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SOVIET AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE LONG LIST OF ANTI-SEMITIC PRACTICES

**Published List Shows Growth of
Discrimination Against Jews**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 6.—The Tchernomorje district Soviet liquidated the medical Soviet in the city of Tuapse because of the anti-Semitic practices being carried on. The Jewish doctors and medical workers were hampered in their work and not permitted to pursue their activities.

Cases of anti-Semitic practices are being investigated by the Soviet authorities. A list of these activities published today shows the spread of anti-Semitism in various localities. Jewish workers in the factories Cemintern and Krasni Profiternin, in Werchne-Provsk were beaten. In Mosir a member of the district soviet refused to vote for a budget for a Jewish workmen's club, declaring there is no need for a house for "Zhidovske dances."

In Homel a district judge decided no punishment is to be meted out if one apply the insulting term "Zhid" to a Jew. A worker in the Zikanoff factory in Novobeltzi, where the blood of animals is used by the manufacturer, stated to his fellow workers, pointing to the Jewish workers: "Why does the government spend money for blood, when I, with other good fellows, can find as much blood as is needed, if we were only allowed to play with Jews in Novobeltzi and Homel."

Charkov, July 6.—A complaint that the Jewish primary schools in Charkov are being neglected is voiced by "Der Stern."

All four Jewish primary schools in the city are badly neglected because they are ignored by the educational inspectors, the paper states. The accommodations are unfit and one school is housed in a cellar. No funds have been appropriated for equipment and there are not enough teachers.

CONVALESCENT HOME OPENED ON MOUNT CARMEL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, July 6.—A convalescent home, to be named Borochov, was opened on Mount Carmel by the Kupath Cholim, workmen's sick benefit fund. The maintenance of the institution has been undertaken by the American Jewish National Arbeitverband.

SIR JOHN ROBERT CHANCELLOR APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE

**Colonial Office Announces As Successor to Lord Plumer Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 6.—The appointment of Sir John Robert Chancellor as High Commissioner of Palestine to succeed Lord Herbert C. Plumer, was announced today by the Colonial Office. The King has approved the appointment.

Lord Plumer, who will take a three months leave beginning this month, will retire at the end of his vacation. During his absence H. C. Luke, the new Civil Secretary, will be acting High Commissioner.

Sir John, who is now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia, held the same post for

Mauritius from 1911-16 and for Trinidad and Tobago, 1916-21. He was Staff Captain of the Intelligence Department of the War Office in 1903, Assistant Military Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence in 1904 and Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee in 1906. He holds the military title of Lieutenant-Colonel.

LACK OF GOVERNMENT CREDIT DISAPPOINTING TO THE BUREYA SETTLERS

**Each Family Was to Have Received
\$2,000; Credit Will Now be
Limited to 100 Roubles**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 6.—Many of the pioneers who went to settle in Bureya, Siberia, on the land being colonized by the Ozet, were disappointed when the \$2,000 credit, which they had expected to be allotted to each family by the government, was refused. The credit was to have been granted for repayment in 27 years.

The settlers have been notified that the credit to each family will be limited to 100 roubles.

A further setback to the colonization plan came when it was learned that the eighteen tractors which will soon arrive in Vladivostok from America are without the ploughing knife. This will retard the ploughing for an entire year.

The non-Jewish population in Bureya is evidencing dissatisfaction with the colonization plan. Grumbings are heard in several quarters and the charge is made that since the Jewish settlement has started, systematic stealing has occurred. The population used to keep their doors open hitherto, but are unable to do so now, they declare.

A report from Bureya states that while the Jewish settlers have sufficient rice and honey they lack potatoes and milk.

JEWISH CEMETERY IN GERMANY DESECRATED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 6.—The Jewish cemetery in Ibbenbueren, Westfalia, was three times desecrated by unknown vandals. Fifty-seven tombstones were destroyed.

MIZRACHISTS PROTEST REDUC- TION OF SCHOOL BUDGET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 6.—Representatives of the Mizrahi, Orthodox Zionist organization, left the Zionist Education Council sessions in protest against the economy education budget drafted by Dr. Bergson.

The reduction in the school budget would mean ruin to the Mizrahi school system, the Mizrahi representatives declared.

They also protested against the dismissal of 65 Mizrahi teachers, without the consent of the Mizrahi education inspector, which is a contradiction of the educational constitution approved by the last Zionist Congress and the matter will be brought before the meeting of the Actions Committee in Berlin.

