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## NEW ANTI-JEWISH ATTACKS REPORTED FROM KISHINEFF; STUDENTS USE FIREARMS Four Get Sentences for Rioting at Grosswardein

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Jan. 10.—Reports concerning new anti-Semitic excesses in Roumania were received here today.

According to the reports, serious anti-Jewish attacks took place in Kishineff Sunday evening. Groups of students attacked Jewish passersby on the streets and at the railway station. Several Jews were injured. The students used firearms. Several policemen were injured when the police intervened.

Bucharest, Jan. 10.—Another group of those guilty of the anti-Jewish riots in Clausenberg were given prison sentences by the court martial.

One of the accused, Pierre Suvagau, law student, was sentenced to three months imprisonment, Johann Stefencso a student of the commercial academy was sentenced to twenty days in jail, Torokai, a tailor, to ten days, and Joseph Blau a waiter to five months.

## JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA ENDS ITS SESSIONS IN DETROIT (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 10.—The thirty-ninth assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society concluded its sessions here.

A report of the activities of the Society was presented by Miss Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Executive Secretary of the Society, who pointed out that the Society was created for the popularization of Jewish education and the general dissemination of Jewish knowledge.

Sizney Unger of Cincinnati presented the need of Dramatics as an Educational Aid. Rabbi Marvin Nathan of Philadelphia discussed the Objective in the Curriculum of Jewish Religious Schools, and was followed by a presentation and

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## DR. SCHOR WILL BE NAMED CHIEF RABBI OF AUSTRIA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 10 — Dr. A. Schor, Chief Rabbi of the Great Synagogue on Tlomackie, will be called to the Chief Rabbinate of Austria to succeed the late Dr. Z. P. Chajes, it was learned here today.

Dr. Schor, who is a well known scholar and student of Polish Jewish history, was called to the Warsaw post following the death of the late Dr. Abraham Samuel Poznanski.

## ROUMANIAN MINISTER GIVES NEW ASSURANCES THAT ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS WILL NOT RECUR

Statement is Reply to House Resolution Urging Abrogation of U. S. Treaties with Roumania; Lauds Marshall's Policy of Moderation which Will Bring Better Results Than Protests; Louis Marshall and Congressman Sirovich Confer with Minister; Action on Resolution to be Deferred

New assurances that the Roumanian government is determined to see to it that anti-Jewish disturbances should never again occur in the country, that the Roumanian government is taking effective measures to punish those guilty in the last excesses and to make full reparation for the damages incurred by Jews and Jewish institutions during the recent events were made by George Cretziano, Roumanian Minister to Washington, in a communication addressed to Congressman William I. Sirovich.

Congressman Sirovich, who introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives urging the United States government to abrogate its treaties with Roumania in case the anti-Jewish persecutions do not cease, made public the communication of the Roumanian Minister together with his reply, in which he accepts the assurances of the representative of the Roumanian government. The exchange of letters was released for publication by Congressman Sirovich late Monday night following a dinner conference held at the Waldorf Astoria in which Minister Cretziano, Mr. Louis Marshall, Congressman Sirovich and George Boncosco, financial counsellor to the Roumanian Legation, participated. No statement was issued as to the action intended by Congressman Sirovich with regard to his resolution in the House.

It was learned that the conference was a result of negotiations which were carried on during the past several weeks. When asked by the representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, Congressman Sirovich stated that for the present he will defer action on his resolution, pending further developments. It was also understood that the text of the Roumanian Minister's statement was issued with the full consent of the Bratianu government in Bucharest, to whom it was cabled before publication.

The Roumanian Minister in his communication expressed his opinion that the resolution introduced in the House would react unfavorably upon the Roumanian Jews themselves. He admitted that "the occurrences were disgraceful

and in every way unjustifiable," but urged that the Roumanian government has taken effective measures to punish those guilty and to provide indemnity for the sufferers. His government, which is opposed to the "mischievous theories and the lawless acts committed" and has accepted the terms of the minority treaty, incorporated in the Roumanian constitution, is resolved to exert all her power to accord equal protection of the law to all of her inhabitants.

The Roumanian Minister also expressed appreciation of the policy of moderation advocated by Mr. Louis Marshall which will redound to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

The Minister added that "Mr. Marshall's efforts coincided with mine, namely, that by a friendly cooperation much more good can be accomplished than by exaggerations, denunciations and injudicious prejudice."

Congressman Sirovich in his reply declared that he accepts the statement of the Roumanian Minister and added that he will incorporate the correspondence in the Congressional Record.

## House Bill To Abrogate Treaties Will React Unfavorably in Roumanis

The letter of the Roumanian Minister read:

Roumanian Legation  
Washington, D.C.

