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HUNGARIAN CHRISTIONS PROTEST NUMERUS CLAUSUS WHEN IT HITS THEM HARD

**3,000 Applications for Admission in
Law Schools Rejected**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Sept. 1.—The Hungarian numerus clausus law, designed to curtail, if not to oust, the number of Jewish students in Hungarian colleges and condoned for many years by public opinion, is now being declared an unjust and oppressive measure by Hungarian Christians.

This change in attitude came to the surface when the authorities began a rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the recently amended numerus clausus law, whereby the general number of admissible students is greatly curtailed. The new provisions are now being applied for the first time in connection with the forthcoming semester. The result was that in the law schools of the Hungarian universities alone 3,000 applications were rejected.

Hungary is now full of protests against this law, coming mainly from the Christian middle classes. Meetings of parents are being called in all university towns to voice a protest against the numerus clausus, which is termed a catastrophe. Simultaneously, deputations are being sent by Christians to the Ministry of Education, demanding that the law be radically amended.

RITUAL MURDER RUMOR EXCITES BUCHARA POPULACE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 1.—A ritual murder rumor has called forth wide excitement among the population in the Tcharzhaya District, Buchara, states a report of the "Poltoratsk Iskra," Russian paper.

The paper reports that the district was stirred by a rumor that a fourteen year old Christian boy was found dead and mutilated in a Jewish house in Buchara. A mob, incited to frenzy by the tale, nearly killed a Jewish girl who attempted to contradict the story.

ADOLPH KRAUS, AGED FINANCIER, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Sept. 1.—Adolf Kraus, Jewish financier, died here at the age of 103. Mr. Kraus, who was the oldest member of the Stock Exchange, was present at the Exchange daily until his death.

JEWISH POPULATION IN U. S. 4,228,029, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE SHOWS

**Study Complementing Figures of U. S. Census Bureau Shows Population
Scattered in 9,712 Cities, Towns, Villages and Rural Districts; Rise of
Percentage in Relation to Total is on Decline, Data Indicate;
Only 11 Cities Have Jewish Communities of 50,000 or
More; Figures by States Given; 109,600 Live in
Rural Areas and Villages**

The United States of America has 4,228,029 Jews.

The common notion that Jews are largely big-city folk, concentrated in the large industrial and commercial centers, has no foundation in fact; Jews live in a total of 9,712 cities, towns, villages and rural districts, and about one-sixth of the Jews in the United States reside in rural districts and in small urban centers.

There are only eleven cities in the United States in which the number of Jews is 50,000 or more.

The rise of the percentage of the Jewish population in the country in relation to the total population, which was observable during the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, is on the decline.

These figures and findings were among the important results of a comprehensive study of the Jewish population of the United States made by Dr. H. S. Linfield, Director of the Statistical Department of the American Jewish Committee. This survey will be published in the forthcoming volume of the American Jewish Year Book, a publication prepared by the American Jewish Committee and issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America. In connection with his survey of the Jewish congregations in the United States, as special agent of the United States Bureau of the Census, Dr. Linfield, at the same time, made for the American Jewish Committee this study of the number of Jews in the country. The figures given in connection with the census of congregations, recently published by the United States Bureau of the Census, referred only to such cities as had Jewish populations large enough to maintain congregations. The present population study refers to all places throughout the country in which Jews live, whether congregations exist in them or not. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is in a position to make public advance information of the survey, which is the fifth decennial study of its kind made since 1877.

In the present survey of 1927 a determined effort was made to find out the number of Jews not only in the country as a whole but also their distribution among the large cities, the medium-sized cities and the villages and

rural districts of the country. The nationwide canvass, a sort of voluntary census, was carried out in cooperation with rabbis, communal leaders and Jewish organizations in over 3,150 cities, towns, villages, and rural areas; and the entire undertaking was financed by the American Jewish Committee and it is under its auspices that the results are published. The nationwide canvass brought returns from over 3,100 places, giving the actual number of Jews in each place based on a local count or estimate. Every estimate was checked by information available for the respective community, and in the case of the largest cities the number of Jews was determined chiefly on the basis of the number of children who remained away from the public schools on the Day of Atonement. As for the small towns and rural areas which were not canvassed or from which no adequate reply was received, estimates were made on the basis known as "sampling."

