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PALESTINE ARABS EXPECTED TO ADOPT POLICY OF COOPERA- TION WITH GOVERNMENT

Revive Samuel Proposal Concerning
Arab Agency
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 13.—A change in the political situation in Palestine, resulting in Arab cooperation with the government, is expected from the forthcoming session of what is termed the Seventh Arab Congress.

The congress is scheduled to convene shortly. It is stated that at the present juncture the anti-Zionist Arab leaders, who conducted an obstructionist policy because of their unwillingness to recognize the Palestine mandate containing the clauses concerning the Jewish National Home, will proclaim their readiness to cooperate with the government. It is stated that this cooperation is to be based on the condition that the Palestine government accept the proposal originally made five years ago by Sir Herbert Samuel that an Arab Agency be created similar to that of the Jewish Agency with the right of advising the Palestine government in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Arab population.

RITUAL MURDER TALE BRINGS TERROR TO SCHIDLEWE JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Jan. 13.—The revival of the ritual murder accusation in the Lithuanian town, Schidlewe, threw the Jewish population of the town into panic. Serious danger of a pogrom developed when a mob surrounded the Jewish houses in the town, smashed windows and demanded the surrender of a Christian child who they alleged was stolen by Jews for ritual murder purposes.

The police of the neighboring town, Rasein, was called out to restore order.

PLUMER MAY REMAIN AT HIS POST AS HIGH COMMISSIONER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 13.—Lord Herbert C. Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, will proceed shortly to London, it was learned here today.

According to reports here it is possible that Lord Plumer will remain the High Commissioner of Palestine for another year. At the time of his appointment it was stated that he would hold the post for two years.

HUNGARIAN ANTI-SEMITES TRY TO INTIMIDATE JEWISH LEADERS, EMPLOY THREATS

Anonymous Letters Urge Jews to
Oppose any Modification of
Numerus Clausus
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Jan. 13.—The excitement concerning the government bill to modify the numerus clausus law is reaching its peak as the date when parliament will vote on the measure approaches.

Anti-Semitic groups have developed feverish activity in attempting to prevent the passage of the bill. Leaders of the Jewish community here received anonymous threatening letters. In these letters the Jews are urged to besiege the government to leave the numerus clausus law intact, threatening merciless revenge will be taken against the Jews. The letters, which obviously emanate from the nationalist party, also urge Hungarian Jews to submit a memorandum to the Council of the League of Nations in which they are to declare that they are in favor of the numerus clausus law and that they oppose the protest of Lucien Wolf representing the Joint Foreign Committee of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Jewish Deputies, and the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

ROUMANIAN JEWS OBJECT TO SEGREGATION IN ARMY CORPS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Jan. 13.—The creation of a special Jewish corps consisting of Jewish recruits in the Roumanian army was ordered by the Roumanian General Staff.

The Jewish press severely criticizes the order of the military authorities and declares that it is a violation of the rights of Roumanian Jews guaranteed in the constitution. The creation of such a special corps would be equal to the establishment of a ghetto in the army, the newspapers state.

TEL AVIV MUNICIPALITY

PASSES \$43,500 BUDGET
(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Tel. Aviv, Dec. 29.—The Municipal Council at its meeting on Sunday night, finally passed the ordinary budget for 1928 amounting to \$43,500. The Government will participate in the Budget to an extent of \$2,250, which will be used for education, health, and similar undertakings.

PROHIBITION OF ZIONISM EXISTS IN HUNGARY, LONG- DON HEADQUARTERS SAYS

Points To Rabbis' Decision Uphold-
ing Previous Prohibition
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 13.—In connection with the statement made recently by Chief Rabbi Koppel Reich, of Budapest, that the authorities of the Orthodox community of Hungary had not made any declaration in regard to excluding Zionists from membership of their body, the Central Office of the Zionist Organization points out that according to a report published in the Jewish paper, "Egyenlőség," of December 10th, the Central Committee of the Orthodox community, at meetings held on December 6th and 7th, reaffirmed a previous prohibition of Zionism. The meeting was attended by six Rabbis and nine lay members. Chief Rabbi Koppel Reich wrote excusing his non-attendance on the ground of illness, and stating that he accepted in advance all decisions that would be adopted. The report stated:

"In the animated discussion, in which all present took part, it was unanimously agreed that the religious prohibition on this question, which had been proclaimed and subscribed by all the Rabbis of Greater Hungary in 1904, applied both to Zionists and to Mizrahists. This prohibition is in force today in the fullest degree and it was therefore forbidden to any Jew who is faithful to his religion to enter the Zionist Organization, to take part in its work, or to support Zionism or its institutions in any shape or form."

