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VIENNA JEWISH WEEKLY LOSES IN LIBEL SUIT OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER Jewish Defense Council Attacked by Monarchist Official

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, May 4.—Robert Stricker, editor of the German Zionist weekly, "Die Neue Welt," was ordered by the Criminal Court to pay a nominal fine in the libel suit instituted against him by Count Czernin, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The "Neue Welt" published a series of articles attacking Count Czernin as the result of the publication of Count Czernin's diary in which he had written disparagingly of Jews, terming them "moneygrubbing" and "ugly sunfish." The articles charged that Count Czernin, notwithstanding his anti-Semitic views, was closely associated with Jewish merchants during the war and had engaged in profiteering, with which he charged the Jews.

The libel suit was not based on the entire series of the articles but on a few selected points. The newspaper could not produce proof on these points. The evidence relating to the other points mentioned in the articles was not admitted as relevant to the case.

After the court rendered its verdict, Attorney Plaschkes, Stricker's counsel, was attacked by a monarchist officer, who approached him and slapped him in the face. The officer was arrested.

THIRD JEWISH VICTIM OF MAY DAY DIES IN WARSAW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 4.—Samuel Goldberg, 18, a shoemaker's apprentice died today from injuries he received during the riots, the third Jewish victim of the May Day disturbances.

A memorandum was submitted today by the Jewish labor party, Bund, to the authorities, giving the full names of the killed and injured in the riots. The Government Commissioner of the city of Warsaw, in charge of safety arrangements during the May Day celebrations, declared to the representative of the Jewish labor party, Poale Zion, that the dispersion of the party's demonstration was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the authorities and that an investigation has been instituted.

It was also learned that the riots will be the subject of an interpellation which will be introduced in the Sejm by Deputy Gruenbaum.

AMERICAN LEADERS GO TO LONDON FOR FIRST SESSION OF JEWISH AGENCY COMMISSION

Marshall, Weizmann, Warburg and Dr. Frankel Will Sail for London to Meet with Sir Alfred Mond and Oscar Wassermann; First Move Toward Consummation of Jewish Agency on June 9; Will Formulate Recommendations on Basis of Experts' Findings in Palestine; Non-Partisan Conference in U. S. to be Called in Fall

The first session of the non-partisan Palestine Survey Commission, created under the agreement of January 17, 1927 concluded in New York between Louis Marshall, representing a non-Zionist group, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, will open in London on June 9 with the participation of all the American and European members of the Commission, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and a member of the Commission, announced yesterday to the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

The American members of the Commission, Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, will sail shortly for London to meet with the European members, Sir Alfred Mond, former Minister of Public Works in Lloyd George's cabinet and outstanding British industrialist, and Herr Oscar Wassermann, president of the Deutsche Reichsbank. Mr. Louis Marshall and Dr. Weizmann will meet with the Commissioners in London.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider and act upon the reports of the experts who have investigated the agricultural, industrial, financial and labor possibilities and problems of Palestine with a view to enabling the Commission to make findings and recommendations as to the best methods of furthering the development of the country under the terms of the Mandate of the League of Nations for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Chaim Weizmann will sail for London on May 23 on the Mauretania, while Dr. Frankel and Mr. Marshall will sail on the Majestic on June 2. Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, who is secretary of the Commission, will sail with Mr. Marshall and Dr. Frankel on the Majestic. The American members will be the guests of Sir Alfred Mond during the week-end beginning June 9 at his country estate. The deliberations of the Commission are scheduled to begin on that day, to be continued in London until the work is completed.

The reports of the experts, including those of Professor Elwood Mead of the United States Reclamation

Bureau; Professor Jacob G. Lipman, director of the Agricultural Experiment station of New Brunswick, N. J.; Professor Frank Adams, agricultural economist of the University of California; Mr. Knowles Ryerson, horticultural advisor to the Government of Haiti; A. T. Strahorn, soil expert of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture; C. Q. Henriques, expert on irrigation, late of the Public Works Department of the Government of India; Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamstead Agriculture Experiment station, Harpenden, England; Sir John Campbell who was prominently connected with the repatriation of the Greek residents of Turkey; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard University; Dr. Charles F. Wilensky of the Boston City Health Department and Mr. Leo Wolman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are nearly complete.

