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RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE MILLION ROUBLES FOR COLONIZATION IN BUREYA

Russian Press Features Prominently Rosenwald's \$5,000,000 Subscription (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 26.—One million roubles will be allotted by the Soviet Government for aiding Jewish colonization work in Bureya, Siberia, according to a decision of the Comzet, governmental department for Jewish colonization.

The allotment will be made for the year 1928, out of the Comzet funds. Merezhin is chairman of the Bureya commission of the Comzet.

The Comzet also decided to entrust the Ozet, society for settling Jews on the land, with the supervision of the Bureya work.

Moscow, Mar. 26.—The daily press in the capital of Soviet Russia prominently featured the Jewish Telegraphic Agency cable despatch concerning Julius Rosenwald's \$5,000,000 subscription for Jewish colonization work in Russia.

DISSATISFIED ZIONISTS TO MEET AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, IS REPORT

Dissatisfied elements in the Zionist Organization of America are preparing to hold a conference in Washington during next month, according to a report published in the "Jewish Daily News" on Sunday.

The report adds that Justice Louis D. Brandeis will participate in the conference. "at which steps will be taken. As to the nature of these steps and their purpose—all this is temporarily a secret," the paper states.

A report is also current, the "Jewish Daily News" says, that "Dr. Wise, too, has resigned from the American Zionist leadership."

SCHOOL PUPILS IN RUSSIA 'CRUCIFY' JEWISH STUDENT; TRY TO FREEZE HIM TO DEATH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 26.—Boris Gutchen, a Jewish pupil of a Communist high school in Ostashkov, was the victim of a "crucifixion" staged by five Russian boys in an attempt to freeze him to death in revenge of the crucifixion of Jesus.

The "Pravda," government organ, in (Continued on page 4)

LEAGUE EXAMINING JEWISH SITUATION IN ROUMANIA, CANADA GOVERNMENT SAYS

Canadian Under-Secretary of State Makes Statement on Subject (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Toronto, Mar. 26.—The Government of the Dominion of Canada has reasons to believe that the question of the protection of Jewish minorities in Roumania is now being examined by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, according to O. D. Talion, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

A resolution was forwarded by Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman in March, 1927 to the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. MacKenzie King, asking him to make a protest through the League of Nations, inasmuch as Canada is a member of the League, following a mass meeting held in Toronto protesting against the Roumanian anti-Jewish excesses.

Under-Secretary Talion, replying in behalf of the Prime Minister, stated: "I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge receipt of your communication of March 7, 1927, relative to the alleged situation of Jewish minorities in Roumania.

"The Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations have adopted a very definite procedure with regard to

(Continued on page 4)

TRANSJORDANIA RECOGNIZED AS INDEPENDENT STATE BY TERMS OF NEW AGREEMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 26.—Transjordan, the western part of Palestine, was recognized as an independent government in the new agreement between Transjordan and Great Britain, made public here today.

The agreement stipulates that Transjordan is to be independent under the rule of Emir Abdullah on a constitutional basis with regard to all internal matters. In matters of international relations, the territory is to be represented by Great Britain. Laws affecting loans, state budget, currency, concessions, railways, land grants, succession to the throne and changes in the constitution are to be referred to the advice of Great Britain. Great Britain may maintain armed forces in Transjordan. No foreign officials are to be accredited without British concurrence.

By the new agreement no custom barrier will exist between Transjordan and Palestine.

17 ARE INJURED AS AUSTRIAN NATIONALISTS STAGE RIOT AGAINST JEWISH SPEAKER

Police Called Out When Anti-Semites Attack Socialist Meeting (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 26.—Anti-Jewish prejudice was the cause of the severe riots which took place in Feldkirchen, Carinthia, on Friday, between the Social Democrats and nationalist elements. Seventeen persons were injured in the riots. Gendarmes and troops had to be called out to restore order.

The trouble started when Dr. Robert Danneberg, speaker of the Vienna Diet, Social Democrat, a Jew without Jewish affiliations, ascended the tribune as the speaker of the evening at a socialist meeting held in the largest hall in the town of Feldkirchen. The Nationalist Home Defense League invaded the socialist meeting, shouting, "The Jew shall not speak here."

The socialists resisted the attack, during which knives and pistols were used. The hall was wrecked. Gendarmes saved Dr. Danneberg's life by covering his escape. His automobile was smashed by the rioters. The news of the riot was suppressed until Sunday.