About 200 teachers and kindergarten mistresses will be dismissed for the sake of economy, according to a decision of the Zionist Executive.

TO MARK ANNIVERSARY OF YIDDISH LANGUAGE CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, July 6.—Preparations for a two day celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Yiddish Language Congress, held here in August 1908, are under way.

An invitation has been issued by a committee, headed by Nathan Birnbaum, urging all friends of Yiddish, especially the participants in the 1908 congress, to attend the celebration.

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ASK FORMER LEGIONNAIRES TO
AID EX-SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 5.—The numerous
ex-soldiers in the United States who
served in the Jewish battalions in Pal-
estine during the war and afterwards
returned to the United States will be
asked to provide funds for the settle-
ment on the land here of the Jewish
ex-soldiers living in Palestine.

A delegation is being sent to Amer-
ica for this purpose. Its appeal will
be made only to the ex-Palestine
Legionnaires.

It is learned that the Jewish National
Fund is prepared to grant land for the
settlement of one hundred families of
ex-soldiers, each family to receive not
less than 25 dunams. The colonization
expenses of a family will amount to
£600, so that a total of £50,000 is re-
quired. The prospective settlers are
in possession of a small part of this
sum, and the rest is to be sought in
America.

Miss Eva J. Sacheroff of Oxford, Ohio, has
been awarded a \$1,500 fellowship at the
Training School for Jewish Social Work,
New York.

The fellowship, which includes tuition,
was made available by the Jewish Welfare
Federation of Cleveland.

The first scholarship to be awarded by
the National Council of Jewish Juniors
since it has undertaken to carry on the
Hannah G. Solomon Scholarship Fund, in-
stituted by the National Council of Jewish

SCHECHITA EXEMPT IN
SCOTTISH SLAUGHTER BILL

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, June 22.—In the House of
Commons today on the report stage of
the Scotland Slaughter of Animals Bill,
which was read the third time, the
Lord Advocate moved an amendment
to the clause dealing with licenses to
provide that the Bill should not apply
to any license granted by the local au-
thority to deal with the Jewish method
of slaughter.

General Charteris, Conservative,
moved an amendment to this amend-
ment, to meet the cases of ships com-
ing into ports manned by Mohammedan
crews. L. Lougher, Conservative,
seconded. The Lord Advocate said the
amendment embodied a substantial
point which ought to be met and he
asked the House to accept it. The
original amendment as amended was
agreed to.

On clause 7 which provides that the
Bill shall not apply where an animal
is slaughtered for the food of Jews by
a Jew duly licensed for the purpose by
the Chief Rabbi, the Lord Advocate
moved an amendment confirming the
exception to clause 1 of the measure
which deals with humane slaughtering.
This amendment was agreed to, to-
gether with a further amendment making
it necessary that, in addition, the Jew-
ish slaughterer should hold a license
from the local authority.

On the motion for the third reading,
Mr. Groves, Laborite, protested against
the concessions being made to Jewish
and Mohammedan communities. He
protested against the British House
of Commons acquiescing in any cruel
methods of slaughter merely to satisfy
whims or even religious traditions, he
declared. Mr. Gosling, Laborite, from
Whitechapel, dissented from what he
described as the very unkind remarks
made by Mr. Groves in reference to
a very worthy people.

CONSIDER STATUS OF NORTH
AFRICA JEWISH COMMUNITIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Rabat, Morocco, July 6.—Important
reforms affecting the Jewish communi-
ties will be considered at the North
African Conference which opened its
sessions here.

It is understood that a law is being
drafted favoring the adoption of French
nationality by certain elements of Mor-
occan Jewry. The Resident of Tunis
and the Governor of Algeria are parti-
cipating in the conference.

Women, will go to Miss Rose Minda Cantor
of Philadelphia. Miss Cantor will enter the
Training School for Jewish Social Work,
in New York City, where the scholarship is

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Are the Jews Popular in English
Politics?

(By our London Correspondent)

London, June 19.—One of the fourteen
Jewish members of the House of Com-
mons published the following description
of a recent incident in parliament.

When the other night Mr. Churchill
was speaking in the House of Commons
on the Rating Valuation Bill, he was
interrupted by Mr. Shinwell, the Labor
member for Linitigow, who rose to his
feet and tried to make Mr. Churchill
give way. The Chancellor refused, as he
was entitled to do, he being in possession
of the House."

