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## PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY SOUGHT IN ADJUSTMENT OF ZIONIST CONTROVERSY

**Peace Committee Hopeful of Amicable  
Solution Before Convention**

Progress in the efforts to secure a rapprochement between the elements now parties to the Zionist controversy is reported by the Citizens Committee on Peace and Reconstruction in a special statement issued to the representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

While the Committee is maintaining complete silence on its method of procedure, it was learned that negotiations have progressed to a point where for the first time representatives of the three parties were willing to come together for the purpose of working out a basis for future Zionist operation.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening at the house of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism. At this meeting, it was learned, a tentative plan for peace was submitted by the Citizens Committee. The Jewish Daily Bulletin is informed that the effort of the Committee to achieve peace and reconstruction has been conducted along two main lines. The first was to eliminate the personal animus and campaign of vituperation which has characterized the controversy; that accomplished, to work out a plan of reorganization in the con-

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## JEWISH DEPUTIES CLUB IN POLISH SEJM FACES SPLIT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, June 16.—A split in the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm, embracing all deputies elected on the ticket of the national minorities bloc and Zionist groups, is now threatened after the Club's decision by a majority vote to adopt the Gruenbaum policy of opposition to the Pilsudski government.

Following the election of Deputy Gruenbaum as president of the Club, the Jewish deputies from Galicia, Dr. Leon Reich, H. Rozmarin, Lesser, Eisenstein and Schreiber, constituted a separate group within the club, electing Dr. Reich as their head, and Deputy Lesser as secretary. The group declined to participate in the praesidium of the Club.

An inquiry was also directed to the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization in Galicia as to whether the Galician deputies are to cooperate with the Club. This new development is interpreted here as a possibility that a split will occur within the Club.

## PLAN LAW FOR STATE SUPERVISION OF CEMETERY BOARDS IN NEW YORK

**May Result From Investigation of  
Jewish Cemetery Conditions**

The possibility that the Attorney General's office will ask the New York State Legislature to pass a law authorizing State supervision of the conduct of cemeteries, Jewish and non-Jewish, was indicated Friday by Robert S. Conklin, Attorney General for the City of New York. The occasion was the hearing called to probe the charges of malfeasance pressed against the Baron Hirsch Cemetery of State Island by the Hebrew Religious Protective Assn.

The Hebrew Religious Protective Association charged that the Baron Hirsch Cemetery, contrary to law, is conducted as a business corporation for private gain instead of on a membership basis with plot owners as shareholders entitled to a voice in the conduct of the cemetery.

No decision was reached at the hearing on Monday. The hearing will be resumed at the call of Mr. Conklin after he has had time to study the evidence. The investigation into the affairs of the Baron Hirsch Cemetery is only one of the series of investigation in which virtually all the Jewish cemeteries in this city will face scrutiny.

The investigation of the Attorney General's office was brought about at the instance of the Hebrew Religious Protective Association, which charges that the cemeteries are conducted for private gain, that exorbitant assessments are asked, and unreasonable advance notices of burial demanded.

The Attorney General's office has pledged itself to clear the field of all illegitimate cemetery corporations. While its course of action has not yet been clearly mapped out and will be formulated only after the evidence in all the cases has been heard, Mr. Conklin stated on Friday, that State supervision will in all probability be one of the means employed to prevent a continuance of the present situation.

## SYNAGOGUES IN RUSSIA CONVERTED INTO CLUBS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, June 16.—Synagogues in various cities of Soviet Russia have been converted this week into workmen's clubs. The synagogues in Kleinpadlany and Baranovka, Zhitomir district, and in Romanovo and Volodarskoie, were transformed into clubs.

## BRITAIN REPORTS TO LEAGUE COMMISSION ON PALESTINE SITUATION

**Symes States Reforms for Benefit of  
Agriculture and Industry Planned**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 16.—The view of the British Government with regard to the present situation in Palestine and its plans for the near future, so that the growth of agriculture and industry may be furthered, were presented to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, at its session held here Friday.

