

Vol. IV. Price, 6 Cents.

New York, N. Y., Monday, May 23, 1927.

Ent. as 2nd Class Matter
at Post Office, New York No. 772.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO CONSIDER JEWISH QUESTIONS IN ROUMANIA AND HUNGARY

Question on Agenda of Session To Open on June 15

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, May 21.—The Council of the League of Nations at its next session will take up the complaints of national minorities in European countries, including a review of the Jewish situation in Hungary and Roumania.

The forty-fifth session of the League's Council will be opened here on June 15. The Roumanian and Hungarian questions are on the agenda of the Council.

CITIZENSHIP IN LATVIA IS MADE EASIER BY AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Riga, May 6.—The Latvian Parliament has adopted a number of amendments to the existing citizenship law which make it considerably easier to acquire Latvian citizenship. The Jews, who constitute the largest body of Staatenlose in Latvia, are especially interested in the new provisions.

The Opposition of the Right, who fought the amendments determinedly, alleged that their adoption would bring another 250,000 Jews into Latvia from Russia. The Premier replied that only 4,000 Jews would be affected.

The Opposition is now demanding a referendum on the question. The Jews fear that the agitation in connection with the referendum may lead to anti-Jewish disturbances.

Riga, May 6.—Palestine citizens wishing to enter Latvia have hitherto had

(Continued on Page 4)

SOVIET DROPS JEWISH NAME OF RAILWAY STATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 21.—A railway station bearing the name of a famous Jewish contractor in Czarist times was renamed by an order of the Soviet authorities.

The railway station, Ginzburg, on the Middle Asiatic Railway, was renamed Koachka. The station had been named in honor of the famous Jewish contractor who built the railway.

PALESTINE ON BRITISH BROADCASTING PROGRAM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 21.—Palestine will be included in the all-British broadcasting service, according to an announcement made at the Colonial Conference in session here.

The government contemplates the establishment of a broadcasting service for the colonies and the mandated territories.

LADY HENRY SCHOLARSHIP BEQUEST RANKS SECOND OF KIND TO RHODES FUND

British Press Praises American-British Scholarship Endowment

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 21.—Scholarships for American students at Oxford and Cambridge and scholarships for British students at Harvard and Yale, will be established through the fund left by Lady Henry, widow of Sir Charles Solomon Henry, who died last week.

The sum available for the purpose estimated from £150,000 to double that amount (\$22,500 to \$1,455,000), makes the bequest the largest of its kind made in this country since the establishment of the Cecil Rhodes Fund. The fund will be administered by twelve trustees, each of the four universities appointing three.

The scholarship fund will be known as the "Charles and Julia Henry Fund." The only condition imposed is that it shall be used for the encouragement of the education in America of British subjects and in England of American citizens.

The chief family beneficiary under the will is Lady Henry's sister, Mrs. Martin Vogel of New York, who receives a large sum of money and jewelry and other personal effects. To Martin Vogel is left all Lady Henry's personal papers and books, while her two other sisters, Miss Irene Lewishohn and Mrs. Alice Crowley, will benefit substantially.

Bequests to London charities amount to \$90,000, including \$50,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to Sir Thomas and Lady Carey Evans, son-in-law and daughter of former Premier Lloyd George.

London, May 21.—The entire press applauds the bequest of the late Lady Henry, establishing British American scholarships. Students in Oxford and Cambridge will be afforded the opportunity of studying in America, while winners of the scholarships at Yale and Harvard will come to England. Students of both sexes are eligible to hold them.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT INCURS DEFICIT BECAUSE OF TRANSJORDANIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 21.—The balance sheet of the Palestine administration for the year 1927-1928 will show a deficit of approximately £90,000, according to a report published by the Palestine Hebrew labor paper, "Davar."

The deficit is due to the fact that the Palestine government is covering a part of the expenditure in Transjordan, otherwise the budget would show a surplus of £80,000, the paper states.

LESPESIANU CONTINUES FIRM AFTER ELEVENTH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

Issues Appeal to Public Opinion From Prison

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, May 21.—A heartrending appeal for justice was made by the Jewish student, Lespesianu, who completed the eleventh day of his hunger strike yesterday. Writing from prison, Lespesianu stated that he hopes the authorities will not take upon themselves the responsibility for the death of an absolutely innocent man.