Persons of Jewish extraction who had
(Continued on page 4)

DR. LEON HARRISON, NOTED RABBI, SUICIDE UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN

**Native of Liverpool, England, was
Prominent in Reform Movement**
Rabbi Leon Harrison of the Temple Israel, St. Louis, leaped to his death Saturday in front of an I. R. T. subway train at the 116th Street and Broadway station.

Death apparently was instantaneous. The body was wedged against the platform in such a manner that the train crew could not extricate it and traffic was held up for twenty-five minutes.

Police Emergency Crew No. 2 freed the body. In the dead man's pockets were papers that identified him as Dr. Leon Harrison of St. Louis. There was also a local address which indicated that he was residing temporarily at 417 Riverside Drive.

Dr. Harrison was for more than thirty-five years rabbi of Temple Israel in St. Louis. His first charge was, in Brooklyn, where he presided at Temple Israel.

Dr. Harrison was a native of Liverpool, England, but came to this country when ten years old.

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4,500 HELPED BY CANADA IMMIGRANT SOCIETY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Sept. 1.—During May, June and July information and advice was given to 4,500 people at the offices of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada, in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, according to a report issued.

The Legal Aid Department handled in the three months 357 cases; 340 people were helped by the society in the matter of passports, visas, permits at the offices of the Dominion Immigration Department in Montreal and the various consulates. The Searching Department received 41 searchers. In 19 cases, the relatives in Canada were traced and put in contact with their relatives in Europe. Twenty-two cases are still pending. The Free Employment Bureau handled 32 cases. Of these, 13 were placed in Montreal and 12 were given free transportation to Winnipeg to work on the Ica farms as harvesters. The Remittance Department handled 229 individual remittances and transferred to the various countries in Europe the sum of \$5,634.96.

Representatives of the Society met 136 boats at the ports and 64 immigrant trains. In the three months, May, June and July, 981 Jews arrived in Canada with a total number of arrivals of 57,115. Nine Jewish immigrants were detained at the Canadian ports for various reasons and were later released through the intervention of the Legal Aid Department of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society.

A gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. Jacob Wertheim is aid in caring for undernourished children in the city was announced by the Children's Aid Society.

SOCIAL SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL TO GRADUATE 18

Eighteen students will receive certificates from the Training School for Jewish Social Work, in the auditorium of the Federation Building, New York City, on September 17. The two preceding classes of the school had 10 students and the present graduates bring the total to 38 professionally trained social workers who have completed their courses at the school of which Maurice J. Karpis is director.

Nine states are represented on the student body of the graduating class, New York State leading with six students. The Training School is a graduate school and requires the bachelor's degree for admission to the full regular course. The graduates are Miss Edith Beck and Arthur Rosichan of Cleveland, Miss Anne B. Caplan, Steubenville, Ohio; Miss Dorothy Davis, of Minneapolis, Miss Rose E. Drapkin, New York; Jacob Fisher, New York; Irving Hartman, Brooklyn, Jacob Kamen, Brooklyn, Miss Sara L. Stocker, New York, Samuel Travis, Brooklyn; George E. Levine, West Orange, New Jersey; Miss Mary Perschonn, Milwaukee; Frederick J. Stern, Milwaukee; Philip Ruby, Petaluma, California; Louis Shanok, New Haven, Conn., Miss Lottie Silin, Erie, Pa., Miss Ada Zeidelman, Philadelphia, and George M. D. Wolfe, Worcester, Mass. Arthur Rosichan of Cleveland was the holder of a Fellowship awarded by the Cleveland Federation of Jewish Charities; and Frederick J. Stern of Milwaukee was the holder of a Fellowship awarded by the Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, who recently resigned as director of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, will be the principal speaker at the graduation exercises. His subject will be the "Present Status of Professional Social Work." Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the executive committee of the school, will preside; and Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, president of the school, will present the certificates to the graduating class. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, the first president of the school, also is expected to attend the exercises.

