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TO STUDY SUBSTANCE AND ORIGIN OF BIBLICAL MANNA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 6.—An attempt to make a scientific investigation into the origin and substance of the Manna which the Bible records served as food for the Israelites in the desert has been started.

A group of experts of the agricultural experiment station maintained in Palestine by the Zionist Organization have proceeded to the Sinai Peninsula for the purpose of undertaking the study.

Copenhagen, July 6.—A claim that the Biblical Mount Sinai is not located on the Sinai Peninsula but is situated in Edom, south of the Dead Sea, was put forward by the Danish scientist, Ditleu Nielson.

The scientist who returned after making researches in Palestine, Egypt and Transjordan claims he can prove that the so-called Mount Sinai is not the mountain referred to in the Bible, but that this mountain is situated in Edom.

MAY NAME GERMAN EXPERT TO MANDATES COMMISSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, July 6.—The view that members of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations are not appointed according to nationality but exclusively on their abilities as colonial experts is taken by the Commission. It was therefore decided to report to the Council favoring an increase in the membership of the Commission. Leave was also granted the Council to appoint an expert of German nationality if the Council so desires.

It is expected that Deputy Heinrich Schnee of the German Reichstag will be appointed by the Council for the next meeting in the Fall. Dr. Schnee was the governor of German East Africa from 1912 until the British occupation.

MEZEY MOURNED BY JEWS AND NON-JEWS IN HUNGARY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 6.—The funeral of Franz Mezey, president of the Juedische Landeskanzlei, who died yesterday, was held here today, attended by large numbers of the Jewish population. Prominent Hungarians were also present.

Delegations representing Jewish societies in all parts of the country came to Budapest in order to render last honors to the Jewish leader. Among those who were present at the funeral were Ministerial Secretary Petri and Ministerial Councillor Gerloczy.

CHANGING CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN JEWISH LIFE CALL FOR NEW DEFINITIONS. DEMAND AT RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY

Issue of So-called "Third Party" Raised at Sessions; Revision of Conservative Group's Place in American Rabbinate Urged in Address; Discuss Proposal for Committee on Jewish Law and Pension Plan Project for Rabbis

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Asbury Park, N. J., July 6.—The issue of the so-called "Third Party" in American Jewish theological and congregational life was the subject of a broad discussion at the second session of the twelfth annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary here.

Although the meeting was in the nature of an executive session and no official statement was issued, the correspondent of the Jewish Daily Bulletin learned that the various trends among the rabbis affiliated with the Assembly were thoroughly debated with an effort to ascertaining the status of these rabbis and to obtain a definition for this type of Jewish ecclesiastics in relation to the ultra-Orthodox and the ultra-Reform.

Many of the leaders in the Assembly participated in the discussion. The debate was aroused by a paper read to the Assembly by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, who recently received the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature from the Jewish Theological Seminary. The paper was entitled "The Rabbinical Assembly—An Appraisal." Rabbi Goldstein asserted that with the Reform congregations becoming more conservative and Orthodox congregations be-

coming more modern, a revision of the place of the Conservative party in the American Rabbinate is necessary.

"The Rabbinical Assembly has put Conservative Judaism into the field of American vision," Rabbi Goldstein said. "Formerly that field was regarded as the exclusive preserve of Reform Jews. It used to be thought by the American public that there were two kinds of Jews: Ghetto Jews and Reform Jews, the latter adjective being taken as a synonym for American. Why was it so? Because Reform Judaism was the only Judaism which was organized and therefore visible and articulate. Now, however, thanks to the Rabbinical Assembly and the United Synagogue, the field is no longer monopolized by a minority section of American Israel and the position of Conservative Judaism is recognized and respected," he declared.

"This point brings up consideration of a problem which to my mind is the greatest problem before us, namely our future position as the Conservative party in American Israel. Heretofore, our chief purpose as a conservative party has been to stem a tide, the tide of Reform. In fact, the very label, "Conservative," probably originated as a qualifying adjective with reference to Reform. Our role was essentially, I take it, to guard against the danger of unmodified reform, while accepting the principle of progress via interpretation.