POLISH AUTHORITIES BAR CONFERENCE TO CREATE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 26.—The creation of a Jewish National Council, advocated by Zionists, will have to be postponed as the result of an order issued by the Polish authorities prohibiting the holding of a national conference of Jewish election committees which functioned during the recent parliamentary elections.

The convention, which was scheduled to take place here on Sunday, was called in accordance with a decision of the Zionist Party Council.

The proposal was objected to by the non-Zionists who argued that a convention of the members of the election committees would not be a competent body to elect the Jewish national council. The non-Zionists demanded that a conference of representatives of the Jewish communities as represented in the Kehillahs be called for the purpose.

At the session of the Zionist Party Council held last week, Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum submitted a report on the political situation which has arisen following the parliamentary elections. The

(Continued on page 4)

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COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ISSUES ENGAGE ATTENTION OF GERMAN JEWISH LEADERS

Parliament of Jewish Communities in
Prussia is Opened

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 26.—Community organization issues now engage the attention of Jewish leaders in Germany in connection with the recently arrived at decision to form a Federation of Jewish Federations in Germany. The issue occupies a prominent place in the fourth session of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia which opened here Sunday.

Discussion revolves mainly around the proposed bill which is to be submitted to the government for the reorganization of the Jewish communities and the creation of a Reichsverband, Federation of Jewish Federations.

Opinion is divided between the liberals, and the Zionists and conservatives. The liberals, the Reform Jews, demand that the Jewish population be organized in separate communities, each according to their religious views, and that the Reichsverband be merely a joint community representing the various communities. The Zionists and the conservatives urge the creation in each city of one community, in which membership be obligatory to all Jews, although membership in respective synagogues and temples, be subject to individual choice. According to the Zionists, the Reichsverband is to be elected directly by the Jewish population and is to be a constituent of a Jewish world federation which is to be created in the future.

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ZIONIST INTERNATIONAL LOAN LEGAL, FACTUAL POSSI- BILITY, FRENCH LEADER SAYS

Would be 'Financial Enthronement' of
Zionist Idea in Accord With League
Ruling; 'Charity' Test Must End

The granting of an international loan to the World Zionist Organization in behalf of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, to be incurred under the auspices of the League of Nations and guaranteed by several governments is a legal and factual possibility in the opinion of Leon Blum, French Jewish deputy and socialist leader, an outstanding figure in the political life of France.

Writing in "Palestine," published by the French Pro-Palestine Committee, Deputy Blum advocates the idea of a loan to be negotiated by the Zionist Organization acting as the Jewish Agency. The issue would be in the nature of a "minority loan," floated under the auspices of the League of Nations in the manner of the Greek and Bulgarian loans, at the same time on board international lines like that of Austria, parts of which are to be guaranteed by several governments. The security would be the colonization lands, their revenue and the regular receipts of the Zionist funds. Deputy Blum expresses the opinion that the income of the Zionist funds will not only not diminish because of the loan but will rather continue to increase.

A decision made recently by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in the case of the French Government plan for a loan in behalf of the mandated territory of Cameroon, paved the legal ground for establishing the status of such a loan.

The loans granted for Bulgarian and Greek refugees in transferred territories were of a similar character, Deputy Blum says.

This loan to the Zionist Organization would mark the "financial enthronement" of the idea of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and would also end the stage of experimenting in the Palestine enterprise, which rested until now on the principal of charity alone. In presenting his argument for the loan, Deputy Blum in his article which is reproduced in the current issue of "The New Palestine," says:

"Until now the maintenance of the Jewish National Homeland, its capacity for immigration, work and prosperity has rested, and still rests, upon voluntary contributions from Jews the world over. Whether the appeal is to faith, self-respect or duty, the final principle is charity. (I use the word 'charity' intentionally, although I am aware that it might appear to give this continuous, controlled and well-planned voluntary contribution a precarious

and temporary character it does not have. But the use of the term is justified by the charity-like arbitrariness of this contribution, and by the similar means of solicitation required; and the word lays desirable emphasis upon, even though it slightly exaggerates, the uncertain and inadequate nature of the present system.) Charity is beautiful, and of great value. But not as a regular economic force upon which permanent laws are to be established. This is why modern states have replaced voluntary contributions by direct or indirect legal expedients—taxes and loans.

"We see, however, that in the case of the political and social modern entity of the Jewish National Homeland the modern states which have taken charge of its destiny are content to let it depend upon charity alone. They regulate their solicitude according to the extent of Jewish charity with regard to the Jewish National Homeland, as if they considered this a sort of test that will enable them to judge whether it is viable or not.

