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COURT IN PHILADELPHIA GIVES RULING ON CONTESTED PALESTINE PLEDGE

Interesting Decision Will Affect All
Jewish Campaigns
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., August 20.—An interesting decision affecting campaigns for Palestine and for other communal activities, was rendered yesterday by President Judge Lamorelle of the Orphans Court of Philadelphia, in a matter in which Louis E. Levinthal, former Chairman of the Central Zionist Committee of Philadelphia, argued the case for the Jewish National Fund.

The Executors in the Estate of Abraham Waxman refused to pay the claim of the Jewish National Fund in the sum of \$100, on the ground that the decedent did not sign a subscription card and that the subscription card was not legally binding in view of the fact that it did not contain the phraseology usual in such matters, viz. "in consideration of the pledges made by others, etc."

Judge Lamorelle held that the fact that one of the bookkeepers of the decedent signed the card at his direction, it must be considered his act. With reference to the second contention, the Judge determined that the legal phraseology was not necessary because it was obvious that the testator must have known that the rebuilding of Palestine could not be carried into effect merely with his contribution of \$100, without the aid of other subscriptions. "It is not unreasonable to hold," declared Judge Lamorelle, "that he must have known the expenditures that would be incurred would be on the faith of his and other subscriptions."

NEW LEADERSHIP WILL REORGANIZE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN HUNGARY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Aug. 20.—Following the death of Dr. Franz Mezey, President of the Hungarian Jewish Chancellery, the leadership of the Jewish Community has been placed in the hands of a board of directors consisting of Dr. Salomon Eulenberg, Dr. Arnold Komor, Dr. Moritz Spitzer and Dr. Edmund Kalman.

Arrangements are being made by the new leadership to adapt the organization of Hungarian Jewry on lines more suitable to present day conditions.

JEWISH MINORITY RIGHTS COUNCIL CREATED AT ZURICH CONFERENCE

Demands for Jewish Autonomy Formulated in Proposed Resolution, Charging Failure of Minority Clauses; School Language Question Causes Rupture; Dr. Wise Urges Cooperation Between Western and Eastern Communities

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 20.—The creation of a Council on the Rights of Jewish Minorities, membership in which is to be open to all Jewish organizations dealing with the defense of Jewish rights, and Jewish parliamentary representatives, was decided upon at the Conference on Jewish Rights in session here.

The Conference acted on the report presented by Dr. Leon Reich of Lernberg in behalf of the Organization Committee which proposed that the Committee of Jewish Delegations, established in 1919 during the Peace Conference be reorganized and renamed.

The organization is to work through a biennial conference and will have headquarters in Geneva.

Before this plan was finally adopted a difference of opinion arose among the delegates as to the name of the organization. Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum of Warsaw insisted that the name Committee of Jewish Delegations, be retained. He was opposed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Bernard G. Richards and Rabbi Heller. The

EDWARD VII INTERVENED WITH CZAR FOR JEWS, SIDNEY LEE'S BIOGRAPHY SAYS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, August 20.—Interesting details of the intervention of King Edward VII with Czar Nicholas II for a solution of the Jewish problem in Czarist Russia are disclosed in the sixth chapter of Sir Sydney Lee's biography of Edward VII published yesterday in the "Daily Telegraph."

On the eve of the King's meeting with the Czar in June 1908 at Reval, the King received an earnest letter from Lord Rothschild, Alfred Rothschild and Leopold Rothschild pointing to a recrudescence of the attacks on Jews in Russia and begging the King's intervention with the Czar in behalf of the Jews, the biography states.

Very few Jews, the writers of the letter pointed out, were anarchists. After consulting Sir Arthur Hardinge and Nicholson, the King decided to raise the question in general conversation with the Russian Prime Minister without alluding specifically to the Rothschilds. The King's reference to the Jewish question was well received.

changing of the name was decided upon by a majority vote, mainly due to the support of the American delegates.

The charge that the clauses in the international peace treaties guaranteeing the rights of minorities are in no place observed and even elementary safety to life and property and the principle of equal rights are not secured was made in a resolution introduced at the conference by Deputy Gruenbaum on behalf of the Committee on National Rights.

The resolution proposed by Deputy Gruenbaum formulated the demand for internal autonomy of the Jewish communities in such countries where large Jewish masses dwell. The resolution urged that the organs of the Jewish communities be recognized by the respective governments as legal bodies created through election for the purpose of administering the internal affairs of the community, that the rights of Hebrew and Yiddish be recognized by the states, that the governments allocate a proportionate amount of the state school funds for the Jewish schools.

