ONLY SMALL NUMBER OF JEWISH UNEMPLOYED IN N.Y. APPLY FOR PUBLIC AID

Due to Fact That Jewish Labor Unions Make Provision for Emergency Situations; 15,000 Unemployed in Needle Industries

Only a very slight number of Jewish unemployed in New York apply for public aid was brought yesterday in an inquiry made by the "Jewish Daily Bulletin". A major portion of the fifteen thousand unemployed members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reported yesterday by the unemployment situation made by State Industrial Commissioner Hamilton, are Jews. However, no mass suffering seems to be prevalent among the Jewish unemployed.

Figures from the Jewish Social Service Bureau, the relief agency of the Federation for the Support of Philanthropic Societies, show an increase in applications for aid during January of the 222 new applications 48 per cent were due to unemployment problems. Of the 1,066 families under care of the Bureau, 21½% were due to unemployment, an increase of only 3% over the number suffering from unemployment during January, 1927.

When interviewed yesterday by the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" representative, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Executive Director of the Federation, attributed the small number of Jewish unemployed who have asked for relief to the fact that many of the Jewish labor unions are making provision for such emergency situations and many of the workers draw upon their savings, avoiding, as long as possible, application for public aid.

MRS. FLORENCE KAHN APPOINTED TO BOARD OF NAVAL ACADEMY

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20.—An announcement of the appointment of Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, Representative in Congress from California, on the new board of official visitors to inspect the U.S. Naval Academy, was made by Rear-Admiral Louis McC. Talbot, superintendent of the academy. It is for the purpose of inspecting the history of the Naval Academy that a woman has been named on the board.

President Coolidge appointed seven members to the board; Vice-president Nixon four members and Speaker Nicholas Longworth five. Mrs. Kahn is one of the appointees of Mr. Longworth.

The board of visitors will meet at the Naval Academy on April 23 and begin their investigation of the institution as to its system, living quarters and general operation.

LUBAWITSCHER REBBE IN WARSAW ON VISIT

Warsaw, Feb. 20.—Rabbi Schneurson, the Lubawitcher Rebbe, well known Chassidic leader who recently left Berlin to settle in Latvia, arrived here this morning, the history of the Naval Academy that a woman has been named on the board. President Coolidge appointed seven members to the board; Vice-president Nixon four members and Speaker Nicholas Longworth five. Mrs. Kahn is one of the appointees of Mr. Longworth.

The board of visitors will meet at the Naval Academy on April 23 and begin their investigation of the institution as to its system, living quarters and general operation.

OLDEST POLISH JEW DIES AT AGE OF 125

(Asheville Telegraph Agency)

Lemberg, Feb. 20.—Levi Feld oldest Polish Jew, died yesterday at the age of 125.

The major part of his life was spent by Feld in his native village Litowsko, near Lemberg, and his wife, who is 119, and his daughter who is 80, survive him. Feld was never sick.

CLEVELAND ORTHODOX COMMITTEE CARRIES JEWISH CENTER CASE TO COURT OF APPEALS

Cleveland, Feb. 20.—An appeal against the decision of Judge Powell of the Court of Common Pleas in the Jewish Center case, considered throughout the country as a test case between Orthodox and Conservative groups, was filed in the Court of Appeals in behalf of the committee of Orthodox members of the Center, A. A. Katz, chairman of the committee, announced.

The committee appealed against Judge Powell's ruling that the court has non jurisdiction over purely religious matters.

Walter J. Hamilton, counsel for the Orthodox committee, in his appeal contends that the ruling of Judge Powell is not correct in view of the fact that the constitution of the congregation a trust was imposed upon the synagogue that be used for strictly Orthodox purposes. This point of view was clearly given expression in the petition of the plaintiffs and on this question all authorities concur that the court should and does have jurisdiction.

PNALESTINE CRISIS HAS BEEN OVERCOME, SOKолов STATES IN VIENNA PRESS INTERVIEW

Vienna, Feb. 20.—The economic crisis in Palestine has been completely overcome, Nahum Sokолов, chairman of the Zionist Executive, declared at a press conference here following the issuance of the pro-Palestine statement by the Austrian government.

The efforts to ameliorate the crisis have been carried on by the Zionists without any outside help, he stated.

The improvement in the situation, he added, will better the chances of the internal and external loan planned by the Zionist Organization.

In his statement Mr. Sokолов praised the medical work of the Hadassah in Palestine, carried on by the American women's Zionist organization. "This work has been an invaluable factor for bringing about peaceful relations between Arabs and Jews. Not long ago King Feisul asked me to see to it that a 'miracle working unit' of the Hadassah be sent to Iraq which we have promised to do," Mr. Sokолов stated.

FIND CHRISTIAN BURIAL VAULTS UNDER SYNAGOGUE DEFICE, HALT SERVICES

(London Telegraph Agency)

London, Feb. 20.—Discovery of Christian burial vaults under the building of the synagogue on Gogan street in Hull, Yorkshire, caused the rabbi of the congregation, Rabbi Schwartz, to suspend services.

The building was formerly a Congregational Church and was converted into a synagogue fourteen years ago.

The trustees of the congregation declined to act upon the recommendation of the rabbi who demanded that the building be closed, but appealed to the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, for decision. The matter will come up in a few days before the Chief Rabbi's Beth Din.

COURT OF APPEALS IN CLEVELAND TO HEAR ORTHODOX JEWISH CENTER CASE

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Reaching the 1000th Issue

For the confidence and cooperation which many friends and readers have extended to the "Jewish Daily Bulletin", as evidenced in the statements published herein on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of the "Bulletin", I wish to express our sincerest appreciation and gratitude.

When the first issue of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" appeared on October 15, 1924, only a very few believed in the feasibility of publishing a Jewish daily newspaper in the English language that would attract and hold the attention of a wide circle of busy men of affairs.

The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" owes its success to the fact that it has adhered, from its very inception, to a policy of strict impartiality toward the various and often conflicting trends in Jewish life. It has limited itself to recording the facts, offering no opinion of its own, being convinced that the facts when gathered with painstaking care and presented accurately and without bias, fear or favor, will speak for themselves. In undertaking this work, the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" has set for itself the following goal:

To further a better understanding of Jewish conditions and problems;

To inform each part of the Jewish community at large and every community in particular of what the other sections or communities are doing;

To relate all events accurately and promptly.

This still is and will continue to be the function of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" we are glad to say, has come to stay. We are particularly proud of the fact that the newspaper has found many readers and friends in every section, group and party in American Jewry. We are encouraged by the fact that there is not a single community in the United States where the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" has not acquired faithful readers and devoted friends.

To improve and to extend this service in the future and to develop it to the highest degree of efficiency and accuracy in depicting Jewish conditions throughout the world and in helping to bring about a better appreciation of these conditions on the part of Jew and non-Jew alike, on the basis of the facts as they are, will be our earnest aim.

To all those who have on this occasion extended their good wishes we again voice our thanks.

JACOB LANDAU.
THE JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN
JUBILEE ISSUE

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INTERNATIONAL JEWISH雜誌

AMERICAN BODY TO AID REOPENING OF JERUSALEM ART SCHOOL

A decision to aid in the reopening of the Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem, which was recently closed because of the cut in the allotment to the school by the Zionist Executive, was taken by the Executive Committee of the Order Sons of Zion, which fraternal order.

PALESTINE
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WOMEN'S COUNCIL TO MOVE HEADQUARTERS BECAUSE OF EXODUS FROM EAST SIDE
Launch $250,000 Building Fund Campaign

Because East Side dwellers are moving to the Bronx, the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women has opened a drive on Sunday for $250,000 to transfer its headquarters from 74 St. Marks Place to 1122 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, where a modern community house will be erected.

In five years, it was pointed out, the East Side’s population has decreased 87,000. From 97,000 in 1920, the district bounded by Broadway, Bowery, Canal and Bleeker Streets had shown a decrease in apartments from 7,809 to 7,259; the number of children under two years of age had fallen from 1,961 to 854, and vacant apartments had increased from 269 to 1,315.

Mayor Dewey, chairman of the board of the building fund, announced the following subscriptions: Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, $15,000; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg and the Altman Foundation, $10,000 each; Mrs. Nathan Straus Jr., Mrs. Nathan Fried, Judge and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim and Mortimer Schiff, $5,000 each.

JOSEPH'S TOMB INVADED BY THIEVES; VALUABLE DOCUMENTS CARRIED OFF
Jerusalem, Feb. 20.—A number of important historical documents and an ancient golden lamp were stolen last night from the edifice known among the inhabitants of Palestine as Joseph's Tomb.

The tomb is located at Nablus and is considered a Holy Site by the Moslems. Recently American tourists offered to buy the golden lamp at a price of $6,000. But the Moslem Supreme Council refused to sell it.

PISTOLS OF LASSALLE’S DUEL SOLD AT AUCTION

Vienna, Feb. 20.—The pistols used by Ferdinand Lassalle, German Jewish labor leader, in his fatal duel with Count von Racowitze came up for sale in an auction held here Saturday.

Ferdinand Lassalle, one of the founders of the Socialist movement, fought a duel with Count von Racowitze over Fraulein von Donigges, the daughter of a Bavarian diplomatist. He died on August 31, 1864, three days after fighting the duel.

INSTITUTE OF JUDAISTIC STUDIES OPENS IN WARSAW

Warsaw, Feb. 20.—The Institute of Judaistic Studies, founded under the auspices of the Warsaw Jewish Community, opened here yesterday with a large and impressive ceremony.

Representatives of the University of Warsaw, the municipality, the government and the Jewish community were present. The inauguration address was delivered by Professor Moses Schorr, Chief Rabbi.

SENATOR COPELAND URGES IMMIGRATION LAW REVISION TO ELIMINATE HARDSHIP

Revision of the immigration law to eliminate hardships caused by the separation of families was urged by Senator Royal S. Copeland in an address to the Grand Street Boys' Association at the Commodore Hotel.

Immigration restrictions, Senator Copeland declared, should be lifted in many cases and the present law revised particularly with a view to giving it more humanity. Families are broken up apart, as is now so often the case, in the working of the present regulations.

"I went recently to North Carolina," Senator Copeland said, "where they boast that only one-half of 1 per cent of the population is foreign born. Now in New York half the babies are born of foreign parents, and the other half are of mixed race. The admixture of races in New York City has been a factor of enormous value to the city's strength and welfare."

Max S. Levine, judge of the Court of General Sessions and President of the association, was toastmaster. Among those who spoke besides Senator Copeland, were State Senator Joseph Forin, Leopold Joseph Levenson, Maurice D. Blumenthal and William T. Collins, Manhattan County Clerk.

JEWISH WORKERS IN RUSSIA DRAWN INTO MINING INDUSTRIES

Moscow, Feb. 20.—A considerable number of young Jewish workers have of late joined the ranks of the coal miners.

A concerted effort is now being made by the Jewish section of the Communist party to draw the unemployed Jewish workers largely into the coal mining industry, in accordance with a resolution passed at the seventh all union conference of the Jewish section of the Communist party.

The resolution as adopted asked the authorities to see to it that in admitting new workers into the coal mining schools due attention be paid to young Jewish workers.

The Jewish Communists were also instructed to carry on propaganda with a view to eliminating prejudice among Jewish workers against working in the coal mines.

The annual graduation exercises of the three Jewish educational schools conducted in the Bronx under the auspices of the New York section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations have been held Sunday afternoon at the Ezra Hebrew School. The Ezra Hebrew School was represented at the exercises were the Ezra Hebrew School, the Beth-El Hebrew School, and the Emanuel Hebrew School, which had 24 graduates of the three schools, six coming from the school department of the Ezra Hebrew School.

Dr. Nathan Stern, Rabbi of the West End Synagogue, addressed the graduates. Rabbi Jacob B. Pelaik, director of the Congregation and School Extension of the Union in N. Y. V.

J. T. A. SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO RUSSIA IN EXPANSION PROGRAM

B. Smolar Sails for Moscow; E. Aronsberg to London

Benn Smolar, editor of the Yiddish service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, sailed on the steamer "Re- public" on his way to Russia.

Mr. Smolar, who has been connected with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for the past three years, is being sent by the Agency to act as its correspondent in Moscow in order to improve the circulation and accurate news service from Soviet Russia, which country the effect of the social upheaval upon Jewish life and the subsequent development in the economic and cultural transformation of a large mass in the Jewish population is of intense interest to Jewish affairs the world over.

On the same steamer Emanuel Aronsberg, contributor to many American magazines, left for London to join the staff of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency there. Mr. Aronsberg was previously connected with the Foreign Language Information Service in the preparation of a work on the history of Russia in the post war period.

The journeys of Mr. Smolar and Mr. Aronsberg were arranged as a part of a program now being carried out to round out and intensify the work of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Prior to their departure a farewell dinner was given in their honor by the staff of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. S. Ding, managing editor of "The Day," H. Kirshenbaum of the "Hebrew Journal," Toronto; John Simon, Russian editor and Dina Jacob Kirshenbaum of the "Ejewish Morning Journal" were among the speakers. William Z. Spiegelman, editor of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency—"Jewish Daily Bulletin," acted as toastmaster.

NEW REFORM TEMPLE IS DEDICATED IN MIAMI

Miami, Fla., Feb. 20.—Temple Israel, Reform Congregation, dedicated its new House of Worship today.

Dr. H. G. Enelow of New York, Dr. Melvin A. Dantzig of Chicago, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Dr. Israel L. Kaplan of Jacksonville, Dr. Eliott Graiman of Tampa and Dr. Morris Friedman of Pensacola participated in the dedication ceremonies.

The building was erected as a cost of $250,000. During the recent building boom the congregation's former temple and site were sold, the city requiring the property.

Services in memory of members of the Jewish Theatrical Guild were held Sunday afternoon at the Rusi Jewish Synagogue in New York. Sam Forrest was the principal speaker.

Other speakers were Dr. Israel Goldstein, rabbi of the synagogue; William Degen Weinberger, William Morris, President of the Jewish Theatrical Guild, and Locey Haskell.
GERMAN JEWS RECLAIM LEADING POSITION IN EUROPEAN JEWRY HELD IN PRE-WAR DAYS

Failure to Intervene with Reich on Behalf of Jewish Rights Abroad Defers Leadership; Zionists and Non-Zionists in Throes of Battle Over Doctrine; Over-Organization Proves Handicap

Berlin, Feb. 14. — "Germany—the Heart of Europe." On this subject the Reich has broadcast a half-hour's talk each week by a leading German economist from the Reich Station. The speaker attempts to show that not only does Germany occupy a central position in Europe territorially, but that also economically, socially, culturally and intellectually it is the country that regulates the circulation of Europe's blood. This does sound exaggerated but the exalted idea becomes comprehensible if one but reflects upon the Reich that was defeated upon the battlefields only to pass through a devils' era of social and financial crises coming out since 1945, successful in its competition with the rest of the world and possessing a voice in the counsel of nations that commands respect.

Similarly among the German Jews the attempt is made to have it believed that just as in former times many fruitful ideas sprang from Germany to Jews in other parts of the world, ideas such as the Haschakalah and religious Progressivism and the Reform Movement, and just as the idea of the Mission of the Jews among the peoples of the earth had its heart of present-day Jewry, is there not any plausible basis for this belief? Is there any sign of a revival anywhere? Does warm, live blood again flow through the half-died-up veins?

Outwardly Well Organized

Outwardly the body of German Jewry is a firmly-knit unified organization. This shows at once an inner life. But it may be that there is too much organization. The individual communities are joined together in state groups, but all efforts thus far toward realizing a unified organization throughout the Reich, as a result of which all Jewish congregations in Germany, have been doomed to failure. There are eight state unions (1. The Prussian Union of Jewish Congregations, headquarters in Berlin. 2. Union of Israeliite Congregations of Bavaria, with headquarters in Munich. 3. Union of Religious Congregations of Saxony, in Dresden. 4. Israeliite Religious Congregations of Wurtemberg. Stuttgart. 5. Israeliite Religious Community of Baden, Karlsruhe. 6. Union of Israeliite Religious Congregations of Thuringia, Meiningen. 7. State Union of Israeliite Religious Congregations, Dessau. 8. Union of Synagogue Congregations of Lippe, Detmold). Aside from this there are numerous provincial unions. The "League of German Congregations Under the Law" with headquarters in Halberstadt, is an organization by itself, which in viewpoint approaches the Agudath Israel. Rabbis and teachers are just now organizing into a society to embrace the entire Reich. In addition there is a union for the entire Reich of Jewish artisans, composed of the individual unions. The Central Charity Bureau of German Jewry controls all the charity work of the Jewish communities of Germany, comprising a really notable list of hospitals and sanatoria, homes for the aged and for infants, student and apprentices institutes, etc. The Bureau for the Protection of Workmen is subordinate to the Central Charity Bureau, with its own employment office and central offices and the central Travellers Aid bureau. Among organizations outside the congregations that cover the entire Reich must be mentioned the German Bnai-B'rith Lodge, the Zionist Union of Germany, the Union for Liberal Judaism, the Jewish Conservativ Union, the Mutual Aid Organization of the German Jews, the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, and finally the organizations that originally came from Poland and Russia and which now bear the designation of their state, such as "Ozt" and "Oze", etc. As an intellectual factor in the world of Jewry, the German Jews still occupy a respectable position. The cradle of Jewish science is still the home of intensive Jewish research. There are two Rabbinical Colleges in Berlin, another in Breslau and there are two institutes in Berlin devoted exclusively to Jewish research and investigation, and if you add to this the number of teachers training schools scattered all through the Reich, there is sufficient proof added of intellectual activity kept going apace. It is not by chance that the Hebrew University in Jerusalem has so many German scholars on its staff of instructors. The intellectual, social and cultural life of German Jewry is dominated by Berlin, which contains more than a third of all German Jews, or about 250,000 to 300,000. But every important provincial community likewise constitutes a center for Jewish culture.

Breach Between Two Groups

Outwardly, German Jewry appears a unified body. How does it look on the inside? Not so good. Bad in fact. No other country perhaps presents so wide a breach between the two camps of Jewry that exist in practically all German communities. There are those who maintain that there exists a Jewish race and stress the bond that links all of the race to their common destiny, and those others who feel that they are part of the people among whom they live and therefore only recognize a common Jewish faith and deny any blood relationship with the Jews of other countries. Nowhere is the division so bitter, the weapons used so sharp. An instance: in the "Juedische Rundschau," the mouthpiece of the German Zionists, they speak of the "existence wrapped in lies" of the non-Jewish Jew. While in the organ of the Central Union the statement appears that they "have nothing in common with the Zionists, the two groups belonging practically to two different faiths."

Zionists and Non-Zionists Dispute

But it is not alone the idea of Palestine that raises this wall between these groups, nor the question of whether a Jewish people is to be considered to exist or not; it is primarily a question of the feeling of unity among the Jews, the ideal of "kol yisroel arevenu" or national unity: Zionists and non-Zionists in Germany do not like to be reminded of any responsibility toward the fate of Jews in the rest of the world. They are extremely sensitive and shy about coming forward into the light of European publicity on behalf of Jewish rights and in opposition to injustices, for the reason that it might be interpreted by the non-Jews as an admission of unity among all Jews. For years Germany has now been a member of the League of Nations and has its place in the Council. The fact that millions of Germans reside outside the Reich makes it incumbent upon the former to act as the original protector of all oppressed nationalities. By reason of her membership in the League of Nations, Germany becomes one of the protectors of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and an important factor in the question of the protection of minority rights. Germany might raise her voice wherever Jews are persecuted and oppressed. One need but recall how effectively the British-Jewish Joint Foreign Committee, the American Jewish Committee, the French Alliance-Israelite, have induced their respective governments to intervene on behalf of persecuted Jews. During the regime of the kaiser, which, whatever else it may have been, was friendly to the Jews, there was a central figure like the late Paul Nathan, to often bring the political strength of Germany to bear in favor of the Jews in the lands of the Balkans. Is there anything like this in our present-day republican Germany, which has been to the Jews like a second emancipation? Not at all. Our German woods are perfectly still. Events in Hungary, Roumania, Lithuania, where the Jews are oppressed and deprived of their rights, (Continued on Page 47)
BOSTON JEWRY IN MIDST OF BUILDING BOOM; $7,000,000 INVESTED IN SYNAGOGUES AND INSTITUTIONS

Campaign Follows Campaign, But Leaders Look Ahead, Not Tiring of Giving; Zionists Seek $450,000 in New England for Palestine Fund

(News Letter from Boston)

Boston, Feb. 21.—The amount of $1,000,000 for new temples and $3,000,000 for one of the best equipped and most up-to-date hospitals is the record of achievement by the Boston Jewish community, which numbers 150,000. When the program is fully completed, the Jewry of this city will have invested more money in public Jewish institutions in the last few years than had been expended up to that time, and in 1892, when the first congregation in this city numbered eighteen members. The building boom in the spiritual sense clearly indicates that Boston, often characterized as a "state of mind," has in fact experienced a spiritual revival as far as Jewry is concerned, which has not only affected the Boston community but resulted in a continuous chain of new Jewish public institutions that have sprung up in most of the New England communities, bidding well for the future of Jewish life in this part of the country.

New $3,000,000 Jewish Hospital

On or about May 1st, the Beth Israel Hospital, at a cost of $3,000,000, will be officially dedicated. Recently Albert A. Greenblatt, by virtue of the example that he himself set, made possible the completion of this institution. While the hospital is a 100 per cent Jewish institution, founded by Jews and built by Jews, the benefits of the hospital will be shared by all as well as by Jews. The institution is a group of five buildings: an outpatient department, nurses' home, a ward building, a power house, and a garage. Externally, the buildings are structures of unusual architectural beauty and dignity.

Nothing that skill, experience and foresight of money can have been omitted in the construction and arrangements of the entire group of buildings which will be dedicated to the service of the entire community. This hospital, in the opinion of the leaders, will be the battleground upon which doctors, patients and nurses will fight disease under an atmosphere and environment that will prove of invaluable assistance. The hospital is constructed and equipped according to the most modern methods. An oxygen room, a unique feature of the equipment. X-ray rooms of the latest type and well-equipped operating rooms are all part of this institution. There will also be an auditorium outfitted with motion picture apparatus, to be used for lectures and demonstrations. The Beth Israel Hospital was once a dream. The old hospital, now in Roxbury, when first opened, was hailed as a tremendous achievement. The idea of a new hospital, believed by most a dream and a vision impossible to achieve, is a reality, largely due to a small group of determined men and women who have made the transition from Roxbury to the beautiful Riverway and Longwood Avenue section of Brookline. The most influential Jews of the community, who formerly resided in Boston proper, Roxbury and Dorchester, are quickly moving into this area, where the new buildings are being erected. It is significant that the Temple, taking cognizance of Jewish educational values, is erecting first, a school containing 30 class rooms. Because the present Temple on Commonwealth Avenue, which is by the way a landmark in architectural achievement, has inadequate facilities for the religious school, Temple Israel begins its building program by providing a structure for the children. The second unit now going up will serve as an assembly building. It contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000, to be used for religious services for the school children. Later, it is planned to erect a third building, to be known as the administration building. The last building to be erected will be the Temple itself, which will have a seat capacity of 3,000. From the plans of the architects, it is a splendid design of classical architecture.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the building program of Temple Israel, and remembering that another Temple, Mishkan Tefil, was only recently dedicated at a cost of $750,000, the official announcement by the officers of Temple Ohabei Sholom that the new Temple Center erected not so long ago, will be the erection of a Temple that will cost $750,000. This building will complete the group in fashionable Back Bay, located on Kent and Beacon Streets.

The History of Ohabei Sholom

This congregation dates back to 1842, when in the home of Peter Spitz, the first Rosh Hashanah service was conducted in Boston. In 1843, what is now known as Congregation Ohabei Sholom, was officially organized. Moses Ehrlich was the President of that congregation. In 1845, when the congregation had but 40 members, they petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for a charter to incorporate. In 1881, Rabbi S. Schneidman advanced sufficient money for the purchase of land for the erection of a synagogue, and in 1881, a modest wooden structure, the first Jewish house of worship in Massachusetts and the second in New England, was established, the first. In 1895, R. I. Various changes and innovations have since taken place both in worship and in the building program of the Congregation. Rabbi Hirshberg was spiritual leader of that Temple in 1895. In 1907, Isaac Rosensky, rabbi for 25 years, retired from that office, and John Nathan took over the leadership. Mr. Nathan is now the president of the Temple. The late and lamented Rabbi M. M. Eichler, of Buffalo, N. Y., served as Rabbi from 1909 to 1916. The Congregation is the Rev. Samuel J. Abrams, a graduate of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati. Since his coming to the Temple, much progress has been made. A new Temple Center was established. This was the first unit of the Temple group, which in

(Continued On Page 48)
ASSOCIATED PRESS TESTIFIES TO JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY'S IMPARTIALITY

Jackson S. Elliott Recalls Cordial Aid of A. P. to Its Ally; Jewish Press Throughout Nation Declares J.T.A. Service Indispensable, Efficient and Trustworthy

The Associated Press, through Jackson S. Elliott, Assistant General Manager of the Central Office, 383 Madison Avenue, New York City, forwarded its best wishes and felicitations to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the occasion of "Jewish Bulletin" on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Agency and the one thousandth issue of the "Bulletin."

The Associated Press, which has cooperated with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in a most cordial manner, distributing to the hundreds of newspaper subscribers of the Associated Press of the United States and Canada, dispatches of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency pertaining to Jewish events, in declaring that the Associated Press has "in a tense been allied with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency since its inception," pays tribute to the impartiality of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency service.