January 7, 1928

"The Hon. Dr. William I. Sirovich, Member of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

"My dear Congressman Sirovich:

"It has come to my knowledge that  
(Continued on page 3)

## SEEK TO UNITE ROUMANIAN JEWS FOR NEXT ELECTIONS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Jan. 10.—Negotiations for the formation of a bloc of Jewish parties in the forthcoming elections in Roumania have been started.

It is planned to unite the Jewish groups in Bukowina, Bessarabia and the Old Kingdom. So far a bloc of the Jewish groups in Bukowina was formed.

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## BILL AMENDING NATURALIZATION LAW PASSES HOUSE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The bill of Congressman Vincent of Michigan amending the Naturalization Law in such a way as to permit witnesses to testify by deposition instead of being obliged to appear personally where the alien has resided in more than one place within a state, has been passed by the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate.

Henceforth it has been necessary for the witnesses to appear in person.

## JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA ENDS ITS SESSIONS IN DETROIT

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discussion of Extra Curriculum Activities by Mrs. Kalish of Cleveland.

Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia addressed the opening session. Rabbi Solomon Finberg of New York City spoke on Tests and Measurements. Dr. Adelaide T. Case of Columbia College, New York City, showed how Project Teaching could be used in religious school work.

A session, presided over by Rabbi Louis Mann of Chicago, was devoted to work in the summer schools of the universities. Rabbi Felix Levy and Rabbi Joseph Ruch were the speakers.

The assembly concluded with a banquet given in honor of Joseph Greenberg, president of the society.

## MIZRACHI CONVENTION IN SEARCH FOR NEW LEADERSHIP AS ADMINISTRATION IS UNDER FIRE

Report Growth of Sentiment for Orthodox Work, but Lack of Organization is Deplored; Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor Receive Palestine Delegation; \$48,000 Given for Needy Rabbis Abroad

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Boston, Jan. 10.—The administration of the American Mizrahi, the Orthodox wing of the Zionist movement with a membership of 15,000 throughout the United States, was under heavy fire on the second day of the thirteenth annual convention which is in session here at the Hotel Statler. Gedaliah Bublik, editor of the "Jewish Daily News" presided.

An acute crisis was created when it was learned that Rabbi J. Levenson declined to accept re-nomination for president of the organization. Speculation was going on as to the composition of the new executive. Eight committees were appointed to consider the problems of the organization, but interest centered in the nominations committee, headed by H. L. Selig.

Several plans were under consideration. It was stated, one providing for the creation of a presidium. The name of Rabbi Wolf Gold, formerly of San Francisco, was mentioned as a possible choice for the chairman of the presidium. Another plan which had a greater following was to attempt to persuade Rabbi Meyer Berlin, who recently settled in Palestine, to remain in the United States for the next year and to assume the leadership of the organization.

A small number of delegates attended the second day's sessions, the majority being occupied with the sessions of the various committees. The organization committee was presided over by S. Goldstein of New York, the resolutions committee by Rabbi A. Palkowitz, the education committee by Rabbi Saul Stober of Chicago, the Palestine committee by Rabbi Aaron Teitelbaum and the budget committee by Abraham Cohen of Brooklyn.

According to the financial report submitted by Mr. Cohen who is the treasurer of the organization, the Mizrahi has a deficit of \$29,000. The general income of the organization during the past year amounted to \$37,000, inclusive of an item of \$12,400 from the United Palestine Appeal.

A motion was submitted by Rabbi Eliezer Scharf of Springfield, Mass., concerning the operations of the Jewish Trust Fund, a fund created with the outbreak of the War for the purpose of aiding needy rabbis and scholars in Europe and Palestine. During that period, the amount of \$500,000 has been spent. During the year under review \$48,000 was expended by the fund which is administered jointly by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis in the United States and Canada and the Mizrahi Organization. Of this amount \$16,000 was contributed by the Central Relief Committee and the Joint Distribution Committee, while the remain-

der was raised through individual contributions.

A heated discussion which occupied the main part of the sessions Monday developed following the presentation of the annual report of Rabbi M. Magnes, general secretary. According to the report, the Mizrahi has developed a wide activity during the past year, meeting with greater sympathy and understanding on the part of the Jewish public in the United States. The public is realizing, due to the great number of visitors who return from Palestine that the Mizrahi is exercising a wholesome influence in the development of Palestine in a traditional spirit and that the organization is carrying on a valuable piece of work there, particularly in the field of education. Eight branches of the Mizrahi were established during the year, although the greatest difficulty encountered by the Mizrahi lies in the fact that the element which is most susceptible to the Orthodox ideology is difficult of organization, lacking as yet full appreciation of systematic and progressive party work.

