

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents

Monday, August 6, 1928

Sent us 2nd Class Matter at Post  
Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 1135

## INTERMARRIAGE IN VOGUE AMONG NEW SETTLERS SAYS RUSSIAN WORKERS GROUP

Delegation Says Intermarriage Not  
Considered Tragedy by Jewish  
Settlers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 4.—The assertion that intermarriage is beginning to spread in the Jewish colonies in the district of Krivoy Rog was made in reports of a delegation of Russian workers sent to the Colonies. The delegation was sent to investigate whether the Jews themselves work the land or hire laborers to cultivate the fields for them.

In its report the delegation stated it found that the Jews work the land as well as the old peasants. The spreading of intermarriage, which the report alleges exists, is not considered a tragedy by the Jewish settlers, the delegation stated.

Moscow, Aug. 4.—Thirteen percent of the Jewish population of White Russia are now peasants, states a report issued on the fourth anniversary of the White Russian Comzet, governmental department for settling Jews on the land.

Eighty-five hundred Jewish families in White Russia now occupy 50,000 acres, the Comzet reported.

Moscow, Aug. 4.—One hundred Jewish youths, sent to work in the Donetz coal mines, have found difficulties in the way of their working there. The majority of them have returned because of their physical inability to do the work.

The "Emes," Communist Yiddish daily, complains that the mines administration did not sufficiently encourage the Jewish workers, as had been previously planned.

## PALESTINE CUSTOM TRANSPLANTED TO POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 4.—"Oneg Sabbath," the custom of holding social gatherings for discussing intellectual and literary topics on Saturday afternoon, initiated in Tel Aviv by the group around Chaim Nachman Bialik, was transplanted here.

The initiative was taken here by the leaders of the Mizrachi, the Orthodox Zionist organization. The gatherings, held under the traditional slogan of "Sabbath pleasure" are attracting wide attention.

## FORMER UKRAINIAN MINISTER UNDER PETLURA DISCOVERED IN PEASANT RANKS

Excluded for Affiliation with Petlura  
Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Charkoff, Aug. 4.—Pinchas Krasny, former Minister for Jewish Affairs under Petlura, was discovered as a peasant laborer when he appeared at the convention of peasant laborers meeting here.

Krasny delivered an address as a delegate to the convention. The praesidium of the convention was asked by a delegate whether it knew that Krasny was a former Minister of Ataman Petlura.

Krasny replied that it was true he was a minister in the Petlura government. He stated he now works in the fields and is a member of the Union of Field Laborers who delegated him to the convention to represent the section of unemployed workers.

The delegation of unemployed workers was ordered to exclude Krasny from its representation to the convention and an investigation was ordered to ascertain how Krasny had succeeded in becoming a union member.

## POWER SUBJECT OF FELLOW- SHIP WEEK DISCUSSION

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 4.—The Christian Jewish Fellowship Week, called by the Midwest Council for Social Discussion, will be held at Racine, Wisconsin, with the participation of Jewish and Christian leaders will be divided into two sections, one to take up the relation of the individual to the group and the other the struggle for power.

The first will consider the question: Can a line be drawn between the right of the individual and that of the group, family, school, church, race, nation? Also, how can we determine the relative importance of conflicting loyalties? Is there a right or duty of non-conformity? If so when does either become operative?

Another question to be discussed is: How can provision be made as a practical matter, both for ordered progress of the group and normal spiritual development of the individual?

In the second division will be considered the question: If the desire for power is considered natural or instinctive, can it be satisfied by power over things instead of power over people? And, by what means can a greater equalization of economic power be accomplished?

## MANDATES COMMISSION HEAD SAYS BUILDING OF PALESTINE WILL BE WORK OF PEACE

Statement Made in Book of F. W.  
Van Rees, Vice Chairman Permanent  
Mandates Commission

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 4.—The upbuilding of Palestine as a Jewish national home, under the provisions of the Mandate, will be a work of peace, is the view expressed by F. W. van Rees, vice-chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, in a new edition of his book on the Mandates System.

The book contains a special chapter devoted to the questions of Palestine. The author points out that the issuance of the Balfour Declaration has made it necessary to adopt for Palestine a system of administration different than that which is applied in other territories belonging to the former Turkish Empire. Not only the interests of the native Arab population, but also the interests of the Jewish people, which, because of the Balfour Declaration, constitute in a sense a part of the Palestine population, had to be taken into account. This dualism of necessity resulted in certain difficulties. In drafting the mandate for Palestine it was therefore found necessary to endow the Mandatory Power not only with the functions of advising and assisting, as is declared in Paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the League Covenant, but also with the powers of legislation and of administration.

