

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents

Tuesday, August 14, 1928

Ent as 2nd Class Matter at Post Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 1142

PREJUDICE VIEWED AS THE PRESERVATIVE OF RACE DISTINCTIONS

Jewish-Christian Conference Emphasizes this Viewpoint
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Milwaukee, Aug. 13.—Race prejudice is not an unmitigated evil. It has its values, is a preservative of race distinctions. This was emphasized at the Jewish-Christian conference in Racine, under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The conference was called for the promotion of better understanding between the peoples of the world.

The conference devoted one session especially to the consideration of the problems of the Jew.

The opinion of the majority at the meeting was voiced by Reinhold Niebuhr, of Detroit, lately pastor of Beth-el Evangelical church and soon to take up a professorship at the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

Mr. Niebuhr said: "Let us suppose for a moment, that a broadly tolerant majority in this country accepted the Jewish group with complete harmony and absolute lack of social distinctions. How is this or any other group to preserve its group integrity except by the development of a highly tolerant superiority complex? Otherwise they would in time be completely assimilated, and their racial distinctions would entirely disappear."

It is desirable that each race retain its distinctive characteristics, declared Haridas T. Muzumdar, of Bombay, India, who is an author of books on Mahatma Gandhi, and a fellow of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

Rabbi George G. Fox, of the South Shore Temple of Chicago, suggested what he characterized as the best possible way of teaching the races greater tolerance of one for the other. The Rabbi would teach in the schools a more respectful attitude toward the religion and culture of all races. This he believes would reach the root of the matter and form the basis for mutual respect.

The question whether the economic success of the Jew had definitely increased the prejudice toward him, also was asked. In the opinion of the majority of those present, the economic success had been a very definite factor contributing toward it.

HUNGARIAN FASCIST PARTY OFFICIALLY REJECTS ANTI- SEMITISM AS PLANK

Causes Great Surprise as Party is Close to 'Awakening Magyars'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Budapest, Aug. 13.—Anti-Semitism as an official plank in the party platform was eliminated by the Hungarian Fascist party constituted yesterday.

The elimination of the anti-Semitic plank caused considerable surprise here as the elements constituting the party are known to be closely affiliated with the Awakening Magyars, whose rabid anti-Semitism has made them notorious. Speculation was rife as to the reason for this decision.

Opinion was divided, some believing it to be the result of the influence of the Italian Fascists, others maintaining that the official omission of the anti-Semitic plank is merely a manoeuvre from Jewish circles of the Fascist party.

MARK 20th ANNIVERSARY OF YIDDISH AS 'LANGUAGE'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Czernowitz, Aug. 13. — Extensive preparations are being made here for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Czernowitz Conference of Yiddishists, when Yiddish was proclaimed as "the national language" of East European Jewry.

The proclamation was the outcome of a conference of Yiddish writers held here in 1908. To commemorate the occasion another conference was called to take place here on August 11. It had to be postponed, however, until the end of September in view of the difficulties encountered by several prominent Yiddish writers to obtain the permission of the Roumanian government to enter the country.

FIGHT OUTSIDE LABOR HIRED BY JEWISH COLONISTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Moscow, Aug. 13.—What virtually amounts to a crusade against Jewish colonists hiring outside labor has been initiated by the Yiddish Communist daily, "Stern" of Charkoff.

N. Dolgi, former national minorities instructor and member of the Krivoy Rog Communist executive, asserts in the "Stern" that some Jewish colonists systematically hire labor at an average of forty kopeks daily and they even carry on trade in the nearby cities, citing cases in the Krivoy Rog district.

In an editorial, the paper demands an investigation, declaring: "We must show no pity to these people. Their land must be taken away without ceremony."

LIQUIDATED POALE ZION APPEALS AGAINST SOVIET TO COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Asks for Restoration of Free Action and Party's Legal Existence

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 13.—An appeal against the decision of the Soviet authorities to liquidate the Left Poale Zion party in the Soviet Union was made by party leaders to the Comintern, the Communist International now in session here.

