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DR. WISE, BACK FROM BASLE. CONGRESS, EXPLAINS RIFT; SAYS HE DID NOT LEAVE Z. O.

Speaks of Zurich Conference, but is Silent on Steuer Charges

Declaring himself still a supporter of Zionism and a member of the Zionist Organization, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise returned Tuesday on the steamer Olympic from Basle where he attended the Fifteenth Zionist Congress.

Dr. Wise declined to comment upon the charges made by Steuer against the Joint Distribution Committee.

In an exclusive statement to the Jewish Daily Bulletin, Dr. Wise said: "I cannot make too clear that there has been no break on my part with the Zionist Organization and that my intention is to continue in closest touch with the movement, as well as with the World Zionist Organization."

"It did become necessary for me to withdraw from the Political Commission as Chairman of which I served, when Dr. Weizmann declared that the adoption by the Political Commission of a certain resolution would compel him to withdraw from leadership. To that resolution proposed by Messrs. Abraham Tulin of New York and Philip Guedalla of London, I had given my support. It aimed to create a Special Political Commission with the purpose of re-exploring the political economic bases of the movement in relation to the Mandatory Power. My own pro-British sympathies are too well known to require explanation of the notion that either the resolution or any utterance of mine at the Zionist Congress

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FRENCH LEAGUE PUBLISHES SCHWARTZBARB BULLETIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Sept. 14.—The French League of Human Rights has published a special bulletin, devoted entirely to the Schwartzbard case. It contains articles dealing with the pogroms and the Schwartzbard case. The contributors include Romain Rolland, Victor Margueritte and Henry Barbusse.

CRIMEA JEWISH COLONIES NOT AFFECTED BY QUAKE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 14.—None of the Jewish colonies which came into being with the assistance of the Joint Distribution Committee have suffered from the earthquake, according to a report received here by the Agro-joint from its representatives in Crimea.

SOVIET COMMISSION STARTS SURVEY OF AZOV SEA REGION FOR JEWISH COLONIZATION

Exhibition of Jewish Agricultural Work in Russia Arranged
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 14.—An inquiry into the suitability of the state lands in the region of the Azov Sea for Jewish colonization has been started by the Comzet, the governmental department for settling Jews on the land and the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture, it was learned today.

The Comzet and the commissariat have sent a joint commission to the Azov Sea region to investigate the land. The agricultural expert Golde is chairman of the commission.

The other members are Professor Bushiniski, soil analysis expert; Professor Ilyan of the University of Moscow, expert on hydraulic work; Professor Tchaplignin, amelioration expert, and Professor Bogdanov, agriculturist. The Commission has been at work for several months.

Eighteen months ago a number of Jewish orphans who had been wandering about the streets of Moscow were placed in the Jewish agricultural school. Some of the boys have made great progress. Experts who visited the school have decided to transform it into an agricultural training school for orphans.

Latest figures on the number of Jewish Soviets in Russia have just been published. According to the figures, there are 56 Jewish village Soviets in Russia, 69 Jewish town soviets, one Jewish region. There are 32 Yiddish law courts which have dealt with 20,229 cases, since their establishment.

Moscow, Sept. 14.—The progress of the Jewish colonization work in the

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POLAND PROHIBITS RABBIS TO ACCEPT PROSELYTES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 14.—An order prohibiting the rabbis of the Jewish communities in Poland to admit Christians as proselytes to Judaism was issued by the Minister of the Interior. The order is based on the recent decision of the administrative high tribunal.

This measure called forth surprise in Jewish religious circles as it is considered contrary to the provisions of the Polish constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience to all.

PLANS TO EXTEND REFORM JUDAISM TO NEW LANDS FORMULATED IN LONDON

Proposal Envisages Australia, South Africa, Poland and Palestine
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 14.—Plans for extending the influence of Liberal Judaism to the distant corners of the globe wherever Jewish communities are to be found were formulated at a meeting of the governing board of the World Union of Progressive Judaism, the organization created by American, English and German Liberal Jews to further the interests of Reform Judaism.

The meeting was attended by Leo A. Weil of Pittsburgh, Rabbi Nathan Krass of Temple, Emanu-El, New York; Professor Elbogen, Rabbi Seligman, Heinrich Stern and Bruno Woyda of Germany, David Ruben of India, Claude Montefiore of London, the Reverend Perceval, L. Jacobs and Miss Lily Montagu, secretary of the Union.

A proposal to establish organizations of Liberal Jews in Australia, South Africa, Poland, Palestine and other countries was under discussion.

The Union decided to hold the next international conference of Liberal Jews in Berlin in August 1928. The need of a Liberal Jewish youth movement will be a point on the agenda of the next conference. The reports submitted to the governing body point to the fact that the Union is the only world Jewish organization with a purely religious program, with the exception of the Orthodox Agudath Israel.

ROUMANIAN COMMUNITIES BILL CRITICIZED BY JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Sept. 14.—A bill regulating the relations between the state and the various churches in the kingdom of Roumania will be introduced at the next session of the Roumanian parliament, according to the announcement of the Minister of Religion, Lapdatu.

The bill provides that the clergy of the various denominations must be Roumanian citizens.

The new ordinance regulating the affairs of the Jewish communities in Roumania was made public by the government. The ordinance which provides that only one Kehillah may exist in each city called forth dissatisfaction among the Jewish population, particularly in the new provinces where two Kehillahs, Orthodox and Reform, are unwilling to amalgamate.