Col. George S. Symes, former Civil Secretary of the Palestine Government, submitted the report on behalf of the British Government. Col. Symes explained the principles of self-government which the British Government is applying in the countries under its mandate. Notwithstanding the difficulty of applying these principles in Palestine, considerable progress has been made in the di-

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## TEL AVIV MUST PROTEST TO HIGH COMMISSIONER FIRST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, June 16.—The cabled protest of the Tel Aviv municipality against the relentless policy of deportations carried on by the Immigration Department of the Palestine government, in cases of Jewish immigrants, who have transgressed slightly against the formalities of the immigration regulations, will not be considered by the Colonial Office, it was declared today.

The Colonial Office has declined to act on the protest because the manner of its transmission was contrary to the established procedure, which provides that complaints against the Palestine administration, either to the League of Nations or to the British government, must be submitted through the office of the High Commissioner in Palestine.

## MARSHALL AND LUCIEN WOLF MEET IN LONDON

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, June 16.—Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee and Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, met in conference here to discuss the work carried on by the two bodies for the protection of Jewish rights in European countries.

The relations between the two organizations working along similar lines continue to be cordial, it was declared.

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## HADASSAH CONVENTION

**WILL VOTE ON \$600,000  
BUDGET FOR COMING YEAR  
Stand in Zionist Controversy To Be  
Discussed in Final Day's Session**

A budget in excess of \$600,000 for the maintenance of its work in Palestine will be presented to be voted upon by the delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of Hadassah, which begins its sessions at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh on Wednesday, June 27. Hadassah maintains four hospitals, 18 clinics and an equal number of pre-natal and post-natal clinics, health stations and ambulatory dispensaries for the urban and rural population of Palestine. Hadassah's budget for its work for the year just ended was \$608,292, an increase of over \$200,000 over that of the preceding year.

More than 600 delegates representing 37,000 members in 293 cities are expected to attend. The convention, the official announcement from Hadassah headquarters states, "in addition to action on budgets for Palestine will be asked to ratify a program of suggested reforms to be presented to the convention of the Zionist Organization of America of which Hadassah is an integral part although it is autonomous in its operation."

The discussion of the reforms in the administration of the Z. O. A., which are advocated by the National Board of Hadassah will come up on Friday

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## IMMIGRANTS TO U. S. WILL BE GIVEN IDENTIFICATION CARDS BEGINNING JULY 1 Is Not Registration System for Aliens, Labor Department Says

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, June 16. — Beginning July 1, 1928, immigrants entering at all points will be provided with identification cards, bearing their name, full description and photograph. The cards will be issued by the American Consuls at the port of departure and when the immigrant is admitted, the identification card will be completed by the signature of the admitting officer. This policy will apply only to immigrants, but not to those who enter the United States for the purpose of study.

An order introducing the new system, prepared by George J. Harris, Acting Commissioner of Immigration, was approved by W. W. Husband, Acting Secretary of Labor.

A similar system of identification cards has been in use with regard to the Chinese immigrants to this country. Another step in this direction was the order promulgated on April 10, 1927, providing for the endorsement of the passports of aliens admitted to the United States as non-immigrants.

"Under the plan now adopted," Mr. Harris said in a statement explaining the order, "if the immigrant is admitted the card will be completed by the signature of the admitting officer and handed to the alien, who will be advised to present it whenever called upon so to do by an immigration officer. It will prove exceedingly valuable to the alien who later seeks naturalization. And it will greatly simplify the work of immigration officers charged with the duty of investigating and apprehending aliens unlawfully in the United States liable to deportation."

At the Labor Department, it was explained to the representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin that the new system is not the registration of aliens as generally understood from the legislation which has been proposed in Congress, but applies only to the registration of aliens at ports at the time of entry and really does not go beyond the record made or the procedure taken heretofore, except in one respect and that is that identification cards will be issued to aliens as the final step in their admission. These cards will carry a record of the status under which each alien is admitted, so that he himself will know his exact status and will be able to prove under what status he was admitted in case of any trouble.

Inasmuch as this card system will  
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## JUDGE LAZANSKY TELLS OF INQUIRY COURT FUNCTIONS IN CHARGES AGAINST Z.O.A. To Study Charges and Make Public Report

Prior to the meeting yesterday of the committee of inquiry to probe the charges made by the opposition against the present Zionist administration, Judge Edward Lazansky issued the following statement:

"Before Dr. Weizmann's departure from the United States, he addressed a letter to Judge Otto Rosalsky, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz, and the undersigned, requesting us to constitute ourselves a committee to investigate the facts and make public our report and findings as to charges which were made reflecting on the integrity of the Administration of the Zionist Organization of America.

