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AMERICAN CATHOLICS SEND \$5,000 FOR PALESTINE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

Anxious to Repair Damage to Christian Holy Places, National Catholic Council Announces

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, July 23.—Impressed by the gravity of the situation that has been caused by the earthquake in Palestine, the Franciscan Commissariat of the Holy Land here yesterday cabled \$5,000 to Jerusalem to meet emergency conditions that have arisen, according to a report of the National Catholic Welfare Council. This money will be used to make immediate repairs to the Christian Holy Places, if they are found necessary, and to assist the poor who have been afflicted by the catastrophe.

The emergency fund has been dispatched particularly to care for the poor of the stricken area, the announcement of the National Council states. The Franciscans have for centuries made the relief of the poor one of their chief missions, and it is expected that these sufferers, as always in the past, will appeal immediately to the Order in Palestine. (Continued on Page 4)

JEWISH DEPUTY MAY BECOME VICE-SPEAKER IN POLISH PARLIAMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 23.—One of the members of the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm may be elevated to the position of Vice-President of the Polish Parliament as a result of the new political situation now prevailing in the Sejm.

The situation was created following the resignation of the Vice-Speaker of the Sejm, Poniatowski, who accepted a government position. According to the tradition of the Polish Sejm the second largest group is entitled to delegate one of its members to the position. Since the recent split in the Radical Polish Peasants' Party, Wyzolenie, the Club of Jewish Deputies is the second largest group in the Sejm.

RUMORS OF MANDATE TRANSFER TO ITALY DENIED IN LONDON

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 23.—Rumors circulated in various European quarters of the possibility of transferring the Palestine Mandate to Italy are ridiculed by the diplomatic correspondent of the London "Westminster Gazette".

The reports recently circulated in Paris reiterated the rumors that negotiations are now being carried on for the transfer of the Palestine Mandate to Italy. This story is baseless, the diplomatic correspondent states.

DR. WISE, IN PARIS STATEMENT, DEFENDS ZURICH CONFERENCE ON JEWISH RIGHTS

Replies to Criticism of Alliance Israelite Universelle

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, July 23.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the President of the American Jewish Congress, who is now in Paris, has made a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here replying to the criticism levelled against the projected Conference on Jewish Rights by Mr. Berl, editor of "Paix et Droit", the organ of the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

Dr. Wise expresses the hope that the Alliance does not endorse the views of Mr. Berl on this subject. "I do not like the idea of the Alliance," he stated, "which is the creation of Cremieux, adopting in its opposition to the Conference for Jewish Rights, the language of the enemies of Israel, and using phrases such as 'international action', 'international institution', and 'international bureau'."

"Not as President of the American Jewish Congress, but as a Jew and an American, I protest against this new type of anti-Semitism," Dr. Wise declared.

"We do not need Mr. Berl and his colleagues to instruct us in our duty toward our countries. What is important at this moment is that we should come together and discuss in a friendly manner, as citizens of our respective countries, what we can do to safeguard the rights of the minorities provided for in the Peace Treaties, for which our two countries in particular, (Continued on Page 3)

PALESTINE JEWISH LABOR ORGANIZATION DEMANDS FREE IMMIGRATION

Formulates Its Demands to Government in Many Resolutions

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 23.—Freedom of Jewish immigration to Palestine heads the list of demands formulated by the Jewish workers of Palestine in a number of resolutions adopted at the convention of the Palestine Jewish Labor Federation, representing all factions of the Jewish labor movement in the country.

The convention of the Labor Federation, which lasted a fortnight, came to a close yesterday in Tel-Aviv.

The resolutions adopted by the Conference urge the Zionist Executive to increase its colonization activity. A series of demands was formulated in these resolutions demanding speedy action on the part of the Palestine Government to solve the unemployment problem and to hasten the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish (Continued on Page 4)

IS CIRCUMCISION ESSENTIAL TO JEWISHNESS? QUESTION HOTLY ARGUED IN POLAND

Test Case Arises in Dispute Between Warsaw Kehillah and Polish Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 23.—The question of whether or not an uncircumcised son of Jewish parents may be listed in the records of the Jewish population in Poland is the subject of an interesting controversy which is now engaging the attention of the leaders of the Jewish community in Warsaw and the Polish Government.

