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## ROTHSCHILD SUPPORTS PROTEST RESOLUTION AGAINST ROMANIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 19.—Lord Lionel Rothschild presided at the annual meeting of the League of British Jews held yesterday. The meeting adopted a protest against the Roumanian government.

In moving the resolution of protest, Lord Rothschild stated that the complaint of British Jews against the Roumanian government is that their co-religionists in Roumania are not receiving the same treatment, rights and protection as the Jews in England. "Although we cannot say that the government has encouraged anti-Semitism, it has not discouraged it." He does not think that the government is anti-Semitic, but it is weak and powerless through instability.

The final text of the resolution as adopted reads: "Resolved that the League of British Jews has heard with

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## JEWISH COLONISTS IN RUSSIA AID PALESTINE LABORERS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 19.—Several Jewish agricultural settlements in Russia have donated part of their crop toward the Palestine Workmen's Fund in order to assist in relieving the economic depression which burdens Jewish laborers in Palestine, according to information received from Russia.

Committees for the purpose of collecting for the Palestine Workmen's Fund have been established in Moscow, Leningrad and many other cities in Russia.

Jerusalem, May 19.—Chief Rabbi A. I. Kook and Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Mizrahi leader, are touring the country in behalf of the Mizrahi colonies.

In their addresses they urge the strengthening of Jewish religious life in Palestine.

## BERLIN POLICE SUSPEND ANTI-SEMITIC NEWSPAPER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 19.—"Der Voelkische Beobachter," the organ of the anti-Semitic Hitler group in Germany, was suspended by an order of the Berlin Chief of Police. The order was issued on the ground that the newspaper carries on inciting propaganda against Dr. Weiss, assistant Chief of Police, who is a Jew.

The newspaper published a special issue in which it attacked what it termed "the Jewish terror of the police." It referred to the recent action of the Berlin police when it dispersed an anti-Semitic mob which was attacking Jewish passersby on Kurfuerstendamm.

## AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE OPPOSES HOLDING OF GENEVA "CONFERENCE ON JEWISH RIGHTS"

Controversy Develops in Statements Issued by Louis Marshall and Dr. Wise; Issue Revolves Around Revival of Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris; Judge Julian W. Mack Heads American Delegation to Conference

A marked difference of opinion between the American Jewish Committee and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, as president of the American Jewish Congress, concerning a vital issue came to the surface yesterday with the publication of statements by Mr. Marshall and Dr. Wise.

The point at issue revolves around the decision of the American Jewish Congress to participate in a conference on Jewish rights which is to be held in Geneva on August 18.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress a delegation, headed by Judge Julian W. Mack, and consisting of twenty-five American Jewish delegates, was named to proceed to the conference which will consider the question of reorganizing the Committee of Jewish Delegations, the body which was formed during the Peace Conference for securing the protection of the rights of the Jewish populations in Eastern and Central Europe, and from which the American Jewish Committee withdrew following

the conclusion of the Peace Conference and the enactment of the national minority clauses into the international treaties with the new and enlarged countries.

In a statement issued to the "Jewish Tribune," Mr. Marshall criticized the American Jewish Congress for its decision to participate in the Geneva conference to revive the Committee of Jewish Delegations. Declaring that he "deplores the projected conference," Mr. Marshall added: "I am not afraid to confess that prudence admonishes me to fear the consequences of the ill-considered words and acts of men however well intentioned."

A different view was taken in a statement issued by Dr. Wise.

Mr. Marshall declared in his statement:

"You are asking my opinion regarding the so-called Conference on Jewish rights which is to be convened in Geneva under the auspices of the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris and the American Jewish Congress, for the purpose of protecting the rights guaranteed under the so-called Minority Treaties. I assume that this inquiry is made out of deference to the fact that at a critical period I was the President of the Committee of Jewish Delegations and took an active part in bringing about the adoption of these Treaties, and that since that time their enforcement has constantly occupied, as it is now commanding, my serious attention.

