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POLISH POLITICAL POLICE APOLOGIZES TO RABBI FOR SEARCHING HIS HOUSE (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 15.—The Polish secret police offered an apology yesterday to Rabbi M. A. Kahane, member of the Warsaw Rabbinate, for having raided his house.

The political police entered the Rabbi's house at eleven o'clock at night, declaring that they were searching for a certain Communist named Spick. Notwithstanding the statement of the Rabbi that no such man was in his house, the police made a thorough search and took with them a number of valuables and documents.

After several days elapsed and experts had examined the documents, it was found that they related merely to legal disputes brought to the rabbi for arbitration. The police apologized, stating they did not know he was a rabbi.

LUBAWITSCHER REBBE RE- LEASED AS COMMUNITIES GUARANTEE HIS LOYALTY (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 15.—The Soviet government granted the request of leaders of the Jewish population in the Union and abroad to release from arrest and exile Rabbi Schneurson, the celebrated leader of the Chassidic Chabad school, known as the Lubawitscher Rebbe.

It was announced today that the "case" was dropped against Rabbi Schneurson, who was exiled for having collected funds to maintain Yeshivas, Jewish religious schools, in Russia. Rabbi Schneurson will return to Leningrad this week from Kortroma, where he was exiled.

It is understood that the Jewish communities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Minsk have given guarantee to the Soviet authorities of the famous rabbi's "complete loyalty".

FILDERMANN ELECTED TO NEW PARLIAMENT (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, July 15.—Dr. William Fildermann, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, largely responsible for the agreement with the Liberal Party, was elected to the Roumanian parliament on the Liberal ticket. Another prominent Roumanian Jew, Dr. Straucher, was elected to parliament.

As the final results of the election were established, it appears that the Liberals have gained 318 seats, the Peasants Party 54, and the minority bloc 15. The Socialist party, the Jorga party, and both sections of the anti-Semitic Christian League gained no seats. The new parliament will thus consist of Liberals, peasants and national minority representatives.

Dr. Weissenberg and Horia Carp were also elected to the Senate, a late cable reports.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT MAKES SURVEY OF EARTHQUAKE AREA

**Reconstruction May Solve Unemployment Problem; Jewish Scientist Risks
Life to Prevent Epidemic; Bedouins Flee to Desert**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 15.—An official survey of conditions prevailing in the area affected by the earthquake has been undertaken by the Palestine government under the personal direction of Col. George S. Symes, Civil Secretary of the Government, and acting High Commissioner in the absence of Lord Plumer. Col. Symes visited all the places affected by the earthquake.

A message received from Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner, stated that he is curtailing his vacation in England and will return to Palestine on July 29.

Besides grants-in-aid given by the Palestine government to Nablus, Ludd, and Ramleh, the cities most seriously affected, strict measures have been taken to prevent the cornering of supplies for the purpose of profiteering. Government ordinances based on the provisions of the Ottoman law were issued to this effect.

An examination of the Government House on the Mount of Olives, disclosed the extent of the damage which will take two years to repair at a cost of \$150,000. The courtyard is entirely covered by the debris. The interior of the house is thick with shattered plaster. The upper floors were declared wholly unsafe. When the High Commissioner returns he will be compelled to take up his residence elsewhere.

It was estimated today that the re-

MARSHALL'S REPLY TO HENRY FORD' CLASSIC, ADOLPH S. OCHS SAYS Should Be Read from Every Jewish Pulpit; "Nation" Comments on Apology

"Louis Marshall's reply to Mr. Ford was a classic, and should be read from every Jewish pulpit in America. Mr. Marshall never appeared better qualified as the spokesman for American Jewry," declared Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the "New York Times," in a statement to the "Jewish Tribune."

"To forgive is human, but to forget is divine," Mr. Ochs said.

"The damage that the "Dearborn Independent" and its auxiliary publications have done can never be repaired; and, like the fiction of the 'wise men of Zion,' will make periodical, malicious appearance for many years to come. Nevertheless, Mr. Ford has shown superb moral courage in his

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construction work of all the houses damaged will absorb all workers who have been unemployed for a number of months. These unemployed workers number nearly 8,000.

The Tomb of Rachel, a picture of which appears on the new Palestinian stamps, and which attracts many Jewish, Christian, and Moslem pilgrims, was damaged. It was closed for an expert examination.

In a statement issued today by Philip Guy, superintendent of the Department of Antiquities of the Palestine government and acting director of the department, and acting director of the department has occurred in the Palestine Museum and that generally the antiquities are not seriously affected.

The Evelina Rothschild school in Jerusalem was badly damaged.

