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SOVIET EXTENDS SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT'S AID TO JEWISH POPULATION

Comzet to Engage in Industrialization as Well as Colonization

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 18. — The scope and function of the Comzet, the Soviet Government department to aid the declassed Jewish population in Soviet Russia, which has hitherto engaged only in colonization work, was extended by a special decree of the Central Executive Committee, signed by Michael Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union.

The decree published today authorizes the Comzet also to engage in aiding Jewish artisans by facilitating their work with the supply of tools and in marketing their products. The step signifies the intention of the Soviet Government to further the industrialization of the declassed Jewish groups on a basis equal to that of the Jewish colonization work.

In a statement issued today by the Comzet to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, it was declared: "Although the Comzet will still concentrate on the Jewish colonization work, plans are being prepared for Jewish industrialization. The Comzet will retain its name, although it is suggestive of only the land settlement part of its work. However, it will no longer confine itself to land questions, but will seek to establish the small town Jews (Continued on page 4)

NON-JEW LEAVES \$50,000 TO CHICAGO JEWISH CHARITIES

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, May 18.—A trust fund for \$50,000 was provided for the Jewish Charities of Chicago by the will of the late Thomas Cusack, a non-Jew.

This bequest is one of the largest received by the Jewish Charities. The Illinois Merchants Trust Company is named trustee of the fund.

PLAN AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR CHILD WELFARE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 18.—The formation of a central information bureau for international Jewish child aid and youth welfare work has been taken in hand by a number of people here belonging to various organizations engaged in Jewish welfare work among the youth.

All who are engaged or interested in such work in the various countries have been asked to participate in the movement.

INGENUITY OF AMERICAN JEW REMOVES LANGUAGE BARRIER AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING

To Adopt Device of Boston Merchant for Better Understanding

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, May 18.—Through the ingenuity of an American Jewish businessman, the delegates to the International Labor Conference which will open here on May 30 under the auspices of the League of Nations will hear the speeches in their own languages, regardless of what language the orator is using.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, submitted his plan for doing away with the former time wasting method whereby addresses were made in French or English, interpreters taking notes and later translating the speech into the various languages of the delegates, to Thomas A. Edison and General John J. Carty, Captain A. Gordon-Finlay perfected the new device, which was financed by Mr. Filene.

Each desk in the auditorium is equipped with earphones of the "stethophone" type and with a dial switch on which several languages are marked, so that each listener can "tune in" on the interpretation in his own language.

The interpreters, one for each language, are seated close to the speaker (Continued on Page 4)

NEED NOT CALL GERMAN JEWS, HEBREWS, ON U. S. ENTRY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 18.—German citizens of the Jewish faith are no longer required by the American immigration authorities to describe themselves on the forms of the shipping companies as Hebrew, the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith states.

The Union intervened with the authorities to obtain the withdrawal of this regulation. Only in cases where the traveller cannot be properly described as a German, as, for instance, when he has not a complete command of the German language, will it be necessary to use the term, Hebrew.

The Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith has asked the shipping companies to issue a statement to this effect to their various agencies.

PALESTINE COMMUNIST ORDERED DEPORTED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 18.—A Communist, Raphael Harmoni was sentenced to two week's imprisonment to be followed by deportation. The charge brought against him was that he belonged to an illegal organization.

JEWS VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONVERSION IS BOAST OF LONDON MISSIONARIES

Show No Figures on 120 Years of Effort to Support Assertion

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 18.—The assertion that Jews are one of the most susceptible groups to the conversion work of Christian missionaries was made at the one hundred and twentieth anniversary celebration here of the Church Missions to Jews, known as the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. No figures as to the number of Jews converted by the Church Missions during the 120 years of its existence were presented to substantiate this assertion. It was brought out in the address of the Bishop of Salisbury, that hatred of Jews is one of the reasons why missionary work fails.

In a review of the past year presented by the Rev. C. H. Gill, secretary, he referred to a recent statement made by Dr. John R. Mott of New York who had stated: "I can announce the Jewish as one of the most widely open doors."

Recent reports from missions in Europe, Asia and Africa confirm this opinion, the secretary said.