Recalling the first endeavors in organizing the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to fill the gap in the field of useful service to the Jewish and non-Jewish community, Mr. Elliott writes:

"Representatives came to us saying they wanted to create for the Jewish Press a service comparable in public opinion to that of The Associated Press for newspapers. We responded in an advisory way and also faithfully in that we accepted for distribution to our membership dispatches relating to Jewish activities which were deemed to be of sufficing general interest to be absorbed in The Associated Press reports. We proposed a change of name and suggested 'Jewish Telegraphic Agency as one which would be understood by readers, meaning that this organization was bringing dispatches from important Jewish centers throughout the world by cable, wireless, and other prompt methods of transmission."

"We have observed the progress of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency with a great deal of satisfaction and throughout these eight years have never had occasion to regret the encouragement we gave to your organization and we believe you have sought always to occupy your field by serving to your members news presented impartially."

Editorials lauding the service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" were published in all parts of the United States and Canada, served by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

JEWISH CHRONICLE. Kansas City, Mo.—"The value of the J.T.A. is incalculable to Jew and non-Jew. In the first place it is the only agency capable of reporting and interpreting Jewish events accurately."

"The Jewish press is the very circulatory system of modern Jewish life without which Jewry might stagnate and retrogress. For the great part played by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in creating a news-heat to this system and to this system this splendidly efficient modern international news service, all Jewry owes it a debt of gratitude. This paper being a member of the J.T.A. facilitates the organization and its able and courageous leader, Jacob Landau, on the occasion of its ninth anniversary and extends to him and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency its best wishes that they progress and prosper from strength to strength."

HADOAR, only Hebrew weekly in U. S., New York.—"The men of the Jewish Daily Bulletin have renounced the privilege of a personal opinion and their views on the reader. They have treated, sacrificing their individual likes and dislikes in order that we may observe the march of events as they pass before us in review. Limiting themselves to this task, they do not interpret the newspaper, they illustrate at what has happened. Having the facts and the understanding, we may form our own opinion."

"To the credit of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin,' one must say that its editor, William Z. Spiegelman, is not only a journalist of exceptional ability, but also a good and educated Hebraist. It is due to him that much in the field of Hebrew life and literature, which other newspapers would overlook or ignore, have been given proper expression. Along with our felicitations on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin,' we would like to express the wish that in future more be done in this direction."

JEWISH CHRONICLE, Detroit.—"As one newspaper which has availed itself of the excellent news service of the J. T. A. since its first item was dispatched nine years ago, we welcome this occasion to congratulate the agency upon the creditable performance of a difficult piece of pioneer work and express the wish that in its nine years of useful service may be made more pleasant by wider and more generous support on the part of all Jews who have the universal welfare of their brethren at heart. There is not a more fundamentally important institution in the Jewish world than the Jewish Telegraphic Agency."

THE AMERICAN HEBREW, New York.—"The tenth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (Continued on Page 43)"
FASCIST REGIME IS NOT UNFRIENDLY TO ITALIAN JEWS

Though It Strengthened Nationalist Feeling Mussolini Flatly Rejected Anti-Semitism

(From Our Rome Correspondent)

Rome, Feb. 10.—The speedy rise to power of the Fascist movement with its strongly emphasized nationalistic claims created at the very outset a feeling of uncertainty on the part of Italian Jews. The Jews of Italy were perplexed, wondering what would be the attitude of Fascism toward them.

It is easy to understand the cause for this uncertainty when it is remembered that the march of the “Black Shirts” was directed against the liberal regime and that on the other hand the Jews had always been actively in the forefront of the Italian Liberal movement. It was due to the Risorgimento that the Jews were freed from the Ghetto of the Popes and that they received, in the second half of the last century, civil and political equality in Italy.

The liberal principles of the Italian Government naturally led the Jews to active participation in the liberal movements of the country. Luigi Luzzatti and Sidney Sonnino, two of the outstanding figures in the country’s political life, were for many years conspicuous representatives of the liberal regime, while many other Jewish statesmen, scholars and public leaders were outspoken champions of the Italian liberal idea. It is no wonder, then, that Italian Jews felt themselves morally and spiritually bound to the political system which Fascism was out to destroy.

After Five Years of Fascism

The uneasiness of the Italian Jews following Mussolini’s successful march on Rome in the last days of October, 1922 was quite understandable. Now, after more than five years of Fascist rule, we can judge how far this feeling of uneasiness has died out. It must be considered; first, the very small size of the Jewish population in the country and secondly, their considerable assimilation.

The Jews in Italy number 60,000, in a population of 42,000,000 and they are, moreover, scattered all over the land. There is a Jewish minority everywhere, with the possible exception of Rome, which has the largest Kehillah, numbering 13,000 members.

The assimilation process has wiped out almost every trace of differentiation between the Jew and the non-Jew in Italy. This process has been accelerated through an ever-growing number of intermarriages. As for anti-Semitism, Italians have no conception of it. The Jews were always respected under the liberal regime and their marvelous manifestation of patriotism during the War brought them into even higher esteem in the eyes of the nation.

When Mussolini came into power, he at once realized the great asset the Jews were to his party, and he did not hesitate to use the Jewish community to his advantage. He immediately appointed Jews to important posts in the government.

Sporadic efforts to transplant anti-Semitism to Italy were made at the instigation of the German Hakenkreuzer and the Hungarian Awakening. Mussolini, however, was not so easily moved as the notorious Professor Cuza. But none of these efforts succeeded.

A certain Preziozzi, a fanatic nationalist, even attempted to organize a sort of anti-Semitic league and translated into Italian the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, which were soon brought to an end through the personal intervention of Mussolini.

Noted Jews Among Mussolini’s Advisers

Of course the friendly attitude of the government to the Jews is due to some extent to the fact that a number of leading Jewish figures are close associates of his adherents and advisors. Among these must be mentioned especially a woman named Sarfatti, who founded the Fascist periodical “Jerachia”; Olivetti, the president of the Society of Italian Industrialists, and Prof. Areas, the economic theoretician and adviser of the Fascist government.

It cannot be denied that during the first few years there have frequently appeared in the Fascist press anti-Semitic attacks, sometimes in no mild form. Such attacks were particularly directed against those in the “Triuna” of Rome, organ of the former nationalists, who have fused themselves with Fascism.

This paper followed the method practiced by the anti-Semitic press of Central Europe, holding the Jews responsible for all economic and political difficulties in the country. After the attempt on Mussolini’s life, the “Triuna” immediately alleged that Jewish financiers who were opposed to the Premier were in back of the act.

It is interesting to note that the office of the government and of the Fascist party is in “Polo d’Italia,” which is edited by Mussolini’s brother never for a moment permitted any anti-Jewish outbursts in its columns.

When Dr. Weizmann visited Rome some time ago the paper published an article in a very friendly spirit towards Zionism.

It is clear, therefore, that Fascism, although it has in every respect strengthened the extreme nationalistic spirit in Italy and the influence of Catholicism, has, nevertheless, given the Jews a chance to live in comparative safety.

There has been no such thing as official anti-Semitism in Italy. The only ground for uneasiness is to be found in the occasional attacks in a certain part of the Fascist press, but it is certain that the influence of the part of the press cannot be lasting or effective.

COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS IN BUENOS AIRES MAINTAINED WITH CEMETERY INCOME

South American Community Struggles Against Odds

(From Our Buenos Aires Correspondent)

Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.—It may sound like irony to say that the dead sustain the living, yet here it is not far from the truth. That is the state of affairs which prevails in the Jewish community of Buenos Aires. It is interesting to consider how this comes about: There is in this city a well-organized Jewish burial society of the Ashkenazim with a membership of over 15,000 families, comprising 75,000 individuals. The income of this society from the burial of the Jewish dead is very large, exceeding that of any other Jewish philanthropic organization in the community, and the funds of the burial society are therefore used to a considerable degree for maintaining many institutions of the living Jewish community.

At the present time there is the danger that the Jews of Buenos Aires will remain without a cemetery and since the support of existing Jewish institutions is derived from the income of the burial society, this constitutes a serious problem for the Jewish community.

The present Jewish cemetery, which is located in a suburb, is not belonging to the Buenos Aires municipality, is overfilled. Some six years ago the burial society bought a plot of land in Buenos Aires and filed a petition with the city council for a license to establish a cemetery. This license was granted and consequently, a number of buildings were erected for the keepers and made preparations for the new cemetery.

However, a Catholic ladies’ organization protested, on the ground that they were maintaining a home for blind children near the cemetery and would be completely ruined by the interference. The burial society, however, contended that it was within its legal rights, having been granted the license by the city, and that, moreover, it had invested a large sum of money in preparing the cemetery. Now, after a long drawn-out dispute, the municipality (Continued on Page 46)
LEADING AMERICAN JEWS OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION GREET "JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN" ON OCCASION OF 1000TH ISSUE

Publication Viewed as Strong Link, Connecting Jewish Communities in Education, Philanthropic, Civic and Religious Endeavors Throughout Nation; Readers from Coast to Coast Write Laudatory Comments

American Jews of all shades of opinion, irrespective of group or party affiliation, Zionist and non-Zionist, Orthodox and Reform, who are constituent readers of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin', re-affirmed their appreciation of the value of the only Jewish daily published in English in the United States, in communications which have poured into the editorial office of the Bulletin on the occasion of the publication of this edition, the one thousandth issue.

In addition to the laudatory opinions given expression to on previous occasions by Lewis Marshall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Felix M. Warburg and other leaders of many groups in American Jewry, the Bulletin readers from coast to coast, each a leader in his community, eagerly contributed words of encouragement and praise on the occasion when the first American Jewish daily newspaper in English reached its first milestone.

The contribution which the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" is making to the fullness of American Jewish life is reviewed from the social, educational, institutional and unifying aspects in the statements received.

Besides the communications of Felix M. Warburg, Julius Rosenwald, and Judge Julian W. Mack, which are reproduced in facsimile in the pages of this issue, the following have voiced their appreciation:

MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG, New York.—"I find the 'Daily Bulletin' exceedingly helpful in keeping in touch with Jewish affairs and read it daily with great interest."

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, Free Synagogue, New York.—"I consider the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' one of the most important agencies of Jewish life in America. It gives the news from day to day about Jewish affairs here and abroad. It has become an invaluable and even indispensable help to all who concern themselves with Jewish life. It ought to have a circulation covering the country. Every Jewish family in America should subscribe to the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin'. It requires a large circulation on two grounds: 1. It must be made independent of all groups and factions in America and Israel. 2. It must be enabled to have a circulation in all parts of the world in order to gather the news and means with which to meet the cost of the fullest cable and telegraphic service."

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, Vice-Chairman Joint Distribution Committee, New York.—"Give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties."

"I quote from the immortal words of John Milton in his 'Areopagitica'. "I have not the liberty to know but to utter and to argue freely as to Jewish matters the world over. This is of inestimable importance in the age-long battle against anti-Semitism."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Chairman, Reconstruction Committee of J.D.C.—"I feel that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the 'Daily Bulletin' have fully justified their existence in the past several years. They have a very definite value in presenting in a clear and unbiased form news gathered from all over the world concerning and of interest to Jews."

"I have been impressed with the impartiality of your news items, which in almost every instance have been free from exaggeration or partisanship."

DAVID A. BROWN, National Chairman, United Jewish Campaign, Detroit, Mich.—"It is the wish of the writer that you should grow in strength as the great news gathering agency of the Jewish people. Your possibilities for good are unlimited, for as a neutral medium disseminating accurate news to a Jewish and non-Jewish audience, you have the attention of millions."

DR. CYRUS ADLER, Dropsie College, Philadelphia.—"I wish to send my cordial congratulations upon the occasion of the ninth anniversary of your Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and the one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin'. These agencies have rendered an important service to the Jewish people throughout the world by making known the actual facts of Jewish life, and in congratulating the management on reaching this milestone so far, I express the hope that you will be granted the support to continue to improve and enlarge these great undertakings."

DR. LEE K. FRANKEL, New York.—"The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' has always seemed to me to be a very desirable publication. I read it daily as it comes to my desk. It keeps me in touch with current news of Jewish interest. This is possible only through the cooperation with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which gives to the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' the latest news at the earliest possible moment."

"I feel that the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' has developed a news service quite different from anything that had been in existence prior thereto and that this service is of a kind which ought not only to be continued, but, if possible, should be enlarged and extended."

JONAH J. GOLDESTEIN, Chairman, Jewish Education Association Campaign Committee, New York City.—"Jewish news the world over, is focused through the 'Bulletin'."

"The Jewish Daily Bulletin gives its readers (column a radio term), a world wide hook-up."

"You give the facts, leaving each reader to draw his or her own conclusions."

"Keep up the good work—more power to you."

DAVID M. BRESSLER, New York City.—"I have been among the very first to recognize the importance and value of a pen picture of life and events in Jewry throughout the world. Such a picture is contained in the daily issues of the 'Jewish Bulletin' and I have found them most helpful in keeping myself informed as to what is happening in Jewry. In the years that I have been receiving and reading the 'Bulletin', I fail to recall a single instance that the information contained therein has been otherwise than authentic and presented in a thoroughly impartial manner."

MAX J. KOHLER, New York City.—"My hearty congratulations on the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the 1000th issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin'! Your work is admirably performed, and you render a very important service to Judaism the world over by being a cultivated and timely enterprises. You deserve the support and interest of all interested in Judaism, as well as in immigration and naturalization problems."

ADOLPH LEWISOHN, N. Y. C.—"I congratulate you on your splendid work, which has been very important and helpful in the education and the general improvement of your readers."

CONGRESSMAN EMANUEL CELLER, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—"I congratulate you upon the ninth anniversary of your Jewish Telegraphic Agency and upon the thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin'."

"The 'Bulletin' is a very valuable source of information to me. It is a newspaper that I cannot very well do without. Jefferson said that if he were given a choice of a government without newspapers or newspapers without government he would choose the latter. The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' makes these remarks of Jeffer-
LEADING AMERICAN JEWS OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION GREET "JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN" ON OCCASION OF 1000th ISSUE

son all the more fitting. Every morning a copy is on my desk. To read it is as essential as coffee and toast for breakfast. During my absence in Washington the 'Bulletins' may accumulate but upon my return I would as soon miss my salary check as to miss reading every number.

W. E. S., someone said is a combination of the initials of North, East, West and South. The Jewish Daily Bulletin' prints the Jewish news from the four winds of Heaven, North, East, West and South.

MRS. J. WALTER FREIBERG, President, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Cincinnati, Ohio.
"I wish to congratulate the Jewish Daily Bulletin' on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of its appearance, and also on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "I find the 'Bulletin' very helpful in acquainting myself with current Jewish events and of great interest."

EDWIN S. FRIENDLY, Business Manager, The Sun, New York City.
"The Jewish Telegraphic Agency, a world wide news gathering institution, now celebrating its ninth anniversary, has won on intrinsic merits in a comparatively brief space of time the admiration and praise of the public, familiar with the high caliber news, invariably trustworthy and well presented, which it gathers from every civilized quarter of the globe.

"The valuable and important service rendered by the Jewish Daily Bulletin in commemorating its 100th issue, is of its commendable nature that it easily recommends itself to high praise.

"And on the occasion of these two celebrations it is a pleasure to offer my cordial felicitation to these two institutions which have become so important in contemporary Jewish life."

"I feel that the Agency has done excellent work and that its sense of news value is always well proportioned. However, I thoroughly agree with Mr. Ochs that the name Jewish' attached to the Telegraphic Agency is offensive. Somehow or other I believe that the name has restricted your growth, which is a pity.

DR. H. HORACE M. KALLEN, The New School for Social Research, New York City. "The Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin' have established themselves as important institutions of American Jewish life. I am glad to testify that their service well merits the success which has come to them."

S. W. STRAUS, New York. "I offer my congratulations on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the 1000th issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin.' I am pleased to note the success that has attended your efforts in the development of these two media for the dissemination of the most sincere admiration for all who are honestly endeavoring to foster harmony and encourage human progress by the processes of spreading useful knowledge throughout the nation."

NATHAN STRAUS, Jr., "Please accept my hearty congratulations on the Ninth Anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The 'Daily Bulletin' is performing a great service in disseminating the truth about Jewish affairs. I read it regularly and would not be without it. All good wishes for the future."

RABBI LOUIS WOLSEY, Congregation Rodeph Shalom, Philadelphia, Pa. "Let me take this opportunity of expressing to you my heartiest congratulations on your ninth anniversary. You have performed a very necessary and indispensable service to the cause of Israel, with your authoritative publication of Jewish news from all over the world. I have found your 'Bulletin' of great interest, not only for my own information, but also for the Jewish education of the children of my Sunday School. Your publication makes me wonder how the Jews could have gotten along without the paper for so many years. I wish to express to you my best wishes for your continued progress and still greater usefulness."

A. LEO WEIL, Pittsburgh, Pa. "I read the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' with my morning mail and thereby obtain an authentic and reliable review of Jewish happenings and conditions throughout the world. I really do not understand how we got along without it for so many years, it seems so indispensable now."

DR. DAVID PHILIPSON, Commissioner on Jewish Education of Union of American Hebrew Congregations and The Central Conference of American Rabbis, Cincinnati, Ohio. "It gives me such pleasure to recommend to the readers of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' and everybody the publication The Fisherman on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of the 'Bulletin.' This daily publication is performing an excellent service by keeping its readers in touch with all important events of Jewish interest throughout the world. It is a unique publication and should receive the enthusiastic support of all who are interested in Jewish experience in various countries wherever Jews are living."

DR. BERNARD REVEL, President of the faculty of the Yeshiva Rabbi Isaac Elchanan, New York. "I am glad that the occasion exists for wishing the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' another year of continuing service. For it has already proved itself of inestimable value to American and to world Jewry, in many respects. Its presentation of all the reliable news of universal Israel, in all its relation, everywhere; its digest of public opinion on Jewish affairs have increased the self-awareness of the individual Jew, and developed throughout America a greater sense of its mutual interests, opportunities and responsibilities. The individual Jew, by the service of the J. T. A., is linked with universal Israel.

In addition to its manifold benefits within the great world community, the J. T. A. has been of most important and effective service in presenting Jewish life in the proper light to the world. It has established itself as the bearer to the general public of the news and the attitude of the Jews throughout the world. From its power to represent the facts, may a more tolerant, a more harmonious relationship arise.

"It is my hope and prayer that the J.T.A. will long continue its important work, and become the bearer of increasingly happy news from a world which the closeness of contacts and the disintegration of culture and truth shall help to make more understanding and more tolerant, and from Jewish communities that ever more fully recognize the spirit and the wonders of Universal Israel, his God and his Torah."

JUDGE JOSEPH L. KUN, Court of Common Pleases, Philadelphia, Pa. "The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' is absolutely indispensable for anyone interested in Jewish affairs who wishes to be kept informed. It presents to you at a glance the daily world panorama of Jewish life. It is a distinctive and an invaluable service."

LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, Boston, Mass. "The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' has come to be an integral part of that Jew's life who is interested in the welfare of his co-religionists, whether he is near or far in distant lands. Not alone does it serve to give these items of interest but the sum total of its activities over a series of years will unquestionably prove a most valuable source for future historical research, at a time when a real interpretation of current events becomes possible. In addition to these two foregoing services the (Continued on Page 12)"
“Authentic and High Minded”—Felix M. Warburg.

52 William Street
New York

February 14, 1928

Mr. John Simons,
c/o Jewish Daily Bulletin,
621 Broadway, New York

My dear Mr. Simons:

The 1,000th issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin and the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency are anniversaries which are significant in the work of these two enterprises which have striven to bring correct, unbiased and reliable information affecting the Jews from all parts of the work, to the attention of the American newspaper reader.

The work of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin, as it has passed under my observation, reflects responsibility and high journalistic ethics.

I do not know of any case where the information furnished by you proved incorrect and where you had to retract what you said, and this alone entitles you to the good-will of those who are genuinely interested in seeing that the truth is known and that no half-baked rumors are permitted to gain publicity.

With my congratulations on this milestone in your career of usefulness and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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LEADING AMERICAN JEWS OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION GREET "JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN" ON OCCASION OF 1000TH ISSUE

(Continued from Page 10)

'Jewish Daily Bulletin' unquestionably acts as a salutary influence in inter-group relations.

MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, New York City.—’The Jews of this country are not unmindful of their deep obligation to the Jewish Daily Bulletin for the contribution it is making through its columns, and for which we have learned to look so eagerly each morning. Not only does the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ color one’s attitude towards the world problems as affecting Jews but it fortifies one in a sense of proportion and to meet life as a Jew intelligently and sanely. My wish for the Bulletin would be that it receive the wholehearted support of all Jews in this country. May thousands of issues of the ‘Bulletin’ be added to its record!”

IRMA L. LINDHEIM, President of Hadassah—a value of a thing when it is withdrawn. It is when I am on the road and do not receive my ‘Bulletins’ that I realize what a gap it leaves not to be in touch with the day-by-day Jewish events.

GEORGE ALEXANDER KOHUT, New York City.—’I have come to believe that the ‘Bulletin’ serves a notable purpose insofar as it keeps us in direct touch with Jewish happenings. The world press does not supply the daily press with authoritative service touching our people. The ‘Bulletin’ is an ideal daily summary of events transpiring everywhere and is to be recommended for its sobriety of judgment, for its absence of any sensationalism and its unbiased and impartial view of the Jewish problem which is presented in workmanlike fashion to your readers.

‘You have secured a discriminating and representative audience which looks forward eagerly day after day to the reports concerning our people, and is the earnest wish of all who are intensively Jewish in their feelings and convictions that you may go from strength to strength, achieving increasingly distinguished results in Jewish journalism.”

B. M. ACHTENBERG, Kansas City, Mo.—’To the active professional and business man desiring to keep abreast with Jewish news of national or international importance, the Jewish Daily Bulletin is indispensable.”

FERDINAND S. BACH, Executive Director of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis, Mo.—’I read with a great deal of interest the Jewish Daily Bulletin each day, and know of no other publication that keeps me better posted on the happenings of Jewish affairs.”

NISSIM BEHAR, New York City.—’The ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ is now one of the great institutions of this country. Its pen pictures of our various communities shall remain a monument of contemporary Jewish activity.”

OSCAR BERNARDO, Stonewall, Miss.—’I have been reading the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ regularly ever since it was published and seldom miss a copy. I consider it indispensable to any one who wants to keep posted on Jewish affairs and has not much time to do so. The ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ covers the ground in short and conforming to gives all the important news at a glance.

‘The absence of any partisanship, propaganda, etc., without taking sides on any issue, makes it a newspaper of real value and one that can be accepted and supported by every Jew from all walks of life on the basis of their affiliation, connections or inclinations.

With best wishes for continued success.”

EDWARD L. BERNAYS, New York City.—’My felicitations and good wishes to you on the occasion of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The importance of your service is not to be underestimated. You are a force in moulding public opinion, for you interpret the actions and opinions of one section of the public to the other. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency, as such a news agency, is made up of persons who are racially, geographically, politically, must derive a large part of their understanding of one another through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’, which publishes its thousandth issue is a splendid meeting place for those who are interested in ideas dealing with all branches of Jewry.”

SARA GORDON BERSTEIN, Managing Editor, The Canadian Hebrew, Montreal, Canada.—’It is a pleasure to extend to you and to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency our heartfelt felicitations upon the observance of its Ninth Anniversary.

‘Your service, reaching as it does into the farthest corners of the earth, is a distinctive need in Jewish journalism. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is performing its share in advancing the causes of Jewry at large, and in stimulating Jewish interest in Jewish life.

‘We wish you many years of increasing usefulness and continued success in the excellent service you are rendering your people.”

ALEX A. BERNESTHEIN, Distribution Chairman, Fur Industry, Charity Chest, New York City.—’On the occasion of the 1000th issue of your publication, please permit me to express my interest in your model, miniature daily newspaper which delineates economic, social, religious and political trends of the far-flung Jewish community.

‘The Bulletin is one of America’s worthwhile newspapers. In order to be correctly and impartially about matters of general Jewish importance, the ‘Bulletin’ is not only indispensable—it is sufficient.

‘It publishes Jewish news from all parts of the world, assembled and prepared to give a sense of proportion and is indispensable for the formation of intelligent Jewish public opinion.”

FRED M. BUTZEL, Detroit, Mich.—’It seems difficult to realize that the agency is already nine years old and that we ever got along without it previous to nine years ago.

‘I wish to compliment you on having kept up your standards so well, and I hope before long that you will be free from all worry as to the future of the Bulletin.”

BENJAMIN WINTER, New York.—’I send my heartiest congratulations to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the occasion of its Ninth Anniversary, and to the Jewish Daily Bulletin upon the appearance of its 1,000th issue.

‘May the sphere of their influence continue and widen.”

RABBI EDWARD N. CALISCH, Richmond, Virginia.—’Permit me to congratulate you upon the ninetieth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and the 1,000th issue of the ‘Daily Bulletin’.

‘The Agency has become a deservedly recognized element of Jewish life both within and without Jewish circles. It has not only given Jewish news a place in the sun of journalism, but has also given it a dignity and a respect it had not had.

‘The ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ has likewise done a fine work. It has helped you realize the Jewish consciousness in an admirable manner. Its management and editorial policy have both been excellent, and no well-informed Jew can do without it.”

‘May both continue to prosper in an ever widening circle of subscribers.”