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MANNA ORIGIN THEORY SUPPORTED BY AUTHORITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Paris, Sept. 14.—With regard to the recent investigation made in the Sinai Peninsula by a commission sent out by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, establishing that the substance of manna comes from the secretion of the Coccidia parasite which lives on the Tamarisk, M. Bernard, of the Botanical Section of the Strasbourg Museum, tells the "Matin" here that very frequently the deposits of gum or slime observed on plants are produced by insects which live on the plant, and eject a liquid which congeals in the air. The hypothesis put forward for the Palestine expedition is the most likely.

AGUDATH ISRAEL LEADERS HAVE TWO DAY CONFERENCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Cairo, Sept. 14.—The Executive Committee of the Agudath Israel, the Orthodox world organization, was in session here for two days. Dr. Pinchas Kohn of Frankfurt, Jacob Rosenheim of Berlin, Deutschlander of Vienna, Bodenheimer and other leaders from Germany, England and one from the United States attended the session.

The Agudath leaders also participated in the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone for the Orthodox teachers' seminary, Beth Jacob, here.

Congregation Sons of Abraham in the Manhattan section of Brooklyn, will build a synagogue and center on a plot purchased by the congregation in August. The building will be 24,000 square feet. The architects are Benet and Kohn. Cost of the building is estimated at \$125,000. Jacob Pollak is president of the congregation.

DR. WISE BACK FROM BASLE CONGRESS, EXPLAINS RIPT: SAYS HE DID NOT LEAVE Z. O.

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was anti-British. The greatest honor that we can do the Mandatory Government is to assume and, if necessary, to demand that it shall keep every promise of the Balfour Declaration to Jewish hope. He is no friend of Great Britain, who extenuates or seeks to explain away every failure, whatever the cause, of the British Government to further the establishment of the Jewish homeland in Palestine. If the present system of taxation be, as I believe it to be, crippling to Jewish enterprise and industry, it is our business to bring that home to the British Government until the evil be corrected. The British Government is the last government in the world to respect those who fail to exact a maximum of fairness in all dealings.

"I do not know whether the appointment of the New Palestine Executive is a step in the direction at which the resolution aimed. It is a great advance insofar as it brings to an end the wretched system of partisan management and gives us at least a non-partisan, homogeneous executive, chosen to serve the needs of the Yishuv rather than the objective of partisan managers. I have not had a chance to read what happened in Basle after I left the Congress, but it is perfectly clear that we American Zionists must accept a larger measure of responsibility whatever be the outcome of the present Agency negotiations. The Congress yielded to our demand with respect to a non-partisan executive. What are we American Zionists going to do in the matter of giving the Zionist Organization a decent budget with which to do its work in this time of crisis?" he asked.

Dr. Wise spoke with great enthusiasm of the Zurich Conference which had been convened by the Committee of Jewish Delegations and the American Jewish Congress.

"It was a serious, purposeful gathering which delighted its friends and spread its fees for the wisdom with which its deliberations were conducted. The Conference was resolute against the introduction or consideration of anything that did not fall directly within the purview of its expressed purpose, the safe-guarding of minority rights. Few things in life have given me deeper satisfaction than the consciousness that was mine that at last a goodly group of Americans, all of them in earnest, some of them distinguished place in American Jewish life, were meeting and conferring with the representatives of East European Jewries, day after day, for the consideration of those problems which are

WORKERS CONFERENCE GIVES \$22,000 PLEDGE TO HIAS FUND; TO APPEAL IN SYNAGOGUES

Sums amounting to \$22,000 were subscribed at a conference held at the Public Theatre to launch the drive of the labor unions for the Hias \$500,000 Fund.

The appeal was made by B. C. Vlodavsky, manager of the Forward. M. Finesone presided at the conference, which was addressed by A. Shipilow and other labor leaders. About 1500 representatives of the labor unions and guests were present at the conference.

A contribution of \$10,000 was announced from the Amalgamated German Workers' Union. The Presses Union pledged \$4,000, the millinery workers' union \$2,000, the bakers' union \$150. The Forward Association subscribed \$11,000. Many pledges of between \$100 and \$500 were contributed by various unions.

Appeals for the \$500,000 Hias fund will be made in more than 400 synagogues throughout the country during the forthcoming High Holidays. The work of settling Jewish immigrants in South America and other countries and preparing them for the new life is being carried on in conjunction with the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris and the United Jewish Emigration Committee of Europe.

The Hias has launched an intensive naturalization campaign through its naturalization bureaus in New York and at its branches in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle. It has called upon its national directors to see to it that those Jewish immigrants in their respective localities who have not yet been naturalized take the necessary steps at the earliest moment. The naturalization bureaus of Hias are prepared to give assistance and applications for citizen papers may apply to any of the bureaus for information.

the common concern of all Jewry. We were not there as almoners to Eastern Jewry but as friends in council.

"Out of the Conference grew the Jewish Council of Minority Rights, of which Nahum Sokolow was elected President; Dr. Meizlik, long head of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, Dr. Chajes, Chief Rabbi of Vienna, and myself to serve as among the number of Vice-Presidents." Dr. Wise continued. "The seat of the Council is to be Geneva and a Committee, including Dr. Meizlik, Mr. Bernard G. Richards, Executive Secretary of the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Marvin Lowenthal, the European Representative of the American Jewish Congress, and Dr. Emil Margulies of Czechoslovakia are now engaged in establishing the Geneva headquarters," he concluded.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG TELLS OF RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONS IN NEW BOOK 'ON THE STEPPES'

Describes Beginnings of Colonization Work under J. D. C. Auspices

The impressions of James N. Rosenberg, vice-president of the Joint Distribution Committee, during his trip to Soviet Russia last year, during which he visited the Jewish colonies in the company of Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, director of the Agrojoint, and Dr. Bernard Kahn, are given in a book by him entitled "On the Steppes," published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

The book gives the day-to-day impressions of Mr. Rosenberg as written in his diary. It is prefaced by a foreword by Louis Marshall, who characterizes it as a "colorful record of the first hand impressions gained by Mr. Rosenberg in these unique surroundings. As such, it merits careful perusal. The reader will be rewarded by beholding an inspiring panorama and by visualizing the miracle of an indomitable people lifted out of the depths of despair by a gleam of hope and the healing breath of Nature."

