

## NATIONAL I. O. B. B. LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON 'KING OF KINGS'; EXPLAIN POSITION

Say They Have Matter in Hand; Seek  
to Prevent Showing of Film in  
Eastern Europe

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—A statement was made public here today, signed by Alfred M. Cohen, president of the International Order B'nai Brith and Sigmund Livingston, chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, setting forth the attitude of the national leaders of the I. O. B. B. toward the "King of Kings" issue and telling of the efforts of the Anti-Defamation League to minimize the harm which might result from the picture.

The statement contains a request "kindly but none the less earnestly" to "all having the welfare of our people at heart to desist from so acting as to make more difficult the undertaking of the League." The statement declares:

"The proper handling of defamation requires keen discernment, calm judgment and effective diplomacy. The treatment of no form of defamation calls for so much care in determining what is fit, proper and right than when the subject matter deals with religious sentiment.

"The picture founded upon the story of the New Testament, known as De Mille's 'King of Kings,' has received from its very inception the most earnest attention of those in charge of the Anti-Defamation League. If it had been within the power of the League to have prevented the making of the picture, that power would have been exercised. Not having that power, the League has directed its efforts towards a minimization of the ill effects that the picture from its very nature would produce.

"Modifications of the original designs were effected before the picture was exhibited. Other requests then made were denied. This refusal has not

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## CELEBRATE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF JERUSALEM'S CONQUEST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Dec. 10.—The tenth anniversary of the conquest of Jerusalem by Lord Allenby was celebrated here yesterday by the Jewish and non-Jewish population. Services were held in the synagogues and in St. George's Cathedral.

## ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS EXCUSES AS SEN- ATE DEBATES ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS IN GROSSWARDEIN AND CLAUSENBURG

Will Rebuild Synagogues, Minister Promises; Perpetrators Will be Punished;  
Further Reports from Oradea-mare Relate Grosseome Details of Pogrom

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Dec. 10.—The Roumanian government offered its explanations and belated regrets for the severe anti-Jewish riots in Grosswardein (Oradea-mare), Clausenburg, and other towns in Roumania in reply to interpellations submitted in the Senate Friday by Rabbi Niemerower, representative of the Jewish religion in the upper chamber and Senator Boila, representative of the Peasants' Party.

Minister of the Interior Duca in reply declared that the government regrets exceedingly the riots which are likely to compromise Roumania's prestige abroad. The government will, at its cost, rebuild the synagogues which were destroyed and the private homes which were demolished, he added.

A similar assurance was given by the Minister of Religion and Education, Lapedatu, who added, however, in an attempt to explain the riots, that "the students were provoked to the riots" by "agent provocateurs."

In the evening a conference took place in the house of Prime Minister Bratianu, which was participated in by Minister of the Interior Duca, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps and Chief of Police Popesco. The conference deliberated on measures to prevent the recurrence of riots and as a result decided to prohibit the annual celebration by the Roumanian students today, December 10, the traditional day of anti-Jewish riots in Roumania for the past several years. The authorities were ordered to prohibit the public march of the students. Further reports which were received today from Grosswardein contain horrible details of the destruction perpetrated by the wild student mobs. The amount of damage is estimated at not less than one million dollars. The Jewish houses of worship were desecrated in a shameless manner. The synagogues were invaded, the Holy Scrolls taken out and carried around the streets as banners of the pogromists. The silver embroidery of the Holy Scroll covers was stolen. These embroidered covers were found with three or four pairs of silk stockings taken during the plunder of Jewish homes on the student girls arrested in Bucharest. Several hundred students

are still imprisoned in the barracks. The despatches add that order has been restored in Grosswardein, although the Jewish population, still panic stricken, does not dare to leave their homes or open their stores. All business has been suspended in the town since last Sunday when the anti-Semitic Congress went into session. Five persons were killed in Grosswardein. In Clausenburg the synagogue was damaged.

At yesterday's session of parliament Deputy Madgearu, member of the opposition, demanded the resignation of the government because of the riots.

## ROUMANIAN CONSUL HERE CLAIMS STUDENTS WERE AT- TACKED, PROVOKED TO RIOTS

Roumanian Agency's Version Minimizes Pogroms, Terming Them 'Incidents'; Blames Unnamed Factor

The novel excuse that "bestialities which manifested themselves in a violent way against the students" were to be taken as the cause for the anti-Jewish pogroms committed by the Roumanian students in many towns was offered by S. Drutzu, Roumanian Vice-Consul in New York, in a communication to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York, transmitting a despatch dated Bucharest, December 10, of the Rador Telegraphic Agency, a Roumanian official service.

