

Vol. IV. Price, 4 Cents.

New York, N. Y., Sunday, July 3, 1927.

Ent. as 2nd Class Matter  
at Post Office, New York No. 804.

## PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION ACCEPTS BRITISH REPORT ON PALESTINE

Refers to League Council; Postpones Action on Agudah Petition  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, July 1.—The report of the British government as the mandatory power for Palestine on conditions in the country, was accepted by the Permanent Mandates Commission and with its remarks, referred to the Council of the League of Nations. The Mandates Commission concluded its examination of the report yesterday, following which it took up the memoranda of the Zionist Executive and the Agudah Israel.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of Madam Wixel, Swedish representative to the Commission, who was charged with reporting on the Agudah petition, that the examination of the Agudah claims be postponed until the new Palestine Communities Ordinance goes into effect. The complaints of the Agudah pertained to the rights of the Orthodox minority in the administration of the religious needs of the Jewish communities in Palestine.

The Commission then began the examination of the report of the French government as the mandatory power for Syria. The French representative, M. Robert de Caix, in his supplementary remarks stated that the rebellion in Syria had ended.

Besides Sir John Shuckburgh, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the British Government is represented at the meeting of the Commission by E. Mills, First Assistant Secretary to the Palestine Government and Mr. Lloyd of the Colonial Office, for Palestine, and Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, for Tanganyika. The French government is represented by M. Robert de Caix, former Secretary-General of the Syrian and Lebanon High Commissariat, for Syria and Lebanon, and M. A. Duchene, Director of Political Affairs in the Colonial Ministry, for the Cameroons and French Togoland.

## JEWISH AGENCY IS NAMED ARBITER IN PALESTINE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 1.—The Jewish Agency was given the role of an arbiter in disputes of an internal Palestinian nature in the Palestine communities ordinance approved by the British Colonial Office.

The approved text of the Ordinance published here calls for the intervention of the Jewish Agency in the case of a budget dispute between the Vaad Leumi, the National Council of Palestine Jews, and the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine.

## ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION MATTER OF POLICY AT KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL, IS CHARGE MADE AT MAYOR'S HEARING

Rabbi Louis Gross, First Witness, Makes Series of Charges Based on Investigation; Dr. Jones, Superintendent, Admits Knowledge of Discrimination; Is Charged With Anti-Semitic Utterances

That discrimination against Jews in Kings County Hospital was practiced as a matter of policy and that the authorities were fully aware of it, was emphasized yesterday by Rabbi Louis Gross of Brooklyn Union Temple, at the hearing in City Hall conducted by Mayor Walker.

Rabbi Gross, who personally investigated conditions at the hospital, was the first witness to appear at the hearing. He made the series of charges illustrating to what extent anti-Semitism is practiced in the City hospitals.

"There is not a single member of the Jewish faith in any responsible position at the hospital," Rabbi Gross charged.

The Rabbi also told about the existence of segregated tables in the staff dining room for Jewish internes and

said the Gentile internes refuse to admit them to their tables; Jewish internes are excluded from the recreation facilities of the hospital; nurses are in-subordinate and insulting and refuse to carry out the medical instructions of the Jewish internes; the Gentiles are arrogant and insulting in their attitude in social relations with the Jewish internes; Gentile internes refuse to cooperate with the Jews while in service at the wards; Jewish internes are given humiliating assignments; they are hampered in their training as physicians. Dr. Oldstein, a Jewish doctor in the hospital in 1916, was attacked by Gentile internes in April of that year and forced to leave the hospital. He later enlisted in the United States Army and was killed in the battlefield. Jewish patients have complained that they are mistreated, neglected and insulted; statistics of bed charts indicate that where Gentiles stay in hospital four days Jewish patients are allowed only one day although they are affected by the same diseases; not one Jewish interne has been on the hospital staff for nine years between 1916 and 1926; the four Jewish internes now at the hospital were required to resort to exceptional political influence before they were admitted; religious tests for Jewish nurses and

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## ANTISEMITIC STUDENT RIOTS TAKE PLACE IN LEMBERG

Storm Jewish Newspaper Office; Police Intervene

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, July 1.—Four persons were seriously injured and scores received slight wounds during anti-Semitic student riots which took place here last night.

