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LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS VOICES PROTEST AGAINST ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

**Charges It With Neglect to Restrain
Lawless, Dangerous Propaganda
Against Jews**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 9.—The League of British Jews, a conservative and non-nationalist Jewish body in Great Britain, joined the ranks of the Jewish organizations protesting against the mistreatment of Jews in Roumania.

At the annual meeting of the League held Sunday, a resolution was presented by Lionel Rothschild, president of the League, and seconded by Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, protesting against the Roumanian government.

The resolution charges the Roumanian government with "neglect to restrain the lawless and dangerous agitation which is causing suffering to Roumanian Jews, public insult to their religion and impeaches their patriotism and personal honor. Outlawry is advocated and the rabble is incited to anti-Jewish pogroms," the resolution states.

The League also decided to bring the insecurity of the Jews in Roumania to the notice of the League of Nations.

MASARYK PALESTINE VISIT ISSUE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, May 9.—The recent visit of Thomas C. Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia, to Palestine has become one of the major issues in the presidential campaign now being waged in the country.

The issue has been taken up by the Catholics in Slovakia, who foster the candidacy of a Catholic. They claim that during his last visit President Masaryk visited only the Jewish holy places in Palestine and neglected the Christian holy sites. This is an insult to the Christians and to the Vatican, they claim. The newspapers who are advocating the reelection of Professor Masaryk reply that Masaryk also visited the Christian holy places. The anti-Masaryk press, however, takes no notice of these denials.

Vienna, May 9.—The presidential campaign in Czechoslovakia is re-echoing widely in the anti-Semitic press in Austria. The anti-Semitic newspapers claim that Masaryk's role in the trial of Leopold Hilsner, whom he defended against the charge of ritual murder, was practically responsible for the creation of the Czechoslovakian Republic. The newspapers assert that in recognition of his service in the Hilsner trial, Louis D. Brandeis won the sympathy of President Wilson for Masaryk's plans for the revival of Czechoslovakia.

NO ANTI-ZIONISTS IN U. S. DR. WEIZMANN REPORTS TO ACTIONS COMMITTEE

**Regrets Agency Agreement Was Not
Concluded Three Years Ago; Lipsky
Makes Important Recommendations**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 9.—With the statement that there are practically no anti-Zionists in the United States, Dr. Weizmann concluded his report concerning his recent stay in the United States at the meeting of the General Council, the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization, at its session Sunday. Dr. Weizmann, in referring to his agreement with Mr. Marshall concerning the formation of the Jewish Agency referred to the many obstacles he found in the way of this pact and termed it an "important step forward." He expressed regret that the agreement had not been concluded three years ago. "Had this been done, we would now enjoy its fruits," he said.

Dr. Weizmann also referred to what might be termed a re-union between American Zionists and the Brandeis group. The Brandeis group has given Dr. Weizmann important assistance in difficult hours, he stated.

The results of the United Palestine Appeal in America were satisfactory. He hopes that the increase in the income of the Appeal will be 20 per cent over that of last year.

"American Jewry is not tired of giving for Palestine. It only wants to see real values created in Palestine for its money," Dr. Weizmann declared. In referring to the political situation of the Zionist movement, he stated it was favorable.

Dr. M. D. Eder, who was in charge of the political department of the Zionist Executive in London during Dr. Weizmann's absence, reported satisfactory work. Dr. Jacobson reported on the political work done in Geneva.

At the afternoon session of the Actions Committee, Louis Lipsky reported on the financial situation of the Zionist Organization. He declared that the first necessity the organization faces is to obtain an immediate loan of £140,000 to be repaid in five years for the consolidation of the position in Palestine. Mr. Lipsky also recommended the sending of a Zionist mission to Palestine to reorganize the various departments and to introduce greater economy. He also urged that at the forthcoming Zionist Congress the general debate, so characteristic a feature of European Zionist meetings, be eliminated.