Closer cooperation between the Jewish communities in the West and the East was urged by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in his address during which he said:

"The safeguarding of rights is not a boon to be conferred but a responsibility to be shared. There are no bars, save timidity or pride, to consultation and cooperation between the Jews of the East and the West. Charity relief is not enough. We cannot rest satisfied with the low pragmatism of millions for distribution but not one hour for consultation."

(Continued on page 4)

HIAS PRESIDENT LEAVES WARSAW FOR BUCHAREST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, August 20. — Abraham Herman, president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid and Sheltering Society, left to-day for Bucharest following a stay here.

During his visit to Poland Mr. Hias surveyed the activities of the Hias offices and conferred with the American Consul here concerning the intelligence tests given to visa applicants.

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ARYAN DECALOGUE—NEW ANTI-SEMITIC FORMULA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, August 20.—The anti-Semitic press here published a call to the German national women of Aryanism in the form of an anti-Semitic decalogue, which it says, should be as sacred to Aryan women as the Biblical decalogue is to Jews and Christians.

The anti-Semitic Ten Commandments are given as follows:

"Thou shalt make no purchases in a Jewish shop and thou shalt refuse to be served by a Jewish assistant, even in a Christian shop; thou shalt make your purchases only in such shops where there is not even one Jew employed; thou shalt not trust your body to a Jewish doctor, even if he is the most famous physician and performs miracles on Aryan-Christian women; thou shalt trust yourself to a Jewish doctor."

"That is the chief commandment: thou shalt not say to yourself that there may be such a thing as a decent Jew; thou shalt not insure yourself, or your children with a Jewish insurance company, for such money is devoted to one purpose only—to lead astray Aryan girls so that they become fallen; thou shalt have nothing to do with Jews, only in that way will you prevent the annihilation of the Aryan races; thou shalt not read any literature by Jewish writers, thou shalt not see Jewish films or plays by Jewish authors; thou shalt not be a servant in Jewish houses."

If you are pleased with the Bulletin and your friends to subscribe.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF ORT. EXTENDING SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. APPROVED BY SOVIET (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, August 20.—The Soviet Government has approved the new Constitution of the Ort in the Soviet Union.

The new Constitution considerably extends the scope and the work of the Ort. In addition to its previous functions, such as providing credit aids for artisans, arranging for technical education, organizing co-operatives and credit societies for artisans, providing tools and machinery for co-operatives and for individual artisans, organizing the purchase of raw materials and the sale of the finished products, and drawing the Jewish masses into industry and agriculture, the Ort under its new Constitution has the right of engaging in theoretical and practical research work in questions connected with agricultural production and credit-co-operation among Jews, collecting and preparing statistical and economic data and carrying out investigations into the economic position and needs of the Jewish masses.

The Ort further obtains the right to submit proposals and to make applications to the legislative administrative and professional bodies with regard to all things affecting the activity of the Ort among the Jewish working masses.

LORD READING BECOMES CAPTAIN OF DEAL CASTLE

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, August 11.—The Marquis of Reading was given a civic reception yesterday at Deal and was presented with an illuminated address from the Mayor and Corporation welcoming him to coming into residence as Captain of Deal Castle. There was a full attendance of members of the Corporation, magistrates, and other leading residents.

In making the presentation the Mayor, Councillor J. F. Arnold, reviewed the services rendered by Lord Reading to his country in high judicial and diplomatic posts.

Lord Reading said, in reply, that he came to an office which had behind it the tradition of great names of men who had rendered conspicuous service to their country. "We may regard ourselves in this part as living in the very cradle of British history. It is an inspiring theme and one that no one can read and understand without feeling enthusiasm for the people who have managed to evolve so much out of what was so little. This little country does mature, sea-girt as it is, to hold within its grasp a great portion of the world, and to influence

(Continued on page 4)

EARTHQUAKE LEADS TO STUDY OF CONSTRUCTION METHODS BEST SUITED TO PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, August 20.—A study of what type of building construction is best suited to Palestine, undertaken as a result of the Palestine earthquake, has been made.

A memorandum on the conclusions arrived at by engineers Badian and Neumann as a result of an expedition to the places visited by the earthquake will be published shortly.

The inquiry, which was conducted on behalf of the Haifa Technical Institute, dealt especially with the type of building material which was shown to be most suitable to the country under earthquake conditions.

The investigators visited all the towns in Palestine and Transjordan which were affected by the earthquake. They state that they were received very cordially by the Emir Abdullah, who is now living with his family in tents, because his palace was severely damaged by the earthquake.