DR. LEE K. FRANKEL RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York and member of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission of the Jewish Agency, returned Monday on the steamer Columbus from an extended trip abroad.

During his stay in Europe Dr. Frankel participated in the London conference of the Commission in London where the recommendations for the guidance of the Jewish Agency were formulated. Dr. Frankel was also present in Berlin when the Zionist General Council was in session.

WHITE RUSSIA GOVERNMENT APPROVES ORT STATUTES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 1.—The new statutes of the Ort the society for the promotion of trades and agriculture among Jews, were approved by the White Russian Government. According to the new statutes, the organization aims to "improve the economic condition of the Jewish masses by drawing them into productive work in industry and on the land."

The Ort will organize artisan co-operatives and spread technical and agricultural information among the Jewish masses. A study of economic conditions among the Jewish populations in several White Russian towns will be undertaken by the Ort.

Moscow, Sept. 1.—A delegation of the Ozet, the society for the promotion of Jewish land settlement, will soon proceed to America and Canada in the interests of the Jewish settlement work.

JEWISH LAND WORKERS TO GO TO SOUTH FRANCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Sept. 1.—A party of Jewish agricultural laborers will proceed to Southern France the beginning of October, where they will obtain employment as season workers on the French farms.

The party is being organized by the Hias-Emigdirekt. The majority of the group comes from the Marmorosh Sziget district and although they are completely trained for agricultural work, became paupers because of the lack of land.

MINORITIES CONGRESS CLOSES IN GENEVA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Sept. 1.—The Congress of European National Minorities closed its sessions here today following the adoption of resolutions aiming to improve the minorities' situation.

Dr. Leo Motzkin was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Rabbi Nurock of Riga urged the Congress to cooperate with other international organizations which are interested in minorities' welfare. The next Congress will be held the following year.

SOVIET APPROVES SOCIETY TO STUDY JEWISH LITERATURE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 1.—The Jewish Scientific Society, which has for its purpose the study of the Jewish literature, language and history, has been approved by the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Education Commissariat has assigned an annual subsidy to arrange a Yiddish Section in the Moscow People's Museum. A commission will have the task of gathering data

ORIENTALIST CONGRESS CLOSES ITS ANNUAL SESSIONS AT OXFORD

Scholar Offers New Definition of
Hebrew term "Am Ha'Aretz"
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 1.—A new definition of the well known Hebrew term, Am Ha'Aretz, usually interpreted as meaning "ignorant" and "unreliable" was offered by Dr. Samuel Daiches of London, in a paper he read at the International Orientalists Congress which was in session during the week at Oxford. The Congress closed its sessions today.

According to Dr. Daiches the term Am Ha'Aretz, meaning literally "the people of the land" was originally the equivalent of the English expression, landlord. The Jews, in Bible times had a constitution similar to that of the English, he stated. The Am Ha'Aretz then meant landlord, or landed nobility, whose representatives were called B'nai Adam. Only after the land aristocracy fell, the Am Ha'Aretz became a disreputable name, Dr. Daiches suggested.

Professor A. Kaminka of Vienna, in a paper he read, opposed the theory that Hebrew was originally written in Greek characters, pointing out that the oldest Greek Bible, Septuaginta, contains errors due to misreading of the Hebrew letters Dalet and Reish which were confused thus showing that the Hebrew alphabet is older than the Greek.

VIENNA JEWS PREPARE FOR NEW KEHILLAH ELECTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Sept. 1.—New elections to the Board of the Vienna Kehillah will take place on December 2.