RUDOLPH W. COFFEE, Rabbi Temple Sinai, Oakland, California.—’You have splendidly done a pioneer work in American Judaism and thousands of our co-religionists are in your debt. Your publication is doing a service to all parts of the world, more closely together. You are acquainting American Jews with their brethren overseas. You are bringing Palestine as close to New York as is California. Surely this blessed work deserves every en—

(Continued on Page 38)
PHILADELPHIA, PROUD OF PAST AND PRESENT IN JEWISH WORK, STRIVES FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY

Cohesion in Community Threatened as Traditional Elements Press for Enforcement of Their Principles; Zionists Hope for Consummation of Jewish Agency

(News Letter from Philadelphia)

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—There is a ripple of unrest in the stream of Jewish life in Philadelphia. Its origin may be traced to several sources. That it is gaining in momentum is quite evident. Left uncheckd it may assume threatening proportions.

Like the secular, so the Jewish community of Philadelphia has grown accustomed to be idolized. And no wonder. Here in this "cradle of liberty" we have been the foundations for a number of the most substantial, cultural and spiritual sense-functioning on behalf of American Jewry. The Jewish Publication Society of America, the American Jewish Historical Society, the Jewish Theological Seminary, to mention a few—not only have their origin here but are still drawing a considerable portion of their sustenance. This should not be surprising. It is only natural that such men as Isaac Leeser, Sabatto Morais, Moses Dopes, Mayer Sulzberger and others, to differentiate between the dead and the living, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, all Philadelphians, should leave a lasting imprint upon Jewish life in this country.

Philadelphia Jewish Community

Model of Its Kind

Visitors to this city of brotherly love have not been reluctant to sing its praises, with the result that a certain air of self-satisfaction has become not one of its least noticeable characteristics. In its response to the national, as well as towards the obligations this spirit has been evoked. Indeed, it has been exploited to very good effect. Thus the records show that in its Foreign Relief activities in the Jewish community of Philadelphia stands out as one of the most generous. In its relief work has assumed a first rank position. The Philadelphia branches of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and of the United Synagogue of America are perhaps two of the most active organizations of their kind in the country. In its local charities the same attitude obtains. Such men as Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Mr. Mortimer M. Schiff and Mr. Louis Marshall of New York, on numerous occasions, have been quite frank in their admission that they view the Jewish community of Philadelphia as a model of its kind in the country, setting standards which other communities find difficult to reach. This is still true today except that—

The last campaign to raise the sum of $1,000,000 for the annual maintenance of the Federation of Jewish Charities, the greatest single center for the entire Jewish community, has been a common consent the most hectic, the most uncertain in the local history of Jewish philanthropy. That the Federation would not find its annual effort easy sailing was anticipated. The appointment of Mr. Louis Wolf, one of the most influential members in the Jewish community, to the position of chairman of the campaign committee, it was thought, would be sufficient to offset the difficulty. It may be that under the leadership of someone other than the dominating personality of Mr. Wolf greater difficulties might have been encountered with the results less encouraging. Be that as it may, the campaign served to bring to the fore a number of problems that had remained in an incipient stage for some time.

Problem of Kashruth

One or two examples will suffice: Despite the fact that the preponderant majority of the Jewish residents of Philadelphia are either orthodox or conservative in their attitude towards Jewish life; despite the fact that out of twelve or fifteen English speaking rabbis in the city only three are exponents of reformed Judaism, with only one of these, Rabbi Raphaeh Kohn, who had tried to expound their doctrines, little thought was given, in the past, to the problem of Kashruth as it affected the Federation Campaign. Invariably the campaign headquarters were open on Saturday; and all the meals served in connection with the various functions of the campaign were visibly non-kosher. In the past there was slight remonstrance. This year there was organized opposition. It will not be long before the secret will be out, that eight of the leading English speaking rabbis in the city officially addressed the chairman of the campaign committee requesting that the Federation's function be Kosher. This communication resulted in the assurance that the wishes of the rabbis would be reckoned with and that wherever actual Kosher dinners would not be feasible fish would be served at its main dish. Before the campaign was much underway this way an agreement was forgotten in a few instances. Rather than jeopardize the success of the campaign these rabbis, occupying the majority of the leading pulpits of the city, agreed that the annual money-raising event was over and then bring the matter to a head.

As these lines are written a number of the directors of the leading synagogues in the city have already formally indorsed the stand taken by the rabbis and are preparing a rather definite set of resolutions to the officers and directors of the Federation. Resolutions and agitations of this sort never did tend to solidify a community.

In passing it might be mentioned that this total disregard by the campaign authorities not only irritated the conservative rabbis in their relationship to the Federation but served to stimulate them to greater activity on behalf of traditional Judaism generally. They feel that with only three reform rabbis against twelve or fourteen of their own, not to mention their speaking, strictly orthodox group, more of the traditional Jewish spirit should manifest itself in the Jewish community—feel it and are contemplating a program with that in view. But that is another story.

When Mr. Jacob Billikopf came to this city eight years ago to accept the position of executive director of the Federation of Jewish Charities, an effort was made to reconstruct the old Federation so that it might be all inclusive in so far as the various philanthropies are concerned and thoroughly representative of all the elements in the Jewish community. To a very large extent this effort was successful. Before long the Federation obtained a membership of approximately 18,000 men and women. With probably one or two exceptions all the philanthropic and educational agencies functioning on behalf of the community were amalgamated in the new Federation. The budget was increased from $80,000 to $1,600,000.

While there has been no appreciable change in the membership of the Federation there has sprung up any number of independent philanthropies, duplicating the work of the Federation. This has not been a source of strength to the parent body. In the course of the past six months five or six of these independent organizations conducted drives independently, with the result that the community as a whole was a bit exhausted when the big event of the year—the annual maintenance campaign of the Federation—was launched. How these problems will be solved is difficult to foretell. That they are serious and demand a solution is commonly admitted.

The Attitude to Palestine

In the matter of Palestine, the Jewish community stands as divided today as it was before the Balfour Declaration. The hope entertained by some of the leaders that the completion of the Jewish Agency would bring about a change of heart on the part of some of the older members of the Jewish community failed to materialize. What progress the Palestine movement has made in this city in recent years—and it has made considerable progress in the last five years—has been from the bottom up and not from the top down.

The annual campaign for the Uni-
COORDINATING COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS IN HARTFORD'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jews on Land in Connecticut Make Steady Progress

(News Letter from Hartford)

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19.—The most important step in recent years to bring about a better understanding among the various Jewish organizations of the city is the formation of the Hartford Jewish Committee, proposed by Rabbi Israel Silverman at the annual meeting of the local Jewish societies recently. Miss Annie Fisher, a district superintendent of schools of Hartford, was named president.

Another important step was the consolidation of all Talitot Torahs under the leadership of Dr. George H. Cohen, assistant United States District Judge in the Federal District Court of Connecticut.

Both the United Charities and the Children's Home have recently become members of the Community Chest, each receiving allotments for the distribution of the funds.

The Home for Children, which is now conducting its drive for $100,000, was started many years ago and the first building purchased eight years ago. Prior to being included among the agencies of the Community Chest, it was served exclusively by Jewish people, of whom there are more than 25,000 in this city. Although the chest meets the running expenses of the institution, totaling $33,000 annually, it cannot meet the cost of the new building and for that reason the funds sought among Hartford Jewry. The campaign is endorsed by the president of the Community Chest.

Plans for New Building

The plans for the new building show that attention has been paid to the particular needs of the institution. There will be well-equipped class rooms, a music room, dining room, reading rooms and shops for manual training, besides a library and gymnasium.

The Emmanuel Synagogue, under the leadership of Rabbi Silverman, recently completed its new building, which includes a College Club, Mitzvah Club, and adds the facilities of its fifteen class rooms to a Religious School accommodating more than 350 children, 80 of whom are high school students. The College Club is especially active and is planning to create a fund to furnish college scholarships. The Club holds frequent discussions and uses the Jewish Daily Bulletin for subjects.

Construction on the new Temple Beth Israel will soon start, it is believed. The Temple was founded in 1887 and its present building was enlarged at times.

The most prosperous Jewish farmers in America and perhaps in the world are in the County of Hartford. There are also Jewish farmers in the state who because of lack of transportation, facilities and scientific methods, are not partitioning a livelihood from the soil.

Between these extremes are more than 500 good farmers and many more who live on farms in and near Hartford but who are not farmers. The Jewish farmers have contributed materially to the development of Connecticut's most spectacular agricultural enterprise.

Especially on the farms in Hartford County, the Jews have made their mark. The first of these farmers worked in Norwich, Conn., in the 1700s. They rebelled at being confined to close work and turned to farming, migrating to Hartford County. Other Jewish groups in this region turned to tobacco growing. The management of these farms is on a modern basis. There are more than 1,000 families on farms in this vicinity and they number more than 5,000 men, women and children.

1,539 Jewish Farmers in Connecticut

Of the more than 6,000 Jewish farmers in the United States between 1904 and 1924, more than 1,539 were in Connecticut. The number of loans made on land owned by Jewish farmers was greater than in any other state.

Many of these farmers find a means of extra income during the summer months by taking boarders. During part of the season the Jewish population in the state to more than 220,000. It is estimated that Jewish farmers in Hartford and neighboring towns own more than 75,000 acres of land valued at more than $6,000,000. The number is increasing steadily.

What will this indifference lead to? How will it react on the other agencies? Is it really undermining the spirit of harmony to which so much of the past has been rightly attributed? Serious-minded Jewry of Philadelphia is thinking.

FLORIDA COMMUNITY

ABSORBED IN CONGREGATION ACTIVITIES

Fine Spirit Pervades Jacksonville

Communal Activities

(News Letter from Jacksonville)

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 18—Jewry of Jacksonville is entering 1928 under auspicious surroundings, two new building projects having been acquired by the outstanding congregations here during the past two months.

A review of the past few months in Jacksonville brings out, according to Rabbi Israel L. Kaplan of the Temple Ahavath Chesed, the fine spirit and interest and enthusiasm on the part of Jewish people here in the congregational activities, the crux of Jewish life in Jacksonville.

The congregation B'nai Israel, Conservative, recently, with the occupancy of the Jacksonville Jewish Center, toppled its name as Congregation B'nai Israel under the name of the Jacksonville Jewish Center. The Center was constructed at a cost of $15,000. Rabbi Samuel Benjamin is spiritual leader of the congregation.

To Build New Temple

Temple Ahavath Chesed, Reform congregation, has purchased one of the city's finest homes in the exclusive Riverside residential section. The home was remodeled at an outlay of $70,000 and all social affairs and activities of the religious school will be centered here.

It is planned, according to Rabbi Kaplan, to dispose of the downtown temple and erect a new temple on the new site in the Riverside section. Governor John W. Martin of Florida and Mayor John A. Alsop, Jr., of Jacksonville, attended the formal dedication of the Springfield Jewish Center.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, owning its own building with a spacious gymnasium and other equipment, is used extensively by the younger folk of both groups. Henry Herzenberg is executive secretary.

Both the Y. M. H. A. and the Jewish Welfare Association are members of the Jacksonville Community Chest.

Within the Temple Ahavath Chesed there are the Temple Sisterhood and the Temple Brotherhood. Mrs. Alex Wachtel is president of the Sisterhood. Plans of the Brotherhood for the early part of this year, according to Joseph Glickstein, its president, include Jewish religious needs at the University of Florida,其中 also a sizable enrollment of Jewish students.

About every seventh week, services of the Temple Ahavath Chesed are broadcast over station WJAX.

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JEWISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO, LARGELY RELIGIOUS AND PHILANTHROPIC, IN MIDST OF WINTER PROGRAM

"Jewish Book Week" Wins Followers

(News Letter from Chicago)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17.—The present year has already shown a marked advance in Jewish communal activities and many things of importance are on the way.

This year, marked the opening of the Lawndale branch of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago, a structure which cost more than a million dollars. Mme. Rosa Raisa and her husband, Giacomo Rimini, both famous opera stars, have through means of a concert given in the huge Lawndale theatre, raised $10,000 for the Rosa Raisa Musical Scholarship Fund. The interest on the money in this fund is being used to further the classical education of promising young men and women. Mme. Raisa has pledged herself to give a concert every year in Chicago to add to the fund.

The Institute also has just received $11,000 left in the will of the late Max Siegel, who was a director of the organization for more than twenty years.

Directors of the organization are now on plans for the selection of a site on the northwest side of the city where they want to erect another branch. As soon as the site is selected, building operations will commence. The Northwest side branch will represent an investment ranging between $50,000 and $1,000,000.

The Work of the Jewish Charities

In describing the present activities of Chicago Jewry, one may not omit the work of the Jewish Charities of Chicago. At the present time, according to Louis M. Cahn, secretary and executive director, it may be safely said that the Jewish Charities' work is age supports and maintains through its constituent organizations ninety per cent of the Jewish philanthropic work in the city.

For members of the community, it has been said, are familiar with the big piece of construction and preparative work done by the various organizations and institutions under the supervision of the Jewish Charities of Chicago. More than 400 children are cared for in the orphan homes. They are permitted to give vent to their natural inclinations and to develop in a normal way.

The old peoples homes provide comfortable and cheerful places of residence for more than 200 men and women whose old age is made happy and pleasant in agreeable surroundings. The Jewish hospitals provide an adequate number of beds for the poor who need hospital care.

Another important activity sponsored by the Jewish Charities is the Board for Jewish Education, which includes among its activities either control or supervision over twenty-four Hebrew Schools and Talmud Torahs.

There is also another Jewish communal activity which was originated in Chicago. The "Jewish Book Week" idea sponsored by Rabbi S. Felix Mendelssohn of Temple Beth Israel's idea on the subject was presented in the Jewish Daily Bulletin on April 14, 1927. In his statement, he pointed out the great service to Judaism and Jewish culture which a special Book Week might render, as well as the reason why the seven days following Lag B'Omer should be utilized for that purpose. (Lag B'Omer is known in Jewish tradition as the Scholars' Festival and its proximity to Confirmation enables rabbis to popularize the use of Jewish book week books as gifts to the confirmands.)

The Rabbis throughout the country were quick to see the importance of Jewish Book Week and a large number included its observance in their congregational calendars. Many rabbis not only delivered sermons on the subject but also arranged special exhibits of Jewish books in their houses of worship.

The Chicago Rabbinical Association was the first body to take official action endorsing the movement. Again this year, the organization is preparing to renew its efforts to popularize the idea. In his presidential report to the Conference of American Rabbis at Cape May, N. J., June 24, 1927, Rabbi Louis Wolsey had this to say about the movement sponsored by Dr. Mendelssohn: "The suggestion (Jewish Book Week) is motivated only by a desire to encourage people in the reading of good Jewish literature. Perhaps if we centered our efforts on an activity of this sort it could not be otherwise than beneficial to the religious and Jewish morals of the members of our congregations."

The way the matter stands at present, however, no organization has taken upon itself the furthering of this project and its future success depends upon the efforts of individual Rabbis.

Spreading the Idea

"The organizations which, in my opinion," declared Dr. Mendelssohn in an interview with a Jewish Daily Bulletin representative, "are particularly duty bound to interest themselves in spreading the idea of Jewish Book Week are the Jewish Publication Society, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Council of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the National Council of Jewish Women."

"The Jewish Daily Bulletin," he continued, "being the only national Jewish paper in America, has made the observance of Jewish Book Week possible last year, and I truly hope that this valuable medium will cooperate with the new movement in the future."

In Chicago, in every reformed temple last year, the Jewish Book Week was observed and preparations are being made to repeat it again.

The Chicago branch of the Hadassah, under the direction of Pearl Franklin, is preparing to launch an active campaign for funds within a few weeks. The objective of the drive has been set $50,000 above any amount raised of the previous year. There is no precedent here, but there is every sign of success as the women's leaders are mapping out their campaign.
JEWISH EDUCATION PRIME CONCERN OF DETROIT JEWRY

Groups with Divergent Viewpoints Create Educational Media

(News Letter from Detroit)

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21.—If there is one thing upon which all Detroit Jewry agrees, it is that a Jewish educational movement is the only track to success for the Jew. The result is that everywhere people speak of learning, and when they don't speak of it, they act it. This is not an exaggeration, because educational movements do dominate the life of the Jewish community.

For a number of years now, educators throughout the country have been watching Detroit's Hebrew educational movement. Under the supervision of Bernard Isaacs, a school system was established which embraces every section of the city and has recently spread to the suburbs. Those, whose Jewish community turned over its school to the care of Mr. Isaacs.

The History of the United Hebrew Schools

The United Hebrew Schools of Detroit, under the presidency of Jos. Rubenstein and the active direction of Mr. Isaacs, have, by the way, a recent small beginning. Nine years ago it began in a small school on Wilkins Street with a limited number of students. It spread to the Kirby Center, a larger building where, at the peak of its activity, the enrollment amounted to 900. The Philadelphia-Bayamon Tal mud Torah followed and is today the leading school in the city, in addition to being housed in one of the finest school structures in Detroit. The Temple Beth El district school followed. More recently, a group of lower kindergartners was organized as a tripartite system. Each group is provided with a teacher and the out-skirts are taken into the system. One of the teachers was appointed principal. After three months, the Jewish Welfare Federation appropriated a sum of $1,400 to keep the school functioning. The appropriation was everywhere interpreted as a tribute to the school system. At Elmhurst and Dexter a school to accommodate 500 pupils will soon be built.

But the United Hebrew Schools merely served as a compass. Simultaneous with its progress the accompanying growth of other educational media of Detroit Jewry also increased. Temple Beth El, the only remaining synagogue in the city, is not to be outdone. Aside from the fact that its School of Religion is said to be the largest in the country, caring for more than 7,000 children, its College of Jewish Studies offers a complete course in Jewish history, literature, and the Hebrew language. Competent instructors are in charge, and Rabbi Leon Fram, in addition to his work in the pulpit as assistant to Dr. Leo M. Franklin, is in charge of the school.

At the Avenue Temple, Yiddish refused to be eclipsed by the progress of the Jewish educational institutions which use Hebrew and English as the languages of instruction. Remarkable as it has been the growth of the United Hebrew Schools and the Temple Beth El College, the Yiddish Unparalyzed Folkshul movement showed perhaps even greater progress because, while only three years in existence as a consolidated movement, it now has four branches, schools, has been able to construct a special Children's Theater, and attract the enthusiastic audience whose devotion in proclaiming Yiddish champions the rivals of Hebrew.

The Largest Congregation Seeks New Home

In the meantime the eyes of Detroit Jewry are fixed on the Shaarey Zedek, the leading conservative group of the city and at the same time the one large congregation that is homeless. Having outlived its quarters on Grand and Willis Streets, it has rented an old church on Arthur Avenue and Twelfth Streets and during holidays is compelled to rent auxiliary halls for services. All because of court action which prevented the immediate construction of a new synagogue in Chicago Boulevard and Lawton Avenue. The court order was given in connection with the closing of an alley to permit the building of the synagogue. The Shaarey Zedek, it is now said on good authority, will be able within a very few weeks to announce that construction work will soon begin, the legal battle having been won, with the Shaarey Zedek the victor.

In temporary quarters, where formerly was housed a Christian church, are the in the meantime taught the Shaarey Zedek children, and Detroit Jews are waiting for the new educational facilities to be offered by Shaarey Zedek, under the leadership and guidance of Rabbi A. M. Hershman. Rabbi Hershman was recently honored by his congregation on the occasion of his completion of twenty years service to the Beth El.

At Temple Beth El, during the past month, Dr. Franklin rounded out the twenty-ninth year as spiritual leader, and in the course of an address on the occasion of the twenty-ninth anniversary of his occupancy of the pulpit of Temple Beth El called attention to the fact that during this period the congregation has numerically increased more than ten-fold. The edifice that the temple is occupying is said to be one of the finest, largest and best-equipped places of worship and instruction in the country.

Within the past half year, the congregation purchased a site immediately adjoining the temple on which two houses are presently being used for educational class and club rooms in connection with the activities of the congregation.

Temple members speak with pride of the fact that their college, at the end of this semester, will have the first graduation of those who completed a three-year course. Other members speak proudly of another factor in their congregation: there are among the members a few who represent the fourth consecutive generation of membership in Temple Beth El.

Varied Activities

At the Jewish Center, which is sponsored by the Jewish Center Association, affiliated with the Jewish Welfare Federation, under the chairmanship of Milton M. Alexander, with Mr. Blumenthal as general director and Jacob S. Pearlstein as educational director, hardly a night—except for the Sabbath evening—finds the club rooms and auditoriums without activities. A Yiddish lecture series and a series of concerts are among the special events. The Center also houses the Harvey Singing Society, which is sponsoring the publication of the music of Solomon Golub, Yiddish writer and composer.

In the meantime, the United Palestine Appeal, of which Fred M. Butzel is honorary chairman, is preparing under the leadership of Joseph H. Ehrlich, and with William R. Blumenthal as regional director, to conduct a campaign for $110,000 in Detroit and an additional $40,000 in the neighboring communities.

Morris D. Waldman, executive secretary of the United Welfare Federation, in his annual report two weeks ago, stated among other things: "Drastic changes have been effected internally in the United Jewish Charities, which was divided into three affiliated units: the United Jewish Welfare Federation, United Hebrew Charities, property holding and administering, the Jewish Centers Association, with headquarters at the Melbourne Center, and the Jewish Social Service Bureau, which is engaged in family welfare work and the caring for dependent children. The Jewish Community Clinic, formerly managed by the Fresh Air Society, was transferred to a newly created board and a new site and building procured through the generosity of Mrs. Leon Wineman. To make this clinic possible, the United Jewish Charities contributed a sum equal to that of Mrs. Wineman's, making the total cost of the clinic $150,000."

Thus, things are humming in Detroit.

MAX BRAUN CATERER

Under supervision of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America. 135 West 119th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. University 4066
Words of appreciation and felicitation were received by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Agency and the one thousandth issue of the "Bulletin."

America's most prominent statesmen, leading scholars and civic leaders have expressed their appreciation of the work of the Agency as a valuable medium for acquainting the American public with the true aspects of Jewish life and as a contribution to contemporary knowledge.

CHARLES G. DAWES, Vice-President of the United States.—"I wish to congratulate you on the two organizations of which you are the managing director on the occasion of their two anniversaries—the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the issuance of the one thousandth edition of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin.'

"Events are constantly transpiring of particular interest to the Jewish people which the newspapers published for general circulation can not report in detail because of limitations of space and the manifold interests of their readers.

"The Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' in reporting these occurrences without bias and without propagandizing render a most useful service not alone to the Jewish people, but to all interested in them as communities in our national life."

FRANK B. KELLOGG, United States Secretary of State.—"I desire to extend to you my congratulations on the success which has attended these enterprises, and to congratulate, as well, the Jewish people of this country on their good fortune in having in their service an Agency and a publication which bring to them a daily record of world news of special interest to the Jewish people."

ANDREW W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury.—"I wish to extend my congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the one thousandth issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"In gathering news concerning Jewish activities and presenting this news in concise and unbiased form, you are rendering a valuable service to the Jewish people themselves and their friends throughout the world."

BISHOP WILLIAM T. MANNING.—"I take pleasure in extending my congratulations and best wishes upon the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin.'

"Through these two agencies you are rendering important service, not only to the Jewish people, but to our whole community."

"The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' is helping to create and strengthen that spirit of mutual appreciation, respect and good will which is essential to the life of our country."

REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I congratulate you upon the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and the one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin.' I understand that the only Jewish daily of its character published in English and it has, therefore, peculiar claims upon those who do not understand the noble Hebrew language.

"I sincerely trust that your work will prosper continuously for the removal of prejudice and misunderstanding and the cultivation of that fraternal feeling so essential to our national solidarity and our universal mission to mankind."

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University, New York City.—"I express personal congratulations and sincere appreciation of our thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin,' with its world-wide news service and its intelligent interest in happenings both Jewish and non-Jewish. I wish for you many more years of successful and useful endeavor."

PROF. FREDERICK B. ROBSION, President, College of the City of New York.—"I am happy to send you an anniversary message of congratulation. You may well be proud of your achievements in connection with the development of the Telegraphic Agency and the 'Bulletin.' From a small beginning you have built up a world-wide news service related to Jewish racial, religious, social, economic and intellectual activities which is highly prized for its comprehensiveness and accuracy by Jews and non-Jews alike. May your work continue to expand and prosper."

GEORGE FOOTE MOORE, author of the internationally known "Judaism," and "Living non-Jewish States on Jewish History."—"The work of the Agency in gathering news in all quarters of the world, and of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' in publishing the news as such in condensed form, and in a daily of convenient size, is of great importance to all who try to keep themselves informed in this field, and I wish the projectors and promoters of this enterprize the largest success in it."

DAVID STARR JORDAN, Stanford University, California.—"I congratulate you on the anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and Jewish Daily Bulletin. Your work must be of the greatest importance to all people, and especially to those who want to be absolutely fair in relation to all people and all nationalities."

DR. JOHN W. HERRING, Chairman of Executive Board of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, New York City.—"I wish to express to you again my appreciation of the 'Bulletin's educational service to our committee in its endeavor to extend the field of friendly cooperation between Jews and Christians. It is hard to imagine what we would do to keep informed if it were not for the constant and practical aid you place at our elbow. May you have a fine New Year!"

DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Community Church, New York City.—"I am happy to have this opportunity of extending to you my congratulations upon the occasion of the ninth anniversary of your Jewish Telegraphic Agency and of the one thousandth issue of your 'Jewish Daily Bulletin.' The great service which you are offering to the Jewish people not only in this country but throughout the world is obvious. Not so obvious, perhaps, is the great service which you are rendering to all peoples everywhere. Correct information from the Jewish world is the basis of right understanding and fraternal good will. I rejoice in what you are doing and hope that your beneficent influence may be ever more widely extended as time goes on."

WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor.—"It is a pleasure to know that the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' are to be celebrated shortly.