"We liquidated your party, because we do not need it any longer," was the reply of the secretary of the Communist Party central committee to the complaint of the Left Poale Zion representatives, it is stated in the memorandum submitted to the Comintern.

"The attack against our institutions without warning and without charges will harm the Communist movement," the memorandum states, "because our comrades in Russia and twenty other countries whom we organized under the slogan, 'Fight for Communism' cannot understand this action, nor do we."

The memorandum asks the Comintern's intervention for the restoration of "free action and the party's legal existence in Russia."

WARSAW JEWS TO HAVE CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 13.—The building of cooperative apartments for working families, inaugurated by Jewish workers in New York City, will be emulated here.

A large crowd witnessed the exercises yesterday of laying the cornerstone at Marymont, a suburb of Warsaw, for a large cooperative apartment house for Jewish working families undertaken by the Worker's Cooperative. The building will occupy a full city block and will provide housing facilities for 150 families. Representatives of the Polish Ministry of Labor, the municipality and of Polish cooperatives were present. Sholom Asch, American Yiddish novelist, delivered the principal address, expressing his satisfaction that in the new Poland all citizens receive equal treatment.

The cooperative organization undertaking the construction is under the auspices of the Jewish Labor Party, Bund, which receives a subsidy from the Warsaw city government and from the National Economic Bank for the construction.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

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

Publication Office:
115 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, N.Y.
Address All Mail to
Executive and Editorial Office:
511 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
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Vol. 15, Tues., Aug. 14, 1928 No. 1142

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin
New York.....511 Broadway
London.....244 High Holborn
Paris.....5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris VIII
Berlin.....Kienzestraße 6, Berlin-Halensee
Warsaw.....Ulka Aleja Jerozolimka Nr. 12
Jerusalem.....Hasael Bldg.
Cairo.....13, Abou-El-Schah

Subscription Rates
U.S. and Canada Foreign
One Year.....\$10.00 \$15.00
Six Months.....5.00 8.00
Three Months.....1.00 1.50
Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y. under
No. Act of March 3, 1879.

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PALESTINE TEACHERS DEMAND REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED EDUCATORS

Miss Szold in Conflict with Labor
Federation on Education Budget
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 13.—A conference of Palestine Hebrew teachers opened here yesterday in the presence of fifty delegates.

In a resolution adopted the hope was expressed that the dismissal notices given by the education department of the Zionist Executive to a number of teachers will be cancelled and that the teachers will be permitted to remain at their posts.

Miss Henrietta Szold, member of the Executive, upon her return from Berlin, came into conflict with the representatives of the Labor Federation over the educational budget demanded by it.

Miss Szold stated to the representatives of the labor cultural commission that there is no item in the budget providing for the commission's work, the labor representatives claiming that an item of £4,800 was earmarked for the purpose.

ALFRED BRANDEIS, BROTHER OF U. S. JUSTICE DIES

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13.—Alfred Brandeis, a brother of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, died here on Wednesday at the age of 74. He was president of A. Brandeis & Son, a Cincinnati grain firm. He was chief of a division of the United States Food Administration during the World War.

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

New Book on Rasputin Makes Striking Assertions with Regard to Russian Jewry's Fight for Emancipation; Jeweller's Interview Nicholas II Quoted

(By our Berlin correspondent)

Berlin, Aug. 5.—Striking assertions which if true would throw a new and interesting light on the struggle of Russian Jewry for its emancipation at the close of the Czaristic period and particularly during the World War are contained in a book recently published here.

Rasputin, the ill-fated man of mystery of Czaristic Russia, is presented as the man holding the key to Russian Jewry's emancipation and as one who made an effort in this direction after alleged conferences with Russian Jewish leaders. Rasputin's advice to Russian Jewry was to purchase its rights by plainly bribing the Czar's courtiers and ministers. Russian Jews, however, indignantly declined to pay for their emancipation.

