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CHANGE SETTLEMENT PLAN IN BUREYA; DIFFICULTIES GREATER THAN EXPECTED

**Agro-Joint Will Not Participate;
Now Speak of Settling 10,000
Families in Five Years**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 16.—The difficulties in making Bureya a place for settling Jews on the land are greater than was expected, according to an exhaustive report submitted to the presidency of the Ozet, Society for Settling Jews on the Land. The report is the result of an investigation conducted during the past two months by a special Ozet delegation and by the Jewish Communist leader Merezchin.

"The complications are worse than Prof. Bruck's expedition reported. We found most of the land required amelioration. Most of the area is mountainous, making farming and road construction difficult. The arable and dry land is sufficient only for settling 25,000 families. This land is partly occupied by the local population. Houses for the settlers must be built now and not within four years, as the Comzet originally planned. The preparatory work alone will require an investment of one million roubles. It will cost forty roubles to clear one acre. The best American machinery is needed to make the enterprise successful. The Comzet finds itself compelled therefore to change its original financial plan and to settle only 10,000 families in the next five years. These 10,000 families are to include 2,000 artisan families who are greatly needed and who can earn there a good livelihood," the report states.

Mr. Merezchin takes occasion to declare that the Ozet does not expect the participation of the Agrojoint, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, in the Bureya

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ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN LITHUANIAN TOWN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 16.—The occurrence of serious anti-Jewish excesses in Lithuania was reported here today in despatches from Kovno.

The Lithuanian Fascist group, "The Iron Wolf," attacked the Jewish population in the town Janischok, district of Shavel. Thirty Jews were injured in the riots.

The same group was responsible for the recent anti-Jewish excesses in Priu, near Kovno.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL PERMIT ESTABLISHMENT OF HEBREW SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA

**Commissar of Education Gives This
Assurance to American Visitor**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 16.—The Soviet Government has no objection to the establishment in Soviet Russia of schools for the instruction of the Hebrew language, if the Russian Jews so desire.

The assurance was given by the Soviet Commissar of Education Lunacharsky, to Dr. Solomon Zeitlin, Professor at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, who is on a visit here. Dr. Zeitlin, who came here to carry on research work in the Romanov archives, was received by Lunacharsky yesterday. During the interview the question of the persecution of the Hebrew language in Russia was discussed.

"The Government has no objection to the Hebrew language. On the contrary, I myself appreciate the value of Jewish history and of Hebrew for the general civilization, as the Hebrew language has an ancient literature. If there is any initiative among the Jews of Russia to organize schools for the study of Hebrew, I myself shall help the undertaking," Lunacharsky stated.

JEW LEADER OF KRASSIN RESCUE EXPEDITION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 16.—Professor Samoilowitch, leader of the Krassin rescue expedition which saved eight stranded members of Nobile's crew, is a Russian Jew.

This statement was made to the Berlin press and to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here by the journalist Wolkowyski, former editor of the Russian newspaper "Rannyye Utro."

B'NAI BRITH PLANS TO KILL LUDENDORFF, HIS PAPER SAYS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 16.—Members of the Independent Order B'nai Brith in Germany have evil designs against the life of the former German war lord and present leader of the anti-Semitic forces, General von Ludendorff. This is in all seriousness told in an inciting article published by the "Deutsche Wochenschau," the organ of General von Ludendorff.

The paper asserts that at a conference held in Marienbad of the B'nai Brith lodges as well as the Freemasons in Germany, the decision to "kill Ludendorff" was taken.

ZIONIST LABOR GROUPS DECIDE TO OPPOSE THE JEWISH AGENCY REPORT

**Will Ask Actions Committee to Re-
ject it on Ground it Contradicts
Congress Resolutions**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 16.—As the date of the opening of the Zionist Actions Committee, the body having the power of review between Zionist Congresses, draws nearer, speculation is rife here as to the fate of the Jewish Agency.

It became evident that the Zionist labor groups will definitely oppose the recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission, taking the view that these recommendations are in direct contradiction to the theories they hold concerning the upbuilding of Palestine and the national social character of the structure they seek to erect in the Jewish national home.

The Zionist labor party Hitachduth decided to ask the members of the Actions Committee to reject the Jewish Agency report on the ground that it contradicts the resolutions of the Zionist Congress which provide that a progressive Jewish immigration to Palestine and the recognition of the Jewish National Fund as the land purchasing agency and as the instrument for Jewish colonization on the basis of self labor by colonists, are the conditions upon which the Zionist Congress agreed to the extension of the Jewish Agency. In asking for the rejection of the report the Hitachduth delegates will declare that they will in principle continue to support the idea of extending the Jewish Agency, but only on the basis of the conditions outlined by the Zionist Congress.