"I have known of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and its activities in gathering worldwide news in the interest of the Jewish race. This news has been of a nature that would provide information to international as well as national questions.

"For thousands of years the Jewish people have adhered to a system of life based on their ancient faith that has been the wonder of all other races. To supply them with information of interest to Jewry makes it possible for them to become better acquainted with the developments going on everywhere. Jews wherever they found lived a communal life that de-
AMERICAN STATESMEN, SCHOLARS, CIVIC AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS FELICITATE "JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN" ON OCCASION OF 1000th ISSUE

mands news of their particular race.

"It is therefore a pleasure to commend the activities of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency as it not only furnishes information to the Jewish people but extends what it gathers also to the newspapers published by other races."

WILL H. HAYS, President, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.—The amazing growth of the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ and Jewish Telegraphic Agency indicates at once the great service rendered their constituency and the efficiency of the organization.

BIRD S. COLER, Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, New York City.—The occasion of the 1000th issue of the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ and the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, affords me the opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the invaluable service you are rendering the Jewish people in the United States in keeping them informed, in an impartial and objective way, of happenings affecting their co-religionists in foreign lands.

"It is a gratifying thing to know, also, that the general press through your Telegraphic Agency has the opportunity of obtaining information concerning the major happenings affecting foreign branches of the Jewish race. It gives the reader of newspapers an insight into the life of the foreign Jewish settlements and enables them to see the Jewish problem from a direct proportion and to view such events in relationship to their natural background.

"I have seen the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ and have been struck with its obvious impartiality, treating news in a manner which reflects the ambition of the editors to give facts as they are, without the color of propaganda.

"Speaking, therefore, as a non-Jewish observer of the work of these enterprises, please permit me to express my admiration for the useful service rendered, and the fine spirit of tolerance displayed in the reporting of events which, were it not for the absence of propaganda, would result in the stirring up of controversial questions. Please permit me to wish you well in this work, and accept my commendation and congratulations on the occasion of these two anniversaries."

SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER.—I have had occasion to make use of the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ many times. I have found it complete and reliable and have made it a rule regularly to resort to it for my current Jewish news of general public interest.

"To my mind, it renders not only an incomparable service for American Jewry, but is likewise an inestimable unit amongst our general news agencies and does an otherwise unperformed service for the general public.

"Permit me to express to you personally my admiration for the manner in which this excellent publication has been conducted."

IVY LEE, New York City.—It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ on the occasion of its one thousandth issue. You are doing a real service in making known to your readers what is really going on in the world with due regard to perspective.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLAG, Editor, The Nation, New York.—I thought you had already had on record my warmest appreciation of your service. Am I not right about this? If not, I want to say that I have found it of great value, and that it is essential for any editor who wishes to keep in touch with Jewish developments the world over.

LEWIS S. GANNET, The Nation, New York City.—The ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin’ ought not to be necessary but it is necessary since the ordinary organizations constantly miss Jewish news which is of importance even to the general public. We use it constantly.

JUSTIN McGrath, Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington D. C.—I congratulate the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on reaching its ninth anniversary. Your Agency has been performing a service of general value in affording the American public authentic news of situations involving Jewish interests.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Oyster Bay, L. I.—I wish to congratulate you on the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. May the service you have done in the past continue and increase in the future, and may another nine years find you prosperous and ever-growing.

UPTON SINCLAIR, Long Beach, Calif.—I am glad to learn that you are celebrating an anniversary. On this occasion, I will say: Be different from the non-Jewish press agencies and in your handling of news remember that there are poor Jews as well as rich Jews in America.

FRANCIS R. STODDARD.—As counsel for the Judae Life Insurance Company my attention has been drawn to the valuable services performed by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin.’ The traditions of Jewish life are sacred to the three leading religions of the world. The Jews, by their perseverance and idealism demonstrate the respect and admiration of their neighbors of other faiths. Their welfare should be the object of concern to all. I have taken pleasure in reading the ‘Jewish Daily Bulletin.’ It is doing a great work by bringing to the attention of the world problems that must and will be solved.

The Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.

Has granted 8,933 loans aggregating $5,710,688 to Jewish farmers in 40 states; it has advised 9,913 Jewish farm seekers and settled 941 families in 10 states; it has found farm employment for 15,981 young men. It has made loans for the erection of rural Jewish community centers in seven states.

The Society maintains an advice bureau, a system of field instruction, a purchasing service, a Yiddish correspondence course, agricultural night classes. It publishes The Jewish Farmer. It awards scholarships and grants student’s loans in state agricultural colleges.

It carries on rural sanitation and other forms of farm work.

MAIN OFFICE:

301 East 14th Street, New York City
"Most Useful Service"—Vice-President Dawes.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER
WASHINGTON

January Eighteenth
Nineteen Hundred
Twenty Eight

My dear Mr. Landau:

I wish to congratulate you and the two organizations of which you are managing director on the occasion of their two anniversaries—the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the issuance of the one thousandth edition of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Events are constantly transpiring of particular interest to the Jewish people which the newspapers published for general circulation can not report in detail because of limitations of space and the manifold interests of their readers.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin in reporting these occurrences without bias and without propagandizing render a most useful service not alone to the Jewish people, but to all interested in them as communities in our national life.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Jacob Landau,
Managing Director,
Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.
My dear Mr. Landau:

I have received your letter of January fifth, concerning the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the one thousandth issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin. The document which you enclosed has been examined with interest, and I desire to extend to you my congratulations on the success which has attended these enterprises, and to congratulate, as well, the Jewish people of this country on their good fortune in having at their service an Agency and a publication which bring to them a daily record of world news of especial interest to the Jewish people.

I am, my dear Mr. Landau,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Jacob Landau,
Managing Director,
Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 Broadway,
New York City.
Cleveland, O., Feb. 21.—Practically every Jew in the city of Cleveland has taken sides on the question as to whether a new Jewish orphan home shall be built. Both sides find ample substantiation for their views and at times feeling has run rather high. This is to professional workers on both sides of the question. The present institution was built fifty-nine years ago in what was then the center of the Jewish community in Cleveland and has cared for four thousand Jewish boys and girls. The Jews have, however, long since moved away from the section of the city. It has become one of the most undesirable and congested neighborhoods in the city, where the morals and lives of the children are in constant jeopardy. A new lot has been purchased by the Home in the suburbs of Cleveland, one of the most desirable and beautiful sections of the city, and they plan to build in accordance with the newest theories for the institutionalizing of children.

Twelve cottages are to be built in four blocks consisting of two cottages with a connecting kitchen on the thirty-one-acre plot. Each cottage will care for sixty-five children under the supervision of a cottage mother. There is also to be a hospital, service building and administration building. Allowance is to be made for future expansion.

The Campaign of the Jewish Orphan Home

Before the Jewish Orphan Home began its campaign for funds for the new project, it submitted its plans and budget for endorsement and approval to the Federation serving the community as an advisory body with regard to expenditures for philanthropic service, and asked in particular the approval of local campaign for an appropriation of $500,000 representing 29 percent of the total cost. The total cost is $1,225,000, required to be raised, the total cost of the institution being $1,800,000 and the capacity of the institution to be three hundred and fifty. The Federation refused to endorse the program of the Orphan Home on the ground that it was planning its capacity on the basis of the need of the community and discharge and that these figures were not an adequate indication of the future needs of the home both because of the decrease in the birthrate and because of the fact made during immigration. In addition the Federation felt that line with the new theories for the care of orphaned or dependent children, where it was not possible to place the child with its own surviving parent or other relatives, another family home was preferable to an institution except for very young children where specialized care was needed, and that for the small number of such problem children, which a survey of the present Home disclosed, there are already adequate facilities in the community. The two factions have apparently reached no agreement and the campaign for funds is now on.

Jewish Social Service Institute

A Social Service Institute, under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Federation, being held for the purpose of furnishing to the Jewish Community of Cleveland a factual basis for social work fields. Leading authorities on various fields of prominence have been invited to discuss problems of social welfare activity with our community. One hundred and forty leading Jews and Jews have volunteered their services as hosts and hostesses for this occasion. Acting as chairman for the various committees are Rabbi Barnett Bricker, Judge Maurice Bernon, Eugene L. Geismar, Eugene Wolf. Among the speakers are: in the Health Division, Dr. Frank E. Berman, William C. Treuhaft, and Dr. H. L. Rockwood; in the Recreation Division, Drs. L. C. Tollefson and Charles Nemser of the Council Educational; and Rabbi Solomon Goldman of the Jewish Center; in the Child Care Division, Samuel Gold- hamer and Dr. Leon W. Goldrich; in the Jewish Education Division, Dr. John Slawson, Dr. Alexander Bushkin, of Chicago, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the Temple; in the Family Welfare section, Mr. J. Grossman, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, and Miss Violet Kittner of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Cleveland.

The Bureau of Jewish Education

The Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education was organized in 1924 to act as a financial agency for the purpose of channeling sources of income for recognized Jewish schools under communal direction; to study continuously the problem of Jewish Education in Cleveland, to make propaganda, to enlist the support of Jewish parents in the interest of the untaught and untaught children and youth, and to induce unschooled children to attend Jewish schools; and to develop and increase the Jewish educational facilities of this city and to coordinate the work done by the various Jewish educational institutions. Rabbi A. H. Silver is president of the Bureau.
IN UTAH MORMONS CALL THEMSELVES JEWS AND JEWS ARE CONSIDERED "GENTILES"

Christian Sect's Religious Beliefs Preclude Prejudice; Scoff at Nordic Superiority Theory; Intermarriage Is Problem

(News Letter from Salt Lake City)

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 21.—Salt Lake City is of particular interest to Jews today as they are fast building a place in the world where Christians call themselves Jews and Jews are often called "Gentiles."

Salt Lake City is the headquarters of the evangelical Christian denomination—the unique Christian sect in America known as the Mormons. The full name of the sect is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It teaches that the Jews are of Israel and God's chosen people. The Mormon sect believes that Jews will eventually come to the Jews and claim them for his own, confounding any enmity that exists.

This denomination, founded in 1830, sent one of its leaders to Palestine many years ago—in 1840, to be exact—to dedicate land to the gathering of the Jews, a movement in which they still firmly believe and are ready to assist at any time, at least, to the extent of lending their moral support.

Regarding Jews Superior

To an orthodox Mormon the Nordic or any other race is not superior to the Jewish. This is the stand that Andrew W. Young, the First Presidency of the Church, took in an interview with the present writer on the Nordic superiority question. Mr. Ivins, a cousin of Heber J. Grant, the President of the Church, said the fact that the Jews had been able to preserve their integrity as a race in the face of all obstacles was the reason that they are racially inferior to none. The Mormon people regard themselves as of Israel, too, if you please, and the term "Israel" as applying to themselves is frequently heard in their congregation. They believe themselves to be of Ephraim and Manasseh, one of the tribes of the Jews, who are of Judah. To a Mormon these not of their faith are regarded as "Gentiles." Gentiles in Utah often say, in a bantering way, that everybody in Utah outside of the Mormons is a Gentile, even the Jews! But the Mormons themselves do not add "Excepting the Jews," for, as already pointed out, they regard the Jew in the same light that he regards himself, as of Israel, but of another "branch" of the face.

The Mormons hold Heber J. Grant, who is an inspired man by profession and interested in banks, railroad companies, office buildings, mercantile houses, hotels and so forth, as a literal prophet of God, even as Abraham and Moses. They do not comprehend, from this one inch. Joseph Smith was their first prophet and Brigham Young the second. Others followed until Mr. Grant took the office nearly a decade ago. They assert that they are hated by some sects be- cause of their teachings respecting exclusive divine authority rather than because of polygamy. Polygamy was proposed by Joseph Smith as a defense of his church attempted it today he would be set upon by church leaders without mercy, as far as immediate excommunication has any terrors. This is because the church undertook to abandon polygamy after the U.S. Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, and not because of any retraction of faith.

Governor Bamberger, Democratic governor of Utah for four beginning in 1917, was the first Jew to hold the office of governor of an American state. Governor Bamberger, who was named by Hon. B. H. Roberts, until recently head of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church and one of its most able men, Roberts told the writer in talking on the subject that he deliberately took up the question of his candidacy for the office because he knew it would come in due time does its successor or later, and during the campaign he was among his most ardent supporters.

"Ephraim Shall Not Vex Judah"

Mr. Roberts said in speaking of the relationship of the Mormon and the Jews, "With us Mormons who are Ephraimites the time has come when Judah shall not envy Ephraim and Ephraim shall not vex Judah."

Rabbi Samuel Gordon, of Temple B'nai Israel, said, "We have a condition in which that is a little unique in the sense that there are so many intermarriages, especially among families of the older settlers. The only way I can account for it is that there is less prejudice here against the Jews than in any other community in the world. The lack of prejudice is due to the Mormon influence, who have felt the sting of persecution themselves and at the same time regard us as their kinmen."

There are but 1,500 to 1,600 Jews in Salt Lake City, with two congregations, one in Israel and the Montefiore, the latter presided over by Rabbi Krickstein, orthodox. In this community of about 140,000, this handful of Jews play a prominent part in its commercial, professional and civic life. Dr. Gordon of B'nai Israel and another are active this year in the Neighborhood betterment board.

A little over a year ago the Jewish residents of the city bought the home of the late Colonel Wall, wealthy citizen, and turned it into a community center for themselves at a total cost of $75,000. It is a fine building and enjoys the favor of the best locations in the city. This building is made excellent use of.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE IN ST. LOUIS RUNS SMOOTHLY

Plan for Merger of Reform Congregation Abandoned

(By Our St. Louis Correspondent)

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21.—There appears to be no rift in the lute of Jewish communal life on doctrinal and political matters. To be sure the institutions are ever waging to have their minutes of meetings, but the organizations like the B'nai Brit, Council of Jewish Women, Miriam Society, the Jewish lodges and others are functioning satisfactorily.

A national leader recently spoke to St. Louis Jewry in this way: St. Louis is being closely watched by other cities and is trying to see the results of its Federation amalgamation. It was a pleasure to look over your Boards of Directors and see every group, Conservative, Orthodox and Reform, all met to discuss the various questions that come before them with candor and without understanding the differing differences. No matter what race or religious group you belong to, the main thing is that we all play our part in running the Federation and that it is to both the interest of the largest.

High Per Capita for Federation

Ferdinand S. Bach, Executive Director of the Jewish Federation, reports that collections since the last of the year have been very satisfactory—in fact ahead of the 1927 schedule.

In connection with a request for information as to why St. Louis' per capita contribution to the Jewish Federation seems to be higher than in many other cities, it was stated that the reason for this is the fact that people in St. Louis are a friendly folk. They know their fellow Jews; they have grown up together, attended the same schools and colleges; their social paths cross—hence it is easier to secure contributions from them than from those where such conditions did not exist.

Within recent weeks talk of mergers among the four Reform congregations in the city have lessened. At one time it was thought that one of the four congregations would be united to form two, but seemingly unsurmountable obstacles have intervened. The congregations and their subsidiary organizations are proceeding as usual.

The Zionist groups are basking themselves for the 1928 campaign. Committees have been organized. As Rev. Archibald Silverman of Providence, R. I., addressed the workers of the campaign, Dr. Chaim Weizmann is expected here in March.

Construction on the Nurses' Home of the Jewish Hospital, funds for which were given by Sydney M. Shoenberg and Mrs. Morris Shoenberg is expected to begin shortly. The (Continued on Page 20)
How can one fail to read the "Jewish Daily Bulletin?"
—Judge Mack.

JULIAN W. MACK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

P.O. Box "P"
Tarpon Springs, Florida
January 14th, 1928.

Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 Broadway,
New York City, New York.

Gentlemen,—

I congratulate you most heartily on
having reached your one thousandth issue.

You, and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency,
now finishing its ninth year, are doing a work
invaluable for the Jewish people.

Since the start I have been a faithful and
daily reader of the Bulletin and I do not see how
a Jew interested in things Jewish throughout the world
can fail to subscribe for and read it. To me it is
indispensable.

With all good wishes for a continued
and successful career, I am

Very truly yours,

JWM/sc
PORTLAND PLANS NEW COMMUNITY CENTER

Jews Lead in Contributions to Social Service, Music and Athletics

(News Letter from Portland)

Portland, Ore., Feb. 21.—The meeting of representatives of all the Jewish agencies under the Portland Community Chest, held on February 6, revealed the fact that the dominant project which should get priority over all other undertakings in Portland is the establishment of an adequate community center building to supplant the present B’nai B’rith Center, which has outgrown its facilities.

The B’nai B’rith Center was established fifteen years ago as a Jewish community center and has reached the position of leadership among all the centers west of Omaha. It maintains an executive director, an assistant for women’s activities, a full-time athletic staff, including directors of the gymnasium and swimming departments, a musical director and a dramatic coach.

Every important Jewish organization in the city meets here and because of the demands on it, it is totally inadequate for its purpose. Recently, a survey indicating that the Jewish boys and girls are found enlisted in the various non-Jewish recreational agencies in the city, has brought the problem to the forefront.

To Have New Center

The hopes of the leaders of the B’nai B’rith Center are to construct a $250,000 building. Among the leaders were connected with the center are Ben Selling, president; T. Sweet, grand president of District No. 4, I. O. B. B.; Joseph Shemanski, Alex Weinstein, Alex E. Miller, A. Rosenzweig, and A. Boskowitz.

The drive for funds for the non-local chest is now under way. The plan of limiting the maximum subscription to $100 and trying to bring in a larger number of subscribers has not proved very successful. The drive has been extended beyond the chest set for its completion. Two-thirds of the money has been collected. The drive is under the direction of Arthur Eppstein, Ben Selling, Alex Miller, Roseco Nelson, Ignatz Lowengart and Joseph Shemanski.

Although the 350,000 population of Portland includes only 10,000 Jews, and one-tenth of the collection of the Portland Community Chest goes to Jewish agencies. Because so large a portion of the Chest proceeds are given to Jewish community organizations, an effort has been made to bring the Jewish community to a full realization of their obligation to the Chest.

The basketball team of the Portland Chapter of Aleph Zadik Aleph has just returned from Oakland, Calif., where they participated in the Far Western A. Z. A. tournament consisting of athletics, debating, and oratory. Six cities were represented.

This marked the first effort in the history of the Coast to establish close relations among the Jewish youth of the Coast regions. Seventy-five boys were in attendance at Oakland.

The University of Washington Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, which is composed largely of Portland boys, again leads all the fraternities on the campus in scholarship. This marks the third time within the period of a year and a half that the Jewish fraternity has led. Not only has this fraternity been outstanding in scholarship but it has also contributed prominent athletes to the University of Washington teams. The outstanding players on the U. of W. basketball team are Milton Berenson and Stanley Jaloff. The former is the outstanding star on the squad and is mentioned prominently as a contender for Pacific Coast All-Star honors.

The efforts made for years to organize the Jewish boys on the University of Oregon campus have finally culminated in a fraternity known as Delta Epsilon.

Portland Jews’ Contributions to Music

The contributions of the Jews to the development of music in the city of Portland have been outstanding. Jacques Gershkowitz is the director of the Symphony Orchestra, which has been acclaimed by the National Federation of Musicians as an organization without parallel in the United States.

All efforts made in Portland to stop the showing of "The King of Kings" proved to be ineffectual. In the presence of the Board of Censors, certain objectionable features, such as the portion dealing with the high priest fingering the coins and the long trip to the cross, all of which were feared might incite and inflame the prejudices of the motion picture audience, were ordered removed by the censors. On appeal, however, to the City Council, the action of the censors was overruled. The picture as originally filmed was presented at the municipal auditorium but proved from a financial standpoint to be a decided failure, as it has been in many cities on the Coast.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE RUNS SMOOTHLY IN ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page 25)

new Jewish Hospital continues to receive the plaudits of all who visit it, terming it a model of a modern hospital.

The Y. M. H. A.-Y. W. H. A., in receipt of $100,000 from Mark C. Steinberg recently, will put a building program into effect this year. At the Y. M. H. A.-Y. W. H. A. a successful year was concluded with an attendan-
JEWISH WORLD PROBLEMS REACH LEAGUE OF NATIONS THROUGH VARIOUS CHANNELS

Manifold Aspects of Jewish Question Presented

(By Our Geneva Correspondent)

Geneva, Feb. 14.—Cities, like human beings, have their destiny. Take Geneva, for example. A peaceful little Swiss town, living uneventfully for centuries, it suddenly became the political centre of the world, the main attraction of St. Gallen, Brussels, and Vienna, its rivals for the seat of the League, have not yet forgotten their early resentment and envy at the selection of Geneva over their heads.

Geneva is the seat of the League of Nations, and of the International Labor Office. Politicians and diplomats from all the countries of the world meet in Geneva. Almost every State in the world has a permanent representative here with his staff and offices. Dreamers and idealists, would-be benefactors of humanity come here from all the corners of the earth in the hope that in Geneva they will at last find understanding for their plans.

It is the fate of the Jewish people to have it among the five-five nations which belong to the League of Nations. The League only recognizes States, it recognizes Abyssinia, Panama, Luxemburg and Costa Rica. But the ancient people of Israel, with its sixteen millions of population is not recognized for it has no state.

Jews Vitaly Affected by League’s Work

Yet the Jews are vitally affected by the work of the various International institutions in Geneva, in connection with the building up of the Jewish State in Palestine, in connection with the protection of Jewish minorities in the countries of the Diaspora, in connection with the everlasting Jewish problem of emigration, in connection with a hundred and one other questions which affect the Jews directly, and it has from the beginning been obvious that Jewish organizations must establish their own representative organs in this city of the League. The League of Nations is responsible for the administration of the mandated territories, including, of course, Palestine. The League of Nations is the institution which sees to it that the Peace Treaties with the duty of protecting minorities. And the International Labor Office is the body which watches over the question of emigration.

It has thus been essential for Jewish representatives to be in permanent contact in Geneva with the League of Nations and its institutions. But, as the Jewish world is, it was not done immediately. Things were allowed to drift. The Zionist representation in Geneva was set up only about three years ago, and now the modest little Zionist office is to be found within a few minutes’ walk of the Palace of the League of Nations.

It’s work is clear. It is the permanent agency and connecting link between the Zionist Organization and the League, and especially the Permanent Mandates Commission. It is the duty of the League of Nations to see that the diplomats and officials in Geneva informed of what is going on in Palestine, and to interest them in the Palestine rebuilding movement, and to try to obtain assistance and support for the difficult work of building up the Jewish National Home in accordance with the terms of the Mandate.

The Zionist bureau here publishes a little bulletin which is sent out to all the important personages grouped around the League of Nations. Dr Victor Jacobson, the Zionist Representative in Geneva, has been the initiator of the movement for the establishment of Pro-Palestine Committees in various countries like France, Italy, Hungary, etc., which are composed of non-Jewish statesmen and which endeavor to help forward the work of the Zionist Organization.

Representing the Jews in Geneva

Not far from the Zionist Office is the office of the Council for the Protection of Jewish Minority Rights. The offices were previously occupied by the Secretary-General of the International Union of League of Nations Societies.

A child of the American Jewish Congress and the Committee of Jewish Delegations, the Council has retained Mr. Z. Aberson, who has been in Geneva as the representative of the Committee of Jewish Delegations since the establishment of the League. The work is being expanded now in accordance with the resolution on Jewish Minority Rights, which was held some time ago in Zurich and which decided to have the head office of the new council in Geneva.

Mr. Aberson is at the same time the representative in Geneva of the United Jewish Emigration Committee, the Emigdirect as it is known, and in that capacity he takes an active part in the Emigration and Refugee Committees of the International Labor Office. The Emigdirect is now linked up with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society of America and with the Jewish Colonization Association, and here, too, the work is being conducted on a much larger scale.

Now there is Mr. Lucien Wolf, who comes regularly to Geneva as the representative of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Alliance Israel Universelle and puts up always at the Hotel Angletterre.

active on behalf of the rights of the Jewish minorities and his prosecution of the Hungarian Government before the bar of the League of Nations because of its Numerus Clausus, is historic.

Mr. Wolf is also a member of the Refugees Commission and the Immigration Commission of the International Labor Office, in which respect he does important and valuable work on his frequent visits here.

There is Mr. S. Cohen of the Jewish Institutions for the Protection of Women and Children, who too is on the Immigration Commission of the International Labor Office and is one of the experts of the League of Nations on the White Slave Traffic.

The Agudath Israel also sends its representative to Geneva, and so does the Government of the United States, which does not make the Projected reform of the calendar in which it was joined by Mr. Lucien Wolf and by Chief Rabbi Hertz. From time to time Mr. Leo Motzkin comes to Geneva and other important personages in Jewish life who wish to see the League of Nations at work and to make representations in regard to matters which closely affect the Jews. The visit of Mr. Louis Marshall some time ago was a notable event.

On Behalf of the Jewish Minority

And there are the Congresses of National Minorities which are held in Geneva, and to which Jewish Deputies belonging to the Parliaments of many countries, men like Deputy Rabbi Nurok of Latvia, and Deputy Dr. Robinson of Lithuania come to attend them on behalf of the Jewish minorities of their countries.

Always there is work being done here on behalf of the Jewish cause, and the League of Nations and its institutions on behalf of oppressed Jews, and measures formulated to protect and to help the Jews and other oppressed groups throughout the world.

The Jewish people as such is not represented as a member of the League of Nations, but the Jewish voice is heard in the League and Jewish representatives are active in behalf of justice, liberty and humanitarian work in this international centre, the home of the League of Nations.

KOHUT SCHOOL
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Booklet on Request.