"I know that death will acquit me. I am ready. As I wrote to the public prosecutor, I appeal with my last strength to public opinion."

CONFERENCE ON APOSTASY AND MIXED MARRIAGES IS CALLED BY GERMAN JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, May 9.—The convocation of a conference of Jewish organizations for the purpose of dealing with the question of apostasy, mixed marriages and resignation from the Jewish community was considered at a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia held here yesterday.

It was decided to investigate the question and to draw up a report by October 1st. The Council would then decide in the light of the report whether to convoke the proposed conference.

POSSIBILITIES OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO FRANCE OUTLINED IN REPORT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, May 9.—The possibilities for Jewish immigrants into France engaging in agriculture are discussed by M. K. Grinberg, director of the Committee for Assisting Jewish Immigrants in Paris, in a report which he submitted to the Union of Jewish Workers here.

M. Grinberg pointed out that agriculture in France has suffered severely as a result of the war. A large number of peasants were killed; many peasants went to the towns and consequently there are large areas of land lying idle. There are big possibilities therefore for aliens to engage in agricultural activity. In 1924, there were 360,000 alien agricultural workers in France, and the number has now increased to

(Continued on Page 4)

OPPRESSIVE HEAT CAUSES DEATHS IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 21.—Five persons died in Jericho, the Biblical town of palms, because of the heat. Many were overcome. In Alzorka, eighteen were reported dead.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except
Saturday and Jewish high holidays
by the

Jewish Daily Bulletin Co., Inc.
611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: Spring 1614

Jacob Landau President
Meer Grossman Vice President
Samuel Eisenstock Treasurer
John Simons Secretary

Vol. IV. Monday, May 23, 1927. No. 772.

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

New York 611 Broadway
London 244 High Holborn
Paris 3, Rue Cassini, 1er, Paris, VIII
Berlin Eisenzoehstrasse 6, Partier Rechts,
Berlin-Hahensee
Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimskie Nr. 18
Jerusalem Hassolei Bldg.
Cairo 13, Abou-El-Sebah

Subscription Rates

	U.S. & Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 15, 1924,
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y.,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

JEWISH POPULATION IN GERMANY IS DECREASING SINCE 1910. CENSUS SHOWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, May 4.—There has been a steady decrease in the Jewish population of Germany since 1910, according to the figures of the last census taken in 1925 and just published here.

The figures for Berlin and for Prussia are not yet available. Of the thirteen other states comprising the Federal Republic the number of Jews has decreased in eleven and in the remaining two there is a very slight increase. The number of Jews in the Free State of Hamburg increased from 19,472 in 1910 to 19,904 in 1925, an increase of 2.2%, as against an increase in the total population of 13.59%. In the Free State of Luebeck, the Jewish population increased by six persons. There were 629 Jews in 1925 as against 623 in 1910. The general population increased during the period by 9.75%.

In Bavaria, the number of Jews decreased from 55,065 to 49,145, while the general population increased by 7.1%. In Wuerttemberg, the number of Jews fell from 11,982 to 10,827, in Baden from 25,896 to 23,909, in Hessen from 24,063 to 20,401, in Thuringia from 3,820 to 3,603, in Anhalt from 1,383 to 1,140, in Schaumburg-Lippe from 230 to 180, in Lippe from 780 to 607, in Oldenburg from 1,525 to 1,513, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin from 1,413 to 1,202, and in Mecklenburg-Strelitz from 245 to 184.

The percentage of Jews in the general population in 1925 was in Wuerttemberg, 4%, Schaumburg-Lippe 4%, Bavaria 7%, Mecklenburg-Strelitz 16%, Mecklenburg-Schwerin 18%, Thuringia 22%, Oldenburg 28%, Anhalt 32%, Lippe 37%, Luebeck 49%, Baden 85%, Hessen 1.5%, Hamburg 1.73%.

Judge Jacob Panken, of the Second Municipal Court District, New York, was given a testimonial dinner at Beethovens Hall Friday night by a group of friends headed by Morris Hillquit and Morris Berman. Judge Panken, who is a Socialist, had indicated that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in the election next fall.

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.]

Press Discusses Difference of Opinion on "Conference on Jewish Rights"

The difference of opinion which has arisen between Mr. Louis Marshall and Dr. Stephen Wise over the question of holding the "Conference on Jewish Rights," scheduled to take place in Europe soon, is viewed with regret in the "Day" and the "Jewish Morning Journal."