The leaders of the Poale Zion party stated here that the recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission have called forth the protests of many members of their party in all parts of the world. At the Actions Committee meeting the Poale Zion will oppose the acceptance of the report.

ONLY SYNAGOGUE SAVED IN GALICIAN TOWN FIRE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, July 16.—Almost the entire Jewish population of the town Lesznaw, near Brodny, remained roofless as the result of a fire which swept over the locality Saturday night.

The only building saved was the 300 year old synagogue, which is known for its architectural beauty.

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BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT BACKS ZIONIST ENDEAVORS, PARTY LEADERS DECLARE

Statement Made at Banquet for Palestine Workers' Delegation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 16. — The British Labor movement, in all its factions, is backing the Zionist movement, leaders of the British Labor Party declared at a banquet given Saturday night in honor of the Palestine Workers' Delegation, at one of the East End halls.

Harry Gosling, M. P. for Whitechapel and former government member in the Labor Cabinet acted as toastmaster. The entire labor movement is behind the movement to up-build Palestine, Mr. Gosling stated, adding that a "Working Palestine Society" was organized in London to aid the aspirations of the Jewish workers in Palestine.

Mr. John Scur, Labor M. P. for Stepney, in his address drew a parallel between the Irish and the Jews. Both people, he stated, are taking control after many years of their own countries.

Mr. Ben Zvi and Mr. Dov Hov responded to the addresses in behalf of the Palestine labor movement, declaring that what the Jewish workers are concerned with in Palestine is to establish there a true Jewish life, not of a middle-class but of working

Congregation Ebnal Yehuda, of Woodside, N.Y., will lay the cornerstone of its new synagogue on July 29. The benediction upon the stone will be pronounced by the Rev. Bernard Zalon of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, of Manhattan.

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

The Balfour Forest Dinner at Guild Hall

(By our London correspondent)

London, July 4th—Nearly eight hundred persons, representing all sections of the Anglo-Jewish community, were present at a dinner held here last night in support of the Balfour Forest, which is being planted in Palestine as a tribute from Anglo-Jewry to the author of the Balfour Declaration. In view of the public importance of the plan, the Corporation of the City of London lent the Guildhall for the purpose, the first occasion in the history of the City of London in which the Guildhall has been placed at the disposal of the Anglo-Jewish Community.

An appeal for £75,000 has been launched, to plant a quarter of a million Jerusalem pines. An appeal is made for £15,000 to plant the first 50,000 trees. The collection at the banquet realized £15,590. Mr. Bernhard Baron sent a cheque for £5,000, which will purchase 15,000 pines, and Lord Melchett gave a cheque for 1,000 guineas. The banquet was held under the auspices of the Balfour Forest Committee, the Chairman of which, Major H. L. Nathan, presided.

Lord Balfour, who was unable to be present because of his recent illness, sent the following message:

"I am profoundly touched by the action of the Anglo-Jewish community in bringing into existence a living and enduring symbol of their participation in the regeneration and development of Palestine. I like to think of the Balfour Forest not merely as evidence of goodwill to myself personally, but as a token of the loyal co-operation between Anglo-Jewry and the British people in the fulfilment of a great enterprise."

Mr. Lloyd-George wrote: "I can think of few projects which are likely to be of greater and more enduring benefit to Palestine as a whole than this nobly conceived tribute to the statesman who, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Government of which I was head, promulgated on behalf of the British Government the Declaration which has enabled such remarkable results to be achieved by the Jews in the up-building of the country, and, I am glad to add, in the uplifting of its population. I am sure that Anglo-Jewry can be relied upon to see that this project will be as magnificent in execution as in conception."

Sir Herbert Samuel stated in his message: "It is an admirable proposal to commemorate Lord Balfour's great services to Palestine by the planting of a forest. His statesmanship has made possible the planting of a people. A forest is a good symbol."

Messages were also read from Lord Plumer accepting the position of Patron and from Mr. Bernhard Baron.

