

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents

Tuesday, January 31, 1928

**Ent. as 2nd Class Matter at Post
Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 983**

SOVIETS PLAN FOR JEWISH REGION IN SIBERIA IS WEL- COMED BY JEWISH PEASANTS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Minsk, Jan. 30.—The plan for inaugurating a huge Jewish colonization undertaking in Bureya, Siberia, with a view to establishing a Jewish region there, sponsored by the Comzet, governmental department for settling Jews on the land, was welcomed by the Conference of Jewish Peasants of White Russia in session here.

A resolution adopted by the conference welcomes the plan to settle compact Jewish masses in one territory, while continuing the systematic Jewish settlement in the separate Republics of the Union. The conference is convinced, the resolution states, that the opportunity to establish a new Jewish labor life in Bureya will arouse enthusiasm and will secure the cooperation of new forces which will settle in the Bureya region, despite its distance from the present settlements.

NOVOMEJSKY AND TULLOCH STUDY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM OF DEAD SEA SALTS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 30 — A thorough study of the problems of transporting the minerals from the Dead Sea is now being made by Engineer Tulloch and Moses Novomejsky, who have arrived here.

Mr. Novomejsky, in an interview with the representative of the "Ha-Arutz," Tel Aviv Hebrew daily, stated that Mr. Tulloch is investigating the problems of transportation while he is studying the plans for extracting the salts of the dead sea.

Mr. Novomejsky is also conducting an investigation on behalf of the Palestine Mining Syndicate to ascertain whether there are mineral deposits in the Palestine mountains. The work is being carried on in cooperation with Professor Evans.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SIX MORE ROUMANIAN STUDENTS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Jan. 30.—Six more Rumanian students found guilty of desecrating synagogues during the anti-Jewish excesses in December were sentenced to prison by the military court.

Three students were given prison terms of three months and three terms of two months.

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY PLEADS WITH AMERI- CAN JEWS TO CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE WORK

**Col. Amery, in Address before Canadian Zionists, Declares Palestine Depres-
sion Will Go Quickly and Forward Movement is Near; it Would be
Unfortunate if Support Would Cease Now, He Says; Rebuilding
of Palestine Has Great Value Not Only for Jews but for All
Humanity; Will Enhance Patriotism of Jews for
Countries in Which They Dwell**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Nothing would be more unfortunate than if those Jewish communities who have given such valuable assistance as well as moral support to the building up of Palestine during the last few years would not continue their support just because there is at this moment a temporary depression in Palestine, stated Colonel Leopold S. Amery, British Colonial Secretary, at a tea given in his honor, by the Canadian Zionist Organization at Mount Royal Hotel, Saturday afternoon. Louis Fitch, vice-president of the Canadian Zionist Organization who presided, assured Col. Amery that Canadian Jews who see before their eyes the working of the British Government in a country inhabited by two people, different in language and creed, which has resulted in making up such a splendid nation as Canada, are the first to appreciate the methods which the British administration has adopted in Palestine and they have confidence that what has succeeded in this country and in other parts of the British Empire will equally succeed in Palestine.

Colonel Amery in his address referred to the criticism of his Palestinian policy by the "London Daily Express" as quoted by the Canadian papers, declaring that such criticism was based either on mischievous intentions or ignorance of the facts.

Col. Amery said, "I was very much struck while travelling around the British Dominions to find the keen interest which, in each of those dominions, the Jewish community has taken in the work the British Government is carrying on in Palestine. I have met many deputations, some speakers have spoken with understanding, sympathy and appreciation of our work. Others have been critical, but I confess I never objected to a critic who really wants to get something done. In nine cases out of ten, when practical difficulties which he may not have thought of are explained, he ceases being a critic and becomes a friend. The kind of critic I have little use for is the critic

who crabs for crabbing sake, who dislikes any policy that has any idea or any constructive aspect in it, and if one of those critics recently raised his voice again in the press, utilizing his position and trying to create confusion, I don't think any serious harm is done.

"As a matter of fact," the Secretary continued, "looking back upon the years that have passed since the war, looking on what we have done in Palestine merely as a piece of colonization and administration, we have no reason for being dissatisfied. You have to remember in the first place Palestine is a small country with limited resources. It is always possible it may be developed to such a pitch of intensive agriculture and industrial development that it may support twice or three times its present population. But there things do not happen in a day and we took over that country after centuries of misgovernment, fever stricken, without roads, without public buildings, without proper sanitation, without a modern or progressive code of laws and also with a native Arab population accustomed to the kind of conditions under which they had lived, terrified at the thought they were going to be made serfs of an imported Jewish population and in any case hostile to everything. Those were conditions requiring infinite tact, also infinite hard work, and I believe the British Administration in Palestine, whether under Sir Herbert Samuel, who did great work in his five years of office or under the kind soldier, Lord Plumer, has shown both those qualities.

