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ZIONIST PROBLEMS WILL BE REVIEWED BY THE ACTIONS COMMITTEE Sessions to Open in Berlin on July 19

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 14.—The provisional Agenda of the meeting of the General Council of the Zionist Organization which will open in Berlin on July 19, has just been issued here by the Central Office of the Zionist Organization. It includes reports of the Executive on the political situation, the Palestine Work (Colonization, Immigration, Labor, Education and Health) and on the Joint Palestine Survey Commission; reports on the work of the Central Institutions, Jewish Colonial Trust, Keren Kayemeth, and Keren Hayesod; report on loan questions; on immigration and training of immigrants; the adoption of budgets (Palestine and London) for the year 5689 (1929) according to Par. 49 a. of the Organization Statute. The Agenda also includes a report of the Executive on organization, proposals with reference to organization and proposals of the Presidium of the General Council with reference to the General Council, election of a member of the Executive in place of Dr. M. D. Eder, who is resigning; election of additional members of the Board of Directors of the Keren Kayemeth; congress decision with reference to the Office of Controller; a motion with reference to the transfer of the property of the Hebrew University to the Board of the University and consideration of the resolutions of the 15th Congress referred to the General Council for action.

DISMISS SOVIET OFFICIALS FOR ANTI-SEMITIC PRACTICES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 14.—Two Soviet officials, the Chairman and the Secretary of the local Soviet in Pavlovsk, district of Belozerkoff, were dismissed after charges of anti-Semitic practices had been brought against them. They will be tried by the Soviet Court.

The Chairman of the Communist Ispolkom in the district of Chmelnick, Isaef, was guilty of open anti-Jewish discrimination according to a complaint published by the Yiddish Communist daily "Stern." Isaef issued orders to the local mills to grind one pud of flour monthly for every citizen, excepting the Jews, irrespective of their social position.

PALESTINE UPBUILDING WORK UNDER AGENCY PLAN, MUST BECOME CONCERN OF ALL JEWS, FELIX M. WARBURG STATES

Commissioner Comments on Criticism Voiced in Some Zionist Circles;
Hebrew University Makes Steady Progress; Russian Settlers'
Situation Hopeful; Plans for Further Relief Work in
Europe Formulated

The upbuilding of Palestine, now that the formation of the Jewish Agency is entering into its final phase, must and should become the concern of all Jews, irrespective of group affiliation or shades of opinion, Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee and American Commissioner of the Jewish Agency, declared in an interview with the representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Mr. Warburg, who returned several days ago from an extended trip to Europe, said that during his stay abroad he concerned himself with four of the problems which have the close interest of many Jewish groups in the United States and in Europe.

The questions that he dealt with were that of the Hebrew University, which was taken up at the meeting of the Board of Governors held in London, the drafting of the report of the Jewish Agency Commission, the situation of the Jewish colonization work in Soviet Russia in connection with the forthcoming development on the basis of the new agreement with the Soviet Government and the necessity and extent of continuing the J. D. C. relief work in other European countries after the present program outlined in 1925 will have been completed.

With regard to the Hebrew University, the reports submitted to the Board of Governors and the decisions taken indicate fully that steady progress is being made in the establishment and expansion of the Jerusalem seat of learning. Mr. Warburg said: A meeting of the American Advisory Committee of the Hebrew University will shortly take place and following that meeting further details of the plans of the Hebrew University sponsors will be made public.

"As to the work of the Jewish Agency Commission, I was glad to observe that through the efforts of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the American Jewish and non-Jewish public was enabled to have the full text of the Commissioners' report and to obtain an opportunity to acquaint itself fully with the actual conditions and

the plans formulated for consolidation and later expansion. To translate the recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission into actual facts will be the task of Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Louis Marshall, who is now on his way back to the United States.

"Mr. Marshall, whose work during the London conference was of inestimable value, will, I hope, find it possible upon his arrival in this country to make a statement with regard to the further plans which are to be adopted for creating the machinery necessary. I must repeat what I said previously in London, that the deliberations of the London conference were most enjoyable and that all participants displayed a most sincere and earnest interest in the work.