"Dr. Weizmann gave authority to us to add to the committee such other persons, as we might deem advisable. We invited Superior Court Judge Samuel Kalisch of New Jersey, and Superior Court Judge Harry M. Fisher of Chicago to become members of the committee.

"All of the persons named have agreed to act on the committee as requested by Dr. Weizmann. None of the persons named are members either of the Administration of the Zionist Organization of America or the United Palestine Appeal.

"Dr. Weizmann, in his letter to the persons he asked to serve, stated: 'In my opinion, considerable harm may result not only to the Zionist cause, but to general Jewish funds, if any impression be retained in the public mind that public moneys have been wrongfully used, and therefore I feel it my duty as president of the World Zionist Organization, and as proper, in the circumstances, to make the appointment of the committee.'

"May I therefore call upon you, as one who enjoys the confidence of both the Jewish and non-Jewish public, and is not a member of the American Zionist Administration, to be good enough to serve on the Committee of Enquiry, to investigate the matters referred to, and to make your decisions public as speedily as your other public duties will permit?

"In the event you deem it proper or advisable to co-opt any additional persons to your committee, you are at liberty to do so."

## LABOR UNION ASKS FOR COMPULSORY SUNDAY LAW (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Brunn, Czechoslovakia, June 16.—A petition to the government for the passage of a compulsory Sunday closing law was submitted by the Commercial Em-

## BRITAIN REPORTS TO LEAGUE COMMISSION ON PALESTINE SITUATION

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rection of developing a citizenship spirit. The government has prepared a series of reforms which are necessary for the public welfare. Before these reforms were introduced, a careful examination was made. The difficulties which the administration of Palestine encounters consist mainly in the necessity of the acceptance of a large immigration by a small, poor country, he stated.

The maintenance of a modern administrative system and the protection of order involves a considerable expense. It seems that it will be necessary to supplement the revenues already obtainable by revenues from direct taxation. The system of high customs duties tended to maintain a high cost of living. It is, however, desirable to reduce this high cost for the benefit of the producers in agriculture and industry. It is essential to put agriculture on a more flourishing basis. It is contemplated by the government to introduce such reforms as will provide a firmer foundation for agriculture and industry.

Replying to questions by members of the Mandates Commission concerning the present relations between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine, Col. Symes stated that these relations have improved and that immigration to the country is now being regulated in accordance with its economic capacity for absorption. The land survey is now being prepared, he added.

Reporting on the administration of Transjordan, Col. Symes stated that the recent agreement between the British government and Emir Abdullah, ruler of Transjordan, is completely in accord with the provisions of the Palestine Mandate. He reminded the commission that by a decision of the Council of the League of Nations in 1922, the provisions of the Palestine Mandate concerning the establishment in Palestine of the Jewish National Home are not applicable to the territory of Transjordan.

## TO STUDY JEWISH WOMEN'S LIFE IN RUSSIAN COLONIES

Miss Betty Ross will visit the Jewish colonies of the Ukraine and Crimea to describe the life of the Jewish women in the new settlements, according to an announcement by David A. Brown, national chairman of the United Jewish Campaign. Miss Ross sailed on Thursday on the steamer American Shipper and will proceed to Russia.

employees Union.

The measure, if enacted, will affect the economic situation of Sabbath observers.

A bill to place the sale of bottled liquors in Slovakia and Carpatho Russia on a concession basis was introduced in parliament. The bill, if enacted, would threaten the position of Jewish dealers.

## J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

### Two Ways of Helping the Jews in Russia

(By our Moscow Correspondent)

Moscow, May 25.—At No. 10, Nikolskaya is the chief office of the Central Committee of the Ozet in Moscow. There we sat and discussed the present condition of the Jews in Russia and their future.

"It is about time that in addition to the slogan 'Jewish colonization,' we should come out with a demand also for 'Jewish industrialization,'" remarked A. Bragin, the leader of the independents in the Ozet.

One could see that Bragin had not made this remark casually. It was evident that the question of Jewish industrialization had been harassing him for a long time; that he had given this subject much thought; because now, as he sat here talking with us, he immediately became quite excited, although his statement had met with no opposition from his hearers.