The Vienna Kehillah being one of the best organized Jewish communal institutions in Europe, is the center of much strife among the various Jewish groups and parties. The forthcoming election will witness a bitter contest as contrary to the conditions which prevailed during the last elections, the various Jewish parties refused this time to unite in one bloc. When the voters went to the polls last time, the Zionists, the Agudists and the Union of Austrian Jews were united against the opposition of the Social Democrats and the Poale Zion. The Mizrahi submitted its own list. This time the parties prefer to test their strength on separate tickets. The Zionist party is urging that the supporters of Dr. Weizmann, the Revisionists and the Radical Zionists unite.

on folk lore and ethnography in Jewish towns.

Vienna, Sept. 1.—Stefan Szwiegl and Hugo Hoffmannstahl have been invited by the Soviet Government to act as Austria's representatives at the anniversary of the death of Leo Tolstoy.

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

High Holiday Notes

(By our Cincinnati Correspondent)

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—The entire community is watching with interest the experiment of the Reading Road Temple in conducting a Jewish choir. This is the first temple in Cincinnati to try this innovation, and the other temples are watching it with interest. The choir has been rehearsing all summer and will sing at the temple during the High Holidays. In addition to this, Rabbi Samuel Wohl has secured the services of Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, assistant conductor and solo violinist with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, to play Kol Nidre on Yom Kippur Eve as a viola solo, accompanied by members of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

In conformance with the recent trend in Reform circles toward a more traditional form of service, as exemplified by the new manual of prayer approved by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Dr. A. Z. Idelson of Hebrew Union College has brought out a "Jewish Song Book" which, among other things, is scored for congregational singing in harmony with the choir.

The Congregation Adath Israel of, this city, said to be the oldest Orthodox congregation in the country, having been founded in 1847, is about to hold its eighty-second annual dinner.

From the Union of American Hebrew Congregations there is being sent out a booklet entitled "A Set of Holiday Sermons," issued by the Tract Commission. This booklet is being sent out to Jewish Communities throughout the country who are too small to summon a rabbi for the High Holidays and who gather to conduct services themselves.

The booklet contains thirteen sermons suitable for all the fall holidays. They are written by Rabbis Max Raisin, Paterson, N. J.; Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lee J. Levinger, Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Stoltz, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis L. Mann, Chicago, Ill.; David Alexander, Akron, Ohio; Irving Fredrick Reichert, New York City; Hyman A. Iola, Steubenville, Ohio; Beryl D. Cohen, Cumberland, Md.; Jacob B. Krohngold, Tulsa, Okla.; and Joseph L. Fink, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Tract Commission is one of the joint commissions of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. During the past few years they have published four tracts a year, on a wide variety of subjects to a mailing list of twenty-five thousand individuals and corporations. On this mailing list are non-Jewish ministers, legislators, judges editors. In addition to this the

(Continued on page 4)

TO ABOLISH WERKO TAX ON URBAN PROPERTY GRADUALLY IN PALESTINE Official Announcement Promises Re- lief From Oppressive Measure (J. T. A. Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Aug. 12. — The Werko, the oppressive property tax, an inheritance of the Turkish regime, will gradually be abolished, at least in so far as house and land property in urban areas, according to an official announcement of the Palestine Government.

It is intended to replace gradually the Ottoman tax on house and land in urban areas which is prescribed at present under two laws, namely, the Werko Tax Law, which is in force in all Municipal Areas, except Haifa, Acre and Shafir-Amr, and the Musaqafat Tax Law which was applied to those three towns, the official announcement declares.

The basis of the former law is a tax on the capital value of immovable property which in towns is at the rate of one per cent of that value, while the basis of the Musaqafat Law is a tax on the annual income derived from such property. The Ottoman Law provided for a general re-assessment of immovable property for the purpose of a tax every ten years; but with the exception of an assessment under the Musaqafat Law which was made in Haifa in 1920, no general revaluation has been made in Palestine since before the war.