"I do feel and I hope that the feeling will extend to the entire Jewish community in the United States, that the work for Palestine, as outlined by the Jewish Agency Commission, is an

(Continued on page 3)

BLUMENTHAL FINANCES "SURVEY OF MOSLEM HERALDRY"

Through the generosity of Mr. George Blumenthal of New York City the Hebrew University is enabled to publish "A Survey of Moslem Heraldry" by Dr. L. A. Mayer, of the School of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University, and of the Department of Antiquities of the Palestine Government. The Survey is to be published in two volumes, the first containing the text and the second the plates. The text will contain an introduction dealing with the essentials of Moslem heraldry, the armorial roll, or a list of the blazons extant of about 200 Saracen knights and sultans, and a bibliography.

The second volume will be made up of eighty plates with pictures of about 250 blazons, collected from the monuments of Syria, Palestine and Egypt, and from objects of art scattered over European, American and Oriental museums and private collections. The bulk of this material will be published for the first time.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAIN DISCUSSES FLOGGING IN THE PALESTINE JAILS Amery Says There Can Be No Dis- crimination in Favor of Com- munists

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, July 14.—The question of the
practice of Palestine jail authorities of
flogging political prisoners was again
raised in the House of Commons Friday
afternoon during the debate on the
Estimates of the Colonial Office.

The matter was again brought to the
attention of the House by Susan Law-
rence. The question elicited a reply
from Col. Amery, Secretary of the Col-
onial Office, who stated that there "can
be no discrimination in favor of Com-
munists against the rule of Palestine au-
thorities to punish attacks on prison
authorities. We will, however, commu-
nicate with the High Commissioner with
a view of providing the same safeguards
as are observed in Great Britain con-
cerning jail punishments."

Col. Bury again raised the question
of the Dead Sea concession and of the
Haifa harbor construction. Col. Amery
in reply stated that the contract for the
construction of the Haifa harbor con-
tains nothing affecting the Palestine
Loan Act which provides for the pay-
ment of fair wages to the workers.

A drive to raise £100,000 to complete the
erection of the Memorial Institute, adjoining
the Baron Hirsch Synagogue, is being
conducted in Memphis, Tenn.

The Institute will house the Hebrew
school.

In addition it will have a completely
equipped gymnasium and an auditorium.

TRAVELLERS DIFFER ON PRESENT SITUATION OF THE JEWS IN ROMANIA

Christian Clergyman Contradicts
Statements of Jewish Representative
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Two travellers, arriving from Eu-
rope, one a distinguished Christian
clergyman and the other an
officer of the Roumanian Jewish organ-
ization in the United States, were di-
vided in their opinions on the present-day
condition of the Jews in Roumania.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland,
General Secretary of the Federal Council
of Churches of Christ in America,
and Mr. Leon Fischer, vice-president of
the United Roumanian Jews of America,
held contrary views about the conditions
in Roumania.

According to Dr. Macfarland, "the
most difficult situation appears still to
be in Roumania," while Mr. Fischer as-
serted that since the last anti-Jewish
riots in Oradea-Mare in December, the
Roumanian government has changed its
attitude and the Jewish population is
treated with fairness.

"From conversations which I had with
the leaders of the Liberal Government
and the other political parties, I am con-
vinced that in these circles an attitude of
peace and brotherhood predominates, and
the Roumanian Jews are collaborating in
a patriotic way and with faith and pa-
tience to help cement the bonds for such
relationship," Mr. Fischer stated.

Dr. Macfarland declared, "Violent at-
tacks on minority groups seem to have
ceased, with the exception of anti-Semitic
outbreaks. The most difficult situa-
tion appears still to be in Roumania,
where the Lutherans are declared to be
unable to supply their pastorates because
only those of Roumanian nationality are
allowed to serve, and Roumanian citi-
zenship is hard to acquire. The law lim-
iting existence of minority churches to
those of a certain size deprives many
small communities of any church life.
Children cannot be supplied with cate-
chisms, and are forced to perform Or-
thodox rites and ceremonies in State
schools."

"Although the new Law of Cults
has been passed, it is not yet in op-
eration. It does not apply with
equality, gives preference to the Or-
thodox Church and allows too much
State interference in religion. There
is the same restlessness, though not so
tense in Czechoslovakia and Poland."