"Under such circumstances, we could afford to be vague about the positive elements of our problem for there was indeed enough to do to warn against the dangers of unmodified Reform

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DISMISSAL OF ZIONIST OFFICIALS IS URGED BY PALESTINE COMMISSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 6.—The dismissal of forty-two officials and the curtailment of the salaries of many other employees is urged by the Zionist Budget Commission sent to Palestine by the Zionist Executive to reorganize the budget of the Zionist administration in the country.

The Commission suggested a method of gradually reducing the staff in order to lessen the expenses of administration.

POLISH GOVERNMENT PROBES LEMBERG STUDENT EXCESSES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 6.—An investigation of the excesses committed by Polish students in Lemberg last week was urged upon the Lemberg State Attorney by the Polish Minister of Justice, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns.

The Minister of Justice has asked the State Attorney to submit to him a complete list of all those who participated in the excesses.

PALESTINE WOMEN WORKERS AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 6.—Two delegates were elected by the Histadruth Ha'Ovdim to represent Palestine women workers at the International Conference of Trade Union Women. The International Conference will be held in Paris July 29-30.

SCHWARTZBARD TRIAL SET FOR OCTOBER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, July 6.—A definite date has been set for the trial of Sholom Schwartzbard who assassinated Semion Petlura. It was announced here today that the trial has been fixed for October 17.

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ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT WILL BENEFIT BY CUZA'S ELIMINATION, PAPER SAYS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, July 6.—Satisfaction that Roumania will be freed of the parliamentary outpourings of Alexander Cuza is expressed by the Vitorul, the official organ of the Roumanian Liberal Party.

Cuza, the paper writes, entered the previous parliament with the assistance of former Minister of the Interior Goga. Cuza's speeches only harmed the interests of Roumania abroad and the Roumanian parliament will be better off without him.

The election campaign is under way in full force. The anti-Semitic propagandists and leaders are openly voicing their displeasure at the entente cordial arrived at between the Liberal party and the Jews.

The notorious anti-Semitic leader, Professor Jorga, speaking at an election meeting in Galatz, displayed anxiety regarding the alliance between the Jewish bloc and the Liberals. The professor claimed that this combination is not ethical because the Liberals have been an anti-Semitic party throughout their existence. Neither the Liberals nor the Jews, the speaker declared, displayed consistency by joining hands despite the antagonism between them for many decades.

Bucharest, July 5.—An amnesty to all military offenders from July 1914 was decided upon by the cabinet. About 20,000 trials still pending will be annulled, and thousands imprisoned will be released.

The Jewish population is gratified because the amnesty affects many Jews who, immediately after the war, were charged with desertion and espionage, the majority of whom were innocent.

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JEWISH INTERNES WITHDRAW COURT ACTION FOLLOWING LETTER OF APOLOGY FROM SIX GENTILE INTERNES

The three hazed Jewish internes will withdraw their charges today against the six Gentile internes of the Kings County Hospital accused in attacking their Jewish colleagues on the night of June 20.

"When the case of the six internes will come up tomorrow in court, the lawyers of the Jewish internes will withdraw their charges according to an agreement reached today by both sides," Rabbi Louis D. Gross stated yesterday to Mayor Walker when the latter called him as witness in the continued public hearing of the investigation.

Rabbi Gross declared that the decision to withdraw the charges was reached at a conference where the Gentile internes offered to send a letter to the attacked Jewish doctors expressing regret and apology and promising that in the future no acts of prejudice will be committed. The letter will be made public tomorrow after the consent of the court to the withdrawal.

"We do not seek any revenge or punishment for the acts committed," Rabbi Gross stated at the hearing. "What we are interested in is that the conditions in the hospital be improved and that general cooperation be extended on the staff. The letter of apology which is composed by the six accused internes expresses specifically that their preju-

dice and discrimination practiced in the hospital was because of religious differences."