Lord Melchett proposed the toast of His Majesty's Government. British Jewry, Lord Melchett said was gathered there for the first time in the historic Guildhall not merely as citizens of a great Empire, but also to pay tribute to Lord Balfour. It was due to the British Government that it had been possible for them to meet in support of the Balfour Forest, and it was to the British Government as the Mandatory Power that they had to look for the carrying out of the Treaty, and on whom they relied to make a success of the task of up-building Palestine. Never before in the history of the world had a people tried to rebuild a land so devastated; never before had so great a voluntary effort been made; never before had so great a power of idealism and faith been shown. As one of those privileged to plant the first trees in the Balfour Forest he could tell them that where there were once malarial swamps there now stood smiling homesteads. The Balfour Forest was of vital importance, for when complete it would reclothe the barren hills overlooking Nazareth and recreate the fertility of the land lost by centuries of neglect. He would ask Lord Birkenhead to convey to his distinguished colleague, Lord Balfour, their regret that he had been unable to be present. It was their earnest hope that he would soon be restored to health. Zionists would undertake the responsibility of completing the forest in a way commensurate with the eminence of Lord Balfour's name.

The Earl of Birkenhead said that Lord Balfour was by far the most eminent figure that survived a glorious past. He was still among them, enriching their counsels by his bright sagacity. He had attended a Cabinet meeting only a week ago after his long illness. It was surprising to remember that he attended the Congress of Berlin with Disraeli and the late Lord Salisbury. In an age which had witnessed the uprooting and destruction of ancient dynasties, and the overthrow of systems of government, there was still among them this great statesman with a dialectical resource which had never been surpassed in the history of English politics. Throughout his life he had retained an ascendancy over his colleagues, and, at this moment, in the evening of his distinguished life, he remained an influential member of the Government.

The idea of rebuilding Palestine was a great conception, proceeded

(Continued on page 4)

NEW SOVIET LAW MAY CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR JEWISH ARTISANS

Transmigration to Siberia to Sup-
plant Japanese Imports Seen
as Remedy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 16.—Jewish artisans in Soviet Russia constituting one of the declassed groups, are seeing a hope for new opportunities in a new Soviet law drafted by the All-Soviet Trans-Migrant Committee. The bill is now awaiting approval by the Government.

According to this project the transmigration of artisans in European Russia to Siberia is to be encouraged. Siberia is in need of manufactured articles which are now being imported from Japan. Siberian peasants are compelled to walk hundreds of miles to neighboring towns in search of shoes and garments. According to the bill the government would undertake to supply those artisans who are willing to migrate to Siberia with necessary machines as well as to provide credit, release them from taxation, free them from military service and pay their fare. If the bill is approved by the Central government 20,000 artisans will be helped to migrate to the Far Eastern regions. In view of the unemployment which is now becoming chronic in the towns and villages mainly populated by Jews, this bill is looked upon as a ray of hope. According to the "Emes", there are in the Jewish towns and villages "10 shoemakers to each shoe that needs mending."

HEBREW UNION SUMMER SCHOOL ANNOUNCES FACULTY

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—The Faculty for the Summer School for the 1928 season at Hebrew Union College will consist of Professors Moses Buttenwieser, Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Abraham Cronbach, Samuel S. Cohon, Jacob R. Marcus, and Professor A. N. Franzblau. The sessions opened on July 9, and will continue until August 17. There are two departments, the Graduate Rabbinical School and the Teachers' Institute.

For admission to the Rabbinical School the possession of the degree of Rabbi from a recognized theological seminary is the sole requirement. The Teachers' Institute is open to Jewish religious school teachers and all those interested in Jewish education. For admission to the Teachers' Institute students must be endorsed by a Rabbi, the President or Secretary of a congregation or the Principal of a Jewish school.

The Socialist State Convention at Albany, N.Y., at its session yesterday named a full State ticket. Louis Waldman heads the ticket as nominee for Governor of New York.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JEWS COOPERATE TO PROTECT JEWISH RIGHTS

Understanding Reached Between
American Jewish Committee and
Joint Foreign Committee

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 16. — American and British Jews are to cooperate in matters pertaining to the protection of Jewish rights in Europe and elsewhere whenever their rights are endangered, it was announced, at the monthly meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies, held here Sunday.

In reporting concerning the understanding reached, Mr. Lucien Wolf, Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and of the Anglo-Jewish Association, stated that during Mr. Louis Marshall's stay in London recently the President of the Joint Foreign Committee discussed with Mr. Marshall definite plans for the closer cooperation between the Committee and the American Jewish Committee. The result of these conversations is an arrangement calling for consultations between the two Committees on all questions of common interest, with a view to making possible joint or parallel action in accordance with the circumstances.