Mr. Sprinzak, labor member of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem, stated that the crisis was caused in Palestine because of the fact that the possibilities were over-estimated. He drew atten-

(Continued on Page 4)

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OPENS FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CON- VENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY

**1,000 Delegates from U. S. and Canada;
Large Attendance of Laymen
Marks Session**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Atlantic City, N. J., May 9.—A call to the Jews of America not to be misled by passing fads, frequently offered as attractive substitutes and not to gauge their spiritual strength by the wealth of their charitable institutions but rather to concentrate their efforts about the synagogue was sounded by leaders of the United Synagogue at the opening of the fifteenth annual convention of the organization here yesterday.

Close to a thousand delegates from all parts of the country and from Canada are attending the sessions at the Hotel Breakers.

At the two sessions reports and addresses were delivered by Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen, Executive Director, and Dr. Herman Abramowitz of Montreal, President of the organization. An outstanding feature of the convention was the large number of lay delegates, larger than at any of the previous conventions.

Rabbi Morris Schussheim opened the convention with prayer. This was followed by a greeting of Dr. Abramowitz. Joseph B. Perskie, city solicitor of Atlantic City, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city authorities as well as on behalf of the local Jewish community.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, brought greetings from that institution.

Rabbi Max Drob of New York brought greetings from the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Herbert J. Roeder spoke for the Young People's League.

In his review of the past year Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen told of the increase in the membership and the general

(Continued on Page 4)

FELIX M. WARBURG INSPECTS JEWISH COLONIES IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 9.—Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, accompanied by James Becker of Chicago, Dr. Bernard Kahn, European Director of the J. D. C., and Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, head of the Agropoint, left today for an inspection tour of the Jewish colonies.

When interviewed here by press representatives, Mr. Warburg stated that the purpose of his coming to Russia is "to see with my own eyes what I already know from the reports of my friend, Dr. Rosen, creator of the Russian colonization plan."

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JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE DEBATES COM- MUNITY CHEST PROBLEMS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Des Moines, Ia., May 9.—Miss Zena Bianc, executive secretary of the Bureau of Jewish Children of Philadelphia, presented a paper on the Placement of Dependent Children at the Tuesday morning session of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service. Papers on the Experience of Jewish Community Chests were read by Dr. S. C. Kohs of San Francisco, Harry J. Capper of Oakland, Cal., Morris D. Waldman of Detroit, Paul Goldblatt of Harrisburgh, Pa. and Samuel C. Blumenthal of Dallas, Texas.

At the Monday night session Raymond Clapp, director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, speaking on the Effect of Jewish Participation in Community Chests, expressed the opinion that the Jewish agencies have gained in their contact with non-Jewish social work. "That the Jewish agencies are likely to gain financially from membership in a Community Chest, I am unable to prove," said Mr. Clapp, "but a city does not have a true Community Fund when Catholics and Jews hold out. By joining in the Community Fund the Jewish leader has the opportunity to make his contribution in the most effective way to the social planning of the whole city. Jewish social work through such participation improves in effectiveness and Jewish leadership gains in understanding."

Discussion on the advisability of joining general Community Funds followed Mr. Clapp's address and among those who participated were I. Irving Lipstitch of Los Angeles, Dr. Boris D. Bogen of Cincinnati and Morris D. Waldman of Detroit.

President Coolidge has been asked to address the annual convention of Brit Abraham at Saratoga, N. Y., June 12, Judge Gustave Hartman, of New York, grand master, and a delegation representing the order extended the invitation.

MAURICE BLOCH ELECTED BY CONVENTION PRESIDENT OF I. O. B. B. DISTRICT NO. 1

Accept Quota of \$750,000 in \$2,000,000 Campaign; Bogen Outlines Purposes of Wider Scope of Work

Maurice Bloch, minority leader in the New York Legislature, was elected and installed as president of District No. 1 Independent Order B'nai B'rith at the annual convention of the District held at the Hotel Astor, New York, Sunday.

A quota of \$750,000 in the I. O. B. B. Wider Scope Campaign for \$2,000,000 was accepted for the district, which comprises New York, the New England States and Eastern Canada.

Two hundred delegates were present, representing 69 lodges in New York, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Eastern Canada, with a membership of over 8,000.

