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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CONFERENCE CEMENTS JEWISH UNITY FOR PALESTINE REBUILDING

350 Delegates Launch What Is Hoped to be Last Independent Zionist Campaign, No Quota Set; Warburg and Weizmann Receive Enthusiastic Ovation as Convention Hears of Agreement on Zionist Reservations; National Board Headed by Lewis, Rothenberg, Lipsky and Rabbi Silver Chosen; Zion Commonwealth Holdings in Palestine Saved with \$250,000 Credit Available, Is Announced; \$82,000 First Sum Contributed Toward New Budget; Status Quo Ante to Obtain in Case Agency Disagreement

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Boston, Nov. 12—What is hoped to be the last independent Zionist campaign for Palestine funds in the United States, prior to the coming into operation of the extended Jewish Agency, was launched at the third annual Nationalist Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, the fund-raising agency of the Zionist Organization, at a two-day session held at the Hotel Statler here in the presence of 350 delegates.

Deviating from the precedent in previous years, the conference adopted no formal resolution as to the quota to be sought throughout the country for the Palestine Funds combined in the United Palestine Appeal, it being understood, however, that Zionists and non-Zionists alike will be urged to contribute a sum approaching as near as possible the \$7,500,000 sought in the previous years. The annual results of the United Palestine Appeal effort in the past years ranged between \$2,700,000 and \$4,000,000.

Felix M. Warburg, banker and philanthropist, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee and of the Committee of Seven recently appointed by Louis Marshall to take the necessary steps for the organization of the Jewish Agency and for the naming of the American non-Zionist representation on the Agency, shared with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, a tremendous, enthusiastic ovation accorded by the delegates.

Mrs. Warburg and Mrs. Weizmann were given a special ovation as they entered the hall arm in arm.

The "Hatikvah" and "America" were successively sung at the close of the ten-minute cheering and applause when Mr. Warburg and Dr. Weizmann mounted the platform. The cheering was repeated following Mr. Warburg's address, in which the interest of the delegates centered.

Coming on the heels of the Non-Zionist on Palestine held in New York under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall, the United Palestine Appeal conferences proceeded in an atmosphere of unanimity and confidence, reference being repeatedly made to the era of a new Jewish unity for the rebuilding of Palestine, which will be reflected in other branches of Jewish work, as the

extended Jewish Agency comes on the horizon.

The optimism of the U. P. A. delegates who are responsible for the raising of approximately \$10,000,000 during the past three years since the United Palestine Appeal came into existence was elevated to a high pitch when they learned from the addresses of Mr. Warburg and Dr. Weizmann that the "reservations" made by the Zionist General Council at its Berlin session will be no obstacle in the way of the consummation of the Jewish Agency.

An agreement reached Saturday morning at a conference between the Committee of Seven representing the non-Zionists and the representatives of the Zionist Organization on the point of the reservations was indicative of the harmony in which the Zionists and non-Zionists are ready to cooperate in the Jewish Agency.

The Jewish Daily Bulletin learns that at an informal meeting held at the home of Mr. Warburg on Saturday

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LOUIS MARSHALL REELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AT ANNUAL MEETING

Trend Toward Improvement in Jewish Conditions in Many Lands Seen in President's Report; Religious Intolerance Is on Decline in U. S.; Defends Creation Jewish Fraternities When Students Are Faced by Discrimination. Julius Rosenwald, Dr. Cyrus Adler Chosen Vice-Presidents

That the condition of the Jews in Europe continues to show a trend toward improvement and that there is a marked tendency toward the cessation of racial and religious intolerance as it affects the Jew in the United States, is the optimistic note sounded by Mr. Louis Marshall in his annual report to the American Jewish Committee, of which he is president.

This does not, however, preclude the need for continuous watchfulness, as several occurrences during the past twelve months have indicated, he declared. Addressing the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, which held its sessions all day Sunday at the Hotel Astor, Mr. Marshall gave an extended review of the Jewish events of the past year throughout the world, as they came within the focus of the Committee. The sessions, over which Mr. Marshall presided, were attended by fifty-

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. GIVES \$500,000 FOR JEWISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA

Gift Made in Letter to James N. Rosenberg

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed \$500,000 toward the fund being raised in this country for the further development of Jewish farm settlements in Russia, according to an announcement made yesterday by James N. Rosenberg, chairman of the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation.