In answer to the Mayor's question whether the withdrawal of the charges from court may also mean that the complainants are willing that the public hearings now being conducted by the Mayor be discontinued too, Rabbi Gross emphasized that the decision reached with regard to the court trial has nothing to do with the continuation of the hearing at City Hall.

"The case in court refers only to the incident of the attack on the Jewish internes, while the hearing conducted by the Mayor has as its mission to investigate conditions in the hospital from every angle. We cannot know what the results of the findings may lead to. Therefore, we don't intend to withdraw from the Mayor's hearing," Rabbi Gross explained.

The Rabbi also stated that the decision to withdraw the hazing charges was adopted with the consent of the Rabbinical Council under whose direction the charges were investigated.

"The few never seeks revenge," Dr. Gross stated to a representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin. "When we were approached by the accused internes with their letter of apology, where they express their regret, we agreed to withdraw our charges in the traditional Jewish spirit of forgiveness."

Answering the Mayor's question how cooperation will be guaranteed for the Jewish internes in the Kings County Hospital in the future, Rabbi Gross stated that such cooperation can only be guaranteed by the action taken after the findings of the hearing conducted by the Mayor which will give a graphic picture of the general spirit and conditions now prevailing at the hospital.

"The withdrawal of the charges from court gives the Mayor a clear field for further investigations without being hampered by court procedure," the Rabbi concluded.

FIRST ISSUE OF "REFLEX," MONTHLY MAGAZINE, OUT

"The Reflex," a new American Jewish monthly in English, appeared yesterday. The magazine is edited by Dr. S. M. Melamed.

Contributors to the publication include Dr. A. Coranik, E. C. Lindeman, Leo Glassman, Dr. Isaac Goldberg, Rufus Leary, Harry Sackler, Prof. Franz Oppenheimer, Dr. Max Raisin, A. Revutzky, Maurice Samuel, and others.

The magazine is published by the Gilboa Publishing Company, of which Dr. A. J. Rongy is president.

The Society for the Advancement of Synagogue Music has announced an international prize competition for a sacred musical composition. A prize of \$500 is offered for the best composition written to the Hebrew text of "Adon Olam," a liturgical poem contained in the Jewish Prayer Book.

Manuscripts must be submitted not later than December 1, 1927, to Cantor Reuben R. Rinder, Temple Emanu-El, Arguello Boulevard and Lake Street, San Francisco, California.

PALESTINE RAIL QUESTION IS RAISED IN COMMONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 6.—Assurance that the Palestinian railway from the Suez Canal to the frontier would not be transferred to any other management without consulting the House of Commons was asked by Col. Josiah Wedgwood in the House yesterday.

Col. Wedgwood asked if the Palestine government favors any such transfer.

Col. Leopold H. Amery, British Secretary for the Colonies, replied that if the question refers to the Sinai Military Railway lying in Palestine territory, he cannot make a statement. When Col. Wedgwood insisted upon a reply as to whether the Palestine government favors such a transfer, the Colonial Secretary stated he was unaware of any such proposals.

SIMON ROTHSCHILD, NEW YORK MANUFACTURER, DIES

Simon Rothschild, a clothing manufacturer who celebrated his 100th birthday on March 11, died Tuesday. Funeral services will be held today.

Mr. Rothschild was born near Bonn, Germany. He came to the United States in 1848. As a young man he was drafted into the Confederate army. After the capture of Savannah Mr. Rothschild came to New York.

After the war Mr. Rothschild established the business of S. Rothschild & Co., from which he retired twenty-five years ago.

CHANGING CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN JEWISH LIFE CALL FOR NEW DEFINITIONS, DEMAND AT RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY

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which marched triumphant in this land. Now, however, there is a visible retrenchment in the ranks of the Reform movement in this country. The President of the Reform Seminary, in an address a year ago, said that the complexion of Reform Judaism in America will change and he indicated, as I recall it, that the change would probably take the form of a greater emphasis upon the beauty of ceremony in the synagogue and in the home.