HARRY J. KUGEL, Principal
HARRISON (Westchester Co.) N. Y.
DENVER COMMUNITY PROVIDES GOOD CARE FOR JEWISH SICK
(News Letter from Denver)

Denver, Col., Feb. 20.—The Denver Jewish community ushered in 1928 with activities and programs for building and research in national institutions, and plans for the dedication of the new Beth Ha Medrosh Hagadot synagogue.

Going over the top with $4,000 collected in Denver as the local quota in the national quota of $125,000 for a new dormitory and hospital improvements, the Denver National Home for Jewish Children concluded a successful campaign the last two weeks in January. This drive followed the Community Chest campaign. The new buildings will make room for the more than 1,000 orphans and children of tubercular parents who have been cared for in the building originally planned for 65 children.

The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives which recently held its annual meeting in New Orleans, decided on the perpetuation of the National Jewish Hospital Week as an annual event for the intensification of their campaign all over the United States.

At the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society work is being completed on the Texas infirmary for women, which will house 55 persons. This will probably be ready for occupancy and dedication sometime during the summer.

The hospital is now running under the direction of the new supervisor, Dr. Herman Schwatt, recently of the Mt. Fiore Home, New York.

The Newest Hospital

At the Ex-Patients’ Home, the newest of the national hospitals, organization of the industrial department for the patients’ manufacture of fancy leather goods has been completed, and an extra five acres of land to the new Young Men’s and Young Women’s Hebrew Association building, ground for which is expected to be broken in May or June. The entire project, including land and construction, will represent an investment of more than $800,000, it is said. Baltimore never has had a real Y. M. H. A. The new structure, therefore, will fill a much-needed want for Baltimore Jews.

Plans of Zionists for the year will be announced at the Sixth Annual Zionist Conference of the Seaboard Region, including Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to be held February 26 and 27 in Richmond, Va. Some of the leading figures in the Zionist movement in America are expected to attend the gathering, among them being Louis Lipsky and Morris Rothenberg, of New York. Communities in the region that have not held campaigns this year for the United Palestine Appeal will be assigned their quotas and dates at the conference.

has been purchased preparatory to an expansion program.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Beth Ha Medrosh Hagadot synagogue will be celebrated at Passover by a congregation dinner. The dedication of the synagogue will take place later, probably in June. The Purim carnival of the synagogue will be opened by Governor William Adams of Colorado. Rabbi Chaim Zevi of Passover is the rabbi of the congregation.

Rabbi I. Gerstein, who came to Denver recently, was formally installed in the pulpit of the Oheb Zadeek congregation the first week in February. Rabbi Kauvar made the principal address, other Denver rabbis participated in the ceremonies, in addition to Rabbi Solomon Shapiro of Chicago. Rabbi Gerstein is a native of Poland.

The Brotherhood of Temple Emanuel has recently decided to raise an annual quota for the Union of Hebrew Congregations. Temple Emanuel now has a membership of 500, the largest since its inception.

The Central Jewish Aid Society has released a report giving a record of contact with 500 persons a month. Nathan Rothchild, president, has called the annual meeting for this month Friday. He will probably be succeeded in the chair by Edward Wittelshefer, who is now first vice-president.

Beth Israel Hospital is now under the supervision of Dr. Samuel S. Golden, and will undergo a reorganization in the near future.

The Goldman Community Center

The Louise Goldman Community Center, a Denver Community Chest agency, is under the direction of Bernard Cohen, who is reorganizing the work. He hopes to install a child psychology center this year. Thirty-seven different committees care for work among the children in the preventorium at the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, the Denver National Home for Jewish Children, the Louise Goldman Community Center, and the Jewish Hospitals. Periodically they provide for parties and picnics for the children.

“Jewish Daily Bulletin”
Completes
Cycle of
1,000
Issues
WESTERN JEWISH MOVES TO COORDINATE SOCIAL, SERVICE AND CULTURAL WORK

Pacific Coast Jewish Social Service Convention in Yosemite Will Seek New Ways and Means of Revitalizing Work

(Special Letter from San Francisco)

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—A great western movement, aimed at solidifying and coordinating all activity in Jewish social service and welfare work in all of the states of the western slope of the United States...

The movement will be crystallized at its purpose and conception, that looms today as the outstanding Jewish work initiated in the first months of 1928 and intended to be one of the foremost matters to occupy the attention of western Jewish leaders this year.

The movement will be crystallized at the first Pacific Coast Jewish Social Service Convention ever held—a gathering that has been called for next May in Yosemite Valley.

In attendance here will be the leaders in Jewish thought and activity in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Arizona.

They will assemble prepared to follow a carefully defined program that calls for concentrating their strength and resources in a gigantic coast-wide work for intensifying Jewish social service and other lines of welfare work.

The meeting promises to take its place as one of the most important ever held in the West and from it vast benefit to the Jewish people of western America is expected to follow.

Outstanding Piece of Work for 1928

While this is the outstanding piece of work mapped out for Western Jewry in 1928, there are many other important matters in the hands of San Francisco and bay territory Jewry that promise to make this year one of the busiest and most fruitful in the history of the Jewish communities of California.

Well in the fore among these matters is the movement in San Francisco, rapidly gaining strength and support, for the establishment of a Jewish Community Center. Such an institution as is now being planned by local leaders, would bring together under one roof Jewish men, women and children of the various elements of the Jewish community for their own educational, recreational, religious and cultural advancement.

But in the development of Jewish religious education, also, there is a way under way. There also are activities in contemplation for further education of the youth for Jewish leadership, so that, all in all, the year holds bright and busy prospects, though it has already gotten under way.

The plans for preparing for the coming Pacific Coast Jewish Social Service Convention is well along under the leadership of a committee of prominent Jewish men and women of the coast.

Mrs. M. C. Sloss of San Francisco, one of the outstanding western figures in Jewish affairs, is general chairman of the arrangements organization.

Closely associated with her are Miss May B. Goldsmith, executive secretary of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Seattle, Wash.; Dr. Samuel C. Kohs, social service director of the Eureka Benevolent Society of San Francisco; I. Irving Lipsitch, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations of Los Angeles; Harry J. Sapper, executive secretary of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Oakland, and Mrs. Isaac Swett of Portland, Ore.

Among the three foremost matters already scheduled to occupy the attention of the convention are:

3. Extension of the work of the Jewish Committees for Personal Service in State Institutions.

In addition, there will be a number of other matters discussed, all of them relating closely to Jewish philanthropic, social service, welfare and educational work among Jewish people on the Pacific Coast.

Discussed, as well, will be Jewish leaders from Pacific Coast states, these fields of activity are destined to be broadened and the work embraced is certain to be intensified as a result of beneficial exchange of thought and ideas.

To Coordinate All Efforts on Coast

Besides, the leaders assembled for this important work will formulate plans for coordinating and solidifying their endeavors in future so that the entire Pacific Coast, from a Jewish standpoint, will work together as a unit in promoting welfare activities.

The move for the creation of an adequate and properly equipped Jewish community center in San Francisco is gaining headway rapidly, sponsored as it is by the Young Men’s and Young Women’s Hebrew Association.

The need for such an institution for years has been recognized as one of the greatest in this city. A group of prominent Jewish men and women of this community has been wrestling with the problem for several years.

Some time ago, when a survey of the local Jewish religious institutions and needs was made by Philip L. Seaman and the late Prof. Julius Drachsler, one of the outstanding matters stressed in their comprehensive report was the need of a center.

Then did the community get to work more intensively on the problem and substantial progress has been made in the intervening years.

Not only has the Young Men’s and Young Women’s Hebrew Association, by its sponsorship of the survey of this need, kept itself well in the forefront of Jewish activities, but it has extended its movement toward program into new fields for the betterment of numbers of young men and women.

To Meet Needs of Youth

To meet the needs of young people unable through various obligations to gather at the “Y” building located in a residential district, the association has secured “downtown headquarters” in a studio building in the heart of the San Francisco business district. Here have been concentrated educational and cultural activities, courses of study and study, all of them with an appeal to intellectual advancement. These have proved exceedingly popular.

There have been courses in social and sex hygiene, the drama, public speaking and kindred subjects—subjects that would attract the interest of the Jewish community as a whole.

Particularly have new fields been invaded in the study of sex and social hygiene. There have been separate classes for girls, for mothers and for fathers. The purpose has been to stimulate healthy and helpful discussion of these subjects in the home for the mutual benefit of all members of the family.

The Community Players, a group of “young people,” have made noteworthy and successful the study and presentation of the drama.

No review of the progress of local Jewish activities could be complete without mention of the significant and valuable work rendered by the Board of Jewish Ministers of Northern California, with Rabbi Jacob Nieto of Temple Sherith Israel is chairman.

This group, embracing all of the Reform and Conservative rabbis of the northern end of the state, functions harmoniously in handling many of the vital Jewish religious, educational and cultural problems confronting their respective communities.

The committee some time ago placed itself firmly on record as against the film drama “The King of Kings,” and recently reiterated its position against that moving picture.

Much of the time is being given, too, by this group to the development of Jewish education in the territory for which it functions, and rapid strides are being made.

In fact, every group interested in the subject of religious education, not only of the youth but of their elders as well, is intensifying its work and greater strides are being made in the
Federation of Roumanian Jews in America

The United Roumanian Jews of America is a national Federation of American Jews of Roumanian origin who continue their interest in the fate of their persecuted brethren in Roumania.

The American Jews composing this organization are watching the conditions of the Roumanian Jews who number about one million, constituting one of the most stable elements of their country.

The situation of Jews in Roumania needs careful watching on the part of American Jews to prevent infringement of their human rights. To the betterment of the economic cultural and political condition of their long persecuted brethren in Roumania, the work of the United Roumanian Jews of America is dedicated.

This organization is dedicated to the welfare of the Jews in Roumania and to the cultural and educational advancement of the Roumanian Jews in America. It has branches in Philadelphia, Newark, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Baltimore, and other cities in the country.

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UNIFICATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY IN NATION'S CAPITAL IS BY-
PRODUCT OF FUND CAMPAIGNS

Washington Jewish Social Service Institutions Plan Federation; Neglect of Jewish Education Facilities Is Subject of Complaints; Large Endowment Fund for Semitic Division of Congress Library Sought

Washington, D. C., February 21.—
The city of Washington, the national capital, has a Jewish community numbering about 16,000 comprising, as it is estimated, over four thousand families.

Since the beginning of the World War and the accompanying rise of the Zionist movement and the intensive relief activity for European Jewry, the Jewish activities in the community have noticeably increased. The outstanding evidence of this fact is contained in four accomplishments: the successful encouragement of the United Palestine Appeal, which has been led by Isidore Hershfield, Levi David, and Louis E. Spiegler; the erection of the Jewish Community Center under the leadership of Morris Gafritz at a cost of $475,000, of which over $250,000 has been raised; the erection of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles Goldsmith at a cost of about $256,000, of which over $180,000 has been raised; and the several successful Jewish relief campaigns conducted here under the leadership of Simon Lyon and Rudolph B. Behrend.

Communal Activities Crystallized

The principal communal activities are now emerging from a period of transition, from the stage of creating new institutions, onto a permanent and systematized basis of operation. A movement was recently initiated in favor of a federation, whereby the principal communal institutions—the Jewish Community Center, the Hebrew Home for the Aged, the Jewish Foster Home, and the United Hebrew Charities would establish a common "chest." With this objective in mind, each of these institutions has appointed a committee to study the question, and it is expected that a general conference of the committees will take place in the near future.

Various campaigns for the institutions above named have served to bring all factions and sections of the Jewish community together and create a mutual understanding and good will which had not previously existed. This is a highly important factor in the proposed federation movement and in the general progress of Jewish endeavors in the community.

It is understood that the United Palestine Appeal will be approached with regard to entering this federation, but it has not disclosed its attitude toward the plan.

The outstanding weakness of the Jewish community at present, and its most pressing problem, is the lack of a satisfactory system of Hebrew education which would meet the needs of the entire Washington Jewish. In this respect developments have lagged far behind the progress in other directions. Modern Hebrew schools are conducted by the Adath Israel and the Congregation Shaarey Zedek, and Rabbi Louis J. Schwefel and Rabbi J. T. Loeb, respectively, are the spiritual guides, but they meet the needs of only a small portion of the community, while the vast majority of the Jewish children are growing up with practically no Hebrew education whatever. Even the existing schools are not sufficient financially to support. A small minority of the children are acquiring a smattering of Hebrew knowledge through attendance at the Sunday Schools conducted by the aforementioned synagogues, which are both Orthodox (the Adath Israel is considered Conservative), and the Washington Hebrew Congregation (Reformed). A movement was started a few years ago to establish a Federation for Hebrew Education to meet the educational problem and to make a systematic educational survey, but it came to naught. The local rabbis, without exception, seem to be entirely absorbed with the problems of their own congregations, and have taken no direct action in the matter. Rabbi William Rosenblum, Assistant to Rabbi Simon of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, who recently came to Washington, has been giving some special study to the educational question. The Zionists, who advocate which movement, usually take a lead in Hebrew education, have here failed to interest themselves concretely in the problem. The neglect of youth education is illustrated, for instance, in the fact that there has been practically no Young Judaea activity in Washington. Though recommendations in the community are apprehensive of the future if energetic steps are not soon taken to remedy the situation.

Center Is Handicapped

The general situation with regard to cultural activities in the community is also far from satisfactory, although it is somewhat better than it was in previous years. Aside from the regular Zionist speakers brought here, little effort is made to bring able Jewish lecturers to the city. The Jewish Community Center has lately been seriously handicapped by lack of funds and has scheduled only one prominent Jewish lecturer for the entire season. For the same reason, it is understood, it has been unable to give proper attention to the development of other cultural work. The Center, which is housed in a very finely equipped and beautiful building, has, however, performed a valuable service in providing a common place for meeting for the Jewish youth through its recreational and social facilities. Maurice Bisgyer, an experienced social service administrator, has acted as director of the Center since its establishment. As an off-set to the prevailing inactivity in the cultural field, the Washington Zionist District has this season, under the presidency of Charles J. Stein, initiated a very vigorous cultural activity, having scheduled a number of interesting gatherings, including a talent and convocation led by prominent local Zionists. This activity has stimulated much interest. Leopold Freudenberg, who preceded Mr. Stein as president of the Zionist District, initiated last year the ambitious policy now being continued.

The B'nai B'rith, under its president of last year, Morris Gewirtz, and Edward Rosenblum, the present incumbent, has greatly increased its membership through the holding of large semi-social meetings, where plenty of entertainment is supplied.

Charitable work under the main leadership of Mrs. Charles Goldsmith and Morris Gewirtz is well represented. There are a number of synagogues.

The Jewish Government Employees

One of the interesting aspects of the Jewish community is the presence in Washington of a large and considerable fluctuating population of Jewish employees of the Government in the various departments located in the Capitol. Most of these are young men and women, a large proportion of whom attend the various local universities after regular working hours. They come from all over the United States. The Jewish Community Center is a very important factor in providing a Jewish gathering place for these strangers in the city. It was this national aspect of the Center, which acted the Jewish Welfare Board to pledge $50,000 to the cost of erecting the Center. Another interesting feature about Washington from the Jewish standpoint is the Semitic Division of the Library of Congress, which was originally endowed by Jacob Schiff and of which Dr. Israel Schapiro, distinguished Jewish scholar, is in charge. This Division has one of the largest collections of Jewish books in the world, and Jewish scholars from every part of the country visit it for research work and obtain material from it. Among those who recently have been greatly assisted by the Semitic Division is Jacob de Haas in the preparation of his biography on Theodore Herzl, which was recently published. No distinguished Jewish visitor to Washington fails to (Continued on Page 30)
ROUMANIAN JEWRY LOOKS TO AMERICA
AND ENGLAND

(By Our Bucharest Correspondent)

Bucharest, Feb. 12.—The question that confronts Roumanian Jewry today is: How long will the Jews be able to withstand the onslaughts of the anti-Semitic forces? While it is difficult to forget such humiliations and injuries, nevertheless Roamanian Jewry would be more than willing to forgive and forget if only there seemed prospects of a better future, a possibility of the outrages coming to an end. It does not matter whether the anti-Semitic students were given light sentences or heavy ones, or went scot free altogether. These things are not essential.

The question is what about the future? Will Roamanian Jewry be given an opportunity from now on to live in peace without the eternal menace of anti-Semitic outbursts that have made life for the Jews so difficult? Is there a possibility of coming to an understanding with the political, spiritual and cultural leaders of Roamania regarding the safety of Jewish life and property and the enforcing of Jewish rights? It appears that Roamanian leaders determined that the Jews must be expelled from the country through the indirect method of making their existence here unbearable. These are the questions that every Roamanian Jew today is asking himself. Yet under the present conditions not one of the Jewish leaders in this country has put these questions frankly and openly. The policy of the Jewish leaders has developed along lines where all interest on the part of Jewish leaders with the government is directed at some particular problem, some individual incident, rather than toward the problem in its entirety. And it seems that there is little hope that this policy will be altered in the near future, owing to various political and psychological reasons.

The Policy of Roumania

It is not so much a question of whether this element or that will be favorably or less favorably disposed toward the Jews, whether this government or that government of Roumania gives Jews a little better or worse protection against the anti-Semitic excesses. It is a question of very delicate tendencies in the internal policy of the Roamanian governmental circles and all the various organs that are under the government auspices, which control the students, the teachers, the officials, and the various national and religious organizations according to certain political principles and methods which are calculated to create the anti-Semitic atmosphere throughout the land. It is tragic when Jews have to appeal for a few extra gendarmes to protect their life where excesses are expected. These are acts of despair.

In this situation the Jews of Roaman look to their brothers in America and England. While the situation is not political pressure or financial influence but a wise, practical, energetic and friendly pressure on the part of the Jewish leaders of America and England directed at a special group of responsible Roamanian political and public leaders, it will do a lot. What is needed is not political or parliamentary oratorical efforts, which, while justified and understandable in view of the terrible incidents that took place in Transylvania, lead to no effective results, but a solid, purposeful and objective campaign with the same purpose in view: Peace and understanding.

In connection with important questions of Roamanian foreign policy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Titulescu, is now on a tour of the leading cities of the world. It is necessary to get the impression in France, England and America to know that Titulescu is perhaps the only sincere and determined opponent of the anti-Semitic movement in Roamania, and moreover, that he is today the most influential cabinet member and a very active one, according to the Jewish situation in their country. It might even be advisable for American Jewry to send a special delegation to Bucharest in order to present concrete demands and definite proposals and to arrive in accordance with the wishes of the Jewish groups in Roamania proper. The psychological conditions for such a move are now ripe.

The key to bettering the situation of Roamanian Jewry, it is felt here, lies in the hands of the American and English Jews.

Unification of Jewish Community in Nation's Capital

(Continued from Page 29)

visit the Semitic Division. It is understood that a movement has been started by outstanding leaders of American Jewry to contribute a large endowment to the Library for the Semitic Division.

The Washington Jewish community claims a number of local Jews who have gained national distinction. Among these is Rabbi Abram Simon, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, who has held the presidency of the Central Conference of Rebbes Rabbis; Emil Berliner, noted inventor of the telephone transmitter (microphone) and disc record; Maurice D. Rosenberg, who succeeded the late Simon Wolf as the representative in Washington of the B'nai B'rith and Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Max Meherentz, prominent in the Am Yisrael, intercollegiate Zionistic Federation; Joseph A. Wilner, who is president of the regional B'nai B'rith District and prominent in national B'nai B'rith affairs; Major Julius L. Peyer and former Judge Milton Strasburger, who have been prominently identified with the national administrations of the American Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith; Rev. Louis Novick, associate president of the Cantors Association and national leader of Mizrachi; Mrs. Abram Simon, founder and first national president of the Federation of Temple Women; Mrs. J. H. Baloff, national vice-president of the Council of Jewish Women; Frederic William Wile and David Lawrence, noted journalist and Isidore Hirshfield, Washington representative of the Hias.

Leading Jews in Capital

The leading Jews in the service of the U.S. Government residing in Washington are Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the U.S. Supreme Court and Eugene Meyer, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mrs. Meyer is national vice-president of the Jewish Women; Frederic William Wile and David Lawrence, noted journalists and Isidore Hirshfield, Washington representative of the Hias. There are a number of other Jewish officials in the various departments of the Government here. But practically none of them, nor the Jewish members of Congress, are of recognized political importance.

At present the only Jewish holding a public position of any importance is Judge Nathan Cayton, of the Municipal Court, who was appointed by President Coolidge. Isaac Gans is one of the most prominent leaders of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. Rabbi Abram Simon was once chairman of the School Board of the District of Columbia, of which Major Julius L. Peyer was also a member. Jews have not sought public office to any great extent here, however.

Many Jews are prominent in commercial life of the city, some leading business establishments being owned or operated by Jews. These include S. Kahn Sons, Hecht and Company, Goldenberg's Department Store, Lansberg's Department Store, Max Schlesinger's, Lerner's, Lobl's, one of the largest department stores in Washington; Isaac Gans, manager of Saks and Company, a leading clothing establishment; Morton J. Luchs of the prominent real estate firm of Shannan and Luchs, Free
DIPLOMATS, DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP, VIEW J.T.A. SERVICE AS HELPFUL

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR REVIEWS SITUATION OF JEWS IN HIS COUNTRY

Sydney Sonnino was twice Prime Minister and Secretary of State and it may be remarked that he kept this office during the Great War, in one of the most important moments in the history of modern Italy; until three years ago, Senator Morlata was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It seems to me that these outstanding examples are, in my opinion, a proof of the fact that there exists in Italy no discrimination against Jews.

"We have in the Italian Parliament a great number of Jews and nobody thinks that they should not be entitled to think as much as anyone else. They are in high posts they serve. Signor Mussolini and a few of them for the study of the Constitution reforms; and I do not need to tell you that the Italian people are full of admiration for the Italian Jews who have given and are giving to the country the valuable contribution of their scientific activities."

"I am much gratified in reading in the October issue of 'The Reflex', a monthly Review published in New York and devoted to the interests of the Jewish people, an article by Mr. Cohen, which was signed by me. In it the Fasceit Government pursues a benevolent policy not only towards the Jews of Italy, but towards the Jews in all the world, which I think is exactly true. I may add that the belief that Fascismo is hostile to the Jews is another absolute false and superstition."

"It has been the classical land of Jewish liberty and this the Jewish people well know, and is now so. I wish to take this occasion to express to you my best wishes for the Jewish Daily Bulletin which you so ably direct."

PROF. TIMOTHY A. SMIDDY, Minster of the Irish Free State, Washington, D. C.—"I have read the Jewish Daily Bulletin with great interest. Like the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, it supplies a want which, in the interests of justice, it is very necessary to fill. I think it is a remarkable thing that in the short space of nine years your Agency should have been so eminently successful in its operations, not only in disseminating news of interest to your people but in linking them together over the many continents upon which they are scattered, and giving them the cohesion so necessary for the perpetuation of their ideals."

ZDENEK FIERLINGER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Czechoslovak Legation, Washington, D. C.—"In view of the important role your co-religionists are playing in the economic life in every country in the world, your Agency more than any other similar institution is able to give reliable news and information. By your endeavors along these lines you certainly are performing a useful service to the world. Showing how closely the interests of the different countries are intertwined and what a vast field there is for mutual cooperation, chances for another war will be considerably reduced."

JAN CIECHANOWSKI, Minister of Poland, Washington, D. C.—"The Jewish Daily Bulletin", published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, is a useful publication of news concerning Jewish affairs the world over. I consider that its news value has steadily increased in the course of the last years, and I always read it with attention and interest."
EUROPEAN STATESMEN AND NON-JEWISH LEADERS PRAISE THE "JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN" ON ACCOMPLISHMENT

In addition to Lord Balshur's statement, which is reproduced in facsimile in this issue, the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" has received congratulatory messages from many European statesmen and non-Jewish leaders on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the one thousandth issue of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

DR. EDOUARD BENES, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovakia.—"On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the foundation of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency I wish to take advantage of the opportunity of expressing my admiration for the work it performs so well, and to wish it continued success in the future."

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, Chairman, Executive Committee of League of Nations, London.—"I am happy to congratulate the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" on the long useful span of life which they have just fulfilled. I always feel that the Jewish race has a unique part to play in knitting together the national feelings of the world. It is a race that has suffered more than any other from the senseless prejudices and passions which the various groups of human beings seem to enjoy nursing against one another. It has spread all over the world and is in a particularly favorable position for interpreting nation to nation and teaching the world the message it has learnt from its own experience. I am convinced that your 'Bulletin' and your Agency are able to render very real service to the cause of international cooperation."

J. L. GARVIN, editor of "The Observer," London.—"I extend to you, my heartfelt congratulations upon the thousandth issue of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin." It is a service not only to your great people but to thoughtful students of affairs in many quarters throughout the world. May it go forward for thousands of issues more."

COL. JOSIAH C. WEDGEWOOD, M. P., London.—"Good luck to you, J. T. A. You ask for a message on your 1000th issue. I have no message. The Gentiles, now, expect that from you Jews. The reborn nation has its message to give by example: pride without arrogance, sympathy without patronage; nationalism without hatred."

J. T. COMMANDER J. M. WORTHY, M. P., London.—"I have been able to receive news through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency which I could not have had from any other source and it has made it possible for me on occasions to raise my voice in the British House of Commons in protest against ill-usage of poor Jews in many countries with, I am glad to say, in some cases satisfactory results.

"Long may the Agency flourish and may the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" continue to flash over the cables and through the ether in the service of the great Jewish people and of humanity in general."

AHMED MOUKHTAR, Turkish Ambassador to the United States.—"I am happy to congratulate the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" upon the occasion of its 1000th issue, also the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, upon its ninth anniversary."

