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## ZIONIST LEADERS SEEK TO IRON OUT DIFFICULTIES IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Certain of Majority for Acceptance of  
Report; Want Change of Three  
Year Agency Period

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 24.—With an apparent small majority for the acceptance of the Jewish Agency Commission's report by the General Council of the Zionist World Organization in session here, no plenary meetings of the Council were held Monday and Tuesday.

The majority of the members were occupied at meetings of the special committees appointed to review the various aspects of the Zionist situation. Major interest centered in the deliberations of the Special Committee on the Jewish Agency and the Committee on Political Affairs. The sessions of these committees were behind closed doors, but it was learned that the heated discussion on the Jewish Agency continued, the adherents of the Weizmann policy straining every effort to obtain a large majority for the Agency report when the matter will be voted upon at the plenary session. Various texts of resolutions were offered with a view of gaining the support of the representatives of the Palestine Social ist party Hitachduth as well as other insurgent members of the Council. It became apparent that there is little likelihood that the representatives of the labor groups Hitachduth and Poale Zion will vote for the report. Similar is the situation of the Zionist Revisionists. Outside of these groups the other factions will support the Zionist Executive.

It was also stated that an attempt was made to change the decision of the Zionist Congress that the extended Jewish Agency is to be created merely for a period of three years. It appeared doubtful whether the recommendation of such a change in the Congress decision would have the support of the majority.

## FETE NEW PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 24.—Sir John Robert Chancellor, newly appointed High Commissioner of Palestine, was the guest of honor at a reception given him by Earl Meath, founder of the British Empire movement.

## JEWISH GROUPS COOPERATE WITH SOVIET TO AID JEWISH SETTLERS IN POOR CROP AREA

Regions Affected by Bad Crop Will  
Receive Food to Bide Them Over

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 24.—All Jewish organizations working in Russia to facilitate the back-to-the-land movement have, in cooperation with the Government Department for Settling Jews on the Land, adopted a program for bringing relief to the Jewish settlers in the regions affected by poor crops.

A special conference which took place today under the chairmanship of Merezlin deliberated on measures to bring relief to the Jewish colonies in the districts of Cherson, Krivoy Rog, Zaporozhje, Mariupol, Melitopol and in one region of Southern Crimea. Representatives of the Agrojoint, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Ort, the Ica, the Oze Society for Settling Jews on the Land and the Comzet, the government department for this work, participated in the conference, which decided to provide the settlers with food and forage. Sixty carloads of flour will be distributed during the month of July in the above mentioned districts among the peasants of all nationalities, the Comzet representative reports.

The conference decided, (1) that the Ukrainian branch of the Comzet appoint a special official who will be in charge of providing the Jewish settlers with food and forage; (2) that the government provide the settlers with food on credit; (3) that the Agrojoint, the Ica and the Ort prepare within one month a plan for un-

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## ARABS DEMAND GOVERNMENT BY PARLIAMENT IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 24. — The demand for the creation in Palestine of a Parliamentary Government was renewed by the anti-Zionist Arab Executive today.

The Praesidium of the Arab Executive was received by the High Commissioner Lord Plumer to whom a memorandum on the subject was handed over. The High Commissioner declared that he will make his observations concerning this question when he transmits the documents to the British Colonial Office.

## SCHUBERT MUSIC BARS RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL DISCORD FROM VIENNA

Hakenkruetzler Abandon Anti-Semitic  
Propaganda Plans as City is  
Filled with Music

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, July 24.—The healing influence of music on the human soul extended also to the rabid Austrian anti-Semites during the Schubert festival here, when 150,000 singers from all parts of the world gathered to pay tribute to the great composer.

Although the committee in charge of the festivities included no Jewish representative, and although the festival as originally planned was to have a German Aryan character, a large percentage of the singers and guests who came to Vienna, on this occasion was Jewish. In the singers' groups one could find many Jews. Almost half of the American group of singers who participated in the festivities were Jewish.

The Austrian Hakenkruetzler, who had originally planned to exploit the occasion for anti-Semitic propaganda, abandoned the plan, proving again that when the sounds of genuine music are heard no discord of racial or religious disharmony finds an echo.

Many Jewish members of the singers' delegations gathered in small groups to visit the Jewish places of interest in Vienna.