"The dean of the Reform Rabbinate in a recent symposium on the subject of the perpetuation of Judaism was frank enough to confess that the Reform movement has erred in neglecting the elements of emotionalism in religion and paid a tribute to the spiritual power of the Orthodox mode of Judaism. In the same address he also acknowledged the importance of Palestine in the Jewish scheme, though consistent enough to disapprove of Zionism as a political movement.

"The two spokesmen I have cited," Rabbi Goldstein continued, "are typical of a new attitude in American Reform Judaism which bids fair to retrace many of its steps. If it keeps up in this way, it may yet encroach upon what we are pleased to call Conservative Judaism and thus possibly dispossess us of a good portion of our rationale.

"On the other hand, there is the Orthodox party, which has become aggressive in recent years and is fast learning lessons of organization. Having sloughed off their mannerisms, having changed their vernacular from Yiddish to English, they now represent themselves as the exponents of the true American Judaism, the age-old Judaism which they claim can thrive in America as it has thrived in other lands. And, having learned the lessons of organization and of publicity, they are marching ahead with menacing strides. Thus, comes the danger of losing on both wings, on the right, on the left. Reform becomes chastened and Orthodoxy becomes preened.

"Indeed, there are some who are puzzled to understand wherein we Conservatives differ from this revamped Orthodoxy which permits decorum in the service and English in the sermon. There are men in the Rabbinical Assembly whose points of view and whose congregations would never be tolerated in the Orthodox Union. Nevertheless, are there not some men regarded as quasi-heretic by our own ecclesiastical authorities and have we not heard from our own Committee on Jewish Law that an organ and mixed pews are abnormal from the viewpoint of the Rabbinical Assembly?

"It is a confusing situation," he said, "which is bound to work to the detriment of the Conservative party. As Orthodoxy becomes more and more deghettoized and Reform becomes more and more Conservatized, what will be left for the Conservative Jew to do?

How will he be distinguished from the other two? With both his wings substantially clipped, he will surely be in a precarious position. This is the problem which has troubled many and which I know troubles a number of you. The clarification of this problem is a legitimate item on the agenda of our conference. Why not give it full and frank discussion?" Rabbi Goldstein concluded.

An important feature in this discussion was the paper presented by Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary. In his paper, entitled "Seminary Training and After," Dr. Adler urged the greater cultivation of Jewish scholarship and research work by rabbis. Laying emphasis on the scholarly achievements of the members of the Rabbinate, Dr. Adler also warned against over-indulgence in one aspect of the Rabbinate.

"We have no right to emphasize any particular ism at the expense of the universal obligations which are ought to be inherent in all men who undertake to be religious guides. This is best done by example. No selfish man can preach unselfishness; no prevaricator can preach truthfulness; no intriguer can preach straightforwardness; no man can preach obedience who will not himself obey; he must be that which he wants other people to be. Self-cultivation of the noblest conduct and of the highest standards of honor should be what the Rabbi ought to strive to make himself, in order that he may make other men strive to be like him. This is in the last analysis the purpose of the seminary training of the rabbi and of his own self-training after," Dr. Adler said.

In the course of his paper, Dr. Adler alluded to the recent attacks made on the rabbinate in certain intellectual quarters. "I have an idea," he said, "that some of you have grown a little uneasy this year by reason of attacks made upon your own body and upon the clerical profession in general in publications that call themselves literature. This I would like to dispel from your minds. Your profession and yourselves are, of course, subject to criticism as are all other men. Remember what is sometimes said of lawyers, of bankers, of doctors or of politicians. Recall that they too have their special period of attack and that they usually do not go out of their way to defend themselves because the other people who attack them come to them whenever they need them, and this, I dare say, is also true in your own case," he stated.