CELEBRATE 50TH BIRTHDAY OF GERMAN JEWISH LEADER

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, August 5.—The "C.V.-Zeitung," the official organ of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith published a special issue to celebrate the fiftieth birthday today of Dr. Ludwig Hollander, the Director of the Union.

The President of the Union, Dr. Julius Brodinsky contributes an article on Dr. Hollander in which he writes: "Dr. Hollander is representative of the German Jews who live their Judaism on German soil in active love to their German homeland. Germanism and Judaism is to them not merely a political slogan but an essential need and in reflecting assimilation they know that they serve their German Fatherland best when they remain true to the thousands of years of Jewish history and to the centuries of German Jewish life on German soil."

COMES TO ASK AMERICAN AID FOR WARSAW INSTITUTE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 20.—Julian Szmaj, a representative of the pathological institute of the Jewish Hospital of Warsaw, inaugurated by the funds of the Jewish Distribution Committee, has left for the United States. It was stated that the purpose of Mr. Szmaj's journey to America is to present a plea to the Committee to complete the construction of the Institute. The Committee in charge of the Institute consists of leading Polish Jews including Senator Szmajkowski, Bank Director Stanislaw Szerman, Dr. Z. Brzowski and Mr. Bregmann.

BARCLAY'S BANK OF LONDON GIVES REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

**Says Reaction to Present Crisis Will
Be Advantageous to Country**

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, Aug. 11.—Barclay's Bank, Limited, in the course of its review just issued here, gives a quarterly report on conditions in Palestine.

The dullness in trade conditions during the past quarter is chiefly due to the absence of ready cash, the report states. The immobilization of large sums in building activity during the last five years has been partly responsible for the acute shortage of capital. Another important feature which has affected the market is the failure of the orange season. In spite of the trade depression, however, traders continue to stand the strain satisfactorily, and very few financial failures have taken place. Merchants are exercising more caution in their dealings when granting credits to their customers, and, in particular, the restriction of credit facilities has prevented overtrading and overstocking. Probably the reaction will, in the long run, be advantageous to the country as a whole, and provided fresh capital is brought into Palestine, the near future should witness a recovery in trade.

Statistics of imports and exports now available for the first quarter of 1927 compare most favorably with those of the same period in 1926, showing a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in imports, but an increase of 84 per cent. in exports. The total in imports for the first quarter in 1927 amounted to £21,550,456, in comparison with £23,649,873 in the corresponding period of 1926.

The decrease in imports of £2,099,119 is mainly due to the fall in arrivals of grain, which account for 56 per cent. of the decline. In the first quarter of 1926, 19,556 tons of barley, valued at £1,914,220, were imported, but no imports of this commodity have been recorded this year. Imports of wheat amounting to 705 tons, valued at £139,356, and wheat four feedings 4,060 tons, valued at £270,945, also declined appreciably compared with 2,907 tons, valued at £227,245 and 8,594 tons, valued at £288,722 respectively, in the first three months of 1926. Imports of cigarettes also decreased in value from £24,687 to the first quarter of 1927 to £23,248 in 1927. Chocolates, which fell in volume from 42 tons to 37.5 tons, were lower by £1,470 in value.

Total exports for the first quarter of 1927 amounted to £270,825, as against £288,773 for the first three months of 1926. This rise was largely

due to the increased exports of barley, olive oil, laundry soap, woolen carpets, cigarettes and cement, thus revealing a notable expansion not only in exports of agricultural products but also in the exports of manufactured goods, and affording some indication of industrial progress.

The distribution of trade according to countries showed that there was an increase in imports from England and other parts of the British Empire in the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period in 1926. Arrivals from Great Britain amounted to £220,873, a rise of £21,855 while imports from other parts of the Empire at £22,701 were greater by £22,800. Imports from Germany and France on the other hand, fell considerably, the former amounting to £141,826, compared with £212,572, while the latter fell by £23,826 to £21,635. Arrivals from Syria were lower by £20,000.

Palestine exports for the first quarter of 1927 show an increase to most destinations, shipments to the United Kingdom amounting to £245,700, as against £240,703 in the first quarter of 1926, the goods valued at £20,885 were exported to other parts of the British Empire, compared with £23,421.

