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NEW ICA COLONIES IN ARGENTINE MAKE PROGRESS

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Paris, July 13.—Further good news is being received at the Ica headquarters here on the progress of the new settlers in the Ica settlements in the Argentine Republic. Settled on small plots in the Province of Entre-Rios they have been able, owing to good crops and various land occupations, to discharge their debt to the Ica and their suppliers, to lead a peaceful life with their families, put in stores of seeds and even complete their stocks of leased cattle and implements. One of them named, Joseph Steinhaus settled in August 1923 on a plot of 25 hectares, has duly paid his debts to the Ica and has bought out of his savings, 11 horses, 12 milch cows, 20 calves, 300 chickens, a plough, a threshing-machine, etc. This settler is not the only one who has secured such results. Others could be named who have been settled for about a year and have accumulated savings by their work and bought horses, milch cows, breeding cattle, material, seeds, in very considerable quantities.

M. Getulio Vargas, the new Governor of the Province of Porto Alegre, says a message from Rio de Janeiro, having been congratulated by the Jewish institutions of Porto Alegre on his appointment, replied in a letter of thanks, in the course of which he wrote:

"The Jewish colonies, where the principal institutions are social, philanthropic and cultural, and always of greater value, have for a long time past been a positive factor of progress in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul. This is a truth that has been recognised and proclaimed by all the inhabitants of Rio Grande."

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR

Sir: I should like to join Rabbi L. Finkelstein's appeal concerning the late Rabbi Polachek contained in your issue of July 18. Rabbi Polachek was so modest as to actually flee from the slightest honor that his admirers desired to confer on him. His deep humility was even more characteristic of his saintly character than his profound learning. It would be the height of ignominy to permit his family to suffer, and I for one would gladly do my share when the proper committee is organized.

Yours very truly,

Moses S. S. Abels,

July 20, 1928 Rabbi, Temple Emanuel-El,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

about four hundred proselytes per annum. Of course, it must be borne in mind that the Jewish population in Vienna is nearly two hundred thousand. There is yet another important reason which he had to consider. The Jewish weeklies from Vienna publish in every issue the names of a large number of Jewish families which embrace Christianity. The figures are appalling and distressing, and my late friend thought that it was his duty not to drive those into the arms of the church who still had the earnest and sincere desire to remain within the Jewish fold. He tried to save as many as he could."

The Doctor was asked: "What would you suggest as the manner in which the community should meet this problem?"

"In view of these facts," replied Dr. Landau, "it would certainly be most advisable for the leading men of the Jewish community of this sub-Continent—both spiritual leaders and others—to meet and lay down a definite policy to be pursued in connection with this very serious problem. An excellent opportunity would be afforded by the Jewish Ministers' Conference, combined with the proposed Educational Conference. Owing to the great distances in this country, it is not possible for those men to meet very often. Indeed the discussion of this problem deserves their foremost attention above all others that are at present facing the Jewish community here."

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JEWS AND CHRISTIANS TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON PROSELYTIZING

Sessions to Take Place Shortly in
New York City

A conference under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians will be held shortly in New York City to discuss the question of converting Jewish children to Christianity. A meeting of the Executive Board of the Conference was held recently at which time the decision for the conference was made. It was agreed at the meeting "that the attempt to convert Jewish children to Christianity by the use of all manner of social inducements was unfair and conducive to the development of much bad feeling."

The committee also voted to conduct a National Seminar in the Fall for the purpose of discussing the common social aims of major religious groups.

The Conference is made up of representatives of various Jewish and Christian organizations. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations is one of the members.

SALONICA JEWS GET 2% OF CITY WELFARE ALLOCATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Salonica, July 28.—In a budget of 105,000,000 drachmas, the Municipality of Salonica allocates over 15,000,000 for charity. Although the Jews, according to the latest census, represent twenty-eight per cent of the total population, numbering 70,000, out of a total population of 252,000 souls, their charitable institutions receive only 350,000 drachmas from the City, about two per cent of the total allocation. Two years ago the city contributed for Jewish requirements a sum of 750,000 drachmas.

"DID HUMAN DUTY" KRASSIN LEADER SAYS

Rudolph Samoilovich, Russian Jewish scientist and leader of the rescue ship Krassin, which saved some of the Italia crew in the Arctic regions, declared that all he did was a "human duty." Prof. Samoilovich was invited by Russians in New York to visit the United States.