"The testimony from America also bears it out," he continued. "The witness from our mission stations bears eloquent testimony to the fact that Jewry is on the move. Mogador keeps up its monthly record of over 3,000 attendances of Jews; Tunisia and Algeria bear tes-

(Continued on page 4)

ASQUITH DIARY ATTACKS LLOYD GEORGE ON THE JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 18.—"I think I have already referred to Herbert Samuel's dithyrambic memorandum, urging that in the carving up of the Turk's Asiatic dominion we should take Palestine, into which the scattered Jews would in time swarm back from all the quarters of the globe and in due course obtain Home Rule," the late Lord Oxford and Asquith wrote under date of March 31, 1915, in his diary now appearing in the "Daily Telegraph."

"Curiously enough," he continues, "the only other partisan of this proposal is Lloyd George, who, I need not say, does not care a damn for the Jews or their past or their future, but thinks it will be an outrage to let the Holy Places pass into the possession or under the protectorate of agnostic, atheistic France."

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PALESTINE RABBINATE STOPS FATHER'S SALE OF DAUGHTER TO ARAB GROOM

Blacksmith, Who Sold 10 Year Old

Girl, Declared Insane

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 18.—A curious case of a Jewish father agreeing to sell his ten year old daughter to a Moslem Arab as a bride for his fourteen year old son has attracted wide attention here.

Aaron Natak, a Jewish blacksmith of Acre who came to Palestine from Damascus in 1898, had arranged with the Moslem storekeeper, Assadi, to sell his daughter for £30, in accordance with the custom prevailing among Arabs, as a bride for the storekeeper's fourteen year old son.

The girl's older brother, learning of the contract, raised alarm, appealing to the Government authorities, the Chief Rabbinate, the Zionist Executive, the National Council of Palestine Jews and the Moslem Mufti, to prevent the marriage. Acting upon his plea the Rabbinate ascertained that Aaron Natak, who is ninety years old, is mentally unbalanced. His son was appointed guardian of the girl by the Rabbinate's decree. The youthful guardian reclaimed his sister from the house of the Moslem storekeeper.

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

SIGMAN UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GARMENT WORKERS UNION

Compromise Ends Strife Within Right Wing; Schlesinger Vice-President

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Boston, May 18. — Morris Sigman was unanimously re-elected president and Benjamin Schlesinger chosen vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at the concluding session of the nineteenth biennial convention here last night.

Through the efforts of a group headed by Morris Hillquit a compromise was effected, ending the strife within the Right wing of the Union. Although the election of Sigman was never in doubt following the failure of the oppositional group to muster enough votes to secure elections by referendum to the entire membership, danger to the unity of the union, particularly in New York, was feared.

At the suggestion of Morris Hillquit, power and representation was given the Schlesinger group. According to the compromise reached, five places on the General Executive Board were given to the opposition, Schlesinger was elected vice-president, with supervision over the cloak and dress trade of New York City.

Besides Schlesinger, Joseph Breslau, the bitterest foe of Sigman, manager of New York Local 35 and Harry Wander also an anti-Sigmanist, were elected as vice-presidents. The first vice-president is Salvatore Ninio, who was the leader in favor of the referendum. The other vice-presidents elected were Harry Greenberg, Jacob Halprin, David Dubinsky, Julius Hochman, David Gingold, Luigi Antonini; for outside New York: Max Amdur and Elias Risberg, Philadelphia; Charles Krindler, Cleveland; Miss Molly Freedman, Chicago; Phil Kramer, Boston; Morris Lialas, Chicago and Abraham Kirsner, Toronto. Abraham Baroff was chosen secretary-treasurer.

A special constitutional amendment, carried by a vote of 116 to 28, was necessary to provide the two additional places on the General Executive Board.

Schlesinger's closing address was heard with great interest by the delegates. He declared he will work with Sigman for strengthening the Union and his only desire in accepting the post was to cooperate.

Opinion was divided among the delegates at the end of the eleven days sessions as to whether the compromise indicated final unity within the Union. Some hailed it as a genuine step toward peace, while others expressed the fear that in an administration divided by two strong factions, peace has not yet been reached.

BRAGIN CHARGES SOVIET FAILS TO GIVE SUFFICIENT AID TO DECLASSED JEWS

Says Jewish Small Towns are De-

caying; Colonization Not Enough

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Moscow, May 18.—It is high time for the Soviet Government to do something to assist the Jews in the small towns which are stagnating and dying, not only by promoting agricultural colonization but also by promoting industrialization, said A. Bragin, a prominent worker in the Jewish colonization movement speaking at the annual meeting of the Ozet in Moscow yesterday. Over 2,000 members of the Ozet were present at the meeting.