"You are fools," Rasputin is reported to have said to the Jewish leaders. "Although you are rich and clever you don't know how to approach the high persons who could be useful to you. You ought to bribe all the people whom it may be necessary to bribe," he stated.

The Jewish spokesmen informed Rasputin that Vinaver, Grusenberg, Kalmavitch, Rabbi Eisenstadt and Deputy Friedman had declared themselves against such tactics. None the less, negotiations were carried on with Rasputin to exercise his influence on the Czarina and the Czar and an interview was granted by the Czar to Aron Simanovitch, the author of "Rasputin, the All-Powerful Peasant, published in German by Hensel & Company, Berlin. Little is known of Simanovitch's identity except the information which he furnishes about himself in his book. A jeweller by trade he moved from Kiev to Petrograd in 1902 where, because of his having frequented cabarets and gambling houses, he became intimately acquainted with Rasputin, acting as his financial agent and, through him, came to know leading personages of the Czar's court. According to the author, he was intrusted with the mission to "solve" the Jewish question in Russia through Rasputin's influence.

In the chapter entitled the "Jewish Question" the author describes his own role in the following way:

"I had built up a large organization for the systematic gathering of information regarding the Jewish situation in all parts of the country. During the years immediately before the Revolution, this organization had been fully developed. I had spared no expense. All the rabbis, all the Jewish politicians, all the businessmen, even students, were registered with me. Jews from all over the country used to visit me every day. Frequently

people used to travel thousands of miles for the mere chance of consulting me. Rasputin would furnish me with letters of introduction to persons of influence, ladies at Court, famous university professors, high church dignitaries, and others. Petitions on behalf of Jewish students seeking admission to the universities or other institutions of learning where restrictions were in force against Jews, were often presented in the name of the empress to the emperor.

"The restrictions of the right of Jewish residence in the capital and certain other places likewise gave me a great deal of worry. To attend to petitions of this nature, I maintained a regular office and had a separate, large organization created for this kind of work.

"The source of my influence was known only to a few people. Fantastic tales were being told about me. Some people had an idea that I was something like a Minister for Jewish Affairs, whilst others thought me a representative of the American Jews. If a pogrom was feared at some place a local correspondent at once apprised me of the fact. The text of the telegram by previous agreement, was 'Anxious about your health, wire.' Upon receipt of such news I promptly used my influence to induce the local authorities to adopt propaganda. In this way I was able to avert pogroms in Minsk, where Giers was Governor and in Vilna, where the post of Governor was held by Lubimov.

"The leading Jewish circles were beginning to have great confidence in me and in the power of my influence. They realized that, thanks to my connections and my opportunities for influencing leading Government circles, I could actually be in a position to steer the Jewish problem towards a final solution. I had a series of conferences with prominent Jewish representatives and was asked to work for the achievement of equal rights for the Jews. This signified at the same time their approval of the ways and means that I might choose in order to attain this object. I accepted this complimentary mission, but the outbreak of the Revolution prevented me from carrying it into effect."

The author then goes on to say that Ginzburg had informed him of the decision of the Jewish community to use every possible connection, means and resources to attain the emancipation of the Jews in Russia. There would be no scarcity of money. Simanovitch was to be given a chance of becoming the richest man in Russia, if he should succeed in winning equal rights for the Jews, and his name would be inscribed in the

(Continued on page 4)

BLAME PALESTINE STREET ASSAULTS ON INTRODUCTION OF MODERN DRESS BY ZIONISTS

Says Importation of European Styles for Women Responsible

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13. — The introduction by Zionists of modern European women's apparel is blamed for the recent growing number of assaults by Arabs on Jewish women on the streets of Jerusalem in a despatch from Jerusalem to the National Catholic Welfare Council's News Service.

The Zionist movement, which has brought to Jerusalem great numbers of Jewish girls and women dressed in modern European fashions which to the Arabs are scandalous, threatens to ruin the traditional public reserve of the native population of the Holy City, states Dr. Alexander Mombelli, the Jerusalem correspondent.