But Mr. Shinwell persisted. There
were cries of "Name him!" to the Speak-
er, and the possibility of a scene arose.
Amid the cries and noise I distinctly
heard the expression, "Sit down, you
Jew!" used several times—the first time
I have ever heard any such expression
used audibly since I entered the House
of Commons.

It caused me to reflect whether there
exists at the present time in Parliament
anything at all in the nature of an anti-
Semitic feeling. Probably, as a Jew,
I should be the last to be cognizant of
anything of the kind.

In order to satisfy myself, I made a
list of the Jews in the House of Com-
mons, and then examined the list care-
fully to try to find out whether the in-
dividuals concerned were popular or not
with their fellow-members.

Here, in alphabetical order, is the list,
and the conclusions which I have
reached:

Sir Alfred Butt (Balham and Tooting)—
Sir Alfred is a very quiet mem-
ber, who rarely speaks in a debate. He
has not a large circle of intimate
friends in the House, but those who
know him well like him. He is neither
popular nor unpopular. I should say that
Parliament bores him, and that he pre-
fers his work outside.

Major J. B. Cohen (Fairfield), "the
legless M.P."—Universally liked and re-
spected. Always listened to with atten-
tion when he intervenes in debate, which
is usually on matters affecting ex-Ser-
vice men. One imagines that he has not
an enemy in the House.

H. Day (Southwark Central), a Labor
member, owning two Rolls-Royce cars,
and—judging by his list of questions—a
busy secretariat. His position in the
Socialist ranks is, therefore, somewhat
anomalous. He is much too pushful and
aggressive to be popular, although he has
a genial and disarming manner outside
the Chamber. He is not liked by the
Conservative Party. Always votes with
extremists of his own party—for in-
stance, when a Labor member is sus-
pended for deliberate defiance of the

(Continued on page 4)

ARGUMENTS OF OPPOSITION AND THE ADMINISTRATION GIVEN IN 4 HOUR DEBATE

Tulin and Zeldin Speak for Opposition; Samuel, Goldberg and Rothenberg for Administration

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4.—The main battle of the opposition and administration forces at the thirty-first annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America was fought at the third session of the convention on Monday afternoon during the discussion on the Administrative Committee's report for the year 1927-28. The motion before the assembly was the adoption of the report.

The report of the judges' committee, containing their findings and conclusions, though not a part of the official report of the administration, was presented to be discussed at the suggestion of the presiding chairman, Judge William M. Lewis of Philadelphia. In the main, the arguments made during the discussion hardly referred to the policies and issues of the Zionist movement in the United States and in Palestine. The debate was, rather, a review of the history of the administration which came into power following the Cleveland split in 1921.

Maurice Samuel, Abraham Goldberg and Morris Rothenberg spoke for the adoption of the Administrative Committee's report, each from a different point of view. Morris Zeldin and Abraham Tulin spoke against the motion. The motion to adopt the report was passed by a majority of 398 to 159.

"The outstanding accomplishment of the last year, one which overshadows completely all other accomplishments, is the consistent support given by the American Zionist Organization to those negotiations which have led up to the conference in London, and to the results of that conference in London on the question of the Jewish Agency," Mr. Samuel stated. "I want to say, in addition, that those statements, those promises, which have been issued from London are not only the result of our wishes and our backing of Dr. Weizmann in that matter, but are also the result of the work we have done in the last seven years for the maintenance of our position in Palestine."

Charging that an effort is being made to ruin the plan of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Samuel continued: "At this particular moment the last efforts are being made to smash the Agency. It is our duty, in keeping with the labors, in keeping with the agonies we have suffered in order that we might reach this point, that we shall strengthen the hands of Dr. Weizmann."

Referring to Dr. Wise's opposition to the Jewish Agency, the speaker said,

"We have in our midst men of honor, and one man not only of honor but of the highest distinction in Zionist service, and he does not believe in the Jewish Agency. It would not be well for us, though we love and honor that distinguished Zionist, to place him in a position where he will be entitled to attack Dr. Weizmann."

