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10 PERC. OF WORLD JEWRY GIVES TO KEREN HAYESOD, REPORT AT BASLE SHOWS

**Zionists and Non-Zionists Contribute
to Fund, Congress Hears**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Basle, Sept. 7.—Next to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) is the largest Jewish fund raising agency in the world, with 10 percent of the Jewish population, excluding the Jewish community in Russia, subscribing to it, according to a report submitted to the Fifteenth Zionist Congress by Dr. Arthur Hantke, one of the directors of the Keren Hayesod.

According to Dr. Hantke's figures, the Keren Hayesod had a gross income during the past two years of \$800,000. This represents two-thirds of the public contributions made for the upbuilding of Palestine. A quarter of a million persons, half of whom are non-Zionists, contributed toward the fund. The subscription per family amounted to half a pound annually, with 10 percent of the Jewish population, exclusive of Russia, participating. Keren Hayesod collections are prohibited in Russia by the Soviet government.

The expenditures of the Fund grew as the collection and the activities of the fund were extended, he stated. Dr. Hantke said that the Keren Hayesod has succeeded in enlisting the financial support of non-Zionists for the upbuilding of Palestine. He urged, therefore, that the Fund be kept out of party fights.

Formulating the program of the Keren Hayesod for the future, Dr. Hantke recommended that the fund

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PLUMER PROMISES AID FOR TEL-AVIV UNEMPLOYMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Sept. 7.—New steps to ameliorate the unemployment situation will be taken by the Palestine government, according to assurances given the Jewish population of Tel Aviv by High Commissioner Plumer, who visited here yesterday. He stated he will devote his energies to the reconstruction made necessary by the earthquake and to relief of unemployment.

It was learned that the government has agreed to advance a loan of £10,000 to the city of Tel Aviv for the inauguration of new public works.

DR. STEPHEN WISE LEAVES BASLE ZIONIST CONGRESS IN ANGER

Disavowal of American Zionist Delegation Causes Rift in Political Committee; Wise Resigns Chairmanship and Leaves for Paris; Ask for Appointment of Special Committee on Political Relations with Great Britain; Weizmann and American Delegation Request Wise's Return

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Basle, Sept. 7.—A political rift having direct bearing on the relations between the World Zionist Organization and Great Britain as the Mandatory Power for Palestine occurred in the political committee of the Fifteenth Zionist Congress in session here. This rift had the immediate result of the resignation of Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York from the chairmanship of the political committee and his hasty departure from Basle to return to the United States.

Leaders of the American delegation and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, are endeavoring to persuade Wise to return to Basle to continue his work in the Congress, declaring that the rift was based on a misunderstanding.

Dr. Wise was joined by Abraham Tulin, another American delegate, who resigned from membership in the political committee and by Dr. Nahum Goldman, a delegate from Berlin.

The controversy developed at yesterday's session of the political committee at which the majority of the committee members criticised sharply the policy of the Zionist Executive and the attitude of Great Britain toward its obligation under the Palestine mandate to facilitate the creation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Following the discussion, Mr. Abraham Tulin introduced a resolution which was supported by Dr. Wise and Philip Guedalla, British novelist and president of the Federation of English Zionists, calling for the appointment in London of a special committee which would be charged with the task of considering the fundamentals in the relations between the mandatory power and the Zionist Organization and to direct an inquiry into the attitude of the Palestine government toward the Jewish National Home idea. According to the resolution, the committee was to be authorized to negotiate with the British Colonial Office and with the Palestine government under the leadership of Dr. Weizmann.

This proposal was declared by Dr. Weizmann to be unacceptable to him. He stated that the adoption of this resolution would mean an expression of lack of confidence in his leadership.

In view of the fact that the suspicion had been expressed that the American delegation was behind this proposal, a statement was made by Charles A. Cowen, American delegate, in behalf of Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, that the resolution was presented without the knowledge and the authorization of the American delegation.

Upon his declaration, Dr. Wise angrily declared that he resigned from the chairmanship of the political committee and from the American delegation. He left immediately for Paris.

The controversy called forth great excitement among the American delegates. A meeting of the delegation was called and it was declared that Mr. Cowen was not authorized by the American delegation or by Mr. Lipsky to make this statement. A resolution to this effect was adopted and telegraphed to Dr. Wise, requesting his immediate return or, failing this, to issue a statement of cooperation.