## ZIONISTS CONGRATULATE

BALFOUR ON 80th BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 24.—Lord Balfour, on the occasion of his 80th birthday today, was the recipient of many congratulatory messages from leading Jews and Zionists in all parts of the world. A letter signed by Lord Melchett, as President of the Federation of English Zionists, congratulated the author of the Balfour Declaration in behalf of the Zionists of England.

A luncheon in honor of Lord Balfour was given today at the British Academy. The Prince of Wales, who presided, praised him for his services as a statesman and for his learning, to which message Lord Balfour replied with thanks.

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## DR. HARRIS RESIGNS FROM CITY HALL POST

Confirming earlier reports, Dr. Louis I. Harris yesterday announced his impending retirement from the office of Health Commissioner, which he has occupied since the start of Mayor Walker's Administration, Jan. 1, 1926.

Dr. Harris made his announcement after a long distance telephone conversation with Mayor Walker in Monterey, Cal., in which he assured Mayor Walker he would not quit until the Mayor returns from his vacation, expected to be about Aug. 1.

In a letter to the Mayor, which he made public yesterday with the Mayor's permission, Dr. Harris, explaining his reason for retiring, wrote: "An opportunity has presented itself to me to serve in a consultant capacity in establishing a medical and sanitary service in connection with one of the outstanding industrial organizations of the country.

"The position that I have been invited to accept offers such large possibilities for contributing in various ways to the public health service, and thus to continue my career in my chosen field, that I have felt it right and desirable, after most careful deliberation, to accept it."

The industrial organization is the National Dairy Products Corporation, an operating and holding company, operating subsidiary dairy and ice cream companies throughout the country.

## YIDDISH WILL SURVIVE AS A LIVING TONGUE DECLARES MARSHALL IN INTERVIEW

### Lauds Cultural Value of Language and its Literature

The opinion that Yiddish as the language of the great mass of Jews will survive, is expressed by Louis Marshall in an interview with the representative of the New York Yiddish daily "The Day," during Mr. Marshall's stay in London. Commenting upon the proposed Yiddish chair at the Hebrew University, Mr. Marshall is quoted by the interviewer as having said:

"Ever since my youth I have read Yiddish. I learned it was essential in my work.

"Yiddish will never die," he continued. "It will continue as long as Jewry will continue. In itself, it has properties which may make it endure beyond the life of any given people or race."

Mr. Marshall ridiculed the assertions that it was a Golph dialect, a gathering of remnants from all languages, but essentially a corrupted German, with no individual beauty or strength.

"There are few people," he continued, "who realize what a great and brilliant literature has been written in Yiddish. It is immense. This literature is like none other. It isn't German; it isn't Russian; it isn't French; it isn't American. It is Yiddish."

Marshall paused. Then he said: "When I think of this literature I am convinced that the medium in which it is written cannot disappear."

"But," I ventured to remark, "you, too, have probably heard anti-Yiddishists argue: Yiddish is a dialect. It has no grammar. How, without a grammar, can you call anything a language? Furthermore, they argue, Yiddish, like a sponge, takes into itself expressions and idioms from every country in which it is spoken."

Mr. Marshall smiled—serenely and calmly—as if he had heard all this said, not once, but countless times, as if he had carefully weighed all these considerations with his analytical mind and found them untrue and punctured with logical flaws.

"Yiddish," he said, "in all of this, is very much like English. None would deny that English is a language. English also has no grammar. It is based on Anglo-Saxon, Norman, French, plus proverbs and adages.

"Richard Grant White called his authoritative book on English, 'The Grammarless Tongue. And rightly so. Mr. White, it should be pointed out, is one of the great authorities in the field.

"A language just grows. It is a living thing—anything but dead. Anti-Yiddishists fall into the fallacious habit of thinking of language as inanimate and

without its own life.

"The outstanding property of any language is that it borrows and takes—unscrupulously. It doesn't waste thought on whether this belongs to it or doesn't. In this way English has constantly become richer and deeper. In the same way Yiddish grows. Even in such a centralized geographical area as the United States, sectional divisions have already formed, each with its own peculiarities and its own inflections.

"When this occurs, it doesn't mean the language is no language. This occurs because it is a language.