The case developed when Mr. Alter, leader of the Jewish labor party Bund which, although adhering to socialistic principles has in its platform a plank recognizing Jewish workers as members of a national Jewish ethnic group, refused to permit the circumcision of his son, but insisted on the inscription of his name in the records of the Jewish population, conducted by the Jewish Community Board, through the offices of the Rabbis.

The Kehillah refused to comply with this demand in view of the father's failure to comply with the requirements of the Mosaic law. Upon a protest of the parents, the Minister of the Interior, General Skladkowski, issued an order to inscribe the boy's name in the records of the Jewish (Continued on Page 4)

JEWISH MIDWIFE HONORED BY HUNGARIAN TOWN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 23.—The distinction of having facilitated the coming into this world of 4,624 babies is held in Hungary by Mrs. Wilhelm Gold, a Jewish midwife.

Mrs. Gold yesterday celebrated her eightieth birthday and fiftieth anniversary in her profession. The occasion was used by the population of the town in which Mrs. Gold resides to express recognition of her service. The entire town attended the fête arranged in her honor and the Bishop sent his state coach to bring the aged midwife to the hall. The municipality presented her with a handsome sum of money.

PROF. EINSTEIN REPRESENTS GERMANY ON INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION COMMITTEE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, July 23.—Prof. Albert Einstein is the representative of the Republic of Germany at the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation which opened its session here yesterday.

The Committee is one of the agencies created by the League of Nations to foster international cooperation and goodwill.

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**JUDEA LIFE CONTRIBUTES
\$2,500 TOWARDS PALESTINE
EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND**
**Makes Available \$35,000 Fund for
Loans to Encourage Reconstruc-
tion Activity**

A contribution of \$2,500 towards the relief fund for the victims of the Palestine earthquake administered by the Palestine Government, was transmitted to Jerusalem by the Judea Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of the Judea Insurance Company, Ltd., Samuel Mason, vice-president of the company, announced.

The Judea Life Insurance Company has also offered the Palestine Government by cable to grant a loan of \$10,000 to be made available to owners of property which was damaged in the Jerusalem earthquake, for reconstruction purposes, at three and a half per cent interest.

The Judea Life Insurance Company has also made available, through the Palestine company, the sum of \$25,000 as a loan fund to relieve the situation and to help the reconstruction activities.

The Judea Life Insurance Company Ltd., conducts a general life insurance business in Palestine, Egypt and Syria, a branch of which was recently opened at 44 East 23rd Street, New York City. Col. Francis Stoddard, ex-superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, is its general counsel. Mr. Samuel Mason, vice-president in charge of the New York office, stated:

"The emergency measures which the Board has, at a special meeting, authorized will, we hope, in some measure facilitate the reconstruction work in Palestine. The Board is confident that other American enterprises having business relations with Palestine will also vote funds for the relief of the victims of the earthquake."

**DISCUSS JEWISH RELIGIOUS
LIFE AT LONDON CONFERENCE**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)
London, July 15.—Comparison between conditions prevailing in the Rabbinate of America and that of Great Britain was made by Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire at the Conference of Anglo-Jewish preachers which took place here.

No religious body can long persist that does not honor its interpreters, the Chief Rabbi said in his opening address. "It rests with the preachers themselves how soon present conditions shall pass away. Let Jewish preachers as a body learn to preach living Jewish sermons that shed the light of eternal truth on temporal affairs, and are ethical aids in the conscious evolution of a higher and more Jewish Jewry, and they will once more attain to spiritual power."

"An unsparring critic of the American Rabbinate recently declared that a section of its 'Rabbis' profess Judaism, preach Christianity and practice neither. I will say nothing of the truth or otherwise of this indictment; but may Heaven forbid that such words be ever said of Anglo-Jewish preachers. They will profess and preach Judaism because they love its original theory of life and religion, and because they rejoice in their full Jewish heritage. They will preach and practice Judaism; and will seek the cooperation of all who assert and establish loyalty to the Torah and its historical exposition; who further the observance of the Sabbath and the Dietary Laws; who foster Jewish religious life in the home, as expressed in traditional observances; and who encourage the establishment of Jewish religious schools, in the curricula of which the study of the Hebrew language and literature are given a prominent place, both as the key to the true understanding of Judaism, and as a bond holding together the scattered communities of Israel throughout the world. It requires courage to expound and defend Traditional Judaism in Anglo-Jewry today," Dr. Hertz declared.