"Mr. Rockefeller's splendid subscription," said Mr. Rosenberg, "is particularly noteworthy as coming from a great citizen of non-Jewish faith who is a leader in non-sectarian, constructive work for social betterment of the world over."

Mr. Rockefeller, in a letter to Mr. Rosenberg announcing his contribution, stated that after studying the work of the Agro-Joint, he and his associates have been impressed with the value of this activity as a notable and creative example of social engineering.

Mr. Rosenberg gave out copies of Mr. Rockefeller's letter, stating that he had permission so to do. This notable contribution follows a letter from Herbert Hoover to Mr. Rosenberg, in which Mr. Hoover characterized this activity as "one of the outstanding pieces of human engineering in the world today. The settlement of over 100,000 Jews on a million acres of land

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five members of the Committee from many sections of the country.

Mr. Marshall was re-elected president, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, vice-presidents; Colonel Isaac M. Ullman, treasurer, and Morris D. Waldman, secretary.

Mr. Marshall's report was divided into a survey of American and European conditions. Describing the situation in the United States, he told of the Committee's efforts to bring about a mitigation of the hardships of the present immigration law which resulted in the passage of the Jenkins Bill; and of Mr. Henry Ford's announcement of the withdrawal of the European rights to his "International Jew." He discussed in detail the Massena incident, and told of the Committee's work in exposing those guilty of attempting to revive the agitation, and of their apolo-

(Continued on Page 7)

COMPLETE TEXT OF FELIX M. WARBURG'S ADDRESS

Boston, Nov. 12.—*The complete text of Felix M. Warburg's address delivered at the U. P. A. Conference follows:*

"It is a great privilege for me to be here. It means a good deal more for me than you think. To come here to address, for the first time, a meeting of your Organization, and to honor my friend, my very good friend, my warm friend, Dr. Weizmann, is a rare pleasure," Mr. Warburg said.

"We have had some very interesting things approaching the subject of Palestine. Some of us were slower, some of us were faster; but here we are, ready to tackle the difficulties and the joys and the problems of Palestine together!"

"I have had the pleasure—sometimes it was not such a pleasure at all—to preside and work for a great many different causes; but the meeting which we had in New York, to which your chairman referred, was an experience which was, as he said, unforgettable. At no time, and at no place, have I ever felt that the whole body—and the whole large body that was assembled there—was so cordial, so friendly, so in sympathy with the proceedings. It was a fact that the report presented at that meeting was prepared by an extraordinary body of experts. They were not talking about dreams, but they were talking about acts. All those who attended the conference felt that from now on they want to bring the conditions in Palestine even faster to a happy conclusion than has been done the last few years. We all felt and recognized the great work of sincerity, the tremendous heart-breaking but also heart-warming work which was done by you, the pioneers in the field. It is a good deal easier for us now to review the situation, after the first years have passed, after the English Government has taken a sympathetic attitude, than it was for those people who started years ago, with nothing in their hands, and only the ideas in their heads.

"We thank you for what has been done, and we hope that the future will be a joyous, pleasant, satisfactory work. Since that meeting, we have lost no time. We mean to put what we said into operation.

"Just before we left New York we had a meeting of the four forces, your representatives and the last conference's representatives. It was a short session, and I say it was short, because it was too easy. I was impudent enough to prophesy at the last meeting that a few hours after we would meet for the same cause, that we would not have who was from one side and who from the other. Just what happened!" Mr. Warburg declared. "We approached complicated problems as if they were easy, and we left each other the most cordial friends, and I feel that there is no difficulty whatsoever in the way. I am not a foolish optimist, there will be some difficulties of one kind or another, but if the Agency comes together in the same spirit as the two little committees have done,

there will be just as much joy in this work as there has been in another committee where all kinds and classes were represented, as there were in the joint committee.

"I mentioned the English Government before, and I cannot help, even in the presence of Dr. Weizmann, saying that you cannot have any better representative, any wiser representative, than Dr. Weizmann is to the English Government. The people in England, more than the people in this country even, remember what he has done for the English Government. I had the pleasure of meeting them when I was over there this summer, and they speak of him with a regard that he deserves, but which is unheard of. Anybody who thinks, under the circumstances, that the things which have been achieved, would have been achieved without him, does not know what he is talking about.