"But I believe it hardly compatible with the dignity of the guardian nations for them to adhere any longer to this preliminary phase, or to perpetuate this developmental stage which has been imposed upon Zionism.

"One of two things must be true: Either the Jewish National Homeland has a moral and political raison d'être, or it has not. It is difficult to imagine that all the machinery of various chancelleries has been set in motion, that men of the first rank in diplomacy and politics—men of all countries and all parties, a Cambon, a Lord Balfour, a Poincaré, a Briand, a Benes, a Ramsay MacDonald—should have proclaimed the utility and timeliness of a Jewish National Homeland in Palestine, merely for the cruel pleasure of seeing whether the rich Jews are capable of giving regular assistance to the poor Jews, merely for the somewhat perverse distraction of watching a fine charity tournament.

"But let us assume that this was their point of view. Even so, I believe that the experiment is finished by this time, and that the proof has been conclusive.

"I have before me the statistical report of the amounts collected by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), alone, from April, 1921 to September, 1927. The sum total reaches 3,150,817 pound sterling, coming from the United States, South Africa, Canada, Poland, England, Germany, Roumania, South America, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and even Palestine itself.

"These three and a quarter million pounds have been invested as follows

DR. ADLER PLEADS FOR \$15,000 TOWARD JEWISH PUB- LICATION SOCIETY FUND **Society's English Translation of Bible is Best Seller**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Mar. 26.—A plea for an additional \$75,000 to furnish a working capital of \$100,000 for the Jewish Publication Society was made Sunday night by Dr. Cyrus Adler at the fortieth annual meeting held at Dropsie College. He, Judge Horace Stern and others had obtained the first \$25,000 conditional upon securing the full sum, Dr. Adler stated.

In his annual report, Dr. Adler pointed to the fact that at the end of December 1927, the indebtedness of the Society was in the neighborhood of \$60,000 with more than \$30,000 outstanding from previous years. In 1927 this indebtedness was reduced by \$20,000. Since January of this year there has been a further reduction of \$8,000.

Dr. Adler reported that during 1927 there were distributed 25,000 volumes to members of the Society and an additional 25,000 volumes were sold. The English translation of the Bible by the Society was the best seller.

Since the creation of the Society forty years ago, 138 titles were published with a distribution totalling approximately two million. Of these, 140,000 were the Bible. In addition to the work done for the Society, the Hebrew press executed orders for the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Hebrew Union College, Dropsie College, Brown University, Harvard, and the United Synagogue of America. Dr. Adler termed the press "a distinct addition to the Jewish cultural life of America, not yet fully appreciated." He characterized the society as "one of the most potent factors in the educational movement of the Jewish people of America."

Louis Golding, English novelist, spoke on creative art in Jewish life. Simon Miller, president of the Society, was unable to attend the meeting because of illness. Dr. Adler presided.

(In round figures): One million in agricultural colonies; 662,000 pounds in municipal and public works; 564,000 pounds in the schools; 331,600 in immigration work; 250,000 in sanitation work; 182,000 pounds have been spent for religious and communal institutions, and 151,000 have gone for administrative expenses.

"But these statistics represent only a part of the Zionist efforts. And they consider not at all the first colonies founded through the generosity of Baron Edmond de Rothschild and supported by him; these preceded the National Homeland, but will consolidate more and more with it, and will aid its free growth as they have encouraged it," Deputy Blum declares.

WILL SEEK TO RAISE \$1,000,000 FOR DEBORAH SANITORIUM

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, N. J., Mar. 26.—A decision to conduct a drive for \$1,000,000, the sum necessary to erect a new sanatorium building at Lake Hopatcong, N. J. on a 100 acre site donated by Milton Unger of Newark, was taken at the annual conference of the Deborah Consumptive Relief Society, held at Temple B'nai Abraham yesterday.

It was announced that \$160,000 was already available for the new building and that the construction work would be started immediately.

Two hundred and twenty delegates from the eastern states were present at the three sessions of the conference. Joseph Baroness, chairman of the Board of Directors, and Louis C. Schwartz, Commissioner of Education of the City of Newark were the principal speakers. Mrs. D. Shapiro, president, submitted a report of the work done by the society during the past year.

Louis A. Fast of Newark, Philip Shatned and Abraham Berkovitch of Philadelphia, presided over the three sessions. An advisory committee of sixty members was elected at the conclusion of the conference.