In his diary under the date of May —, we read of his impressions of the first colony he visited:

Here we are. Our first colony. So at last I see for myself. The Zemledeletz colony is composed of two groups. One calls itself the Zemledeletz Colony; the other calls itself the Rosenwald Group, as a tribute to that modest, good, generous, big man, Julius Rosenwald.

We enter the first house we see. This is my introduction to the home of the Russian Jewish colonist. The home of Chatzkel Tohne is spotless. Our host's welcome is open armed. Three rooms. Father, mother, two children—one a daughter of eighteen, the other a widow, with her child—live here. Two sons live in their own homes nearby.

The room in which we sit is white-washed. In a corner is a wooden case with a Hebrew inscription reading "Agro-Joint Drug Store." Most of the houses, I learn, have an Agro-Joint Drug Store with iodine, castor oil, aspirin and other first aid medicines.

Chatzkel Tohne came with his family from the Kherson district, and was the organizer of this colony. He is a leader. We talk German. He beams upon us. He pours out his enthusiasm from a full heart. I ask him an unnecessary question: "Are you happy here?" He is surprised at my inquiry. His keen, old eyes shine. "Why not?" he answers. "Of course, I am happy."

"But have you no fear of pogroms?" "At first we were afraid. It was a new country. But now we are old settlers. We are at home. We have been here nearly three years. We get along well with the tatars. Why should we be afraid?"

Chatzkel took us to the new cellar he

is building in which to keep meats, vegetables, potatoes. I climbed down. It was six feet deep and the rich black soil was said to be seen down at that depth. When I say "rich black soil," I don't pose as an agronomist, but I've run a garden for over fifteen years. Anyway, it doesn't take an expert to tell the difference between a thin, stony, sandy soil and a black loam.

Others join us. They point out a stone quarry three hundred yards away. That is a great asset. They're mighty proud of it. It means more to them than a lot of securities in a vault mean to you and me. It means solid homes, substantial durable stone houses.

Chatzkel was a peasant all his life. He comes from the old colony in Kherson, Novy Berislav. His son, dressed neatly, American fashion, appears. His hand-clasp is the firm, hard grip of the man of the soil. He crunched my fingers.

In the blue distance the mountains that rim the Black Sea lift their heads. The colony has houses on two sides of the street. The street is almost as wide as the Champs Elysees. On each side are seven houses. Six more are being built. Last year there were none. These settlers then lived in the old estate buildings. Fruit trees have been planted along each side of the road, as well as young evergreens, cherry and apple trees, lilacs, etc. They are interested in the aesthetics of life. That's a mighty good sign.

"We are building a school now," Tohne junior tells me. "Up to now we have had no time to do so. But the children—they must learn."

Along comes a young colonist, fifteen years old, from Kiev, brown and strong.

Signs of all kinds of active work. Tree planting, plowing, tractors. No work, however, going on today. Why not? Because it is the Sabbath, is the answer. But at the loan kassa in the city, which we left an hour ago, the Jews were busy at work. There's something to think about. Will the ancient religion of our forefathers gather renewed strength in the fields?

The only help these settlers still need is for building purposes. The typical house here is about thirty-one feet long. We go into another house. Two families live here. There is a piano. A blond baby is lying in a bed, asleep. This house belongs to one family, but they are accommodating another until its house is completed. Rosen explains that his house building program requires two families to live in one house during the early years of farm life. "Housing is our biggest item of cost," he explains, "so we must crowd the settlers at first. At that they live much better. Two families to the house, than they did in the cities and towns."

I asked several other settlers about pogroms.

"Crimea is a good place," they said,

DR. S. DUBNOW IS SATISFIED WITH ZURICH CONFERENCE

Declares it has Proclaimed Jewish National Unity

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Professor Simon Dubnow, Russian Jewish historian, who was one of the leaders at the recent Jewish conference on Jewish Rights, praised the results of this conference, asserting that it has demonstrated "the national unity of the Jewish people all over the world."

In an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on his return from Zurich, Dr. Dubnow criticized the opponents of the conference.

"The conference," he said, "was an indirect protest against the false principle dominant in Western Europe for the last 120 years, since the Paris Sanhedrin of 1807, that the Jews of the various countries are parts of the peoples among whom they live. In Zurich, the Jewish representatives were there as citizens of

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"and we are not at all afraid. We get along with the Tartars."

There are thirty-four families in the Zemledeletz colony. Of these, fifteen families belong to the Rosenwald Group. The colony has over twenty-four hundred acres of land. Everybody knows which portion of these acres he owns. It's not a collective or communistic plan. They started it so. It didn't work. This colony is only three-quarters of a mile from the railroad—the main line—Moscow-Simferopol.

When Dr. Kahn was here a year ago they were all huddled in the ruins of the old estate buildings. Since then these new houses, now eighty percent completed, have been built. Progress. . .