"The Jewish minorities," Dr. Mac-
farland continued, "are everywhere.
The sins of centuries are charged to
them offhand, even to their being the
cause of the last war. Even people
whose own minorities are in trouble
forget that when it is a question of the
Jews and do what they condemn
others for doing."

FIGURES SHOW TENDENCY OF RUSSIAN JEWS TOWARD PRODUCTIVE LABOR Great Numbers Are Entering Indus- trial Field

The same economic conditions that
caused the movement of the Jews of
Russia toward the soil, are driving
thousands of them into industry and
labor in shops and factories. The ex-
tent of this movement is disclosed in
data collected by the Statistical Com-
mittee of the Russian Ort and which was
made public by David A. Brown, Na-
tional Chairman of the United Jewish
Campaign. The expense of gathering
and compiling this statistical matter was
in part defrayed by the Agro-Joint in
Moscow.

According to the census of 1926 the
Jewish population of U.S.S.R. was 2,-
609,945. Of this total the Ukraine had
1,574,391 Jews. Central Russia 566,925,
White Russia 407,059, and the balance
were divided among the other republics.
Of the total of 2,609,945 there were 2,-
143,914 living in towns and cities and
457,031 in villages. This does not neces-
sarily mean that the entire rural Jewish
population was engaged in agricultural
pursuits; nevertheless in the census of
of 1926 one-fifth of the Russian
Jews had already been classed as
rural inhabitants. According to that
census the Jews formed 1.8 percent of
the entire population of the Union,
although, so far as language was con-
cerned, the Yiddish speaking elements
formed only 1.5 percent of the entire
population of the Union. This would in-
dicate, that over 2/3 of the Russian
Jews claimed Yiddish as their mother
tongue.

For the economic divisions among
Russian Jews according to trades and
occupations, White Russia is taken as a
basis. With a general population of 3,
141,896 throughout the Republic engaged
in trades and professions, the number of
Jews in all kinds of industry is 150,917,
from which it appears that while the
Jews in general make up 8 percent of
the population of the Republic, they
comprise only 5 percent of the working
population. The difference between the
status of the Jew and the non-Jew in
the various trades and occupations is
clearly disclosed in the following table:

(Continued on page 3)

"On every hand one meets the per-
sistent prejudice, not only among com-
mon people and riotous students, but
among intellectual leaders, political
rulers, American tourists and the ever
vigilant D. A. R. Henry Ford's re-
cantation has had some modifying in-
fluence, but is often regarded as diplo-
matic rather than as genuine, and
his book is still circulated," Dr. Mac-
farland stated.

PALESTINE UPBUILDING WORK UNDER AGENCY PLAN, MUST BECOME CONCERN OF ALL JEWS, FELIX M. WARBURG STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

obligation resting not only upon one group nor upon one set of individuals, but upon the entire community," Mr. Warburg declared.

When asked for his opinion as to the criticism levelled against the recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission concerning the Kvuoth and the demand that the settlers be required to sign individual contracts with the colonizing agency without the interference of any other body, Mr. Warburg expressed surprise that such criticism should be voiced at this moment before the actual regulations applying the recommendations are formulated.

"In this matter, the Commission has felt that sound business principles must be introduced and any fairminded businessman will agree that this is the only procedure to follow. There is no reason to get excited over the program of consolidation which must precede any further work. In the matter of individual contracts, the Commission has followed the precedent in the Russian settlements, where every colonist undertakes a personal responsibility for the things he receives. It is unthinkable that the Agency should deal with groups of people whose responsibility is merely corporate and who may disassociate themselves at choice, leaving chaos behind them.

"Our sympathies are with the farmers who should get land that is capable of sustaining them. We want the settlers to assume indebtedness for what they received, but only on the basis of its actual productive value, leaving out any expense for the necessary preparation and other expenses that are not directly connected with the value of the land."

When the interviewer mentioned to Mr. Warburg the questions raised in certain Zionist circles as to the definite obligations of the non-Zionists for the five year budget proposed by the Jewish Agency Commission, Mr. Warburg stated that so far as the present year is concerned, the Zionists will have to continue with their campaign. Of course the direct inference from the Commission's report is that the non-Zionists are urged to help in strengthening the Zionist funds.