"So much about the past. What next? You have to provide this year, I trust for the last time, in an independent campaign the where-with-all to bridge over, until the Agency will begin working full blast. It is a difficult task. It is not as difficult since that conference has taken place, and I feel confident that a good many people who have kept aloof, will join you in the effort which is to be made. If I had the say I would be very happy, if before the Agency is entirely complete—and that is only dependent now on the different countries and the different countries that remain to be consulted—they do not have to be convinced—if I had the say I would like to do more or less the same that we did with regard to the commission—try to study what the problems of Palestine are. While they have shown us very plainly what the problems are, the question is how shall we solve them.

"We want to see progress; we want to show our contributors that we are here to do things and not to talk about them. You will have to do, during this campaign, the very best you can. You have some obligations which have to be fulfilled before you get to the Agency. You cannot fill them all, because you have many colonies so small for the many people on them. You have not been able to provide the implements, etc., for the farmers who need them if they are to make their little farms successful. You have not provided the supplies of sanitation. You also have been somewhat remiss in making the payments to the teachers at work over there. We do not want to think that here we are in arrears. We want to enter the Agency with a clear page—in good standing and I hope that when you start out you will start out with a feeling that success is yours, that you have made new friends and have kept all the old ones. I am quite sure that anybody who ever was in Palestine, in one way or another will not keep aloof.

"There is nothing that I can tell a body as ably managed as yours how

NEW ANTI-JEWISH ATTACKS MAR CELEBRATION OF AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC University Authorities to Take Vigorous Steps

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Nov. 12.—One of the celebrations, held on the campus of the University of Vienna, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the existence of the Austrian Republic, was marred by anti-Jewish attacks.

A group of 150 Jewish students were among those invited to attend the official University celebration, which was addressed by Chancellor Seipel. The Jewish students were insulted and attacked by the members of the student Voelkische anti-Semitic group. As a result of the disturbance, the Jewish student group, threatened with violence, marched away in a body, singing the "Hatikvah."

The University authorities immediately posted an announcement in which the perpetrators of the attack were sharply criticized and it was declared that those guilty will be expelled.

A group of Catholic students attempted in vain to protect the Jewish and the Socialist students against whom the attack was directed.

Leaders of the Jewish community in Vienna were given a prominent share in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the existence of the Austrian Republic. Representatives of the foreign Jewish press, including the Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent, were among those invited to a reception given by President Hainisch Sunday afternoon.

Numerous Jewish organizations and local Kehillahs joined in the celebrations throughout the Republic. The Jewish press commemorated the occasion in a fittingly patriotic manner.

MEMORIAL TO JEWISH SOLDIERS IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 12.—An international competition among Jewish artists for the design of a memorial to the Unknown Jewish Soldier, to be erected in Jerusalem, will be arranged.

The plan for erecting the monument is nearing realization, it was stated here today. The Jewish artist, Krakauer, was commissioned to draft designs which will serve as the basis for the competition.

things should be done. You know all the ropes. You know how to do it. All I can say is that I come to bring you my greetings. I have no right to talk for any organization, but there are some people who usually play along as I play.

"I hope that success will be yours, and that we will meet in many ways, on many occasions, cooperating successfully, envying the people who have the privilege to be connected with this cause, and always grateful to those who have done the hard work before we started in." Mr. Warburg concluded.

\$539,000 SUBSCRIBED TOWARD YESHIVA COLLEGE ENDOW- MENT AND BUILDING FUND

Is Part of \$1,000,000 Fund to Be Raised at Dinner

The amount of \$539,000 towards the \$1,000,000 Endowment and Building Fund of the Yeshiva College was subscribed and guaranteed at two successful rallies of campaign workers held at the Jewish Center, under the chairmanship of Morris White, manufacturer and philanthropist of this city.

The gifts, ranging from \$60,000 to \$1,000, will be formally announced at the Dedication Dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor, Harris L. Selig, executive director of the Fund announced. In addition to the many \$1,000 plate reservations made for the dinner other large donations have been made towards the fund.

Mr. White, chairman of the Dedication Dinner Committee, who called the rallies of the campaign workers, subscribed \$60,000 outright. Samuel Levy, chairman of the Campaign Committee, subscribed \$26,000. An anonymous pledge of \$50,000 was made. Harry Fischel subscribed the amount of \$28,000; Louis Gold, \$15,000; Louis Meryash, \$15,000.

In addition to their personal subscriptions, the campaign workers guaranteed substantial sums by pledging to secure a number of plate reservations for the Dedication Dinner on December 13, at \$1,000 per plate.