We pass by a tractor. Not one of ours, but one bought by a group of these colonists out of their own savings. Their own plowing finished, they are earning money by plowing the land for neighbors.

From Zemledeletz to the next colony, Avoda (Hebrew for "Labor"), is thirty miles. On our way to Avoda we pass countless acres in which the winter wheat is a foot high; also, we pass by a herd of fifty head of cattle, mostly German reds.

There are forty families in Avoda (it is a 1924 settlement) and they have three thousand acres. They formerly lived in an old barracks. Now they, too, are putting up their own houses.

Here are quantities of building blocks, tiles, a new well just finished, a pump not yet installed, vineyards. This business of wells has been well handled. Each colony gets one well. We sink these wells with an American Keystone drill. And we save a lot of time and money.

DR. S. DUBNOW SATISFIED
WITH JURICH CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

their countries, but at the same time also is children of the world-embracing Jewish nation.

"The Conference broadened our the basis of the fight for rights for the Jewish national minorities. While the Jewish minority in every country is fighting by Parliamentary methods for real equality of rights, it has now also the opportunity of appealing to the League of Nations as the guarantor of all minority rights. It is for this purpose that the Council on the Rights of Jewish Minorities has been formed.

"Our opponents in Western Europe, who speak in the name of a small section of assimilated Jews and without authority," Professor Dubnow continued, "did not take part in the Conference because they are opposed to a Jewish national policy and in open fight for our citizenship and national rights. We hope that the younger elements in West European Jewry will, with the complete discrediting of the assimilationist policy, come to us.

"The Agudath Israel," Professor Dubnow said, "suffer from the same fault as every clericalist organization. It does not see the people outside the church. Also it has not liberated itself from servile Synagogue methods. It has before it the alternative of severing itself entirely from the whole of dynamic and progressive Jewry, or in the new secularized world lying slowly or of joining with the able forces of the reviving Jewish nation and safeguarding for itself the truly religious, though not clericalist, coloring of Judaism.

As for the Socialist Bund, which did not join the new organization, Professor Dubnow said that he attributes their absence to the blind dogmatism which has created an antithesis between class war and Kal-Tsorek politics. Unlike other Socialist groups, the Bundists have not risen to the height of being able to work inside the Labor International and also within the great inter-party Jewish International of the whole world. In time, however, they will have to decide whether they are to remain outside the ideal of the Socialist movement embodied in the League of Nations or to enter that movement which must embrace the whole world with the exception of the militarist reaction and must further assist in the international solution of the Jewish question."

PALESTINE JEWS PRESENT
DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENTComplain that Attacks on Wailing
Wall Continue

(E. T. A. Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Aug. 11.—The Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, Colonel Symes, received a delegation of the Jewish National Council (Vlad Leman), which raised the question of the Jewish community regulations, published in the Official Gazette of July 10th.

The delegation asked when the regulations would become effective. Colonel Symes replied that they would become effective when Norman Bentwich, the Attorney General, returned from leave.

The delegation expressed disappointment at the appointment of E. T. Richmond as Director of the Department of Antiquities. They said that there was a feeling of intense dissatisfaction in the Jewish Community because of this appointment, as Mr. Richmond was known during his previous period of office in Palestine as being hostile to Zionism.

Colonel Symes replied that Mr. Richmond was an honest man. It was not correct to say that he was hostile to Jews. When he took up his duties they would be convinced of this fact. The appointment was made by the Colonial Office on the recommendation of the British Archaeological Society who had found him suitable for the post.

The delegation also raised the question of the renewed attacks on Jews while praying in the Wailing Wall. Colonel Symes said that the reports which had appeared in the Press on this matter were generally exaggerated.

The members of the delegation raised several other questions with the Chief Secretary. On the question of public works they proposed that the Municipal area of Jerusalem should be divided into several working zones to be entrusted to several bodies of workmen, Jews and Arabs. They also urged that it was inadvisable that the rule of personal knowledge should be adhered to in certifying an application for a Palestinian passport. It prevented communal committees from issuing certificates. Colonel Symes said that he was favorable to the proposal and suggested that they should talk it over with the Chief Immigration Officer. The delegation further urged that Jews should be exempt from paying fines when articles of goods arrive for them on Saturday at the railway station and they are unable to clear them before Monday, because the station is closed on Sundays.

SOVIET COMMISSION STARTS
STUDY OF AZOV SEA REGION

(Continued from page 5)

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be in view in various points of Russia during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in October.

An All-Soviet exhibition of Jewish land settlement activities will be arranged here and will provide a comprehensive survey of Jewish agricultural achievements since the start of the colonization work.

The Jewish colonization work in White Russia will be shown at a special exhibition which will be held in Minsk in November. The White Russian dairy exhibition which will be held in Vitebsk in November will have a Jewish section.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Jewish Community of E. E. A. and W. E. A. of Pennsylvania and Delaware, had its sessions last week at the Blue Mountain Country Club, Stroudsburg, Pa. Several hundred delegates attended. Reports from the president, secretary, treasurer, Louis Horn of Shemondale, Pa., and Max J. Pinkelstein, executive chairman, showed growth in the organization since its number of 10,000 in Pennsylvania.

It was reported that several new buildings had been constructed during the year with several more under construction. The Jewish Welfare Board reported increase in inter-city essay, editorial and debating contests in connection with the educational work that the organization fosters.

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WARSAW JEWISH KEHILLAH CONSIDERS QUESTION OF CREATING CHIEF RABBINATE To Substitute Present Rabbinate of Thirteen Members

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 15.—The Board of the Warsaw Jewish Community dealt at its last sitting with the question of selecting a Chief Rabbi for Warsaw.