An interesting development occurred when the question came up of promulgating a pension plan for rabbis of the Rabbinical Assembly, through a system of insurance. The report submitted by Rabbi Jacob Bosniak, of the Ocean Parkway Jewish Center, Brooklyn, cited the instances of many Christian denominations, which have recently

"AMERICAN ISRAELITE" PAYS TRIBUTE TO J. T. A.

"The American Israelite" of Cincinnati pays tribute to the services of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in its report of the dinner tendered to Jacob Landau, Managing Director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, upon his return from a trip to Europe and Palestine.

"The chief speaker," the paper writes, "was Louis Marshall, who paid fitting and deserved tribute to the J. T. A. and its subsidiary, The Jewish Daily Bulletin. Mr. Landau deserves all the praise that is given him, and more, too, as those who have been 'handling' the news bulletins from the beginning are well qualified to say. Mr. Marshall hit the nail on the head when he asserted of the J. T. A. news bulletins:

"So important do I consider them I have no hesitation in saying that if they did not exist it would be necessary for the community to create a substitute possessing the same high qualities."

"To which The Israelite says amen, and begs to add, in addition to its hearty welcome home, the hope that the Bulletin and the service generally will improve as rapidly in the future as it did in the few years since it was established."

carried on a large campaign for securing pension funds to put into operation an insurance plan. He also quoted the plan of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations which will start operations at the beginning of 1928. This plan of the Union will be initiated due to the \$100,000 fund left by the late Jacob H. Schiff for the purpose of insuring rabbis in their old age. It developed that the Rabbinical Assembly intended to claim a proportionate share of this \$100,000, in view of the fact that the late donor of the fund did not intend to provide only for the rabbis serving under the Union of American Hebrew Congregations but for all rabbis in the United States.

Rabbi Norman Salit of Far Rockaway, L. I., reported to the Assembly on the work of the Placement Committee which collects data concerning vacancies in congregations and by conferences with congregation leaders, places graduates of the Seminary in rabbinical positions, thus avoiding rivalry among candidates.

A very interesting proposal is being discussed by the Assembly concerning the formation of a Committee on Jewish Law under the auspices of the Rabbinical Assembly. Preceding the discussion on this question, Professor Louis Ginsburg, one of the outstanding Talmudic authorities in the United States, delivered an address on the "Basic Conception of Jewish Civil Law." According to Dr. Ginsburg, one of the basic conceptions of Jewish civil law is that law is not intended as a protection of the individual against society, as is contended by many modern schools. Jewish law, Dr. Ginsburg stated, is a medium of society to pro-

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DEMAND PROHIBITION OF SCHECHITA IN GERMANY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, June 18.—A resolution demanding the prohibition of Shechita in Germany was adopted at the Annual Conference of the German Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held at Darmstadt.

The resolution was submitted by the Societies in Duesseldorf, Hildenbach, Luebeck and Munich. It demands that in all cases animals killed for food must be stunned before they are slaughtered. Dr. Einhauser of Munich said that it was essential that stunning should be made compulsory even in the case of animals slaughtered for Jews.

Pastor. Hecker of Berlin said that the Society did not wish to interfere in matters concerning the members of another faith, but without interfering with ceremonial laws and customs they should place the matter on the higher level of their common humanity and above questions of religious particularism.

Rabbi Dr. Munk of Berlin said that to the Jews there was no difference between the two points of view. The laws of Shechita were deeply embodied in the Jewish faith. It was forbidden for the Jews to eat the meat of animals which had been injured by the use of a stunning apparatus.

Rabbi Dr. Horowitz of Frankfurt also declared that the Shechita Laws are religious commandments binding upon all Jews.

On the adoption of the resolution, the Executive instructed to take the necessary measures to make the stunning of animals of animals compulsory in Germany.

JEWISH AUTHOR AWARDED FRENCH ACADEMY PRIZE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Paris, June 10.—Joseph Kessel was awarded the prix de Roma of the French Academy for his novel "Les Couurs Purs."