The "Day," referring to the recent editorial on the subject in the "Jewish Tribune" and the subsequent statement by Mr. Marshall declares itself unable to see any grounds for objecting to the Conference on Jewish Rights. The paper feels that the Jews should entertain no fear in gathering for the deliberation of their problems and to voice their grievances, no matter what the anti-Semites might say. There is a mutual bond, we are told, between the Jewries of the various countries who are vitally interested in each other's and in their common fate, and hence, charges of a "Jewish international" should be disregarded.

The "Day" further points to Mr. Marshall's own activities on the Paris Committee of Jewish Delegations during the Peace Conference and on other occasions, to substantiate its point. "When Mr. Marshall himself," the paper says, "sends a message to Angora, to Constantinople, regarding the policy of the Turkish Jews, offers advice, rebukes, etc. is that not like furnishing the world with proof that all Jews are brothers, that world Jewry is interested in the fate of the Jews in every part of the globe? And when Mr. Marshall takes steps and negotiates with the Roumanian ambassador regarding the sad plight of the Jews in Roumania, is that not equivalent to signing a statement that a world-Jewry exists?"

A similar opinion is voiced in the "Jewish Morning Journal," by Jacob Fishman, who is convinced that the time has arrived for the Jews to ignore the anti-Semites who, he says, did not wait for the Jews to hold world conferences for the expression of their grievances against oppression in Eastern Europe to charge the Jewish people with "international conspiracies." The writer criticizes the "Jewish Tribune" for its editorial on the subject

and for arousing the issue. Mr. Fishman stops to laud Mr. Marshall's splendid achievements for Jewish rights in Eastern Europe and adds: "The writer of these lines does not believe that the Conference on Jewish Rights in Geneva is destined to bring a full solution to the problem of Jewish rights in the lands of Eastern Europe, but the fact that hundreds of thousands of Jews believe that they need to talk over these sore problems through their representatives from the various countries who are to meet in conference, must be respected."

The writer feels that the Jewish leaders of the various countries are competent to deliberate on the problems which are troubling Jewry and urges an attitude of greater confidence toward them.

Hamilton County, Tenn., Ousts Religious Instruction from Its Schools

The recent decision of the School Board of Hamilton County, Tennessee, "that Bible classes and the granting of credits for religious study in the county schools shall be discontinued at the close of the present school term," has called forth considerable comment in the press. It appears that this action was taken in the face of strong opposition by those who are for Bible reading in the schools. Among those who took a prominent part in the discussion preceding the decision of the Hamilton County School Board was Rabbi Samuel Shillman of Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga "Times" of May 8 characterized the stand of Rabbi Shillman and the others who urged the abolition of Bible classes in the public schools as "real moral courage." The paper further wrote:

"If the churches and the clergy would keep themselves to their appointed spheres, teach the Bible in the homes and the Sunday schools and leave the state alone to function in the management of its institutions impartially and for all the people without religious bias of any sort, they would contribute more than they are doing now to the peace and contentment of the people and the perpetuity of a free republic."

Citing the editorial of the Chattanooga "Times," the "American Israelite," in its May 19 issue observes:

"The community most directly affected is the city of Chattanooga, one of the most progressive in the entire county in commercial and civic matters, and likewise one of the leading denominational strongholds.

"That the members of the School Board were fully aware of the significance of the step they were taking is evidenced by the character of the debate when the resolution was being discussed and arguments on both sides of the question presented by leading citizens—men and women, lay and clerical."

If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" tell your friends to subscribe.

HENRIETTA SZOLD BACK FROM PALESTINE TRIP

Miss Henrietta Szold, honorary president of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization, returned yesterday from her fourth trip to Palestine on the Carmania.

She went to Palestine as a member of a commission to investigate health conditions there. The commission concluded a new agreement with the Zionist Organization in Palestine.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE OIL PIPE LINE AGAIN UP BEFORE COMMONS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, May 11.—The question whether the Mediterranean oil pipe line would pass through Palestine was raised in the House of Commons today. Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the declaration made by King Feisal at Khanikin that an oil pipe line would be laid to the Mediterranean, this project was as yet being surveyed, if the pipe line will pass entirely through British mandated territory, and whether the terminus will be at Haifa as proposed.