The question came up during the consideration of the budget of the Rabbinate for which a sum of 218,820 Zloty has been set aside. The Warsaw Rabbinate consists of thirteen members. Till now there has been no Chief Rabbi. In external matters the Rabbinate is represented by Dr. Schor, the Rabbi of the Great Synagogue in the Tlomackie Street.

TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR ANTI-SEMITIC SPEECH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 15.—A village barber named Bodnarchuk has been sentenced to two years imprisonment for delivering an anti-Semitic speech at a public meeting held in the village of Spalovske in the Ukraine. While a member of the District Executive Committee was addressing the population, Bodnarchuk asked for permission to speak and delivered a violent attack on the Jews, declaring that all the trouble was due to the Jews and the Jewish Government. He was prosecuted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, afterwards commuted to two years.

J.D.C. WILL EXTEND AID TO POLISH FLOOD VICTIMS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 15.—The Jewish families who suffered from the floods which swept the towns and villages in Eastern Galicia will receive aid through the medium of the Joint Distribution Committee, it was learned today.

The representatives of the J. D. C. in Poland have allotted the amount of 15,000 zlotys for the aid of flood victims.

CONFERENCE OF ZIONIST SPORT SOCIETY IN DANZIG

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Danzig, Sept. 15.—An international conference of the representatives of the Ha'Schomir Ha'Zair, a Zionist sport organization, was opened here. The conference will last six days. Delegates from Western Europe, America and Palestine, are present.

NUMBER OF JEWISH SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PRUSSIA DE- CREASES, STATISTICS SHOW

Official Figures Published By Government Give Interesting Facts

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Jewish community in Prussia is the only group in the general population whose number of children of school age has suffered the least decrease, according to the official figures published by the Government.

The figures show a general decrease in the number of pupils attending Prussian schools. Since 1920 this number has decreased from 5,461,574 to 4,136,663, or about 24 per cent. This decrease, it is stated, is due mainly to the decrease in the birth rate during the war. Among the Catholic population the decrease amounts to 24 per cent., Protestant 25 per cent., and Jews only 6 per cent.

The figures also show that the number of pupils belonging to no religious community (conscienceless) has increased to 22 per cent. The number of such children, which prior to 1921 was 41,732 is now 50,889. At the same time the figures show that the number of Jewish schools has decreased from 153 which existed prior to the war, to 93. The number of Protestant schools has decreased from 23,159 to 22,854. The number of Catholic schools has increased from 8,638 to 8,721.

The Jewish group leads in the decrease in the number of teachers. The number of Jewish teachers was decreased by 29 per cent., Protestant 7 per cent., and Catholic 5 per cent. The number of teachers without religion, of those belonging to free religious groups has increased from 153 to 338.

PALESTINE ARABS EMPLOY JEWISH LABOR SINCE QUAKE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 15.—A marked increase in the number of Jewish workmen employed by Arabs has been noticed of late, especially since the earthquake. There is a growing belief in the minds of Arab landlords that the work carried out by Jewish workmen, notably in concrete work, is more durable. About twenty Jewish workmen are employed in the village of Tur on the Mount of Olives. Several Arab employers have applied to the local office of the Jewish Workmen's Federation in Jerusalem to supply workers at wages which are not less than those paid to skilled workers by Jewish employers.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT PUBL- ISHES COLONIZATION FIG- URES ON 3rd ANNIVERSARY

Ort Concludes New Agreement With Soviet Government

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Moscow, Aug. 30. — August 30th marked the completion of three years work of the Government Commission for Jewish Land Settlement (Comzet) according to a report issued by the government department in connection with this anniversary. The report stated that in 1924-25 the first year of its activity, the Comzet carried on work in seven areas, Cherson, Krivoryog, Odessa, Crimea, Homel, White Russia and Volhynia. In the second year, it added Zaporozhie, Mariupol and Northern Caucasus, and in the third year, it added Daghestan, Briansk, and Smolensk, making a total of thirteen areas.

In 1924-25, the first year of its activity, it settled on the land 5,226 Jewish families, in 1925-26, 5,000 families and in 1926-27, 5,565 families.

The Comzet has concluded agreements with four organizations, the Agrokoin, the Ort, the Ica and the Ozei.

During the three years, it allocated for Jewish settlement in the first year 96,539 desiatin of land, in the second year 108,242 desiatin and in the third year 91,336 desiatin, a total of 295,917 desiatin, about 800,000 acres.

(Continued on page 4)

BARLASSINA MAKES DENIAL OF HOSTILITY TO ZIONISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 15.—Cardinal Luigi Barlassina, Papal representative in Jerusalem, denied that he was unfriendly to Zionism.

He made this denial in an interview with Abraham El Ma'ach, editor of the "Deor Ha'Yom." The allegations made in the press that Barlassina was an anti-Semite were also denied by him.

COMMUNIST PRESS RENEWS ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 15.—A vigorous anti-religious campaign in connection with the approaching Jewish High Holidays was undertaken by the Yiddish Communist press in Soviet Russia.

The Communist newspapers are publishing articles on the origin of the High Holidays, mocking the Jewish religious customs and urging their readers to "resist the Black Bands" and to throw down the "old milweed."

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RABBI B. BRICKNER. BACK. DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE AND RUSSIA

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland, who visited Russia and Palestine and was one of the delegates to the 15th Zionist Congress at Basle, has returned to the U. S. on the steamer "France."

