

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents

Monday, April 30 1928

Est. as 2nd Class Matter at Post No. 1054  
Office, Long Island City, N. Y.

## WARSAW JEWISH POPULATION RAPIDLY DWINDLING; EIGHT PERCENT DECLINE IN 4 YEARS

**Small Birthrate and High Mortality  
Work Havoc, Figures Show**  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Apr. 28.—The Jewish population in the city of Warsaw, one of the largest Jewish communities in Europe, has diminished during the past four years by 8 percent. If this rate is maintained, in fifty years there will be no Jews in Warsaw, according to figures presented by the "Volks Zeitung," Yiddish labor daily.

According to the newspaper, the general population of the city in 1922 numbered 956,087. In 1927 it rose to 1,018,982, showing an increase of over 60,000. During the same period the Jewish population diminished not only in relation to the non-Jewish population but in actual count. In 1922 the Jewish population numbered 340,000, in 1924 320,874, in 1925 322,185 and in 1926 313,669, showing a decrease of eight percent.

The cause for this decrease is seen in the decreasing number of births. While in the general population the birth rate is 28 per thousand, the Jewish birth rate is something over 13 per thousand. The economic situation which causes a higher mortality rate and compels many to emigrate is also a factor in the diminishing process.

## JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE IN CANADA EXPANDS; BUDGET HAS AID FROM GOVERNMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, April 28.—A widening of the scope of activities and an increase of over \$41,000, in its annual income are the two outstanding features noted in the eleventh annual report of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal and its constituent societies, which has just been issued.

In his presidential report, A. Leaser points out that the income this year was \$241,756.63 as compared to \$199,992.61 in the previous year. This amount not only covered the expenditure of \$237,791.54 for the year 1927 but was also sufficient to wipe off a deficit of over \$3,600. from the year 1926.

Two contributions from the Provincial Government did much to help Federation. One contribution of \$5,000, was given toward the care of Jewish unfortunate and underprivileged, and another grant of \$50,000, was donated towards the new \$150,000, building of the Montreal Hebrew Old People's and Sheltering Home, which will shortly be ready for occupancy.

## GALE, SWEEPING REGION OF UKRAINE JEWISH COLONIES, CAUSES DAMAGE TO CROPS

**Thousands of Acres of Crops Affected  
Before Storm Subsides**  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, April 28.—Much damage was caused in the regions of Melitopol, Krivoy Rog, Zaporozhye, Jankoi and Cherson where Jewish colonies are located by a severe gale which swept the territory.

Thousands of acres of crops were affected. In the Zaporozhye and Melitopol districts, many houses were destroyed. Trees and telegraph poles were uprooted. Work in the fields has been interrupted.

Telephone connections between Charkoff and the Crimea were interrupted. The district between Sinelnikovo and Jankoi suffered especially.

Latest reports received here state that the gale has subsided.

Moscow, April 28.—The delegation sent by the "Pionerskaya Pravda," Communist youth paper, to survey conditions in the Jewish colonies returned yesterday.

In an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the delegation leaders stated that the settlers were satisfied with the progress made, although fifty percent of the crop was damaged in some sections. The situation is good in the colonies of the Agrojoint and the Icor.

## ZIONIST PRISONER SHOT BY GUARDS IN SOVIET JAIL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, April 28.—Samuel Bronstein, one of the leaders of the Ha'shomer Ha-zair, a Zionist youth organization in Russia, was shot by the guards in a Chiwa prison, because of his protest against ill-treatment.

Bronstein, who is a native of Odessa, was exiled to Uzbekistan for his Zionist activities.

## TOURISTS NOT ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, April 28.—Two Jewish tourists were refused permission by the authorities to settle permanently in Palestine.

The tourists are British subjects and had with them £1500 and £700 each, sums which would permit them to enter the country.

## HADASSAH MAKES REPLY TO LIPSKY'S CRITICISM OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION

**Declares It Is Not Lined Up With  
Opposition Conference**

Reaffirming its "interest in the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency," the leaders of the Hadassah, women's Zionist organization in America, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the criticism of Louis Lipsky that their action at the last national board meeting was unconstitutional.