"When I left Paris in the middle of July, 1919, after having devoted eighteen hours a day during four months to the solution of the problems with which the racial religious and linguistic minorities of Eastern Europe were confronted, it was with the understanding that the Committee of

(Continued on Page 3)

## GERMAN LIBERAL JEWS, IN RESOLUTION, RESTATE OPPOSITION TO ZIONISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 19.—A reiteration of its former attitude toward Zionism and religion was formulated by the Executive Board of the Federation of Liberal Jews at a special meeting held here with the participation of representatives from various cities.

As a result of the deliberations of the Board, a resolution was adopted with only one dissenting vote, voicing objection to Zionism and emphasizing that religion is the only basis of Judaism. The resolution stated:

"The Board of the Federation of Liberal Jews sees the basis and essence of Judaism in religion. The decisive factor in Judaism is membership in the Jewish community, acceptance of the Jewish religion, and the carrying out of its duties. Those who change their faith leave the Jewish community, while those accepting the Jewish religion and fulfilling its duties are full members of the Jewish community. This leads to the rejection of efforts which seek to replace racial or national membership for religious membership, or putting it on an equal plane.

"Only religious communities can be firm in their faith, conscious of their purpose and in a position to serve as an example among the peoples of the world, thus fulfilling the Jewish mission among mankind."

## GOVERNMENT ORDER CAUSES RESENTMENT OF LITHUANIAN JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, May 19.—A change in the legal status of the Jewish communities in Lithuania, which was ordered by the government, caused great resentment among the Jewish population.

The government unexpectedly issued an order calling for elections of Gabbaim, trustees, by individual synagogues. The order, which calls for the elections on June 27, is based on an old Czaristic law and in effect annuls the internal autonomy of the Jewish communities.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
FOR WELFARE WORK AMONG  
JEWISH STUDENTS CREATED

The establishment of a national organization to carry on religious and welfare activity among Jewish students at colleges and universities was completed at a conference of representatives of thirteen national Jewish organizations at Temple Emanu-El, New York. The organization will be known as the Conference on Jewish Activities at Universities. Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati, who was chosen president, presided at the conference. Other officers chosen were: Dr. Jacob Kohn, vice-president; Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein, treasurer; Rabbi George Zepin, secretary. To the executive committee were elected: Harry Starr, Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld, Rabbi Isaac Landman, Dr. Leo Jung, and Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.

The main function of the new body will be advisory in scope.

A committee of three was appointed to make a survey of the Jewish situation at Cornell, with a view to initiating Jewish activities at that university.

Among the organizations represented and the delegates present were: Union of American Hebrew Congregations: Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, Dr. H. G. Enelow, New York; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods: Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld, St. Louis, Rabbi George Zepin, New York; National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods: Frank Glick, N. Y.; Central Conference of American Rabbis: Rabbis Jacob B. Pollak, N. Y., Rabbi Isaac Landman, N. Y.; Rabbinical Assembly: Dr. Jacob Kohn, N. Y.; Women's League of American Synagogue: Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, N. Y.; Miss Emily Solis Cohen; Intercollegiate Menorah Association: Harry Starr, N. Y.; Jewish Chautauqua Society: Dr. William Rosenau, Baltimore; Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations: Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein, Miss Zelda Gross, and Dr. de Sola Pool.

## 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.]

## Jewish Press Differs on "Jewish Issue" in Canada Elections

A difference of opinion is voiced in the Jewish press of New York regarding the "Jewish issue" which was injected in the recent election campaign in Quebec. As has been reported, the Jewish candidate who made a Jewish issue of the question of separate schools for the Jews was defeated.

The "Jewish Morning Journal" (May 19th) commends the Jewish voters to their stand in voting against the Jewish issue, although the paper believes that separate Jewish schools in the province of Quebec are a necessity under existing circumstances. "It was wrong," we read, "to inject Jewish nationalism into the elections of a free country. Quebec has its faults, perhaps more so than many other parts in the new world, nevertheless, it is not Roumania nor even Poland, and the Jew who tries to conduct the same politics in different countries is in the category of one who does not know how to differentiate between different things."