"As to the criticism uttered with regard to the \$3,000,000 a year budget for the United States. I believe that if the budget of \$3,000,000 is actually raised and put directly under the control of the Jewish Agency, it will do a greater share of good than higher sums spoken of," Mr. Warburg stated.

"Concerning the situation of the Jewish colonies in Russia, I can say on the basis of most authentic reports,

notwithstanding other reports to the contrary, that the prospects, with the exception of one region, are moderately hopeful. Dr. Rosen is on the job and I have no doubt that the colonies, despite the temporary difficulties which have, by the way, affected all farming in Russia, will continue to make progress. The new agreement under which the \$10,000,000 dollar fund will be invested, is being negotiated and will shortly be completed. The only thing I might add is that it is necessary that some more of our people volunteer to complete the fund without awaiting for personal solicitation.

"As to the general relief work in other parts of Europe, it seems to me that some measure of support will have to be continued, even after the present program is completed. I conferred with Dr. Bernard Kahn, our European director, and a number of suggestions and plans have been formulated. These plans will be submitted to the next meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee, after which more details will be published," Mr. Warburg concluded.

FIGURES SHOW TENDENCY OF RUSSIAN JEWS TOWARD PRODUCTIVE LABOR

(Continued from page 2)

Laborers—non-Jews	3.8	percent	of
total non-Jews—Jews	16.7	percent	of
total no. of Jews;			
Peasants—non-Jews	85.1	percent	of
total non-Jews—Jews	13.1	percent	of
total no. of Jews;			
Artisans—non-Jews	2.9	percent	of
total non-Jews—Jews	26.4	percent	of
total no. of Jews;			
Gov't Clerks—non-Jews	3.1	percent	of
total non-Jews—Jews	17	percent	of
total no. of Jews;			
Traders—non-Jews	0.5	percent	of
total non-Jews—Jews	10.2	percent	of
total no. of Jews;			
Unemployed—non-Jews	3.8	percent	of
total non-Jews—Jews	9.6	percent	of
total no. of Jews.			

This table explains in a measure why the Jewish population has a smaller percentage of working people than the non-Jewish population, the chief reason being that 85 percent of the non-Jews are peasants whose occupational pursuits involve a large number of the members in each family. The peasant boy or girl starts work in the fields at a comparatively earlier age than do the Jewish adolescents. At the same time, the Jews, owing to the loss of their former economic standing as small traders, comprise a large percentage of the unemployed.

Classifying the industries and trades

(Continued on page 4)

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Finding Unity Impossible, Roumanian Jews Seek Co-ordination

(By our Czernowitz Correspondent)

Czernowitz, June 24.—Transylvanian and Bukovina newspapers have recently published reports concerning the unification of the Jews of Greater Roumania. Since these reports were partly vague and partly untrustworthy, the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, applied for information to the former Jewish deputy, Dr. Meier Ebner who took part several days ago in the Convention of the Transylvanian Jewish National Union in Temesvar and conferred upon this topic with the representatives of the Union of Jews of Old Roumania, namely Dr. Filderman, Dr. Nemirower and Senator Horia Karp.

To the query of the representative as to the veracity of the above mentioned reports, Dr. Ebner gave the following reply:

"It is a fact," said Dr. Ebner, "that since the Anti-Semitic movement in this country has begun to grow, in strength, the Jews of all four provinces, that is, Old Roumania, Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania, have felt a great need of a union of some kind.

"A complete union of all the Jews is plainly impossible, due to the large number of parties which constantly multiply among the Jews and which differ so much in views and actions. What is possible, however, is that the majority of Jews in Roumania should unite on the platform of a common program of minimum essentials, such a program was recently adopted here at the conference of the National Jewish Union of Bukovina.

"Among other planks, this program supports the struggle for equality of civil rights, for the recognition of certain rights of Jews in Roumania as an ethnic and religious entity; also the fight against anti-Semitism.