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ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES OCCUR IN ROUMANIAN TOWN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Sept. 7.—A campaign to increase anti-Semitic agitation among the Roumanian students was initiated by Professor Shumilianu, a former associate of Alexander Cuza.

The campaign is to be waged this week in Pocsany. A nation-wide campaign is to be inaugurated this fall. Shumilianu declared that Cuza was not invited to participate in this campaign because he has "disorganized the student movement." Shumilianu was vice-president of the anti-Semitic Christian League when Cuza was president.

Anti-Semitic excesses occurred yesterday in Kimpolung. Several Jews were injured, including Mrs. Rosa Behr, a widow, and her three children.

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BASLE CONGRESS RECORDS
NO PROGRESS IN CHOOSING
OF JERUSALEM EXECUTIVE

Weizmann's Proposal Has No Majority
in Provisional Vote
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Basle, Sept. 7.—No progress was evident today in the deliberations of Zionist leaders on the choice of a new Zionist Executive in Jerusalem. The efficiency executive advocated by the American Zionists received a further setback at the session of the Committee on Committees held today in the presence of Dr. Weizmann. At this meeting spokesmen for the Mizrahi, the Orthodox Zionist organization; Bitachduth and Achduth Ha'avodah, Palestine labor groups; the General Zionists of Palestine and the Radical Zionists and Revisionists, as well as spokesmen for part of other Zionist groups, expressed themselves against a triumvirate composed of Harry Sachser, Theodor von Friesland and Col. Kisch. A provisional vote showed that Weizmann's proposal would receive only 123 votes, with a majority of 153 against it.

The three candidates for the efficiency executive, Sachser, Von Friesland and Col. Kisch, appeared before the committee yesterday and submitted their program. They declared that they are ready to enter the Jerusalem Executive on the condition that it is constituted as a homogenous triumvirate with a program of economic consolidation and without the control of the London Executive.

The budget commission voted on the recommendation of the Zionist

JUDAIZATION OF YOUTH IS
TASK OF COMMUNITY INSTI-
TUTIONS, Y' LEADERS TOLD

New England Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.
Federation Holds Convention
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Judaization of the Jewish youth of America is the prime task of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of this country, according to Dr. S. Benderly, director of the Bureau of Jewish Education, who addressed the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England, which opened here Sunday. Dr. S. Benderly stressed the need of a readjustment in the work of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of this country.

"During the past twenty-five years, the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of this country have made a noteworthy contribution toward the Americanization of the Jewish youth," he said. "During these years, when the Jewish youth was largely immigrant, their Americanization was one of the primary problems confronting the Jewish community, and no better agency could have been devised for the attainment of this end than the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The Americanization of our youth, however, is a process nearing its end, even in the larger cities. The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of the country, therefore, need a new task worthy of their capacity. In my opinion, this new task is the Judaization of the Jewish youth."

"The Jews of America will continually be under the necessity of justifying their existence" declared Louis E. Kirstein of Boston addressing the convention. Mr. Kirstein protested against the enthusiasm with which some American Jews received Henry Ford's recantation.

"The mischief done by Ford is irreparable and although we Jews are a forgiving people, we must in self-respect await concrete evidence of a genuine change of heart on his part."

Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Y.M.'s and Y.W.H.A.'s of New England in the course of his address announced a contribution of \$1,000 from Louis Kirstein for the educational work of the association and a gift of \$1,000 from Joseph Finberg of Attleboro, Mass. toward the junior camps. Mr. Finberg undertook to

Executive for an educational budget of \$48,000 which represents a considerable reduction from that adopted two years ago.

10 PERCENT OF WORLD JEWRY
GIVES TO KEREN HAYESOD

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create an industrial credit institution, intensify its mortgage business and open agricultural credit on the basis of individual contracts with the settlers. He also urged greater stringency in the financial policy of the fund, the Keren Hayesod having advanced money to the Zionist Organization.

At Tuesday night's session, which lasted only one hour, a discussion developed on the activities of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund, the spokesmen for the Mizrahi urging that greater emphasis be laid in the Palestine institutions on the observance of Jewish tradition.