Jews in Switzerland suffer hardships from Schechita prohibition (Continued from Page 30)

is not too versatile. While, of course, there are benevolent, philanthropic organizations, kultus-gemeinden and orthodox, religious organizations, nevertheless the tempo of Jewish life in this country is rather weak. This may be due to the small Jewish population. It is a fact that the Jews are scattered in so many towns and cities. The Jews of Switzerland never distinguished themselves to any great extent in the cultural or political activities of the land, though they did play some part in it. Recently the well-known Swiss writer, C. A. Loosli, emphasized in his book "Die Schlimmen Juden" (The Bad Jews) the few desert's of the Jews in Swiss culture.

It could have been noted that where the Jews had the half of one percent of the total population, anti-Semitism would find no root, yet unfortunately it is here. Right after the War, strenuous efforts were made by foreign elements to transplant anti-Semitism into Switzerland. The influence was especially strong from Germany, where the infamous Protocols of the Elders of Zion was then the craze. Even the French part of Switzerland, where the influence of France was strongly felt, could not escape totally the onrush of the anti-Semitic virus. But for the past two years the international Geneva conference had to witness the publication of a weekly whose chief purpose is to attack Jews. Nevertheless we must avoid exaggeration in this respect. If anti-Semitism has succeeded in making its appearance here and there, it would be wrong to infer that it has made any appreciable impression on the Swiss population or on the leaders of Swiss culture. It should also be pointed out that today, when the universities of other countries in Eastern and Central Europe have become hotbeds for anti-Semitic activities on the part of the students the universities in Switzerland have remained free from this plague. Jewish students are welcomed in the Swiss educational institutions and only recently the body of Swiss students raised its voice publicly against the Roumanian anti-Semitic excesses.

The Jews of Switzerland, while thorough content in every other respect, have one grievance. Thirty-five years ago Switzerland was the first and only country to prohibit the Schechita and this prohibition, which the Jews regarded as an insult to their religion, is still in force today. In 1918 the Swiss government, considering the difficulty of importing at that time kosher meat from Germany and France, temporarily lifted the prohibition against Schechita, but the law was enforced again in 1920. The Jews of Switzerland resent the clause in the National Constitution which prohibits them from slaughtering animals according to the Jewish religious laws, and they make use of every opportunity to voice their protest. But their complaints have been of no avail.

There is one other thing which may be regarded as an insult to the Jew, namely a law adopted in the Canton of Zurich regarding the naturalization of Jews from Eastern Europe. This law requires that East European Jews who want to become naturalized in the Zurich Canton must establish a longer period of residence than other immigrants. This amounts to a legal discrimination between Western Jews and Eastern Jews, something that has never happened in the Jewish history before. It is a dangerous precedent which the Jews in Switzerland are striving strenuously to have abolished as soon as possible.

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—Lord Balfour.

WHITTINGEHAME HOUSE
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January 23rd, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of January 5th, from which I learn with much interest of the forthcoming appearance of the one thousandth issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin. The fact that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is about to enter upon its tenth year of activity shews clearly that its enterprise is duly appreciated by the public which it is designed to serve.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

The Editor,
Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 - 621 Broadway,
New York.
PALESTINE JEWRY IS STIRRED OVER ORGANIZATION OF AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

Government Granted Internal Autonomy But Dissension Set In; Ultra-Orthodox Lead Fight Against Centralized Authority on Modern Lines; Boast That Majority in Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias and Hebron Will Demand Separate Communities; Campaign in Full Swing

(By Our Jerusalem Correspondent)

Jerusalem, Feb. 1.—The Holy City is in a state of commotion; there are meetings, and proclamations, appeals and conflicts without end. The hundred or so Jewish quarters in Jerusalem are stirred to their depths, there are council meetings and argumentations. And it is not confined to the men—women and children are also engaged in it.

What has happened? The new law regulating the Jewish Communities in Palestine has come into force, since January 1st.

The Agudath Israel and part of the more moderate Orthodoxy, too, are dissatisfied with the law, complaining that it has been built on anti-religious foundations, since it gives women the franchise, and the freethinkers, that is to say, those Jews who are not members of the synagogues, are also entitled to vote in the election of the Rabbis. They wanted membership of the Jewish Communities to be confined to observing Jews, that women should not have the vote or the right to be elected, and that the Rabbi should be the head of the Community.

Dissidents for Secession

As long as the law had not yet been published in its final form, the dissidents contented themselves with sending protests and memoranda to the Government and the League of Nations and writing articles in the Agudist organ "Kol Yisroel." Now that the law is in force, and the Vaad Leumi, or chief organ of the Palestine Vishub society, is in power, the dissidents are unable to contain themselves. They have jumped at the Article in the new law, which gives every Jew the right to declare that he is leaving the Jewish Community, and there is now an agitation going on to induce the people to leave the Jewish Community. The first move in this campaign was the big demonstration of mourning and lamentation held at the Wailing Wall. An appeal was publicly signed by Rabbi Chaim Sonnenfeld and fifty other Rabbis, a day of mourning was proclaimed, and the people were called to the Wailing Wall. It had been intended to make it also a day of fasting, but the Fast of Tiber had occurred only a few days previously, and there could not be two fasts in one week. The Agudath Israel collected a big gathering at the Wailing Wall, psalms were chanted, speeches were delivered, and the Shofar was blown, as if it was the greatest catastrophe in Jewish life. The petitions were sent to the League of Nations, to the Colonial Office and to Lord Plumer.

But the real campaign started only when the Agudath Israel and the other dissidents began flooding the Jewish quarters with proclamations calling on all Jews in the name of religion and Judaism to sign a declaration to the Government announcing their decision to leave the Jewish Community. The proclamations are issued not only in Hebrew, but also in Yiddish, Sphagnol and Arabic. They are signed by leaders of the Agudath Israel, by Rabbis both of the extreme and the moderate groups, by respected Jewish residents and by leaders of the institutions of the old Yishiv. Letters have been published from the Belzer Rebbe, the Breslov Rebbe, Galite Rebbe, and others.

The Agudath Israel, or the Agudah Advocates Separatism

And now comes the campaign of collecting the declarations of those who intend to leave the Jewish Community. This campaign is still in progress, at its full height. According to the law, the declaration of each Separatist must be submitted not later than the 1st of March, but through the Vaad Leumi or some other authorized representative. The Agudath Israel and other dissident groups are using this provision. They have printed thousands of copies of special forms which give the text of a declaration for the Jewish Community, and they are supposed to circulate them in the Jewish Community, and other semi-Orthodox institutions, Yeshiva students and others are going from house to house, urging all and sundry to sign the declarations. They claim to have already secured thousands of signatures. It is said that the people who live in houses owned by the Kehilah are threatened with eviction if they do not sign. Those who hold positions in the institutions are threatened with dismissal. Other Jews are being told that the atheists, the Sabbath breakers, are out to introduce into the Jewish Community all manner of impious practices which offend against the laws of God and the Torah. Merchants and businessmen are being worked upon with frightful tales of the increase of taxation which the Vaad Leumi would impose on the members of the Jewish Community.

It is said that very strange things are happening in connection with the campaign. Yeshiva students, who in the ordinary way are very shy, find their way now into the kitchens to try to persuade the housewife and the women servants to sign the declarations. Sometimes they come across a Chulatza who is working as a servant in the house, and then there is trouble. In some places fighting has occurred and several young men who have tried to obstruct the signature duties have been arrested and sentenced to a couple of weeks' imprisonment.

An interesting point is that when it comes to the Rabbinical Council, the institution which is given such wide recognition and powers under the new law, we find that with the exception of Rabbi Kook and Jacob Meir, all its members are taking part in the agitation against the law. The reason is apparently that they fear that the new elections will oust them from the Rabbinical Council, and this is probably the case also with those who have joined the moderate party of Shechita and of burial funds, and fear that they may lose their jobs. The Agudath Israel and the moderate Orthodox Party, which supports Rabbi Kook against Rabbi Sonnenfeld, have joined forces for the time being. They will probably find it impossible to come to an agreement afterwards, and it may be expected that they will fall apart into two separate communities, but meanwhile they are both engaged in the same agitation. They are boasting that in Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias and Hebron, they, the Shechita and burial funds will organize the bulk of the Jewish population, and will thus compel the Government to give them the rights of the official community.

The Jewish Community of Palestine, that model Jewry which was to be the seed out of which this Jewish renaissance would have been given a little measure of autonomy, of self-administration. And it is incapable of uniting to utilize its rights.

Chief Rabbi Not in Conflict

I have spoken about it with Rabbi Kook, who is standing aside, taking no part in the conflicts. He is the Chief Rabbi, the man holding the supreme position, both now and under the new law. Nobody is dreaming of depositing him. Surely he ought to come out in support of the Vaad Leumi, but he doesn't want to antagonize the disrupters. He has told me that he does not interfere because all the disrupting parties, all the various sections of the people, are equally dear to him. He finds good and bad aspects among them all, among those who are organized and those who are not, among the Vaad Leumi, among the moderate orthodoxy and among the Agudath Israel. He is ready to assist the good in each of these parties. He is neutral and de-
POLISH JEWRY IS SPLIT IN MANY FACTIONS AS PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION DATE APPROACHES

Political Theories, Religious and National Tendencies Will Cross Swords at Polls; A Description and Explanation of the Seven Lists Which Bewilder Voters

Warsaw, Feb. 6.—The life-term of the Polish Sejm and Senate expired recently, and with their dissolution Marshal Pilsudski's Government was left in sole possession of power, without a Parliament to control its actions. Some sceptics shook their heads over the situation and predicted that Marshal Pilsudski would proclaim himself Dictator and dissolve the further forthcoming elections. The predictions of the sceptics have proven to be without ground. The elections have been fixed entirely in accordance with the Constitution, and the country is now in the midst of a violent election campaign.

The Jewish representation in the last Parliament was not considered. There were 35 Jewish representatives in the Sejm and nine in the Senate. With one exception, the Jewish representatives were united in the Jewish Club. Although they were divided among themselves into repeatedly hostile cliques, Zionists, Mizrachists, Hasidim, and non-Hasidim, they were, however, pledged to stand together as a united body in the face of the outside world. This agreement held good during the entire life of the previous Parliament. There were, indeed, as for instance, when Dr. Graenbaum and his supporters fought against the Polish-Jewish Agreement, when the Club seemed on the verge of breaking up, but always it was found possible to save the situation at the last moment.

With the dissolution of Parliament, the unity came to an end, and the Jewish Club went their way without a good-bye, and certainly without a "see-you-again." They all parted with a fervent hope that the next Parliament would not know the majority of their former colleagues.

In the Tolls of Controversy

Polish Jewry has been plunged into a fury of controversy and conflict. The allies of yesterday, even the members of one party, are now fighting against each other. Parties have split up and Polish Jewry is virtually in a state of chaos. There is a Jewish proverb that says, "Like Christian, like Jew." It is certainly to the point in this case. Exactly the same thing that is happening among the Polish parties is happening among the Jewish parties.

The present Polish Government, naturally, is anxious that the elections be decided in its favor, meaning that the majority in the next Parliament should be its loyal supporters. And accordingly the Government has been trying to divide the political parties among themselves in order to form a solid bloc of its supporters and to a certain extent it has succeeded in splitting the biggest party in the last Sejm, the National Democrats (Anti-Semites), which consisted of estate owners, wealthy farmers, big industrialists, artisans and shopkeepers. The old leader of the party, the notorious anti-Semitic priest Lutoslawski, deserted Anti-Semitic Democrat M. Glombinski, the author of the famous Numerus Clausus Circular, and the ex-Premier M. Stanislaw Grabski, the author of the Polish-Jewish Agreement, have parted company.

Parties Hostile to Jews

The same thing has happened with the powerful Peasants' Party, "Piast," headed by the famous "Premier without a Tie," the peasant Vincenti Witkos. In the last Parliament, this Party formed the Center, but in hostility to the Jews, it did not take a back seat as compared with the National Democrats, which were in the Right.

A good many of the leaders of the Party have now deserted it, and what is worse, masses of peasants have gone over to the Radical Peasants' Party "Vizvolenie." The other parties of the Right, the Christian Nationalists (estate owners), the Communist Democrats (workers and artisans), and the Catholic Democrats, have all been riven by desertions. Despite the inclusion of the word "Democrat" in their names, they were all as Jewish-baiting in their activity as the rest.

There was one other thing which united them all—the common hatred of Marshal Pilsudski. But Pilsudski has been successful in his attempt to divide the Polish political parties and to detach big sections and to group them together as a solid phalanx supporting his policy. To some extent he has succeeded because the parties and minorities of the Jewish leaders were compromized in having exploited their official positions for personal advantage, and they were anxious to drop out of their previous associations.

And now we come to the question of the minorities. The last Parliament had eight Deputies belonging to the National Minorities—Ukrainians, White Russians, Jews, Germans. This important group secured election as a result of the technical election bloc organized by the minorities in the last elections. This time strenuous efforts were made in Government circles to prevent the minorities securing so large a representation in the next Parliament. The most likely way of doing this was to make it impossible for the National Minorities to form another bloc. The first approach was made to the weakest member of the Minorities— the Jews. Many arguments were used to persuade the Jews not to join the Minorities Bloc. The chief of these arguments was: You Jews have declared yourselves loyal citizens of the State. The other Minorities, primarily the Ukrainians, are not like you. They have territorial claims. How can you work with people who are fighting against the impregnability of the State?

Agudah Excluded from Bloc

Then the Zionist leaders in Poland decided against accepting the Agudah invitation to be part of the Bloc of National Minorities. The Agudah, being excluded from the Bloc, came forward with a scheme for the formation of an independent Jewish Bloc outside the Bloc of National Minorities. The adherents of the Minorities bloc at first rejected the new bloc as it was essential because with the present Election Ordinance and the present method of dividing up constituencies, the Jews, standing independently, even with all the Jewish parties united, can secure at most ten or twelve seats, while if they join the bloc of National Minorities, they will be able to secure 20 or 25 seats. And they use also the argument of working together with the Congress of National Minorities in Europe, which meets in Geneva.

The opponents of the Minorities Bloc who stand for a purely Jewish Bloc, argue that it is not to the advantage of the Jews to join with the Slavic Minorities in Poland who have territorial claims, while the Jews are interested in a big and economically powerful Poland. Also, they say, the Jews must not fight against Marshal Pilsudski and his supporters, who are the most formidable opponents of the Republicans. The enemy of our enemy, they claim, is by implication our friend. And further, they say, why did we Jews enter into a Polish-Jewish Agreement with an anti-Semitic Government, and why should we not enter into such an

(Continued on Page 36)
HUNGARY APPARENTLY RETURNS TO DAYS OF ANTI-JEWISH TERROR
Even Courts Fail to Exert Curbing Influence

(By Our Budapest Correspondent)

Budapest, Feb. 11.—It has been the pride of every civilized government that it is able to maintain a standard of behavior and conduct among the political organs of the government. Not so in Hungary.

In the era of the White Terror and the so-called "Christlicher Kurs" in Hungary, the Jewish population of the country had to face the fact of Hungary's departure from the accepted customs of civilization in respect to courts of justice. In those days it became apparent that a Jew could find no legal protection in any court against physical or moral attacks. Anti-Semites learned to their delight that they could with absolute immunity assault Jews, rob them, insult them and even murder them. The verdict of every court where Jews appeared was always in favor of the anti-Semites.

Later on, however, the Hungarian courts began to make an effort to free themselves from the rabidly anti-Semitic atmosphere and began to strive to dispense justice to the Jew as well as to the non-Jew. Furthermore, the government and political circles started to show signs of slackening somewhat in their outspoken policy of aggressive anti-Semitism, the courts began to refuse to abide by their decrees of the "Christlicher Kurs." As a matter of fact it was the judges in the courts that took the first definite step against anti-Semitism, actually compelling the political organs and political parties to follow suit when they realized that the courts were determined to mete out heavy sentences to the perpetators of anti-Jewish excesses whenever they were arrested and brought before the bar. The courts had decided obviously that they realized that those who directed their acts against Jews could not be allowed to enjoy immunity at the hands of the law.

The Hopes of the Jews

This development which had its direct effect on the political circles of the country naturally gave rise to new hopes on the part of the Jewish population that a democratic and liberal epoch was about to begin in Hungary. These hopes were encouraged by certain statements subject to dual interpretation uttered by officials high in the government regarding a more liberal political tendency. As a consequence of these statements by political leaders way that thousands of Jews cast their votes for the so-called liberal government candidates.

But no sooner did the question of the modification of the numerous clauses arise, a question which the government continued to declare it brought up unwillingly under pressure from the League of Nations and the complaints of Jewish organizations abroad, than a wave of anti-Semitic excesses in all Hungarian Jewish educational institutions broke out. And strangely this outburst on the part of the students seemed to be accompanied by a simultaneous regression in the Hungarian courts of justice. The first two or three verdicts were regarded as mere episodes, but when new heavy sentences for the anti-Semitic perpetrators kept on growing, the feeling was unavoidable that the courts were again slipping back into the anti-Semitic swamp of the unfortunate days of the White Terror. And this became apparent not so much in the verdicts themselves as in the anti-Semitic motivation of the verdicts which revealed dangerous symptoms.

A Remarkable Acquittal

The year 1927 closed with a remarkable acquittal of an officer who confessed in court that in the days of the White Terror he tormented and killed the officers' quarters. The court based its acquittal on the ground that it was well known that in the period of the White Terror robbing and torturing Jews was done on orders from "higher up."

A few days ago another remarkable incident occurred. A certain professor, Andreas Yurassa, published a history to be used as a text book in Hungarian public and high schools. This book, replete with poisonous utterances against the Jews, provoked an angry response in the Budapest papers written by a young journalist who pointed out the dangerous effects the statements contained in the book would have on the Hungarian youth and urged the Jews to take legal action against them. Whereupon the author of the book filed suit against the journalist, Julius Abonius charging him with libel. The court sentenced the journalist to fourteen days in prison, a fine of four thousand pengo as damages to the professor. The verdict explains that "undoubtedly the text book contains very severe and undeserved utterances regarding the Jews. and secondly, that "in handing down the sentence, the court took into consideration the extenuating circumstances of the defendant's youth and his apparent (that is, Jewish) confessional attachment."

It is needless to say what an impression this verdict made, especially since it is stated that the book in question undoubtedly contains some severe and undeserved anti-Semitic statements. Apparently the spirit that prevailed in the unhappy days of the White Terror has come back. It is difficult to interpret such incidents as those cited here as other than indications of the renewed influence of the political spheres over the courts of justice.

POLISH JEWRY SPLIT IN MANY FACTIONS AS PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION DATE APPROACHES
(Continued on Page 5)

Agreement among the Pilсудski-ties, who are not anti-Semites?

To this, the Minority-block adherents reply: We are only entering into a technical election bloc with the other minorities. After the elections, we Jews will conduct our own independent policy, to the benefit of all the Slavic minorities, as in the last Sejm. We are not opposing the present Government, but we do not want the Government to order us about and to tell us what we are to do. As for the Polish-Jewish Agreement, one must twice shy.

Anyway, no matter what the case, no matter who is right, the outstanding fact is that the Jewish front is divided into warring factions. There is a Jewish bloc within the Bloc of National Minorities and a Jewish bloc in the Small National Bloc. The first consists of the Zionists, Mirza"khans, Hitachduth, the Democratic Folkist Party headed by Dr. Shabad, and the Federation of Jewish Artists. The second consists of the Agudath Israel, the Folkist Party of the former Deputy Priluski, and the Jewish Small Traders. The Zionists of Galicia under Dr. Reich and Dr. Thon have put up a separate election list. The Left Poale Zion is standing on its own. And the Right Poale Zion is standing alone.

The Jewish voter will have to be a very clever and politically educated person to be able to steer his way among this labyrinth of programs, manifestos and election blocs. It is impossible to foresee which of these many Jewish blocks is going to win. Most probably they will all win in the way in which a famous general once remarked that if we win any more victories like this, we shall be lost.

There are seven different Jewish electoral blocs. There are twenty-seven non-Jewish election lists. There will be 34 election lists all fighting against each other. It is certainly a most abnormal state of things, if one recalls that a country like the United States has only two important parties and Great Britain only three.

It is impossible to predict which of the Jewish parties will secure a greater measure of representation in the new Parliament, but it is safe to say that among the Jewish parties the chief will be the former Deputies Gruenbaum, Reich, Rosmarin, Kirschbraun, Priluski, and Rabbi Thon.

As for the Jewish Labor Parties they have little hope of securing even one seat. Had there been an election bloc between the Bund and the Poale Zion, they might have done better, but without such a bloc, neither of them is likely to secure any representation.
Emphasize Value of Service for Protecting Jewish Rights and Disseminating Jewish Knowledge; Point to Universality and Objectivity of Work

Some of the outstanding Jewish leaders in England, France, Germany, and other European countries, who are readers of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" have been moved by the pulse of the universal, impartial and objective news service rendered by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the "Bulletin" in their congratulatory messages on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN, declared: "I value the Jewish Telegraphic Agency because of the objectivity and speed of its news service and because of its being a symptom and support for Jewish unity."

RABBI J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of England.—"By your daily record of Jewish achievement and tragedy, you strengthen the sense of Jewish Brotherhood among the leaders of Jewry throughout the world. This is a moral achievement which deserves fullest recognition and encouragement."

RABBI ISRAEL LEVI, Chief Rabbi of France.—"The news service established by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the 'Bulletin', which it publishes and which are utilized by the entire Jewish press, together render signal service to our co-religionists who wish to be informed of all that is of interest to Judaism. This anniversary of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency merits our recognition and encouragement."

O. E. d'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, President, Jewish Board of Deputies, England.—It affords me great pleasure to offer my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The valuable news circulated by you has been much appreciated by me and has done considerable service to the Jewish community both here and abroad. You have always been an important publication of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and up to the highest standards of journalism, and I trust that many more years of usefulness and success may lie ahead of you and your colleagues."

LUCIEN WOLF, Secretary, Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, London.—"I am very happy to offer you my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The usefulness of your work is thoroughly appreciated by my Committee, and this is evidenced by the considerable use it has made of your 'Daily Bulletins' in its official publications."

HON. LILLIAN HELEN MONTAGU, Leader in Liberal Judaism, London.—"May I congratulate you on the 1,000th anniversary of the issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, and in its congratulatory messages on the occasion of the one thousandth issue of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin."

"In so far as it has given an accurate record of Jewish life in different parts of the world, it has served a very useful purpose. All prejudices are founded on ignorance, and your paper does something to dispel ignorance."

PROF. SIMON S. DUBNOV, Russian Jewish Historian, Berlin.—"If I would have had at my disposal a publication such as the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' and its index with regard to Jewish developments in its national center, it would have saved me a great deal of effort and work when writing the history of the Jewish people."

COL. F. H. KISCH, Member of the Palestine Zionist Executive, Jerusalem.—"Since my entry into public life in the Jewish arena I have had constantly recurring opportunities of appreciating the value of the work of your Agency. The prejudices from which our people still suffer in so many countries are to a great extent due to ignorance of the intellectual, constructive and humanitarian activities of Jews throughout the world, while no such ignorance is allowed to prevail in regard to even a petty crime committed by an individual Jew however slender may be his connection with the life of the community. The greatest enemies of progress towards truth and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, in spreading throughout the world true information of the developments and incidents of Jewish life, is performing a task of the first importance. Although this is of general application, the argument applies with special force to the work of Jewish cultural and economic revival now in progress in Palestine.

"I therefore welcome the opportunity to express the hope that each succeeding year will find the Jewish Telegraphic Agency engaged with ever-increasing success in the pursuit of the task which it has undertaken."

VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY, leader of the Zionist Revisionists, Paris.—"I remember times when in Petrograd the telegraph and cable hardly ever registered any Jewish news, except for especially prominent deaths; and to get a few lines of news about the current spiritual or material life of distant communities one had to hunt through a score of newspapers in half a dozen languages, many of which were unfamiliar.

"The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has changed the situation completely, bringing the corners of the Jewish world into daily contact. Nonpartisan as the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is and must be, the educational value of its work, from the Jewish point of view, is inestimable. A friend of peace and friendship between the races, which are so often estranged by temporary conditions, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has contributed to the solution of these issues, and has found new forms of cooperation which had not been possible before.

"Our appreciation is great and our gratitude is profound for the services rendered by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency."

LEONARD STEIN, Political Secretary of the World Zionist Organization, London.—"It is with great pleasure that I learn from your letter of the approach of the fourteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which will coincide with the one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin.' I am happy to associate myself this occasion with the numerous and well-deserved expressions of congratulation and goodwill which will be reaching the Agency from all quarters of the Jewish world. The increasing circulation of the 'Bulletin,' as well as of the other publications of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, is ample evidence, if such were needed, of the popularity and usefulness of these papers, and of the fact that the Agency, by the prompt supply of news items not otherwise accessible, fills a real and important place in the life of the Jewish community."

DR. HEINRICH SLOISBERG, Russian Jewish leader, Paris.—"The J.T.A. and especially the 'Daily Bulletin' have contributed to render great services to the Jewish people by informing public opinion all over the world on the events concerning Jewry; it has become a powerful instrument in the struggle against anti-Semitic misrepresentations and agitation."

L.T. COL. H. J. SOLOMON, former Director of Commerce and Industry, Palestine Civil Service.—"The fact that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has reached its fourteenth anniversary and the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' its 1,000th issue on the 1st of November, together with the fact of their enormous circulation are sufficient proofs of their immense importance and value to the Jews throughout the world. I wish them both every success."