The contributors were prompted to guarantee their respective sums by the challenge of Mr. White to equal the total of the amount under-written. Following addresses delivered by Judge Otto A. Rosky, Rev. Z. H. Masliansky, Samuel Levy, Harris L. Selig, and others, the amount of \$60,000 was guaranteed which was equalled by Mr. White, bringing his contribution up to \$120,000. Mr. Louis Meryash, who had previously contributed \$25,000 towards the Yeshiva College, raised it to \$35,000 and subscribed an additional \$5,000 in honor of Judge Rosky.

Among the other contributors were: Isaac Muss, \$15,000; Samuel Bayer, \$15,000; S. Israel, \$12,000; G. A. Rogers, \$11,000; Samuel Minskoff, \$11,000; Jacob Levy, \$10,000; Pincus Glickman, \$10,000; Meyer Vesell, \$10,000; G. S. Roth, \$10,000; H. Friedman, \$10,000; Ph. Liberman, \$10,000; Bernard London, \$8,000; Joseph Ravitch, \$8,000; Albert Sokolski, \$8,000; Joseph Polstein, \$7,000; A. M. Stavisky & Bros., \$7,000; Max Moskowitz, \$6,000; Joseph Pines, \$6,000; S. E. Bernstein, \$6,000; M. del Gottesman, \$6,000; A. Hollander, \$6,000; Samuel Kramer, \$6,000; Leon Sobel, \$5,000; Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein and Rabbi M. S. Margolies, \$5,000; Wm. Fischman, \$5,000; J. A. Bernstein, \$5,000; Joseph Horowitz, \$5,000.

Arnold Blumberg, of Little Falls, N. Y., former city attorney, was elected chairman of the Children's Court Judge of Herkimer County.

Reports showing that the child-caring institutions of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies last year cared for 11,510 children were made public by Sol M. Strock, president of the Federation.

ROUMANIAN JEWS LOOK WITH CONFIDENCE TO NEW MANIU GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary Elections During December; Premier Promises System of Equality to All, Including Minorities

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Nov. 12.—A feeling of confidence for a better future rose in the hearts of Roumanian Jews as the new cabinet, headed by Julia Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, was inaugurated to rule the population of Greater Roumania.

Particular satisfaction was expressed today with the composition of the cabinet, Maniu, in addition to the Premiership, has also under him the post of Minister of the Interior, which is a guarantee for law and order in the country, a matter of particular concern for Roumanian Jews. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be under the direction of Mr. Madgearu, who is said to be friendly to the Jews. The Ministry of Education and Religion will be headed by Professor Maresescu, who has at times condemned the numerus clausus policy. Mr. Vaida Wojwodo will be Minister of Foreign Affairs. He, as well as Titulescu, the former Minister, who will return to London, have viewed the Jewish question in Roumania in a liberal spirit and have had many Jewish contacts.

Parliament was dissolved and new elections will be held in the middle of December. Attempts are already being made by the smaller parties, in particular the Lupu group, to seek an alliance with Jewish groups for the elections. A proposal to this effect made to Dr. William Fielderman was rejected by him. At present it is still uncertain as to what course Roumanian Jews will choose during the coming elections, that is, whether they will go to the polls with separate Jewish lists, which would not be looked askance at by the present government, or they will join other parties. The short time before the elections makes it doubtful whether any attempt to create a United Jewish front in Greater Roumania will be successful. It is also uncertain as to whether the election chances will be favorable to a separate Jewish election policy. Similar is the situation of the other religious and racial minorities in the country who look upon the Maniu government with favor. It is estimated that the minorities will have in the new parliament at least sixty representatives.

Bucharest, Nov. 12.—After the inauguration ceremonies, Prime Minister Maniu outlined the policy of his government in an oral statement he made to newspapermen waiting in his office.

The government, which embodies the principles of national democracy, will strive to put into effect the principle of equality before the law and the legality of government action and administrative measures of vital importance to the life of the country. The government will seek to secure justice and full equality to the national minorities. It will introduce into the new parliament a bill, drafted along modern

lines, for the protection of the rights of the minorities, the Prime Minister declared. He stated that these principles will be enunciated in the manifesto which will be issued by his cabinet to the population.