"When we began, the attitude of the Arabs was one of terrified resentment and that resentment communicated itself a good deal to the outside world, so that apart from the stump press which always criticizes any responsibility Britain has undertaken, there was widespread feeling in Great Britain that we had committed ourselves to a policy which meant injustice to the Arabs," Col. Amery said. "Consideration of Arab interests, patience,

(Continued on page 2)

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except Saturday
and Jewish holidays by the
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Publication Office:

114 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, N.Y.

Address All Mail To

Executive and Editorial Office:

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Isaac Landau President
Isaac Greenman Vice-President
Samuel Bickel Treasurer
Isaac Simon Secretary
William Z. Spingolman Editor

Vol. V. Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1928 No. 983

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

New York 611 Broadway
London 244 High Holborn
Paris 5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris VIII
Berlin Rosenkranzstrasse 6, Berlin-Halensee
Warsaw Ullica Alojse Jerosolimskie Nr. 13
Jerusalem Haseel Bldg.
Lancaster 15, Abbe-El-Schah

Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
Three Months	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

OPPOSITION TO NAMING PEAK FOR MARSHALL'S SONS WITHDRAWN BY ANTHONY (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 30.—"Mention of race and religion" concerning the naming of a mountain peak after the sons of Louis Marshall was "entirely gratuitous and irrelevant" according to a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors at a meeting prior to the main session of the Adirondack Mountain Club which met at the Hotel Utica Saturday afternoon.

At the request of the Board of Governors, Theodore Van Wyck Anthony, lawyer and member of the club, who had written a circular letter to members of the club opposing the naming of the peak Mount Marshall by Russell M. L. Carson in his book "Peaks and People of the Adirondacks," formally in writing withdrew the concluding paragraph of his letter in which he had said he had no religious prejudice, and then continued: "I do, however, admit a pro-Gentile leaning on all points in controversy, and if that be religious prejudice, make the most of it."

At the main meeting, the Board of Governors submitted the special report in which they recommended the appointment of a committee on nomenclature, and reaffirmed the purposes of the club "which can be subserved only by broadcast appreciation and recognition of individual worth, independent of any considerations

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY PLEADS WITH AMERICAN JEWS TO CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE WORK

(Continued from page 1.)

listening to their point of view, the gradual proof of fact, which showed them that Jewish immigration both of families and of capital contributed to the welfare of Palestine as a whole and therefore helped the Arab, proof of what a better system of government, greater security, greater public health, better roads, have done for the welfare and even for the opportunity of their own people — all these things brought about a different attitude that is an essential piece of foundation work, because if Palestine is to be built as a true national home for the Jews there must also be room in Palestine for a Palestinian local patriotism in which Arab and Jew can join together, in which the Arabs feel they are also an effective part of the community, where the realization of some form of self government is not postponed indefinitely. That moment would leave the two parties alone face to face with each other, they would fight not merely in a parliamentary sense but in open conflict with each other. Therefore it was a piece of essential fundamental work both to get the British nation behind the mandate as it is today and to get, if not enthusiasm, at any rate reasonable acquiescence in the mandate from the Arab population.

"We had to do a great deal of drainage work. Those who knew the kind of pestilential swam the plain of the Emek was will see it today in the early spring as one continuous pale green field of wheat and barley with Arab villages and Jewish settlements dotted all over that plain, not in conflict with each other, but each realizing they have come into a heritage which did not exist until the country was drained. There again you realize the good foundation work that was done. Take the whole business of making roads, constructing schools, public buildings, revising the obsolete legal system, the obsolete financial system. It is so easy to think you can do all these things in a moment, but I know from my knowledge in the Colonial Office how difficult every new

project is and how it is fully thought out, how it is submitted to the judgment and criticism of various parts of the community, how we endeavor to harmonize those difficulties, that they go backwards and forwards a number of times, how it is then published and left open for criticism for a good many months before it is finally put into effect because in the absence of parliamentary institutions it permits some room for public criticism and improvement in that way. Scores and scores of acts are required and each one takes a certain time. The constitution of the religious community took us the best part of two years to discuss, but I hope by that very fact we have avoided a serious error, and though we have moved slowly, we have moved surely.