The statement confirmed the report of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the Hadassah leaders will not attend the Washington oppositional conference and expressed "resentment" at the charge that its national board had no authority to vote "the way it did" at its meeting last Sunday. The program adopted then is now being sent to every chapter of the Hadassah throughout the country and action on it will be taken at the next convention.

The statement read: "The National Board resents the declaration contained in a signed editorial by Louis Lipsky in the current issue of The New Palestine in which it is stated that the National Board had no authority to vote as it did at its meeting held last week. The National Board has every power to call meetings between conventions to decide on what it considers important matters of the organization, according to the constitution.

"The majority of the members of the National Board of Hadassah feel that its organization should take some stand in connection with the present administration.

(Continued on page 4)

## TEACHES RITUAL MURDER TALE, TO BE TRIED BY CHEKA

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Moscow, April 28.—A Russian teacher, Dunayevski, will be tried for teaching the ritual murder tale, at the instigation of the OGPU, the political police.

The teacher, a non-Jew, told his pupils that it was possible that Jews use blood for the Passover ritual. One pupil said in class that he had seen a Matzo factory which used blood.

"I have also heard of similar cases," the teacher declared and recounted to his class the incidents of the Beilis trial, adding, "So far it is not known exactly whether the Jews use blood."

The complaint against the teacher was lodged by the principal of the school.

## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

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

Address All Mail to

Executive and Editorial Office:

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Joseph London, President

Isidor Binstock, Treasurer

John Simons, Secretary

William Z. Speiselman, Editor

Vol. V. Mon., Apr. 30, 1928 No. 1054

## Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

New York 611 Broadway

London 244 High Holborn

Paris 5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris VIII

Berlin Bismarckstrasse 5, Berlin-Hansische

Warsaw Office Aleje Jerozolimskie Nr. 18

Jerusalem Hasolel Bldg.

Cairo 15, Abou-El-Sebah

## Subscription Rates

## U.S. and Canada Foreign

One Year \$10.00 \$15.00

Six Months 5.00 8.00

One Month 1.00 1.50

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

Copyrighted

### CZARIST LAWS STILL EXIST IN POLAND, JEWISH DEPUTIES SAY, DEMANDING ABOLITION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, April 28.—The anti-Jewish laws enacted by the Czarist Government when Poland was a part of imperial Russia are still in existence in the Republic of Poland, it appears from the text of a motion introduced into parliament by the Jewish deputies.

Several attempts were made by the Club of Jewish Deputies in the previous Polish Sejms to pass legislation abolishing the anti-Jewish disabilities without results.

At a recent plenary session of the Sejm, Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum declared that the Jewish deputies will take a passive attitude toward the Government since the promises made by vice-premier Bartel to grant the demands of the Jewish population and to bring about a change in the legal status have not materialized.

Jews in Poland are still subject to legal disabilities which had their origin in the Czaristic regime. The Jewish population, observing the treatment, drew from it the proper conclusion in joining the national minorities bloc in the last elections. The Jews in Poland have common interests with the other minorities, since they are the subjects of national suppression, Deputy Gruenbaum stated.

### UNITED SYNAGOGUE OPENS ITS SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, April 28.—Special services in the Chicago synagogues last night were attended by many rabbis and laymen, delegates here for the sixteenth annual national convention of the United Synagogue of America, which opens tomorrow in the Stevens Hotel and continues until Tuesday. A special conference of the Rabbinical Assembly of America will be held tonight at the hotel.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann will be the principal speaker at tomorrow's session. Monday evening the delegates will be the guests of the Chicago affiliated congregations at a banquet. On Tuesday a luncheon will be given for the delegates of the Woman's League Convention.