"There is another matter in regard to our achievement in the last year and our program for the coming year which is vitally intertwined with this question of the Agency. Those with whom we are going into partnership are not Zionists because if they were, there would be no talk of a Jewish Agency, and anybody who criticizes them for being non-Zionists is wasting his time. In 1925 we, the Zionists who wanted the Agency, did not hesitate to criticize, and on the platform of public opinion, to fight an attitude which belong to those with whom we are going into partnership. In all friendliness and honor, if there occurs a break of principle, we shall fight them as strongly, as courteously and as Jewishly as we have done in the past. In the inevitable difference of opinion which will occur in the Jewish Agency between Zionists and non-Zionists, you must have the representatives of Zionist men who are Zionists not merely by conviction but by construction, not logical but biological Zionists. On the whole, those who have kept the Zionist Organization of America intact in the last seven years, and those who, during these last seven years, in the face of assault, of calumny and of indifference have stood by their guns, these men are fitted to meet here in America with the non-Zionists to represent their views."

Mr. Samuel stated that the present Zionist administration, which has been in power since 1921, has done remarkable work and asked that the decisions of the convention be accepted by all delegates without reservation.

Mr. A. Zeldin took exception to the attempt to divide Zionists into two kinds, logical and biological Zionists. Such a division would disqualify Zionist leaders as Herzl and Nordau, Sir Alfred Mond and others in whom the present administration takes pride. The demoralization in the Zionist movement in the United States is not the result of the Atlantic City convention, but rather the Atlantic City convention was the result of the demoralization, he said.

It is true that the present administration has attracted a number of people to cooperate with it, but as soon as they came in, they had to go out because of "machinations." The speaker did not refer to the report for 1927-1928 under discussion.

Abraham Goldberg, speaking in Yiddish,

RADICAL ZIONISTS ASK FOR EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS ON THE AGENCY QUESTION

Will Urge Actions Committee to Take Steps to Convene such a Convention in the Winter

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 6.—A session of the Central Committee of Radical Zionists will be held here the middle of July. The meeting of the Radical Zionists is being called to urge the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization to convene an extraordinary Zionist Congress in the early winter to decide on the Agency question.

Zionist labor parties, it is learned, are also considering the advisability of demanding an extraordinary Congress during this winter.

He declared that the outstanding principles of the Zionist movement are loyalty and fair play. Eulogizing Lipsky and appealing to the sense of loyalty of the delegates, the speaker received great applause from the majority. Charging the opposition with lack of fair play, the speaker declared: "They do not want fair play. They show that by asking us to be disloyal to the man with whose blood we have built the Zionist movement. The Jewish people throughout the world want to see the Zionists loyal to their own leader."

"What better demonstrates the high morale of the Zionist movement when two or three years after Cleveland, when our predecessors stepped out of office, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise again came back into the movement?" Mr. Goldberg exclaimed.

Abraham Tulin, who spoke for nearly an hour, introduced himself as a "Nordic from Pinsk," having reference to the charges of the administration forces that the opposition strives to introduce into the Zionist movement a "Nordic point of view." He went over the ground of the various charges made by the opposition against the Lipsky administration, declaring that no one of the opposition has ever dreamt of impugning the personal honesty of Mr. Lipsky in financial matters.

He analyzed broadly the findings of the judges' committee and urged that their recommendations be the basis for the convention's action. The principal features of these recommendations were the elimination from office of all persons who bore the responsibility for the irregularities disclosed and the adoption of the principle that no member of the Administrative Committee receive a salary from the Zionist Organization.

Such action is necessary in the interest of the Zionist movement to raise its

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J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

Chair and the Labor Front Bench abstains from voting.

S. Finburgen (Saltzard, N.)—A retiring and unobtrusive man, probably rather shy. Seldom speaks. Once made a violent speech accusing the Home Secretary of anti-Semitism. One of the less-known members, but is respected, and has no enemies.

P. A. Harris (Bethnal Green).—Calculated to empty the House on any occasion when he rises. A tiresome speaker, but not unpopular. A knowledgeable and useful member. The House is inclined to treat him as a butt—usually a sign of popularity.

L. Hore-Belisha (Devonport)—Has friends in every party, as befits a good journalist. A very good speaker, but devotes more time to journalism than oratory now. In either of the other parties would be one of the rising young men. Distinctly popular although possibly some of those he has criticised in the Press cherish some little resentment. A very human person.

Sir Frank Meyer (Great Yarmouth)—An active member, who is listened to with respect when he speaks. Not very sociable, and has only a limited number of friends, but probably no enemies, as he has a conciliatory manner to his opponents and is always amiable when spoken to. Has an attractive voice.