"The same has been our policy with regard to immigration. Nothing would have been more fatal to the progress and development of Palestine than if we had encouraged an indiscriminate host of emigrants to come in and then found them hopeless, out of work, within a few months," he said. "Throughout the whole process we have been limiting the immigration to what after consultation between the authorities and the Zionist committee, and in view of all the facts of the case, we thought was the number that could come in and make a success. Unsuccessful Jewish immigrations are not going to help the national movement. People in business, people with capital, capable of doing well, they and their descendants with them, capable of doing productive work, was the British object and they are building a new Palestine not unsuccessfully. We took the view two or three years ago that we need not be so careful about the immigration of settlers with 500 pounds capital. Experience shows that perhaps we might have been more cautious. A large volume of immigrants of that type came in. A very fine type of immigrant, they included artists, scientists, professional men, all containing some of the best elements in a new community, and the money they spent stimulated that marvellous growth in building activity. But many shrewd judges who had seen the result of over development in other parts of the world were anxious and implored us to go steady. We did so, I think just in time, and today Palestine is facing, as it has been for the last two years, a considerable depression. There are a certain number who have to be helped with relief, a certain number whose capital has gone, who have to find various kinds of employment, but there is no impossible difficulty con-

(Continued on page 4)

VIEWES CLASH AT CONVENTION ON MARSHALL POLICY IN ROUMANIAN PROBLEM

Annual Convention of Roumanian Jews Hears Heated Discussion; Siegelstein Elected President, Succeeding Wolfson; Dr. Wise Urges Aggressive Policy; Marshall's Letter to Senator King Calls forth Criticism

Two currents in Jewish public opinion as to the attitude which is to be taken toward the recent anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania clashed during the proceedings of the nineteenth annual convention of the United Roumanian Jews of America, held Sunday at Pythian Temple, New York City.

The policy of moderation advocated by Louis Marshall was the center of discussion which developed when the resolutions committee introduced the text of a declaration concerning the attitude of the Roumanian Jews in America toward the recent events in Roumania and the undertakings of the government, embodied in the letter of the Roumanian Minister at Washington, George Cretzianu, to Congressman William I. Sirovich.

The Marshall policy of "cogitation instead of agitation" was attacked and defended following addresses by Leo Wolfson, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Abraham Hirsch of Philadelphia, vice-president of the organization.

Solomon Sufrin, one of the former presidents of the organization, and member of the American Jewish Committee, defended the Marshall policy. Mr. Sufrin was supported by a number of the delegates, while others who participated in the discussion urged a militant attitude, favoring a more aggressive policy advocated by Dr. Wise.

Although no reference to Mr. Marshall was made by Dr. Wise in his address, the president of the American Jewish Congress urged American Jews not to be "more fearful than Roumanian Jews are."

"Roumanian Jews understand that justice to the Jews will come not as a free will offering on the part of any Roumanian government, but as a result of the unwieldy pressure of public opinion," Dr. Wise declared.

The conflict centered around the text of the resolution which was presented on behalf of the resolutions committee by Mr. Sufrin. This resolution, couched in milder terms, was defeated in favor of a substitute resolution sponsored by Mr. Wolfson and Mr. Hirsch. The resolution as adopted reads:

"The United Roumanian Jews of America in convention assembled this 29th day of January, 1928 at the Pythian Temple, New York, having heard the President's report relating to the conditions of the Jews in Roumania makes the following declarations:

1—"It sees no reason to hail the promises and assurances given by the Roumanian Government and the Roumanian Minister at Washington. There

have been such promises and assurances given before and they have not been kept.

2—"The Roumanian government is and should be held responsible for the cruel, tragic and horrible events which recently took place in Roumania. The convention severely condemns and censures the Roumanian Government for having failed to protect the Jews contrary to the promises and assurances of safety which it has given before.

3—"With reference to the promise and assurances the government has recently given, the convention notes with satisfaction that it has actually punished some of the offenders and made some compensation for losses. It says however to the Roumanian Government that the world expects more than a superficial redemption of the said promises. It asks an honest effort to redeem the pledges and that it take the sternest measures so that no such acts of vandalism shall take place again.

"The United Roumanian Jews will follow a policy of being on the watch and that to the extent the government will actually make good its pledges and keep order, it will gain the confidence, good will and assistance of the Roumanian Jews in America and also the Jews of the world."