A report received today from Amman, the capital of Transjordan, describes the devastation wrought by the earthquake there. The city is completely deserted, over five thousand houses having been damaged. Amman is the gate to the Arabian desert and the gathering place for many wandering Bedouin tribes. The majority of the population fled from the wrath of Allah, escaping to the desert.

An act of heroism on the part of a Palestine Jewish scientist was learned today. When the tremor affected the building of the Hebrew University where the Bio-chemical Institute is housed, Dr. S. Adler, an expert in parasitology, risked his life to enter the building to save the typhus and dysentery microbes in culture there.

The municipality of Tel Aviv has offered to send sixty volunteers to Nablus to help clear the ruins.

Messages of sympathy were received from Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine, and Sir Ronald Storrs, former governor of Jerusalem.

ALFRED M. COHEN IS HONORED IN VIENNA BY I. O. B. B. LODGES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, July 15.—Alfred M. Cohen, international president of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, was honored at a dinner given by the I.O.B.B. grand lodges of Austria. The dinner was attended by the presidents of the Austrian, Polish, Swiss and Oriental lodges of the order.

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LABOR DEPARTMENT GIVES PALESTINE IM- MIGRATION FIGURES

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, July 15.—Although a total of 13,910 immigrants entered Palestine in 1926, there was a net increase of immigrants for that year of only 4,481, since 9,429 persons left Palestine. According to a statement issued by the Department of Labor here, discussing immigration conditions in foreign countries. The statement added that of the total number of person who departed from Palestine in 1926, 82 per cent were immigrants who had entered the country during that year.

The statement also disclosed that in an attempt to curb the flow of emigration from Lithuania, the Lithuanian Government has forbidden the posting and publication of matter which might tend to encourage emigration. Despite this measure, it is said that large numbers of Lithuanians continue to depart for Brazil and Argentina.

The Labor Department's statement also gives the following information:

The Director of Emigration of Poland has been visiting Argentina to study emigration conditions in that country, and it is said he plans to return to Poland in order to bring to Argentina a party of Polish farmers who will settle in Misiones, Corrientes and Rio Negro.

In contrast to the increase in the total German emigration during the past three years, from 58,328 in 1924 to 62,828 in 1925, and 64,985 in 1926, there has been a decrease in the emigration from southwest Germany (Wuerttemberg and Baden) from 10,897 in 1924 to 9,736 in 1925 and 9,279 in 1926.

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JOSEPH KUN APPOINTED JUDGE OF PHILADELPHIA COMMON PLEAS COURT

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, July 15.—Joseph L. Kun, prominent Jewish leader in this city, was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 by Governor Fisher yesterday.

The appointment of Mr. Kun adds a second Jewish judge to the Common Pleas Bench. Judge Horace Stern is the other incumbent.

Mr. Kun is a former deputy attorney general and a former special United States Assistant District Attorney.

Although he has held public office almost continuously since he first entered the practice of law, he has found time to take a leading part in Jewish communal affairs.

He is the President of District No. 3 of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and a member of the Board of Directors of Eagleville Sanatorium. He was at one time President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in this city. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Keneseth Israel Temple and of the Executive Board of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods.

Mr. Kun is forty-five years old. He graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

HIAS PRESIDENT WILL MAKE EUROPEAN TOUR

Abraham Herman, the President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, will leave for Europe on August 1. The purpose of Mr. Herman's trip will be to ascertain the extent of the activities of the Hias, undertaken in conjunction with the Ica and the Emigdirekt.

The president of the Hias will go to Berlin, where the European headquarters of Hias are located, and from there, in company with Dr. James Bernstein, Director of the European work, he will proceed on a tour of inspection to Poland, Roumania, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Mr. Herman will confer with the leaders of the Ica and Emigdirekt with which organizations the Hias is cooperating in the work of assisting Jewish emigrants.

A farewell dinner in honor of Alfred B. Rosenstein and Harris Koppelman, delegates of the Federation of Polish Jews in America to the Conference on Jewish Rights to be held in Zurich, was given Thursday night at the Hotel Astor, by the officers of the Federation of Polish Jews of America.

Addresses were delivered by Benjamin Winter, President of the Federation; Z. Tygel, executive director, and the guests of honor.

The will of the late Mrs. Fannie Mastbaum, probated yesterday, shows an estate of \$100,000, which is bequeathed to her daughters, Mrs. Ellis A. Gimbel and Mrs. Louis Gimbel. Mrs. Mastbaum died last Friday at her home in Philadelphia.