For some months now, the city has witnessed a series of mortifying insults to public good manners. In some quarters, it seems, young girls no longer can venture forth safely alone.

The Jewish press, taking daily note of the alarming incidents, has begun a violent campaign against the police and the Government, charging them with indolence in the suppression of public disorders. It constantly blames the Arabs for untoward incidents and represents Jews as the victims. It is interesting to note, however, that the condition began to exist only with the Zionist movement and the importation of modern European styles in women's dress, the despatch states.

SYNAGOGUE IN MORAVIAN TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Aug. 13.—The magnificent Jewish temple in Ostrau, Moravia, was destroyed by fire as the result of a short circuit in the lighting system.

The Torah Scrolls were saved by members of the congregation, who risked their lives to enter the burning synagogue.

AUTHOR OF GERMAN CONSTITUTION HONORED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 13. — Tribute to the memory of Hugo Preuss, author of the text of the German Republican Weimar constitution, was paid at the Constitution Day celebration attended by President von Hindenburg and leading government officials.

Prof. Radbruch, former government member, in his Constitution Day address praised the contribution of Hugo Preuss toward formulating the ideals of the German Republic in the document which is now its basis. He also paid tribute to the contribution of Walter Rathenau, who, he declared, was "a great statesman, the creator of our new foreign policy and a victim of duty to his death."

JULIUS ROSENWALD, OPTIMIST, OPPOSES THE DEAD HAND OF PERPETUAL ENDOWMENTS

Under No Circumstances Should Funds be Held in Perpetuity He Says

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 13.—"Being an optimist, I have confidence in the future," Julius Rosenwald declared in a birthday message given to the Associated Press on the occasion of his sixty-sixth anniversary yesterday. "I believe that large gifts should not be restricted and that under no circumstances should funds be held in perpetuity. Having confidence in trustees, I am not opposed to endowments for colleges or other institutions which require more continuity of support, provided permission is given to use part of the principal from time to time as needs arise. This does not mean profligate spending.

"It is simply placing confidence in living trustees; it prevents control by the 'dead hand'; it discourages the building up of bureaucratic groups of men, who tend to become overconservative and timid in investment and disbursement of trust funds. I have been gratified to read a recent statement of Mr. Rockefeller approving the principle that a trust fund be entirely expended within twenty-five years of the death of the donor. He, as well as I, seems to have confidence that future generations will meet their own needs wisely and generously," Mr. Rosenwald stated.

ARAB CRITICISES JEWISH LABORITES FOR FAILURE TO ORGANIZE ARAB WORKERS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 13.—The accusation against the Jewish Federation of Labor that it "evades the task of organizing the Arab workers," letting them thus become a "prey to the Arab bourgeoisie" was formulated by George Nassar, Arab labor leader in an open letter published in the Hebrew and Arab press.

In an official statement published in reply to the accusation, the Jewish Federation of Labor declares, citing many instances to substantiate the statement, that it has "often helped the Arab workers while on strike but the task of organization should be their own."

PRUSSIAN JEWISH LEADER VISITS RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 13.—Dr. Ismar Freund, president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia arrived here. As the guest of the Ort, society for promoting trades and agriculture among Russian Jews, Dr. Freund will visit the colonies, making a study of religious life among Russian Jews.

HOOVER DISCUSSES TOLERANCE AND IMMIGRATION IN ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Favors Repeal of National Origins Quota Law

In his address accepting the Republican presidential nomination, Herbert C. Hoover touched upon the questions of immigration and religious tolerance in the United States.

Speaking on tariff and immigration, he said:

"The Republican principle of an effective control of imported goods and of immigration has contributed greatly to the prosperity of our country. There is no selfishness in this defense of our standards of living. Other countries gain nothing if the high standards of America are sunk and if we are prevented from building a civilization which sets the level of hope for the entire world. A general reduction in the tariff would admit a flood of goods from abroad. It would injure every home. It would fill our streets with idle workers. It would destroy the returns to our dairymen, our fruit, flax and livestock growers, and our other farmers.