PRESIDENT MASARYK GAVE HILSNER FINANCIAL AID

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Jan. 13.—The interest taken by Thomas C. Masaryk when he was professor at the Prague University in the case of Leopold Hilsner during his trial and imprisonment, continued after he became president of Czechoslovakia.

It was disclosed here today when the news of the death of Leopold Hilsner was received that in the last ten years since Hilsner was pardoned, Masaryk had continually aided him financially. Hilsner, in whose fate great interest was taken during his trial, found it difficult to earn a living following his eighteen years spent in prison and lived in actual need. The last trip of Hilsner to Carlsbad to take a cure was paid for by the President of the Czechoslovakian Republic.

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LORD ROTHERMERE WARNS HUNGARY AGAINST PERSE- CUTION OF MINORITIES

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Budapest, Dec. 31.—The "Az Est" Hungarian newspaper here, publishes an interview with Lord Rothermere who is in the United States, in which he warns Hungary against religious, national or racial persecution. Such intolerance and persecution, Lord Rothermere said in the interview, can only result in killing the hope of a restoration of Hungarian national integrity.

Lord Rothermere draws attention to the widespread movement which is going on in the United States in protest against the excesses committed on Hungarian territory and points out that any fresh disturbances in Hungary would be dangerous to Hungarian hopes.

In view of the great admiration which is felt for Hungary for Lord Rothermere because of his important campaign for the restoration of the territory severed from Hungary after the war, it is hoped that his warning will have a sobering effect on the anti-Semitic organizations in Hungary and will put a stop to their anti-Jewish agitation.

A gathering of 400 of the Jewish women of Brooklyn was held at the Brooklyn Jewish Center. Those assembled pledged themselves to devote their efforts to the cause of Jewish education. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Eastern Parkway section of "Yivnah," the women's division of the Jewish Education Association.

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Missionaries Boast of Great Chance Now to Convert Many Jews

(By our London Correspondent)

London, Jan. 3. — Zealous Christian missionaries who are affiliated with the International Missionary Council are placing much hope for a new era of their work among Jews in the forthcoming session of the Council which will be held in Jerusalem from March 24 to April 8.

A world survey of conditions pertaining to missionary possibilities among the Jewish populations in the various countries was prepared for the Council session. The views current among the missionaries on this subject and the reasons on which they base their hopes for greater success are given in the last issue of the "International Review of Missions." The issue is devoted entirely to the forthcoming meeting in Jerusalem and aims at convincing those who finance the missionary work of the existence of a process of disintegration among Jews which provides an excellent opportunity for missionary work. "The Jews as a race are at the present day more open to Christian influence than at any earlier period," they assert.

In the course of the survey the "Review" speaks at length of the conditions in Palestine. The Government, it says, is still obliged to function without Arab co-operation, but the political position is improving and far less bitterness exists now than a year or two ago. In the opinion of careful observers, the stage of mutual toleration as between Arabs and Jews is almost reached. The Arab finds he has nothing to lose and much to gain through the general prosperity of the land through the Jewish colonist. The earthquake which occurred in Palestine by the fellowship both of a common suffering and of a common practical sympathy has further served to draw the Arab and Jewish communities nearer together.

Palestinian nationality is applied for cautiously by Jewish colonists, probably

AGRICULTURE MUSEUM IN JERUSALEM REMAINS OPEN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 13.—The Agricultural Museum in Jerusalem which was to have been closed down as a measure of economy, pending its transfer to some other institution is remaining open under an arrangement with the Palestine Zionist Executive.

The Zionist Information Bureau has been entrusted temporarily with the care of the Exhibition. A number of women volunteers have undertaken to attend at the Museum daily to assist tourists and other visitors. This arrangement will hold good until the summer when the question of the future of the Museum will again come up for consideration.

from a fear of burning their boats, but is becoming appreciated by other classes. The proposal to dam the Jordan to obtain electric power for the whole of Palestine and the concession to develop the rich potash resources of the Dead Sea area indicate material prosperity in the future.

As regards medical work, the Government has opened hospitals and organized welfare work, supplemented by widespread Jewish provision for their own race, the survey states. The physical need for medical missionary work has in consequence become less urgent and mission opinion is in favor of concentrating on existing work, increasing staff and developing the evangelistic side of mission hospitals. Missionary education work suffered severely during the war and had to be built up afresh in the last decade. The Arabs as a rule prefer to send their children to the newly-established Government primary schools where the Koran is taught. The Jews, where possible, provide their own schools. The mission primary schools, therefore, chiefly serve the Christian community.