"It is possible that the Jews in the province of Quebec may be compelled to establish their own schools, because the Protestant school board to which they belong in the matter of education, refuses to give them the representation to which they are entitled, while on the other hand, it seems impossible to arrive at an understanding with the Catholic school board. But an evil from which it is impossible to extricate oneself should not be transformed into an ideal to be striven for. The ideal in the education of a free country is a general, non-religious education which is entirely secular, such as we have here in the States, the same for the Jews. Catholics and Protestants, with the freedom for each set to have parochial schools at its own expense if it desires."

A different attitude is taken by the "Jewish Daily News," which terms the defeat of the candidate who injected the Jewish issue, as "a victory for assimilation." The paper describes the situation in Quebec as follows: "There are no public schools in Quebec in the sense as we know them in the United

States, schools which are neither Catholic nor Protestant. At the time when this system was instituted, there were very few Jews in Canada and they sent their children, some to the Catholic schools and some to the Protestant schools, paying their school taxes to the Protestant school board. In time the Jewish population increased, but instead of realizing their disgraceful position, things continued the same way—until the Protestants began to show that they did not desire the Jewish children and complained that they were losing money on the Jewish pupils, because the Jewish taxes were too small. Thereupon, a strange conflict arose: the Protestants declared openly that the Jews are not welcome in the Protestant schools, while the Jews strive to continue sending their children to the Protestant schools in spite of that. In a country where schools are divided according to religion, the Jews concealed their religion and sought to hide under the wings of another faith. Thirteen thousand Jewish children attend the Protestant schools, where they are not wanted, instead of attending schools of their own faith."

A similar view is put forth by the "Day," which regrets the outcome of the elections in Quebec. Tracing the developments in recent years in connection with the effort made by some Jews in Canada to secure recognition for separate Jewish schools and referring to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada which has ruled that according to the School Act of 1903, such a demand cannot be granted, the paper concludes: "Thus, it appears from every angle that the only solution for this school tangle in Quebec is, Jewish schools. We approve of this demand because we believe that such a solution would mean the recognition of the Jewish nationality."

## The Passing of Sam Bernard

The death of Sam Bernard, noted American Jewish actor, is commented on editorially by the "New York Times" of yesterday, wherein we read, in part:

"A mere glance at the long list of plays in which he figured, while winning his great and enthusiastic following, shows what range and what vitality he had. His departure diminishes the stock of innocent mirth in our theatre, which is not great enough to prevent the public from feeling that the American theatre might better have spared a better man than Mr. Sam Bernard."

PALESTINIAN SOCCER TEAM  
COMING TO UNITED STATES

The Haguibor-Maccabee Soccer Team, a Palestinian All-Jewish team, are scheduled to arrive in New York on the Aquitania on May 27, for a tour in this country. The visit of the team is sponsored by Nathan Agar, manager of the Brooklyn Wanderers.

The Haguibor-Maccabee Soccer team will play the first game of its tour at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, on June 5th.

A reception is being arranged for the members of the team. Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, is honorary chairman of the reception committee.

The House of the Florida Legislature passed an anti-evolution bill making it unlawful to teach in any public school in the State "any theory that denies the existence of God or the divine creation of man," or to teach "in any way atheism or infidelity." The vote was 67 to 24.

Violation of the provisions would be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$100. The real fight on the bill is expected to develop in the Senate.

## AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE IS OPPOSED TO 'CONFERENCE ON JEWISH RIGHTS'

(Continued from Page 1)

Jewish Delegations no longer had any function to perform, and when later, pursuant to a previous agreement, the American Jewish Congress was dissolved, it seemed to me that there was no occasion for the immediate creation of another Congress wedded to partisan theories which, to my mind, did not conform with the fundamental ideas underlying the Minority Treaties.