Ever mindful of the provisions of the Mandate concerning the creation in Palestine of a Jewish national home, it is necessary that the Palestine administration, no less than the Jews, to be guided by a cautious, tactful and fair attitude in order to create such conditions in which the task of building Palestine be performed in a peaceful manner in a country which is almost totally Arab. It is for this diff-

(Continued on page 2)

## FIRE DESTROYS JEWISH HOMES IN GALATZ

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 4.—Seventy Jewish families remained roofless as a result of a fire which broke out Thursday night in the center of Galatz. Twelve houses were totally destroyed.

The fire department was unable to cope with the huge blaze. It was not until Friday morning that a military detachment succeeded in localizing the fire.

## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except  
Saturday and Jewish holidays by the  
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Publication Office:  
124 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
Address All Mail to  
Executive and Editorial Office:  
61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
Jacob Landau.....President  
Isaac Hienstock.....Treasurer  
Isaac Simon.....Secretary  
William Z. Spiegelman.....Editor

Vol. V. Mon., Aug. 6, 1928 No. 1135

Office of the Jewish Daily Bulletin  
New York.....511 Broadway  
London.....244 High Holborn  
Paris.....5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris VIII  
Berlin.....Eisenstrasse 6, Berlin-Halensee  
Warsaw.....Ulica Alce Jerolimskie Nr. 18  
Jerusalem.....Hassele Bldg.  
Calcutta.....18, Abou-El-Sebah

Subscription Rates	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
Per Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
Three Months	3.00	4.00

Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,  
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y., under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

## BALTIMORE MERCHANT WILLS MANY CHARITY BEQUESTS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Mr., Aug. 4.—Among charitable bequests in the will of the late Julius M. Goldenberg who died in Washington several days ago are \$10,000 to the Rosa H. Goldenberg Shoe Fund of the Jewish Federated Charities of Baltimore, \$10,000 to the Milk and Ice Fund of Baltimore as a memorial to his parents, \$25,000 to the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association to erect a nursing center to be called the Goldenberg Center in memory of his parents and to be situated in or near St. Aloysius's in Washington, \$25,000 to the United Hebrew Relief Society of Washington for a general charitable fund, \$10,000 to the president and directors of Gonzaga College in Washington, and \$10,000 to the Sinai Hospital in Baltimore.

Mr. Goldenberg was the son of Moses Goldenberg, founder of department stores of Washington and Baltimore.

To Rabbi Rosenan, of Eutaw Place Temple here, he left \$5,000 and to Cantor Shuman, \$1,000.

Lieut. Col. J. O. Adler, Commander of the 380th Infantry, 77th Division of the United States Army Reserve, was the guest of honor at a dinner given Friday night on the occasion of his ten years service. Brother officers presented Lieut. Col. Adler with an inscribed sabre. The dinner was held at the Hotel Lafayette, New York City.

## HOPE STILL HELD OUT FOR SURVIVAL OF THE PONTREMOLI GROUP

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Rome, Aug. 4.—Aldo Pontremoli, Italian Jewish scientist, and the five other men who were carried away with the Italia's gas bag may be found alive was the opinion expressed by Cesco Tomaselli, Italian newspaperman who accompanied the expedition. Tomaselli quoting the survivors of the Italia disaster says the envelope rushed upward when the gondola in which they were was torn off. The bag lost gas rapidly through the rent but the six men with her, all seen unhurt after the crash, could have controlled it sufficiently to make a safe landing.

A part of the four months' food supply in the upper compartment was thrown overboard just before the accident to lighten the load, as were rifles. Other implements and warm clothing remained.

The ice breaker Krassin which rescued five victims of the disaster will resume her search for the group in a fortnight. Two airplanes fitted for Arctic work are aboard the Citta di Milano headed for Kings Bay to carry on the search.

Moscow, Aug. 4.—Juliana Samoilovich, wife of the commander of the ice breaker Krassin which rescued General Nobile's crew, stated in an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that her husband's name is Reuben, not Rudolph.

Born in Azov in 1880, the son of Lazar Samoilovich, Orthodox Jewish merchant of Kostov, Reuben was compelled to study in Germany because of Jewish educational restrictions in Russia.

He became an engineer, returning to Russia in 1908. After investigating coal deposits in the far north for a private concern, he decided to devote his life to scientific study of the far north. For some time before the war Samoilovich represented the German General Electric Company of Petrograd. He is now a professor at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute and is also a director of the Institute of Northern Studies.