ONLY TWO RADICAL ZIONISTS AND TWO REVISIONISTS VOTE AGAINST AGENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

Jewish Movement for Rebuilding Palestine Has Turned Corner, is Berlin View, as Jewish Agency Commission's Report is Accepted by Non-Zionists; Final Text of Adopted Resolution Introduces Several Changes; Council Members Congratulate Weizmann on Outcome.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 28.—The Jewish movement for the upbuilding of Palestine as Jewish National Home, which has assumed considerable significance as practical upbuilding work after the issuance of the Balfour Declaration and the formation of the Palestine Mandate by the League of Nations following the close of the World War, has turned a corner on the road to enlisting the cooperation of all Jews, Zionists and non-Zionists, in the effort to rebuild the country of Jewry's origin.

It is in this light that Zionists and non-Zionists in Europe view the decision adopted yesterday late in the afternoon by the General Council of the Zionist World Organization to accept the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission in which American, British and German non-Zionists and Zionists cooperated for the formulation of the five-year program of Palestine work with a minimum budget of one million pounds sterling annually. The recommendations were drafted with a view of serving "as a guidance for the enlarged Jewish Agency" were the center of stormy discussions during the sessions of the Zionist General Council which lasted here all week. The acceptance or the rejection of these recommendations was considered as essential in the decision as to whether the enlarged Jewish Agency, including Zionists and non-Zionists, and contemplated in Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate, is to be consummated in accordance with an agreement concluded between Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, and Mr. Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, representing American non-Zionists.

The recommendations formulated at the recent London conference by Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Lee K. Frankel representing the non-Zionists in the United States; Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond) of London and Oscar Wassermann, director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin with suggestions for slight modifications, were accepted by the Zionist General Council by a majority of 41 against 4 votes.

The climax came late Friday after-

noon during which the resignation of the Weizmann Executive was considered as imminent. At the plenary session of the General Council which was engrossed in discussion of organization questions, the Political Commission appeared in the hall declaring that it is ready to report the resolution on the Jewish Agency. Forty-eight members of the Council were in attendance. Kurt Blumenfeld of Berlin, German Zionist leader, read the text of the resolution. Minority reports were also submitted.

A resolution expressing lack of confidence in the Weizmann Executive and asking the General Council to reject the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, introduced by Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum of Warsaw and Dr. Soloveitchik in behalf of the radical Zionists, was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The representatives of the labor party Poale Zion abstained from voting. This resolution received only the four votes of the two radical Zionists and two Zionist Revisionists.

Richard Lichtheim of Berlin then introduced in behalf of the League of Zionist Revisionists a similar resolution of lack of confidence, which was defeated by a similar overwhelming majority. A resolution introduced by the representatives of the Poale Zion labor party, expressing the Laborites' objections to (Continued on page 2)

ADLER SAILS TO STUDY PLANETARIUM DESIGNS (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, July 28.—Max Adler of Chicago, former vice-president of Sears Roebuck & Co., sailed Saturday on the S. S. Homeric for Europe.

The purpose of Mr. Adler's trip to Europe is to make a study in connection with his plan to construct in Chicago a planetarium for which he donated the amount of \$500,000.

The construction of the planetarium will begin January 1, 1929. According to the design the planetarium will show the positions of more than 4,500 planets and stars in the sky.

Mr. Adler was accompanied by Mrs. Adler and the German architect Ernst A. Gruensfeld, Jr.

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A. LEO WEIL CELEBRATES SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28. — A. Leo Weil, member of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and one of the leading Jews of Pittsburgh, was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner tendered him in this city by leaders of Pittsburgh Jewry and other prominent members of the local community. The dinner was held at the Westmoreland Country Club, and 200 outstanding citizens of Pittsburgh attended and expressed their appreciation for the philanthropic and communal work carried on by Mr. Weil.

Mr. Marcus Aaron, also a member of the Executive Board of the Union, and president of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education, was toastmaster. The speakers included: Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein, of New York City, chairman of the Executive Board of the Union; Mr. Levi Cook, of Washington, D. C.; Judge W. H. S. Thomson of the U. S. District Court; George R. Wallace, former president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson.

Mr. Weil was born in Keysville, Va., and his early education was in private schools in Virginia and public schools in Titusville, Pa. He was graduated from the University of Virginia and admitted to the Virginia bar at 21. He began his legal career in Bradford, Pa., and became a resident of Pittsburgh when he was 30.

Mr. Wallace in his address declared that the city owed Mr. Weil "a debt

ONLY TWO RADICAL ZIONISTS AND TWO REVISIONISTS VOTE AGAINST AGENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

the Commissioners' recommendations against the communal form of settlement, was rejected by a majority of 26 against 13. M. M. Ussishkin, head of the Jewish National Fund, voted for the resolution of the Poale Zion. A resolution introduced by M. Kaplan in behalf of the Jewish Socialist party Hitachuth, asking that the Jewish National Fund be considered the only exclusive instrument for the purchase of Palestine land was rejected by a majority of 24 against 16. Bar Locker, speaking in behalf of the Poale Zion stated that they considered the resolution of the majority of the Committee as a minimum, and after their resolution had failed they would vote for the majority resolution. The vote was then taken on the text of the resolution proposed by the majority of the Political Commission, which was passed by 41 against 4, the four being the votes of the two radical Zionists and two Zionist Revisionists Members of the Council then gave a long-lasting ovation to Dr. Weizmann, many in the hall approaching to congratulate him.