"While Hebrew was not used, it remained pure and untouched and isolated. When it became a vital medium of speech, it began to absorb, from many sources, hundreds and hundreds of new words. This assimilation is not new. Several years ago I made it possible for an assistant professor at Johns' Hopkins University to do research work in original Hebrew manuscripts at the Vatican. In the course of his work, he ran across hundreds of obsolete French words in the text. For making them public, he was officially honored by one of the important French academies. Even in the Hebrew new words filtered in.

"Have you ever tried to read Chaucer in the original? But why go back as far as that? Shakespeare is comparatively modern. You will run across many obsolete and unintelligible phrases. Should you be able to understand him, it will be anything but smooth reading. And English, to repeat, is admittedly a language. Life creates new expressions. Slang is picturesque, but it does all kinds of tricks with speech. Should an ethnologist, years hence, examine the phrase 'Now you are shouting,' which is used to imply 'now you are coming to the point,' they will be mystified. 'Shouting' according to the root, means 'talking loud. Living language does not always obey root laws."

"In establishing a chair for the study of Yiddish at the Hebrew University, Mr. David Shapiro, publisher of 'The Day' did a wise and commendatory deed. He showed vision and foresight, and should be highly praised for his generosity."

"If the Hebrew University is to train scholars and historians of Israel, it will discover that Yiddish is an essential language. Millions of Jews have written in it; more millions have spoken it; and millions have thought in it. Without a knowledge of Yiddish, it would be impossible to understand Yiddish life in the medieval and modern ages. Any scholar, with even a scant interest in the Jews, would find himself very much handicapped, if he were ignorant of the language.

"It is not intended that Yiddish should supplant Hebrew in Palestine. The es-

## HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES NEW ANTI-SEMITIC TURN, PRESS CHARGES

Cite Increase of Discrimination in  
Economic Field

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 24.—A new change for the worse in the attitude of the Hungarian Government towards the Jewish population of the country is noticeable, according to comments in the Hungarian Jewish press.

One of the symptoms of this new course is seen by the announcement that Julius Gombocz, one of the notorious anti-Semitic leaders in Hungary, is to be appointed a member of the Government. The newspapers also point to the increasing number of cases of anti-Jewish discrimination by the authorities in the economic field.

The Hungarian Jewish weekly "Ejzenbeszög" asks ironically whether this new turn is the expression of the gratitude of the Hungarian Government for the efforts of Hungarian Jewry in advocating a change in the Peace Treaty in favor of Hungary. For this attitude the press abroad, even the Jewish press, has severely criticised the Hungarian Jews, declaring that they are "crazy patriots."

A striking case of anti-Jewish discrimination was recited in the Hungarian Upper House several days ago by the former-Prime Minister Count Hadik. The Count cited a decision of the Agrarian Court to confiscate the entire land possessions of a Jewish widow, Grosz, including even her house and garden, although her three sons were among the most outstanding World War heroes in the Hungarian army. The sons of this widow joined the army voluntarily, were wounded several times and received recognition for their bravery at the front, the Count stated.

## PASTOR RISKS LIFE TO SAVE JEW FROM DROWNING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Klausenburg, Roumania, July 24.—The saving from drowning in the river of a Jew by a German pastor has attracted wide attention throughout Transylvania.

The pastor, Theodor Hermann, jumped into the water when he noticed that a Jewish horse driver, Goldstein, was drowning. Goldstein was saved by the pastor, but the horse was drowned. The pastor made a collection among his Christian friends and raised the sum necessary to replace the lost horse to the poor Jewish driver.

Establishment of the Chair only indicates that Yiddish, the language of the Jews for centuries, will have been added. If Yiddish should be forgotten, cultural movements of Jewry, which are important and valuable, would be forgotten."

## J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Agency Commission Surveys Palestine's Industrial Possibilities

(By our London correspondent)

London, July 11. — Starting almost from zero Palestinian industry has now reached a point at which it already plays an important part in the economic life of the country, states the report of the Jewish Agency Commission, published here in pamphlet form. As elsewhere, where cheap factors of production are absent, there develops the natural tendency to rely upon the local market and the adjoining countries for distribution of the product. There is no escape from such a reliance and in itself the process is not harmful. This is particularly important in view of the growth of small industrial undertakings, each specializing in the production of some article for which sufficient demand is found or anticipated. It is a development closely approximating that of industry in Poland before the war. This type of development rather than large scale enterprise is becoming characteristic of Palestine. There is, however, a much narrower limit set to expansion on these lines than was the case in Poland, for the Palestine market is not protected by a high tariff wall. The Customs policy of the Government, which is not yet finally laid down, creates an atmosphere of uncertainty for Palestine industries.