The riots were instigated by members of the Polish students organization, Polonia. Members of this organization recently made it a practice to attack Jewish students, commanding them not to wear the insignia of the organization.

During the excesses last night many of the Jewish students were cruelly beaten, notwithstanding the fact that they offered strong resistance. In the evening the Polish students made an attack on the office of the Polish Jewish newspaper, Schwila. The attack was repulsed upon the intervention of the police.

Leaders of the Jewish population here expressed satisfaction with the attitude of the police during the riots.

## JEWISH SCHOLARS HONORED BY OXFORD UNIVERSITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 1.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon Claude Montefiore by Oxford University today.

Professor Richard Willstatter of Munich University, winner of the Nobel prize, received the degree of Doctor of Science. Degrees were also conferred on Lord Allenby and Field Marshal Foch.

## LIEBERMANN HONORED BY BERLIN DESPITE ANTI- SEMITIC OBJECTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 1.—Professor Max Liebermann, famous German Jewish artist whose eightieth birthday was celebrated by leading German personages at a special exhibition of his works at the Academy of Art, was made honorary citizen of the city of Berlin yesterday.

The honor was conferred upon the master of German art by a majority vote of the city council following a closed session of the council. The demand that the session be held behind closed doors was formulated by aldermen representing the anti-Semitic Deutschnational party, their spokesmen arguing that they wanted to voice objections to the conferring of the honor upon Liebermann and they would not like to have this discussion take place in public.

The motion to confer honorary citizenship on Liebermann was introduced by the city government and was adopted at the session which resulted in the defeat of the anti-Semitic assemblymen.

**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 Bienenstock ..... Treasurer  
 John Simons ..... Secretary

Vol. IV. Sunday, July 3, 1927. No. 804.

**Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin**  
 New York ..... 611 Broadway  
 London ..... 244 High Holborn  
 Paris ..... 5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris, VIII  
 Berlin ..... Eisenstrasse 6, Berlin-Halensee  
 Warsaw ..... Ulica Aleje Jerozolimskie Nr. 18  
 Jerusalem ..... Hasolei Bldg.  
 Cairo ..... 13, Abou-El-Seban

Subscription Rates	U.S. and 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, 1922 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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**CHASSIDIC FOLLOWERS REJOICE OVER RABBI'S RELEASE FROM PRISON**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 Riga, July 1.—The despatches concerning the release of Rabbi Schneerson, the leader of the Chassidic Chabad school, were received here with tremendous interest by the numerous followers of the rabbi.

When the first despatch of the rabbi's arrest was received, his followers, the Lubawitcher Chassidim, called for a day of fast and assemblage in the synagogues.

The office of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was continually besieged by the Rabbi's followers, asking for further news. When yesterday's despatch announcing his release from prison was received, the Lubawitcher Chassidim celebrated the event.

Riga, July 1.—A conflicting report concerning the Lubawitcher Rebbe was received here, according to which he is still held under arrest.

Orthodox leaders here stated they will ask their co-religionists abroad to hold protest meetings, asking for the Rabbi's release.

**WARSAW JEWS PLAN A GREAT LIBRARY BUILDING**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 Warsaw, July 1.—A fund to erect a building for the famous Jewish library of the Tomlaskie synagogue will be raised by the directors and members of the Warsaw synagogue, it was announced today. The project was undertaken to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the synagogue.

It is planned that the building will also house an Institution of Jewish Studies. According to the plan, the building is to be completed in 1928. The library of the synagogue now numbers 40,000 volumes on Judaica in many languages.

**ZIONISTS WOULD WELCOME BRANDEIS RETURN, LONDON EXECUTIVE ORGAN STATES**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 London, July 1.—The rumored possibility of the return of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis to active leadership in the Zionist Organization of America, which caused animated debate at the thirtieth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, was commented upon today by the "New Judea," the official organ of the World Zionist Executive.