The final text of the resolution, which declares the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission to be a document which "can essentially serve for the creation of a program of work for the extended Jewish Agency" is not entirely identical with the text transmitted by cable yesterday by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Several important changes were made. One change affects the function of the Jewish National Fund, the land purchasing agency of the Zionist Organization. In the final text the Zionist General Council declares that the Jewish National Fund is to be the only public instrument for land policy, but the Jewish Agency is authorized to lend its support by a one-time investment to a special institution whose purpose it would be to aid settlers who wish to acquire the land as their private property.

The second change in the text of the resolution concerns the instructions to the Zionist Executive with regard to the formation of the extended Jewish Agency. The final text of the resolution instructs the Executive to continue the ne-

of gratitude for his splendid service, one of great value and perseverance."

In answer to the many praiseworthy remarks, Mr. Weil declared that he had derived more satisfaction from his labors in public service than from all other things in life.

"I would not strike a single link from the chain of memories," he said. "I have been fortunate in helpmate, children and friends and can truthfully say my life has been satisfactory."

negotiations, "in accordance with the resolutions of the Zionist Congress." The sentence specifying that the extended Jewish Agency is to be created on a democratic basis and that representatives of organized Jewish labor and of Jewish religious organizations are to be drawn in, is taken out. Similarly, the final text does not contain the paragraph directing the attention of the Zionist Executive to the decision of the Zionist Congress that the extended Jewish Agency is to be created only for a period of three years.

The general feeling here is that the large majority for the acceptance of the Jewish Agency Commission's report is an expression of the power of the Zionist movement and that Dr. Weizmann has the support of the bulk of the Zionists in a program which is based on a plan to extend and strengthen the Palestine upbuilding work.

URGE EARLY DRIVE AGAINST HIGH HOLIDAYS

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Moscow, July 17.—The Jewish Communist central organ, the "Emes," here publishes a demand that the campaign against the observance of the Jewish High Holy Days, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur should be started early this season.

The call for a campaign against the observance of the High Holy Days is issued regularly by the Jewish Communist Press each year. Articles are published tracing the origin of the celebrations along rationalist lines, and urging the people to oppose the movement of the clericals. Last year, conflicts took place in several places in Russia between Orthodox Jews attending synagogue and non-believers who had organized anti-religious gatherings. In some cases angry wives broke into the Communist clubs where their husbands were attending anti-religious gatherings and caused disturbances. In most places both the synagogues and the clubs were packed.

Of late there has been a tendency in certain Jewish Communist quarters to abstain from anti-religious demonstrations. On the eve of Rosh Hashanah last year, the Jewish Communist daily "Stern" of Charkoff urged that nothing should be done to outrage and insult the feelings of the believers, and that the campaign should be confined to an attempt to enlighten and educate the Jewish masses with regard to religious observances.

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ROMANIAN PEASANT PARTY IN OPPOSITION TO BRATIANU LOAN

Asks Unconditional Government Withdrawal

Immediate dismissal of the Bratianu cabinet constitutes the only ground on which the National Peasant Party will co-operate in the stabilization program of this country, according to well authenticated reports of the conference yesterday between the Regency and Julio Maniu, leader of the party, states a despatch from Bucharest to the Associated Press.

It was learned that the Regency tried to dissuade M. Maniu from all action calculated to interfere with the process of placing the leu on a sound basis, but he only reiterated his demands for a new cabinet.

(The Roumanian leu has a nominal par of 19.3 cents. It closed in New York Friday, at slightly more than six-tenths of a cent.)

M. Maniu, whose followers staged several huge demonstrations favoring him as Prime Minister a few weeks ago, explained his position by saying:

"The Liberal Government does not represent the country and therefore has no right to bind its credit for a foreign loan with which to stabilize the leu. We National peasants are opposed to such a loan by the existing government and will use every possible means to prevent its indorsement by the special session of Parliament which met yesterday."

He told the Associated Press that he informed the regency that "peace and tranquility cannot exist in Roumania until the Bratianu Government withdraws," adding that he reminded his hearers that "this, in substance, is a confirmed regency."