Upon the basis of the experts' findings, the Commission is expected to formulate its conclusions and recommendations. It is believed that con-

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DOPPAK, POGROM LEADER, APPREHENDED IN ODESSA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, May 4. — Attaman Doppak, one of the principal leaders of the anti-Jewish massacre in Proskurov where over 1,000 Jews were slain during the Petlura regime, was recognized in Odessa and arrested.

Doppak was recognized on one of the Odessa streets by a Jew, Nudelmann, whose relatives were victims in the massacre. Doppak will be tried by the Soviet court.

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BAPTISED HUNGARIAN JEWS FINANCE MISSIONARIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 4.—The increased missionary propaganda among Jews in Hungary, deriving its main strength from the missionary journal, "Zion," is financed by a group of Jewish converts who have become members of the Hungarian aristocracy, it was stated here today.

Sensational revelations with regard to the activities of the Jewish converts are expected to be made here shortly. The activity also has the financial support of the Hungarian aristocracy. In the second issue of "Zion," articles appear in which it is advocated that the conversion of Jews to Catholicism is the best "solution of the Jewish question in Hungary."

The editor of the journal, Mr. Szkely, attempted some time ago to join the Zionist organization in Hungary, with a view to carrying on his missionary propaganda under the mask of Zionism.

COMMUNISTS ATTACK JEWISH STUDENTS HOME IN PRAGUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, May 4.—The Jewish student home at the University of Prague was attacked by a group of Communist students, following the May Day celebrations. The Communists invaded the home and provoked a free for all fight during lunch hour. Police were called, arresting four.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES MADE IN ZIONIST CONTROVERSY; ROSENSOHN AND LIPSKY IN CLASH

Question When Z.O.A. Undertook Moral Responsibility for Zion Commonwealth Raised; President Denies Assertion He Signed Note of \$285,000; Corporation's Liabilities in Excess of \$3,000,000
Rosensohn States; Commonwealth Finally Extricated from Difficulties, Lipsky Announces

The controversy within the ranks of American Zionists, which came to the foreground following the opposition conference held last Sunday in Washington, assumed larger proportions as the fight between the opposition and the administration found expression in statements published partly in the metropolitan press containing serious charges and counter-charges.

Samuel J. Rosensohn, former chairman of the Finance Committee, in a statement issued to the press concerning the affairs of the American Zion Commonwealth, declared that the criticism directed against the Zionist administration was not due to the assistance given the Commonwealth by the United Palestine Appeal but to "gross mismanagement" which created the condition that made that assistance necessary. Declaring that Mr. Lipsky's statement was "so gross a distortion of the facts as to call for an answer," Mr. Rosensohn contended that it is the present administration which "must bear full responsibility for this mismanagement."

In reply Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America declared that the Commonwealth is finally extricated from its difficulties. He charged Mr. Rosensohn with being "deliberately interested in confusing the issues." Mr. Lipsky's statement denied the assertion made by Mr. Rosensohn that the president of the Zionist Organization of America had, without the knowledge or consent of the Administrative Committee, signed notes to the extent of \$285,000 with the Central Mercantile Bank in behalf of the Zion Commonwealth. It was a misconstruction of Zionist policy to confuse the Zionist administration's attitude toward the Commonwealth with the acts of the Commonwealth. The statement declared that the Zionist administration's moral responsibility for the Zion Commonwealth was inaugurated, not during Mr. Lipsky's administration, but as early as 1915 and was continued until 1921 when Judge Mack was the president.

Mr. Lipsky also charged that Mr. Rosensohn who it was believed acted as a volunteer, received from the American Zion Commonwealth fees amounting to \$6,000 for his services as attorney in attempting to extricate the Commonwealth from its difficulties.

Mr. Rosensohn, in his statement declared: "The American Zion Commonwealth, which was organized as a business corporation under the laws of the State of New York with only a nominal capital, incurred obligations in America and Palestine in excess of \$3,000,000."

