

MISUNDERSTANDING OF RELIGIOUS BODIES FIGURES CLARIFIED BY DR. LINFIELD

(Continued from page 1)

complete data, answering these questions, will be made available in a subsequent report which will be made public in the fall. "The information contained in the report of the Department of Commerce is based upon reports received from the individual congregations, rabbis, social workers and representative Jews in the cities, towns and villages all over the country," Dr. Linfield stated.

Dr. Linfield, in his statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, declared: "In the issues of July 20 and 23, 1928, you published the report of the United States Department of Commerce on the census of the Jewish congregations which was made as part of the United States decennial census of religious bodies. I acted as the government's agent in the collection of the statistics of the Jewish congregations and beg to make the following explanation:

"The canvas of the Jewish congregations shows that there are 2,948 permanent congregations in the country; 2855 congregations are located in urban places (incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more) and 93 in rural areas. The figure of 2,948 congregations does not include the so-called High Holidays congregations. Ten years ago, the census of Jewish congregations showed 1,901 congregations.

"The urban places and the rural areas in which the 2,948 congregations are located contain a combined number of 4,087,357 Jewish men, women and children. The above statement does not mean that so many Jews are corporate members of 3,000 odd congregations. In former years reports were published of the number of persons on the membership books of the Jewish congregations; the present preliminary report of the Department of Commerce does not deal with this matter. Nor does the statement intend to convey to the reader that the total number of Jews in the country is 4,087,357 persons. All that the report says is this: In the cities, towns and villages in which the 2,948 congregations are located there reside 4,087,357 Jewish men, women and children. There are, of course, Jews scattered all over the country in groups too small to maintain a congregation in the places where they reside, but the preliminary report of the Department of Commerce does not deal with the number of such persons. Thus in the State of New York, for example, the report states that there are a number of cities and villages having a combined number of 1,126 congregations and these cities and villages, in which these congregations are located have your friends to subscribe.

a combined number of 1,896,593 Jews, men, women and children; but the last mentioned figure does not include those Jews scattered over the state in places not having congregations. It may be noted however, that the number of Jews thus scattered in the State of New York or throughout the country is comparatively small.

"Generally speaking, there exists, in the cities and villages having congregations, one permanent congregation to serve every 1,385 Jewish men, women and children (one congregation for every 1,426 Jews in the urban places and one congregation for every 166 Jews in rural areas).

"Of the 2,948 congregations, 1,335 reported their expenditures during their last fiscal year, and these reported that they spent a total of \$16,445,235 for running expenses and improvements; 1,202 urban congregations reported \$16,344,214 or an average of \$13,589 for the year, and 33 rural congregations, \$111,021 or an average of \$3,364 for the year.

"Of the 3,000 odd congregations, many reported that they own their synagogue buildings, others that they hold services in rented places. Of those that have synagogue buildings, 1,131 gave the value of their synagogue buildings, totaling \$100,890,669; 1,100 urban congregations valued their synagogue buildings at \$100,317,169, an average of \$91,197; and 31 rural congregations, \$573,500, an average of \$18,500.

"Many congregations reported that they had Sabbath schools, or weekday schools, or both, and others reported that they had none. Of those that reported in the affirmative, 554 congregations reported that they had Sabbath schools with 69,439 pupils and 604 congregations reported weekday schools with 64,863 pupils.

"The information contained in the report of the Department of Commerce is based upon a thorough canvas; but it is not claimed the results are absolutely complete. The figures for the congregations are thus minima."

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COLONIZATION WORK IN RUSSIA AND SOUTH AMERICA REPORTED BY THE ICA

(Continued from page 2)

strict, the Ica has been assisting the numerous Jewish agriculturists scattered along the eastern border of Poland. Here by loans and advances from the Ica the Jewish farmer has been enabled to buy land on a fairly considerable scale. So successful has the Ica been that the advances have been paid back long before they were due, and in this way funds have been set free for fresh purchases. One might note in particular how the small advance of \$1,000 together with their own resources helped 50 families to buy something like 1,200 acres of land.