Writing editorially on the reports of the American Zionist convention, the "New Judea" observes:

"If the report that Brandeis is ready to again lend his moral and financial aid to the Zionist Organization be true, it would be generally welcomed. The Zionists will certainly be glad to have his active personal assistance," the organ, voicing the opinion of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, states.

**JEWISH LABOR PARTY ASKS STAY FOR SACCO-VANZETTI**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 Warsaw, July 1.—The Jewish labor party, Bund, in Poland, joined the numerous labor organizations asking a stay of execution for Sacco and Vanzetti.

In a request submitted to the United States Minister here, the Central Committee of the Bund asked the Minister to petition the United States government on behalf of the constituency represented by the Bund, against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

**39 COMMUNISTS IN ACRE JAIL DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 Jerusalem, July 1.—A hunger strike in the jail at Acre was declared by 39 prisoners yesterday.

The prisoners were arrested on the charge of participating in the Communist demonstration which took place in Haifa on May 1. They were sentenced to two weeks imprisonment.

The Union of Palestine Railwaymen despatched a protest to the government of Yugoslavia against the persecution of trade unions in that country.

**ROUMANIAN AUTHORITIES CLOSE YIDDISH THEATRE**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 Czernowitz, July 1.—The Pavilion, the only Yiddish playhouse in Bukovina, was closed by an order of the Roumanian authorities.

Bukovina, with its considerable Jewish population, is the center of attraction for many Yiddish troupes and has a particular place in the history of the development of the Yiddish theatre in Eastern Europe.

**CHARKOFF PRISON REPORTED FILLED WITH ZIONISTS**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)  
 Riga, June 11.—The prison at Charkoff is filled with Zionists, states a message received here. In the last few days a large number of arrested Zionists have been brought into the prison from Kiev, Uman, Cherson, Odessa, and other places.

**FIGURES ON EMIGRATION OF ROUMANIAN JEWS PUBLISHED BY HIAS**

Figures on the emigration of Jews from Roumania were made public by the Bucharest Bureau of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

During 1926, 2,631 Jewish emigrants left Roumania. Four hundred and forty went to the United States, 328 to Canada, 291 to Argentine, 237 to Brazil, 150 to Uruguay, 124 to Peru, 32 to Columbia, 32 to Mexico, 25 to Chili, 10 to Cuba, 1 to Australia, 807 to Palestine, 14 to Egypt, European countries 42.

Only one-sixth of the total number of Jewish emigrants from Roumania went to the United States.

From July 1, 1926 to April 30, 1927, 394 Jewish emigrants to the United States registered at the Hias Bureau in Bucharest. Of the total number, 305 were quota immigrants, 32 preferred, 45 outside of the quota and 13 tourists. During the same period, Hias aided 255 immigrants going to Canada, 252 to Argentine, 274 to Brazil, 65 to Uruguay, 19 to Palestine and 102 to Australia. These emigrants come from all parts of Roumania and many were refugees from Russia. A large percentage of emigrants destined to America were in possession of old visas dating back as far as 1922 and 1923.

There were 324 men industrial workers and 94 women industrial workers, 95 men and 45 women non-industrial workers; 51 men clerks and 2 women clerks and 118 farmers. There were 656 men professionals and 29 women professionals and 794 housewives. Those without professions numbered 208 men and 247 women.

**BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGIST URGES PALESTINE MUSEUM**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
 London, July 1.—The creation of a museum to house the relics of ancient Palestine was urged by Sir Flinders Petrie, famous English archaeologist, at the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, held here yesterday.

Sir Flinders complained that due to the lack of such a museum, the findings of the archaeological expeditions in Palestine are being scattered in local collections.

**JAMES MARSHALL AUTHOR OF CIVIL WAR NOVEL**

"Ordeal by Glory" is the name of a novel written by James Marshall, son of Louis Marshall, published by the Robert McBride Company. The novel is set in the background of the American Civil War. The central character is woven around the person of a governor of a western state. The book is distinguished by its easy reading style and high literary value.