"It sold land to purchasers when it did

not have title to that land.

"It speculated in the purchase of lands in Palestine with moneys received from American purchasers without giving the purchasers what they had paid for.

"It used those moneys to finance the Haifa Bay project, to go into a partnership with another land company and into a partnership for building a hotel.

"For the aggrandizement of the persons in control of the affairs of the company in Palestine, moneys received from American purchasers were, in violation of the rights of those purchasers, used not to acquire the land sold but to save the investment of persons in no way connected with the American Zion Commonwealth.

"Notes were issued and obligations were incurred by the American Zion Commonwealth without the slightest regard to the ability of that company to meet these obligations.

"In addition, Mr. Lipsky without the authority or even the knowledge of the administrative committee of the Zionist Organization of America, guaranteed on behalf of the Zionist Organization of America to the Central Mercantile Bank \$285,000 of notes of the American Zion Commonwealth.

"It is that mismanagement, constituting as it does a gross breach of trust, which was the subject of criticism by the Washington conference," Mr. Rosensohn stated.

In his reply Mr. Lipsky declared:

"He (Mr. Rosensohn) does not prefer to remember that at no time, either in 1919-21 when Judge Mack was a director of the American Zion Commonwealth, as well as President of the Zionist Organization of America, or, in 1925, when the difficulties became apparent, was the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America responsible, directly or indirectly, for the management of the American Zion Commonwealth either in New York or in Jerusalem. From the time of its establishment in 1915, the American Zion Commonwealth, although a corporation not conducted for profit, was managed by a board of directors selected by its stockholders. Every certificate holder became ipso facto a stockholder and a voter. After the Cleveland Convention in 1921, when the Brandeis group withdrew from the Zionist Organization, and for a number of years thereafter, the American Zion Commonwealth was regarded as being neutral toward the new Administration of the Zionist Organization of America. Nevertheless from 1919 through 1921 up to 1925-26, the entire Zionist Organization was engaged in giving full moral support to the activities of the American

SAILS FOR PALESTINE TO CONDUCT MENORAH LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Isaac Berman, president of the Menorah Palestine Building Corporation sailed for Palestine on the Mauretania in connection with the company's starting improvements on their land.

Before his departure Mr. Berman stated that the Menorah Palestine Building Corporation during its five years existence has sold land in South Jaffa, Jerusalem and on Hod Macarmel in Haifa to many Jews in America. It has already issued 1,109 title deeds to American Purchasers. The Menorah Corporation has now decided to start modern improvements on its land by the construction of roads, installation of water, and the granting of mortgages on easy terms to American investors who desire to build homes on their land in Palestine, he stated.

The Menorah, though a private company, has been endorsed by the American Mizrahi Organization as well as the World Mizrahi Organization.

The company is now offering part of its preferred stock for sale in shares of \$100 each, the increase of capital to be devoted to improvement and building enterprises. Last year a dividend of 7 percent was paid to shareholders, Mr. Berman stated.

Zion Commonwealth.

"This moral support and the assumption of a moral responsibility is all that entered into the situation, and there never was any thought of a legal responsibility. It was in 1926, when it became apparent that the American Zion Commonwealth management—whether it was good or bad is not relevant to the issue—was involved in financial difficulties that I, as President of the Zionist Organization of America, with the unqualified consent of my Administrative Committee, intervened in the affairs of the American Zion Commonwealth. This was done first, to protect the interests of the American land purchasers; second, in order that land in Palestine, purchased by Jews, should not be returned into the hands of Arabs; third, to protect the interests of general creditors in Palestine. Mr. Rosensohn forgets to mention that it was I, as President of the Zionist Organization of America, who took steps for the removal of the managers of the American Zion Commonwealth, and appointed, with the approval of my Administrative Committee, a reorganization committee, in which Mr. Rosensohn was a member. Mr. Rosensohn has been retained as an attorney for the Jewish Colonial Trust of London, with regard to a claim that bank had against the American Zion Commonwealth. Mr. Rosensohn subsequently became the attorney for the American Zion Commonwealth, and for four months was paid a fee of \$1,500 per month, or \$6,000, for the services he then contracted to render. It is not in place to refer to the

kind of service rendered by Mr. Rosensohn, but it is sufficient to say that he has been struggling ever since with the problems of the American Zion Commonwealth and have overcome some of the obstacles placed in the way of success by Mr. Rosensohn himself, and only now are we in a position to say that the American Zion Commonwealth is finally extricated out of its difficulties.