"No man will say that any immigration or tariff law is perfect. We welcome our new immigrant citizens and their great contribution to our nation; we seek only to protect them equally with those already here. We shall amend the immigration laws to relieve unnecessary hardships upon families. As a member of the commission whose duty it is to determine the quota basis under the national origins law, I have found it is impossible to do so accurately and without hardship. The basis now in effect carries out the essential principle of the law and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas."

On tolerance the candidate declared: "In this land, dedicated to tolerance, we still find outbreaks of intolerance. I come of Quaker stock. My ancestors were persecuted for their beliefs. Here they sought and found religious freedom. By blood and conviction I stand for religious tolerance both in act and in spirit. The glory of our American ideals is the right of every man to worship God according to his own conscience.

TO FURLOUGH JEWISH SOLDIERS ON HIGH HOLIDAYS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Aug. 13.—In order to permit soldiers of the Jewish faith to participate in the celebration of the High Holidays. Secretary of War Davis has directed commanding officers to grant furloughs to permit them to be at their homes, or at places where celebrations are held, from noon of Sept. 13 to noon of Sept. 18, and from the evening of Sept. 22 to noon Sept. 26.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 8)

"Pinkas," to be handed down to posterity as a great Jewish name. Describing a conference alleged to have been held between Rasputin and leading representatives of the Jewish community, the author says:

"Those present gave Rasputin a flattering reception when he appeared at Ginzburg's drawing room. Many of them were in tears. Rasputin was deeply touched by this manifestation of grief. He listened with close attention to our recital of the persecutions of the Jews and he promised to leave nothing undone to have the Jewish problem solved in his own lifetime. He added: 'You must all help Simanovitch, to enable him to bribe those whom it may concern. Do as your fathers did, who used to have financial dealings with the Czars themselves. The Jewish problem must be solved either through bribery or cunning.'"

Concerning another meeting of Jewish leaders with Rasputin alleged to have taken place at the house of Sliosberg, Simanovitch writes:

"I held constant conference with the Jewish spokesmen. We discussed the further steps we might take in the flight for Jewish emancipation. I sought an audience with the Czar for the Jewish representatives, so that they themselves might be in a position to tell him what the Jewish situation was. Here, again, Rasputin came to my assistance. He managed at last to persuade the emperor to grant an audience to the Jewish leaders. But the emperor objected to the members selected for this delegation, on the ground that they were 'lawyers and revolutionists.' Rasputin then had another talk with the Czar, after which he suggested to me that Baron Ginzburg, M. A. Ginzburg, and L. I. Brodsky, the Kiev sugar manufacturer, would be more welcome. These however, declined the invitation saying that they could not bear the responsibility for an audience with the Czar. In this way our plan came to naught.

"In the meantime the attitude of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, became more and more threatening against the Jews, causing great alarm. The Jewish leaders then again met Rasputin by appointment, at Sliosberg's house, in the presence of Baron Ginzburg, Moses Ginzburg, Blankenstein, Model, Rabbi Maaze and others. When they had all assembled I was asked by telephone to bring Rasputin with me. We then drove to that house. When Rasputin entered the room he was received with every token of profound respect. The Jewish spokesmen, men with flowing beards, told Rasputin in the course of that evening all about the persecution of the Jewish population by the Grand Duke and other anti-Semites in power. Their reports made a profound impression

upon Rasputin, and he felt greatly shocked.

The "climax" in the story told by Simanovitch comes when he relates his audience with the Czar, whom he was to beg to grant equal rights to the Jews. This is the way the story is told: "Rasputin arose and said to the Czar: 'A son of the Jewish people stands before you.'"

"Nicholas looked at him and then at me in surprise and said: 'I don't understand this.'"

"The others who were there gazed at us curiously. Rasputin said: 'I started, but he will tell you the rest.'"