NOTABLES TO PAY TRIBUTE TO DR. PEREIRA MENDES TONIGHT

"Invisible Dinner" to Mark 50th Anniversary of Services to Congregation

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, Dr. David de Sola Pool, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America and Professor Nathan Isaacs of Harvard University, Chairman of the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes National Tribute Committee of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America will be the speakers at the "Invisible Dinner" to Dr. H. Pereira Mendes this evening on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Mendes's services. The program will be broadcast over Station WJZ from 7.00 to 8.00 o'clock.

The establishment of the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes Educational Endowment, to subsidize Talmud Torahs in small towns and rural communities, publish curricula and text-books and promote Jewish education in the United States, was announced on the occasion of the celebration.

Dr. Mendes was guest of honor at a reception Sunday night given by the League of the Congregation in the Sunday School room of the synagogue at Central Park West and Seventieth Street. Dr. Mendes is sailing for Palestine on Friday, it was announced.

KENWORTHY SAYS PALESTINE OFFICIALS HOSTILE TO JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 12.—The charge that some of the officials in the present administration of Palestine are hostile to Jewish aspirations in the country was made by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, M.P., addressing a Zionist meeting in Hull, England.

The Wall episode has thrown extraordinary searchlights on the Palestine administration, revealing that a section of the British administration there is hostile to the Zionist conception for the re-establishment there of the Jewish National Home. A searching inquiry should be made, he declared.

The Rev. Meyer Freeman, of New York City, died suddenly Sunday at the age of 87. Mr. Freeman came to this country from Russia shortly after the Civil War. He spent the first few years in Natchez, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., and then became rabbi in Jersey City, where he conducted a school for several years. He had been a resident of New York for the last thirty-five years.

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. GIVES \$500,000 FOR JEWISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA

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is a tribute to the practical idealism
of the Jewish people."

Mr. Rosenberg commented that the
sympathy with this work thus evi-
denced on the part of two distinguished
American citizens, Herbert Hoover and
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bears striking
testimony not only to the soundness
of the undertaking but to the encouraging
interest of leading American citizens
in the plight of the impoverished and
unhappy Jews in Russia and in their
rehabilitation.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter to Mr.
Rosenberg read: "The Russian Jewish
agricultural activities of your organiza-
tion have had my consideration for
some months. The matter only lying
somewhat outside of the general scope
of my philanthropies, but I am glad to
follow the leadership of my friends,
Mr. Julius Rosenwald and Mr. Felix
M. Warburg, who have contributed so
liberally to this cause. I am therefore
enclosing my check for \$500,000.

"The studies which my associates
have made of the various statistics and
data which your organization has sub-
mitted to us have impressed us all with
the value of this activity as a notable
and creative example of social engi-
neering, and I hope that the effort
which your colleagues and you are
making will assure a continuance of
the success which has attended the
work up to this time."

A reception to Mayor James J. Walker and
Baruch Goldstein, noted Italian Jewish scul-
ptor, will be tendered this evening by the
Congregation Bnai Jesurum at the Community
Center, 20 West 88th Street, New York.
At the host of Mayor Walker, Mr. Goldstein
will be unveiled on that occasion.

COMPLETE TEXT OF DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN'S ADDRESS

Boston, Nov. 12.—The complete text
of Dr. Chaim Weizmann's address de-
livered at the U. P. A. Conference fol-
lows:

"I think we all feel that this confer-
ence differs, to a very considerable
extent, from the usual openings which
take place at our Conventions, Dr.
Weizmann began. "When Mr. War-
burg came into this hall, we all felt
that he not only represented a distin-
guished guest, whom we are ready to
receive with open arms, but that he
was a symbol of a momentous event
in the history of our movement; and
he, in his entry, symbolized this hap-
pening.

"You have rightly paid homage to a
man who is not new to the Zionist
work or to the Palestine work. For a
non-Zionist, Mr. Warburg has done
prayer well. For years, he had been
intimately connected with the most
pieces of our work. For years, he
has been—and it should be known—the
largest contributor to our funds, and it
is owing to Mr. and Mrs. Warburg's
generosity and interest that the Uni-
versity of Jerusalem could function as
it did in the last three years. I can
only say that if the Zionists would
emulate the example of the non-Zion-
ists, we would be very well off.