During the past year the organization succeeded in selling the 4,000 shares of the Mizrahi Bank in Palestine. It has also renewed its agreement with the United Palestine Appeal for including the Mizrahi Palestine Fund in the Appeal. During last year the United Palestine Appeal fell short in the payment of the Mizrahi's share by the sum of \$21,000. This was due to uncollected pledges. The provisions of this year's agreement contain guarantees for a proportionate and progressive payment of the Mizrahi share. Rabbi Magnes stated.

Present indications are that a thoroughgoing change is taking place in relation to the Mizrahi conception of Zionism. "Even those who are hostile or at least neutral to the Mizrahi movement have of late begun to express their appreciation and understanding for the Mizrahi ideal and work," he stated.

Ephraim Kaplan in welcoming the convention in behalf of the Jewish National Fund, laid emphasis on the changed attitude toward the Mizrahi which makes itself felt in the ranks of general Zionists.

Official recognition to the Mizrahi convention was accorded by the highest officials of the State of Massachusetts when Lieut. Governor Allen received the Palestine delegation at the State House Monday noon. The Lieut. Governor was addressed in French and Hebrew by Rabbi Uriel, Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic Community in Palestine, Rabbi Berfin and Rabbi J. L. Fishman greeted the Lieut. Gov-

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# ROMANIAN MINISTER GIVES NEW ASSURANCES THAT ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS WILL NOT RECUR

(Continued from Page 1)

you have introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution asking the American Government to abrogate the treaties now existing between the United States and my Country, and to intervene in behalf of the Jewish minorities of my Country. I consider it my duty to give you information which will prove to you that my Government, far from encouraging anti-Semitic disturbances, has taken all the measures to punish the guilty, to indemnify the victims and to avoid a repetition of similar occurrences without waiting for any outside suggestion or intervention on the part of a foreign Government or Parliament.

"I cannot help feeling that far from bringing about a happy and lasting solution of this problem, action such as you have advocated is likely to react unfavorably upon the Roumanian Jews themselves, for not only the Roumanian Government and people, but even Jews who are striving to establish a better understanding between the Jewish and Roumanian population would resent even a suggestion of the immission of a foreign power in the internal affairs of their country. In my opinion, cooperation between the Jews of the United States and the Government of Roumania, which is moved by a sincere desire to permanently remedy the situation, would be of far more service to accomplish the common purpose that we have in view.

## Occurrences Were Disgraceful, Minister Says, Reciting Facts

"By frankly facing the situation and calmly analyzing the facts, a via media to remove all causes of friction and to establish harmony in the future among the various races and creeds within the Roumanian Nation may be found which will redound to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

"Now what are the facts? A body of students, taking advantage of the state of depression created in the Country by the sudden disappearance of a powerful personality, the late I. I. C. Bratianu, got out of hand and before the authorities had time to mobilize adequate forces to cope with an unanticipated situation, caused serious disorder accompanied by acts of violence at Oradea Mare, Cluj and other places in Roumania. The actual occurrences were disgraceful and in every way unjustifiable. The press on this side of the Atlantic published articles from sources unfriendly to Roumania in Budapest and other parts of Central Europe, which were exaggerated. The truth is that, while a considerable number of individuals were maltreated and a number of synagogues and their contents desecrated and damaged, in spite of reports to the contrary happily no lives were lost.

"These incidents are very regrettable

and the Roumanian Government not only deplores them, but swiftly took measures to punish those officials who were found negligent, and to make reparation for the damage done. The Prefect of Oradea Mare and the Police Prefects of Oradea Mare and Cluj were immediately dismissed, and four hundred students were arrested on their return to Bucharest. In addition to this, their cases were referred to the Military Court and, according to telegraphic information, received from my Government, a first series of offenders has been tried by a Court-Martial for theft and devastation during the anti-jewish riots at Oradea Mare on December 6th, and have been sentenced variously to from ten days to five months in jail. The Senate of the Roumanian universities has expelled forever from all Roumanian universities the students proved guilty of theft, profanation and devastation, while those found guilty of lesser offenses will be expelled for one year. Those holding scholarships will forfeit their subsidies. The Government has introduced a bill in Parliament for an appropriation to indemnify Mr. Keller an American citizen, who was injured, and to restore the synagogues to their previous state. No Government can do more by way of reparation for such misdeeds under the circumstances.