In the course of a survey of the religious conditions of the House of Israel, the Chief Rabbi dwelt on the agony of Judaism in Soviet Russia. "While there is no persecution of the Jews, as witness the settlement by the Government of 130,000 souls on the land as agriculturists, there continues a dire persecution of Judaism in Russia. While there is little interference with the practice of Judaism, Jewish religious education is still proscribed. Religious instruction is therefore given clandestinely, underground or in lofts and at midnight, as in the days of the Inquisition."

"A Conference of 110 Jewish religious communities in Soviet Russia is to be held in October," he continued, "but questioning relating to Chedolim, printing of Hebrew and religious literature have been ordered to be excluded from the deliberations of the Conference. Spiritually Russian Jewry is sinking; with no help forthcoming from the Jewries outside Russia. No protest or appeal of an ecclesiastic against this persecution would be of any use, otherwise I should not have been silent. For

**NO RACIAL PREJUDICE
IN REFUSING SITE FOR
SALOMON STATUE**

The view that no racial prejudice entered into the decision of the New York Art Commission in declining to give the site at Madison Square Park in New York City for the Haym Salomon monument, sponsored by the Federation of Polish Jews, is taken by the New York "World."

Writing in its Saturday morning issue, the New York "World" states:

"It is much easier to overdo the erection of statues than to get tasteless or historically unjustifiable monuments torn down. This fact helps us to look with sympathetic eye upon the refusal of the Municipal Art Commission to sanction a statue to Haym Salomon in Madison Square. Its reasons are reported to be, first, that the evidence as to Haym Salomon's Revolutionary services is obscure and in part conflicting; second, that, even accepting this evidence, historians doubt whether he is entitled to so prominent a position as in Madison Square alongside Farragut and Seward; and third, that no authentic likeness of Salomon exists. These reasons have such evident force that it is impertinent to talk of "race prejudice" as playing a part in the matter."

"Haym Salomon, a wealthy Jewish broker of New York, had a knowledge of international exchange that was valuable to Congress in its financial negotiations with France and Holland. He lent money privately to save such patriots as James Madison from going in emergencies to usurers. His advances to the Government were liberal and left him at the close of the war with a drawerful of loan-office certificates, Treasury certificates and Continental bills, virtually worthless, to represent payments in hard specie. While for part of his services he received a commission, on the whole his losses were heavy. But so were those of tens of thousands of other Americans who subscribed to loans and exchanged specie or goods for Continental paper. And there were thousands more who gave both money and life for the Republic."

"While such New Yorkers of Revolutionary fame as (Clinton, the war Governor; Schuyler, the real victor at Saratoga, and Gouverneur Morris, the signer and diplomat, are without statues in this city; while not one of the four New Yorkers who have been President has a statue—it is surely no injustice to ask Salomon's admirers to make out a clearer case before he is enshrined for generations to come in Madison Square."

over a year I tried to rouse Western Jewish lay leaders to their duty. In vain. They give you a thousand reasons for doing nothing. One objects that to complain to the highest Soviet rulers against the wicked persecution of the Jewish commissars would be "denouncing fellow-Jews." Well, I do not look upon these gentry as my fellow-Jews."

"The one heartening circumstance in this tragedy is the fact that the 'Faithful Remnant in Russia is uncowed,'" Dr. Hertz stated.

LAST SERVICE HELD AT TEMPLE EMANU-EL BEFORE DEMOLITION Many Moved as Chapter in Religious History Closes

The last services at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street, before its demolition to make room for a sky-scraper, were held Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, marking an important date in the religious history of the Jewish community in New York City.

The work of demolishing the Temple, which has stood on Fifth Avenue for sixty years, will begin next week. The new Temple, which will serve the Congregations Emanu-El and Beth-El will be the second largest house of worship in New York City. St. Patrick's Cathedral ranks first. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, when completed will surpass St. Patrick's.

Many prominent New York Jews gathered at the last services in the old Temple, whose blackened walls rise in the midst of New York's busiest industrial and commercial district. Many have expressed the desire to obtain stones of the structure which is to be demolished, to be kept as mementos.