"It is difficult to speak in the pres-
ence of a man without being suspected
of flattery, but I think we are not
given, in Zionism, very much to flattery.
I think it is fundamentally owing
to his moral influence and to his
smoothing down the difficulties that
we have been enabled to bring about
the union of forces which we witnessed
about three weeks ago. We are happy
that he stands at the head of the Com-
mittee of Seven which is to deal with
the important problems of the organi-
zation of the Jewish Agency because I
am confident that it is owing to his
influence, to his temperament and to
his skill that the difficulties will be
smoothed over, if any difficulties should
present themselves.

"Mr. Warburg, you have been re-
ceived this morning by men and
women whom, for years, under adverse
circumstances, have been carrying a
burden which has been, to a consider-
able extent, taxing their energies very
much. It is through their work
that Palestine could develop as it did
in the last eight years.

"Permit me, only in a few words, to
touch upon the situation as it presents
itself now to us. First, with regard to
the Agency, I think we may safely say
that the Agency will come into opera-
tion in the course of the next summer.
It will be the endeavor of those who
were to form and to organize this in-
strument to bring about a meeting of
the Council of the Agency about July
or August of the next summer. It is
difficult for me to say at present
whether the Zionist Congress will pre-
cede the meeting of the Council or
take place after it, but at any rate, the
Council of the Agency should start its
work in the course of the next sum-
mer. You know that we have still to

organize four or five countries, and I
think there will be no difficulty in
doing that. It means that the work in
Palestine will be carried by the Agency
as from Rosh Hashanah of next year.
You know, also, that at the last meet-
ing of the Zionist Council in Berlin, the
Zionists made certain important reser-
vations as far as the report of the
experts is concerned.

"At the first meeting of the repre-
sentatives of the Committee of Seven,
presided over by Mr. Warburg, with
the representatives of the Zionist Or-
ganization we succeeded, I think, in
straightening out the difficulties and in
dealing with the reservations in a man-
ner which, I am sure, will be satisfac-
tory to both sides. There was and
there is no intention on the part of
anybody to interfere either with the
working of the National Fund or with
the tenure of land, as far as our land
for colonization is concerned. As far
as the Kuzoth and other matters are
concerned, I am in a happy position to
state that we shall be able to submit
to the Actions Committee on Decem-
ber 20 a formula which should prove
satisfactory to both sides. I think
that neither on the part of the Zionist
Organization, nor certainly on the
part of the Committee of Seven, is any
difficult formula or any principle in the
way of finally forming and consummat-
ing the Jewish Agency.

"Who is the value of the Jewish
Agency? The value of the Jewish
Agency is two-fold. First of all, ma-
terial—material in the physical sense.
We have been carrying a heavy bur-
den, and it is natural that if you have
got more people to carry the burden,
the burden will distribute itself more
evenly over the shoulders of the multi-
tude. I feel sure that we shall soon
be able to proceed at a tempo which is
quicker than we have been marching
hitherto. There has been, throughout
these years, a tragic discrepancy be-
tween the desire and the possibility.
Mr. Warburg, in his fine way, alluded
to the fact that we are going too fast.
We were going too fast, but we are
going all the time that in Palestine
the progress has been slower than is ne-
cessary and desirable.

"I need not point out how many co-
lonies and Jews we have in Palestine.
It is essential, for the normal develop-
ment of the National Home, that im-
migration should go on systematically,
regularly and soundly, and go on in-
creasing, and not decreasing," he de-
clared. "And I think that the hap-
penings of the last year—even the incident
of the Walling Wall—would not have
taken place if the Arab population of
Palestine would feel that every Jew
came into the harbor of Palesti-
ne carried Jewish immigrants to stay in
the country. I have said it before,
and I am going to repeat it now. The
key to the doors of Palestine is not in
the pocket of the High Commissioner
for Palestine, but it is in the pocket
of the Jews of America, and therefore
I think the strength which we have
gained means more work, more land.

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JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS CELEBRATES 72nd BIRTHDAY TODAY **Attainments Lauded in Editorial by "Evening World"**

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court attains his seventy-second birthday today.

The New York "Evening World," writing editorially on his anniversary, yesterday declared: "On the seventy-second anniversary of his birth tomorrow millions of Americans will be grateful to Louis D. Brandeis, Justice of the Supreme Court, because of his great services to the Republic and the cause of liberalism throughout a long and brilliant career. It is unfortunate that more lawyers of the calibre and character of Brandeis could be found for the highest judicial tribunal. His superb mind, the quickness of his conscience, his devotion to the cause of man, combined to make him stand out among members of his profession as one willing to plead the cause of the public in controversies where powerful combinations were on the other side. No one ever accused him of demagoguery; no one ever intimated that he did not stand for the protection of all the legal rights of property; but no one ever suspected him capable of devoting his great ability to foci of public welfare merely because of the fat fee.