In Roumania and Bessarabia the Jewish farmer has had to contend not only with bad weather conditions, but with the restrictions imposed by the Government. They have been particularly hard on the tobacco grower who has to sell his crop at the price fixed by the Roumanian tobacco monopoly.

REDEMPTION NOTICE

To the Holders of
External 20-Year Sinking Fund 6½%
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NOTICE is hereby given that the Township of Tel-Aviv has called by drawing as of July 1, 1928, the following bonds for payment at par.

Class A—£100 Denomination
Nos. 12, 22, 25, 33, 51, 80, 100, 150, 185,
194, 342, 350, 403, 477.

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Nos. 20, 44, 97, 124, 142, 148, 175, 239, 303,
357, 367, 442, 454, 472, 487, 497, 505, 539, 551,
557.

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Nos. 30, 42, 100, 139, 140, 197, 210, 226, 245,
249.

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289, 297, 311, 328, 356, 364, 410, 412, 447, 455,
458.

Bonds can be presented for payment at the office of the Anglo-Palestine Company Limited, of Jaffa, Palestine, or at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trust Department, 140 Broadway, New York City. Payment will be made, in the event bonds are presented at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at par based on the current rate of exchange of Sterling for the day of presentation. Coupons due July 1, 1928, are to be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Holders are further notified that interest on the called bonds ceases on and after the drawing.

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MISUNDERSTANDING OF RELIGIOUS BODIES FIGURES CLARIFIED BY DR. LINFIELD

**Figures of 4,087,357 not Total Jewish
 Population Nor is it Membership
 of Congregations**

A few of the misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the figures of the Jewish population in the United States, in connection with the report of the United States Department of Commerce giving a preliminary result of the Census of Religious Bodies in 1926, were cleared up yesterday in a statement made to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by Dr. H. S. Linfield, Director of the Statistical Department of the American Jewish Committee.

The original release of the Department of Commerce, giving the number of 2,948 permanent Jewish congregations located in urban and rural areas where a population of 4,087,357 Jewish men, women and children is to be found, was greatly misunderstood by some of the Jewish newspapers. The impression was gained that the report of the Department of Commerce conveys the thought that the 2,948 congregations have a membership of 4,087,357 persons. This is not the case.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has directed an inquiry to Dr. T. F. Murphy, in charge of the Division of Census of Religious Bodies, as to (1) what is, according to the census of religious bodies, the actual membership of all Jewish congregations in the United States, and (2) what method was employed to ascertain the number of 4,087,357, mentioned in the Department's report. Dr. Murphy suggested to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to direct this inquiry to Dr. Linfield, who acted as special agent for the Government in the collection of statistics of the Jewish congregations. No reply to these two questions was made but the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns that

(Continued on page 4)

CANADA SEEKS TO OUST KLAN ORGANIZER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, July 26.—It is understood that steps are being taken by the Canadian Department of Immigration to deport summarily James Henry Hawkins, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Hawkins has returned to Regina in spite of a deportation order issued against him and such an action is not permissible save under the authority of the Minister of Immigration, which, in this case, has not been evolved.

ZIONIST EXECUTIVE IN SHARP DISAGREEMENT WITH POLITICAL COMMISSION ON AGENCY REPORT RESOLUTION

**Recommendation to Extend Agency Period Rejected; Curtailed Budget
 Assailed by Revisionists and Labor Leaders**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 26.—The crisis in the world Zionist leadership which may bring about the resignation of the Weizmann Executive came to the foreground and assumed an acute character when the Executive and the Political Commission of the General Council disagreed on the text of a resolution drafted by the Commission concerning the report and the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission.

Unable to secure unanimity, the majority of the Political Commission formulated a resolution which would accept the Agency Commission's report with the reservations outlined in the resolutions of the 14th and 15th Zionist Congresses.

In addition to the four reservations decided upon in these Congress resolutions, a fifth reservation is added that the freedom of colonization forms, including the communal Kvutza system, be retained in the Palestine colonization work. The Zionist Executive, headed by Dr. Weizmann, declared its disagreement with the text of the resolution, suggesting that the resolution be couched not in the style of an ultimatum to the non-Zionists, but in the form of a suggestion.