LEONARD ROSENTHAL, Paris.—"Security has always led to lessening of the sentiments of piety of the Jews in the great civilized countries. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency ac-
OUTSTANDING EUROPEAN JEWISH LEADERS LAUD "BULLETIN'S" POLICY

who is awake and cultured, who wish
to keep abreast of the great cur-
rents of events and thoughts, can
afford to neglect this. You are 'greater
than yourselves,' since what you say
of Jews, about the Jews, for the Jews,
transcends Judaism, is even universal.
And, for a French Jew these are things
so new, so unknown, I wish in
deed that your effort may awaken my
co-religionists.'

RABBI M. EISENSTADT, former
Chief Rabbi of Petrograd, Paris.
"The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' which
gives in a most impartial way complete
information on Jewish life in the
whole world is indispensable to every
Jew interested in Jewish problems.'

LEONARD COHEN, communal
leader, London.—"The 'Jewish Daily
Bulletin' has rendered valuable ser-
vices in the past nine years to all Jews all
over the world reliable news of events,
which touch their interests, social and
political, as well as religious and edu-
cational.

The impartiality with which it is
conducted is a tribute to the wise dis-
section of its editor, and has gained for
the 'Bulletin' the confidence of those who look to it for a trustworthy
record of events.

'It has filled a void, and will I am
sure continue to receive increased
support.'

E. N. ADLER, London.—"I con-
gratulate you very much on the useful
work you have done during the last
nine years. The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin'
have been of much value to us
people. They have proved a formidable
weapon of defence against anti-
Semiticism and religious oppression.'

LOUIS GOLDING, novelist.—"I
have been too much of a wanderer to
receive the 'Bulletin' at all regu-
lary, but it has always graced the
desks of the most engaging and sig-
nificant people I encountered between
China and Peru, between Manhattan
and Madagascar. The 'Bulletin' seems
to be indispensible not only to the serious publicist but to the fearless
artist also. He begins—the artist,
I mean—to realize something of the
wealth of color provided for him by
the Jewish palette.'

The 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' re-
grets its inability to reproduce in
this issue all the kind messages
received from its friends and
readers. This was due entirely to
unavoidable technical difficulties
which developed when the issue
grew to press. The remaining
messages will be published in the
next issue of the 'Bulletin.'

LEADING AMERICAN JEWS
OF ALL LEANINGS GREET
'JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN'

(Continued from Page 12)
courage and support. God bless
you in your fine activities.'

A. K. COHEN, Boston, Mass.—"I
am pleased to receive daily the issue
of your paper, and also I am glad to
note that through the office of the
Executive Committee of the Inde-
pendent Order B'nai B'rith copies are
to be sent to every member of that
Order. Your paper is so instructive,
and information of important events
in world Jewry is so speedily and ac-
curately given, that all Jews ought to
be subscribers and thereby keep con-
sistent in touch with matters of in-
terest to all of our people.'

RABBI HERMAN M. COHEN,
Keneseth Israel-Beth Sholom, Kansas
City, Mo.—"No doubt you receive
many congratulations from your
readers, and I am desirous of
joining the chorus that sings your
praise. Your publication is a national
asset of English speaking Jewry, for
it strengthens the Jewish conscious-
ness. Your impartial method of deal-
ing with delicate partisan situations
is admirable.'

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, New
York City.—"Undoubtedly thanks are
due to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency
for binding the world of Jewish
affairs more closely together, quicken-
ing communications, spreading en-
lightenment and providing new and
powerful methods for the protection
and advancement of the Jewish
people.'

"It is perfectly marvellous that
every day, thru the medium of the
'Jewish Daily Bulletin' there are pre-
sented happenings of Jewish interest,
gathered together from every part
of the world. The implications and the
potentials of this service are
boundless.

"Permit me to extend my earnest
congratulations upon this ninth an-
niversary, and to express the hope
that your opportunities for usefulness
will continue to expand.'

RABBI MORRIS M. FEUER-
LICTH, Indianapolis, Ind. — "The
one thousandth issue of the 'Jewish
Daily Bulletin' is an occasion to
remember the scattered conventional
greetings from individual
readers. Because of its generally
accurate, non-partisan, unembellished
and unsensational presentation
of Jewish world news, it merits the
due interest and support of the
United Israel as an excellent daily
tabloid of Jewish history in the
making. From this viewpoint alone,
and apart from any considerations
of Journalistic efficiency, it has more
justified its existence than ever.
Its present usefulness to the Jewish
pulpit, laity, religious-school and
home is sufficient warrant to hope for
its ever-increasing growth from
strength to strength.'
I Never Miss Reading the "Bulletin".

—Julius Rosenwald.

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CHICAGO

January 26, 1928.

Mr. John Simons,
Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Simons:

I never miss reading the "Jewish Daily Bulletin". The Jewish news which it contains from all parts of the world is not only interesting but in my judgment accurate and informing and without any attempt at propaganda. It gives me pleasure to recommend it to anyone who is interested in Jewish world affairs.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Signature]
CINCINNATI, CRADLE AND CAPITAL OF REFORM JUDAISM, HUMS WITH RELIGIOUS AND CIVIC ACTIVITY

Leading American Jewish Organizations Have Their Headquarters in Queen City

(By Our Cincinnati Correspondent)

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 21.—Cincinnati occupies a singular position in American Jewry. For almost a hundred years it has played a role of outstanding significance in American Jewish life. Its Jewish community is the oldest west of the Allegheny Mountains, having been started in 1819 by Jews who came from the South of Germany and from England. It has been called both the cradle and capital of Reform Judaism.

Cincinnati’s Jews while contributing several times their share to the development of Judaism and Jewish institutions in the United States have also played a tremendous part in the general public life of their own city and state.

One need only enumerate the Jews holding public office at present to bring this out. Murray Seasongood is City Mayor. William J. Shroeder is President of the School Board. Edwin Kohler is President of the Park Board. Alfred Bettman is President of the City Planning Commission. Sol Freiberg is a member of the Board of Health. Samuel Ach is County Treasurer of Hamilton County. The Jews of Cincinnati number only 22,000, or 0.04% of a total population of 425,000.

Jews Head Political Parties

Moreover the heads of both the Republican and the Democratic organizations of Hamilton County, of which Cincinnati is the seat, are Jews—Gilbert Bettman being head of the Republicans and Jacob Herman, leader of the Democrats.

Among the Jews who have held public office in Cincinnati in the past are Frederick Hebel,uel Fleischman, each of whom was at one time City Mayor. Alfred M. Cohen, now Grand President of the B’nai B’rith Order and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, Charles Fleischman, now member of the Cincinnati City Council, and Samuel W. Lichtenstein, each of whom was or is a member of the Ohio State Senate. Joseph Jonas, Jacob Wolf, Daniel Wolf and Harry M. Hoffheimer have been members of the Ohio State House of Representatives.

It was about the middle of the nineteenth century that Cincinnati came into outstanding prominence as a Jewish center. In 1854 Isaac M. Wise became rabbi of its B’nai Yeshurun Congregation and in 1855 Max Lellenthal was appointed to the rabbinate of its B’nai Israel Congregation. At this date several of the most renowned spiritual leaders brought Cincinnati to the commanding position in American Jewry which it has maintained ever since. Rabbi Wise founded the Hebrew Union College, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the American Israelite, all three of which are still located in Cincinnati and are steadily going forward from strength to greater strength.

Today Cincinnati is also the headquarters of the Conference of American Rabbis and, being the home of Alfred M. Cohen, its Grand President, and also of the Independent Order B’nai B’rith, Dr. Boris D. Bogen, who is Grand Secretary of the I. O. B. B., first came into prominence in the city as head of the Jewish Charities.

Cincinnati has a model Jewish hospital with a distinguished staff of physicians and surgeons. Many Jews among the leaders in the medical profession in Cincinnati and their service has made possible the establishment and maintenance of this hospital.

Blazing Trail of Progress in Social Service

Cincinnati’s Jewry has also blazed a trail of progress in social service. It established precedents through its organized philanthropic enterprises, its dinosaur philanthropic enterprises, its strong leadership for convalescents, for the aged and for temporary care of children, its method of combating tuberculosis and its system of dealing with transients. Notable among the pioneers in this work were Rabbi Fehr and Dr. Max Rothenberg, who played a leading role in the organization of the National Conference of Jewish Social Workers.

The Cincinnati United Jewish Social Agencies, of which Dr. Samuel Rothenberg is President and Kurt Peiser is Superintendent, has a nation-wide reputation for its progressive methods and its efficiency.

Cincinnati has a well-organized network of education, with a central building in Avondale, and classes in the other Jewish districts.

Though the Queen City is universally known as the seat and center of Reform Judaism and its Orthodox congregations, too, are very active, with the result that a large proportion of the Jewish children receive a traditional Jewish training both in their homes and in the Hebrew classes.

Dr. David Philipson, the dean of American Reform rabbis, is spiritual leader of the Rockdale Avenue Temple of Cincinnati. The other Reform rabbis—Rabbi James G. Heller, Rabbi Samuel Weil and Rabbi Victor Emanuel Reichert. Rabbi Louis Feinberg is head of the powerful Conservative congregation and Rabbi Bezalel Epstein, David Finkelstein and M. M. Hochstein are the Orthodox rabbis of the city. There are thirteen Jewish houses of worship in Cincinnati.

There are of course several notable personalities connected with the Hebrew Union College and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations—scholars, savants and administrators who in addition to guiding the destinies of Reform Judaism are also leaders in the fields of general Jewish history, Jewish education, Jewish music, and Jewish literature. Perhaps most unique among all this is the work being done by A. S. Oko, Librarian of the Hebrew Union College. He has brought together the greatest collection of Jewish literature in America, and indeed, one of the very greatest in the world. Within two years he expects to have all his material classified and on exhibition in the museum which the Hebrew Union College is soon to build.

Most of Cincinnati’s Jewry are in business. They are represented in the professions, in addition to the physicians and surgeons already mentioned, by some distinguished lawyers and educators. A number of the latter are members of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati. Also they are represented in the field of journalism. Moses Schanzer is manager of the Cincinnati Times-Star. And Alfred Segal, Associate Editor of the B’nai B’rith Magazine, is the star feature writer of the Cincinnati Post.

New Anglo-Jewish Weekly

A few months ago Samuel M. Schmidt, a well known social worker, founded a new Anglo-Jewish weekly in Cincinnati, called “Every Friday,” which means that the city now has two Jewish weeklies—the American Israelite, though national in scope, is still very much a Cincinnati publication.

Cincinnati’s Jewry is compactly organized. Its B’nai B’rith lodge is one of the most active and progressive in the country. Its Council of Jewish Women’s chapter is very strong. Its various Zionist groups are very well connected. There is always something doing in the Jewish community, and no matter how wide may be the gap between the extreme Orthodox element of the city and the extreme Reform group, they find it possible to work together when the common good is concerned.

LETTERHEADS

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In the February and Forthcoming Issues

MORE SCRAPs OF PAPER  Albert Jay Nock

Minority persecution continues in Eastern Europe despite the Versailles Treaty clauses which are supposed to protect minorities. The former editor of The Freeman realistically analyzes the economic roots of this persecution, and sees little hope for political action.

REDRESS FOR MINORITIES  Henry Noel Brailsford

What are the possibilities of political action to protect European minorities? How can world opinion be used to compel observance of the Treaty? The distinguished English publicist and editor replies to Mr. Nock.

BRANDEIS IN ZIONISM  Jacob de Haas

The man closest to the Supreme Court Justice throughout his leadership of the Zionist movement sums up the work of Mr. Brandeis in a remarkably informative article.

A RABBI TAKES STOCK  Solomon Goldman

Orthodoxy and Reform, says this Cleveland Rabbi, have both failed of their tasks. He attempts to answer two questions: What does religion hold for the modern Jew? On what basis should he reorganize his religious life?

OCHS OF THE TIMES  Silas Bent

On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, the man who built the great, respectable newspaper of our day is subjected to a keen biographical and critical study by the author of Babykoo.

JUNGLE JEWS  John W. Vandercook

The author of Tom-Tom found more than bush negroes when he ventured into the interior of Dutch Guiana. He tells the thrilling story of Yaddo Savannah, a Jewish city whose ruins he visited.

THE RUSSIAN JEWISH STATE THEATER  Louis Lozowick

Mr. Lozowick writes of what he saw on a recent trip to Moscow. The latest and most dependable news of an interesting experiment in the drama.

BOOK REVIEWS

Is there such a thing as Jewish opinion? Menorah reviews by competent critics and scholars express the rapidly crystallizing views of American Jews on modern life and letters, in addition to providing the most strenuous test for books by and about Jews.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD


The existence of the Jewish Daily Bulletin was of great value during the trying days of the recent Romanian anti-Jewish riots. Facts of prime importance, ordinarily neglected by the daily newspapers, were made available by the Bulletin.

But the question of minority persecution needs more than a day-to-day factual treatment. It needs keen analysis and interpretation. The Menorah Journal, a monthly since January, provides in its pages considered, temperate, thorough-going studies of this and other important Jewish questions. In January appeared Herbert Selow's illuminating analysis of American efforts for minority defense. This month Albert Jay Nock, former editor of The Freeman, considers realistically the economic roots of the minorities problem. In March, Henry Noel Brailsford, English publicist and editor, will explain the possibilities of political action on behalf of the persecuted minorities, whose treaty rights are being flagrantly violated.

In addition to the old departments — Letters from Abroad, Commentaries, About Books, art inserts — "Chronicles" now gives honest interpretation of important news events. The first Chronicle, "The Flying Litvak" by Louis Berg, is still a sensation. This month Rachel Feigenberg reports the fate of a Ukrainian family in pogrom days.
The United Synagogue of America
531 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York

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STATEMENT BY MR. S. HERBERT GOLDEN, President

One of the most encouraging signs of spiritual awakening is the fact that a great many Jews have interested themselves in educating our youth Jewishly. But while we are concerned with the problem of educating youth, we must also recognize the fact that it is very important to educate adults and probably more important to make the home Jewish. To develop youth into good Jews and Jewesses, they must first have a Jewish home atmosphere. Children imitate — their parents must, therefore, lead Jewish lives so that by their example their children will be inspired.

To bring about the most effective results, Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Jews should combine and work in unison and harmony toward this end.

The United Synagogue of America, through its many activities, is striving to benefit Judaism at large. Our Rabbis are spreading the doctrine of right living and right thinking. Our 230 Women's League organizations, through the mail, the radio and by personal contact are reaching the home and succeeding in making the home more Jewish. Our 150 Young Folks League organizations are helping Jewish youth to become better Jews and Jewesses. Our student houses are supplying the Jewish college student with Jewish atmosphere and kosher meals. We have organized a great many religious schools and Synagogues in small farming communities, all of which are financed wholly or partly by the United Synagogue of America.

Our work is important and should receive the moral and financial support of all Jews.
Protestant School Board Postpones Action Until Government Makes Move; Beginnings of Parochial School System Spring Up; Jews in Dominion Active in Diversified Fields

(By Our Montreal Correspondent)

Montreal, Feb. 21.—The Montreal School Question in the form it is now after the decision of the Privy Council stands as at present, although no definite announcement of proposed action has been made by any of the leaders. It is interesting to note that in the East End of the city, the Jewish pupils range from 90 to 100 per cent in the Protestant schools. The total number of Jewish children attending Protestant schools constitute about 8 to 12 per cent of the total school population in Montreal.

It seems likely that the school question will be postponed until the next session of the Legislative and the Departmental Committee. The Board of School Commissioners will be asked not to take any steps until the Provincial Government has made its final report on the entire Jewish question.

The Talmud Torahs are continuing their work. The Jewish People's Schools, a sort of parochial schools, opened this month a year before the curtailment of the curriculum of the public school in the next year will be combined with the regular Jewish program. The public school system will operate under the control of the Board of School Commissioners, on the request of the Jewish People's School Board.

The Peretz Schule is also making splendid work in Jewish education. The United Talmud Torahs are planning on the scope of their work. A site for a new building has been bought and a campaign is being conducted in order to raise a quarter of a million dollars. Sir Mortimer Davis has promised $50,000 if the objective is reached by the Jewish community.

The Canadian synagogue was built in 1877 on a plot of land belonging to David Wexler, adjoining the present Court House. A tented meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society marks the site today. The "Shearith Israel" synagogue today is one of the many synagogues in Montreal. With a population of about 30,000 Jews in Greater Montreal, the city has some fifteen synagogues, the greater number of which, however, are smaller congregations.

Among the most important congregations is the "Shearith Israel," now situated on Stanley Street, whose membership includes the descendants of those early Canadian Jewish pioneers. In recent times the congregation of the Sola family have been spiritual leaders of the synagogue from time to time. Today, although the congregation is not as large as some of the others in the city, it still includes men prominent in Jewish life here. Israel I. Goldenstein is the president of the congregation and A. L. Kaplan is the treasurer. The spiritual leader is the Rev. Isaac De La Penhu.

The largest synagogue in Canada and the most influential in Montreal is the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, occupying a cathedral-like building on Kensington Avenue, in Westmount. The present building was dedicated on September 17, 1922, and the entire plot of land and the building cost over one-half million dollars. The synagogue houses about fifteen hundred worshippers, and it is the opinion of the present president of the congregation, Lyon Cohen, that the congregation is steadily increasing. The Shaar Hashomayim is the center for various communal and cultural activities, including religious schools, classes in Hebrew, Yiddish history and religion, youth parades, a society for the benefit of women's semi-society, a Hebrew society, an auxiliary, a parents' association and other activities.

The spiritual leader is, and has been for the past twenty-six years, Dr. Herman Abramowitz, at one time President of the United Synagogue of America. Dr. Abramowitz's attitude is amicable and he takes a leading part in cultural and communal life of Montreal. He is also interested in general activities outside of purely Jewish life, and is a life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital. He is also an active Zionist, being a member of the National Council of the Zionist Organization of Canada. The officers of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue are: President, Lyon Cohen, who is a leading figure in the city's communal and philanthropic work and also the honorary vice-president of the Canadian Zionist Organization; Vice-President, Joseph Levinson, Sr.; Treasurer, Jacob Keller; Parnass, Tobias Glickman; Hon. Secretary, A. Saul Cohen. The trustees are: M. J. Heililig, Samuel Hart, Samuel Wener, A. Rudolph, A. Lesser, A. M. Vineberg, A. J. Alex- ander, and L. Mortimer Davis.

The only reform synagogue in Montreal is the Temple Emanuel, which was organized in 1882 and for over forty years was the only reform congregation in the Province of Quebec. Last December the Temple House was formally dedicated and L. H. Jacobs, one of the founders of the Temple, was present. Among the more prominent members of this congregation are Sir Mortimer Davis, the well-known Canadian philanthropist, and Mark Workman, another philanthropist of note. Sir Mortimer served for some years as the vice-president of the congregation. In 1917 the knighthood was conferred upon him, the first time such an honor was conferred on a Canadian-born Jew. Workman was knighted the same time the Treasurer of the Temple. The present spiritual leader is Rabbi Harry J. Stern.

With the gradual development of the north-end of the city, the need of a big synagogue in the north-end was felt and a site was bought and resulted in the building of the present B'nai Jacob Synagogue, which also serves as a Community Center. The present president of this synagogue is G. Salomon, a member of the National Council of the Zionist Organization of Canada.

Although a great number of the synagogues serve as community centers for the gathering of young people, Montreal is now assured of a modern equipped Young Men's Hebrew Association through the generosity of Sir Mortimer Davis, who is defraying the cost of the site, the construction of the new building and the equipment of the same. The site for the proposed new "Y" has already been bought and it is expected that ground will be broken this Spring. Plans are being perfected for the new "Y" and it will contain the latest in modern equipment.

Social service work among the Jewish community in Montreal is directed by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, which includes about twenty-two branches and the headquarters. The last Federation Campaign held in December brought in $252,499.77, which exceeded the objective by $2,499.77. The greatest item in the budget will probably be for the Family Welfare Department. This Spring will see the proposed budget of $50,000, will still have to be aged by Federation. Ground for the building was broken last November. A Government subsidy of $50,000 has been obtained and the Jewish community will provide the difference. The building will cost approximately $125,000.

The prospect of a Jewish Hospital in Montreal seems brighter with the resolution of loan syndicates in the city to impose a hospital tax on their members and raise approximately $150,000 towards the proposed hospital. It is estimated that it will cost about one-half million dollars to build the hospital and to have a hospital of about 150 beds. With the likely contribution of $100,000 by the Provincial Government and the merger of funds with the Montreal Hebrew Maternity Hospital which occupies very unsuitable quarters at present, some $250,000 will still have to be raised. Montreal needs a first-class (Continued on Page 55)
The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith

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The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith meets new demands by an extension of its program through the following agencies:

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation — conducts work among Jewish students in State Universities.

The Aleph Zadik Aleph — functions among Jewish boys between the ages of 16 and 21.

The Anti-Defamation League — guarding that Israel's name be kept unsmirched by bigots or calumniators, aims to enlighten the Jews as well as non-Jews as to Israel's ideals.

The Cultural Program — is carried on through the medium of Lodge gatherings; B'nai B'rith Magazine; B'nai B'rith Manual; books and pictures on Jewish subjects that are sent into the homes of members on joyous occasions.

Work in Mexico — is helping thousands of Jews to find themselves in the newly adopted country.

B'nai B'rith Palestine House Building Fund — makes it possible for Jews to build homes for themselves on easy terms and under favorable conditions in the suburbs of Jerusalem.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith has entered upon an expanded program for the benefit of American Jewry.

Every Jew is interested in the successful outcome of this progressive movement, and co-operation of members and non-members of the Order is imperatively necessary.

For the purpose of securing co-operation in most effective form the B'nai B'rith Wider Scope Committee has been created.

For further information address

BORIS D. BOGEN
National Director

B'nai B'rith Wider Scope Committee, 40 Electric Building, Cincinnati, O.
ASSOCIATED PRESS TESTIFIES TO JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY'S IMPARTIALITY

(Continued from Page 7)

and the thousandth issue of the 'Jewish Daily Bulletin' published under the auspices, after an appropriate time to adjust itself to the service rendered by this agency as a clearing house for Jewish news. Many events and situations which affect Jewish communities or groups abroad are through this agency made articulate in the world news. Trenches and incidents, springing from the momentous to the ephemeral, are through this agency made known to a wide circle of readers who would otherwise remain uninformed by reason of the fact that the average daily newspaper cannot meet its news to fit its columns. Few persons recognize that the report of news events must be done in a detached, impersonal way; for of necessity the individual responsible naturally colors the account through the medium of his own personality and appereceptions. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency in its scope and character has been consistently dignified and conservative; its reports are as accurate as human frailty and the speed of travel permits and is a worthy organization deserving every support and encouragement."

THE JEWISH TRIBUNE, New York.—"Before the advent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, periods which cater to this natural interest, had to rely for their news of Jewish life on questionable or inaccurate reports at second, third or fourth hand, picked up here and there from the general press, translated and at times so badly garbled in the course of frequent recasting that the final result differed so greatly from the original news that it was looked upon as an entirely new bit of information and once more on the rounds of the Jewish press.

"This condition of affairs has been almost entirely changed by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency."

JEWISH REVIEW, Buffalo, N. Y.—"The value of the J. T. A. is incalculable in Jew and non-Jew. In the first place it is the only agency capable of reporting and interpreting Jewish events accurately. We all know how news of Jewish events are garbled and misrepresented when written by the average non-Jewish reporter who has little or no understanding of Jewish life and conditions which are so very different from every strictly Jewish occurrence. Secondly, the J. T. A. is most valuable as a medium for maintaining the interest of millions of Jews in Jewish events, personalities, and developments throughout the world. It is, in fact, the common meeting ground of Kol Yisroel, for it is not in any manner a medium of propaganda for any movement or ism within Jewry. Its function is to report Jewish news, regardless of where it occurs or from whom it emanates. It is a veritable 'lighthouse for Israel.'"

WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE, Milwaukee.—"The J. T. A. is of extreme importance to Jews because it holds itself to be extremely important to Jewry, for the Jewish press is in those complex days the greatest institution of Jewish education for the perpetuation of Judaism and Jewry. The Jewish weekly, printed in English, particularly, furnishes as many Jewish families their only contact with things Jewish. The Jewish newspaper was not necessary in the ghetto, where every Jew attended the community synagogue at least once a week and heard there all the news of Jewish interest. But in America, where the synagogue is unfortunately but an incident in the life of the average Jewish family, and where the Jewish lodge or society generates even a lesser interest, the Jewish newspaper is the only institution that can hold the minds of every Jew of the fact of his heritage and association and responsibility to the Jewish people and the Jewish religion."
MOVEMENT OF DESERTION THREATENS VIENNA JEWISH COMMUNITY

Each Week Scores of Jews Renounce Their Kehillah Affiliation

(By Our Vienna Correspondent)

Vienna, Feb. 12 — The ever-growing movement of desertion from the Jewish community in Vienna has reached the point where it constitutes the chief problem of the kulturgemeinde here. Each week brings a list of many who have resigned from the Kehillah. Entire families, parents and children, abandon in a most irresponsible manner the last fortress of the Diaspora—the kulturgemeinde—plotting asunder openly and demonstratively the last weak thread that still bound them to the Jewish fold.

There are various reasons for this movement. Every political group in Vienna Jewry has a different explanation to offer for component sections of the problem. But in one respect, nearly all of them agree: that the Kehillah, with its political and spiritual representatives and its educational institutions, should do much more than it is doing toward the modernization of the Jewish youth. On the question, however, of how this should be done, there is no agreement at all.