## Roumanian People Not Anti-Semitic

"Roumania has been accused repeatedly of anti-Semitism. So far as the people of Roumania as a whole are concerned, this charge is unwarranted. There are, unfortunately, individual agitators who, for selfish reasons, have sought to spread this hateful disease, regardless of the blot that they are placing upon the good name and the honor of Roumania. It is significant that those Jews who recognized the virtue of speaking and acting with moderation and who really understand the people of Roumania, commend their good sense, their peaceful nature and the freedom from religious intolerance, and are convinced that the majority of Roumanians are entirely free from anti-Semitism.

"I can personally assure you of the correctness of this observation. Anti-Semitism is practically limited to a portion of the students in institutions of higher learning, to a few of their teachers and to a small number of unscrupulous politicians. The latter have adopted a platform based on falsehoods and prejudice and calculated to mislead the student body into cooperating for the exploitation of a falsely conceived patriotism. There is also a theory of an economic nature, which has created ill-will among various of the students and has afforded a pretext for hostile demonstrations by them.

"The Government is in every way opposed to these mischievous theories and to the lawless acts committed by those

who entertain them, and is determined to afford protection to every part of the population. This is evidenced by the fact that during the past few months additional Jewish schools have been accorded rights as public schools, an order which forbade the closing of Jewish schools on the Jewish Sabbath has been repealed, Orthodox Jewish students who attend public schools have been excused from writing on Saturdays, Jews have been elected to membership in all Municipal Councils for which elections have been recently held, provisions have been made in the budgets of municipal Councils for subventions for the support of schools maintained by the Jewish communities. With the exception of the recent deplorable occurrences, street attacks upon Jews have ceased, and there has been no exclusion of them from places of amusement. In the Roumanian Parliament preceding that now in office, there were ten anti-Semitic Deputies. In the present Parliament there is not one. On the other hand, the Jews are now represented by ten Deputies and Senators in addition to the Grand Rabbi of Roumania, who, under the Constitution, is a Life Member of the Senate. The Jews have a large representation, not only in Roumanian commerce and industry, but also in the liberal professions. They are not barred from holding public office or from receiving commissions in the army. They actually hold a large number of both. In the United States, where Roumania has four Consulates, there is one Jewish Consul; a Jew is in charge of a second Consulate. On the staff of the Roumanian Legation in Washington the bookkeeper and archivist is a Jew. The newly-created Consulate in New Jersey is to be in charge of another Jew.

Insert Subhead later

## Roumanian Jews Have Educational Opportunities

"Much has been said concerning agitation in Roumania by the anti-Semitic Party for the establishment of the so-called *numerus clausus* in respect to the admission of Jewish students to institutions of higher learning. In fact the contention was made at a meeting held in Washington in February last that, so far as Jewish students in Roumania are concerned, it is not the *numerus clausus* which prevails but *numerus nullus*. As bearing upon this charge, permit me to call your attention to the following official figures:

Christians		Jews	
University of Bucharest:	12,535	2,357	
Commercial Academy,			
Bucharest	391	104	
Polytechnic, Bucharest	894	110	
University of Jassy	3,188	1,175	
University of Cluj	2,141	159	
Commercial Academy, Cluj	256	7	

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# **ROUMANIAN MINISTER GIVES NEW ASSURANCES ANTI-JEW- ISH RIOTS WILL NOT RECUR**

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University of Cernautzi 624 262  
University of Oradea Mare 215 47  
Polytechnic, Timisoara 345 9

There figures tell their own story.

"It is a source of pride to Roumania that there are few countries in the world where the so-called minorities, and especially the Jews, receive better opportunities for education and self-development according to their own ideas and principles, than Roumania. Today these minorities have more schools in the newly-acquired portions of the Roumanian Kingdom than they had under the Governments of which they formerly constituted a part. When Transylvania was a part of Hungary there was not a single Jewish public school or high school in that territory. Today there are 59 elementary schools in the Old Kingdom, 35 in Transylvania, 2 in Bucovina and 48 in Bessarabia. The number of secondary schools in the Old Kingdom is 7, in Transylvania 8, in Bucovina 4 and in Bessarabia 21. The Jews, with a population of less than a million, also have 1,500 synagogues in Roumania.

## **Roumania Will Adhere To Minorities Treaty**

"It should also be noted that Roumania has become a party to and has accepted the terms of the Minority Treaty entered into at Paris on December 9, 1919, has incorporated them in principle in her Constitution, and is firmly resolved to exert all her sovereign power to accord to all of her inhabitants the equal protection of the laws which she has guaranteed to the several racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

The government is firm in its determination to put an end to the anti-Semitic agitation which has prevailed among the students and to prevent any recurrence of the recent happenings. It is hoped that all American Jews who have at heart the well-being of their Roumanian coreligionists would cooperate in bringing about a complete understanding between them and the non-Jews of Roumania. This, I am sure, will be welcomed by them, and will redound to the advantage of both, as well as of Roumania.