Since the Balfour Declaration about 150,000 Jewish emigrants from Europe alone entered Palestine, the Review states. In 1924-25, the number of emigrants was unusually large. As funds for which they had hoped were not forthcoming and many of them were unsuitable as colonists, many left Palestine later, as many as 10,000 in 1926. Decidedly the colonists as a whole are making good, in spite of the high price of land and the heavy customs on imports.

There is a delay in the publication of Christian literature for the use of Palestinian Jews, the Review states, due to a lack of knowledge of Hebrew among writers and translators, but the difficulty is being overcome.

Speaking of the Jews generally, the report alleges that a revolutionary spirit is working throughout the whole of Judaism. Politically many Jews are found within the ranks of Bolshevism. Intellectually, the Jewish is at work, driving them in such large numbers into the universities of America and Europe that the authorities are becoming disquieted.

Spiritually, it proceeds, the old authority of Talmudic teaching is gone, and there is a distinct break-away from the synagogue, in many cases towards rationalism. There has been a great movement of Jews into the Christian Church in Hungary during the years since the war, and many in America have joined the Christian Science body. The Jews as a race are at the present day more open to Christian influence than at any earlier period.

Evangelistic work among Moslems, the report states, meets with far less hostility than at any previous period, especially in country districts, but with a greater readiness to hear goes a reluctance to accept Christianity and converts are few.

ENGLISH STUDENTS PROTEST ANTI-JEWISH POLICY IN ROUMANIA AND HUNGARY

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, Jan. 2.—The student disturbances in Roumania came up at the Winter Council meeting of the Inter-University Jewish Federation of Great Britain and Ireland which held its session here.

The Foreign Correspondent of the Federation, Mr. Stone of Oxford University, in reporting on the conditions prevailing at the universities of Poland, Hungary and Roumania during the past six months, said that in Poland the conditions were fairly satisfactory. In September 1927, a report was issued by the Minister of Education which, if loyally carried out, would bring great improvements.

The news from Hungary and Roumania was unfortunately not so satisfactory. A resolution, he said, had been passed by the National Movement of Students that if the treatment meted out to Jewish students were not amended they could not in future maintain relations with the offending students' body. This went to the Students' World Conference and was only lost by 11 votes to 10—a great achievement for a first attempt.

At the present time, Mr. Stone said, there is an attitude among the nations which renders the work easier. Each country is influenced by the public opinion in other countries. Moreover there is the League of Nations exercising a strong influence on public opinion. They must use these bodies. They had to move international opinion and for this no period was so suitable as the present. The memorandum presented at Geneva about the anti-Semitic excesses in Roumania had caused a considerable commotion among the Roumanian delegation. The Roumanians (as he ascertained in conversation with a Roumanian non-Jewish student) definitely did not hold that there was anything wrong in maltreating Jews. He trusted that Jewish public bodies in this country would have sufficient public spirit to take action. Students could do nothing other than make the facts known and to enlist the sympathy of Jewish bodies. Mr. Stone urged that this meeting of the Inter-University Jewish Federation call upon the Jewish communal organizations to participate actively in the attempt to discover the cause of and the remedies for the present situation in Eastern Europe and that the meeting of the Council of the Inter-University Jewish Federation strongly condemn the anti-Semitic excesses of the students of Roumania and Hungary and go on record in its firm belief that the question of educational rights of minorities can never be solved by restrictions imposed by law upon one section of the community as in Hungary.

Mr. Kahn of Cambridge said that they felt not enough was being done in this matter of Roumania and Hungary.

Julius Neumann, a visitor from Rou-

JEWISH TEACHERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN GERMANY

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, Dec. 28.—A conference of the Federation of Jewish Teachers' Organizations in Germany has just been opened in Munich. The questions before the Conference include the future of the Jewish school, the position of the Jewish school teachers and the general position of German Jewry.

Dr. Neumeyer welcomed the conference on behalf of the Jewish community of Munich and of Bavaria, and Rabbi Dr. Baerwald on behalf of the Federation of Rabbis in Germany. Herr Winkler, President of the Bavarian Federation of Teachers, brought greetings on behalf of his Federation and of the General Federation of Teachers' Organizations in the German Republic. The Ministry of Education was represented by Government Councillor Metzger.