MARSHALL'S REPLY TO HENRY FORD CLASSIC, ADOLPH S. OCHS SAYS

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wholehearted recantation, and has gained in the respect and admiration of his fellow men.

"I hope he will do the amende honorable to Sapiro and Bernstein; and particularly, that he will reimburse Sapiro for the enormous expense to which he was put in challenging the richest man in the world to do him all the injury possible by means of inexhaustible funds and cohorts of over-zealous investigators.

"I should like to join in a testimonial to Sapiro who made the fight and won the victory. It could only have been done by a man whose character and career were without serious blemish. Mr. Ford's countenancing and aiding a baseless, vituperative campaign against the Jews has always been inexplicable to me, for my contacts with him have been agreeable and have left me with a good impression of his personality, and his outlook on life and its responsibilities. This was enhanced last year by the close acquaintance of his son, Edsel Ford, whom I found to be an intelligent, broadminded and genial young man, with a charming wife and an interesting family of children."

The leading editorial in the "Nation," this week comments on Henry Ford's apology.

"Henry Ford? He is an enigma still," the paper writes: "Did he make his sudden apology to the Jewish race as a means of settling the libel suits that were piling up against him? Or in the hope of propping up an overgrown business? Or must one take at face value the amazing statement that he had just learned that the anti-Semitic campaigns of his 'Dearborn Independent' had aroused resentment among the Jews? In any other man such naivete would be impossible. But, recalling the almost incredible simple-mindedness displayed by this billionaire on the witness stand in the Chicago 'Tribune' suit ten years ago, one hesitates. He has before this trusted himself and his fortune to lieutenants who proved ill-chosen, has stood by them far too long and then dropped them in cruel and impetuous disgust. The man is so remote from all accidental contact with ordinary human beings, and from the miscellaneous associations which come to litter persons through their casual reading, that it is conceivable that he did not realize to what length of race prejudice his magazine had gone or what universal disgust its blind Judeophobia had inspired."

Commissioner of Accounts James A. Higgins, who was asked by Mayor Walker to investigate conditions at the city hospitals, questioned five witnesses Thursday regarding conditions at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. This hospital figures in the investigation the Mayor is making into charges of anti-Semitic activities on the part of members of the staff. Most of these witnesses were former patients.

Commissioner Higgins said the result of his investigation would be made public when he reports to the Mayor.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS TO LEAGUE FOR POLICY UNDER PALESTINE MANDATE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 2.—A reply to the question of the Mandates Commission as to what measures have been taken to place Palestine under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the national home of the Jewish people, was made by the British Government in its report to the Council of the League of Nations. The report was issued here today as a White Paper.

"The policy of the Government of Palestine aims at placing all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of race and religion, on a footing of equality," the report stated. "The acts of good government themselves create conditions favorable to the development of Jewish settlement in Palestine. 'Thirteen thousand and eighty-one Jewish immigrants were admitted in 1926; 64,000 dunams of land were acquired by Jewish purchasers for Jewish settlement at a cost of nearly £E.100,000; 3,308 certificates of citizenship were granted to Jews. The provisions of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance were applied to facilitate the acquisition of the site for the Library of the Hebrew University, and for the Jordan works of the Palestine Electric Corporation. Jewish industries and settlement work were assisted by the abolition of, or reduction in, customs duties on wheat, cotton, silk, artificial silk, woolen and worsted yarns, sacks and barrel-hoops, copra and oil seeds, pipes for drainage. The activity in the formation of Jewish cooperative societies is unabated. Nine Jewish companies were formed. Regulations to be made under the Religious Communities Organization Ordinance for the lay and religious organization of the Jewish community have been drafted and are under consideration.

The Government of Palestine made a grant-in-aid of nearly £E.10,000 to the schools of the Jewish Agency for the year 1926-27. The grant-in-aid to Jewish schools for the year 1925-26 amounted to £E.3,679," the report declared.

In answer to various questions relating to the functions of the Jewish Agency and its cooperation with the Administration of Palestine, the Government states that the Jewish Agency has submitted observations on the draft Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and the Correction of Land Registers Ordinance, and also on the draft regulations for the organization of the Jewish Community.

Figures are given of the expenditure by the Zionist Organization on economic and social services.

The area of lands under Jewish ownership is now nearly 250,000 acres.