A banquet was held Sunday night at the Hotel Astor and was attended by 900 members of the New York lodges and their friends. United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Attorney General Nathan Ottinger, Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, Dr. Boris D. Bogen, executive secretary of the Order, and Dr. Israel Mattuck, Rabbi of the Liberal Synagogue, London, were the speakers. Leonard Obermeyer acted as toastmaster.

Dr. Boris D. Bogen explained the purposes of the \$2,000,000 of the Wider Scope Committee.

"Of prime importance in the work which the Wider Scope Committee of the I. O. B. B. is doing is the establishment of Hillel Foundations at various educational centers in the United States," he said. "Hillel Foundations have already been established at the Universities of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the University of California, and the organization plans to establish similar foundations at every university in this country which is attended by a considerable number of Jewish young men and women in order to give them an opportunity to come in closer contact with the spiritual values of Judaism, acquire a greater knowledge of the history, traditions and aspirations of their people, and opportunities for religious worship. The Hillel Foundation Committee's budget for the current year is \$93,000, and it will require \$1,000,000 to establish Hillel Foundations throughout the country."

"Another important task of the Wider Scope Committee is the development of the Anti-Defamation League. This League, organized by the I. O. B. B. a decade ago, has been engaged in a consistent fight against the publication of libelous caricatures of the Jew whether in the daily or periodical press, on the dramatic and vaudeville stage, on the screen, in books, or otherwise. The Anti-Defamation League's campaign includes lectures before Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, and all sorts of business men's luncheon clubs in order to bring about a better understanding of the Jew and Jewish character. Its work is being carried on with the active participation of the Committee on Good

(Continued on Page 4)

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.]

Takes Exception to Statements in New History of Jews

The "History of the Jewish People" by Max L. Margolis and Alexander Marx, recently published by the Jewish Publication Society of America, is severely criticized in the "Jewish Daily News," orthodox paper, by Dr. Bril, who charges that the authors have deliberately ignored the important achievements of the East European Jews in American Jewish life. Writing editorially in the English section of the "Jewish Daily News" (issues of May 6-8-9), Dr. Bril contends that while Professors Margolis and Marx "may be classed as Orthodox," they are guilty of "flagrant omissions" and "concealing of facts" regarding the East European Orthodox element in American Jewry and of "making propaganda for a particular cause." He also draws an analogy between their history and that of Dr. Ismar Elbogen of Germany, who we are told, though a Reform Jew, has rendered in his recent work an unbiased picture of the achievements of East European Jewry in America. Dr. Bril writes in part:

"We take the strongest exception to the statements and conclusions contained in the final chapters dealing with Jews and Judaism in America in 'A History of the Jewish People' by Max L. Margolis and Alexander Marx. It is pure perversion of facts and propaganda of the most biased character. Professors Margolis and Marx would have us believe that the large masses of Jews who have come here from Eastern Europe have contributed nothing at all towards the spiritual welfare of Judaism and Jews in America. According to them there are only three institutions of higher learning in the United States to wit, the Hebrew Union College, the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Dropsie College. There are only two great congregational organizations in the country, namely, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations of America and the United Synagogue. There is no Yeshiva; there is no Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. There is only an American Jewish Committee. There never was an American Jewish Congress.

"There was a time when Jewish history as far as our Reform friends are concerned, began and ended with Isaac M. Wise. There was no Judaism outside of Cincinnati. Reform Jews know better now. It would seem now as if for Professors Margolis and Marx Jewish history in America begins and ends with Solomon Schechter. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Schechter was not an American product. Dr. Margolis was born in Kalveria and Dr. Marx in Germany. If we mistake not a great many of the students and graduates both of the Jewish Theological Seminary and

PAYMENT ON UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN PLEDGES URGENTLY CALLED AS J. D. C. REPORTS ONLY \$35,000 IN TREASURY

**Committee Gives Account of How First \$6,000,000 of Overseas Chest Were
Applied in Fourteen Countries; Russia, Poland and Palestine
Get Bulk of Funds**

An urgent call for the payment of pledges to the United Jewish Campaign was sent out to campaign chairmen by David A. Brown.