Madame Samoilovich, the daughter of an army colonel, met Samoilovich in 1912. At first her father objected to her marrying a Jew, but later consented, stipulating that the ceremony take place in the Russian Church. The Samoilovich family objected to this but were later reconciled and the marriage took place.

In recognition of his rescue work, Samoilovich has been nominated a candidate of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He has two children, a boy and a girl, whom he is educating at home.

## MANDATES COMMISSION HEAD SAYS BUILDING OF PALESTINE WILL BE WORK OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult and interesting situation that the Palestine problem assumes the significance of a question in which the world as a whole is interested.

"If there were in the beginning grounds for doubt, it is only fair that it be admitted that thanks to the impartial and successful guidance of the administration and thanks to the peaceful attitude and the admirable self-sacrifice of the Jews, it became possible, notwithstanding all difficulties, to develop an activity which is one of the most remarkable and will permit, at some future date, of arrival at a peaceful and final solution of a great political and social problem, the importance of which cannot be underestimated by anyone who is acquainted with what is being done in Palestine," Mr. van Rees writes.

## STUDENTS DISCARD LABELLING OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, Aug. 4.—Jewish students participating in the summer session at Wisconsin University have done away with naming Jewish religious services Orthodox, Reform or Conservative at the B'nai Brith Hill Foundation. These services are known now as Friday, Saturday or Sunday services. The argument for the change was that the distinction divides the Jewish students instead of uniting them, an announcement from B'nai Brith headquarters here states.

The summer sessions are in charge of Dr. Moses Jung, of the B'nai Brith Hill Foundation of Illinois University. Classes in Jewish history, social ideals of the Prophets and Hebrew are being conducted.

Services are held Friday evenings and Sunday mornings under the guidance of Dr. Jung.

Of a total enrollment of 130 Jewish students in the various courses of the summer session of the University, almost 100 participated in some of the activities of the Foundation.

As an outcome of the summer session, a Conservative congregation was organized in the Madison Jewish community.

## URGES FURTHER RELIEF FROM IMMIGRATION BARS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Superior, Wis. Aug. 4.—A revision of the immigration act which would further eliminate the chance of separation of families immigrating to the United States was urged by Mrs. Henry John Miller, of Everett, former member of the Washington legislature, who called on President Coolidge at the temporary Executive Offices.

Mrs. Miller said she regarded the present law as most satisfactory in the whole, but thought additional safeguards should be thrown around women and children.

## J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

### The Facts About Bureya

(By Our Moscow Correspondent)

Moscow, July 10. — From Moscow the distance to Bira-Bidzhan is as great as from New York to Moscow. The one way trip alone takes twelve days and nights. Meanwhile not everybody is willing to rely upon the organized optimism of the Jewish Communist press. Even in Moscow people want to know the real truth about the possibilities in Bira-Bidzhan. Even those wish to know the truth who blindly trust the Bira-Bidzhan plan and are doing good work for it.

This much-wanted truth was told this week by A. Merezhin, a member of the government commission, Comzet, who has just returned from Bira-Bidzhan after a two months' stay.

At a session of the Central Council of the Ozet, Merezhin, solemn and straightforward, cast an altogether different light upon the possibilities of Bira-Bidzhan from the impression produced by the first report of Prof. Bruck. Merezhin reported many facts that Bruck did not mention. As a sober statesman he brought to light all the faults of the Bira-Bidzhan region. There are grave, serious shortcomings; faults about which no one previously knew and which Prof. Bruck did not evaluate correctly, or entirely overlooked.

Those present at the session went away late at night not in a very cheerful mood. The summary of Merezhin's report gave Bragin an opportunity to declare publicly at the session "I told you so," and the representatives of the Agro-Joint present at the meeting, Dr. Joseph Rosen and Ezekiel Grower, were given the opportunity to impress upon the meeting that they had been right in saying that the Bira-Bidzhan region ought to be investigated more thoroughly, before attempting to colonize it upon a large scale.

The central theme of the Merezhin's report was the discovery that there is almost no good dry land suitable for agriculture available in Bira-Bidzhan. There is only enough good soil for 25,000 families and the trouble is that a goodly portion of this land has already been occupied by Russians.