The Political Commission of the General Council also rejected the recommendation of the Zionist Executive that the decision of the Congress limiting the formation of the extended Jewish Agency to a period of three years be revised.

No sessions of the General Council were held Wednesday evening and all day Thursday, in deference to Tisha B'Ab, the 9th day of the month Ab when the destruction of the Temple of Titus is commemorated.

The Wednesday afternoon session of the General Council was devoted entirely to a discussion of the budget for 1928-1929, submitted by the Zionist Executive. Much criticism was leveled upon the leadership for further curtailing the budget. M. Grossman, speaking in behalf of the Zionist Revisionists, took exception to the allocation of the amount of \$170,000 for health work out of the sum of \$300,000 proposed for the general expenditure. The Labor representatives, Sorinjak, Ben Gurion and Meremim-

sky, declared that with such a budget it will be impossible to maintain the work in Palestine. The slogan of efficiency proclaimed by the Executive has proved to be a failure, they asserted, warning that the continued criticism of alleged inefficiency of the Laborite institutions increased the lack of confidence and destroyed the Zionist Organization.

Dr. M. Hindes, Warsaw, defended the Executive policy and expressed the opinion that the consolidation work will restore confidence in the Zionist work.

Mr. Rabalsky of Boston declared that the depression in Palestine is affecting the situation in American Zionism. A decline in the United Palestine Appeal collections is noticeable since the bad news started to come.

(Continued on page 8)

JEWISH INSTITUTE COUNCIL WILL CONVENE IN BASLE ON THE 21ST OF AUGUST Weizmann Denies Union with Ein- stein Opposing Magnes Regime

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 26.—The Council of the Institute of Jewish Studies of the Hebrew University will be convened in Basle, Switzerland, August 21. Chaim Nachum Bialik, M. M. Ussishkin, David Yellin, Dr. Joseph Klausner and Mr. Epstein, the Palestine members of the Council, will participate in the sessions.

Berlin, July 26.—Emphatic denial of rumors circulated here and cabled to the American Jewish press concerning an alleged breach between Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University in Palestine, was made today by Dr. Weizmann in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Dr. Weizmann termed as "totally unfounded" the report alleging that after a meeting between him and Prof. Albert Einstein, formerly a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, at Luebeck, Germany, Dr. Weizmann joined the demand of Professor Einstein for Dr. Magnes' resignation from his post.

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COLONIZATION WORK IN RUSSIA AND SOUTH AMERICA REPORTED BY THE ICA (J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, July 14.—A report of the work of the Jewish Colonization Association in Russia and in South America was submitted by Leonard G. Montefiore at a meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

In the new South Russian colonies there were on June 1, 2,275 families of whom 1,000 had been living there during the winter and the remainder had come back from their original homes at the beginning of Spring. Nine hundred and fifty-three houses had been built, and 1,198 were in course of construction. One hundred and thirty-six ordinary wells had been dug and five artesian wells of considerable depth.

The settlement of 3,500 families on the land is a considerable undertaking. Small perhaps, compared with the immense program of the American Agropoint, but large for the Ica with its heavy existing commitments in other parts of the globe. Nor must it be forgotten that the 200 loan banks in Russia which enjoy Ica support also require very considerable funds. The new colonies like all similar undertakings suffer from occasional checks and set-backs. Among 3,000 families there is bound to be a certain proportion who having set their hand to the plough not merely look back but drop the plough altogether. The proportion is estimated at something like ten per cent.

Unlike the Russian Jewish colonies which are all concentrated in one dis-

(Continued on page 4)

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

U. S. Committee on Calendar Reform Created; To Ascertain Public Sentiment on Question

(By Our Washington Correspondent)

Washington, July 26.—Jewish religious leaders are greatly interested in the recent formation here of a National Committee on Calendar Simplification which is charged with the task of formulating a plan for ascertaining the sentiment of the people of the United States for the reform of the calendar. This effort is being made in connection with the project proposed by the League of Nations to change the calendar.

George Eastman, chairman of the Committee, announced that the data which will be gathered by the committee, which was formed at the suggestion of the Secretary of State after the project had been proposed by the League of Nations, will be summarized in a report to be submitted to the Secretary of State at Washington, which will present a basis for later participation by the United States in an International Conference to decide the calendar question.