"Do you understand?" he turned to me. "Here in Russia there are some people who are afraid to tell themselves the truth about the sad plight of the Jewish population. They are afraid to admit that of the more than two million Jews living in the Soviet Union, a whole million of Jews have no occupation and no means of livelihood. They know very well that the plight of this million Jews is a desperate one, but they persuade themselves that they will be able to help them all through Jewish colonization and this is where the error lies.

"Jewish colonization in Russia," continued Bragin, "has its own merits. It can be made to assist, let us say, tens of thousands of Jewish families. I consider it to be the most important achievement of the present moment, otherwise, I should not take such an active interest in the work of the Ozet. But does this mean that we must content ourselves with colonization work only? Does it mean, then, that we may not at the same time come out and demand from the government an appropriation of money for the industrialization of the Jewish town, just as it has appropriated money for Jewish colonization in Biro-Bidzan?"

"The Jewish town," continued Bragin, "has all the possibilities for the development of certain industries. If mills and factories were built there, they would pay no worse than mills and factories that are being built in the cities of Central Russia. So much is said here about an intensified industrialization and there is even a special budget for the construction of new factories. Why, then, can they not build these factories in regions where the Jews form ninety percent of the population? Twofold results would be attained by this procedure: First of all, Jews would be given an opportunity to find employment, and, secondly, (Continued on page 4)

## PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY SOUGHT IN ADJUSTMENT OF ZIONIST CONTROVERSY

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duct of the Zionist movement that shall represent the point of view of all three elements in the present controversy.

Another meeting was held last night. The following statement was issued after the Thursday evening session.

"The non-partisan group on peace and reconstruction invited leading personalities of the three main parties to the present Zionist controversy to meet in conference. The purpose of the conference was to see whether by negotiation an understanding could not be arrived at which would eliminate the bitterness which has been engendered and to endeavor to arrive at a harmonious basis for future cooperation.

"In the course of a frank and amicable discussion the way was prepared for the elimination of issues which have bulked large but have little bearing on and are irrelevant to fundamental issues of the Zionist movement and for the adjustment of difficulties which have arisen in connection with the coming Zionist Convention.

"A substantial gain was achieved insofar as it became evident to those present that nothing is so essential to the present controversy as to recover the sense of values of the Zionist movement. This will place in the fore the problem of reconstruction of Zionist activities in America for the benefit of the work in Palestine to which all parties are devoted. It was conceded that nothing would so obstruct the general desire of all Zionists to bring about an improvement in the method of Zionist activities as the continuation of personal polemics. There was a strong feeling on the part of all those present that what was to be obtained was not a political victory for any one Zionist party but a moral and practical victory for Palestine."

## MORGENTHAU FETTERED BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM GREECE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Salonica, June 16.—A farewell banquet in honor of Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, was given last night by the Salonica Kehillah.

David Matalon on behalf of the Kehillah described the economic plight of Jews in Greece. Mr. Morgenthau promised to interest American Jews in a plan for a \$200,000 reconstruction loan to be made, secured by the real estate of the Kehillahs in Greece.

Mr. Morgenthau recently arrived at Athens. He came to investigate the conditions in the country, mainly among refugees from Turkey whose settlement on the land he directed on behalf of the League of Nations Commission. Mr. Morgenthau's book, which he hopes to finish by November is to be entitled: "The Romance of the Greek People."

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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only, this would transform them into true proletarians."

"And do you believe that Jews are really fitted for factory work?" one of those present interrupted Bragin. "Do I believe so? Of course I do. Just open this year ten new factories in the Podolia, Wolhynia or Odessa regions, where the Jews are starving and suffering from unemployment and you will see within a year whether they won't show the best results. Who built up the clothing industry in America, if not the Jews who emigrated there from these very regions? And the leather factories, who if not the Jews, used to work in them in the Russia of old? And how many Jewish carpenters are walking around without employment in the Jewish town? And mechanics, locksmiths, blacksmiths? And the Jewish youth who are prepared to do whatever work may be given to them? And is there a lack of Jewish unskilled laborers, I should like to know?"

Bragin spoke much longer. The longer he spoke, the clearer became his point of view. We must not rely upon Jewish colonization alone. Jewish colonization is a very good thing, but its extent and possibilities are too small in the face of the great destitution that reigns in the Jewish town. This poverty must be alleviated partly through having Jews settle on the land and partly through factories to be built by the government in Jewish sections of the country. Such factories, it is Bragin's belief, would be given technical support by Jews outside of Russia. American Jews would surely assist the technical equipment of such factories, just as they are now helping with Jewish colonization.