In his official report Prof. Bruck did not tell about the large stretch of land that is in a swampy condition and which must first be dried out before human beings can settle on it to carry on agriculture. Merezhin, however, did report about this. Prof. Bruck did not tell in his report that the region is full of mountains which interfere with normal agriculture and with the building of roads. Merezhin did report about these mountains. The

swampy regions and the mountains cast an entirely different light upon the entire Bira-Bidzhan project. If people cannot be settled there so soon before drying out the swamps, it means that immigration on a large scale will not be practicable for the time being.

The entire financial system of the immigration movement must now be altered due to the swampy regions and mountains found by Merezhin. It costs a goodly sum to dry out the swamps. Building roads around the mountains, instead of in straight line also costs a great deal. Such great expenses were not foreseen in the original plan and now they will have to be undertaken. This will be felt by the entire Bira-Bidzhan budget and will lead to the result that for the time being not more than 10,000 families will be settled there.

The process of transporting colonists to Bira-Bidzhan will now have to be slower than originally planned. The Comzet has for the time being only 1,00,000 roubles at its disposal, while the preparatory work alone will cost more than this sum. This sum must be invested in Bira-Bidzhan this year. The work of draining the swampy regions must be begun at once if it is desired to settle some Jews on the land next year. The colonists who will come to Bira-Bidzhan next year will not receive dry land alone. They will have to be given a portion of dry land and a portion of drained land. Otherwise it will be difficult to carry out the plan of colonizing 10,000 families for agricultural purposes in the proposed period of five years.

The housing problem is one of the difficulties. It is evident that in Bira-Bidzhan it will not be possible to build houses slowly over a period of four years as these houses are being built in the Crimea or the Ukraine for Jewish immigrants. Here the houses must be constructed immediately upon the arrival of the immigrants, or perhaps prepared before their arrival. The local conditions in Bira-Bidzhan demand this. Flies in summer and the severe cold in winter make it impossible to live in barracks. Good houses must be built there. This involves the Comzet in new expenditures upon which it had not counted originally. This is also one of the reasons why the speed of immigration will have to be much slower than originally expected. The building of a house and the settling of a family in Bira-Bidzhan should, according to estimates of Agro-Joint experts, amount to about 4,000 roubles. Three hundred families would swallow up the first million roubles that the Comzet has obtained for Bira-Bidzhan and, while it is easy to obtain from the Soviet government free land for Jewish colonization, it is not so easy to obtain millions in cash.

There is still another difficulty which has appeared in the course of the work in Bira-Bidzhan. That is the great

cost of plowing the soil.

Forty roubles per acre is the price paid for plowing the dry soil in Bira-Bidzhan, according to Merezhin. If this soil should be plowed with tractors, this must also cost \$35 per acre, and this is a very large sum which also burdens the immigration budget.

The Comzet will therefore now be forced to make a thorough change in its budgetary plans concerning Bira-Bidzhan. It will not be able to obtain frequent millions from government funds for Bira-Bidzhan. It will become necessary then to cut down the plans which had been worked out upon so large a scale.

Merezhin expressed the belief that the rice plantations can be a success only if they will be worked according to most modern American methods. Until now the rice plantations have been deserted. The Jews will not be able to accomplish anything upon them with primitive methods. With American machinery, Merezhin believes, it will be possible to accomplish a great deal.

Dr. Rosen who was present at the meeting at which Merezhin presented his report, declared that he did not think Jews would be able to work the rice plantations even with American methods. He pointed out that even in America the workers on rice plantations are negroes and Indians, but not whites. But Merezhin does believe in the future of the rice plantations if they should be cultivated with American methods and machinery.

He also expressed the hope that if the rice plantations turn out to be a success, it will be possible to secure a loan with the rice harvest as security, and with these sums to further develop the work in Bira-Bidzhan.

"American technical methods—upon their use depends the success of the Bira-Bidzhan project"—this thought was emphasized by Merezhin, and also by Prof. Bruck who spoke at the same session as Merezhin. Not only the rice plantations, but also the general work in Bira Bidzhan depends upon the extent to which it will be possible to install American methods of technical cultivation. "Only with newest American technical means will we be able to obtain in Bira-Bidzhan the desired results," Prof. Bruck reported at the meeting, and Merezhin absolutely agreed with him this time.

Does this mean that prospects in Bira-Bidzhan are altogether unpromising, as Dr. Rosen publicly declared at the meeting after listening to Merezhin's report?