The national committee is composed of representatives of various Government departments, of American industry, banking, journalism and transportation. Dr. C. F. Marvin, chief of the Weather Bureau and appointed by the Department of Agriculture and State as chief representative of the United States on the committee, is vice-chairman.

Following the meeting, Dr. Marvin stated that the committee had been organized in accord with a request by the League of Nations that each country report on the sentiment existing among its nationals for the reform of the calendar.

At the meeting, committees were appointed representing various phases of American social and business life: commerce, transportation, labor, agriculture, women, social and journalism. These committees will send out questionnaires and take other steps to ascertain the sentiment of the group which they represent for the reform of the calendar.

The committee, according to Dr. Marvin, confirmed the election of Mr. Eastman as chairman, Dr. Marvin as vice-chairman, and Colonel O. N. Solbert as secretary.

Those who attended the meeting were: Mr. Eastman, Dr. Marvin, Dr. C. K. Burgess, Chief of the Bureau of Standards; David E. Finley, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Mary Anderson, Chief of Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; Dr. Max O. Lorenz, Interstate Commerce Committee;

Dr. Fred E. Wright, National Academy of Sciences, and David Lawrence.

In addition to the National Committee for the United States, the National Academy of Sciences has appointed a special committee on calendar. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Bar Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and other important organizations have taken similar action. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has approved of the call of an international conference on calendar revision.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will study and report on the necessity for calendar revision from the standpoint of commerce, finance, industry and transportation. It is well equipped for this task, as the members represent diversified interests and various sections of the country. The scientific and legal aspects of calendar simplification will receive special consideration at the hands of distinguished specialists.

The request which the League of Nations addressed to Secretary of State Kellogg is the outcome of three years study of the calendar question by the Committee of Inquiry which the League appointed in 1923 at the request of the International Chamber of Commerce to make a thorough examination of the calendar situation. This Committee of Inquiry analyzed 185 proposals submitted by thirty-eight nations and embodied its conclusions in a report in which it is recommended that national committees be formed in the various countries to study and report on calendar reform.

The United States not being a member of the League of Nations, Secretary Kellogg suggested to Mr. Eastman on January 4, 1928, that the national committee on calendar simplification, as requested by the League, be formed under his direction. He stated that after consultation with interested Government Departments and Bureaus he saw no obstacle to the formation of an unofficial committee similar to the one created in this country in 1925 for the purpose of collaborating with the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League Nations.

"While this Government is not in a position actively to participate in the creation of such a committee," he said, "you are, of course, at liberty to seek the unofficial cooperation of the interested Federal Departments or Bureaus in the selection of members to serve on the proposed national committee."

Mr. Kellogg further suggested as a liaison in the formation of the Government section of the National Com-

BUREYA IMMIGRANTS TO WORK IN LUMBER YARDS BEFORE SETTLING ON LAND

Great Number of Jewish Workers
Registered as Unemployed
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 26.—The movement of Jewish transmigrants to Bira Bidzhan, Bureya, will be continued during the coming autumn but not with a view of immediate settling on the land, the Comzet, the Government Department for Jewish Colonization Work, decided.

According to the plan adopted, 1,000 Jewish transmigrants are to be helped to proceed to Bureya in the autumn to engage in lumbering until the end of the winter. Work in the lumber yards guarantees the transmigrants an earning of five roubles daily. The opinion prevails that if this method is pursued the settlers will save enough money until March to enable them to start farming.

The Yiddish Communist daily "Emes" published today the reply of Professor Bruk, the investigator of the Bira Bidzhan region, to the report of M. Merezhin in which the difficulties of colonization work in Bureya are outlined. Professor Bruk declares that in his first report he did mention the swampy regions in Bureya and also the fact that 12,000 farms could be created with no amelioration work if established in the Pri-Amur district as originally planned, and not in the central region, the center of the present effort.

Forty thousand Jewish workers are registered as unemployed in the Odessa labor exchange according to the report of the "Emes." Two hundred of this number are now finding work in the factories, the paper states.

mittee, Dr. C. F. Marvin of the United States Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, who has long been actively interested in the subject of calendar adjustment.