The Jewish small town, Mr. Bragin said, is in a state of decay. Not only the declassified Jews but the Jewish artisans as well are unemployed. Eighty per cent. of the Jewish artisans have no work. They are in a terrible position. Colonization alone is not able to help the two million Jews of the Soviet countries who have been economically ruined. They must be assisted by the promotion of industrialization as well. Factories must be established in and around the Jewish towns in which the Jews should be able to obtain work. The factories should be adapted to the Jewish branches of trade, especially the tailoring industry. These factories could produce ready-made clothing, shoes and other articles to which Jewish workers can adapt themselves. Until now, he said, the Soviet Government has done nothing in the direction of industrializing the Jewish masses in the small towns.

With regard to the Jewish colonization

(Continued on page 4)

YIDDISH COMMUNIST PRESS HAS FEW READERS, COMPLAINT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 18. — The Yiddish Communist Press has few readers in the Soviet countries, M. Litvakov, the editor of the central Yiddish Communist organ here, the "Emes," complains. All the three Yiddish daily Communist papers, the "Emes" in Moscow, the "Stern" in Charkoff, and the "Oktib" in Minsk, he writes, have a total circulation of about 30,000.

This is very little in comparison with the extent of the Jewish work of the Communist party, he states. The Soviet countries contain at present a Jewish population of two and a half million. More than seventy per cent of them recognize Yiddish as their mother tongue. In the eleven years of Soviet Government, the "Emes" has reached a circulation of not more than 14,000. Mr. Litvakov urges that an effort should be made to find out why it is that the Yiddish Communist press is so little read and to secure more readers among the Jewish masses.

JEWISH LEADERS JOIN CHINESE RELIEF COMMITTEE

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, United States Circuit Judge Julian W. Mack, and Milton J. Rosenau, of Brookline, Mass., have become members of the National Committee of the China Famine Relief which seeks \$10,000,000 for the alleviation of the afflicted Chinese.

Rabbi Wise, Judge Mack and Mr. Rosenau, were welcomed upon the Committee by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and chairman of the National Committee, at a recent meeting of the committee.

Before joining the national committee, Rabbi Wise assisted the organizing committee.

In agreeing to serve on the committee, Judge Mack declared: "The situation in North China is a challenge to the whole of America to give immediate aid to a starving populace. To say the very least, the condition in China is a personified disaster and should be regarded as such by every human being in the world arena regardless of race, color or creed. All should stand and open their purses."

"I have no doubt that every one in this country will give not only his sympathy but also financial aid to a destitute nation as well. The great masses of our fellow-beings are overwhelmed by the pathos of the situation."

"This whole appeal is a challenge to the American heart to respond immediately in this emergency."

DR. KRIMSKY STATES HIS DEMANDS TO JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

COMMUNICATION to the EDITOR

Sir:

Many Zionists and Non-Zionists have written asking me what were the specific recommendations which I made to the Jewish National Fund and which brought about my split with the Administrative Committee.

They were the following:—

1. That no paid employees of the organization be permitted to vote on the Administrative or Executive Committees.

2. That no one shall be eligible to serve on the Administrative Committee who has private business relations with the organization.

3. That the members of the Administrative Committee shall be chosen for their qualifications and willingness to serve rather than for their affiliations with the various group factions in the Zionist movement in America.

4. That the president of the Jewish National Fund shall be empowered to appoint an office committee of three who shall participate with him in the supervision of the management of the National Fund Bureau.

Very sincerely,

Dr. Joseph Krinsky

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1928.

A new synagogue for Congregation Knesseth Israel, Louisville, Ky. will be erected at a cost of \$200,000 it was announced.

The building will also serve as a community center. The auditorium capacity is 1,200.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Claude G. Montefiore States Views on Jewish Problem

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, May 10.—Claude G. Montefiore, outstanding leader of the group of Liberal Jews in England and author of the "Synoptic Gospels," expressed his views on the present phase of the Jewish question and Zionism at the annual meeting of the League of British Jews following which the organization decided to continue its work.

Admitting that the league had little to do at present, Mr. Montefiore said it was desirable to have a large body to whom one could appeal if occasion arose. There were those who thought that the occasion never could or would arise, and that while there had been a real need for the league some years ago, that need had now passed. He did not share that view.