Classification of pupils by groups must be on grounds other than religion, nationality or color. Dr. John Logan, New Jersey State Commissioner of Education, ruled in ordering reinstatement in the school at Toms River of Negro children who had been put in a special class at South Toms River.

## JEWRY OF ENGLAND INTERVENES AGAINST SCHECHITA PROHIBITION IN NORWAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 1.—The Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, acting in behalf of the Jewish communities of the British Empire, lent its support to the fight of the Jewish community of Norway against the pending anti-shechita legislation in that country.

The action was taken in a memorandum addressed by the Committee to the Agricultural Commission of the Norwegian Storting, which has now before it a proposal for legislation in respect to the slaughtering of cattle for food.

Reports received here states that the anti-shechita movement in Norway was given impetus by the recent publication in the Norwegian press of an article of a man who described himself as a Liberal Jew.

This article, in which the shechita was described as attacked as cruel, was used by the sponsors of the anti-shechita legislation.

The memorandum of the Joint Foreign Committee, signed by O. E. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, president of the Board of Jewish Deputies; Lord Rothschild, vice-president; L. G. Montefiore, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and Lord Swaythling, council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, declared:

"In view of the Draft Law on the slaughtering of cattle which is now pending before the Agricultural Commission of the Norwegian Storting, and the effect of which must be to prohibit the Jewish method of slaughter within the jurisdiction of the Norwegian State the undersigned, representing the Jewish communities of the British Empire and duly authorized by them, beg respectfully to submit to the aforesaid Agricultural Commission the following statement of their views on the grave scientific and political issues raised by the contemplated legislation.

"At the outset, the undersigned wish to disclaim any intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Norwegian State. It is, indeed, only because the Bill referred to deals with a question which closely affects Jewish interests outside Norway that they venture to approach the Agricultural Commission of the Storting. The Jewish method of slaughtering cattle for food cannot be a mere matter of local municipal administration, and it is not so regarded in any country. The Jewish law regulating the method constitutes a solemn religious obligation, and its observance is a case of conscience with orthodox Jews all over the world. Hence an attack on it in any one country cannot but be regarded as an attack on Judaism at large, and it is for that reason that foreign Jewish communities have been so seriously alarmed by the contemplated action of the Norwegian Parliament.

"The undersigned are informed that the sponsors for the Bill in question base their action on two propositions:

(a) That the Jewish method of slaughter (Shechita) has no religious significance; that it is not binding on the consciences of Jews; and that it is an obsolete superstition confined to Eastern Europeans of the Mosaic faith, and is no longer observed by Western Jews; (b) That the Jewish method of slaughter is cruel and inhuman; or that, at least, it inflicts unnecessary suffering on the animals to which it is applied.

"The first of these allegations is put forward without reference to any competent authority, and it is sufficiently answered by the declaration of the Very Reverend the Chief Rabbi of the Jews of the British Empire and his Ecclesiastical Assessors, which is forwarded with this memorandum.

"With regard to the second proposition, if there were the slightest foundation for it the Jews would not now be contesting the Bill, and certainly would not seek an immunity for their method on the ground that it is a religious obligation. They have always readily recognized that even religious laws must be vindicated on their merits, and hitherto this vindication in the case of the Jewish method of slaughtering cattle has been generally held to be complete. The overwhelming testimony of scientific authorities in all the leading countries of Europe and America has established the humanity of the Jewish method, and even its superiority in certain respects over the non-Jewish methods in common use.

"In this connection the experience of Great Britain is instructive. In this country the merits of the Jewish method were carefully investigated by a Government Committee, with the assistance of high scientific authorities, before the present legislation on the subject was framed. The result was the adoption by the Ministry of Health of model by-laws, for use by local authorities, in which the Jewish method was sanctioned. The following is the text of the by-law dealing with this subject: 'A person shall not, in a slaughterhouse, proceed to slaughter any bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, calf or pig, until the same shall have been effectually stunned, provided that this by-law shall not be deemed to apply to any member of the Jewish faith, duly licensed by the Chief Rabbi as a slaughterer, when engaged in the slaughtering of cattle intended for the food of Jews according to the Jewish method of slaughtering, if no unnecessary suffering is inflicted.'