In an interview with the representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, Rabbi Brickner stated that he studied the conditions of the Jewish colonies in Russia, where he spent five weeks. He expressed the opinion that the economic problem of the Jewish population in Russia will be solved if the colonization is developed according to its plan. If the colonization work carried on by the Joint Distribution Committee will be concentrated in one locality, it may lead to the creation of an autonomous Jewish region, he stated, adding that it was his belief that the J. D. C. ought to undertake relief work also to the declassed Jews who cannot settle on the land.

"There are no religious persecutions now in Russia. All churches and synagogues are open. The only persecution there is directed against the Zionists," he stated.

"The Jewish colonists in Palestine are animated by a national idealism and it is due to this spirit that the progress there has been made. However, the contrast between the colonies in Palestine and those in Russia is marked, it being caused by the different attitude of the governments," he said.

Rabbi Brickner also declared that while in Poland he had conversations with Deputy Gruenbaum and H. D.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS IN FANNIE ZEISLER'S LAST WILL Will Also Disposes of Rare Musical Collection

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15.—The will of Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, famous Jewish pianist, disposing of an estate of \$300,000, was filed here Tuesday.

Mrs. Zeisler left \$3,000 to the United Charities of Chicago for the Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler Musicians Relief Fund which was established in her honor in 1925 by leading musicians and Jews of Chicago in connection with the celebration of her Golden Jubilee as a concert artist. The fund now is near the \$50,000 mark. \$1,000 was bequeathed to the Jewish Charities of Chicago. To Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, Mrs. Zeisler gave an original manuscript of Robert Schuman's sketch for one of his orchestral compositions. Her huge library of chamber music is given to her son, Dr. Ernest B. Zeisler.

Mrs. Zeisler's rare collection of musical compositions, autographed photographs and autographed first editions is given to her husband, Sigmund Zeisler. The remainder of her collection of music is also given to her husband with power to dispose of it as he deems best. After providing for an annuity for a relative living abroad, the will gives one-half of the residuary estate to her husband and the other half is placed in trust for the benefit of her three sons, Leonard B. Zeisler of New York City, an attorney; Paul B. Zeisler and Dr. Ernest B. Zeisler, both of Chicago.

Representatives of Jewish organizations in Montreal attended the banquet given Sunday night by the Canadian Jewish League on the occasion of the celebration of its twentieth anniversary. A. J. Freiman, President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, acted as toastmaster at the banquet. Among those who were present were: Alderman Louis Rubinstein, Alderman J. Schubert, Acting Mayor of Montreal, Mrs. A. J. Freiman, President of Canadian Jewish League, Louis Pich, K. C., Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, Lyon Cohen, President of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Mrs. Lyon Cohen, Rabbi J. L. Ziskind, Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish League, and Rabbi Zalmanovitch. H. Wolosky, publisher of the Canadian Jewish Eagle, responded to the addresses.

In the afternoon a concert was given at the Princess theatre, under the direction of Dmitry Dobkin. Addresses in the afternoon were made by Acting Mayor of Montreal Alderman J. Schubert and Rabbi J. L. Ziskind.

Naumburg, both of whom highly praised the work of the J. D. C. in that country. "I do not know how Mr. Steuer got the idea that Naumburg and Gruenbaum are critical of the J. D. C. work there," he stated.

100 CHALUZIM TO PROCEED FROM PALESTINE TO RUSSIA Soviet Said to Favor their Settling on Crimean Land

Negotiations for the transfer from Palestine to Crimea of a group of Chaluzim are now under way between representatives of the Left wing of the Palestine Gedud Ha'avodah, according to a cable despatch from Riga to the "Jewish Morning Journal."

The cable states that a representative of the labor group, Elkin, has arrived in Moscow to negotiate with the Soviet Government for permission to be granted to 100 Chaluzim who are now in Palestine to proceed to Russia and create a collective colony in Crimea. It is understood, the correspondent adds, that the Russian authorities favor the plan for two reasons: first, that the re-emigration of the Chaluzim to Crimea will be a blow to Zionism, and secondly, in view of the fact that the Chaluzim, who had extensive experience in collective farming, will stimulate the collective farm movement favored by the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government is ready to grant the Chaluzim travelling expenses from Palestine to Russia, free land and necessary credit. An official announcement concerning an agreement to this effect will be made soon, the despatch states.

AMERICAN EX-LEGIONARIES IN PALESTINE APPEAL TO Z.O.

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Basle, Sept. 4.—The Organization of American Legionaries in Palestine submitted a memorandum to the American delegates at the Congress, calling attention to their sufferings in Palestine and demanding that they should take action at the Congress on their behalf.

"It is ten years," the memorandum says, "since the first volunteers of the Jewish American Legions commenced their work for the conquering and building up of our country, and over nine years since they have been fighting on the outposts of the front. They fought against the military enemy in Jericho and Transjordan. They defended Tel Hai under Trumpeldor. They protected the people in the pogroms in Jerusalem and Jaffa and they have been working as pioneers in the most dangerous places of Palestine. Most of them have been reduced to vagabondage, wandering about from place to place, from employer to employer."

"When we were marching in the streets of New York before we embarked for Palestine to fight, solemn promises were made to us by enthusiastic speakers, but nothing has been fulfilled. Is it right that for nine years we have been left without the sympathy of any of the Zionist institutions, with nothing at all done

GUEDALLA VOICES ENGLISH ZIONISTS' VIEW ON ATTITUDE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Text of His Address Before Basle Congress; Urges Less Critical Attitude To Mandatory; Upholds Weizmann's Policy

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Basle, Sept. 4.—Mr. Philip Guedalla, the President of the English Zionist Federation, in his speech to the Congress, began by saying that as spokesman of the British delegation he was addressing the Congress not in Congress-Deutsch, but in Congress English. He did not think that he need apologize for addressing the assembly in the language of the Balfour Declaration and very nearly—if Dr. Wise would allow him to say so—in the language of the United States.