It is difficult to say "Yes" or "No." Merezhin brought out in his report that although agriculture will be rather difficult in Bira-Bidzhan, it will be very easy for Jews to become established as artisans. The region has great need of tailors, shoe-makers, and handworkers in general. Among

(Continued on page 4)

# The Jewish Daily Bulletin

BOUND VOLUMES

CONTEMPORARY  
JEWISH HISTORY  
FOR YEARS  
1926 and 1927

In easy reference form, consecutive as to dates in handsome buckram volumes. Indispensable for the communal leader—rabbi—editor—publicist—student—historian—for the library and newspaper office.

A comprehensive record of the Jewish history of the last two years drawn from every news source in the world.

Price: \$15. per volume  
including Parcel Post

JEWISH DAILY  
BULLETIN  
621 Broadway  
New York City

Enclosed find check for  
which please send the

1926 ☐ Volume

1927 ☐ "

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 2)

the 10,000 families which the Comzet intends to settle in Bira-Bidzhan, during the next five years, there will be 2,000 families of artisans. They will be able to settle in small towns of the Amur region among the local population which travels after small hand manufactured products. This has already been done by those Bira-Bidzhan immigrants who have a trade in hands. Such is the situation of hand-workers and of those Jews who want to work at lumbering in the neighboring forests. A Jew who has a horse and wagon can earn in Bira-Bidzhan guaranteed five roubles per diem during the winter months from November to March if he wants to work in the forest. This shows good prospects for immigrants during the winter months when there is no agricultural work. Five roubles is a large sum for a peasant and he can even save some of it for the summer.

It is self-evident that the Bira-Bidzhan plan was not originally based upon handwork industry or lumbering work. The important aim was to colonize Jews as agricultural workers. When twenty per cent of the immigrants will have to be dependent upon handwork and will settle in small towns around Tichonkoye, as Merezhin supposes, the entire Bira-Bidzhan idea assumes an altogether different character. The same is also true if the Jewish immigrants should be dependent upon the lumbering work. One must keep in view, however, the fact that the Bira-Bidzhan settlement opens up a possibility for Jewish artisans in the Ukraine and White Russia to come to the Amur region and to occupy themselves with familiar work to which they are accustomed from childhood. In the colonies of the Ukraine and the Crimea there is no such possibility.

Due to the changes which the Comzet will now be forced to make in its financial plans, there will probably be a limitation of the credits which the Comzet has until now been giving to the Jewish colonization work in the Crimea, White Russia and the Ukraine.

This naturally is a very unfortunate occurrence, but it looks as if the Comzet will have no other expedient. The Bira-Bidzhan project must be carried out now; it requires much

## AGED RABBI APPEALS TO U. S. FOR YESHIVA AID

The New York office of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is in receipt of a cablegram from Rabbi Israel Meyer Ha'Cohen of Radin, Poland, known by the name of his famous book "Chofetz Chaim," appealing for financial support for the Yeshiva he maintains in that city.

"I beg to proclaim my intense suffering in my weak old age at seeing the financial distress of our Yeshiva which has 300 students. Its existence is at stake. Support is urgent. An American committee has been formed at 238 East Broadway, New York, where contributions may be directed," the Rabbi's telegram stated.

more money than was originally planned, and it is now an established fact that the Agro-Joint will not participate in it. It remains then for the Comzet and Ozet to carry on alone the work of Bira-Bidzhan with the small assistance that the Icor will be able to secure for them in America.

The Ozet will probably have to renounce all its other work and concentrate its finances exclusively upon Bira-Bidzhan. It will probably hand over its colonies in the Eupatoria district to the Agro-Joint if the Agro-Joint will want to take them over. It will also have to cut down on its work among the Caucasian mountain Jews; in short, it will have to mobilize all its finances solely for Bira-Bidzhan.

Wanted to Purchase—JEWISH PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. Yiddish language portable typewriter in good condition. Box 10, Jewish Daily Bulletin, 621 Broadway, New York.

## Y. M. H. A. EXECUTIVE

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal, Canada, invites applications for the position of Executive Director. Financial Administrator not required. Functions are Educational Direction and Organization. Splendid opportunity offered in view of new building being under construction.

Apply Hon. Secretary,  
3561 St. Urbain St.  
Montreal, Canada

Facilities for all Sports

## THE NEW AGASSIZ HOTEL

FINEST AMERICAN JEWISH HOTEL

In the Heart of the White Mountains

IDEAL CLIMATE FOR HAY FEVER SUFFERERS  
BETHLEHEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rooms with Baths  
Hot and Cold Running Water  
Steam Heated

Write for Prospectus

Renowned Reputation  
Because of  
Excellent Food and Service

Jewish Dietary Laws Observed