"I was trembling with agitation and began:

"Your majesty, I have lived in St. Petersburg for years, but my brothers and sisters, our whole people, know nothing of your love for them."

"The Metropolitan interrupted me: 'You are speaking very vaguely. If you are speaking as a son of the Jewish people, you should express yourself more clearly.'"

"Greatly excited, I continued: 'Your Majesty-My brothers and the whole Jewish people are waiting to hear your voice. They are waiting to receive from you equal rights, the right to live everywhere, and the right to education. They are waiting for your gracious favor.'"

"The Czar was listening. I was speaking without coherence, in broken sentences, but the emperor knew just the same what I was pleading for. Everybody was silent and waiting for the Czar's reply. I observed with gratification that those present appeared to favor me. But the Czar addressed me thus: 'Tell your brothers that I shall grant them nothing.'"

"I lost myself completely. With tears streaming, I implored him:

"For God's sake, your Majesty, please relieve me of this mission. It is beyond my strength to communicate such a decision to my brothers.'"

"The Czar looked at me kindly. In a calm and sympathetic voice he said:

"You do not understand me. Tell the Jews that to me they are just like all the other aliens in our State, equal to all the other subjects. But we have ninety million peasants and a hundred million aliens. My peasants are illiterate and still undeveloped. The Jews are fully developed. Tell the Jews that some day when my peasants shall have attained the same level as the Jews, I shall give the Jews all that my peasants will then have."

"I answered: 'I hear, Your Majesty, I shall see to it.'"

"On the following day I requested Metropolitan Pitirim to receive the Jewish leaders and tell them that I had really begged the Czar to grant equal rights to the Jews. Baron Ginzburg, Poliakov and Warshavski arrived, and the Metropolitan confirmed what I told them."

Such is the account given by Simanovitch.

JEWES HAVE AIDED THEIR OWN POOR IN AMERICA SINCE ARRIVAL IN 1654

Facts Disclosed in History of Jewish Charities

The Jews have aided their own poor since their arrival in America in 1654, a history of Jewish charities in New York City as given out by the Jewish Social Service Association reveals.

When Stuyvesant was Governor of New Amsterdam in 1654, twenty-three Portuguese Jews, refugees from unjust treatment in Brazil, arrived in the harbor. Some could not pay their full passage, but the group sold all its personal belongings to meet that obligation so as to land solvent. Stuyvesant refused to let them remain, but when they appealed to the directors of the Dutch West Indies Company, which was equivalent to "going over the head" of the Governor, a historic reply was forthcoming:

"Unreasonable and unfair to exclude Jews from the American Colony... they shall have permission to sail to and trade in New Netherlands and to live and remain there... provided the poor among them shall not become a burden to the company or the community, but be supported by their own nation."

The proposition was accepted and the Jews have continued to care for their poor ever since, the history of Jewish charities here shows.

At one time private secretary to Rasputin. It seems very strange, to say the least. Had it not been that he mentions by name well-known and still living leaders of Russian Jewry up to the Revolution, one might prefer to turn away from his story and pass to the next business. As it is, however, it will become necessary for the persons mentioned in the book, such as Messrs. Sliosberg, Eisenstadt and others, to issue some statement about the personality and the story of Simanovitch, to put both in their proper place, if necessary.

Funeral services for the late Samuel Oppenheim, who died on Saturday, were held yesterday at Riverside Memorial Chapel, New York City. Mr Oppenheim was 69 years old.

He was a member of the American Jewish History Society, The Judeans, the New York State Historical Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York State Stenographers' Association and the London Shorthand Society.

Mr. Oppenheim was the author of 'An Early Jewish Colony in Western Guiana,' 'The Early History of the Jews in New York,' 'The Jews and Masonry in the United States Before 1810,' 'The Documents of Kingston, N. Y.,' 'The Chapters of Isaac the Scribe,' and 'More About Jacob Garfinkel, the First Jewish Settler in New York.'

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