We come before this Congress, Mr. Guedalla proceeded, with a very deep and a very serious realization of the position of special difficulties and the responsibilities which we, however unworthy, are called upon to occupy in the home of the Mandatory Power. That position is one with special responsibility and a responsibility which it is not quite possible to estimate in pounds, shillings and pence, or even in dollars and cents. From our situation, we British Zionists cannot help being the guardians of the Mandate. If other Zionists fail you it will be fatal. If American Zionism fails you it will go hard with our finances; if the Zionism of Eastern Europe fails you, it will go hard with us for men and morale, but if we fail you in our duty, our work is at an end, and it is because we realize that responsibility and because we realize that so many of the keys of Eretz Israel are in London, that we have to bear the burden, and that is the burden we mean to do our best to carry. We have difficulties which I think are not always realized, because it is the hard and cruel countries that make the best Zionists and it is hard to be a good Zionist in a good country. The spiritual atmosphere that

to help us to take root in our country, for which we came to pay with our blood? It is a shame and a dishonor to the Zionist movement that not even one settlement has been built up in memory of the Jewish youth of America who volunteered for Palestine.

"We call upon you American delegates to press at the Congress for the establishment of a settlement in Palestine on which to settle all the American Legionaries who remained in Palestine after demobilization. We are only a few who have remained behind, when the thousands of comrades who served with us in the Legion left the country heartbroken. We hope that some compensation will be made for the evil done to those of our comrades who have had to return to America, and that they too should be enabled to settle on the land which was their desire," the memorandum concludes.

we have to work in is one of great difficulty, and we have material difficulties which I think are less often realized even than our spiritual difficulties. It is not easy in a country that is paying its debt to find great funds readily available. That is one part of the difficulty that we find within our own community. And so far as that part is concerned we can only pledge ourselves to do the best that we can with the means at our disposal.

But on the other part of our work, on the burden which we have to carry unlike the great mass of Zionists, it is our duty to watch and instruct the great body of non-Jewish British opinion which is so vital to our cause in Parliament and outside Parliament. Mr. Jabotinsky told us that he has faith in England. I am glad to hear it. But when he went on to talk about what he called the man in the street and the way we should approach him, I wondered whether he was quite so secure a guide. I happen to have been born in that street and live and work in it, and I would warn you not to worry the man in the street too much when it is not necessary to worry him. I would warn you that the ordinary (non-Jewish British electors) man in the street in England today has one peculiarity. He never hears you if you shout at him, and he never reads manifestos, and he is far too seriously worried with his own business to be worried by us, if we can avoid it, with our affairs. Don't let us remind him too often of any other burdens, or we may find that we have reminded him just once too often. So far as the man in the street is concerned, let him take the Palestine Mandate for granted as part of the recognized scheme of things, not something that we worry him about this week and next week and the week after. After all, he has dominions and colonies of his own and Great Britain cannot always do for its own children all that those children want, and I think that an adopted child, as we are, should keep its voice a little quiet if it has any real hope of getting anything. The things that we want and the things that we are entitled to, we shall not get them by public agitation at the street corner. We have got them in the Conference room, we have got them by friendly intercourse and mutual confidential intercourse with the organs of Government. After all, the things that loom so large with us are very small matters to agitate one whole country's politics over. You cannot expect England to burn with indignation because the proportion of Jews in the police is just or unjust. You will never get great political parties to burn with indignation about the railway irrefractions in Eretz Israel when they cannot get them right from London to Manchester. And

it is because we Zionists of England are so near to the Conference Chamber, to the Colonial Office, that our attention is rather concentrated on that end of the work and it is because we think so much of that end of the work that perhaps our interest in the domestic politics of our movement is a little weak.

We have listened to the eloquent critics of the present administration, and we are not impressed, because attacks on Dr. Weizmann leave us cold for one plain reason. And that reason is that we know him to have the confidence of the Mandatory Government and of the leaders of every British political party. Governments are very slow to place their confidence in this man or that man. And when speakers stand in this Tribune, alternative leaders of our movement, and tell us that they do not trust the British Government. I do not think that mistrust of the British Government is a good qualification for Zionist office, because mistrust is a faith that may spread itself to the other side. I listened to the eloquent attack of Mr. Gruenbaum, who told us, speaking in the name of the Jewish people,—all leaders of minorities always speak in the name of the whole Jewish people—that the Jewish people cannot wait, Palestine cannot wait. I would remind him that the Jewish people and Palestine waited for two thousand years and that when the end of its waiting came, that end was not brought by any minority group but was brought by the leader of the Zionist movement, who sits on this platform today. These gentlemen who cannot wait know well that Jewish history has moved faster in the last ten years than in the whole two thousand years before. Without the action of the men who sit on this platform, the critics would have nothing to criticize, the Revisionists would have nothing to revise. We are not in a moment of defeat. We cannot win battles every day, but we stand between two great victories, the victory of 1918 and the Mandate, and the victory that is to come with the full economic development of Eretz Israel.

About the Jewish Agency, I would say, speaking as a British Zionist, that I am not so frightened of the non-Zionists as the critics of the Agency seem to be. They seem to think that if we sit at a table with these terrible men, they will assimilate us. I should like to see the non-Zionist who will assimilate me—I think I would assimilate him first.