Mr. Wolf emphasized that the satisfactory conclusion of the agreement between the American Jewish Committee and the Joint Foreign Committee is not a new venture, in view of the fact that the two Committees operated very effectively in 1919. American public opinion is of tremendous weight at Geneva. The American Jewish Committee has always supported the action of the Joint Foreign Committee.

The monthly report submitted by Mr. Wolf concerning the situation of the Jewish communities in Europe included reference to the situation in Roumania. In that country perfect tranquility now prevails. The government has apparently resolved to carry out its pledges to the Jewish leaders to secure protection of Jewish life and property. Even the Roumanian opposition parties are realizing that they have nothing to gain by continuing anti-Semitic agitation.

In reply to a question concerning the persecution of religion by the Jewish Communists in Soviet Russia, Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid declared that the Joint Foreign Committee has studied the conditions in Russia for two months but it does not find it advisable to make any public statement at this moment.

Ground will be broken today for the construction of Temple Beth-El, in Ithaca, N.Y. All religious denominations of the city will be represented at the ceremony, it is planned.

CRETZIANO GIVES ASSURANCE OF NO MORE ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN ROUMANIA

Makes Statement at Banquet Given
Him by Roumanian Jewish
Federation

The assurance that no further anti-Jewish excesses will be permitted to occur in Roumania was given by George Cretziano, Roumanian Minister at Washington, at a banquet given in his honor Saturday night at the Hotel McAlpin.

The dinner was arranged by the United Roumanian Jews of America and the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the organization, acted as toastmaster.

"In my opinion, anti-Semitic excesses in Roumania, even when committed by a small group, as they invariably were, are things of the past, as they are in countries with an older civilization than Roumania," the Roumanian Minister declared. Mr. Cretziano stated that the suggestions and recommendations presented to him by a delegation of the United Roumanian Jews of America some time ago were forwarded to Bucharest where they were "examined in sympathy." The recent events in Roumania have shown that the Roumanian Government "has a sincere desire to avoid in the future any kind of vexations directed against the Jewish citizens by a group of turbulent elements."

DR. JULIAN MORGENSTERN SAILS FOR EUROPE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the Hebrew Union College, will sail for Europe on July 21. While abroad, he will attend three conventions, the first, that of the World Union for Progressive Judaism in Berlin, from August 18 to 21. He will preside at the session on August 20.

From Berlin, Dr. Morgenstern will go to Bonn for the Deutschen Orientalistentag (a convention of German Orientalists and Biblical Scholars) at which he will read a paper on the subject, "The Transition from Beena to Baal Marriage in Ancient Israel, and its Historical Implications."

From Bonn, he will go to Oxford, England, to attend the 17th International Congress of Orientalists, at which he will read a paper on the subject, "The Gates of Righteousness."

The Brooklyn Jewish Prison Court Association, the purpose of which is to assist counsel and aid deserving persons over 16, of Jewish faith, who are brought in contact with the court, prisons and reformatories of the State of New York, has been incorporated by the Secretary of State at Albany. The organization will aid and secure relief for their families and other dependents, and help the culprit to employment, and make him a better citizen when he is released from prison.

CHANGE SETTLEMENT PLAN IN BUREYA; DIFFICULTIES GREATER THAN EXPECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

project in view of the fact that "Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg have entered the Zionist carriage."

It appeared probable that the Comzet, the Government Commission for Jewish Colonization Work, will be asked to decrease its credits for Jewish colonization work in other parts of Russia and the Ozet will give up its other work and devote its funds entirely to the Bureya project.

Mr. Merezhin's report also states that the rice plantations could be made a success only if the best American technique is applied there. He recommends that the Comzet send a commission to the United States to study American rice plantation methods. If the rice plantations are successful the Comzet may attempt to float a loan on the crops to expand the work. It was also stated in the report that in addition to artisans, unskilled Jewish laborers may find work in Bureya in the lumber camps where they may earn five roubles daily in the season from November to March.

Dr. Joseph A. Rosen and Dr. Ezekiel Grower of the Agrojoint, as well as A. Bragin, participated in the discussion of the Merezhin report. All emphasized that the disclosure of the facts minimized the belief in the successful consummation of the Bureya plan.

Dr. Grower emphasized that the minimum cost of settling one family in Bureya would amount to 4,000 roubles.

Breen Zimbalist's fiddle, stolen more than a year ago, from his dressing-room in Los Angeles, was returned to the famous violinist at his summer home near New Hartford. It was traced through its being offered for sale by a musician in Chicago.