According to the version of the Roumanian agency not the Jews were attacked, but the Roumanian students were on the defensive and altogether the events were nothing but incidents.

The riots, which have attracted world wide attention and for which the blame was put in the Roumanian parliament on the Roumanian government, are presented by the Rador Telegraphic Agency in the following manner:

"Five thousand students from every part of Roumania gathered at Oradea-mare, an important Roumanian center a few kilometers distant from the Hungarian boundary. Sunday, December 4 was the first day of the Congress which took place in a quiet manner, discussing questions of interest to the universities.

"Monday numerous instigators mixed with the students and started violent

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## POLISH DISTRICT GOVERNOR INTERROGATES CHASSIDIC RABBI ON POLITICAL ISSUE (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lodz, Dec. 10.—The right of a Polish citizen to cast his vote for any political party he chooses was questioned by the authorities when the Governor of the Lodz district called on the Alexander Rebbe, a Chassidic rabbi with many followers in the Lodz region, to ask whether it was true that he advises his followers to cast their votes at the forthcoming parliamentary elections in favor of the bloc of national minorities recently formed.

The Governor of the district told the Rabbi that such an attitude on his part would be considered "a move against the state." In reply to this interrogation the Rabbi declared that his interest does not lie in politics.

The large Chassidic mass in the Republic of Poland is divided in its political views in accordance with the policies shaped by their respective leaders. The rabbi of Gora Kalwarja, having the largest number of followers is identified with the policy of the Agudath Israel which remained outside the bloc of national minorities. The Agudath, it was stated, is now seeking an alliance with the Volkist party and other minor groups of merchants and artisans. The other Chassidic rabbis are not affiliated with the Agudath and their vote is expected to swell the vote of the bloc.

## GERMAN PROTECTORATE FOR PALESTINE CONSIDERED IN HERZL'S DAY, BIOGRAPHY SAYS De Haas Gives Graphic Description of Zionist Leader's Audience Before Wilhelm II

A graphic description of the conversation between ex-Kaiser Wilhelm and Dr. Theodor Herzl during the former Emperor's audience granted to Herzl before Wilhelm's visit to Palestine is given in "Theodor Herzl, A Biographical Study" by Jacob de Haas recently off the press.

The two volumes of the first life of Herzl published in English contain a wealth of historic material concerning the founder of the modern Zionist movement and many valuable documents relating to the political history of the Zionist Organization. Much of the material contained in the pages of Mr. de Haas's life of Herzl is entirely new and furnishes the exact facts for a proper estimate of Theodor Herzl's rise and his achievement in revitalizing the ideal of a Return to Zion.

The book contains sixty illustrations, a chronological table of the early days of Zionism. Many letters written by the founder of the Zionist movement to de Haas, who acted as Herzl's honorary secretary, are published in facsimile in the volume.

From the account of the Herzl's audience before the former Kaiser, it seems that the idea of a German protectorate over a Palestine under Turkish sovereignty was considered a political possibility to which the Kaiser gave favorable consideration and was nearly committed to this course. Describing the audience, which took place at the Yildiz Kiosk in Constantinople, Mr. de Haas relates:

"Herzl made mental note of the fact that the Emperor had seated himself at a writing desk and had crossed his legs, covered by his military boots, like a man preparing to make himself comfortable for a long interview." The Emperor motioned him to a seat opposite, von Bulow took a chair beside him, and they conversed for more than an hour, with their silk hats between their knees. Herzl, as directed, began to state his case in well known and long prepared words, the Emperor staring steadily at him, and only now and then by the flicker of an eyelid, or the pressing of his lips indicating the impression the Zionist leader was making upon him.

"But Herzl was not long allowed to direct the conversation. Presently the Emperor began to take the lead in the discussion, and explained why he favored Zionism. He spoke in not too friendly a tone of the Jews.

"He did not doubt that with the financial aid and human power at our disposal we could succeed in carrying out the colonization of Palestine. . .

'There are among your people (landsleute) elements it would be worth while to transfer to Palestine. I think for instance, of Hesse, where there are usurers among the farming population. If these take their possessions and settle as colonists they would become more useful.'

His comparison of the Jews with a few usurers nettled Herzl, and he did not hesitate to express his views as to the causes of anti-Semitism. 'That he could have identified the Jews with a few money-lenders angered me; my displeasure restored my self-possession.'