I.O.B.B. WILL OBSERVE 'HILLEL NIGHT' IN NEW YORK APRIL 15

Dr. Edward Chauncey Baldwin, professor of English literature at the University of Illinois, will be one of the principal speakers at the Hotel Astor on Sunday evening, April 15th, when the Independent Order B'nai B'rith will observe "Hillel night." Alfred M. Cohen, of Cincinnati, president of the I.O.B.B., and Rabbi Nathan Krass, of Temple Emanu-El, will also speak.

The purpose of "Hillel Night," Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the B'nai B'rith Wider League Committee in New York, declared, is to interest the Jews of this city in the Hillel Foundations which the Wider Scope Committee has established at the universities of Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and California. The foundations were brought into being through the suggestion of Prof. Baldwin, Mr. Davidson said.

Appeals for support of the work of the Hillel Foundation were made before their congregations by Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, of Temple Israel, and Rabbi Leo Jung, president of the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America and rabbi of the Jewish Center on West 86th street.

Under the auspices of the New York Wider Scope Committee a campaign will be launched shortly to raise \$500,000 as New York's quota towards the \$2,000,000 fund which the Order is seeking to raise.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN BRITISH SYNAGOGUE WITHDRAWN AT LEADERS' INSISTENCE **Departure from Tradition Evoked Strong Opposition**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 12.—The crisis in the United Synagogue, in connection with the threatened resignation of the honorary officers because of a recent vote to grant the franchise to women, was averted at last night's meeting of the Council, at which Lionel de Rothschild presided.

Following a statement by Sir Robert Waley-Cohen on the stand taken by the honorary officers, it was decided by a majority vote to rescind the resolution granting women the right to vote. On the motion of H. H. Gordon, seconded by Isaac Landau, it was resolved that a special committee be formed consisting of the honorary officers and six members of the Council for the purpose of finding ways and means of arriving at an agreement.

In stating the position of the honorary officers, Sir Robert Waley-Cohen said it was essential that there should be ordered evolution and not revolution, that any change in the Constitution should be a reflection of the solid and deep-rooted conviction of the majority of their members expressing their will deliberately and with every safeguard against undue haste or undue departure from the ordered path of their history. In the view of the honorary officers, the resolution which had been adopted was a mortal blow to the United Synagogue as a living body, which would drive from it all those who feel that their institution, if it is to be of any influence in the lives of its members and therefore of any religious value to them and to the community, must be something which lives and something which in well-ordered measure can bring the message of the past of the Jew into the lives of each successive generation as it grows up.

To put in the hands of a minority
(Continued on page 4)

MEMORIAL FOR YUSHKEVITCH, LATE AUTHOR, HELD IN PARIS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Mar. 26.—A huge memorial meeting in memory of the late Russian Jewish writer, Simeon Yushkevitch, was held here Sunday under the chairmanship of Milukoff, well known Russian statesman. Vladimir Jabotinsky and other Russian writers eulogized the late writer.

A monument over the grave of Simeon Yushkevitch was unveiled recently in the Jewish cemetery of Bagneux. The tombstone was the work of the Jewish sculptor, Nahum Aaronsohn and bears a bas-relief of Yushkevitch.

FAR ROCKAWAY RAISES \$40,000 AT DINNER TO DR. WEIZMANN

Subscribing two-thirds of its quota at the opening of its campaign, the Far Rockaway committee of the United Palestine Appeal announced that \$40,000 had been raised at the dinner tendered to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, at the Far Rockaway Jewish Center Sunday night. The sum pledged by the 400 guests exceeds by \$15,000 the total raised in 1927 in Far Rockaway.

Dr. Weizmann, Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim, national president of Hadassah; Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Rabbi Norman Salit, and John L. Leibowitz, chairman of the Far Rockaway campaign, were the speakers. Charles P. Kramer presided.

Leading contributions were made by Edward Friedman, \$5,000; Far Rockaway Hadassah, \$4,000; Benjamin Tittman, \$2,000; Michael Salit, \$1,500; John L. Leibowitz, \$1,500; Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, A. Leventhal, Samuel Friedman, A. Butinsky and Leo Lauterstein, \$1,000 each.

SCHOOL PUPILS IN RUSSIA 'CRUCIFY' JEWISH STUDENT

(Continued from page 1)

reporting the incident today, gives the following details.