"The wave of materialism which has swept over the world since the world war has affected both the church and synagogue adversely," said Dr. Cyrus Adler, discussing the problems before the convention. "Jewish life in this country has become so secularized that many of its most important functions are carried on without reference to the synagogue which in earlier days was the very source and center of all Jewish activities. This convention will, I hope, take steps to revitalize the synagogue and integrate it with Jewish life, winning back the prestige it once enjoyed."

Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen of New York is chairman of the convention.

### YIDDISH ART THEATRE TO CONTINUE IN NEW HOME

Maurice Schwartz has taken over the City Theatre on Fourteenth Street, New York, as the home of the Yiddish Art Theatre. With his associate E. A. Relkin, Mr. Schwartz has taken over the theatre for ten years, the new lease becoming effective in September.

The critical financial situation of the Yiddish Art Theatre, after ten years of work, threatened its discontinuance and reports were current that Mr. Schwartz would leave the Yiddish stage to join a Broadway production.

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN RANKS OF JEWISH WORKERS IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, April 28.—Unemployment is reported among Jewish workers in Moscow and Leningrad.

According to figures made public by the Russian Ort, seven thousand Jewish members of the unions in Moscow are out of work while in Leningrad the number is 3,500.

A survey of employment conditions in the Ukraine and White Russia is now being conducted by the Ort.

Alfred A. Knopf, well known publisher, has been decorated by the Polish Government. The Polish Minister at Washington presented him with the Chevalier's Cross, insignia of an officer of the order of Polonia Institute.

### MILWAUKEE GOLF CLUB OFFICIALS ASK JEWISH MEMBERS' RESIGNATION

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 28.—Milwaukee has seen a little wave of anti-Jewish discrimination that is attracting interest beyond its boundaries.

The officers of the Michiwaukee Golf Club, which Jews have helped organize and in the grounds of which Jews are holding stock, have written letters to eight Jewish members notifying them that by unanimous decision of the board of directors, these eight are asked to resign. All but one of them are charter members.

Immediately three Jewish members prominent in Milwaukee professional and business circles, who had not been asked to resign sent in their resignations. Also one non-Jew, a member of a large real estate firm, sent in his resignation.

The Club had 32 Jewish members while the non-Jewish members number about 25. The letter sent to the first eight gave no reason for the demand of immediate resignation. It merely apprised the members that the board of directors "unanimously decided" and also adds that the "club will repurchase the shares of stock owned by the members at the price originally paid together with interest at six per cent per annum from the date of the purchase." The property of the club has gone up tremendously in value. The letter was signed by B. J. Neitschmann, who is secretary-treasurer of the club. When asked what was behind the move Mr. Neitschmann "couldn't say." At first he seemed surprised to hear "the news" but later he dropped the surprise and ordered the reporter to "keep out of this."

Morris Stern, who resigned voluntarily, in a letter to club officials wrote "I can put but one construction on this action, namely that this was done because of their faith. If this is the case I cannot retain my self respect and remain a member of the club." His resignation was accepted without comment.

Michael Levin, one of the eight who was asked to resign called the attention of the club to the fact that they can't compel these resignations.

The probabilities are, it was stated, that all the Jewish members will resign in a body. Already a new golf club Brynmwood club, is being planned and a site for a large golf course is being laid out.

The funeral of Dr. Herbert L. Celler of Mt. Sinai Hospital, former President of the Alumni Association of the hospital, who died on Thursday evening, took place yesterday. He was 50 years old.

Samuel S. Daghtry, pastor of the Old First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles C. Anderson, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, paid tribute to Dr. Alexander Lyons at a special fellowship service at the Eighth Avenue Temple, Brooklyn, Friday night, in honor of the twenty-sixth anniversary of Dr. Lyons to the pulpit.

## J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

## Joint Foreign Committee States Grievances Against League

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, April 19.—The report submitted by Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, to the meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies referred to the statement made by Dr. Walko, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Hungarian Upper House, that the Committee of Three of the League of Nations which, in accordance with the established procedure, had considered the petitions of the Joint Foreign Committee and the Alliance Israelite, had accepted the amended law as disposing of the question, and had declared the incident closed.