Mr. Amery replied: "So far as I am aware, no survey of the pipe line has yet begun."

"May I ask," Colonel Wedgwood continued, "whether it is not a fact that the oil at Khanikin belongs to the British Government and that a pipe line could be laid by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and whether the Colonial Secretary will see that the pipe line does come out in British and not in French Territory?"

Mr. Amery replied that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was a commercial concern in which the British Government has an interest. The British Government would naturally prefer the outlet to be in British territory.

"Is it not understood that in the last report the British Government could decide?" Col. Wedgwood asked.

No answer was given.

CONHEIM LEAVES \$10,000 TO JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

The Jewish National Fund was bequeathed \$10,000 in the will of Herman Conheim, late treasurer of the United Palestine Appeal. The will, filed in the Surrogate's Court Friday, gives \$23,000 to welfare organizations, and divides the remainder among relatives.

Besides the Jewish National Fund, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem gets \$5,000, the testator's library, and the proceeds from the sale of the contents of his home at 265 West Ninetieth Street, New York. Gifts of \$2,000 each are made to the Young Women's Hebrew Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Educational Alliance, Jewish Theological Seminary and Hebrew Technical Institute.

An annuity of \$2,400 is provided for Victoria Morton, sister-in-law of the testator, and the residue is given to Max and Felix Conheim, brothers, of Chicago; Ester Levin and Samuel B. Levin, niece and nephew, of Palestine, and Isaac and Moe Tumpowsky, cousins, of 9 Burling Slip.

Eight thousand Jewish children assembled in the Lewis Stadium, at City College, Friday, under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America, to celebrate Lag B'Omer.

The speakers included Dr. Jacob Kohn, Vice President of the United Synagogue of America; Dr. David de Sola Pool, representing Young Judea of America, and Albert Rosenblatt, President of the New York branch of the United Synagogues.

CONFERENCE IN GERMANY SEEKS PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR JEWISH IMMIGRANTS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, May 9.—The question of turning Jewish emigrants to productive activity was considered yesterday at a conference of the Central Office for Jewish Emigrant Aid held here, attended by delegates from all parts of Germany. Herr Eugen Caspary, President of the Central Welfare Office of the German Jews, presided.

Dr. Haase spoke on behalf of the Labour Welfare Office of the Jewish Organizations of Germany. Dr. Sandler, on behalf of the Jewish community of Berlin, Dr. Werner Senator, the European General Secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee, on behalf of the Joint, Dr. Brutzkus on behalf of the Hias-Ica-Emigdirekt, and Herr S. Lischitz on behalf of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden.

Herr Alfred Berger said that the problem was not one of giving charity to poor emigrants. It was a social welfare problem, a question of finding opportunities for them to work. Emigration was part of the Jewish fate. But there were no openings now for immigration. North America was closed. South America and Canada were open only to a certain class of emigrants. In addition, it had to be remembered that surprises might still come from the East which would put into motion another stream of emigration. The interests of this Conference were, therefore, closely bound up with those of the Hicem. Conditions today had returned to the period of the Middle Ages, when Jews seeking work were not allowed to work. The East European Jews had put themselves to work in the German mining industry and in German agriculture. But when the Ruhr Occupation had brought about dismissals, the first to go were the aliens. Twelve to fifteen thousand East European Jewish miners had to emigrate to Belgium and France. There they had found that the Trade Unions were closed bodies and they were again pushed out. Both in Germany and abroad there was a legalized labor monopoly for the native workers. The result was that Jews who wanted to work were compelled to become pedlars and traders. The State itself forced the Jews into non-productive occupations.

The problem of the German Jewish emigrant which had hardly existed before had now become acute. About 30 to 40 per cent of all the applicants were German Jews. This was due not only to the general depression, but to the special position of the Jews, and the difficulty of finding work for Jewish unemployed. Jewish workers were boycotted in Germany, both in the factories and in the banks, even by firms where the directors were Jews. The Deutsche Bank and all its branches, the General Electric Company, the Siemens Corporation and other large concerns never employed a Jew. The boycott of Jews extended even to retail trade. This boycott of Jewish workers was forcing Jews to give up their Judaism. Judaism was

PALESTINE AGRICULTURE AT HIGHEST PEAK, COM- PETES IN WORLD MARKET (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, May 12.—Agriculture, the main industry of Palestine, is now in a better position than it has ever been and is competing in the world markets, declared Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who presided at a meeting welcoming the General Council of the World Zionist Organization.