"It is not for me to sit in judgment upon these organizations. They are free to act as they may see fit and to disregard and even view with contempt the opinion of others differing from their own whose method of approach to vital problems of the utmost delicacy is neither lurid nor vociferous. There will always be two contrasting methods of meeting a situation—one, that of the soap-box orator, who sometimes is not even conscious of what he says or what the consequences of eloquence may be; the other, that of a laboratory worker, who seeks to ascertain the facts and to deal with them constructively. The former to evoke applause will tear a passion to tatters in the presence of all the world. The latter shrinks from heroics and prefers to avoid needless irritation by adopting tactful and diplomatic means. The former is indifferent to results and is oblivious of the moral of the ancient fable that what is fun for boys is death for the frogs. The latter is unwilling to forget that he is under responsibility to those with whom he seeks to befriend and that he may not jeopardize their safety by the blare of trumpets and the clashing of cymbals.

"There are many reasons, which I am unwilling to discuss in such an interview as this, leading me to deplore the projected Conference. Not having been consulted it is useless to tender advice. It would only meet with the fate which usually overtakes the volunteer. Knowing and understanding the realities, familiar with the methods adopted in the past by the Committee of Jewish Delegations, and solicitous for the welfare of all of the minorities affected by these treaties, I feel that it is my duty to voice with all solemnity regret for the step about to be taken. This conviction is not inspired by fear or cowardice, certainly not by fear of our enemies. I am not afraid to confess, however, that prudence admonishes me to fear the consequences of the ill-considered words and acts of men however well-intentioned. At the best it will only result in working at cross purposes with those who, to say the least, have not been recreant to their duties and have had no axes to grind. But, as the French say, every one according to his taste," Mr. Marshall concluded.

Dr. Wise, in his reply, stated:

"The president of the American Jewish Congress will not bring himself to use the methods of criticism, which, one regrets to note, Mr. Marshall has seen fit to adopt. The Conference on Jewish Rights will be held at Geneva,

pursuant to program, as were the sessions in Paris in 1919, of the delegates of the American Jewish Congress including Mr. Marshall, together with the other members of the Committee of Jewish Delegations. Their joint deliberations did much to make possible the enactment of the Minority Rights Treaties. In achieving this end, Mr. Marshall cannot have forgotten that he was one of a number of delegates elected by the American Jewish Congress and representing that Congress. Neither can Mr. Marshall fail to remember that he was long opposed to the Congress which ultimately he came to attend and to represent, nor that he was strongly antagonistic to Minority Rights, the cause of which he came ultimately to espouse. Not oratory but the gradual processes of education wrought the change in Mr. Marshall. It is, therefore, not too much to hope that the further processes of enlightenment may bring Mr. Marshall to recognize the importance of public deliberation and consultation as the method of ensuring such enforcement as shall give substance to the enactment of the Minority Rights Treaties."

In the course of another statement outlining the purposes of the conference, Dr. Wise stated:

"For some time there has been felt the necessity of reorganizing the Committee as far as possible on its former basis and, by making its membership more immediately representative both of the Jewries of Europe through new mandates and of the American Jewish Congress, to establish it again for those organizations and bodies that participate therein as the authorized central agency for dealing with Jewish affairs in European lands. To this end a preliminary conference was held in London, 1926, attended by a number of delegates from the United States and some representatives from European Jewries. It was then decided to call a larger Conference this year with the object of reconstituting a Committee of Jewish delegations and of placing its Bureau, whether it is to be continued in Paris or elsewhere, on a more effective working basis.

"The principle of the American Jewish Congress has always been to determine its plans and activities on behalf of Jewish groups in Europe only after the fullest possible consultation with the representatives of the European Jewries rather than to reach conclusions and to endeavor to act without the full knowledge and approval of those who have at least an equal interest in the results that it is sought to attain. In accordance with this principle, the proposed Conference in Geneva, in addition to considering the technical reorganization of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, expects also to consider the actual and present status of European Jews in several lands and the policies to be pursued in order that their treaty rights may be safe-guarded. The Conference grows out of the expressed wish and attitude of important European Jewish leaders with whom the officers of the Ameri-

## POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY IS CHALLENGED TO DENY ANTI-SEMITISM CHARGE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Warsaw, May 8.—The attitude of the Polish Socialist Party in calling upon the population to vote at the municipal elections so that the Polish character of the capital should be preserved, has moved the Zionist Socialist Party Poale Zion to issue to it a direct challenge of anti-Semitism.