The opinions and the aims which the league was founded to combat had not been abandoned. They were honestly and sincerely held, just as they themselves were honestly and sincerely opposing them. If they would take something more than a merely insular view of the whole matter, it was wonderful that these aims and opinions should still be pursued and maintained. There were several causes which tended to keep these aims and opinions fresh and strong. First, there was the intense nationalism of those Eastern states in which so large a number of their brethren in faith reside. This spirit of nationalism was contagious, and provoked a similar spirit of exaggerated nationalism among racial and national minorities within those states. Then there was the religious decay, or the decline in religious faith, among a large minority of Jews. Their idealism, which could not express itself in religion, sought a vent and outlet in Nationalism. Next, they had the constant friction and disturbance produced by anti-Semitism. The circle was a vicious one. Anti-Semitism caused a Jewish reaction, and the reaction was too often expressed in that Jewish nationalism to which they were so strongly opposed.

He was well aware, Mr. Montefiore continued, that the form of Zionism which the British Government appeared to favor was one which was a comparatively safe and tame variety. The National Home was said to mean a home where Jews might, in safety, help, with the Arabs, to build up a new Palestinian nationality and state. It was conceivable that this might be done while throughout the rest of the world all the Jews adopted, cherished and promulgated the views and ideals of their League. That would be possible. But it would not be easy. It would not be easy for Jews in Eastern Europe, or even, as it would seem, for the Jews of Germany to help in and be intensely eager about, building a national home which was so divorced from all the wider feelings and aims and

GIVE DINNER IN HONOR OF 60th BIRTHDAY OF LYON COHEN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, May 18.—Representatives of Jewish communal institutions in Canada honored Lyon Cohen at a dinner at the Mount Royal Hotel, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday and in appreciation of his thirty-five years of communal service. Telegrams of congratulations were received from the Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. W. Mackenzie King, and from the Jewish Colonization Association in Paris.

Rev. H. Abramowitz made a presentation to Mr. Cohen on behalf of the gathering. Among those who paid tribute to Mr. Cohen were M. A. Gray, Rabbi H. Cohen, Joseph Cohen, Louis Fitch, Dr. A. O. Freedman, H. M. Caiserman, A. Z. Cohen, Louis Cohen, J. Kellert, M. H. Levine, Joseph Levinson, Harris Vineberg, Samuel Hart, A. A. Heaps, M. P. Dr. Milton H. Hersey, Sol Kellert, and Benjamin Robinson.

The organizations participating in the celebration included the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, the Zionist Organization of Canada, the B'Nai Brith Lodge, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the United Talmud Torahs, the Montefiore Hebrew Orphans' Home, the Jewish Community Council, the New Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, and the Hebrew Maternity Hospital.

aspirations and opinions of Jewish nationalism. The via media of the refined Zionism he had indicated was exceedingly narrow and slippery. As a matter of fact it could not be doubted that Zionism and Jewish nationalism outside Palestine acted and reacted upon one another. Each strengthened each.

In those circumstances, their duty was to sit tight and to hold the fort with unabated watchfulness. Their influence was not so small as some of their antagonists affected to believe. And like in a depot, their strength could soon be increased, and put upon a war footing if necessary. They held to two great principles: that the Jews should be linked together by religion, and not by anything which might be likened to nationality, and that in the modern state, their moderate and distinctive religion need be no bar to the fullest participation in the social, cultural and political life of the nations whose fellow citizens they claimed to be. A Jew who was not a Jew by religion was for them a monstrosity, an impossibility. For them such a person could not logically exist, whatever his ancestry. And they held that in the application of their two principles lay the true and final solution of the so-called Jewish problem in every country of the world. And till those two principles were not questioned and attacked both by Jew and Gentile, both by friend and foe, so long, in his opinion, must the League, as their official exponent and guardian in England, be jealously and effectively maintained.

SOVIET EXTENDS SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT'S AID TO JEWISH POPULATION

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in artisan cooperatives and in various branches of industry.

"Two large glass factories will shortly be erected in Volhynia to ease the position of the Jews there. One factory will be built at Polone and the other at Krasnastov, employing about 800 Jews. Jewish youths will also be employed in the sugar refineries.

"Two tailoring factories, one at Mohilev and another at Bobruisk, will be started, to employ from 600 to 800 Jews.

"The Ukrainian commissariat of labor has signed an agreement with the Don Coal Trust, providing for the employment of small town Jews in the Donetz coal mines," the statement declares.

In connection with the planned industrialization process, much hope is placed here in the Ort's agreement with the Soviet Government to import machinery and raw materials into the country. The first consignments of cotton have already arrived at Minsk for the Jewish stocking makers. Three machines which the Ort sent to the Jewish shoemaking cooperative have arrived. Additional machinery for making handkerchiefs, fancy goods and clothing are expected to arrive shortly, the Ort headquarters here stated.