"Von Bulow took up the challenge involved in Herzl's remarks and pointed out that the Jews were ungrateful to the House of Hohenzollern, though they owed it much. The Emperor's grandfather had always been kind to the Jews, and notwithstanding this the Jews were in all the opposition parties; they were even to be found among the anti-monarchical group.

"The Emperor interjected 'Singer' referring to Dr. Paul Singer who, with Bebel and Liebknecht, organized and led German socialism for many decades. Herzl responded by pointing to the effect Zionism was having on the young radical groups.

"The Emperor made it clear that he believed the Jews would participate in the colonization of Palestine when they knew he would take them under his protection, for then practically they would not be leaving Germany. Von Bulow added that the Jews would no doubt be grateful for this. To make his irony clear von Bulow pointed out that the rich Jews did not favor Herzl's views, and that the great newspapers, including the Neue Freie Presse, did not favor Zionism.

The Imperial approval was clear enough, but so was Von Bulow's guarded opposition. To establish accord between the ruler and his minister, Herzl began pointing out that the position of France was so weak that she could not oppose the Zionist efforts, and that, therefore the moment was opportune for action.

The conversation was skillfully brought back to Zionism. France could not oppose, and Russia would regard it as a solution of its problem. The Emperor referred somewhat ironically to the two hundred years of Jewish persecution in Russia, and thought the Jews would suffer most in France, for there anti-Semitism had 'the church behind it, and the Jesuits do not give up what they have once started.'

Herzl proceeded with his argument. He laid all his international political cards on the table and said at the end, 'I do not know—I am so entangled, but the matter appears to me entirely natural.' The Emperor gazing steadily at him responded, 'To me also.' Von Bulow interposed, 'Yes, if those here (the Turkish authorities) are willing. Probably you should see the ministers'—while with thumb and forefinger he suggested the

## NATIONAL LEADERS LAUD LIFEWORK OF DR. LEE K. FRANKEL AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER

**Praise His Contribution to Increasing Longevity Through Promotion of Modern Health Methods in U. S.; 240,000 Lives Saved Through Frankel's Work, President**

Eight hundred distinguished leaders in public health, finance, industry and philanthropy gathered at the Hotel Biltmore Friday night at the testimonial dinner given to Dr. Lee K. Frankel, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Jewish Religion, member of the State Board of Charities and chairman of American section of the Palestine Survey Commission of the Jewish Agency, in celebration of his sixtieth birthday.

Homer Folks, the chairman, Felix M. Warburg, Professor C. E. A. Winslow, representing American Public Health Association, and Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, paid tribute to Dr. Frankel for his service in social and health work.

A message of congratulations from J. H. King, Minister of Health in Canada, was read.

Mr. Warburg, in his address, said: "I have known Dr. Frankel for 33 years. There are fifty seven varieties of activities in which we have worked together, whether it was the United Hebrew Charities, the State Board of Charities or the initial organization of the Federation of Jewish Charities, in the field of providing play-grounds, in the establishment of nursing health associations throughout this country and in the fight against tuberculosis, which, with Dr. Frankel's help, has been most radically eliminated in New York City.

"Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement, can tell you how es-

counting of money, and added aloud 'here they all take.'

"The Emperor waived the suggestion: 'It will surely make an impression when the German Emperor concerns himself about this and shows he is interested.' The Emperor was speaking in the tones of the great overlord, which reminded Herzl of the fabled animal which with a human voice exclaimed: 'I am the fabled unicorn.' The Emperor continued 'Finally I am the sole supporter of the Sultan. He owes me something.'

"So the ground was laid! The formal address to be presented in Jerusalem was arranged for and then the Emperor turned to Herzl. 'Write out the address and give it to von Bulow. I will then correct it with him. Tell me in a word what I shall ask of the Sultan.'

"Herzl responded, 'A chartered company—under German protection.'

"'Good! A Chartered Company!' He gave me his hand. I pressed mine heartily, and left the room by the middle door.' The Imperial word was committed to the cause."

sential in the early precarious days was Dr. Frankel to this work. Not only has his influence extended all over the United States through his wise and sagacious counsel, but when we sent him to Poland where he coped with the terrible conditions created by typhus and other epidemics as well as in other countries, he was a good soldier abroad.

"He has only recently returned from Palestine when he devoted his talents to the consideration of the problems of that country in an effort to solve the difficulties in the path of that work. In a few weeks I am to meet with him and my associates to complete this work of investigation of conditions in Palestine.

"Dr. Frankel's record is one of splendid citizenship and public service," Mr. Warburg declared.

Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said: "Today Dr. Frankel is the third officer in the company. When Dr. Frankel came with us in 1909 we had assets of \$235,000,000. Now we have \$2,235,000,000. Then we had 10,000,000 policies on lives. Now we have 40,000,000. Then we had 9,230,000 industrial policies. Now we have 34,000,000. Then we had 7,200,000 lives insured in our industrial department. Now we have 21,200,000. The importance of Dr. Frankel's work is apparent when I tell you that the Metropolitan has insured the lives of 27,000,000 people, one-fifth of the population of the United States and Canada.

"When he took over the Industrial Insurance feature of our company, he established the basis on which the present growth was possible. He ordered and established the basis on which this huge business could be financed, coped with the problem of agents and then conceived and taught that hand in hand with this business must go the nursing associations, which he has established throughout this country. He threw the backing of the Industrial Insurance business of our companies behind the nursing health associations and thereby provided an income which has stabilized the ministering to the working classes of this country of nursing and physicians services. The magnitude of this work is apparent when I say that we have thus far spent alone in this public health service \$27,000,000.

"He created a public health literature, of which 460,000,000 copies have been distributed. He has raised the general hygienic condition of living and health of the working classes. When Dr. Frankel organized this work in 1911, the mortality among industrial workers was 24 per cent. higher than that of

the general population. He has achieved the miracle in 1925, of bringing the mortality of industrial workers 1.3 per cent. below that of the general population. His work has increased the extension of the life of the industrial worker 8.8 years, and of the general policy holder 5.10 years. His efforts have saved 240,000 lives. This country is in his debt," Mr. Fiske declared.

Professor Winslow of Yale declared "the most significant contribution of Dr. Frankel's life has been to the field of public health service. I regard him as the most outstanding volunteer in public health in the United States.

"We have reason to be thankful for Dr. Frankel. It was in 1909 that the comprehensive nursing service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was founded by Dr. Frankel which now reaches 9,000,000 people.

"When Dr. Frankel was the president of the American Public Health Association he completely changed its status. He laid down the basis for the health educational program of the Metropolitan which has had a real effect on the health of the community. He has worked for the co-ordination of health activities in the United States. We all know of his role in the Child Health Council, the National Health Council and the American Health Conference at Atlantic City. We know his part in the housing commission, the influenza commission. His name is written in golden letters upon the scroll of American public health service."

"What is past, is past, and what I would rather discuss with you is, what of the future?" declared Dr. Frankel replying to the tributes. "Are there further possibilities? Are there further opportunities? Are there further chances of trying to use men and women generally in this great work in which you and I, as social and health workers, are engaged? When I joined the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the fimer of scorn was pointed at me by my colleagues. I was told that I had sold myself to 'the interests,' whatever that might mean. At a Conference of Charities and Corrections held in the City of Buffalo in 1910, I read a paper on 'The Industrial Insurance Agent as a Social Worker,' and the men and women at that conference told me that I was mad. I was ridiculed; I was told that I was attempting the impossible, that it could not be accomplished.

"I do not know, but what the greatest pleasure that I have tonight is the realization that two weeks ago, in the City of Chicago, at a dinner which we gave out there, Doctor Bundesen, the Health Commissioner of that city, publicly asked one thousand agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to assist him officially in the campaign

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## NATIONAL I. O. B. B. LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON 'KING OF KINGS'; EXPLAIN POSITION

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deterred the League from pressing its demands. These have lately been recognized by a call from Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., on the President of the B'nai B'rith for a conference for the purpose of taking steps to remove as far as possible the League's objections to the picture. At that time as a result of the conference, work is proceeding in line with the recommendations of the League. Exclusion of the picture from certain European countries is likewise under consideration.

"In dealing with 'The King of Kings' the Governing Board of the League had to weigh three opinions, each of which was supported by men of good judgment; one is that the picture is bad throughout, that no modification of it will in any appreciable degree lessen the effect thereof, and that every sort of influence be brought to bear to suppress its continued presentation; another opinion is that the picture is harmless; a third opinion is that while it would be preferable not to have the story of the New Testament visualized in picture form, if it could have been prevented in the inception thereof, now that it has been produced and seen by hundreds of thousands of people, the wisest course is to secure such additional amendments and modifications coupled with an explanation of the incidents of the story, as will minimize its hurtful effects.

The unanimous judgment of the Governing Board favored the view last expressed.