The procedure when the National Committees of the different countries have reached their conclusions is for an international conference to be called similar to the Washington convention called by President Arthur in 1884 which established Standard Time. The agreement on calendar revision at the international conference will take the form of a treaty, to become effective at a date determined upon, which when ratified by a government will become the law of the land. The transfer of dates from the old to the new calendar, maturity dates of contracts and other legal items will be covered by appropriate conversion tables.

Recent official approvals of calendar simplification have been received by George Eastman from the Interna-

ZIONIST EXECUTIVE IN SHARP DISAGREEMENT WITH POLITICAL COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

from Palestine. An increase in immigration to Palestine will change the conditions, he stated.

Harry Sacher, member of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem, severely criticized the Palestine labor leaders. He asserted that the Palestine labor leaders did not live up to their undertaking at the 15th Zionist Congress to give the new Executive a fair chance to work. Instead of cooperating with the Executive they have continually criticized it. After all it must be established that the unemployment in Palestine has been liquidated, he said. The curtailment of the budget is not the Executive's fault. The Palestine Government has improved its attitude towards the commercial needs of the country and has been yielding to the demands of the Zionist Executive in the fiscal customs policy. The Palestine labor organization is the best organized group and its support would be valuable to the Executive, but the Executive cannot tolerate unjustifiable criticism. "If you wish to take over the Executive, we will make room for you," Mr. Sacher declared.

tional Association of Machinists, 134,000 members, and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 130,000 members. Other labor organizations have previously gone on record in a similar way.

At the Pan American Conference just held at Havana, the matter of calendar simplification was presented to the delegates from the various nations by Moses B. Cotsworth, originator of the International Fixed Calendar of thirteen equal months and the expert on calendar, who examined the proposals submitted to the League of Nations.

At the plenary session February 18, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the twenty-one nations:

"That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they each appoint a National Committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparations in order to participate in an International Conference to determine which is the best method of reform."

Similar action to that of the United States in forming its national committee on calendar simplification is being taken by countries abroad.

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PALESTINE PARLIAMENT WILL NOT HARM THE JEWISH IN- TERESTS ARAB LEADER SAYS

Agree to Immigration in Accordance
with Country's Economic Capacity

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 26. — Parliamentary government in Palestine will not be harmful to the interests of Palestine Jewry, Musa Kazim Pasha, leader of the anti-Zionist Arab Executive, declared in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today.

Commenting upon the memorandum submitted by the Arab Executive to the High Commissioner Lord Plumer in which the demand for a representative government in Palestine was again voiced, the anti-Zionist Arab leader asserted that "the Jews have no reason to fear a parliamentary government" because the British power is here and we expressly declared in our memorandum that we shall not infringe upon Great Britain's international undertakings, which means also the Mandate. We shall treat the Jews on an equal footing if they go with us. We shall be their friends. However, immigration to Palestine should be allowed only in accordance with the country's economic capacity. We oppose the admission of such numbers as eight to ten thousand immigrants yearly," he declared.

When asked what will the Palestine Arabs do if the demand for a Parliament is rejected, Musa Kazim stated, "We shall continue peacefully demanding it. We shall not use dynamite. When the new High Commissioner Sir John Robert Chancellor arrives, we shall resume negotiations."

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE

The continued cooperation of the National Council of Jewish Women, together with eight other national women's organizations, in the interest of the Multilateral Treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, has been announced by Mrs. Arthur Brin of Minneapolis, National Chairman of its Department of Peace.

The following additional women of the National Council of Jewish Women have been named to serve on the State Committees for this united campaign in their respective states: for Arizona, Mrs. Harry Effron of Phoenix; for Oregon, Miss Edna Jacobs of Portland; for Kansas, Mrs. Simon Galitsky of Topeka; for Vermont, Mrs. S. Cannon of Burlington; Mrs. Leonard Haas of Atlanta, joint state representative for Georgia; Mrs. Oscar Feldscher of Rock Springs, for Wyoming; and Mrs. Sadio Mayer of Omaha, for Nebraska.