FLOOD CAUSES DAMAGE TO
JEWISH HOMES IN BUKOWINA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Sept. 7.—Many Jewish homes in the city of Czernowitz suffered great damage as a result of the overflowing of the River Prut.

Several parts of the city were submerged. Reports received from the provinces tell of much damage. A number of casualties, including Jews, are reported.

raise \$9,000 additional for this purpose.

An educational symposium was held on Sunday afternoon. Izzy Zarakoff, Athletic Director of the Associated, Miss Emily Solis Cohen, Field Secretary for women's work of the Jewish Welfare Board, E. J. London, Field Secretary for the New Jersey Federation of Y.M.H.A.'s and Benjamin Rabinowitz, Executive Secretary of the New England associated Y.M.'s and Y.W.H.A.'s participated in the discussion.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Jewish Welfare Board for its constructive assistance.

Greetings were forwarded to the World Zionist Congress at Basle.

An "Old Timers" Association, limited to members of at least seven years standing, was formed. Albert Hurwitz of Boston was reelected president for a seventh term. Vice-presidents elected were George E. Gordon, Chelsea; Max Kabatznick, West End; Jessie Kalter, Framingham; Kate Jacobs, New Haven; Eli Cohen, Lynn, was elected treasurer and Arthur Kornstein, Woonsocket, secretary.

Irvin Hoffman, representative of the Baltimore Y. M. H. A. and the Y. W. H. A. won first prize in the oratorical contest held in connection with the annual convention of the Middle Atlantic States Federation of the associations at Norfolk, Va. In competition with representatives of the associations from Washington, New-

MAX D. STEUER QUALIFIES HIS CHARGES ON OVERSEAS RELIEF FUNDS

Did Not Use Expression "Stolen" But Asserts 40 per cent. of Monies Sent Before 1925 Lost Through Fluctuating Exchange Rates; Obtained Information from Voelkist Delegates in Zurich; Repeats their Complaints and Theories; Marshall, in Second Statement, Terms Charge Unfair; Steuer Voices Opinions of Politicians and Soreheads, He Says

The reports in the metropolitan press of Max D. Steuer's statement on his arrival from Europe that monies of the Jewish relief funds sent by American Jews for the aid of Jews in Europe were "stolen" dwindled to an assertion that forty percent of the monies sent prior to 1925 disappeared in the manipulations by the bankers in the fluctuating rate of exchange.

Mr. Steuer, who qualified his first statement to eliminate the original charge of theft, received a large number of New York press representatives in his office late Tuesday afternoon in the presence of whom he dictated his statement. He made his statement following the submission by the newspapermen of the statement of Mr. Marshall urging him to present the evidence of his charges. When asked by the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency as to whether this forty percent charge was made in regard to the Joint Distribution Committee or to other relief agencies, he stated he does not know.

As the source of his information he quoted Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum, member of the Polish parliament and leader of a Zionist minority group there, Joseph Tchernichow, lawyer of Vilna, H. D. Naumberg, Jewish journalist of Warsaw and Dr. Szabad of Vilna who, it was asserted, is the distributing agent for the Joint Distribution Committee in the district of Vilna. The last three named are the leaders of the Jewish Voelkist group in Poland, which advocates the inauguration of Jewish land settling work in Poland. Mr. Steuer met the European representatives at the Zurich Conference on Jewish Rights which he attended as a representative of the American Jewish Congress. He obtained his information during a luncheon and a subsequent meeting with these representatives.

To avoid the possibility of a denial that these interviews had taken place, he asked the Voelkist leaders to submit in writing to him a summary of their complaints, which they did, Mr. Steuer declared.

While dropping the original charge attributed to him, Mr. Steuer insisted in his assertion that the relief work carried on by the J. D. C. in Poland has not a constructive character. On

this point he quoted an article by Louis Fischer in the Menorah Journal. While absolving the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee in America from any possible blame, he stated that he had previously expressed his doubts as to whether the funds of the J. D. C. are used in the best possible manner. He referred to a communication he addressed to Mr. Baerwald some time ago. He also attacked his recent financial report declaring that "Since coming back from the other side, I have carefully examined the report that was made by Mr. Baerwald, the Treasurer of the Distribution Committee. Again, I want to say that I yield to no man in my respect for the members of the Distribution Committee, including Mr. Marshall. Nevertheless, I am perfectly willing to leave it to any person to examine that treasurer's report, and have him say whether that constitutes an accounting of what was done with the funds by the persons in charge on the other side. I have no doubt that every dollar that was ever collected by the Distribution Committee was sent to foreign countries in the hope that the best possible use would be made of it."