"A prominent Jewish observer, Mr. Herman Bernstein, in a series of articles which he published in the 'Jewish Tribune' on his return from Roumania a few months ago, declared himself satisfied that 'the Roumanian people are really not anti-Semitic,' and pointed out that the anti-Jewish agitations are purely artificial and are carried out by a handful of students under the leadership of two or three second-rate politicians, who were officially and publicly disapproved by their political friends and colleagues. (See the Jewish Tribune of December 23, 1927).

"I am happy to state that that able man, one of the greatest American Jews, Mr. Louis Marshall, is in complete accord with my views when he pleads for moderation and for a cool examination of the situation of the Roumanian Jews. His efforts coincide with mine, namely, that by a friendly cooperation much more good can be accomplished than by exaggerations, denunciations and injudicious protests.

"You will recognize the desirability of giving the fullest publicity to this statement. The sincerity of your motives cannot be questioned. It is easy to understand the impression made upon your mind by the occurrences which are condemned by every true Roumanian and which naturally aroused your sympathies for your religious brethren. Now that you understand that at the very time when you introduced the resolution the Roumanian Government had given evidence of its determination that such conditions should never again occur and that it had announced its purpose to make full reparation for all damages inflicted, you will not hesitate to accept the assurances which I have herein given.

"Yours sincerely,

G. Cretziano,

Minister of Roumania."

## **Accepts Roumanian Minister's Assurance**

Congressman Sirovich, in his letter replying to the Minister's communication stated:

January 9th 1928.

"His Excellency,  
Mr. George Cretziano,  
Roumanian Minister,  
Washington, D. C.

"Your Excellency:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant concerning the resolution introduced by me in the House of Representatives for the abrogation of the treaties now existing between the United States and Roumania and for intervention on behalf of the Jewish minorities of Roumania.

"I have read and reflected upon what you have said with the utmost care and wish to express my appreciation for the detailed information given. You have fully appreciated the reason that prompted me to introduce the resolution. It was not hostility to Roumania, but sympathy for my religious brethren and indignation at the recent occurrences, which shocked the people of this country and which you have properly characterized.

"I accept what you have said regarding the attitude of your Government toward the Jews of Roumania and what it has done and what it intends to do in order to show its abhorrence of the lawlessness of those who are re-

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## **MIZRACHI CONVENTION IN SEARCH FOR LEADERSHIP**

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error. The delegation was also received by Mayor Malcolm Nichols, Dr. Benjamin L. Grossman accompanied the delegation.

Severe criticism was levelled against the administration following the presentation of the report by Rabbi Magnes. Charges and counter charges of inactivity and failure of cooperation were made when the conflict between the two factions of the Mizrahi youth movement was presented. The attack was opened by H. Karp, president of the Mizrahi Hazair, who charged the administration with failure to cooperate with the youth movement and to facilitate the carrying on of Mizrahi propaganda in English language publications. Of the \$3,000 voted by the last convention to the youth organization, only \$100 was paid. It was charged that Rabbi Magnes endeavored to support another youth organization, known under the name Zeiri Ha'mizrachi, in preference to the existing organization, Moses Cohen of New York representing the Zeiri Ha'mizrachi charged the Mizrahi Hazair with leading a parasitic existence. He was silenced by the presiding officer, Mr. Bublick.

Rabbi Palkowitz led the opposition to the administration, he declared that the thirteenth annual convention witnesses an unparalleled break down and waning of interest due to inactivity. A long discussion developed in which 26 speakers participated, including Rabbi Notalovitch, Rabbi Burock, Abraham Cohen, H. L. Selig.

At the third session Monday afternoon, Rabbi Magnes was given the floor to reply to his critics. He refuted the attacks by declaring that it was not the administration but the rank and file which has lacked in cooperation and responsiveness. A resolution expressing confidence in the administration was presented but, on the suggestion of Rabbi Teitelbaum, it was referred to the resolutions committee for consideration.

A banquet attended by 700 guests and delegates was held Monday night at the Scenic auditorium.

Responsible for and participated in the outbreaks referred to, as an assurance that the Jews of Roumania will be accorded the equal protection of the laws and equal educational and other opportunities in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Minorities treaty entered into and accepted by Roumania on December 9th, 1919. On the faith of what you have said it will afford me pleasure to incorporate the correspondence that has passed between us in the Congressional record.

"Very Cordially yours,  
William Irving Sirovich."