A discussion also developed on the resolution introduced by Mr. Sufrin expressing the opinion of the convention that it reaffirms its faith in "the idea of the democratic organization of American Jewry as expressed in the movement to amalgamate and coordinate all Jewish forces through the American Jewish Congress." The same resolution, however, urged that the representation which the United Roumanian Jews of America has now in the American Jewish Committee be continued. In the discussion, the argument was made that the organization cannot simultaneously be a member of both bodies which differ in their views. The resolution, however, was passed.

Criticism of Mr. Marshall's policy was voiced by Abraham Hirsch and Paul Silverman, head of the Newark delegation, because of an alleged move on the part of Mr. Marshall to dissuade Senator William H. King from addressing a mass meeting called by Roumanian Jews in Newark to protest against the anti-Jewish excesses in Roumania. In declining to address the meeting, Senator King wrote to Rabbi Julius Silberfeld of Temple B'nai Abraham of Newark, declaring that he declines the invitation because of the opinion of Mr. Marshall that "the introduction of further resolutions on this subject in Congress would occa-

sion the Jews of Roumania serious injury and would certainly not be productive of good results."

Bennett E. Siegelstein, New York attorney, was chosen president of the organization following the declaration of Mr. Wolfson that for personal reasons he is compelled to decline reelection. Herman Speier was re-elected secretary, Chaim Hymowitz, treasurer. Abraham Hirsch, Paul R. Silverman, Peter Ferster, Leon Fisher, Samuel Cantor and Morris Florea were elected to the executive.

The convention adopted a resolution felicitating Nathan Straus on his eightieth birthday.

In his address Dr. Wise declared: "As Americans we do well to rejoice in the action taken by the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities, which deputized a group of distinguished men to visit Roumania and to report on the conditions of the minority peoples of that country. That deputation prepared and published a preliminary statement of its findings some weeks ago, which does honor to the deputation and to the American Committee responsible for it. It is a frank, dispassionate statement of conditions among the minority peoples in Roumania and it came with poor grace from the Roumanian Minister to America to sneer at the report as if it were, quoting his language, 'The work of Hungarian propagandists.'"

"As Jews and as Americans we have been grieved beyond words to learn of the excesses of which our brother Jews in Roumania were recently the victims,—excesses that came immediately after the Roumanian Minister's denial of the truth of the report of the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities. These excesses should not and need not have happened. They could have been averted by the Roumanian Government. Instead of remitting railroad fares, the Roumanian Government should have served notice upon the students that any excesses committed against any element of the population would be severely punished and that such excesses would be crushed as a revolt against the peace and integrity of Roumania. Punishment of student ring-leaders who have acted, as they have the right to believe, in the spirit of Roumania's attitude toward the minority peoples, is not enough.

"We have recently been warned that this is not the time for agitation but rather for education. True enough, it is time for the education of American Jews in respect to the truth that Roumania cannot be 'breakfasted' or 'lunched' into just treatment of its offenders. Inasmuch as we are not in the League of Nations, under which, as it were, the charter of the new and enlarged Roumania stands, we may and we must agitate to the end that Roumania may understand that inhuman treatment of Jewish and other minorities in Roumania is not a Jewish ques-

(Continued on page 4)

BRITISH SECRETARY FOR COLONIES, AMERT, ASKS JEWS SUPPORT PALESTINE

(Continued from page 2)

fronting them. On the contrary, as I said to a deputation at Ottawa the other day, just as here in Canada the depression is passing over, so in a small country, with a small home market, depression comes quickly and often goes quickly, and I have no doubt whatever that within not too long a time the temporary wave of depression will pass away and the sound work that has been done will prove a starting point for more. It would be unfortunate if those Jewish communities who have given such valuable material as well as moral support to the building up of Palestine during the last few years—a support that the British Government has appreciated and regarded as valuable co-operation in the work we are doing ourselves, a support that we welcome everywhere—if that support were not forthcoming just because at the moment there is a temporary depression, a temporary set-back. You will always hear from time to time that there are periods of prosperity and depression and I am confident that given support, given work that the British Government is putting into the movement, given also support from the outside, that setback will be purely temporary, that there will in the next few years be a steady advance, all the more steady because it has been on a sound foundation.

"I would like to say to you it is not only in the administration that the work of the British Government in Palestine is good and sound, carried on by young men working enthusiastically for the country, but also in material progress. Tel Aviv is going to be a great industrial centre and we shall make Haifa one of the first ports in the Mediterranean. Jewish colonies have steadily cleared not perhaps so much land as some enthusiasts hoped, but they are doing well, they are well rooted in themselves and they are a good example of how to work to develop.