The Poale Zion has posted placards all over the city declaring that by making its slogan: "a purely Polish Warsaw," the Polish Socialist Party has ranged itself together with the anti-Semites of the National Democratic Party who are striving to de-Judaize Poland by depriving the Jews of every opportunity to engage in any form of activity.

The Poale Zion challenges the Polish Socialist Party to deny the charge and adds that if no denial is made, the silence will be taken to be tantamount to an admission.

can Jewish Congress have been and are in constant communication.

"It is to be borne in mind that the Conference is called for specific and definite purposes, purposes which are bound up with the safe-guarding of rights in Eastern and Central European lands, rights secured in part through the initiative and leadership of the representatives of the American Jewish Congress in Paris during the Peace Conference, but rights accorded to each minority group and to each member thereof and as such, neither more nor less, to Jews individually and as groups, in the countries in question.

"The editorial assertion of the 'Jewish Tribune,' 'Jewish world conferences are risky things,' that a false interpretation may be placed upon such conferences,' and that it 'may further antagonize the enemies of the Jews' and that it 'may bring to mind the myth of world-dominion,' is so obsolete and baseless that it is hardly deserving of serious thought. Jews from different countries have heretofore come together for all kinds of worthy and legitimate purposes, and to say that we cannot meet to relieve the distress of our brethren or to help them attain their rights as guaranteed by national and international law, is to say that the Zionist Congress and that all other important world-wide activities and assemblies must be abolished because of the ancient and ignoble fear, mah yomru hagoyim.

"Even if certain risks should have to be incurred, we know that nothing can be as dangerous to the future of the Jews of Roumania as to allow them to continue in the present state, without vigorous protest and action on our part. In regard to this situation there is nothing so much to be feared as fear. And there is nothing from which we can expect more than from courageous insistence that these damnable injustices be ended," Dr. Wise concluded.

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## BETH-EL AND EMANU-EL AGREE TO CONSOLIDATE Differences Finally Adjusted

The differences regarding the consolidation of Temple Emanu-El and Temple Beth-El were adjusted at a conference Wednesday evening between the Trustees of Temple Emanu-El of New York and the Special Committee appointed by Temple Beth-El at its meeting on the 11th inst., at which the proposed consolidation had been unanimously approved. A resolution to urge the Emanu-El authorities to adopt some such compound name as "Congregation Emanu-El-Beth-El", for the consolidation, instead of "Emanu-El Congregation", the name specified in the agreement of consolidation executed by the Trustees, was also taken up.

Louis Marshall, president of Temple Emanu-El, pointed out that the formal change of name proposed would lead to technical difficulties, including the necessity of calling together a new meeting of the membership of his congregation, at which rash statements might be made by individuals resenting the inaccurate and sensational newspaper reports of the proceedings at the two meetings of Beth-El, as also costly delay.

On behalf of the trustees of Temple Emanu-El, he suggested that the spirit of Beth-El's unanimous resolution for the employment of the compound name might be secured by modifying the understanding between the two congregations, so that besides naming the chapel to be attached to the new synagogue building "Beth-El", appropriate tablets be erected in the new synagogue building of the new corporation, specifically pointing out that the new congregation is a consolidation of the two congregations, and severally commemorating their history, traditions and spiritual leadership. All the stationery to be used by the new congregation should contain, after the name of the new corporation "Emanu-El Congregation" with supplementary matter as the words "a consolidation of Temple Emanu-El and Temple Beth-El", and the synagogue of Temple Beth-El at 76th Street and Fifth Avenue, where the new consolidated congregation (consisting of the members and seat-holders of both of the present congregations) will worship jointly for approximately two years, pending the completion of the new synagogue building, will continue to be known as "Temple Beth-El".