Dr. Driesen of Frankfurt delivered an address on the Jewish school and its significance in Jewish life.

man, in congratulating the Federation on its work, said that he thought the motions which Mr. Stone had prepared did not in the circumstances cover the case. Provocations, he said, had been urged by the Roumanian Government in mitigation of the excesses. Provocation could only come from the propaganda carried on by Prof. Cuza and the Awakening Magyars. The Minister of the Interior, M. Duca, had asked Deputy Fielderman in Parliament that the Jews should have confidence in the Government. If the Roumanian Jews, Mr. Neumann said, cannot put their trust in the Government, the Jews of England must see to it in any way they can, by protest meetings etc., that Roumania is brought to her senses. The situation, he went on, was really very grave and he advised them to change the motion in accordance with the existing situation. The cause of the trouble in Roumania was the Roumanian Church. The highest dignitary of the Roumanian Church, had declared in the Senate that he would head the Peasants if they attacked the Jews.

The Chairman, Mr. Harris, said it was suggested that they get in touch with the B'nai Brith with a view to holding a mass protest meeting at the Albert Hall.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee of this federation be formed for the purpose of organizing protest meetings in London and supervising the calling of meetings in towns of constituent societies." It was decided to act on Mr. Stone's suggestions.

A plea for the establishment of a department of education, with a secretary of education in the President's Cabinet, was made by Mrs. Joseph E. Friend of New Orleans, president of the National Council of Jewish Women.

BILL IN CONGRESS SEEKS TO SECURE SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, January 13.—Congressman Romjue of Missouri introduced a bill in the House pursuant to Secretary of Labor Davis's recent recommendation providing for the suspension for five years of the annual quota immigration from those countries which refuse to accept any alien ordered deported.

This bill if passed might suspend the quota of immigration from Russia, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Romjue's bill does not go as far as Secretary Davis recommended. The Secretary proposed that all immigration from such countries be suspended, whereas this bill provides for suspension only of the quota immigration. Apparently non-quota immigrants would still continue to be admitted.

The House Immigration Committee yesterday began consideration of the alien deportation bill at an executive meeting. The bill was read and a few minor changes made in the phraseology. The committee referred the bill to an expert draftsman to remedy certain technical defects. At a meeting next week the committee will begin consideration of the bill in its perfected form.

FAR EAST JEWS PARTICIPATE IN WORK OF KEREN HAYESOD

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Java, Dec. 3.—On his way from Australia, Dr. Alexander Goldstein, representative of the Keren Hayesod in London, visited the three main cities of the Dutch Indies—Sourabaya, Bandong and Batavia. In all those cities Dr. Goldstein addressed meetings of the Jewish communities and made arrangements for the 1928 Keren Hayesod Campaign in Java.

In Sourabaya Dr. Goldstein addressed the meeting of the Netherlands Indian Zionist Federation at which a new committee was elected. At the meeting in Batavia a Zionist Association was formed.

Dr. Goldstein also participated in the annual meeting of the Singapore Zionist Society.

The report submitted to the meeting showed an increase in the Zionist activities in Singapore. A sum of £1,622 was collected and remitted to Palestine in 1927 as compared with £800 remitted in 1926.

The Chicago Rabbinical Association gave a luncheon at the Jewish Peoples Institute in honor of Rabbi and Mrs. Joseph Stolz upon the occasion of Rabbi Stolz's election as Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Isaiah-Israel. Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn was chairman of the arrangements committee. The speakers included Rabbi Gerson B. Levi, president of the Chicago Rabbinical Association; Rabbi Morris Teiler, Dr. M. Waxman and Rabbi Sol B. Freehof.

PALESTINE LABOR HAS PLAN TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Haifa Jewish Unemployed Ask Government for Work

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, Jan. 13.—The Palestine Zionist Executive and the Executive of the Labor Federation held a series of conferences to consider the unemployment question.

The Labor Executive submitted a plan for public works to provide labor for the unemployed, towards which it asked the Zionist Executive to contribute a sum of \$20,000. The members of the Executive expressed themselves doubtful about the plan and contended that it was the duty of the Government to look after the unemployed.

The question will be considered at future meetings.

Haifa, Dec. 26.—Representatives of the Jewish Labor Federation presented a memorandum to the Acting District Commissioner for the North, Mr. Mandelstam, and the District Engineer, Mr. Noble, on the unemployment in the district. The labor representatives urged that the Government accelerate and extend its public works program in order to provide work for the unemployed. The workers' representatives stated that there are 800 unemployed in Haifa, 700 at Tiberies, and 120 at Afulah. An increase in those numbers by the end of January is expected.