In thus dealing with the question, the report says, it is very doubtful whether the Committee of Three has acted within the scope of its mandate. Under the Treaties and the Tittoni Report of October 22, 1920, the task of dealing with infractions of the Minorities Treaties is expressly reserved to the Council of the League, and the so-called "Committees of Three" are only sub-committees appointed by the president of the Council "to assist the Council in the exercise of its rights and duties." This is laid down in the resolution of the Council of October 25, 1920, under which the Committees of Three are appointed.

It is true that on September 5, 1923, in a series of resolutions on procedure, the Council stated that the work of the Committees of Three "shall be undertaken with the sole object of determining whether one or more members of the Council should draw the attention of the Council to an infraction of the treaties." But this does not give the committees the right of dealing with infractions on their own responsibility, and it obviously only refers to cases where the alleged infractions have not been proved. Nevertheless, the Committees of Three seem to have accepted this resolution as giving them full power to negotiate understandings with offending Governments without reference to the Council. It is alleged that the Council and the Assembly approved this procedure by the acceptance of a report on the subject which was presented by the secretary-general in September, 1925. This, however, is doubtful.

In any event, the claim of the Committee of Three to act independently of the Council is not calculated to serve the public interest, and still less the cause of the minorities. It com-

pletes a system of adjudication in secret which undermines the confidence of the minorities in the treaties, and which may easily make for miscarriages of justice. Hitherto, the public has been allowed to know something of what is being done by the reports of the Committees of Three to the Council, but now that these reports are no longer considered necessary, an impenetrable veil of mystery is drawn over the whole process of dealing with the petitions of aggrieved minorities. That the system may easily make for miscarriages of justice was proved last May in the case of a minorities petition against the Roumanian Government. This was also settled without reference to the Council, and solely on assurances of the Roumanian Government which in the following December were proved to be absolutely worthless.

In the case of the Hungarian Numerus Clausus the action of the Committee of Three in declaring the incident closed is all the more inexplicable because, at the time, the incident was not in fact closed, inasmuch as the Hungarian amending bill, which was designed to meet the grievances of the Jewish minority, had not yet become law.

The action of the Committee of Three raises an important question of principle on which public action should be taken at the earliest possible moment.

The Joint Foreign Committee has resolved to communicate this report to the League of Nations and to the foreign office, Mr. Wolf stated.

With regard to the Hungarian Numerus Clausus question the report says that the tone of the debates in the Hungarian Parliament on the amended Numerus Clausus Law confirms the view expressed in previous reports that the law in its new shape removes the grievance which was the subject of the appeal addressed to the League of Nations by the Joint Foreign Committee and the Alliance Israelite in 1925. It is true that the numerical limitation of access to the universities is still maintained, and that within this limitation certain social and economic preferences have been enacted; but these provisions are free of racial and religious discrimination, and it is even possible that the new categories of students, which give a special place to the industrial and commercial classes, may operate favorably to the Jews, owing to their urban concentration. There is, of course, still the danger that the new law, like the old, may not be applied in good faith, but the committee cannot well act upon this hypothesis, and were it to do so it would not obtain a hearing. Moreover, if the law is mis-applied to the detriment of Jewish students, there

is nothing to prevent a fresh appeal to the League of Nations.

The main defect of the new law, apart from its limitation of the total number of students, is that it substitutes moral for educational tests, and in this way facilitates an arbitrary selection of students which in the hands of anti-Semitic professors may prove dangerous. This, however, is a defect which is likely to right itself, as its injurious incidence is of far wider scope than a possible differentiation against Jewish students. By abandoning the precise test of matriculation the law prejudices the Hungarian universities in comparison with all the great seats of learning in other countries. It has indeed already had this effect by excluding Hungary from the movement initiated by the League of Nations for securing a certain international equivalence of university degrees by means of conventions providing for the reciprocal recognition of the validity of certain classes of such degrees. Some forty of these conventions have lately been concluded, but Hungary does not figure in any of them. It is understood that this is due to the fact that under the "Numerus Clausus" Law, there is no parity between the terms of inscription in Hungarian universities and those which obtain in foreign universities.