"Take again Mount Scopus. I was struck the other day at Edmonton that the first thing the Alberta Government had done was to build a new university. The university in Palestine is on one of the most beautiful sites in the world, looking down on Judaea and on the City of Jerusalem, and across the valley of the Jordan, and northward over the hills of Judaea. There you have the beginning of an intellectual movement, a spiritual movement meaning very great things not only for Palestine and the Near East, not only for the Jewish world but for all humanity.

"I was first interested in Palestine during the war from a military point of view, securing the defense of the

JEWS CLASH ON MARSHALL POLICY TOWARD ROMANIA

(Continued from page 1)

tion but is viewed with abhorrence by all right-minded Americans," he declared.

"Our business is to agitate to the end that Romania may be educated to an understanding of the elementary fact that no nation deserves to be regarded as civilized, which tolerates such uncivilized and bestial practices against persons and, above all, the sacred objects of the synagogue, as were recently committed against our fellow-Jews and their holy places in Roumania. And let not Jewish diplomacy carry education to the point of seeking to avert public expressions of grief and abhorrence over such things, as it is not enough for Roumania deeply to punish instead of firmly preventing. You, American Jews of Roumanian birth and past, do your duty as Americans, as Jews and as one-time Roumanians in lifting up your voices on behalf of your brothers. They are not silent in Roumania. They have spoken up with magnificent courage. Shall we be more fearful than they? Roumanian Jews understand that justice to Jews will come not as a free-will offering on the part of any Roumanian Government, but as the result of the unwieldy pressure of public opinion, as that public opinion makes itself felt in Western lands and America."

Commenting upon the recent promises of the Roumanian Government and of the Roumanian Minister at Washington, Mr. Wolfson in his address said:

"We have seen no reason to fail the promises and assurances of the Roumanian Government or of the Rou-

Suez Canal, but the other conception of it was brought to my attention by one of your best friends, I mean the late Sir Mark Sykes. He made me realize of how much value the moral movement might be, not only in bringing the East and West together, and bringing back to the development of those eastern lands a people filled with the ancient traditions of their true home, but also the moral effect on Jews all over the world, making them not less patriotic citizens of the country with which their lot is cast, but more patriotic citizens if they can feel a better pride in themselves. Just as there is no national who is so keen a Canadian as the Scotch Canadians, though they are also proud of the fact that in Scotland there is a home for sentiment and ideals, so there is no reason why the patriotism of the Jews in Canada, or any other part of the world, should not be enhanced and strengthened by the success of this experiment which means so much for their ideals and which I believe can be made of such value not only to the little country of Palestine, not only to Jews but a further contribution to the well-being of mankind," the Colonial Secretary concluded.

manian Minister. There have been such promises and assurances before. To the ones recently given we give a just valuation. In fairness it must be admitted, and we do so cheerfully, that the promises of the present government have more substance and ring truer. Furthermore, the government has actually attempted to redeem the same by some measures. It must however be stated the government is responsible for the events which recently took place in Roumania even though we do not believe that it instigated them. The Roumanian Government is composed of men intimately connected with Roumanian affairs and it is both naive and subtle for them to claim that they were taken unawares. It was its business to maintain order and safeguard the Jews. It miserably failed to do so.

"This is the simple fact and on the basis of it, the Roumanian Government ought to be severely condemned and censured. With reference to the promises and assurances the government ought to be told frankly that the world expects and asks more than a superficial redemption of the same. The Jewish world expects and asks the Roumanian Government to redeem its pledges and take the sternest measures so that nothing of the kind shall ever occur again. In view of what happened, we cannot express our confidence in the Government but we say to it that we will follow a policy of 'watchful waiting' and that to the extent that it will actually make good its pledges and keep order it will gain the confidence and assistance of the Jewish world."

Mr. Wolfson deplored the lack of unity of action in connection with the problem of the Roumanian Jews. "The handling of this problem during the last events shows the necessity of unity of action," he said. "Some protested, some acted, some corresponded, some had conferences with the Minister, some introduced resolutions in Congress, some newspapers approved the activities of one group, others the activities of others and so on. It would have been best if the Roumanian Government had been presented with a determined policy agreed upon by all parties interested."

PROFITS SHARED WITH DEPOSITORS

In accordance with the policy of this bank, dividends paid to stockholders are limited and the profits are shared with its depositors in the form of increased interest.

Deposits made on or before the 31st of January will draw interest at 4 1/2% from January 1st, 1938.

Tell Your Friends

Anaigram Bank
 of New York 4 1/2% Interest
 11-15 Union Sq. paid on special
 New York City interest accounts