL EXERCISES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 14.—The 250th anniversary of the death of Baruch Spinoza was commemorated here at exercises held in the auditorium of the University of Vienna.

Dr. Z. H. Chajes, Chief Rabbi of Vienna, delivered an address on the life and work of Spinoza. Many scholars and scientists were present. The Chief Rabbi greeted the Minister of the Netherlands on this occasion.

Announcement that Herman Brickman, for four years executive director of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, has resigned his executive directorship of the federation to enter the practice of law, was made Saturday night at a testimonial dinner given to Mr. Brickman at the St. George Hotel.

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, president of the federation, Aaron William Levy, former president, Morris S. Zuckerman, treasurer, and Dr. Oswald Schlochow, District Superintendent of Schools and a member of the board of directors, addressed the gathering.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR DR. FRAUENTHAL HELD

Funeral services for Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, founder of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, were held Sunday afternoon at the Elks Clubhouse, 108 West Forty-third Street, by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue. There were also services by Piatt Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and New York Order No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

More than a thousand persons were present, including colleagues of Dr. Frauenthal in his work.

Dr. Wise recalled the growth of the Hospital for Joint Diseases from two ill-furnished rooms to its present vast building.

"Dr. Frauenthal blazed a trail as the dream of this thing grew into a reality," Dr. Wise said. "At first he was all alone in his work. Some scorned him, some spoke laughter of him, but then a few friends gathered at his side. They were true friends, and as he advanced toward the translation of this shadowy dream into reality they were ever with him. He did more good than can ever be spoken of, as words are feeble things."

The honorary pallbearers included Dr. Walter Brickner, Dr. Harry Finkelstein, Dr. Herman Frauenthal, Dr. Philip Grauman, Dr. Samuel Jabs, Dr. Ignace Neuman, Frederick Brown, Lewis Straus, Dr. Maurice Packard, Charles Kaye, Samuel Arnstein, Louis F. Rothschild, Judge William Blau, Lee L. Doblin, Max Englander, Joseph Koshland, Joseph E. Meyer, Benno Levinson, Harry L. Rosenthal, Louis J. Vorhaus, Emanuel Weill, Isaac Weill, Fred W. Kaufman and A. H. Heinsheimer.

Earlier in the afternoon services had been held at the hospital and attended only by the family, the Board of Directors of the hospital and a few intimate friends.

From the Elks' Clubhouse the body was taken to the Campbell Funeral Church and was cremated on Monday.

A gift of \$20,000, which will enable City College to send a sophomore abroad every year to study at a foreign university for his junior year, has been received from Aaron Naumberg, hat manufacturer, Acting President Frederick B. Robinson announced.

Twice before Mr. Naumberg has given \$10,000 to the Committee on Foreign Travel and Study of the American Council on Education, which was used to send two City College sophomores to study in France for a year. They were Milton Schilback and Edward Hoffmann, both of Brooklyn. They were chosen on the basis of high scholarship.

Satisfied with the results of the experiment, Mr. Naumberg established the \$20,000 fund. The fund will be administered by three members of the committee, Marcus M. Marks, its Chairman; Felix A. Warburg, Treasurer, and Dr. Robinson, Secretary.

Plans for building a \$150,000 synagogue by the Congregation Ahawath Israel and Talmud Torah of the Westwood section of Brooklyn, N.Y., were adopted. Samuel A. Wurzberg, president of the congregation, heads the drive for funds.

The building committee is seeking a site. The committee includes Elias Avich, Harry Leibowitz, Harry Goldberg, Herman Reiss, Joseph Solomon, Samuel Bier, Samuel Kimmell, Morris Eisen, Benjamin Lavker, I. Weiss and Harry Fleischman. Herman M. Frank is counsel to the committee.

COUNCIL WOMEN MEET IN STATE AND INTER- STATE CONFERENCES

Seven state and interstate conferences of Council Sections of the National Council of Jewish Women will meet in March, April and May. The Conferences will discuss in addition to state and local problems, the plans adopted at the national convention.

The New Jersey State Conference holds its annual session this year at Long Branch. Mrs. William Newcorn of Plainfield, is president of the Conference.

Mrs. A. H. Arons of Brooklyn, in announcing that the New York State Conference will meet at Schenectady on April 3rd to 5th, inclusive, stated that the keynote of the program will be "The Jewish Youth."

The Texas State Conference will be held in Austin, on April 3rd, over which Mrs. Maurice Goldman of Houston, the Conference president, will preside. Mrs. Hugo Moltasch of Stamford, president of the Connecticut State Conference, will preside at the annual meeting in Hartford on April 27th.

The states of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and the District of Columbia will be represented at the Mid-Atlantic Conference which will convene in Baltimore on May 11th and 12th. Preparations for its program are being made by several committees under the direction of the Conference President, Mrs. Minna T. Livingstone of Richmond, Virginia.

The Northeastern Regional Conference, comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, has set May 11th as the date for its 1927 meeting. Mrs. Edward Freedman of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, president of the Conference, announced that the conference will be held in Portland, Maine.

The biennial meeting of the Western Interstate Conference, which includes California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, will be held at Spokane, Wash., on May 31st, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Mrs. Leo Friederich of Spokane is president of the conference.

Mrs. Sidney J. Freiberg of Cincinnati, Ohio, national chairman of the Department of Extension and Field Service of the National Council of Jewish Women, announced the inauguration of the field service, for which provision had been made by the Eleventh Triennial Convention and the Board of Managers. The field service will be limited at the outset to two field workers, who began their activities on March 15th.