The development of the situation in regard to the Jews of Roumania, the report said, has pursued a course in harmony with the pledges of the Roumanian Government and the suggestions submitted to it by the Joint Foreign Committee in January. Symptoms of anti-Semitic unrest have not been wanting, but the Government has acted with energy and promptitude, and the peace has been well maintained. This has notably been the case with the universities, where attempts to renew attacks on the Jewish students have been sternly repressed. All public meetings of anti-Semitic students have been prohibited, and the police have been instructed to arrest all persons attempting to prevent Jewish students from pursuing their studies. The Government has also made some progress in the promotion of reconstructive legislation calculated to deal with the more deeply-rooted grievances of the Jews.

Owing to the severe political crisis through which the country is now passing, the situation is, however, not without anxiety. The committee has received a further letter from the Roumanian Government giving details of the measures taken for the restoration of peace, and stating that every endeavor is being made to meet the wishes of the Jewish population.

If you are pleased with the Bulletin tell your friends to subscribe.

## HADASSAH MAKES REPLY TO LIPSKY'S CRITICISM OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION

(Continued from page 1)

tration of the Z. O. A.; otherwise the Board members feel that they would not be fulfilling their duty as members of the Z. O. A., of which Hadassah constitutes more than half the membership. In its effort to do everything in its power to help build up the Homeland, the National Board feels that the movement must not be made to suffer because of any action of individuals. It cannot see where criticism of an organization, especially constructive criticism, is hurtful, and it cannot understand the attitude of Mr. Lipsky in taking offense at having our body find fault with the work of the present administration of the Z. O. A.

"In his statement he says that the action taken by the Board last week must represent the attitude of Hadassah. This is true. The National Board does represent Hadassah. Hadassah would like to know whether this particular statement over Mr. Lipsky's signature represents the views of the administration of the Z. O. A. Is he speaking for the entire organization when he makes the statement he does over his own name?

"The National Board would deny categorically that the 'no confidence' vote that was passed at the final session of its conference was prearranged. The meeting of the National Board called last week was held for the purpose of clarifying the views of individual members in regard to what attitude Hadassah should take in connection with the work of the present administration of the Z. O. A. The New York members of the National Board have every right, according to the constitution of Hadassah, to meet and consider projects of importance to the organization, but in this instance the New York members felt that it should call together the entire membership of the National Board from all parts of the land and in addition thereto invite the regional heads and chairmen of Hadassah chapters. The issue that was before it was of tremendous importance, and the National Board wanted every member to express its views on it. And they did.

"The purpose of the meeting was to place all the facts before the entire National Board, and consider the situation calmly and wisely and prepare a definite constructive program of action. This program which was adopted is now being sent to every chapter of Hadassah, and action on it will be taken at the next convention.

"The National Board reaffirms its interest in the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency. It also wants to make clear that it is not lined up with the opposition to the present administration. A statement to this effect is found in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of April 26th: 'No officer of the Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization, whose national board passed a resolution of "no

## FORMER DANISH CHIEF RABBI HONORED ON 75th BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Copenhagen, April 18. — Professor David Jacob Simonsen, former Chief Rabbi of Denmark, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday in Copenhagen. He was the recipient of many messages of congratulation from Jewish bodies in Denmark and abroad. The Danish B'nai Brith Lodge gave a banquet in his honor, at which the speakers included William Nathan, former president of the lodge, Emil Jacob, president, and Chief Rabbi Friediger.

Professor Simonsen was born in Copenhagen in 1853, son of the banker, Jacob Simonsen. After graduating at Copenhagen University, he studied at the Rabbinical Seminary in Breslau under Frankel and Graetz. In 1879 he became assistant to Chief Rabbi Wolff, being the first Danish-born rabbi of the Copenhagen congregation. On Chief Rabbi Wolff's death in 1891, Simonsen was unanimously chosen to succeed him as Chief Rabbi of Denmark. He was Chief Rabbi for eleven years, resigning his office in 1902, on which occasion King Christian IX. conferred upon him the honorary title of professor.