The call, the text of which was published in the Anglo-Jewish press in the country, relates that: "A special meeting of the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee, and the United Jewish Campaign was held on Sunday, April 24th, at the home of Louis Marshall, New York City, to consider ways and means of meeting the very grave situation now confronting the Joint Distribution Committee because of the lack of funds to meet the program in Eastern Europe, in Russia and elsewhere.

"The Treasurer of the Joint Distribution Committee reported that there was on that day in the treasury a total of only \$35,000. For the remainder of April and up to September 1st, 1927, there is needed \$1,850,000 more, if we are to continue the program which we have authorized Dr. Rosen and Dr. Kahn to carry out. In addition to this sum the Joint Distribution Committee now owes \$500,000 borrowed on the notes of a few leaders. Four hundred thousand of these notes are payable early in May. The United Jewish Campaign has achieved a splendid record in securing about \$20,000,000 in subscriptions up to this time, and a remarkable showing has been made in the collection of \$6,700,000 which has already been turned over to the Joint Distribution Committee.

"Our lack of funds in large measure is due to the fact that at the September conference in Philadelphia in 1925, the Joint Distribution Committee was authorized to begin its program to help immediately, and we were compelled to borrow \$1,000,000 in advance of collections.

"The actual city campaigns throughout the country, however, were not commenced in most cases until the mid-spring in 1926. Many large communities did not start their campaigns until

the fall of 1926. Some campaigns were commenced during the early part of this year, and several large communities have still to meet their responsibility. For that reason the Joint Distribution Committee has, since the beginning of this campaign, been compelled to borrow in anticipation of the later collections of the campaign, and there has been a deficit of about \$1,000,000. The monthly drawings are approximately \$500,000.

"While the great mass of the communities have loyally met their obligations in securing subscriptions, and in making their payments, the outstanding fact is, that because of the gap between the inception of the new program of the Joint Distribution Committee has had to resort to constant borrowing over a period of a year and a half," Mr. Brown declares in his call.

A report showing how the funds received to date in the United Jewish Campaign have been applied to the relief and reconstruction operations of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in thirteen countries of Europe and in Palestine was issued by David A. Brown.

The sums turned in to the national headquarters of the campaign in actual payments, out of the \$20,000,000 pledged through local drives in over 2,500 cities in the United States and Canada, and which were immediately transmitted for the work abroad, amounted up to Mar. 31 of this year, according to Mr. Brown's statement, to \$6,197,395. The countries benefited include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Russia and Turkey. Among these, the largest amounts have been devoted to Russia, Poland, and Palestine.

Although for most of the countries the appropriations fall within the period from Jan. 1, 1926, to the last of March of this year, the disbursements for Russia actually begin with the summer of 1925. Before Dec. 31, 1925, \$500,843 was spent in loans to settlers, and purchase of farm implements, seed, live stock, and building materials for the new colonies, representing funds borrowed by the Joint Distribution Committee in advance of the launching of the United Jewish Campaign in September of that year. With this, the total spent to the end of March in Russia is \$3,132,027. Of this amount, \$2,005,547 was applied in the twelve months of 1926, and \$625,636 in the first three months of this year.

The Russian appropriation is devoted in part also to relief of Jews remaining in the cities, through aid of artisans' organizations, co-operative credit organizations, medical and sanitary work,

schools, and other community institutions.

The next largest amount was spent in Poland, approximately \$1,800,000. To alleviate the need and suffering following the general economic collapse in that country year by year, the Joint Distribution was forced to take up a loan on account of the funds to be collected in the campaign in order to make funds available immediately for keeping going the hospitals and orphanages, schools, and co-operative credit institutions, for emergency feeding of orphans and school children and unemployed workers, and the creation of free loan societies.

Of the entire amount of \$712,000 devoted to emergency aid in Poland, only \$166,000 was spent on so-called pure relief, this chiefly to create work for the unemployed. Fifty-seven thousand dollars was spent on the emergency soup-kitchens and \$120,000 on the feeding of school children.

Polish Jewry participates in regular J. D. C. child-care program to the extent of 60 per cent of the budget. In the medical work, the local participation is about \$150,000 yearly, and in the work of the cooperative loan kassas the local population has an own investment of over 3,000,000 zlotys, and deposits in the kassas amounting to 7,000,000 zlotys.