The violin is a Guadagnini, one of the rarest of the 18th century Cremonas. Similar ones have been bought for \$25,000 by collectors.

National leaders of the B'nai B'rith have been invited by the Portland Oregon Lodge to the dedication of the B'nai B'rith Summer Camp, at Neotoma, Oregon, on July 22, 1923. Six years ago the B'nai B'rith of Portland, Oregon, with the cooperation of the rest of the community started the summer camp as an experiment.

Harry M. Kenin, Camp Director, stated that close cooperation between the camp and the Y. M. C. A. has been effected. Professors of Carleton University will lecture at the camp.

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J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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Lord Birkenhead, but a conception, if he might be allowed to say so, not certain of success. The experiment was as difficult as it was novel, but he shared their views as to its success. Many racial problems still existed, which required the greatest statecraft for their complete solution. They must never forget that the population of Palestine was not homogeneous, and that there were others who founded their claims to generous recognition and fair treatment upon long history. It would be a measure of their statecraft to show to what extent they were able to appreciate those claims.

Paving an eloquent tribute to the qualities of the Jewish people, Lord Birkenhead spoke of the traditional history of the Jews which was taught in every school in every civilized country of the world. The names of those who had become famous in the Old Testament were known wherever the English language was spoken, and wherever the Jewish or Christian religion was revered. But the particular characteristic of the Jews had never been rivalled in one singular and enviable respect. Their polity was destroyed, their community was scattered and representatives of that unhappy people find themselves wanderers in every country of Europe. They were for centuries a people banned and outcast, but it was their marvellous tenacity and endurance which enabled them to cohere and never despair of the future of their race. In that proud quality he discerned the secret of Jewish immortality. No people had been more discouraged in many countries or more tortured or submitted to so many social and economic disabilities, all of which, however, they had survived because of the possession of their unconquerable qualities.

Lord Birkenhead traced the history of the removal of disabilities upon Jews in England during the nineteenth century, referring to the career of Benjamin Disraeli as one of the outstanding results. Today, in Great Britain, he said, instancing the cases of Lord Reading, who had been Lord Chief Justice and Viceroy, and Lord Melchett, one of the greatest industrial figures in the country, there was no social or political industrial figures in the country, there was no social or political bar opposing the legitimate ambitions of the Jewish section of the population.

Mrs. Philip Snowden appealed to the Jewish community and Zionists to honor a great man, whom they should delight to honor, by subscribing towards the £75,000 needed to plant the Balfour Forest. She was an enthusiastic Zionist. Mrs. Snowden said, and she would miss faith in Zionism and all its implications.

The Marquis of Reading, who was received with tremendous enthusiasm, delivered a vibrant and eloquent speech which was the outstanding feature of the evening. He recalled the part the City of London had played in order that the Jewish people should receive the complete citizenship of this country. It was almost a hundred years since in 1835 Sir Moses Montefiore had again and again been proposed as a Sheriff for the City of London, and it was eighty years since no opportunity of publicly testifying her Baron Lionel de Rothschild was elected by the City of London to be their representative in Parliament. It was appropriate that they should assemble in the Guildhall to do honor to that great statesman, Lord Balfour, for what he had done in their interests. The Balfour Declaration was a message of hope and an inspiration to Jewish people all over the world, a burst of glorious sunshine to a cloud that had almost overwhelmed them. For by that Declaration, Palestine became a reality. The trees of the Balfour Forest would be a permanent memorial of their gratitude to Lord Balfour, to the British Government and to the British people. Lord Balfour symbolized to them that wonderful spirit of fair-mindedness, that sense of justice, and that desire to do right which was so characteristic of Britain.

Mr. James de Rothschild said that to Zionists, the City of London with its great history of merchant adventurers and merchant companies, made an irresistible appeal. He referred to the manner in which the City constantly intervened on behalf of the great cause of liberty and justice.

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, said there was a strong affinity between the Hebrew and the English character. There was no nation on earth today that was more permeated with the Biblical spirit than the British nation, and no nation had more absorbed the Jewish principle that the moral life was of fundamental importance in human existence, and that conduct was three-fourths of life.

The Lord Mayor alluded to the great Jews who had held the office of Lord Mayor, such men as Sir David Salomons, Sir Benjamin Phillips, Sir Henry Isaacs, Sir Faudel Phillips, and Lord Bearsted, men whose names were still borne in kindly remembrance in the City of London.

Mr. Henry Mond, and Major H. L. Nathan, the Chairman, also spoke.

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