The five schoolboys dragged the Jewish boy to an isolated island five miles from the city. There they bound him to a tree and left him, saying: "You Zhids (Jews) crucified Jesus. Therefore, we will freeze you to death."

Gutchen was found unconscious, suffering from the intense cold. He refused to tell who were his persecutors, but the incident became public when the five boys boasted openly of their act, telling their comrades how they were practicing anti-Semitism.

The teacher's council of the high school decided to expel the five boys. The "Pravda," in commenting on the incident, demands that severe punishment should be meted out, branding the act as shameful anti-Semitism.

Polish Authorities Bar Conference to Create Jewish National Council

(Continued from Page 1)

Council decided to instruct the Zionist deputies to form a club of Jewish deputies together with the Reich group, excluding the Jewish deputies elected on the pro-government list. In order to enable the Reich group to join the club, it was decided to propose Deputy A. Hartglass as president of the club, instead of Deputy Gruenbaum.

The first meeting of the club will take place today to outline the club's policy in the new Sejm.

LEAGUE EXAMINING JEWISH SITUATION IN ROUMANIA, CANADA GOVERNMENT SAYS

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petitions in the matter of the protection of minorities. The Secretariat of the League has the duty of collecting information concerning the application of the Minorities Treaties. Petitions are to be addressed to the Secretary General of the League. They are declared admissible when they fulfil the five following conditions: (a) they must have in view the protection of minorities in accordance with the treaties; (b) in particular they must not be submitted in the form of a request for the severance of political relations between the minority in question and the State of which it forms a part; (c) they must not emanate from an anonymous or unauthenticated source; (d) they must abstain from violent language; (e) they must contain information or refer to facts which have not recently been the subject of a petition submitted to the ordinary procedure.

"When a petition is considered receivable by the Secretariat, it is communicated to the interested Government for observations and circulated to members of the Council, together with the observations received, for information. The president, then, calls upon two of his colleagues to examine with him the documents thus submitted. The Minorities Committee decides whether or not to refer the question to the Council.

"A number of petitions have been dealt with in accordance with this practice, which is consistent with the Resolutions of the Council of the League passed in 1920, 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1926.

"We have reasons to believe that the question of the protection of Jewish minorities in Roumania is now being examined by the Secretariat of the League of Nations," the communication concluded.

DR. JULIUS HALPERN, LABOR LEADER, PASSES AWAY AT 69

The funeral of Dr. Julius Halpern, labor leader and well known physician, who died late Saturday afternoon, was held on Sunday from the building of the "Jewish Daily Forward." Abraham Cahan, editor of the "Forward" eulogized the late leader.

Dr. Halpern, who was 69, received his medical degree in 1881 from the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg. He came to the United States in 1890 and since then had practiced in New York City, specializing in diseases of the lungs. He was a member of the Socialist Party and had frequently taken an active part in its work. He belonged to the Russian

SENATOR EDWARDS DECRIES GROWTH OF PREJUDICE IN U.S.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Camden, N. J., Mar. 26.—Recent sociological and political movements in America have demonstrated that the Jews, as well as other races and religious creeds, have been the butt of an inexcusable intolerance, declared Senator Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, in an address Sunday night before the Camden B'nai Brith at the Hotel Walt Whitman.

"Within the last few months we have had a demonstration of a cruel and inhuman race prejudice and intolerance on the floor of the United States Senate," Senator Edwards said. "Unfounded charges were heaped in the face of a religious sect who have done more to found and perpetuate American democracy and ideals than any other creed in the history of world civilization. I make this statement without the slightest fear of successful contradiction. Let the 100 per centers say what they will, there is no place in our institutions or in our lives for intolerance toward the Jew or any other race."

Women's Vote in British Synagogue Withdrawn

(Continued from page 3)

an artificial power to prevent this, was in their view fundamentally opposed to all the great democratic principles by which they had been guided in the past and would in their opinion destroy all confidence in the United Synagogue. They refused to be a party to such a mortal blow. They believed it to be dictated by ignorance or a misreading of the strong sense of the community throughout its long and honorable history.

The honorary officers did not feel that they could carry on the work of the United Synagogue except with the support of the great body of the members expressed through the Council of the United Synagogue in its work. They could only do that if they had behind them the goodwill and support of the main body of the Council. Without that they could not continue to bear the burden of the daily work and the responsibilities.

Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association and the National Tuberculosis Society. Dr. Halpern was chief of the Medical Advisory Board of the Workingmen's Council.

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