M. Kessel was born in the Argentine and is now twenty-eight years of age. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire and at Paris University. During the war he served as a flying officer in the French army. He published his first book, "La Steppe Rouge," in 1922.

Among his other works are "L'Equipe," "Les Captifs," "Les Rois Aveugles" and many articles in various periodicals. M. Kessel has made two visits to Palestine.

£164,882 RAISED IN EIGHT MONTHS, J. N. F. REPORTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, June 8.—During the first eight months of the financial year of 5687 (October, 1926-May, 1927) the Jewish National Fund world receipts amounted to £164,882, or just over the average of £20,000 per month. This compares with £178,250 or an average of £22,281 per month during the same period last year.

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NEW CONDITIONS CALL FOR NEW DEFINITIONS, RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY IS TOLD

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text its interests and the development of the Jewish Alachah, both in natural processes of oral tradition and through the interpretation of the Bible, has this outstanding feature that when a law, because of changed conditions, becomes anti-social, it is modified to meet the interests of society.

In connection with the discussion on Jewish law, interesting papers by Norman Bentwich, Attorney General of Palestine and P. Dickstein, were read. The subject of the paper by Mr. Bentwich was "The Application of Jewish Law in Palestine" and the paper by Mr. Dickstein was entitled: "To What Extent is Jewish Civil Law Adapted to Modern Life in Palestine."

This discussion took place under the chairmanship of Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal of the Brooklyn Jewish Center. Professor Israel Davidson, who recently returned from Palestine, spoke on "Some Elements in Jewish Life in Palestine." He pointed out that certain features of Jewish life in Palestine at the present time point to an abnormal condition. This is caused by the fact that Palestine Jewry believes itself under the observation of world Jewry.

The Assembly adopted a series of rules concerning the admission of new members. The adoption of the rules was preceded by a heated discussion. According to the ruling promulgated the requirements for admission into the Rabbinical Assembly are of a two fold nature. The Rabbinical requirements constitute one of the following: a degree from a recognized rabbinical institution, proper selicha, or knowledge and attainments equivalent to the preceding requirements, this to be determined by a special committee. The secular requirements constitute a Bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university or its equivalent as determined by the committee. A secular degree without other evidence of learning will not fill the requirements for admission. Other conditions are unimpeachable character, observance of Jewish ceremony, according with the principles of the Rabbinical Assembly and sponsorship of the candidate by Assembly members in good standing.

Terming the present immigration act as "dangerous and destructive," former governor Edward C. Stokes, delivering the Fourth of July address at Ocean Grove, N. J., strongly assailed the present immigration laws.

He asserted that America must assume world leadership, due to the "breakdown of the British Empire, or else the earth will be torn by wars and rebellions. This leadership must be achieved through friendship with other nations," he said, "but we are insulting them by the brand of inferiority."

"I don't believe in unrestricted immigration, but neither do I believe we should regulate immigration by an arithmetical formula," he continued. "What we need is selected immigration based on quality and not quantity."

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YIDDISH INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE MAKES REPORT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Vilna, June 9.—In connection with the second anniversary of the establishment in Berlin of the Jewish Institute of Science, a special volume has just been published here dealing with the work accomplished by the Institute and its further program of work.

According to the program, the aim of the Jewish Institute is to be a center for scientific work in Yiddish, the central body for research in the promotion of the Yiddish language and literature, a training centre for those who desire to work in the field of Jewish learning and culture, and a registration office for Jewish cultural life throughout the world.

The Institute consists of four sections: philological, historical, economic-statistical and pedagogic. There is also a bibliographical centre, an archive, a library and a museum. The Institute publishes volumes of collected essays and special works on scientific questions. It acts as an Institute for training young scientists and teachers for the Yiddishist secondary schools and seminaries and establishes contact between individual workers in the field of Jewish cultural research and serves as an information bureau on the question of the Jewish cultural movement in all countries.

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