The increase in exports to Egypt, consisting chiefly of soap, was mainly due to the improvement in the economic conditions in that country. During the period January to March, 1927, exports to Egypt amounted to £218,385 and were greater by £118,886 than in the same period of 1926. Shipments to France totaled £17,564, as against £4,144 in 1926, while Germany bought goods to the value of £17,222, compared

(Continued on page 4)

CONSTANTINOPLE JEWS AGITATED OVER GIRL'S MURDER

A large number of Turkish Jews arranged a demonstration Friday at the funeral of a Jewish girl who was murdered by a Turk, an Associated Press despatch from Constantinople states.

Scores of manifestos were arrested. The Governor and Chief of Police are carrying on an investigation, while the entire Jewish community is agitated.

Osman Bey, 49, member of a prominent Turkish family and son of Ratis Pasha, one-time Governor of the Hedjaz, had for a year, it is reported, courted Elias Negro, 19, daughter of a poor Jewish family, demanding that she marry him. The girl, however, was engaged to a Jewish boy and repulsed the Turk who threatened to kill her.

Thursday, she was walking with

RELIGIOUS TESTS APPLIED TO TEACHERS IN CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC COMMITTEE SAYS

**Finds Jewish Teachers Least Wanted,
Catholics Next**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—That discrimination on religious grounds is practiced against teachers seeking positions in the public school of California was found by a Catholic investigating committee, a report of the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service states.

When members of the committee approached teacher agencies, no attempt was made to deny that a religious test for teachers, though not called by that name, is applied in most of the California public schools, the report stated. "What Church do you belong to?" has become an essential question in the employment of teachers, the committee was told.

The agencies, which answered the questions freely, gave the relative acceptability of teachers, according to their religions. Jews, they said, are least wanted; most of the agencies could not name a single Jewish teacher they had placed. Next on the taboo lists of school boards come Catholics, they reported, then Christian Scientists, then Mormons. Members of regular Protestant denominations, such as Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians, are most readily accepted, the agencies indicated.

It was pointed out that the religious test is being applied by the boards and superintendents of schools themselves, and not by the agencies. The committee found that the procedure of the school boards is such as to make it difficult to charge discrimination directly, the report states. The principal, it was found, is given his instructions. Thereupon he goes through the applications on file at the agencies, merely passing over such as assert that the applicants profess an undesirable religion. If an applicant has refused to state his or her religion, that application also is passed over. No quarrel is made over such a refusal; the teacher is merely passed by in silence.

her sister in the main street of Pera, the Jewish quarter, when Osman emerged from the crowd. She attempted to flee, but he drew a long knife, stabbed her three times in the breast and almost decapitated her before the crowd closed around him. He was saved from lynching by the arrival of the police.

The Turkish official press deplores the crime, but some of the writers say an anti-Turkish demonstration is inevitable, since Osman offered to change his religion if the girl would accept him as her husband, the despatch states.

U. S. LEADS IN NUMBER OF JEWISH PUBLICATIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, August 20. — The United States leads in the number of Jewish publications, according to M. Probst of Jerusalem who has made a study of Jewish publications which have appeared since 1667.

In connection with the announcement by Herr Lin, who is in charge of the Jewish section at the forthcoming International Press Exhibition in Cologne, that the number of Jewish publications since 1667 was 4,000, Mr. Probst states that: Herr Lin's figures stop at 1920, and that in the intervening seven years, the number of Jewish publications have risen to about 5,000. The number of languages in which they have appeared has also risen from 30, the figure given by Herr Lin, to 35.

Up to 1921, Mr. Probst states, there were issued 1,119 Jewish publications in Yiddish, 549 in English, 513 in German, 474 in Hebrew, 206 in Russian, 129 in Italian, 107 in French, 105 in Spaniol (Ladino), 54 in Polish, 50 in Hungarian, 48 in Dutch, 35 in Roumanian, 30 in Arabic, and other languages, including Bulgarian, Serbian, Finnish, Turkish, Persian, etc.

The United States leads with the number of Jewish publications which have appeared there. These number 871, 457 in English, 323 in Yiddish, 58 in Hebrew, 28 in German, 3 in Spaniol, one in Polish and one in Roumanian.

Galicia has had 252, 116 in Yiddish, 85 in Hebrew, 35 in Polish, 15 in German and one in French. Poland has had 232, 172 in Yiddish, 42 in Hebrew, 17 in Polish and one in German; Russia 175, 93 Russian, 60 Yiddish, 21 Hebrew and one German; Germany 316, 249 German, 43 Hebrew, 23 Yiddish and one Russian; Austria 139, 82 German, 30 Hebrew, 18 Yiddish, 8 Spaniol and one Polish; Lithuania 129, 110 Yiddish, 11 Hebrew and 8 Russian; Hungary 125, 48 German, 44 Hungarian, 15 Yiddish, 2 Roumanian and 2 Spaniol and England 125, 62 Yiddish, 41 English, 11 Hebrew and one Russian.