Mr. Noble made a statement to the delegates explaining what public works are available in the North during the next few months. Mr. Mandelstam promised to convey the demands of the workers to the forthcoming meeting of the Government Advisory Council in Jerusalem.

A meeting will be held on Sunday at the Hotel Palestine, Philadelphia, to discuss the general unemployment campaign of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

A list of names which will be furnished Sunday afternoon to the largest sum ever asked for a public campaign and for the Labor Federation. The committee, headed by Louis Wolf and Mrs. Frank A. Blatner will continue from January 15 to 25.

Mrs. James Walker of New York, Mayor I. Miller of Philadelphia, Mortimer J. Saper and William H. Wood of the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia will be the speakers. Judge Horace Stern, honorary president of the federation, will preside.

The annual session of the Jewish Council of Greater New York will be held today Sunday at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Delegates from about 200 Jewish organizations are expected to take part.

Dispersion of the recent anti-Jewish disturbances in Rumania will be a feature of the meeting. It is expected that Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who will speak, will deal with the controversy between the Rumanian Minister, George Cristescu, and Congressman William Stowick on the subject of the Jewish situation in Rumania. Congressman Stowick and Congressman Samuel Dickstein are also expected to speak.

Further subjects to be considered are the question of discrimination against Jewish employees and the problem of organizing New York Jewry.

DR. A. MICHELSON EXPLAINS ABOUT HIS WORK AS ARTIST

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Dr. Albert A. Michelson, famous American Jewish physicist, when asked, in connection with the exhibition of water colors and pen sketches at the Ida Noyes Hall, how a scientist happened to turn artist, replied that the question should be reversed. "It should rather be 'How did an artist happen to turn scientist?'" he said. "As long as I can remember I have been interested primarily in the aesthetic side of life and it was through aesthetics that I became interested in science."

"I have never had any real instruction in painting. I learned to draw at Annapolis as a student and then I used to visit Walter Satterlee, and get his criticisms on my attempts in oil, but of all the oil portraits I made I have destroyed every canvas. I prefer to work with water colors chiefly because the materials are easy to carry about and because the paper can be easily destroyed if the work is unsatisfactory. Oils are too pretentious."

Dr. Michelson himself adjusted the pictures on the wall and wrote the title cards to go with them.

Dr. Michelson's versatility is well-known. Comments have frequently been made up to his ability as a violinist, as a tennis player, of his keen interest in drama and literature, but little has been known of him as an artist.

The water colors were made during summer vacations, some in California, some in Spain, Switzerland, Germany, and France. Dr. Michelson's favorite of the group is "Spain," a marine scene at twilight, done in the soft, delicate colors of Winslow. His second favorite is "Alexander Bridge Paris" which has the same delicate, same mastery of technique as "Spain." Modestly, Dr. Michelson says, "I have been promising myself to do better each time, but I never do."

It is significant of the man that his favorite color of all time is the romantic, brown.

"I don't care for the 'realistic painters' he said. 'I don't follow any particular school myself. I simply try to paint what I see, but I admit I often slip in a tree stump or a hill when I think the addition would improve the composition.'"

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PALESTINE GOVERNMENT ISSUES LAW ON CHANGE OF RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 12.—The government ordinance concerning persons who change their religious community application was promulgated in the official gazette.

The essential articles of the ordinance provide that a person who has changed his Religious Community and desires legal effect to be given to such change, shall obtain a certificate from the head of the Religious Community which he has entered to the effect that he has been received into that community and shall notify the fact to the District Commissioner of the district in which he resides. The District Commissioner, on being satisfied as to the identity of the applicant and on the production of a certificate as aforesaid from the head of the community which the applicant has entered, shall register the change of community and shall give the applicant a certificate of such registration.

A copy of the certificate of such registration shall be sent by the District Commissioner to the religious head of the community which the applicant has entered and to the religious head of the community to which he formerly belonged.

No change of community of a person under the age of 18 years shall be deemed to have legal effect unless the consent of the parent or guardian of such person has been obtained and is communicated to the District Commissioner. If there is doubt as to the age of the person, the District Commissioner of the District in which he resides, in consultation with the local religious authority of the community which the applicant desires to leave, shall decide the matter.

A change of community duly registered under this ordinance shall not affect any liability of the person changing his community which was incurred by him prior to the registration of such change by the District Commissioner.

Notwithstanding any change of community, jurisdiction in matters of marriage, divorce and alimony shall continue to be exercised by the court, which, before such change, has jurisdiction, unless both parties to the marriage have become members of another Religious Community.

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