Both committees expressed themselves as satisfied with this arrangement, and assurances for united support of the new congregation by all the members and seat-holders of each were given.

The committee representing Beth-El were: Max J. Kohler, Chairman; Saul Bernstein, Arthur K. Kuhn, Walter J. Rosston, Leopold Stern, H. Grant Straus, Dr. J. E. Zipser and Sydney H. Herman, who named the committee as chairman of the recent Beth-El meetings.

The Trustees of Temple Emanu-El are: Louis Marshall, Henry J. Bern-

## NATHAN STRAUS PRESENTS HEALTH CENTER IN JERU- SALEM TO HADASSAH

Nathan Straus formally presented the \$250,000 Nathan and Lina Straus Health Center which he is building in Jerusalem to Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, at a tea given at the Hotel Commodore, Wednesday afternoon by the Brooklyn chapter of Hadassah. Mr. and Mrs. Straus were the guests of honor. Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim, national president of Hadassah, accepted the gift. More than 1,000 persons were present.

Mayor Walker welcomed Mr. Straus on his return to New York.

"I am very happy to welcome you back to New York," he said. "It is due entirely to your campaign for the purification of the milk of the city of some years ago that the Health Department has been able to report recently that the mortality figures have been cut just in half. One infant out of every two in New York owes its existence to you."

In his address Mr. Straus paid tribute to the work of Hadassah in Palestine and to Miss Henrietta Szold, its founder.

"I repeat here what I have said so often—that Jerusalem is the centre of the world's three greatest religions and will become the capital of world peace," Mr. Straus declared.

Dr. David de Sola Pool lauded the work of Mr. Straus in Palestine. Mrs. Samuel Fleischer, chairman of the Hadassah Infant Welfare Committee, described the infant care work. Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom of Pittsburgh was another speaker. Mr. Adolf Slomka, president of the Brooklyn Chapter of Hadassah, presided.

heim, Philip J. Goodhart, Daniel Guggenheim, Hon. Irving Lehman, Benjamin Mordecai, Samuel M. Newburger, Adolph S. Ochs, Edward Schafer, Wm. I. Spiegelberg, Henry M. Toch and Arthur Zinn.

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## SAM BERNARD, FAMOUS JEWISH ACTOR, DIES

Sam Bernard, for fifty years a favorite comedian, who worked his way from a Coney Island music hall to the stages of foremost New York and London theaters, died of apoplexy on Tuesday night on board the North German Lloyd steamship Columbus, which had left New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen the preceding night. He was on his way to Karlsbad to take the baths for rheumatism.

Sam Bernard, one of the most successful players of German character parts in the last and present generations, was born in Birmingham, England, on June 3, 1863. He was brought to New York by his mother in 1868.

He played slapstick comedy parts at the Grand Duke Theater, at the Five Points. Thence he went to Coney Island and played in Tilyou's beer garden, then in Henderson's Music Hall. In 1885 he went to England and made a successful tour of the music halls.

His first appearance on the "legitimate" stage was in New York in 1888, in "The Corner Grocery."

His fiftieth anniversary as an actor was celebrated on March 13 with a dinner at the Commodore Hotel, arranged by the Jewish Theatrical Guild.

## Rothschild Supports Protest

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profound indignation of the sufferings of their Roumanian co-religionists brought about by a mischievous section of their fellow-countrymen, who publicly insult their religion, impeach their patriotism and personal honor, advocate their outlawry and incite the rabble to pogroms and murder, with the result that they have been subjected to mob violence and other outrages, and have been intimidated from the exercise of their civic rights.

"The League protests against the neglect of the Roumanian Government to restrain their lawless and dangerous agitation, and to afford its loyal Jewish population the protection of their persons and liberties to which all Roumanian citizens are entitled by the Roumanian Constitution and the solemn treaty obligations of the Roumanian State.

"The League pledges itself to support any measures that may be taken by the competent public bodies to bring the insecurity of the Jews of Roumania to the notice of the League of Nations, as constituting an infraction of the Minorities Treaty of December 9, 1919, of which the League of Nations is guarantor."

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