Even in the towns very considerable increase of industrial consumption of electric power supports this contention. On the whole, it might be said that the depression in Palestine is only temporary and can on one condition be speedily removed, that condition being a continuous effort on the part of the Jewish people.

"We always have to allow for the present in a country which is in the making," Dr. Weizmann said. "The Zionist Organization has done its utmost to ameliorate conditions and not without success. This success can be increased provided there is sufficient response from the Jewish people. The Government of Palestine and particularly Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner, fully realize the situation and try to help."

"I returned from the United States after six months of active study of the Zionist position there," Dr. Weizmann proceeded. "The interest and the desire to participate and help in the upbuilding of Palestine is growing rapidly in American Jewry, which is the greatest Jewish community able to take part in the financial upbuilding of Palestine and which indeed, did take part to the extent of 50-60 per cent."

"The work will not be completed in our days," Dr. Weizmann said, "but we hope that those who come after us will complete it under easier circumstances. I would add that those who suffered most in the present depression were the workers who had kept up their morale and discipline in a most wonderful way. Those sent to the foremost trenches are keeping up their spirits, and they only expect that their brothers abroad should do the same thing."

Officials of the Jewish Home for the Aged and Orphans at Worcester, Mass., decided on the construction of a new building for the institution at a meeting of the Board of Directors. Recommendations were made by Superintendent John B. Bellar and President Jacob L. Goding. The Home has a sinking fund of \$20,000.

crumbling off at both ends—at the upper end of the middle-class and at the lower end of the working-class. The best and most valuable parts of Jewry were being lost.

It was essential to enter into contact with the international Jewish organizations so that the emigrants should be directed towards productive occupations. Efforts ought to be made to show the authorities that the State was injuring itself by forcing people who were willing to work in productive occupations to become traders.

ITALY'S NEW CONSUL IN PALESTINE CALLS ON RABBI MEIR; DISCUSSES ZIONISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, May 1.—Dr. Orazio Pedrazzi, the new Italian Consul General in Jerusalem, known for his anti-Zionist attitude, paid a visit to Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir. In the course of the conversation, Dr. Pedrazzi said that no Italian could be opposed to Judaism. The Jews in Italy have always been free to exercise their religion.

With regard to the work of the Zionists in Palestine, Dr. Pedrazzi said that he had known very little of it before he arrived in the country; it was only now that he began to grasp its magnitude and its importance to the country and to the world at large. He proposed to make a tour of the country shortly, in order to see with his own eyes what the Jews have accomplished.

Possibilities of Jewish Immigration to France Outlined in Report

(Continued from Page 1)

800,000, mostly Italians and Poles. The conditions of work in the country districts are very difficult; wages are small, not more than 200 francs a month, and the sanitary conditions are bad. Foreign workers, therefore, prefer to remain in the towns, while France is in need of agricultural workers. Efforts have been made by legislation to limit the number of foreign workers in industry so that more of them should go on the land.

It is of more advantage for the Jews, M. Grinberg said, to rent small plot of land and to pay the landlords in kind rather than money. The crisis decimated the Jewish workers in France. There are many workers who would like to engage in agriculture. Up to the present little has been done to settle Jews on the land. It is unfortunate that most of the Jewish workers are unmarried. In agriculture it was better for a whole family to settle on the land. It would be possible, however, for small groups to organize themselves to work together.

JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

Joseph F. Grossman was elected president of the Covenant Club of Chicago at the organization's annual election. Benjamin I. Morris was named first vice-president; Louis Harrison, second vice-president; Harry H. Krinsky, secretary; Leo Littman, financial secretary; M. E. Greenbaum, treasurer; Nathan T. Brenner, assistant treasurer, and David Labowitz, past president. Elected to the board of directors are Jacob Alter, David C. Abrams, Henry A. Berger, Alec L. Bernstein, Isidor Colbin, Judge Harry M. Fishbein, Jacob Logan Fox, Edward Graf, Max M. Grossman, Louis Kahn, A. M. Krensky, Morris Joseph, Albert Steindler and Isidor Weil.

The Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has just issued a book entitled "Out of the House of Bondage Teachers' Manual" by Miss Adele Bildeser. The book is a companion volume to the bible reader "Out of the House of Bondage" by the same author, which is a pupil's book. The new volume was prepared for the use of teachers and takes up the material in the pupil's textbook and explains to the teacher how to teach it. The subject matter covers Exodus to Deuteronomy.

The book is published under the auspices of the Commission on Jewish Education, and was edited by Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, Educational Director of the Union.

STATUS OF "STAATENLOSE" IS DISCUSSED AT MEETING OF REFUGEES IN GERMANY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, May 4.—The Federation of Russian Jews in Germany gave a reception to press representatives last night for the purpose of acquainting the public with the position of the Russian Jewish refugees in Germany and of urging support of the Federation in its relief activity on their behalf. In addition to the press representatives, there were present the leaders of the large relief organizations, including the Joint Distribution Committee, the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, the Hicem (Hias-Ica-Emigdirekt) and the Jewish Workers' Welfare Organization.

Dr. Jacob Teitel, the president of the Federation, described the growing distress among the Russian-Jewish refugees. The problem of the Russian-Jewish refugees, he said, demands an immediate solution. The number of those driven from their homes by the War and the Revolution is too large for private means to be able to help them. Without the active assistance of the Governments and the participation of the public hundreds of thousands of refugees will be faced with starvation, he declared.

Dr. A. Goldenweiser, the head of the Legal Department of the Federation, said that, according to the figures of the International Labor Office, there are 800,000 Russian refugees. This large mass of people are living under the most abnormal conditions, legal, economic and cultural. They have no permanent right of residence and no right of work. They enjoy only partially the benefits of State social aid. There are almost no openings for them for immigration to other countries. Repatriation to Russia is permitted by the Soviet Government only in very exceptional cases.

There can be a solution of the refugee question in all countries only on the basis of their economic assimilation. The restrictions on the rights of residence, right of work, social rights and freedom of movement for the "Staatenlose" must be modified and in part removed.

THE Public National Bank

OF NEW YORK

Resources Over \$125,000,000.00

An Office in Your Locality

Cream of Rice

America's Delicious Cereal
INCREASES EFFICIENCY—
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL

PINSKI-MASSER PRESS, Inc.

When writing to advertisers please mention the "Jewish Daily Bulletin"

WAR VETERANS URGED TO CONVERT INSURANCE BEFORE JULY 2 VOIDS IT

Unless World War Veterans heed the warning of the United States Veterans' Bureau and the Red Cross to convert their war term insurance policies by July 2nd, 1932, some thirty billion dollars of insurance will become void on that date and will be finally lost to veterans, a statement issued by the Jewish Welfare Board states.

Although numerous bills to extend this date were introduced during the last session of Congress, none of these were passed. The law as it now stands requires that men exchange, "convert," their war term policies which they purchased while in service for one of the more permanent forms of Government Life Insurance.

The final date for conversion can not be extended this year, as has happened in the past.

Even if no term insurance premiums have been paid for many years, the majority of veterans can still re-insure at very small cost.

The Jewish Welfare Board is prepared to explain the relative value of the various types of insurance and to assist with the technical work of filing applications with the Veterans Bureau.

Citizenship in Latvia Is Made Easier By Amendments to Existing Law

(Continued from Page 1)

to deposit a certain sum as guarantee in the same way as persons who are Staatenlose, men without a country. The Ministry of the Interior held that Palestine being a mandated territory was not to be treated as if it were a British Dominion.

Deputy Rabbi Nurok intervened with the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the matter and as a result of his intervention an order has now been issued under which Palestine citizens are free to enter Latvia if they hold the necessary visa. Circulars to this effect have been issued to all Latvian legations abroad.

THE INTER-RACIAL PRESS OF AMERICA, Inc.

NATHAN H. SEIDMAN, President
Representing American Foreign Language Newspapers

PUBLICITY - - ADVERTISING

342 Madison Avenue New York
Tel. Murray Hill 5766

THE NEW PALESTINE

A Dignified Literary and Informative Journal

The contributors to "The New Palestine" include some of the foremost men of letters, Jewish and non-Jewish. It has correspondents in all parts of the world. Its articles on Palestine, Zionism and general Jewish affairs are authoritative and of high literary merit.

It has the Largest Paid Circulation of Any Anglo-Jewish Paper in the World

Subscription: \$4 a year

THE NEW PALESTINE

114 Fifth Avenue New York