"The League in its eventual career has succeeded in having withdrawn from public view many films which scandalized or ridiculed the Jew. All of them were of a scurrilous or libelous nature and pure fiction. No group had an interest in them. They were produced for the mere purpose of provoking laughter or affording amusement.

"The 'King of Kings' is removed as far as possible from such exhibitions. It is a depiction, more or less accurate, of incidents of the New Testament, the basis of the religious belief of the largest part of the citizenry of our country. In the opinion of the League an attempt by the Jewish people to suppress its presentation could not succeed, and moreover quite conceivably might be resented in a way calculated to reopen a breach between Christians and Jews, which all were happy to think had well nigh healed.

"The Anti-Defamation League and the President of the B'nai B'rith are bending every effort towards affecting changes in the 'King of Kings' and of obtaining an agreement with the pro-

## CHANUKAH BEGINS SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18

Chanukah, the Feast of Dedication, begins the evening of December 18 and extends over a period of eight days.

The Jewish Education Association will give a dinner and Chanukah Festival at the Waldorf-Astoria next Sunday evening. The dinner will mark the conclusion of the Association's drive for a \$500,000 fund to promote Jewish education during the coming year. Joseph Leblang is chairman of the dinner committee, Jonah J. Goldstein was chairman of the campaign committee.

Rabbi Max Landsberg died in Rochester, N. Y. at the age of 82. Rabbi Landsberg became rabbi of B'rith Kodesh Temple in 1871. He served the congregation forty-four years.

Dr. Landsberg served as President of the New York Association of Charities and Corrections and as Secretary of the United Jewish Charities of Rochester, of which he was the founder. In 1884 he published a "Ritual for Jewish Worship," and later, "Hymns for Jewish Worship."

Plans for the new I. O. B. B. Jewish Orphan Home in University Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, O., are completed and construction of the \$1,400,000 worth of buildings is to be started about March 1.

Since a recreation building, superintendent's cottage, power plant, hospital and administration building also are included in construction to go forward in March, with a chapel to be erected later. All of the construction will be fireproof with brick exterior, reinforced concrete floors, steel casements and slate and tile roofs.

Mrs. Eliza Guggenheimer, widow of Randolph Guggenheimer of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, died Friday in her seventy-sixth year.

Since her husband's death in 1907 Mrs. Guggenheimer had continued his practice of giving a dinner every year for the newboys of the Bryce Memorial Home.

ducers that it be not presented in those European countries where the merest excuse to fan the flame of prejudice for the Jew is taken advantage of. He is entertained that their proposals will be granted. If they are, the hurt of the picture will be minimized. More than this, it is our belief that relations now established between the B'nai B'rith and the Motion Picture Producers of America, Inc., will prevent future causes for complaint against film productions.

"We would kindly but none the less earnestly urge all having the welfare of our people at heart, to desist from so acting as to make more difficult the undertaking of the League."

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

## ROUMANIAN CONSUL HERE CLAIMS STUDENTS WERE AT- TACKED, PROVOKED TO RIOTS

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reactions. The police intervened to keep order. In spite of all the precautions, disorders took place and a few windows and signs were broken and torn. The whole Roumanian press has immediately denounced the machinations of the irredentist elements. No one was killed or severely injured.

"Tuesday, the sixth of December, the troubles started again, the bestiality against the students manifesting itself in a very violent way. However, measures of order were effective.

"Wednesday the student Congress departed by special trains. On the return trip some regrettable incidents happened, particularly at Cluj and Ploesti on the way to Bucharest. There have been numerous arrests made and the guilty are being held for trial by court martial.

"Yesterday and today the Premier Bratianu and Minister of the Interior Duca made determined declarations regarding these incidents and prohibiting other future student meetings.

"These disturbances have had a painful echo in the Hungarian parliament, where it is said that harsh words regarding Roumania were spoken and which provoked violent protestations in the Roumanian parliament."

## National Leaders Laud Lifework of Dr. Lee K. Frankel

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that he was conducting in that city to eradicate diphtheria.

"I think the lesson that the future has for us is this, that if we are to do good work, if we are to further extend and prolong life, and it can be done, if we are to reach that age limit that was predicted by the psalmist, and possibly go beyond it, it can only be done by the closest cooperation of all those who are interested in the work,—the Health Officer officially, the volunteer health man of whom mention was made this evening, the social worker, of whom I am still one, the physician in his practice, the nurse, and, in particular, men and women in their respective communities." Dr. Frankel said.

Homor Folks in behalf of his associates presented a clock and desk writing set as a token to Dr. Frankel.

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