The new law provides for a re-assessment in all urban areas, but it will be carried out successively in different towns by order of the High Commissioner.

The basis of the new ordinance is generally similar to that of the Musaqafat Law, but differences of detail of advantages to the tax-payer, have been introduced.

The tax on house property, where a building is being newly constructed, will not be payable for three years from the commencement of the construction. House property which has

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GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AIDS JEWISH TRANSMIGRANTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Charkov, Sept. 1.—A move to aid the Jewish transmigrants in the Cherson district who are suffering hardships due to crop failure, has been undertaken by the Comzet, the governmental department for settling Jews on the land.

Groups of sixty workers are being placed in the Tchernoles forest, and three to four hundred will soon be placed in factories, some in the Poltava sugar factory. The Comzet is endeavoring to prevent the transmigrants from selling the houses given them on credit. While they are engaged in the temporary work in the forests and factories, their land will be sown.

JEWISH POPULATION IN UNITED STATES 4,228,029

SURVEY INDICATES

(Continued from page 3)

intermarried or who were not of the Jewish faith were excluded.

The tendency of the Jews to disperse and to move to the small towns and to the rural areas has made considerable headway, the study shows. By the end of 1927, Jews lived as permanent residents in 6,420 cities, towns and villages, and in 3,292 rural unincorporated districts, technically known as minor civil divisions. In every city of 25,000 or over, Jewish residents were to be found, but even in the small rural villages of 2,500 population or less, Jews were found to live in thirty out of every 100 villages in the country. Particularly interesting is the figure of 109,600 Jews who live in rural territory, the vast majority of whom are undoubtedly engaged in agricultural pursuits. This figure, however, cannot be regarded as the total of Jews so occupied, as there are doubtless a considerable additional number in small towns of 2,500 or more, who engage in agriculture or in pursuits connected with it.

The Jews in the United States are not evenly distributed over the country, the figures show. The Northern States lead the South, and the South, the West, in the number of both general and Jewish population. The Northern States have a Jewish population of 3,821,045; the South 225,940; and the West, 181,044. From the point of view of density, the North again leads, the Jews constituting 5.25 per cent of the general population of that region; next comes the West, where the Jews are 1.66 per cent of the total; the South comes last, the Jews in that division comprising only 0.65 per cent of the general total.

The percentage of Jews in relation to the total population is now 3.58 per cent as against 3.27 per cent ten years ago, and 0.52 per cent in 1877; but Dr. Linfield declares, in presenting the data on the growth of the Jews in the country, that the figures cannot serve as a basis for determining the rate of growth of the Jewish population of the country. "The only conclusion that we may draw from the data is that during 1877-1927 there has been a continuous rise in the percentage of Jews to the total population of the country, i.e., the Jews have been growing a little faster than the total population and that his growth is slowing down," he declares.

Jewish communities of every size ranging from one family up to the largest Jewish community in the world, that in New York City, are to be found in the United States. Zap, N. D., belongs to a class of towns having a Jewish population of eleven. Out of the 3,150 places in which local counts or estimates of the number of Jews

were made, 1,090 reported ten Jews or less.

The total number of Jews in the country is divided as follows: 109,600 live in rural areas and in villages of 2,500 population or less, 185,967 live in towns of 2,500-25,000 population, and 3,932,462 live in cities of 25,000 population or over. The last figure includes the Jewish population of New York City which is 1,765,000.

The leading Jewish communities in the United States, that is those with a Jewish population of over 50,000 are New York City with 1,765,000 Jews; Chicago, 325,000; Philadelphia, 270,000; Boston, 90,000; Cleveland, 85,000; Detroit, 75,000; Baltimore, 68,000; Los Angeles, 65,000; Newark, 65,000; Pittsburgh, 53,000; and St. Louis, 50,000.