Mr. Steuer's statement re-echoed the theories advocated by the Voelkist leaders in Poland, who have recently established a society to further Jewish land settlement work in Poland.

Mr. Marshall, commenting upon this statement of Mr. Steuer, repeated that Mr. Steuer had not obtained his information from reliable sources, but has instead "obtained it from soreheads who were not in a position to judge the difficulties under which the Joint Distribution Committee worked during and after the World War when it had to take advantage of any opportunity which offered through any agency possible to prevent the death by starvation and disease of the Jews in Eastern Europe and that constructive work had to be delayed while people were being helped to live.

In his statement Mr. Steuer said: "I have read with amazement, the suggestion that I am supposed to have charged anybody with having stolen any money that was collected from the Jews of this country to be sent abroad for the relief of Jews on the other side. I am confident

that nobody will undertake to assert that I ever made any such declaration.

"On the other hand, it is absolutely true that I stated yesterday that I had learned, to my utter amazement, while on the other side, that while the money that had been sent over during the past two years had been economically administered and that it had been distributed in the countries and among the people for whom it was intended, that I had learned that prior to these two years the money had not been economically administered, and that a substantial part of it had never reached either the countries or the persons for whom it was intended.

"Mr. Louis Marshall, to my utter astonishment, takes it for granted that there was some accusation of dishonesty toward, or against, or about any person connected with the Joint Distribution Committee. No one will substantiate this suggestion on his part because it is thoroughly well known that I now have and have always had the highest possible regard for the men who are at the head of the Joint Distribution Committee, including Mr. Marshall. My estimate of those men has not in the least changed by reason of anything that I learned on the other side.

"The fact, however, is that before I left for the other side I wrote to Mr. Baerwald, the treasurer, indicating that, despite my unquestioned regard for those who are in charge of the Joint Distribution Committee affairs in this country and despite their known ability and unquestioned integrity, there was considerable doubt as to whether the best use was made of the funds that were being sent abroad."

In describing the source of his information Mr. Steuer stated: "In consequence of this conversation (with Deputy Gruenbaum) on the very next day I invited Dr. Joseph Tchernichow, Mr. H. D. Naumberg and Dr. C. Szabad to lunch with me. Dr. Tchernichow is by birth a Russian, the most eminent trial lawyer in Vilna. Vilna, subsequent to the war became a part of Poland, and he is now an ardent Pole; as I understand it, the most representative barrister in the whole of that country—a cultured gentleman. To me, he seemed of the highest integrity.

"Mr. Naumberg is a journalist, a Jew by birth and by practice; a man, too, whose integrity at the conference was questioned by nobody, and I was led to believe his standing of the highest. Dr. Szabad, in addition to being a medical practitioner of the highest standing in Poland, is, as I understand it, the authorized distributing agent at the present time of

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MAX D. STEUER QUALIFIES HIS CHARGES REGARDING OVERSEAS RELIEF FUNDS

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the Distribution Committee. I would naturally suppose, therefore, that his utterances upon the subject is of the highest authenticity.

"These three gentlemen all condemned what, up to the last two years, 40 per cent. and no more, of the money that were sent to Poland were used to relieve the needs of the unfortunate; that 40 per cent. of it disappeared in the manipulation made by the bankers on the subject of exchange. The technical handling I do not understand, nor did I make inquiries as to how it was done. I was not there to prosecute anybody. I was there to learn whether the money was used as it was intended to be used. I believe these people told the facts. They had no motive to do otherwise, and they said that while during the last two years every dollar of the money that was sent over was properly administered because it was under the personal eye of Dr. Szlachet, nevertheless, the Jewish problem over there was in no way assisted except that the people were prevented from starving.

"I prefer," Mr. Steuer continued, "to believe that the men who were on the ground, who have the Jewish cause at heart, who knew the facts, told them accurately, rather than to accept the assurance of some person who was not there, who does not know the facts, but whose integrity I do not in the slightest degree impeach."