"The American Zion Commonwealth was organized under the auspices of the Zionist Administration preceding 1921. Its articles of incorporation, the form of its land certificate, its method of operation, were all determined upon before the present American Zionist Administration took office. The absence of legal relationship between the Zionist Organization of America and the management of the American Zion Commonwealth was a device of the Zionist Administration preceding 1921. The management of the American Zion Commonwealth was then segregated from the management of the Zionist Organization, and whatever influence we had with the American Zion Commonwealth was purely a moral influence, just as our responsibilities were purely moral. To attribute the alleged bad management of the American Zion Commonwealth to the present Administration, with out taking into account the sins of omission of the preceding Administration, is the reverse of fairness and justice.

"With regard to the statement made by Mr. Rosensohn that I guaranteed, on behalf of the Zionist Organization of America to the Central Mercantile Bank, \$285,000 worth of notes of the American Zion Commonwealth, I desire to say that this statement is absolutely unfounded and contrary to the facts. It is untrue. The truth of that incident is this: That Mr. Charles Topkis, of Topkis Brothers, Wilmington, Del., as an individual interested in the American Zion Commonwealth, and purely from philanthropic motives, came to the assistance of the American Zion Commonwealth by opening a credit for it in the Central Mercantile Bank. It was his own personal responsibility. This credit which was opened by him for the American Zion Commonwealth, upon notes made and executed by the American Zion Commonwealth itself, at no time ever exceeded \$187,000 all of which was forwarded to Palestine to meet obligations for the purchase of land. The only way in which I was involved in this matter was that I had given a personal assurance to Mr. Topkis that the Zionist Organization of America regarded itself as morally responsible for the American Zion Commonwealth. This assurance was satisfactory to Mr. Topkis, and was all that he required of me, and when the Finance Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, or

AMERICAN LEADERS GO TO LONDON FOR SESSION OF AGENCY COMMISSION

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ferences with representatives of the British Government on the basis of the Commission's recommendations are likely to be a part of the London proceedings.

Mr. Louis Marshall, yielding to the urgency of the commissioners, has reluctantly consented to go to London to attend the sessions, although the original plan called for a meeting in New York, because of his desire to expedite the work of the Commission which it is hoped will lead to the consummation of a plan for the extension of the Jewish Agency so as to include Zionists and non-Zionists, as provided in Article IV of the Palestine Mandate.

The Jewish Daily Bulletin has learned that upon the conclusion of the London session of the Jewish Agency Commission, substantial parts of the various reports, which for the first time will present an exhaustive scientific analysis of Palestine's economic possibilities and of the work already accomplished there, will be made public.

It may be expected that a non-partisan conference of Jewish leaders in the United States, both Zionists and non-Zionists, will be called for the early fall to receive and act upon the Commission's recommendations.

which Mr. Rosensohn was the chairman also, learned of the facts, it was agreed by all persons concerned that the United Palestine Appeal should, among other notes of the American Zion Commonwealth, include also the notes of the American Zion Commonwealth deposited in the Central Mercantile Bank, for which Mr. Topkis was personally responsible.

"By turning a question of Zionist policy into a matter of recrimination and vilification, Mr. Rosensohn clearly demonstrates his lack of understanding of the true purpose of the Zionist movement," Mr. Lipsky stated.

Nine Little Theatre groups, representing Jewish organizations in New York, will present one-act plays in the annual dramatic contest conducted under the auspices of the Metropolitan League of Jewish Community Associations. This tournament will be held this afternoon and evening, May 6, at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92nd street and Lexington avenue, New York City.

The judges will be Miss Henrietta Prentiss, head of the Department of Speech and Dramatics, Hunter College, and Moritz A. Yagendorff, director of the Children's Play House.

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