It should always be remembered that Palestine is a small country, with a comparatively low purchasing power. Undoubtedly, industries, such as the cement work in Haifa, the Shemen Oil Works, and similar industries, could with slight extension of plant and personnel, meet all local needs for their products in the near future, whether these needs be Jewish or Arab. This is cited to emphasize the fact that the small area of Palestine will necessarily mean a limited maximum production. If therefore industry is to develop on a larger scale, the possibilities of export must be given consideration. Today the balance of trade is decidedly adverse. Export products presuppose native raw materials and cheap factors of production so that shipments can be sent out of the country in raw or manufactured form at a price which will compete favorably with similar products of other countries. There is the other possibility of importing raw material and organizing by means of a skilled industry the export of manufactured products to other countries which, by reason of scarcity, etc., offer favorable conditions for profitable ventures. Palestine textiles made under modern English or Amer-

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## JOINT EMERGENCY FUND REACHES TOTAL OF \$1,300,000; COMMUNITIES PAYING UP \$150,000 Additional Subscriptions Received Since July 1st

Additional contributions of \$150,000 since July 1 to the Emergency Fund of the United Jewish Campaign were announced by David A. Brown, National Chairman, making a total of \$1,300,000 collected during the past ten weeks. The purpose of the fund is to enable the Joint Distribution Committee to carry on its constructive relief activities abroad.

Leading the emergency contributions this month is Cleveland, Ohio, due to the special efforts of John Anisfield, Zone Chairman, Edward M. Baker, City Chairman, and E. S. Halle, Treasurer, Cleveland was able to remit \$25,000, with the assurances, conveyed by S. Goldhamer Secretary, that another \$25,000 will be forwarded early next month.

The Oregon Committee, Ben Selling, Chairman, and Julius L. Meier, Treasurer, has remitted since the emergency appeal in May the impressive sum of \$27,000. Almost at the other end of the country, the Kentucky Committee, under the leadership of Col. Fred Levy, and Sol Levy, Treasurer, has done equally well, sending to the United Jewish Campaign \$7,500.

The slogan raised by David A. Brown last spring, "Borrow and Advance!" is being carried out in a number of communities. Thus, the Illinois Committee, of which Arthur Lehmann is Chairman and Albert C. Salzenstein is Treasurer has forwarded to national headquarters \$15,000. Of this amount \$5,000 was borrowed from a bank on account of pledges due. The City of Baltimore has also been most active in the emergency. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of L. Manuel Hender, Chairman, and William Levy, Treasurer, Baltimore has contributed \$10,000 since July 1, making a total of \$30,000.

The State of Wisconsin has to date remitted to the Emergency Fund the sum of \$28,000. The campaign there is in the hands of Messrs. A. L. Saltzstein, Oscar Greenwald, and Dr. Benjamin Glassberg. The sum of \$23,800 has been received from Detroit, Mich., where the Emergency Fund effort is being conducted by Henry Wineman, Chairman, and Meyer L. Prentiss, Treasurer. The share so far contributed to the Emergency Fund by Akron, Ohio, where Louis D. Freiberg is Chairman and H. O. Polsky is Treasurer, is \$5,800.

The City of New York has turned over to the United Jewish Campaign since the emergency message went out in May, a total of \$105,000. The leaders of the New York campaign are William Fox, Chairman, David M. Bressler, Acting Chairman, and Paul Baerwald, Treasurer.

## CORNERSTONE FOR Y. M. C. A. LAID IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 24.—The cornerstone for a Y.M.C.A. building in Jerusalem, the erection of which will cost about \$150,000, was laid here yesterday with impressive ceremonies in the presence of the High Commissioner Lord Plumer, the heads of the various communities, government officials and foreign Consuls.

A distinctive feature of the exercise was the reading of Psalms in the Hebrew text and the recital of a chapter from the Gospel according to Matthew in Aramaic. Biblical texts were also read in Syrian and in Arabic. The ceremonies were opened with a prayer by the Greek Orthodox Patriarch. Rev. Bridgeman read the English text and Rev. Salem Saba read the Arabic text.