Major I. Salmon (Harrow)—A director of J. Lyons and Co., and a very busy man. Always talks common sense in the House. Popular with those who know him, but might appear forbidding to strangers. His manner is rather brusque. He probably does not care if he is popular or not, so long as he is able to do his job properly.

A. M. Samuel, (Farnham)—Financial Secretary to the Treasury. A man of great erudition and immense information. His position is the well-earned reward of ability and industry. Generally liked and respected. His party think he is too verbose in answering questions. Comes of an old English family of Jews, and is proud of it. A little deficient in humor.

S. Samuel (Putney)—A member of the famous Shell Oil concern. Wealthy and correspondingly kind, generous and hospitable. To know him is to like him. He detests Socialism, and has not many friends in the Socialist Party. A quiet, retiring man. A bachelor.

Sir P. Sassoon (Hythe)—Under-Secretary of State for Air. A very able man, who has known how to use his position and wealth in a dignified way. His position in the Government is not the result of House of Commons successes, but of quiet and useful work in the background. Has followed the Rothschild-Sassoon tradition. Is too reserved to achieve popularity, which he does not seek, but has many devoted friends. Endowed with good looks and charming

manners. S. Shinnell (Linthgow)—A fierce, aggressive type of man; a revolutionary, without the saving humor of Maxton or the humanity of Kirkwood. Extremely intelligent, but equally bitter. Would probably have achieved a big position in Soviet Russia. Not suited to the British House of Commons. Likely to create anti-Semitic prejudice.

Sir Henry Slesser (Leeds, S.E.)—A most devout Anglo-Catholic and a strong individualist, who finds himself strangely out of place in the Labor Party. An agreeable companion, but rather too prolix and didactic in speech to catch the ear of a critical House. Although he is the Trade Union lawyer, he dislikes big corporations which interfere with individual rights. Should join the Liberal Party and lead it back to individualism.

E. A. Strauss (Southwark, N.)—A quiet, rather timid-looking man whom one would expect to find in the Tory Party. Obviously sincere and liked by all who know him. His contributions to debate are sound and useful, without attracting much attention. Obviously has no enemies.

I must add, that, although all the above are of Jewish extraction, some are not practising Jews and several belong to the Christian religion.

The general assumption I would draw is that the Jews in the House are not unpopular, and that, although it is not an advantage to be a Jew for political purposes, it is not a serious handicap to success. There is certainly more anti-Semitism in the constituencies than in the House.

MIZRACHI LEADER SAILS FOR PALESTINE

Gedalia Bublick, president of the Mizרחי Organization of America, sailed on Friday on the Columbus to attend the Mizרחי World Conference at Danzig which will open on August 19.

Before going to Danzig Mr. Bublick will visit Palestine.

The other American delegates to the Mizרחי World Conference are Rabbi W. Gold, vice-president of the Mizרחי Organization of America; Rabbi A. Teitelbaum; Rabbi M. Charlap; Mr. I. Dauber; and Mr. B. Schwartz of Baltimore.

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ARGUMENTS OF OPPOSITION AND THE ADMINISTRATION GIVEN IN 4 HOUR DEBATE

(Continued from page 3)

level and to restore confidence in its leadership. "I am jealous, too, for the good name of the Jew, he declared.

Morris Rothenberg, vice-president of the Zionist Organization, in his address said that the report of the administration, which was placed before the delegates for adoption, was for the year 1927-28, that is, for the period since the last Zionist convention in Atlantic City. He said that the Zionist Organization is under a debt of gratitude to the judges who undertook the burdensome task of investigating and reporting on the charges which were laid before them.

Urging the delegates to consider the report earnestly and carefully, he stated that the irregularities which were set forth in the report referred to matters which occurred in 1926 and prior thereto. He urged that the faults which were pointed out in the report should not be minimized. Condemning the commingling of funds which occurred in prior years, Mr. Rothenberg stated that the last Zionist convention had adopted a resolution on the subject and that since that time no evidence of such irregularities was presented.

He reviewed the achievements of the administration during the past seven years, quoting figures to show that about fifteen million dollars had been raised since 1921, a sum in excess of that raised in previous years. "Much has been done to enlist the interest of those who were indifferent to the cause, an evidence of which is the joining of the non-Zionists in the Agency. Although the irregularities which have been shown are to be taken seriously and every effort made to prevent their repetition, they should not obscure the creditable results attained since 1921 under very difficult circumstances," Mr. Rothenberg stated.

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