In a sermon "Farewell to the Old Temple," Dr. H. G. Enlow, newly elected President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and one of the Rabbis of Temple Emanu-El, stated:

"To many of us this temple is almost a living personality, it seems like something with a soul. And yet it must pass away, this scene of our work for so many years. Let us pause for a moment of prayer for those who did so much here and obtained consolation here and who, still, cannot be here tonight. And while we pause in prayer let us pause also for thought, that we may realize and appreciate in the passing of our temple the transiency of the things of life."

PALESTINE-ARAB EXECUTIVE DISSATISFIED WITH RESULT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 23.—The newly elected municipal councils in Palestine represent a very small proportion of the population of Palestine and the Ordinance under which they were elected is a defective one, Musa Kazim Pasha, the President of the Palestine Arab Executive, declared here today. The Government must not regard them, therefore, as the nation's representatives on whom it can depend in any matters affecting the establishment of a Legislative Council, he said.

The rumors concerning the Government's intention to set up a Legislative Council in Palestine and to consult the elected municipal councils on the subject may be correct, but it is not binding upon them, he stated. The Government approached them before with proposals on this question and they rejected them because they were unacceptable. If the Government has a better proposal to make now they may examine it and decide whether to accept or reject it.

DR. WISE, IN PARIS STATE- MENT, DEFENDS ZURICH CON- FERENCE ON JEWISH RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Berl's and my own, are responsible.

"The aim of the Conference is not to create an international organ, party, or institution, but only to safeguard in the most efficacious manner the rights of the minorities granted to the Jews and the other minorities by the Versailles Peace Conference.

"Mr. Berl thinks that because my American Jewish friends and I wish to consult the Jews of other countries, we are forgetting the national interests of our own country. Has the Alliance forgotten its duties towards France by defending the interests of the Jews in other countries?

"The Jewish right to live as loyal citizens of their countries is a national question," Dr. Wise continued, "but the wrongs inflicted on the Jews, that is a matter of international scope.

"How will I 'compromise' my country by meeting other Jews at a public discussion as to ways and means of strengthening one of the instruments of peace, signed by France and Great Britain and incorporated as part of the constitution of countries such as Roumania and Poland?

"Do French or British citizens 'compromise' themselves towards their own countries by creating leagues for the suppression of the white slave traffic or the trafficking in drugs? We do not compromise our countries by discussing in public, not in private, the wrongs done to the Jews, and it is not privileges they ask.

"The point of principle involved is the same that it was a generation ago—that of the belief—familiar to us and incredible to others—that the Jews are solely and exclusively a religious sect. For my part, I feel tied to the Jews of the whole world by something more than the affirmation of the 'Shema'; I regard it as no less important for us to proclaim to the world the injustice of persecuting Jews than it is to reaffirm the unity of God.

"Mr. Lucien Wolf, one of the most distinguished and well-informed Jews in international affairs, stated a few weeks ago, that the public agitation set on foot by the American Jewish Congress in connection with the ill-treatment of the Jews in Roumania was not without avail and that the time had come for his organizations which are in the habit of using diplomatic methods, to adopt an attitude of public criticism of the Roumanian Government.

"If Mr. Berl wishes, we shall be glad to have him present as a fraternal 'observer' at the Conference in Zurich, where he will be able to convince himself that the Conference is dangerous only to 'the old regime of the grand dukes,' to use Zangwill's phrase—whether this regime is in Paris, London or New York," Dr. Wise stated.

PROF. DRACHSLER, NOTED EDUCATOR AND JEWISH SO- CIAL SERVICE EXPERT, DIES Was Author of Many Books, Studies and Surveys

Prof. Julius Drachsler, one of the best known educators in the United States and prominent Jewish social worker, died last Friday in a sanitarium at Brown's Mills, N. J., following an illness of two years. He was 37 years of age.

Prof. Drachsler, who was the author of numerous books including "Democracy and Assimilation," "Intermarriage in New York City" and many studies and surveys on social questions, was Director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, and Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology at Smith College. He also held the positions of President of the Conference on Immigration, special expert to the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Assistant Secretary of the Jewish Big Brothers, and Secretary of the Faculty at the School for Jewish Social Service.