It was due to him and Moses Melchior, then president of the Copenhagen Jewish Community that King Frederick VIII. of Denmark decided in 1907 to intervene with Czar Nicholas on behalf of the Jews of Russia.

The parents of Yehudi Menuhin, famous boy violinist, have signed a nine year contract with the Victor Talking Machine Co. The contract calls for a minimum of four annual selections during the first three years, and then a minimum of six selections annually during the following six years. The selections for the current year have already been recorded by Yehudi in the Oakland, California, plant of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

A joint campaign for the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Campaign was concluded in Erie, Pennsylvania, with \$6,000 raised. Milton Schaffner was chairman of the drive.

"confidence" in the present administration at a meeting held last Sunday, has signed the call, and, as far as could be ascertained, no officer of the Hadassah will participate in the proceedings of the conference."

"The movement for Palestine is bigger than any individual, or any group of individuals, and individuals must learn to discipline themselves for the cause, even if that discipline involves the acceptance of conditions that entail personal sacrifice. Hadassah has never doubted the sincerity of Mr. Lipsky's leadership through many years, but it feels that he has proved himself inadequate to handle conditions that have now arisen. The test of his sincerity for Palestine must be found in the personal attitude that he takes in the present crisis."

A dinner at a restaurant on the Place de l'Opera was given Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. May of Pittsburgh on the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary. The sixty-four guests who joined in the celebration were brought by Mr. and Mrs. May to Paris for the celebration. At the banquet the guests were presented with jeweled gifts. Not since pre-war days has Paris witnessed such a lavish entertainment, the dinner and the trip will cost Mr. May about \$100,000 it was stated.

Mr. May, known as the "drugstore king," paid the expenses of his sixty-four friends on a trans-Atlantic liner and their hotel, sightseeing and theatre expenses in France stipulating that they "absolutely not be allowed to spend time" on their trip. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. Isidore. Rothstein Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Steinfield, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Goldenson of Pittsburgh, Mr. Jonas Rice, Stanley Rice of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heilbronner of New York.

Max Epstein of Chicago was revealed as the anonymous connoisseur who acquired a Botticelli masterpiece at Munich for \$285,000.

Interviewed in Cherbourg before his departure for home, the president of the General American Tank Car Company confirmed the purchase.

The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada will tender a banquet to Lyon Cohen on Monday, May 14, on the occasion of his sixtieth anniversary.

Mr. Cohen is the honorary President of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, the President of the Jewish Colonization Association, Canadian Committee, and the Honorary President of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

A novel plan to raise funds for the erection of a new temple center for Congregation B'nai Jehshurun, Des Moines, Iowa, has been adopted.

The plan, formulated by Joseph I. Brody, vice president of the congregation, is the B'nai Jehshurun Temple Trust.

M. H. Cohen, Morris Mandelbaum and Nate Frankel have been named trustees, and the Bankers Trust company has been designated as the depository for the trust fund.

The declaration of trust directs the trustees to invest and reinvest the trust fund including income and accumulations in bonds or mortgages.

The trust is to be held intact until officials of Congregation B'nai Jehshurun notify the trustees that a new temple is about to be erected, and that the money on hand plus the amount of the trust fund, will cover the cost of the new edifice.

The trust provides that if the congregation fails to build the new temple within a certain period, the accumulated funds shall go to the Hebrew Union college at Cincinnati, Ohio.

## THE NEW PALESTINE

(Published in English)

A Dignified Literary and  
Informative Journal

The contributors to "The New Palestine" include some of the foremost men of letters, Jewish and non-Jewish. It has correspondents in all parts of the world. Its articles on Palestine, Zionism and general Jewish affairs are authoritative and of high literary merit. It has the Largest Paid Circulation of Any Anglo-Jewish Paper in the World.

Subscription: \$4 a year

THE NEW PALESTINE

114 Fifth Avenue New York

When writing to Advertisers, please mention the Bulletin.