Mr. Marshall, in his reply to this statement of Mr. Steuer declared:

"The Joint Distribution Committee has during all the years it has done work made use of all the assistance it could possibly get in all the various countries it has worked to save people from starvation and death. For a long time it was possible only to save them from starvation, disease and famine. The conditions in these countries then were so acute that we had to work sometimes under the firing of cannon, and the need of all the people so great that we assisted non-Jews as well as Jews.

"We were working under the most trying circumstances. Efforts were made to see what could be done to give constructive relief, but when starvation was stalking through the land it was impossible to do anything constructive until after the war and the conditions following the war ceased and matters settled down. As it was, hundreds of thousands of lives were saved by the Joint Distribution Committee.

"As everybody knows, the currency of that part of Europe was in chaos.

We could do only what was practical. We took advantage of every condition possible, but we had to work rapidly and against great odds, and if the money worked against all the money reaching the people for whom it was intended it is a criticism that is unfair to make now.

"A great many people of high standing who visited Poland at that time and saw our work spoke highly of it. Dr. Boris D. Bogen of Cincinnati had charge of the work for seven years. He had trained men with him and he had the benefit of the cooperation of Mr. Herbert Hoover and the assistance of the American Relief Association, and he often used it. We also operated with the American Red Cross in various countries, and we followed the armies to give assistance to our people.

"Our people were scattered then over the face of the country. We had to help as best we could. As soon as we could penetrate into the farthest remote sections we did so. It was impossible to get to Russia at first, but we did penetrate there after the acute stages of the war, and two of our workers, Abraham Friedlander and Dr. Canzor, were murdered in the Ukraine.

"The persons who were in the work know how difficult it was. We felt that if we had saved lives we had done something commendable. We should not be criticized after conditions are normal. It is impossible to judge now the conditions under which we worked then. We went there because of love for our fellow-men. None went for personal gain. We couldn't work then with local organizations. There were none. Congregations were dissolved and changing. Families were scattered. Able persons were often unobtainable. We had to rely on the means at hand.

"The idea of quoting these men safely exiled in Switzerland now, who are looking at matters in an entirely different environment is absurd. Dr. Gruenbaum and the others are soreheads, men who are politicians, who have axes to grind. Dr. Gruenbaum does not represent the views of our people in those countries. He attacked the Zionists recently and on a visit to this country he made an attack on Dr. Weizmann. We would not have picked him (Dr. Gruenbaum) in any circumstance.

"We relied on able, unselfish men who gave their services when conditions were settled. We selected persons in whom we held confidence. But in the beginning we had to take whom we could get. It was impossible then to get men as able as those we were able to get later.

"We established cooperative loan societies and furnished money to help

DR. STEPHEN WISE LEAVES BABAL Z. U. CONGRESS IN ANGER FOLLOWING RIT

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tion with the American delegation so far no word has been received from Dr. Wise.

A request for his return was addressed to Dr. Wise by Dr. Weizmann, who expressed his conviction that the rift occurred due to a mis understanding and a false impression. "I have cooperated with Dr. Wise in the friendliest manner and I now seek his further cooperation," Dr. Weizmann declared.

Rosa Vesell, wife of Mayer Vesell, treasurer of the Yeshiva College Building Fund, died on Tuesday at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rabbot Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and the Yeshiva College Building Fund Campaign Committee and the Yeshiva Dormitory Fund Committee, a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation for the work of the late Mrs. Vesell for the Dormitory Fund of the Yeshiva and condolences to Mr. Vesell, his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Levy, and the entire Vesell family.

The resolution was signed by Nathan Lampson, president; Isaac Elchanan, Theological Seminary; Louis Gold, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee; Yeshiva College Building Fund and Mrs. Nachman H. Stein, chairman, Yeshiva Dormitory Fund Committee.

persons to be self-supporting, but it is idle to charge us now with not doing more 'reconstructive work' when people were starving and typhus was raging in the land. The conditions of hunger then had no parallel in the history of the world, and we are reproached for not doing 'reconstructive work'.

"There was nothing to do, nothing could be done, except keep body and soul together. If the people of the United States had given more money, we could have done more, if we had not been interfered with by certain interests. We had to cut our coat to our cloth."

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