Prof. Drachsler was born in Bella, Czechoslovakia, on September 5, 1889, and came to the United States in 1903. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1912 and took his Master's Degree at Columbia University in 1915. In 1921 he was given the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia. He also received a certificate from the School of Philanthropy in 1915.

A book on race prejudice, which Dr. Drachsler was engaged in writing, remains unfinished.

He is survived by his parents, two sisters and two brothers.

BASLE CONGRESS ELECTIONS ARE STRONG CONTESTED IN MANY COUNTRIES

Many Lists Being Submitted; Administration Lists Strong
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 23.—A heated contest for supremacy at the forthcoming Fifteenth Zionist Congress which will open on August 30th at Basle, marks the election of delegates which is now taking place in many countries, to the international Zionist gathering which meets once in two years.

Reports received at the Zionist headquarters here from many European countries, Palestine, and several Zionist districts in England, show that increased interest in the question of representation at the Zionist Congress is manifested in all factions of the Zionist movement. Even the so-called general Zionists, who usually voted as a bloc, in Germany and Czechoslovakia, are divided into left and center groups. The Zionist Revisionists are everywhere putting up their own lists. The Revisionists in England have for the first time submitted their own list of delegates. The radical Zionists, the Mizrahi, the Poale Zion and the Zeire Zion, are particularly active in the various countries where elections are taking place.

In many countries, however, the list supporting the Weizmann administration occupies a leading position.

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BERLIN INSTITUTE GIVES DATA ON DECREASING JEWISH POPULATION IN GERMANY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, July 11.—The Jewish population in Germany at the time of the census in 1910 (not counting the Jews in those parts of the country afterwards detached from Germany) numbered 535,122 souls. At the census of 1925, it numbered 564,379 souls, states the statistical section of the Jewish Scientific Institute here. The increase of 5.5 per cent is due almost entirely to the entry of Jews from former German territory and from other countries.

The non-Jewish population in Germany in the same period—1910-1925, the statement proceeds, increased from 57,263,247 to 61,846,240, about 8 per cent. The Protestant population increased by 4.9 per cent and the Catholic population by 7.1 per cent. The proportion of the Jewish population in comparison with the total population of the country in 1925 was .9 per cent, exactly the same proportion as in 1910.

There was a considerable increase in the Jewish population in Prussia and Saxony. In Prussia the Jewish population in 1910 numbered 366,878 souls, and in 1925 it numbered 403,969, an increase of 10.1 per cent. In Saxony the Jewish population in 1910 was 17,587, and in 1925 it was 23,252 souls. The increase in both cases is due to the settlement of Jews in Berlin and Leipzig. In other parts of the country the Jewish population has decreased. In Bavaria the Jewish population in 1910 was 55,117 and in 1925 it was 49,145. In Munich the Jewish population decreased from 11,083 to 10,068. In Baden it decreased from 25,896 to 24,064, in Hesse from 24,063 to 20,401, in Wuertemberg from 11,882 to 10,827, in Brunswick from 1,757 to 1,753, in Oldenburg from 1,525 to 1,513, in Thuringia from 3,820 to 3,603, in Waldeck from 501 to 477, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz from 254 to 182, in Lippe from 780 to 607, in Schaumburg-Lippe from 230 to 180, in Bremen from 1,843 to 1,508, in Anhalt from 1,383 to 1,140 and in Mecklenburg-Schwerin from 1,413 to 1,225.

In Hamburg the Jewish population in 1910 was 19,472. In 1925 it was 19,904. In Luebeck it was 623 in 1910 and 629 in 1925.

In 1825 the Jewish population of Germany numbered 223,000 souls. In the 100 years which elapsed till 1925, the Jewish population increased 150 per cent. In Prussia the increase was 359 per cent, in Baden 41.5 per cent, in Wuertemberg 20.3 per cent, in Hesse 2 per cent, in Hamburg 184.3 per cent. In Saxony the Jewish population increased 30 times. In Bavaria, where the Jewish population in 1825 was 55,000 souls, it decreased in the hundred years by 10.6 per cent. In other smaller States the Jewish population decreased by 51.2 per cent, from 26,250 to 12,817.