The third largest appropriation, \$425,745 was set aside for furthering the economic development of Palestine, and for orphan care, malaria prevention, and emergency relief in that country.

Of the rest of the entire sum, approximately \$410,000, was spent in the direct activities of the J. D. C. for child care, medical, and reconstruction work, in the eleven remaining countries. In addition, the Cultural Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, allocated \$638,000 for reconstruction and support of educational and religious institutions through the three constituent committees of the J. D. C. In the July 1925-March 1927 period, \$360,000 was spent through the Central Relief Committee and \$150,000 through the People's Relief Committee, in work affecting all the Eastern European countries except Russia. Similarly \$127,000 was spent through the American Jewish Relief Committee in the period of January 1926-March 1927. One hundred and nineteen thousand dollars was devoted to work conducted in cooperation with the Ort, and \$82,000 for work in conjunction with the Ica.

An analysis by functions shows that the entire sum of \$6,197,395 was applied to the several phases of relief, health, reconstruction, and agricultural aid work, in all the countries, as follows: emergency relief, of which the bulk was devoted to the building up of the free loan societies, \$999,808; medico-sanitary work, \$570,208; reconstruction, concentrated on the support and expansion of the system of cooperative loan and credit organizations, or kassas, \$601,900; refugee aid, \$34,960; child care, comprising the work of orphanages, foster homes, and establishment and maintenance of trade training schools, and workshops, summer colonies, etc., \$701.

(Continued on Page 4)

of the Hebrew Union College are natives of Eastern European countries, and those graduates upon whose knowledge of Judaism and of whose Jewish learning these institutions pride themselves so mightily received their Jewish training at the Yeshiva first on Henry Street and then at Montgomery Street or on East Broadway or at some Yeshiva across the seas.

"As for the labors for Jewish Rights during and after the war the Eastern European Jews in this country initiated the movement. It began at a meeting at Educational Alliance on East Broadway, long before the formation of the American Jewish Committee," Dr. Brill declares.

MAURICE BLOCH ELECTED BY CONVENTION PRESIDENT OF I. O. B. B. DISTRICT NO. 1

(Continued from Page 2)

Will Between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"The Wider Scope Committee is engaged in organizing nationally a Junior B'nai B'rith to the membership of which young men under the age of 21 are eligible. The Junior organization which is known as the Aleph Zadik Aleph is intended to render the same service for young wage earners as the Lilel Foundation renders to the student youth. Twenty-five chapters have already been organized, including 3 in this district, and next Fall a vigorous effort will be made to double the number, with particular attention being paid to the East.

"Relief work among several thousand Jews who have recently settled in Mexico, and a house building program for Jerusalem are two other phases of the work done by the Wider Scope Committee. The work in Jerusalem is known as the B'nai B'rith House Building Fund, the purpose of which is to make it possible for Jews to build homes for themselves on easy terms and under favorable conditions in the suburbs of Jerusalem where there is a tremendous house shortage. Money for the building of homes is loaned on a ratio of 70 per cent of the estimated cost and is repayable over a period of 20 years," he declared.

Louis W. Osterweis, retiring president praised the work of the women's auxiliaries of the lodges, and recommended a continuance of the subvention made to them by the District. He also pointed out in his report that the District is maintaining two philanthropic institutions, one a Home for the Aged at Yonkers which is supported by all of the lodges in the District, and the other a tuberculosis sanitarium called the Maimonides Hospital at Liberty.

The Board of Governors of the Home for the Aged and the Infirm maintained by the District at Yonkers, reported that the cost for maintenance during the past year had been \$27,000, and a deficit of \$9,769 had accrued. Joshua Kantrowitz, president of the Board of Governors, announced that it had been agreed to sell the Yonkers home as quickly as possible, provided every effort is made to safeguard its inmates.