Almost the entire amount of \$150,000 was donated by Americans. The sum of \$10,000 was raised in England. The building will be ready about Easter time, 1930. Three hundred workers including Jews will be employed in its construction.

The High Commissioner, in his address, declared that the new building will be one of the most distinctive features of Jerusalem. The youth of all creeds will come to the Y.M.C.A. building for study and recreation and to learn there the spirit of brotherhood, which will "solve Palestine's problems."

## JEWISH GIRL REPRESENTS CANADA AT OLYMPIC GAMES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, July 24.—Fanny Rosenfeld of Toronto is representing Canada at the Olympic games which are shortly to be held in Amsterdam.

Miss Rosenfeld is recognized as one of the best all-round girl athletes in the world. She excels not only in team sports but also in individual sports and is one of the two or three best girl runners in this country. She also holds the records for the discus throws and the broad jump and is regarded as a certain point winner for Canada at the Olympics.

## SOUTH AFRICAN CANTOR TO TOUR THE U. S.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 24.—Cantor S. Pinchasovich of South Africa sailed on the S.S. Aquitania for the United States. He intends to make a six months' concert tour of the country.

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

ican methods should be able to compete in the neighboring markets with those of any other country. By reason of the shorter haul and the great experience of Jews in that branch of industry. There is practically no textile industry in the Orient and the textiles are imported from abroad.

The hinterland for the industrial Palestine are Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Hejaz. The export from Palestine to these countries is now insignificant for the simple reason that the Palestinian industry is very small, but it is worth while to note, that even this small industry is succeeding in exporting a large part of its production.

With respect to the possibilities of industrial development through the use of native raw materials, the fact should be stressed here that Palestine definitely lacks certain basic raw materials, such as coal, iron and other metals.

While Palestine lacks certain basic raw materials, it is unique in its possession of the Dead Sea. Investigation must still determine what opportunities exist for the exploitation of its chemicals. The Dead Sea is 1,200 feet below sea-level, so that problems of transportation, temperature, etc., will be vital factors. To what extent Jewish labor can be employed must be determined.

An important part in the industrial development of Palestine is already being played, and a still more important part is likely to be played in the future, by the Hydro-Electric schemes associated with the name of Mr. Pinchas Rutenberg. The eventual effect of the project, when completed, will be to make an abundant supply of cheap electric power available throughout the country, thus creating entirely new and much more favorable conditions for the development both of industry and agriculture.

From various statistical records it would appear that of the 30,000 Jewish workers in Palestine, about 15 per cent. represent unskilled labor, while the building, clerical and professional classes are comparatively overcrowded. There is a pronounced maldistribution of the Jewish working population of Palestine. The organization of labor into trade unions in Palestine is much more thorough than in most countries.

The question of the Jewish and Arab

standards of living and work are of fundamental importance for the future settlement of Palestine. The Arab is able to exist on an income that appears impossible to the ordinary Jewish workman, added to which he gives a much longer working day, there being no labor restrictions. As a result, for some time there were striking disparities between Jewish and Arab wage rates. However, by the end of 1927 these disparities had been appreciably lessened, especially amongst skilled workers, the chief difference both in wages and hours remaining in the heavy work of unskilled labor. It is generally acknowledged that in skill and adaptability Jewish labor is superior to Arab; hence it is more productive and much can be saved in the cost of supervision by employing Jewish workmen notwithstanding the difference in wage.

In industry, work is organized on similar lines to those prevailing in western countries, but in outdoor work, such as road building, there appears to be lack of organization as a factor for reducing costs. This is gradually disappearing and the competitive advantages of Arab over Jewish labor are not of sufficient importance to retard Jewish development. Arab labor will, however, continue to be a serious competitor and this can only be mitigated by improved standards of living of the total population.

## JEWISH GROUPS COOPERATE WITH SOVIET TO AID JEWISH SETTLERS IN POOR CROP AREA

(Continued from Page 1)

dertaking public works in order to give the suffering colonists an opportunity to earn some extra money; (4) that these organizations jointly create immediately a special fund to provide fodder for the cattle; (5) that the Ukrainian Comzet provide the Jewish settlers with credit for winter seeds.

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