HEBREW UNION SUMMER SCHOOL WELL ATTENDED

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., July 28.—All classes at the Summer School of the Hebrew Union College which opened on July 9, are being well attended. The student roster shows that the Graduate Rabbinical School has an enrollment of fifteen rabbis, thirteen of whom are graduates of the Hebrew Union College. In the Teachers' Institute thirty-three students from eight different states, and even from Canada, are taking advantage of the courses offered here. The members of the faculty of the Summer School are likewise members of the regular Faculty of the Hebrew Union College, in addition to Prof. A. N. Franzblau who is the Principal of the Hebrew Union College School for Teachers in New York City. Classes will continue until August 17.

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Intermarriage and Proselytes Per- plexing Problem to South African Jews

(By our Johannesburg correspondent)

Johannesburg, S. A., June 20.—An ever-increasing number of applications from would-be proselytes is coming in to the local rabbis, creating a formidable question for the leaders of the Jewish community in South Africa. Dr. J. L. Landau, Chief Rabbi, in an interview thus describes the problem:

"The question of proselytism is causing me and, indeed, the whole community, deep anxiety and endless worry," Dr. Landau stated. "My post brings every week new applications and it is quite impossible to consider them all, for various weighty reasons. In former years when people lived scattered in far-flung Boer farms and villages, where there were no Jewish women, and it was difficult—in certain cases well-nigh impossible—to get the consent of a Jewish girl to settle in those distant and isolated places, there was then some reason—though from our point of view, by no means a satisfactory one—for intermarriage. Those reasons no longer prevail. There are thousands of young Jewish women who are well able to make excellent wives, and the Jewish community resents the fact that Jewish men in good positions, able to establish Jewish homes, light-heartedly marry out of their faith and thus create for themselves and the community conditions which as a rule prove most unfortunate and intolerable."

"I am drawing my knowledge from an experience extending over almost 25 years in this country, apart from the fact that I have studied this question very closely for the last 40 years in various large Jewish centres in Europe, and my experience and knowledge fully justify me in stating most emphatically and with a feeling of absolute certainty that with very few exceptions all such marriages prove fatal errors, a source of discord and unhappiness. [This fact forms the keynote of Dr. Nordau's drama, 'Dr. Kohn' and of Ludwig Lewisohn's recent novel 'The Defeated.' And from a Jewish communal point of view it is much worse still. One does not only marry a Christian wife, one establishes family ties with all her relations. It is folly on the part of the man to expect his young wife to sever all connections with her nearest and dearest, to be able to emancipate herself from their potent influence, just as it is impossible for her to tear from her very blood the roots of beliefs and traditions and prejudices which have grown with her from early infancy and have become interwoven with the very fibres of her heart and soul. And those

alien, nay, those anti-Jewish influences become later in the Jewish family new factors of considerable harmful force. All these facts are taken by me into serious account when I am called upon to consider the merits or demerits of an application for proselytism."

"What kind of application is considered favorably?" the Doctor was asked.

"Those of families whose parents inter-married many years ago, some more than two decades ago, who by their Jewish life during all those years have shown a keen desire to identify themselves with the Jewish community and have made every effort to have their children brought up, as far as they find it possible, in a Jewish environment. Yes, many of them, even observe Jewish rites to the best of their knowledge and ability. It is not a rare occurrence in this country that boys of Christian mothers and Jewish fathers are called up to the Torah on the day of their "Barmitzva." It happened, for instance, in the old President St. Synagogue and in the Jeppe Synagogue, and in smaller congregations in the four Provinces, owing to the fact that their parents either conceal the fact of the inter-marriage or are really under wrong impression that their children have, through circumcision, performed by some ignorant or irresponsible Mohel, acquired the privilege of being considered as Jewish boys."

"It must also be admitted," added Dr. Landau, "that the parents of those children are not altogether to blame as they sincerely wished them to be received into the Jewish community, but the leaders of the community for reasons which I am not prepared to discuss at this moment, refused to admit them. There are also other very exceptional cases, the genuineness of which is beyond suspicion and I often feel that I should not be justified in rejecting their application both from a Jewish legal and social point of view."

"What is the attitude of the great rabbis in other countries on this matter?"

"Their attitude towards this problem I am unable to state," replied the Doctor, "as I have not sufficient knowledge of the principles by which they are guided. I know for instance that many applications rejected by me here have received favorable consideration in England. It is quite possible that the rabbis there were not fully acquainted with the details of those cases."

"The orthodox rabbi of Hamburg, with whom I discussed this subject some years ago, told me that he made no proselytes and made no exceptions, as he did not believe in the sincerity of the applicants. In his opinion there is always some *arriere pensee*," My late friend, Dr. Chajes, told me about three years ago that his Beth Din admitted

(Continued on page 4)