Why, then, doesn't the Soviet government consider the industrialization of the Jewish masses in the same way as it assists their colonization?

The answer to this question is short and simple. It is not in the best interests of the Soviet government to build factories in such parts of Russia as are situated near the frontier.

No matter how firmly Soviet power seems to be entrenched in Russia internally, it still lives in fear of an attack from the outside. They are afraid of a war that can break out any day in the direction of Poland, or from the Roumanian side, or from an altogether unexpected direction. There is a great deal of anxiety in this respect, and war is expected at any season. This is essentially the reason why such a city as Odessa is now industrially dead. Here lies the secret why Moscow and not Leningrad is the flourishing city. With the limited finances which the Soviet government has at its disposal, it cannot invest them in such cities as are situated near the frontiers.

The geographical location of Jewish

# IMMIGRANTS TO U. S. WILL BE GIVEN IDENTIFICATION CARDS BEGINNING JULY 1

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apply only to newly arrived aliens there is no intention whatever to request aliens previously admitted and already residing in the United States either to obtain or show a card. The procedure is intended to apply only to newly arrived aliens before they leave the port of entry. No alien already in the United States will be required to produce a card.

When it was pointed out by the correspondent that aliens admitted into the United States before this new card system was enacted, may meet with difficulties when they are mistaken for recent arrivals and required to show cards, the Labor Department officials discounted the suggestion because an alien who had been in this country for some time is distinguishable from a more recent arrival.

It was also stated that no effort will be made to compel aliens to produce cards, only in the event that an alien is already under suspicion will he be asked to show his card. No system of espionage is contemplated, it was stated, and the entire new procedure has been inaugurated only to maintain a check against aliens who enter illegally. For example, heretofore very little record was kept by immigration inspectors at the land borders. Hereafter all aliens entering at land borders, even if Canadian or Mexican citizens, will be given cards and the system requires issuance of cards at all immigration points, whether land or sea.

cities and towns happens to be such that they are to be found close to the frontiers of other countries, countries that are sworn enemies of Russia, that would gladly bring about its destruction. At the present moment, they are too weak to execute their plans, but Europe is still a boiling cauldron, and who knows what can happen later?

Bragin is not alone in saying that colonization alone will not help the million needy Jews in Russia. However, both he and those who are of his opinion, are now fighting against an insurmountable obstacle. It is well and good to speak of Jewish industrialization as a principle, but it is unfortunate when the practical interests of a country are fundamentally opposed to this principle.

# HADASSAH CONVENTION WILL VOTE ON \$600,000 BUDGET FOR COMING YEAR

(Continued from page 2)

morning, the last day of the convention. The matter will be brought before the convention in the report of the committee of Zionist inter-relations. The convention will terminate on Friday afternoon with a discussion of the United Palestine Appeal, nomination and election of officers.

Simultaneously Junior Hadassah, composed of young women of 18 years and over, will meet at the same place in annual session.

The first day's sessions of Hadassah will be devoted to reports of the officers of the National Board, and by its committee of Palestine Activities, including the Hadassah Medical Organization, Palestine supplies, infant welfare and school luncheons.

Thursday will be devoted to the submission of reports. The budget that will be proposed at the sessions of Junior Hadassah includes \$17,000 for the Nurses' Training School in Jerusalem, \$50,000 for Meier Shifayah, the children's village, and other Palestine projects, and \$10,000 for the Jewish National Fund.

# PUNISHED FOR ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN TRANSYLVANIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, June 16.—Many of the perpetrators of the anti-Jewish excesses in Transylvania last December received punishment at the hands of the authorities, as a result of the changed attitude of the Roumanian government, a survey made by the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here shows.

Of those arrested in Bucharest, 30 students were sentenced to from ten days to six months and permanently expelled from the universities and 380 were expelled from the universities for the year 1928. In Jassy 15 students were sentenced to from 15 days to 3 months and permanently expelled; in Cluj, 8 students were sentenced to from ten days to six months. Fifteen tradesmen, waiters and professional men were sentenced to from 15 days to six months. Three prefects, including one from Cluj and one from Oradea were removed, and also a director, an inspector, a commissioner and two sub-commissioners of the police.

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