ANOTHER SCHWARTZBARD EXAMINATION IS HELD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Mar. 14.—Another examination of Sholom Schwartzbard, who killed Semion Petlura, was held here Saturday. Magistrate Peyre called Schwartzbard before him to explain certain documents which were found in his home immediately after his arrest. M. Torres, Schwartzbard's counsel, was present during the examination.

COURT RULES OUT "JEWISH CONSPIRACY" CHARGE AS SAPIO-FORD TRIAL OPENS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Sapiro was alleged to be a leader and alleged that the conspiracy was for the purpose of mulcting the American farmer. These charges were reiterated in all tones and shadings. Now that is the point at issue here: was there or is there any such racial conspiracy?

"That is the point from which Mr. Ford's army of lawyers is retreating all the time. For two years they have obtained postponements of the trial and in that time they have gone over all the States of the Union, taking depositions of people who have been associated with Mr. Sapiro in organizing farmers' cooperatives.

"How devious the preliminaries have been these two years," Mr. Gallagher stated, "is indicated in part by the withdrawal from the case of Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle. The circumstances of Judge Tuttle's withdrawal have never been published. It is in Judge Tuttle's court room tomorrow that Federal Judge Fred J. Raymond of Grand Rapids will sit to hear the case.

"Mr. Sapiro filed in April, 1924, his declaration alleging libel, citing twenty-one counts, which were based upon 141 excerpts from the 'Dearborn Independent.' Mr. Ford's lawyers, led by Clifford B. Longley, general counsel for the Ford Motor Company, requested postponements to prepare their case. Judge Tuttle said the postponement to September, 1926, would be the last he would grant. That was last year. As the time neared the Ford counsel requested further postponement. Judge Tuttle said:

"I am disposed to make a compromise between you and Mr. Gallagher (appearing for Sapiro). You ask for additional time. Mr. Gallagher wants Mr. Ford to appear as a witness. Now I promise you that if Mr. Gallagher requests to have Mr. Ford I will get him here, however difficult it may be. But I should prefer to have things proceed in a peaceable manner. So if you will agree to have Mr. Ford come here of his own volition I will grant another six months' extension."

"There were several hearings after that, but the upshot was that Ford's counsel were not satisfied with the offer of Judge Tuttle. Finally the additional postponement was granted, but there was a furor in court when an affidavit was offered in which Henry Ford maintained that he could not get a fair trial from Federal Judge Tuttle.

"Under the Michigan law this automatically disqualify the Judge from trying the case. The newspaper men tried to get the affidavit, or a copy of it, but it was held out of the files by the clerk of the court. Finally Judge Tuttle withdrew from the case of his own will and the affidavit was withdrawn, the records appearing as if it had never been filed.

"In fact, the only thing now to suggest that this ever occurred is a line drawn through an entry on the clerk's

MANOR TEXTILE PROJECT REPORTED TO BE A FAILURE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Feb. 17.—The Commission of the Zionist Executive which has been investigating the position of the settlers at Jidda, following the failure of the "Manor" textile factory and colony project, has reported to the Executive proposing that it should extend to each of the colonists a loan of £10 in order to enable them to establish agricultural small holdings. There are 58 colonists affected. The Zionist Executive is also to grant a loan to make it possible to start work at the textile factory.

An Arbitration Board is now sitting to settle the disputes between the Manor Company and the Siemens-Schuckert Company which was a party to the Manor project.

record. There was never any publication of the incident."

The question whether Henry Ford will appear on the witness stand is unsettled.

Mr. Gallagher said that Henry Ford was served with subpoena at the Ford plant Aug. 6 last. Clifford B. Longley, general counsel for the Ford Motor Company, maintains Mr. Ford was not served and intimates he will not testify.

Several of the nation's notables will appear either as witnesses or counsel. Besides United States Senator James A. Reed, Ford's counsel, witnesses who will appear unless it is decided to use their depositions include former Governor Frank Lowden, of Illinois, mentioned as a Republican Presidential possibility, and Bernard M. Baruch, the banker.

Chicago, Mar. 14.—Aaron Sapiro left last night for Detroit, where his case will open tomorrow.

"Contrary to reports," Mr. Sapiro said, "there have been no offers on either side to settle my suit out of court. I never indicated that I would accept \$1,000,000 to drop the case. What I seek is vindication in court both for myself and members of my race who have been libelled by Mr. Ford.

"If I win this case I believe that the people will be fair enough to see the lack of faith that has accompanied Ford's persecution of the Jews." z

A jubilee concert was tendered to Solomon Golub, Jewish poet, composer and singer, in celebration of his fortieth birthday, at Town Hall Saturday evening. The program consisted of a number of Mr. Golub's compositions.

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JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

The Million Dollar Treasure Hunt of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, will be held today. The hunt for funds for the \$2,500,000 campaign will start with a breakfast at 8:30 at the Chamber of Commerce, given by the Women's Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Nathan L. Goldstein, Borough President James J. Byrne will speak. The workers will report their success at a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce tonight. The hosts at the dinner will be Justices Edward Lazansky and Harry E. Lewis, Ralph Jonas, Benjamin H. Namm, Judge Grover M. Moscovitz and Nathan D. Shapiro, chairman of the five half-million dollar divisions which are actively conducting the campaign under the leadership of Walter N. Rothschild, chairman.

The new \$350,000 annex to the Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Pkwy. and Avenue A, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be dedicated next Sunday, according to the announcement made by Simon H. Kugel, president.

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