"It will be observed that the Jewish method is not only sanctioned by this by-law on its merits, but it is prescribed as a valid alternative for Jews to the 'stunning' process which the Norwegian Bill seeks to make universal. So far this by-law has been applied in over one hundred areas in England, and nowhere has it given rise to complaint.

"On these grounds the undersigned venture to submit to the Agricultural Commission that, so far as the proposed legislation of the Storting is

based on considerations of humanity and public morals, it has no sufficient justification, and that its only effect must be to inflict suffering and religious disability on a loyal and inoffensive religious minority. This assuredly is as remote from the intentions of the Norwegian people as it must be repugnant to their traditions of democracy and religious toleration.

"There is one further point to which the undersigned desire very respectfully to draw the attention of the Agricultural Commission. The 'free exercise whether public or private, of any religion whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals' is one of the main stipulations of the Minorities Treaties, which have been placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. The Jewish method of slaughtering cattle, which, as is shown by the accompanying declaration of the Jewish Ecclesiastical Authorities of this country, is a religious practice not inconsistent with public order or public morals, clearly comes within this stipulation, and therefore, could not be prohibited by any State bound to the League of Nations by a Minorities Treaty. It is, of course, not pretended that Norway is under any treaty obligation of this kind, for the undersigned are well aware that she is not one of the States which have been required to sign Minorities Treaties. But has she no moral obligation in the matter? At the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, which met at Geneva in 1922, certain rules of procedure under the Minorities Treaties were adopted. Among them was the following: 'The Assembly expresses the hope that the States which are not bound by any legal obligations to the League with respect to Minorities will nevertheless observe in the treatment of their own racial, religious or linguistic Minorities at least as high a standard of justice and toleration as is required by any of the Treaties and by the regular action of the Council.'

"This was adopted by all the States represented in the Assembly, including Norway. Indeed, in the Sixth Commission, which prepared these rules for submission to the Assembly, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the eminent representative of Norway, on September 12, spoke strongly in their support. In these circumstances, the undersigned venture to suggest that Norway is morally bound to adapt her legislation in regard to her Jewish minority to the standard of justice and toleration required by the Minorities Treaties.

"In illustration and support of the foregoing observations, the undersigned have the honor to forward herewith a small collection of publications dealing with the Jewish method of slaughtering cattle. These include the opinions of British and foreign experts, and the texts of the by-laws adopted by the British Ministry of Health and the London County Council."

To the memorandum was attached a statement by Chief Rabbi J. H. Hertz, and the Dayanim, Elsher Feldman, S. I. Hillman, Harris M. Lazarus, and L. Mendelsohn, Ecclesiastical Assessors to

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**DISCRIMINATION AT KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL SHOWN**

(Continued from Page 1)

internes exist only in this particular hospital; appointments of Jewish internes were always made known in advance to the Gentile internes before the Jews arrived; frequent complaints were made by Jewish internes to the superintendent and no efforts were made to rectify them; Dr. Jones admitted that he knew about the existence of segregated tables, about Dr. Oldstein and about an attack upon a Jewish nurse by other nurses in October, 1922.

Rabbi Gross further charged that Dr. Jones had made the statement to him that "Jewish internes should go to Jewish institutions." In another statement which Dr. Jones made to the Rabbi, he expressed his belief that internes who speak with a foreign accent should not be admitted to the hospital. Dr. Jones further stated to a committee of five rabbis that he himself had placed the word religion on application blanks; also that he could not guarantee protection to Jewish internes. Rabbi Gross also charged that Dr. Jones had told Dr. Soloway, one of the hazed internes, on June 16 before the hazing that "Jewish internes might be careful, otherwise Gentiles will get them."

The second witness to testify yesterday was Dr. Louis Borow, one of the three Jewish internes. He told how uncomfortable conditions were made for Jewish internes at the hospital. He told that when he first sat at a table with Gentiles they took their forks and knives and left the table without any explanation. He also stated that nurses ignored his instructions because of anti-Jewish spirit.