Economic Situation in Palestine

"The economic condition of the country has been less prosperous this year than last," the report states. "The principal reasons for this are twofold: The early promise of a better distributed rainfall yielding an abundant har-

vest was not fulfilled, and an outbreak of cattle plague during the summer, though effectively checked before it had spread very far, necessitated rigorous restriction of the moving of animals for several months, and the financial situation of the Jewish part of the local population has for various reasons been unsatisfactory as compared with the two previous years and this has affected trade in general. These adverse conditions are reflected in the revenue returns for Customs, Tithes, and Land Registration Fees in 1926, but the full effect of them on the financial situation of the country is not yet apparent.

"It is satisfactory to note, however, that notwithstanding these conditions, and the continuance of a troubled situation on the northern frontier, there has been no disturbance of public security in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. A complete reorganization on more economical lines of the public security forces in the two countries has been effected. Considerable progress in administrative efficiency has been made. A number of public works have been carried out: amongst others the improvement of the port at Jaffa and the installation of a more adequate water supply for Jerusalem supplementing the supply installed by the Army in 1918. This improved water supply has, however, been laid down only as a temporary measure, and the pre-war concessions for the water supply and electric lighting of Jerusalem, which were held by Mr. E. Mavrommatis, have been re-adapted to meet present day requirements; but the concessionaire has not yet formed a company to carry out these works.

"A stud farm has been established near Acre. Preparations for land settlement, for the introduction of new currency, and for the issue of a revised stamp law have been advanced.

"Tourist traffic shows satisfactory development. Several large Christian pilgrimages visited the country. An archaeological congress, attended by some ninety representatives of scientific bodies in many parts of the world, was held at Jerusalem in April.

"The draft regulations for the Jewish Community have been completed, but are not yet published.

Public Finances Not Unsatisfactory

"Notwithstanding a falling revenue and increased expenditure, as compared with 1925," the report proceeds, "surplus balances at the end of 1926 totalled £E.1,304,554 as compared with £E.1,069,576 at the end of 1925. Advances have been made from the surplus balances and by the Crown Agents to defray the cost of works undertaken in anticipation of the new Palestine loan. Repayment of these advances and of the sum of £1,000,000, due to His Majesty's Government in respect of railways, roads, telegraphs and other capital assets by the Palestine Government, will

be effected when the 4½ million pound loan is issued. The balance of the loan will be utilized for construction of a harbor at Haifa and other necessary works, and to defray the cost of raising the loan.

"The public finances of the country, although not unsatisfactory, demand a cautious policy. The expansion of revenue which has enabled the accumulation of considerable surplus balances is due mainly to items derived from the large influx of Jewish capital to the country. These items will fall and rise in close relation to this influx. On the other hand Jewish enterprise and capital have not yet succeeded, and cannot in the nature of things succeed immediately, in increasing the production of the country to a level that will maintain its increasing population and serve to lessen the present tremendous disparity between the values of visible imports and exports. So long as these conditions obtain it will be difficult to ensure financial stability, and recurrent expenditure must be kept low if adequate provision is to be made for the payment of interest charges and amortization of the projected loan. The normal and steady exploitation of the agricultural and other natural resources of the country, although apparently slow, will be facilitated by improved means of communication provided by the Government from loan funds and should in due course ensure a more stable economic position. In the meantime the accumulation of surplus balances provides a reserve fund from which, as circumstances permit, monies may be available for the execution of a buildings program and other public utility works of which the country stands in urgent need.

Aims to Develop Both Divisions on Parallel Lines

"The problem of the better organization and promotion of educational enterprise in Palestine has been the subject of further careful study by the Government. The two largest groups of systems of schools, the one organized by the Government in which the principal language of instruction is Arabic, the other organized by the Zionist Executive in which the principal language is Hebrew, together provide for nearly three-fifths of the total school attendance. Thus, public instruction is divisible into two main branches; the one concerned with the instruction of Arabs, the other with the instruction of Jews. This division by national language corresponds with the political and cultural cleavage between the two sections of the local population. It is the object of Government to develop the administration of these two divisions along parallel lines and to evolve a public system of education which shall comprise all schools in receipt of financial aid from public funds whether provided by the central or local authorities. Organs of local government such as municipal councils and community councils will, as their circumstances admit, be made local education authorities, and authorized to levy an addi-

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS TO LEAGUE FOR POLICY UNDER PALESTINE MANDATE

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dional rate for educational purposes. A new education ordinance to replace existing (Ottoman) legislation is being prepared. It is proposed under the Ordinance to make regulations for local education authorities and for schools. Arabic and Hebrew, included in the public system.