The number of Jews by states is as follows: Alabama, 12,891; Arkansas, 8,850; Arizona, 1,455; California, 123,284; Colorado, 20,321; Connecticut, 91,538; Delaware, 5,310; District of Columbia, 16,000; Florida, 13,402; Georgia, 23,179; Idaho, 1,141; Illinois, 345,980; Indiana, 27,244; Iowa, 16,404; Kansas, 7,792; Kentucky, 19,533; Louisiana, 16,432; Maine, 8,840; Maryland, 70,871; Massachusetts, 225,634; Michigan, 89,462; Minnesota, 43,197; Mississippi, 6,420; Missouri, 80,687; Montana, 1,578; Nebraska, 14,209; Nevada, 264; New Hampshire, 2,779; New Jersey, 225,306; New Mexico, 1,052; New York, 1,903,890; North Carolina, 8,252; North Dakota, 2,749; Ohio, 173,976; Oklahoma, 7,823; Oregon, 13,075; Pennsylvania, 404,979; Rhode Island, 25,003; South Carolina, 6,851; South Dakota, 1,584; Tennessee, 22,532; Texas, 46,648; Utah, 2,857; Vermont, 2,036; Virginia, 25,656; Washington, 14,698; West Virginia, 7,471; Wisconsin, 35,935; Wyoming, 1,319.

AMERICAN LEADERS RETURN FROM EUROPE

Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, is arriving tomorrow on the steamer Homer.

Mr. Lipsky, who left for Europe immediately after the close of the Pittsburgh convention, attended the sessions of the Zionist General Council in Berlin, where the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission was accepted.

The New York Zionist Region, a newly created body of Zionist groups and districts announced that it will tender a dinner on September 9 in honor of Mr. Lipsky's return.

Gedalia Bulbick, president of the Mizrahi Organization of America and Rabbi Wolf Gold, vice-president, arrived yesterday from Danzig, where they attended the Mizrahi World Conference.

The Mizrahi Organization is arranging a reception in their honor to be held Thursday evening, September 6, at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Mr. Bulbick also visited Palestine.

TO ABOLISH WERKO TAX ON URBAN PROPERTY GRADUALLY IN PALESTINE

(Continued from page 1)

been constructed within two years prior to the date of an order issued under the ordinance will not be liable to pay tax until the beginning of the third year from the completion of the building. Where property is owned in common, any one of the co-owners is liable to pay the tax.

It would be difficult to recover the tax from each of a large number of co-owners on account of the minute sub-division of the ownership of properties. Many co-owners are not known because of the failure to register their shares in the Land Registers, and in many cases a number of the co-owners are absent from the country. Where, however, one co-owner is called upon to pay the tax, he will be able to attach the property and the revenue therefrom till he has reimbursed himself for the share due from the other co-owners.

For the assistance of industries, it is provided that the value of plant and machinery placed in an industrial undertaking is not to be taken into account in determining the annual value of the premises.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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Tract Commission sends notices to the daily press morning and evening, telling of the coming of Jewish holidays and of their special significance.

In September the Commission is sending out a tract on the Jewish Prayer Book, written by Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof. Scheduled for the coming year is a tract by Rabbi Israel Bettan of Hebrew Union College on "Post Biblical Judaism—Its Spiritual Note"; "Jewish Philanthropic Institutions of the Middle Ages", by Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Hebrew Union College; and "Judaism and Democracy", by Rabbi Louis Witt of St. Louis. Many more manuscripts have been accepted but will not be published at once, due to lack of funds.

The members of the Tract Commission are Leo M. Franklin, of Detroit, chairman; Solomon B. Freehof, of Chicago, vice-chairman; Louis I. Egelson, of Cincinnati, secretary; Milton M. Alexander of Detroit; Israel Bettan of Cincinnati; Morris M. Feuerlicht, of Indianapolis; and Samuel Hirschberg, of Milwaukee. "A Set of Holiday Sermons" was compiled by Rabbis Hirschberg and Egelson.

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