"What we are planning," continued Dr. Ebner, "is to coordinate the work of the three great organizations already in existence; that of the Union of Roumanian Jews in Old Roumania, and also that of the Jewish National Union in Transylvania and Bukovina."

To a question regarding the Jews of Bessarabia, Dr. Ebner replies:

"Up to the present time there is no such organization to be found in Bessarabia, but it is to be expected that an organization of this kind will be founded. At all events, the already existing Jewish organizations of the three countries (Old Roumania, Transylvania and Bukovina) will endeavor to come into closer contact. Each organization will exist independently, under its own program which differs from the others in many respects. All three organizations will

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FIGURES SHOW TENDENCY OF RUSSIAN JEWS TOWARD PRODUCTIVE LABOR

(Continued from page 4)

which employ Jews. Data compiled by the trade unions of the Ukraine were used and the figures are given not only of the percentage of Jews in each industry but also of the movement of Jews in the different industries during the two-year period from May 1924 to May 1926. In 1924 the number of Jewish members enrolled in the Ukrainian trade unions was 155,410 and in 1926 the number had increased to 202,835. Within each total, however, the proportion of Jews fell from 18.8 percent to 12.1 percent which indicates the entrance of non-Jews into industry at a greater rate than Jews. There are some industries, however, in which the growing number of Jewish members is more apparent than in others, such as the union of metal workers which in 1924 had only 4,900 Jewish members and in 1926 the number increased to 13,612; the number of Jews in the chemical workers' union increased from 3,187 to 5,456; leather goods workers from 7,100 to 9,997; the food industry from 19,890 to 24,094; sugar industry from 3,349 to 7,463; needle trades from 7,577 to 9,833; wood workers and building trades from 8,651 to 14,183.

Simultaneously there was a slight increase in the number of Jews among the so-called "brain workers." While in 1924 the number of Jews engaged as government clerks, teachers, physicians, etc. was 73,549 in 1926 this was increased to 85,411. However, this class of workers in proportion to the total number of "brain workers" decreased from 28 percent in 1924 to only 23 percent in 1926. A similar decrease in Jewish participation is also apparent in what is known as a particularly Jewish industry—the needle trades. In 1924 the Jews constituted 84 percent of the entire number of workers in that industry while in 1926 there were only 73 percent.

On the whole these figures disclose clearly a tendency on the part of the Jewish population to desert the so-called "white-collar" and "light" occupations and to engage in the "heavier" industries. This same tendency is also apparent in the industrial development of the White Russian Republic where the number of Jewish workers in general has grown from 25,585 as of May 1,

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

being, however, to a common central committee which will express its deciding vote upon Jewish questions of a general nature.

"The central committee will represent the provisional Union of Roumanian Jewry. It is to be hoped that in its work for the general good it will be actuated with the desire not to favor one side at the expense of another, that it will develop a real union of the majority of Jews in Greater Roumania.

"As far as representation of the three above-mentioned organizations is concerned, I am in a position to state, that the leading members who will represent the three organizations are: Dr. Filderman, the representative of the Union of Roumanian Jews, Dr. Joseph Fisher, the representative of the Jewish National Union of Transylvania, and I as the representative of the Jewish National Union in Bukovina."

Rabbinical organizations are following up official endorsement of the China Famine Relief by local activities throughout the country to provide aid for the millions of famine victims in China, according to advices received at the New York headquarters of the organization.

The latest Jewish organizations to join in the non-sectarian effort to help China are the Rabbinical Assembly of the United Synagogue of America and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Max Weinberg of Boston, Mass. died yesterday when the airplane in which he was a passenger crashed into a stream at Palestine, Texas, and burst into flames. The other passenger as well as the pilot was also killed.

CORRECTION:

An error occurred in reporting that Rabbi Harry E. Jacobs of Temple Israel, New Rochelle, is to be associated with Dr. Wise in the Free Synagogue. Mr. J. X. Cohen informs us that there has been no discussion with reference to the association of Rabbi Jacobs with Dr. Wise in the Free Synagogue.

1924 to 45,307 as of April 1, 1927 while in some of the "heavier" industries in White Russia the number of Jews has doubled and tripled in the case of woodworkers, metal workers, building workers, etc.

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