Sees Danger of Unduly Pessimistic Inferences

"A sharp depression in trade and other commercial enterprise succeeded the easier conditions which prevailed in 1925, and has been the cause of distress—in some places acute—among Jewish immigrants. As the result, there has been a considerable movement to emigrate, more unemployment, and a feeling of anxiety throughout the local Jewish community. Relief of distress, occasionally in the form of money doles but principally by the provision of special works, has been afforded by the Zionist Organization, supported by Jewish public bodies and aided by the never failing Jewish philanthropy. But the strain at a period when trade was slack has borne somewhat heavily on the community as a whole. Partly on this account, the Council of the Tel-Aviv Township, in which the majority of Jewish unemployed was assembled, was compelled to seek the aid of Government to enable it to meet financial obligations contracted when the immediate outlook was brighter. An attractive side of the picture is the spirit of fortitude which has hitherto predominated, and of determination whenever possible to struggle through a difficult period.

"There is possibly some danger that unduly pessimistic inferences may be made from the present situation in its relation to the establishment of a Jewish National Home," the report reads. "The facts certainly controvert the views of those optimists who demanded insistently a sudden large increase in the local Jewish population by means of an unrestricted immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe; and who believe that, given the necessary population and sufficient capital, agriculture and industry could at once be made profitable in a small, undeveloped country in which several important factors to the success of settlement on a large scale are at present lacking. The Government, engaged in the preparation of a number of projects which, as they can be realized, will promote the economic development of the country, are often accused of indifference to these factors and urged to adopt a forward colonizing policy. Apart from the fact that His Majesty's Government have decided that immigration should not be so great in volume as to exceed whatever may be the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals, it must be remembered that time is an essential, perhaps the prime,

factor in successful Jewish settlement. The ratio of yield to capital invested is still an attenuated one and it will be some years before increased production, mainly agricultural, can support a much larger Jewish population in the country. The enterprise of the Palestine Electric Corporation, the concession in whose favor has now been signed, harbor improvements and other enterprises of a constructive nature will in the future, it is hoped, provide employment for all labor surplus to present requirements, and should pave the way to new economic developments. In the meantime all available monies and effort should be directed to the consolidation of the position, agricultural, industrial and commercial, already gained; and a selective immigration policy must ensure that this work of consolidation is not impeded by the entry to the country of non-productive elements whose presence immediately would be a source of embarrassment and weakness.

Local Defence Made More Self-Dependent

"A re-organization of public security forces was effected during the year with a view to making the two territories—Palestine and Transjordan—comprised in the British mandatory area, more self-dependent in regard to local defence and to reducing the amount of the grants-in-aid hitherto made by the British Treasury on this account.

"Under the new scheme, a clear distinction is made between the forces employed on normal police duties and those who may be required to engage in military operations. The British and Palestinian sections of the Palestine gendarmerie, as well as the Arab Legion in Transjordan, have been disbanded, and replaced by Palestine and Transjordan police forces who perform the normal police duties, and by a mounted military force recruited locally and designated the Transjordan Frontier Force. This latter force is available for duty in both territories but is principally required for service in Transjordan. The cost of the Palestine Police Force is borne by the Government of Palestine and the cost of the Transjordan Police Force, which has been renamed the Arab Legion, by the Government of Transjordan, assist-

KEHILLAH OBSERVES CENTENARY OF JEWISH CEMETERY

Berlin, June 13.—The Berlin Jewish community observed the centenary of the Jewish cemetery in the Schoenhäuser Allee.

Among those who rest in the cemetery are the famous political leaders Eduard Lasker and Ludwig Bamberger, Dr. Hugo Preuss, the author of the German Constitution, the famous composer, Meyerbeer, Professor Julius Lesing, the first director of the Berlin Museum of Applied Art, and Professor Ludwig Traube, the famous physician who was the first Jew to be appointed professor at a German University. There are over 220,000 buried in the cemetery.

ed by a grant-in-aid from the British Government.

"The Transjordan Frontier Force, which is under the command of British officers, is highly mobile and has been recruited for the most part from the Arab Legion and ex-Palestine gendarmes. Its cost is borne by the Palestine Government with the assistance in 1926 of a grant-in-aid from the British Government.

"The present establishment of the Palestine police force is 125 officers and 1,627 other ranks. Forty-eight officers, 21 non-commissioned officers and 176 constables are British; 45 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers and 875 constables are Moslems, 17 officers, 24 non-commissioned officers and 226 constables are non-British Christians; and 15 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers and 175 constables are Jews.

"Of the Transjordan frontier force, 16 officers, 15 warrant officers and 2 non-commissioned officers are British; 18 officers, 33 non-commissioned officers and 569 troopers are Moslems; 2 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 90 troopers are non-British Christians; and 8 non-commissioned officers and 3 troopers are Jews," the Government's report declares.

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