The following officers presides the president were elected for the ensuing year: David Ruslander, first vice-president; Albert Cohn, second vice-president; Joshua Kantrowitz, President; Board of Governors: Louis Fabricant, treasurer; Max Levy, secretary; Leo Lewin, Chairman Committee on Finance; A. M. Hillman, Chairman Committee on Laws; Isidore H. Fox, Chairman Committee on Religious Activities; Solomon Rosenberg, Chairman Committee on Intellectual Advancement; Ely Rosenberg, Chairman Committee on Endowment Reserve Fund; Lazarus E. Schlechter, Chairman Committee on Social Service; Max I. Pinaskin, Chief Justice of District Court; Morris B. Moskowitz, Chairman Committee on Membership; Nestor Dreyfus, Chairman Committee on General Fund and Charitable Objects; A. K. Cohen, Chairman Committee on Anti-Defamation; Leo J. Lyor, Chairman Committee on Women's Auxiliary Lodges; Henry Lasker, Chairman Committee on Exemplification of the Degree; Nathan H. Friedman, Chairman Committee on Publicity; Nathan E. Goldstein, Chairman Board of District Deputies; Isidor Markus, Chairman Committee on Canadian Activities.

COL. FRIEDSAM GIVES

\$25,000 TO Y. M. H. A.

The \$15,000 building fund campaign of the Young Men's Hebrew Association rose to \$661,100, it was announced by Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, chairman of the drive committee.

Colonel Michael H. Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Co., contributed \$25,000. He said he was giving to the Y. M. H. A. because he believed it "is as effective an agency as I know of for the development of the spiritual, mental and physical make-up of Jewish youth."

Other contributors were Justice Irving Lehman, of the Court of Appeals, \$15,000; the Lawyers' Club, \$33,500; Solon Summerfield, \$15,000; Arthur Sachs, 7,500, and Alfred Rose, Samuel Kronsky, James H. Rosenberg and Benjamin Feiner, \$2,500 each.

United Synagogue Opens Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

progress the United Synagogue is making. In many cities, he said, these membership enrollments are still in progress. In the ranks of the United Synagogue there are at the present time 229 congregations, 262 Sisterhoods, and 119 young people's organizations, making a total of 610 organizations in every part of the country, he said.

Weizmann Reports in London

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to the fact that the Zionist Organization is now being blamed for many private enterprises which have never asked the advice of the Zionist Executive. Palestine has now not only Chaltuzim of work but also Chaltuzim of unemployment, he declared.

M. Dizengoff, director of the Urban Colonization Department, demanded that a special budget be set aside for the department.

The Bronx Y. M. H. A. won the cup offered by the Metropolitan League of the Y. M. A. for the best production in a dramatic contest with a performance Saturday night of "Disraeli" in the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. building, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Honorable mention was given to the Hebrew Educational Society, which presented "A Dollar" and to the Ninety-second Street branch, which staged "Confession." Ten associations took part in the contest, which took place on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Paul Block, Newark, N. J., newspaper publisher, was a guest of President Coolidge Saturday at luncheon.

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U.J.C. ASKS FOR PAYMENT ON PLEDGES AS J.D.C. REPORTS ONLY \$35,000 IN TREASURY

(Continued from Page 3)

364; cultural activities, \$690,650; agricultural, \$2,598,504.

"This literal demonstration that the entire structure of the work abroad has been sustained solely by the campaign collection monies for the past twenty months, and that these have been transmitted abroad as fast as they were turned in, to the last dollars, explains the present emergency situation of the J. D. C., whose officers have been obliged to issue an appeal to state and local leaders of the campaign throughout the country asking them to call in further pledge payments with the utmost possible speed, and even to make a special appeal for advance payment of pledge instalments not yet due," Mr. Brown declares in his statement.

The men responsible for the drives in a number of leading cities have been asked to borrow on funds still to be collected in their communities, in order that the work abroad more crucially needed now than ever, should not be allowed to lapse. The J. D. C. at present," Mr. Brown said, "is faced with an absolute shortage of funds to meet the commitments already undertaken for the next ensuing months. The budget requirements for the work in Europe between now and Sept. 1 amount to \$1,850,000. With all reserve and borrowed funds exhausted, only the response to the country-wide emergency muster of advance funds can determine whether the J. D. C. will be able to keep faith and carry out the solemn promise of American Jewry to help their brethren in Europe to win through the tragic crisis of need in which they are now struggling," he declared.

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