Barclay's Bank of London Reports on Conditions in Palestine

(Continued from page 3)

with £E6,669.

It is reported that the first installment of the new currency of silver, nickel and bronze, which is expected in the autumn to supersede the Egyptian currency now used, has arrived at Jerusalem. The Palestine £ is equivalent in value to the £ sterling and is divided decimally into 1,000 units. Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has been appointed Agents to the Pal-

JEWISH MINORITY RIGHTS COUNCIL CREATED AT ZURICH

(Continued from page 1)

A rupture occurred at the conference when the language question was taken up. A resolution introduced by Mr. Hellmann urged the conference to emphasize that only Yiddish and Hebrew are to be employed in the Jewish schools. This resolution was defeated by a majority vote mainly due to the votes of the American delegates. When the result of the vote was announced, four delegates, H. D. Naumburg of Warsaw, Dr. Szabad of Vilna, Tchernichow and Finkelstein, left the conference. Dr. Simon Dubnow and Jefferkoin, who sided with the Voelkist group in the vote, did not leave the conference.

At the Friday afternoon session the conference, on the proposal of Leo Wolfson, president of the United Roumanian Jews of America, decided to send a telegram of protest to Premier Bratianu in connection with the outbreak of new anti-Jewish excesses in Bukovina. "The misdeeds of the anti-Semites in Roumania have not been punished," Mr. Wolfson declared.

The Jewish situation in Roumania was also the subject of an address by Judge Gustave Hartman who urged the incoming executive to devote its attention to this problem.

A message of welcome from Judge Julian W. Mack was read to the conference. Judge Mack stated in his message that he regretted his inability to be present, being of the opinion that the work for the protection of Jewish rights is necessary.

"The time now has come," Judge Mack's message read, "to consider how quicker progress may be made in realizing minority rights. Many organizations are now engaged in making them real. It is necessary that such organizations be in continued contact with representatives of Jews in minority treaty countries. It is to be hoped that when the purpose of the Zurich conference is known there may be unity of action in the Jewish world as well as unity of purpose."

Messages were also read from the Jewish novelist Sholom Ash, Senator Rubinstein of Vilna, Deputy Robinson and Mr. Rosoff. The conference is scheduled to conclude its sessions Saturday night.

time Currency Board.

The earthquake has involved the loss of numerous lives, and many people have been injured. The material damage is difficult to estimate, as investigations are not yet complete. A reconstruction programme is actually under consideration, which will probably involve loans for rebuilding. As crops were harvested and foodstuffs undamaged, distress is, to that extent, alleviated. The greatest sufferers are the owners of buildings, Barclays reports.

SUES REAL ESTATE FIRM FOR ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, August 20.—A suit for \$10,000 damages was filed here against B. F. Saul Company, a non-Jewish real estate firm by Isidore Janey of this city.

Mr. Janey charges that he was not allowed to take possession of an apartment in the Maryland Apartments after he had paid a deposit. He had brought his furniture from New York and arranged to move in on February 1st. However, when he attempted to take possession, Mr. Janey was told he could not do so "because he is a member of the Hebrew race."

Mr. Janey also charges that his wife was made ill by the incident and that he lost much time from his work. He claims that he was deprived of the rights, privileges and immunities conferred upon all citizens by the United States Constitution.

The creation of a fund to be used for the purpose of encouraging the study of conditions in American Jewish life, was announced by the Council of Young Israel Synagogue Organizations, an Orthodox Jewish youth organization.

The fund will be used to award a prize of \$250 annually to a graduate of the Yeshiva, upon submission of the best essay on one of the phases of Jewish life in America. The selection of the theme and the decision on the merits of the essay, were entrusted by the Council of Young Israel to Dr. Bernard Revel, President of the Faculty of the Yeshiva.

The creation of this fund was the result of a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Young Israel held recently at Asbury Park, N. J., at which the organization pledged its support to the Yeshiva and the Yeshiva College.

Moses H. Hoenig, President of the Council of Young Israel in a statement issued, declared that provision has already been made by the Council for the distribution of the prizes for the next five years.

Reading Captain of Deal Castle

(Continued from page 2)

the world's history for good. Indeed its influence is always, as I verily believe, and especially in these days, in the cause of peace, in the interests of justice with a desire that the world shall be better, and in truth for the sacred cause of humanity."

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