The appointment of a committee of six persons of different creeds to make periodical inspections of all city hospitals to determine true conditions was suggested by Nathan Sweedler, counsel for the three Jewish internes.

Mr. Sweedler said he was considering asking for a Federal Court or Supreme Court order which would empower him to have a member of the Kings County Hospital staff, who is now in Columbus, Ohio, questioned at the inquiry.

In this connection Mr. Sweedler recalled that Dr. Louis Borow, one of the hazed internes, declared that he had bitten the thumb of one hazer. Inspection of the hands of the six accused internes, Mr. Sweedler pointed out, failed to reveal any bruised or bitten thumbs.

The missing member of the hospital staff, according to Mr. Sweedler, "signed out" from the Kings County institution at 6 P.M. June 19. The hazing took place the following morning.

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**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE STATES CLAIM AGAINST CHAS. LEVINE**

**Will Start Suit If Case Not Settled**  
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, July 1.—Claims of the Department of War against Charles A. Levine, New York-to-Germany flyer, involving several hundred thousand dollars as a result of disputes over salvaged ordnance goods sold to Levine in 1920, are in the process of negotiation and suit will be brought unless a settlement is reached, Herman J. Galloway, Assistant Attorney General, said yesterday.

Mr. Galloway expressed the opinion nothing will be done until Levine returns to America, as negotiations were under way when he departed on his record non-stop flight.

Major Gen. John A. Hull, Judge Advocate General of the Army, said the dispute is the result of "junk" army ordnance goods bought by Levine from the Ordnance Department. Levine, he said, bought large quantities of the salvaged goods, although he could not give an estimate as to the exact amount in dispute.

The War Department charges Levine obtained more goods than he bought, while he claims to have obtained less.

The dispute has been turned over by the War Department to the Department of Justice for negotiation and settlement, with the purpose of bringing suit if agreement is not reached.

Reports were current that suit is to be brought against Levine in a case involving income tax returns, but Charles R. Nash, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says he has no knowledge of any such claims.

**British Jewry Intervenes Against Schechita Prohibition in Norway**

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the Chief Rabbi and S. Gaguine, Ecclesiastical Authority of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. The statement read:

"Schechita is prescribed by the Divine Law. It has been universally observed by Jews throughout the ages; and is to this day religiously observed by the overwhelming majority of the Jews of the world. The rules and rites governing this sacred ordinance have come down to us from time immemorial, and, amongst other purposes, they are intended to ensure a swift and painless death to the animal. Any other method than the prescribed Schechita renders the meat ritually unfit for Jewish consumption. Civil regulations that would interfere with this hallowed practice would, therefore, inflict cruel hardship upon law-abiding citizens; and, by violating their freedom of conscience, constitute a grievous religious persecution."

Police Commissioner Warren has approved eleven requests for parade permits for the Fourth of July celebrations, it was made known yesterday. The only request refused was that of the Ku Klux Klan of Queens, which the Commissioner refused two weeks ago on the ground he had reason to believe it would incite disorder.

**RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY TO OPEN CONVENTION TUESDAY**

The convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America will open in Asbury Park, N. J., on July 5. The sessions of the convention will be held at the Clarendon-Brunswick Hotel.

Governor Moore of New Jersey will be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Assembly, which will be held at the Clarendon-Brunswick Hotel on Wednesday evening.

The dinner this year will be given in honor of the Class of 1902 who have just completed a quarter of a century in the rabbinate. The speakers for the Assembly will be Rabbi Max Drob, President, and Dr. Elias Margolis of Mount Vernon. The speakers for the class of 1902 will be Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan and Dr. Herman Abramowitz.

The sixth annual convention of the Canadian Young Judea was held at the Zionist Institute, Toronto, this week.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates, representing a membership of about 2,500, took part in the proceedings.

Reorganization of the Young Judea was decided on by the convention. The new plan calls for three districts, each district to be responsible for the work of its vicinity. Other resolutions provided that the organization stress the educational work, the ethical significance of Jewish ideals and teachings. A monthly magazine will be published. It was also decided to conduct a national oratorical contest.

Sam Chait was elected President of the Canadian Young Judea.

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