PIONEERS FIND NO RACIAL PREJUDICE IN BUREYA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 18.—The Jewish pioneers in Bureya find no racial prejudice among the local population, A. Merezhin, Communist leader and member of the delegation sent to the region by the society for settling Jews on the land which is sponsoring the project in Bureya, informed the Soviet Government department dealing with the problem.

Telegraphing from Bureya to the Comzet, Merezhin declared that "the situation here recalls that which existed in North America in the nineteenth century. The Jews here are known only as political exiles and social workers, a remembrance held by the population from Czaristic times. The relations between the Jews and non-Jews will be even better than the Comzet expects."

Mr. Merezhin also informed the Soviet Government department that the delegation directing the pioneer work has decided to spend 50,000 roubles for building roads from the central point, Tichonkoe, to the settlements. The delegation has also formulated plans for building a brick factory. During 1928 the delegation expects to prepare a stretch of land of 3,000 hectares, where 600 families may settle.

INGENUITY OF AMERICAN JEW REMOVES LANGUAGE BARRIER AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING

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where they can see and hear him. Each interpreter is equipped with a microphone the unhooking of which brings all parts of the system into operation automatically.

He murmurs his translation into the microphone in a voice so low that it does not disturb the speaker or the other interpreters. The voices of the interpreters are amplified and transmitted to listeners at their desks over a system of telephone wires.

To translate a speech as it is being delivered requires exceptionally quick-thinking and well-trained interpreters. The League interpreters are marvelously efficient as a rule. In order to develop more of them a department for training interpreters in the new technique is maintained.

A trial of the new method was made with about 150 sets at the International Labor Conference last year. It was so effective in reducing confusion and wasted time that it was decided to make a complete installation for this year's Labor Conference. If it is as successful this year, the new system will be used in the meetings of the League of Nations. Six hundred delegates are expected to attend the Labor conference.

BRAGIN CHARGES SOVIET FAILS TO GIVE SUFFICIENT AID TO DECLASSIFIED JEWS

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in the Bureya region in Siberia, Mr. Bragin said that the sum of one million roubles which the Government has allocated for the Jewish colonization work in Bureya is like a drop in the ocean in comparison with the amount of money which is needed to develop the Bureya region and to make it a place of settlement.

Mr. Bragin's speech caused a great deal of feeling at the meeting. Mr. Zwi Fridland and other Communist speakers replied to him angrily and frequently Mr. Bragin was interrupted in the course of his speech by the Communists and was applauded by the non-partisans.

JEWS VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONVERSION IS BOAST OF LONDON MISSIONARIES

(Continued from Page 1)

timony to the readiness of the Jews in that part to receive and even purchase the Christian messages brought by the colporteurs; the Cairo schools report a growth of over 300 scholars and numbers are only limited by lack of accommodation; in Palestine the Church at Jaffa is regularly filled to overflowing with Jews; in Persia, despite the political difficulties, the numbers of enquirers, of those under instruction, and even of baptisms are unequalled in our days; in Eastern Europe, where our new Warsaw buildings are now completed, though not completely paid for, the mission hall is regularly well-filled, and it is probable another large room will have to be thrown into the hall. Encouraging reports are also received from other stations such as Hamburg, Rotterdam, and London," he said.

The Bishop of Salisbury, chairman of the Missionary Council, said that there was no doubt that the Church as a whole was cold about this work. People had despaired about converting the Jews; that very largely was the reason why they had neglected the work. He thought they could not ignore a still more shameful reason. There still is a certain heritage of the old hatred. Although it did not take the form of actual hatred, it did not show much love, and where there was no love there would be no conversions.

JEWS IN POLISH ARMY DISCARD KOSHER DIET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 18.—Jewish soldiers in the Polish army, having the choice between the regular army rations and the special kosher diet provided by the Government at the insistence of Jewish deputies, reject the kosher food in preference for the other, Major Koszialkowski, representative of the War Ministry, claimed at a session of the Sejm budget commission.

The demands of the Jewish deputies and of the army chaplain, Rabbi Mizes, to provide kosher food for the Jewish soldiers were heeded, but experience has shown that the special diet is evidently unnecessary, he stated. The quality of the food served in the two diets was not defined by Major Koszialkowski.

THE NEW PALESTINE

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