I listened with deep interest to what Dr. Wise said, and with much of what he said I found myself in very deep agreement. But I wonder if one thing he said about the action of the British Government was altogether helpful. I had always thought that it was the

(Continued on page 4)

REOPENING OF PALESTINE IMMIGRATION DEMANDED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bask, Sept. 1.—The gates of Palestine have for a year been closed to the immigration of Haluzim, complains the Hahabuz World Organization in a memorandum which was circulated among the delegates to the Congress.

In spite of all efforts, the memorandum proceeds, we have not succeeded in obtaining a withdrawal of the prohibition of immigration. Immigration is to the Hahabuz a matter of life and death. The destructive effects of this suspension of immigration are already making themselves felt. Without immigration the movement loses all meaning and being without meaning it must be deserted by its adherents. It is impossible to keep in the Hahabuz under such conditions the 3,500 members who have already completed their training, some of them with a training of three and four years behind them. These members who in taking up their training broke off all ties with their previous mode of life, block the places for other members who cannot be admitted to the training centre until they leave. With our limited training provisions, the stoppage of immigration implies also a suspension of our training work. The Haluzim must emigrate. They are organized in immigrant groups, and the majority of them have personal ties with their comrades working in the colonies of Palestine. Conditions in Palestine, too, require that there should be a minimum Haluzim immigration to strengthen the Haluzim centres in the colonies and on the Government works. A sure sign of this need is the increasing demand of the various Labour groups in Palestine for a renewed Haluz immigration.

There is no doubt, the memorandum declares, that a new Haluz immigration would mean a revival of the whole Zionist movement in the Diaspora and would thereby also help on the raising of monies for the Zionist funds. The training of the youth for Haluz work in Palestine is possible only with their immigration into the country as the end in view. All who are acquainted with the Labour conditions in Palestine recognize that under given circumstances an immigration adapted to the conditions will not increase the unemployment, but will open up new positions. Our demand is for an opening for a minimum immigration to Palestine. We demand for the coming year at least 1,500 certificates for Haluzim. Special attention must be directed to the immigration from Russia, especially of those who are given permission to exchange their exile in Siberia for migration to Palestine.

We do not point at the moment

SOVIETS PUBLISH FIGURES ON JEWISH COLONIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

In funds, the Comzet has raised in the three years 2,403,000 roubles from State funds, 7,349,000 roubles from the Agropoint, 700,000 roubles from the Ica, 311,000 roubles from the Ort, and 2043,000 in bank credits and other credits from Soviet sources, making a total of 13,656,000 roubles.

This does not include the monies invested in the colonization work by the settlers themselves nor the value of the building materials given to the settlers by the Government, as well as the reduced fares and other facilities.

Moscow, Aug. 31.—The Central Administration of the Ort Federation has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government giving the Ort the right of importing into Russia machinery and tools for distribution among artisans, through the medium of the savings and loan banks and the societies for mutual credit aid.

The Ort may import, free from customs tools to the value of 150,000 roubles annually, and this amount may be increased shortly. The distribution of the first consignment of machinery and tools has already been started.

Mr. Zagladinski, the Ort representative in Russia, has submitted to the Comzet a scheme for importing machinery and materials provided by American Jews through the Ort Credit Corporation for their relatives in Russia. The agreement would be for a period of five years, during which the Ort undertakes to import tools and materials to a sum of not less than three million roubles. The agreement has in principle been approved by the Comzet, and is expected to receive the sanction of the Government and to enter into force during next week.

Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer of Wisconsin, was elected first vice president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers at its convention in Boston, September 4, 7 and 8. Mr. Levitan was elected unanimously.

The new synagogue of Temple Emanu-El, Scranton, Pa. was dedicated Sunday afternoon.

At the dedicatory services Rabbi Isaac Goldstein, of Temple B'nai B'rith, New York, Mayor E. S. Jerney, Theodore Flakscheim, chairman of the building committee and M. L. Goodman, president of the congregation, addressed the gathering.

Rabbi Max Aron, of Temple Israel, was master of ceremonies.

any general direction in the immigration policy, which is essential if we are to rescue the last that the Zionist Organization possesses in the Diaspora, and prevent that branch on which we sit from heading down as well.

Guedalla Voices View of English Zionists at Bask

(Continued from page 3)

privilege of British subjects to of the British Government names and venture to think that if the British Government is going to be called names we had far rather leave it to their own taxpayers to call it names.

I do not stand here to defend any every action of the British Government. I hold no brief for the Colonial Office. But I would like to utter a word of warning to those who are going to utter criticisms of the Government. Let me warn you that the Briton is a patient animal. He may help to conquer a National Home for us; he may take a Mandate, he may do what is firmly believes is his best, but if we tell him he has broken his word time after time, there may come a moment when he may really break his word. It is not helpful to those who have to go into the Council Chamber, who their supporters feel as the critics as they feel. It is because of this that we who live in England are anxious perhaps too anxious.

Rabbi Maurice M. Masure, formerly rabbi in Sioux City, Iowa, Pittsford, Pa., Brookton, Mass., Worcester, Mass., has accepted a call from Temple Beth El, Stamford, Conn.

The first modern text book for nurses, written in Hebrew, has just been issued in Palestine, according to an announcement from the national office here of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, publisher of the book. It is "The Book of Dr. Ariah Fulgenbaum, of Jerusalem, chief ophthalmologist of the Hadassah Medical Organization, and treats diseases of the eye, its hygiene and care.

The third annual convention of the Zionist Order of B'nai B'rith in Canada will be held in Montreal on Sunday, September 18th, at the Mount Royal Hotel.

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