With the exception of Prussia and Saxony the Jews have in all parts of Germany lost the position they held a hundred years ago. In 1825 Baden had 7.6 per cent of the whole of German Jewry and in 1925 it had only 4.3

PALESTINE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 23.—Two hundred and fifty-five Jews, 65 Christians and 19 Moslems entered Palestine during April, 1927. In May the figures were 273, 54 and 3 respectively.

One hundred and fifty-two Jews in April and 485 in May, altogether 637 Jews, left the country permanently (most of them were returning immigrants). During the same period 104 Moslems and 86 Christians emigrated from Palestine.

Palestine Jewish Labor Organization Demands Free Immigration

(Continued from Page 1)

National Home. The resolutions urge the Government to grant State land for Jewish colonization, to facilitate the naturalization of Jewish immigrants, to promulgate labor legislation and to admit Jews to service in the Palestine Frontier Force.

The new council of the Federation elected at the convention consists of eighteen members representing Achduth Ha'avodah, nine representing Haapoel Ha'azri, and six representing smaller groups.

Is Circumcision Essential to Jewishness? Question Argued in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

population. When this order was received the question was discussed by the Kehillah Council which decided to refuse to carry out the Minister's order. The Council recommended that the question be referred to a conference of Rabbis which is to formulate a memorandum to the government expressing the opinion of the Jewish community on this fundamental issue.

per cent. In Hesse the figures are 9 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively, in Wuertemberg 4 per cent and 1.9 per cent in Hamburg 3.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent, in Saxony 3 per cent and 4 per cent. In the other States (excepting Prussia and Bavaria) the decline has been from 11.8 per cent to 2.3 per cent.

Bavaria had in 1825, 24.7 per cent of all the Jews in Germany, in 1880, 11.4 per cent; in 1900, 10.3 per cent and in 1925, 8.7 per cent. Prussia had in 1825, 39.5 per cent of all the Jews in Germany; in 1880, 45.6 per cent; in 1880, 65.5 per cent; in 1900, 68.6 per cent and in 1925 it had 71.6 per cent, nearly three-quarters of the entire Jewry of Germany.

German Jewry constitutes 3.8 per cent of world Jewry and 6.1 per cent of European Jewry.

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AMERICAN CATHOLICS SEND \$5,000 FOR PALESTINE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

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estine for assistance. This dependence of the people upon the Order was strikingly illustrated through the entire World War. The Franciscans at that time gave the suppliants food, medical attention and alms.

If it is found that the Christian Holy Places have suffered extensive damage in the quake, they will be repaired without delay and the Franciscan Order, the custodian of the Christian Holy Places in Palestine, will play a foremost part in the restoration, it was announced at the Commissariat here. In that event the American Commissariat will have a particular mission in the work.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the Commissariat, where no direct word has been received concerning the effect of the quake on the Christian Holy Places. However, some Franciscans here who are familiar with the Holy Land believe that the greatest havoc was wrought elsewhere than in Jerusalem, and that immediate cable advices would have been sent had the Christian Holy Places suffered any considerable damage.

But, it was said at the Commissariat, should it develop that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the great Christian shrine, has been badly damaged, as has been reported in some quarters, steps will be taken immediately to facilitate its restoration. The American Catholic laity would be given the opportunity to make voluntary contributions to this work, and the Franciscans stationed in the Holy Land would see to its completion, it was said.

This situation recalls the fact that any such work of restoration in the Holy Land is beset with many complications, the announcement further states. None of these should prove a serious obstacle, however.

To begin with, the reconstruction work would have to be done under the supervision and with the approval of Great Britain—the mandate power in the Holy Land. Formerly, however, Turkey exercised this supervision, so that this situation is not new.

Then, it would have to take into consideration the six different religious groups that have rights at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Latins, the Orthodox Greeks and the Schismatic Armenians own portions of the edifice, which the Schismatic Jacobites, the Copts and the Abyssinians enjoy certain ritualistic rights at specified hours around the Crypt of the Sepulchre as well as at Calvary. The Turkish Government drew up the rules under which these various religious groups officiate regularly at the Basilica, in 1852, after centuries of usurpation on the part of Schismatic groups and of conflict and compromise among them and political interests. Turkish sovereignty has passed but the old rules have been approved for the present by the League of Nations, and they still hold.