In certain general Jewish and Zionist circles, the chief cause for the movement of desertion is seen in the so-called "facilities," and it is not in doubt that the Austrian Social Democratic party and its adherents, especially in Vienna, are conducting a determined assimilationist policy in regard to the Jews. The Social Democratic Party would like to solve the question of the Austrian Jews through complete religious and national dissolution of the Jewish community, and it doing everything within its power to encourage and hasten this process.

The Social Democratic Party of Vienna is particularly outspoken in its anti-religious principles and is associated with the free thinkers movement, which it supports politically, morally and financially. A number of other parties are playing a very important role in this movement.

There are others, however, who maintain that, while it is true that the Austrian Social Democratic elements are inspired with such motives, especially among Jewish leaders of the movement who are either Jews or outspoken Jewish assimilationists, the real reason for the movement of desertion is to be found elsewhere. It is claimed that the real cause for this state of affairs is the fact that the Kehillah holds no attraction for the Jewish population, especially the youth. Consequently, it is urged that the way to remedy the situation is to reorganize the Jewish community into a more popular democratic body that is close to both Nationalist and Zionist cultural and social ideals.

This naturally constitutes a point of division for the various Jewish bodies and the controversy is strong enough to present a real danger to the Vienna Jewish community, the second largest Jewish community in Europe. For in the preoccupation with this dispute, the Jewish parties and the Kehillah are doing nothing effective to counteract the ever-growing desertion movement.

The so-called assimilationist majority of the Kehillah is naturally opposed to any step that may lead to a strengthening of the nationalist spirit among the Jews. During the life of Dr. Zevi Perez Chajes, the Chief Rabbi, he succeeded to a large extent through his immense authority and influence, in forcing from the assimilationists numerous concessions, especially in regard to national cultural institutions and the control over the Jewish youth. Now that Dr. Chajes has passed away, this element is beginning to withdraw so that not only the activities among the youth but even the work of the important cultural institutions which are created by the late Chief Rabbi are threatened with extinction unless support comes from abroad. The assimilationist majority explains its retreat on the ground of the passive budget of the Kehillah and is rather well understood that their attitude is based on political motives. In other words, it is a move against the Zionists and the Jewish Nationalists.

The controversy has even invaded the ranks of the Zionists. The adherents of the Jewish Agency would be willing to compromise with the assimilationists, explaining their motives as follows: In the first place, the Agudists and assimilationists are prepared to leave the Kehillah and to create a separate Kehillah, thus splitting the Jewish community. Secondly, it is claimed that the assimilationists would cease to support the Jewish funds as well as the national schools. On the other hand, the radical Zionists, the Revisionists and the Zion Organization, contend that the whole thing is based on political strategy, that the present majority does not give its support financially out of conviction or because it desires to, but because it is compelled to do so by the growth of Zionist minority in the Kehillah. The radical Zionists are not afraid of a split in the Kehillah for they argue, no Jewish group in Vienna would dare today to launch an experiment which would provoke popular indignation. They demand, therefore, the immediate institution of popular elections to the Kehillah and an extensive propaganda among the Jewish public to arouse a keener interest in the affairs of the community.

In the meantime, the controversy among the Jewish groups has become acute. Robert Stempel and his followers have resigned from their Kehillah posts and the other Zionist officers do not want to take up the opposition against the majority. These internal wranglings and disagreements are impeding the work of the Jewish community, while the movement of desertion from the Jewish fold goes on with no solution in sight.

COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS IN BUENOS AIRES MAINTAINED WITH CEMETARY INCOME

(Continued from Page 8)

pal council at a recent meeting voted to annul the concession which was granted six years ago.

Particularly vigorous in their opposition to the Jewish cemetery were the Socialists of the Municipal Council, those to very parties that had originally voted in favor of the concession. The Socialists distinguished themselves particularly in their hostility to the Jews. The outstanding leaders of the Socialists were the brothers Enriquez and Adolpho Dickies. The Socialists voiced their objection bluntly on principle, stating they saw no justification for a separate Jewish cemetery. One of the Socialist councilmen went so far as to insinuate that the Jews were foreigners and could return whence they had come.

The issue has aroused a good deal of agitation among the Jewish population and the Jewish press is devoting considerable space to it. It is difficult to say what the outcome of the matter will be.

In other respects, Jewish life in Buenos Aires is running its usual course. If one were asked to describe the Jewish community here in a general way, one could say that it moves along in slow tempo. This is due largely to the fact that there is no harmony or spirit of cooperation among the various Jewish organizations in the city. The Jews here are organized in groups according to the countries and cities of their origin. Among these the spirit is not too friendly, so that social and communal activities are fragmentary and oftentimes ineffective.

On the whole, however, there is a strong Jewish consciousness in the community and a keen interest is displayed in Jewish affairs throughout the world, as well as in local problems. We have several Jewish papers, among them "Die Presse," a daily Yiddish organ which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. The "Yiddische Zeitung," also a daily, which has been in existence for fifteen years, is now expanding its organization. It is moving into a new plant with larger press and other facilities, so that it will from now on be the largest Argentinean paper.

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(See Pamphlet, p. 7.)

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JUGO-SLAVIA, DESPITE ITS NEIGHBORS, BARS RACIAL PREJUDICE

(Continued from Page 7)

national, social and other differences between these elements of the Jewish population will disappear to make room for a homogeneous, well-united, harmonious Jewry.

Economically the Jews, both in old Serbia and in the new provinces, are prosperous. Doing well for themselves, they are at the same time helping the country immensely and it is known and appreciated by the leaders of the government as well as by the general population.

The Jews have distinguished themselves particularly in the field of industry and finance and no obstacle is placed in their way by the authorities. The Jews feel themselves a part of the population, and they are recognized as such by the government which knows how to value the initiative, industry and patriotism of its Jewish citizens.

Despite the fact that the boundaries of Jugo-Slavia are closed strictly against immigration as a policy of revenge against its neighbors, particularly Hungary and Italy, a small Jewish immigration continues. Jews who enter Serbia on special permission for business matters or for other purposes are permitted to remain in the country permanently, provided they prove themselves capable of working and taking care of themselves.

Jugo-Slavia is just beginning to develop. There are great possibilities for the industrialisation of the country for it has sufficient resources. There are plenty of rivers, raw materials and rich, fertile land as well as a population which is industrious and capable of progress. There is considerable room for the influx of more Jews who could devote themselves to farming as well as to industry.

Jugo-Slavia is in need of such an asset as the Jews are and can be even to a greater extent if possibilities for further Jewish immigration into the country are created. And this can be done through the application of a wise policy on the part of Jewish leaders. It would be easy to convince the governmental circles of Jugo-Slavia of the wisdom of allowing some thousands of Jews of a certain type to come in. If this were done, Jugo-Slavia would become a haven for many Jews who now have no refuge whither to escape from oppression and economic suffering.

GERMAN JEWS RECLAIM PRE-WAR POSITION IN EUROPEAN JEWHY

(Continued from Page 9)

are so close to us, yet not a thing is done to call the attention of public opinion and of the leaders of the republic to the violation of treaties by many of these countries, and of the unprotected condition of the Jewish elements there, under the law. It would appear that the fear of acknowledging an “all-Jewish solidarity” has cast the influential groups of German Jewry into a charmed circle, which they are unable to break away from.

This is an historical failure on the part of German Jewry and if the German Jews do not come to realize in time their true mission, the mission of brotherly co-responsibility, this failure will become an historical crime that will be ineffaceable from the pages of history.

"Germany—the heart of Europe"; the German can say this with some reason. But can German Jewry believe it is the heart of European Jewry? At present, no. It has yet to find a heart of its own.
BOSTON JEWRY IN MIDST
OF BUILDING BOOM
(Continued from Page 6)
includes the entire block from Marshall Street to Kent Street, on the famous Beacon Street, which is still inhabited by some of the oldest Boston families. The Temple and the Center will be connected by an arched passageway. The general style of the buildings is taken from Eastern suggestions and buildings on the Mediterranean shores influenced by Eastern tradition. The entrance of the building is a carved stone portal enclosing the tablets of stone in its tympanum with the motto “Let There Be Light,” expressing the cultural aspirations of this institution. The auditorium is about 55 x 65 feet and will seat 800 people. The Temple building completing the group is now in the process of erection. The auditorium of the Temple itself will seat 850 people on the main floor and 350 in the balcony. The sanctuary with the Ark is at the back with rooms for the Rabbi and Cantor on each side. The vestry of the Temple seats 1,000 people. This mighty Temple is in the process of erection and will be completed for worship during the coming High Holidays. The program is of a cultural, recreational, dramatic and religious nature. The Temple, the Sisterhood and the Brotherhood have each a membership of about 500 each.

While funds are being gathered for these institutions, the United Palestine Appeal is now campaigning for $250,-

$7,000,000 program outside of charity budgets and other budgets indicates that the Jewry of this city is planning ahead, caring for the religious and cultural needs, not only for the present generation, but of those to follow.

It is an obvious observation that the present generation of Boston Jewry is not only bequeathing beautiful institutions, modern and up-to-date in every sense of the word, but it is also leaving responsibilities that the younger generation will have to face to meet the large budgets required to maintain this splendid chain of institutions.

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The Mizrachi works for the rebuilding of our National Homeland on the basis of traditional Judaism and for the full preservation of Jewish customs in the new life of Eretz Yisroel.

The Mizrachi is a world movement. In every country of the dispersion there exists a Mizrachi Organization. Fourteen countries were represented at the Mizrachi world conference held last year in Antwerp, Belgium.

The Mizrachi takes part in all general Zionist activities. The Mizrachi is represented in all Zionist Administrative and Executive bodies. The Mizrachi delegation in the last Zionist Congress comprised a third part of all the delegates to the Congress.

The Mizrachi maintains a school system in Eretz Yisroel of all grades, where a modern education formulated according to the principles of Judaism is given to over six thousand pupils representing thirty-three percent of the number of pupils registered in the whole school system. There are two Teachers' Seminaries, for men and women and a Real School. Plans are being prepared for the establishment of the Agricultural Yeshivah in compliance with the resolution to this effect adopted at the Antwerp Mizrachi World Conference.

The Mizrachi is financing the erection of the magnificent Tachkemoni building, the first floor of which was recently completed.

The Mizrachi supports and maintains the Mizrachi Workers' Organization comprising a membership which runs into thousands, the Mizrachi Kewutzoth, kosher kitchens, foundations for the sick, loan funds. The Mizrachi finances the co-operative Ōlim Bonim of the Mizrachi Workers' Organization. The Mizrachi helps to foster the religious spirit in Eretz Yisroel by appointing Rabbis and Shochtim in the colonies and settlements and providing funds for other religious necessities. The Mizrachi organization established the Mizrachi Bank in Eretz Yisroel which conducts all kinds of banking business and has financial connections with the world financial centres.

The official publication of the American Mizrachi Organization is UNSER STIMME — Office: 31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
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The Federation of Hungarian Jews in America, 50 Union Square, New York City, was organized sixteen years ago. It tends to serve the best political and social interests of Hungarian Jews in the United States and in Hungary. It has a remarkable record of achievement inasmuch as it has always stood for the protection of the political rights of the Jews in Hungary, who have been deprived of them by virtue of the reactionary Horthy regime, which stands for pogroms and the corruption of the administration of justice in the unfortunate land. The Federation of Hungarian Jews has a membership of about 17,000 and a large number of affiliated societies including seventeen synagogues, about fourteen benevolent societies and about eighteen athletic and educational centers.

It is affiliated with the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress. There are about 300,000 Hungarian Jews in the United States who recognize the right of the Federation to represent them.

It has a naturalization department helping Hungarian Jews to become United States citizens and it also maintains a bureau of employment.

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Milwaukee Jewish Community Progressive and Prosperous, Has No Pressing Problems; Even Friction Between Orthodox and Reform Is Less Acute

(Quoted from Milwaukee Correspondent)

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 21.—The Milwaukee Jewish community is the oldest Jewish community in the Western world, antedating the Jewish settlement in Chicago by several years. Records show the establishment of a Jewish congregation in Milwaukee in 1847, one year after the city was incorporated and one year before the territory of Wisconsin was admitted to statehood in the Union.

The Jewish population of the city in 1828 is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000. The total population of the city according to the last census estimate in 1827 is 50,000. The Jewish population is approximately five per cent of the total.

To many in the country who know Milwaukee to be situated 85 miles from Chicago with its Jewish community of about 300,000 souls, the Milwaukee Jews are a suburban adjunct of Chicago, but the fact is that Milwaukee Jewry is very much sui generis, and for all practical and communal purposes might be situated five hundred miles from the second largest Jewish community in the world. Chicago influences the Milwaukee community so much that it does New York or St. Louis.

"Jewish Problem" Absent

There is probably no other city in America of the approximate size of Milwaukee that is so happily free of a "Jewish problem" from the antisemitic angle. There is no work here of the B’nai Brith. There is no such thing as a policy of exclusion of Jews as tenants of apartment buildings, hotels, office buildings, or homes in exclusive residential districts. The good feeling between Jew and non-Jew is eloquently evident in the fact that there are approximately 200 Jewish members in the Milwaukee Athletic Club, which occupies the same social position in Milwaukee as such clubs do in other cities. There is a substantial number of Jewish families represented in the Wisconsin Club, a still more exclusive social organization, which includes the oldest and wealthiest families of the city. Jews are present in the Milwaukee Yacht Club and the Milwaukee University Club. This undoubtedly accounts for the fact that there is no Jewish town club in Milwaukee, the only "exclusive" Jewish social organization being the Woodmont Country Club which maintains a golf course.

There is likewise no intra-Jewish social and political problem here. The line of demarcation between the Orthodox and Reform elements is very thin, and there is practically no antagonism between Zionist and non-Zionist elements. Zionists and non-Zionists joined in a successful joint drive for the J. D. C. and the U. P. A. two years ago, and in the last 1927 U. P. A. drive for $50,000, which went "over the top" handsomely, several of the leaders and many of the workers were not members of the Zionist organization.

Two Important Events

During the past year two events transpired of outstanding importance to the community. The first was the consolidation of the two Reform congregations, Temple Emanu-El with a membership of 500 families, and Temple B’nai Jeshurun with three hundred members. B’nai Jeshurun was the oldest congregation in the city having been founded in 1856, and Emanu-El date its organization back to 1869. The combined congregation is now known as Temple Emanu El-B’nai Jeshurun. It has a membership of 800 families, and is one of the largest and the dominant Jewish institution in the city. The congregation is served by two rabbis, Samuel Hirshberg and Joseph L. Baron.

The second outstanding event of the year was the affiliation of Mt. Sinai Hospital with the Federated Jewish hospitals of Milwaukee, thus bringing the community a step forward toward a complete federation of social service and communal organizations. Mt. Sinai Hospital is one of the major hospitals of the city, its property and equipment being valued at $1,000,000. It was founded 22 years ago by the Jewish community. It serves over 600 patients annually at an operating cost of over $250,000. It also maintains a separate building as a Free Dispensary. In a city with a 5% Jewish population it is evident that the present amount of its service is rendered to non-Jews, but the hospital, in close co-operation with the Jewish Social Service Association, takes adequate care of all the Jewish cases, free and partial pay. The hospital receives from the Federation $31,000 annually which amount represents its yearly deficit.

The Federation of Jewish Charities includes the Jewish Social Service Association, the Abraham Lincoln House, the Children’s Outing Society, the Ladies Sewing Society, and the Tamid Torah Association. There are two other social service organizations in the city not yet affiliated with the Federation, but steps are now being taken to have them included also. They are the Jewish Home for the Aged, which is now planning to erect a modern structure to cost $35,000, and the Home for Dependent Children. These institutions have been maintained almost exclusively by the Orthodox element, but the growth of the city and consequent increased requirements make it imperative that they become the concern of the entire community.

The communal advance of Milwaukee Jewry may be seen from the growth of the Federation budget within the past five years which has increased 300 per cent or from $50,000 annually to $150,000, annually. Its contributors have grown likewise from about 1000 members to 2800 members.

(Continued on Page 53)

Keep Palestine Labor Going!

The National Labor Convention, held in the city of New York on January 1st, composed of five hundred delegates representing hundreds of trade unions and labor organizations, unanimously decided to raise during the year of 1928

THE SUM OF $300,000.00

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IN THE WIDE OPEN SPACES INTEREST IN JEWISH LIFE WANES

Montana Pioneers Made Sacrifices to Build Jewish Institutions But Descendants Indifferent

(By Our Minneapolis Correspondent)

Helena, Mont., Feb. 21.—Ever since the discovery of gold in this territory more than sixty years ago, Jews have been on a basis of social equality with their neighbors, an equality favored by the fact that they rank as “Pioneers,” a classification similar to Mayflower descendants in New England or First Families in Virginia. Of the old cattle barons, L. E. Kaufman, is still alive, one of the celebrated live stock men of the state, on whose ranch the famous cowboy, Charlie Russell, got his start. Other Jewish firms with large cattle and ranch holdings were Sands Bros. and Gans & Klein, two of the earliest mercantile houses in the state, now extinct after a career of over half a century.

One of the grand old men of Montana is Moses Morris, who walked behind a covered wagon from the East in the days before the railroad. Mr. Morris, the oldest Mason in the state, is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge, a dignity which he shares with another eminent mason, H. S. Hepner. The first mayor of Butte was Henry Jacob.

In the smaller and sparsely settled states, the civic organizations such as Rotary and Kiwanis, play an important part and membership is highly honored. Earl Genzberger of Butte, a prominent lawyer and Boy Scout leader, has been governor of the Montana Kiwanis District, and Leon F. Singer, merchant and commercial club worker has been President of the Great Falls Kiwanis Club. Joseph B. Fligman has been President of the Great Falls Rotary Club. Lester Lobe, who has been county attorney, city attorney and state legislator is a past president of the Helena Kiwanis Club and is being groomed for Congressman from his district. Isaac Boyer was unanimously reelected president of the Helena Commercial Club for four terms. Aaron Singer is President of the Montana Aviation Committee with headquarters at Great Falls.

At one time, Jews were prominent bankers, including especially A. Seligman, of the New York family of that name, and L. and A. Hershfield. Today Julius and Ed. Hirschberg operate the First National Bank at Choteau and are active in all civic matters.

In other professions, Charles Cohan was active in journalism as editor of the “Forty Miner,” while Belle Lipsman of Helena edited the “Montana Progressive,” was active in the fight for woman suffrage, and acted as secretary to Jeannette Rankin, America’s first Congresswoman. Dr. L. H. Fligman, a leading specialist of Helena, has for many years been reappointed to the State Board of Health, serving at one time as chairman. Louis Levine was for several years professor of economics at the State University in Missoula. Josephine Hepner is a member of the State Historical Board.

In religious matters, Montana Jewry is not active. The early settlers made many sacrifices to found congregations, benevolent societies, and cemeteries. They built handsome temples—Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York started his career in Helena. But today there is only one rabbi (in Butte) and the other congregations are practically disbanded. Membership in lodges and country clubs is freely open. Jewish young people are few, and inter-marriage in most communities is the rule rather than the exception. An inner religious August has found also among Christian denominations, but they have wealthy Home Mission Societies which subsidize their frontier churches.

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Canadian Jews Plan New Course of Action in Jewish School Issue (Continued from Page 53)

There are two major needs in the community at the present time that are being seriously discussed. One is Jewish Community Center, the other is wider facilities for Jewish education for the youth.

The school in regard to the Jewish Community Center is geographical location. There is no "ghetto" in Milwaukee any more, and the Jewish population is scattered in the nearly separated residential districts, two of which, the North- east and south, are seven miles apart.

The community would willingly support a campaign for a $100,000 Community Center, but it doesn't know where to build it to accommodate the largest number.

Milwaukee is somewhat backward in the establishment of a real system of Jewish education. Its Talmud Torah was sadly neglected up to a few years ago, and it is only last year that its budget was increased to $8,000.

So far it has been impossible to organize a Bureau of Jewish Education on account of the slowness of the various Orthodox Talmud Torahs to co-operate, in the fact that they might lose their exclusive jurisdiction over their own schools. Progress has been made in this direction.

The community is well organized congregationally, with one large Reformed congregation, one Conservative congregation, which was founded seven years ago, and now has 200 members, with Rabbi Philip Kline as rabbi, and eleven Orthodox congregations which maintain subsynagogues, the largest of which is Beth Israel, founded in 1844. This congregation has a membership of about 500 and recently completed a new synagogue and community center at a cost of about $50,000. It is served by two rabbis, Rabbi Solomon I. Scheinfeld and Rabbi M. Mintz.

Among the more important organizations in the community are: Gilead Lodge, No. 41, B’nai B’rith, 500 members, Council of Jewish Women. The members, Zionist District, 800 members, Gynath Doled Club, 400 members, and a group of young men who maintain club quarters for social recreational and educational purposes—comparable to the usual Y.M. organization. Sholom Aleichem Circle, 150 members business and professional men, all Jewish elements, who maintain quarters in the leading downtown hotel where luncheon meetings are held daily, at which local and national celebrities are entertained and heard. This organization is unique and is of great value to the community as it is a virtual clearing house for the discussion of communal problems. It furnishes�

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JEWISH COMMUNAL WORK IS GROWING IN NEBRASKA, NOTWITHSTANDING CESSATION OF IMMIGRATION

(News Letter from Omaha)

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—Since the enactment of recent immigration laws, closely restricting the number of Jewish immigrants admitted to the country, Omaha has not seen the steady stream of Jewish newcomers. The community's growth now is only the slow growth that comes to any thriving community. Nevertheless, remaining almost the same, the communal life has grown by leaps and bounds.

Despite the decline of immigration, the work of the Omaha Welfare Federation itself is greater than ever. The Omaha Federation, as a matter of fact, is the only welfare work which now often begins where the old welfare work left off, and takes cognizance of the adjustment problems.

The future goals which have been set up by the Federation illustrate the development. Objectives for the Federation include child guidance clinic, the finding of foster homes for homeless children who are now obliged to be placed in institutions, and the organ service.

Some work in this direction has already been done. Through the Bureau of Child Guidance in the city, the Jewish Federation has been the leader in this city in the use of volunteer service by psychiatrists in behalf of all children whom the Federation has found to be peculiar.

The Omaha Federation has recognized the need for adult education, and, in the classrooms of the Jewish Community Center, many men and women are learning the fundamentals of citizenship and homemaking classes are under the instruction of Miss Pauline Smeltzer. Education, made available to the Jewish Community Center through the provisions of the Smith-Hughes education bill, citizenship training is carried on under the auspices of the local Council of Jewish Women, of which Mrs. I. Rosenthal is president.

Jewish Education has grown greatly in the last year. In order to find out the real situation in regard to Jewish education in Omaha, the Jewish Community Center made a survey last year of the number of Jewish children receiving any form of Jewish education. It was found that only 21 per cent of the Jewish children were affiliated with any Jewish educational institution. Only about one child out of four is receiving Jewish education. There are over 1,500 Jewish children in the public schools.

Following the publication of this report, the Jewish Community Center established, early in the winter, its own Sunday school, intended for the instruction of children affiliated neither with the Talmud Torah nor the Temple Sunday school. The Community Sunday school now has an enrollment of 200 children, thus having increased the number of children who received Jewish education by 50 per cent of its previous number.

Attendees at the Jewish Community Center for 1929, including all activities, totals $1,858. This includes clubs and classes, gymnasium groups, Sunday school, concerts and lectures.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Welfare Federation and the Jewish Community Center will be held jointly on Feb. 26. Indications are that the present staff of officers for both organizations will be reelected for the coming year. Officers of the Jewish Community Center are, Harry H. Lapidus, president, Henry Monsky, vice president, Joseph Wolf, secretary, and Dr. Philip Sher, treasurer. Those who head the Welfare Federation are: William Holman, president; Harry Silverman, secretary; and Philip Sher, of executive committee, Harry B. Ziman, honorary vice president, Harry A. Wolf, first vice-president, A. B. Alperr, second vice-president, Mrs. N. Mantel, third vice-president, Miss Blanchie Zisman, fourth vice-president, and Harry Friedler, treasurer.

Simpson Gerson is the executive director of the Jewish Welfare Federation and the Jewish Community Center.

Wise Memorial Hospital is a Jewish institution supported almost entirely by Jews but offering service to the city as a whole. The statistical report issued February 1 shows that 101 Jewish patients were treated last year at a cost to the hospital of $892.45. Sixty-seven free non-Jewish patients were cared for.

The annual report of the hospital reveals that 1929 has been the most successful year of its history which stretches over some 40 years. The building and equipment having been thoroughly overhauled a year ago, the hospital is now in a position to give the best of service and is gaining an enviable position both with the medical profession and with the general public.

Wise Memorial hospital is one of the fourteen out of 35 hospitals in Nebraska which are approved by the American College of Surgeons.

All officers of the hospital, with the exception of the teaching positions resigned, have been reelected. They are: Sam Wertheimer, president, Isidore Ziegler, vice-president, and N. P. Feil, treasurer. Four trustees were elected this year. Rabbi Friederick Cohn of Temple Israel, Ed. Flesler, Joe Wolf, and I. Levy.

IRAQ JEWS SEEK REFUGE IN PALESTINE FROM PERSECUTION

Jerusalem, Feb. 20.—Sixteen Jewish immigrants coming from the Iraq were arrested near Mosul upon entering Palestine without proper visas.

The immigrants came from the district of Mosul because of religious persecution, bringing with them two scrolls of the Law. They will be tried shortly.

5,000 FAMILIES APPLY FOR PALESTINE NATURALIZATION

Tel Aviv, Feb. 20.—Five thousand Jewish families, coming mainly from Eastern and Central Europe, have made application for Palestine citizenship.

The applications were filed through the offices of the local Kehillas since they were opened in April 1926 for such applications. A small number among the applicants came from the Near East.

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