"Thus there was some opposition to his confirmation when he was named a member of the Supreme Court by Woodrow Wilson, due entirely to the liberality of his views. In his years upon the bench he has disappointed none of his admirers, and, along with Justice Holmes, his opinions command special respect. He had been an ornament of his profession and he is now an honor to the tribunal with which he sits. It is to be hoped that he may be spared many years for the continuance of his labors. He has had few intellectual peers in the long line of able jurists of the Supreme Court."

NEW YORK "Y" FEDERATION HOLDS CONVENTION *(Jewish Daily Bulletin)*

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Thirteenth Annual State Convention of the New York Federation of Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Associations, held here, concluded its sessions Sunday night. Albany was selected as the convention city for 1929. Bernard B. Given, Syracuse, was elected president; Arthur D. Mann, Schenectady, treasurer; Mary Scherline, Utica, secretary.

Professor T. Aaron Levy of Syracuse University was the speaker at the banquet Sunday evening. Bernard Cherrin of Binghamton, was the toastmaster. Reports were presented by Joseph Bower, field secretary, Jewish Welfare Board; Julian Greifer, Middletown; Mrs. Rose E. Alderman, Syracuse; Arthur D. Mann, Schenectady; N. Bernard Silberg, Albany.

Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring participation in national oratorical contests; another for the creation of a central office with a paid attendant,

COMPLETE TEXT OF DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN'S ADDRESS

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more settlements, more immigration.

"But I address myself particularly to those friends with whom we have been working for many years. Let us not think for one moment that our duty is easier today. It is pleasanter. We can see better things coming, but we have got to go on with our work just as before. Do not rely on the fact that others have come in, and you are likely to hand over the burden to them. We shall all work together. We shall do our share as we have done it before and a little more. That is, in my opinion, the material value of the Agency."

"But much greater, and much deeper, in my humble opinion, is the moral value of unity in Israel, of a united front at least on one important subject.

The state of affairs in Jewry can be characterized only by one Hebrew word. The state of affairs in Jewry has been 'He'fker'. Everybody could do anything at any time, and there was no moral authority to approve or disapprove of any undertaking. I think the creation of a body which unites all shades of opinion in Jewry—and it is a mighty difficult thing to unite—will, in course of time, even without desiring it, produce an authoritative place from which an opinion can be enunciated on important matters in Jewish life. Our enemies have been playing too long on the fact that we are always disunited. We shall be morally and materially united, and that will represent, in the future, a great force. We shall not have to go to Geneva or to any important international gathering to have our opinions represented by Jews themselves. In Palestine there will be one authoritative opinion spoken, and when that will be spoken, it will be heard.

"That brings me to another point—our relations with the British Government. I have repeatedly tried to prove, both in action and in thought and in words, that there is only one way of dealing with the British Government. You cannot force it, you can only try to convince it, and this power of conviction is stronger in proportion to the work which we have done.

"The error which some Zionists have made is to threaten. It is a gross mistake for a political leader to make a threat and not be able to carry it out, because then one thing happens. One becomes ridiculous. In political life nothing kills a leader more quickly than to become ridiculous. There is the question of the Waiving Wall. We Jews have been legally wrong in this matter. From the finest legalistic point of view, we had no business to set up something which was not to carry it out. By admitting that we were legally—actually wrong, we are morally and absolutely in the right to demand the right of freedom of worship in the only sacred place which belongs to us. And nothing will deter us from using all constitutional methods to gain this end. We cannot threaten. We can only demand in honor, dignity, and loyalty, that we obtain our rights. We mean to stay there. We mean to worship at a

place which morally belongs to us. We do not mean to trespass on the legitimate property of the Arabs. I think we shall get our way. It may last a year, it may last two years. But the greatest virtue Zionists have to exercise is patience. We Jews have been waiting for Palestine for about 1,800 or 1,900 years. We shall exercise patience another year or two.

"You are about to enter upon a critical year of work. It is a year during which we have to clear up our difficulties and enter into work with our partners with a clean sheet. We had a crisis in Palestine and this crisis reflected itself on to the work of the organization, and one crisis strengthened another. Today there is no crisis in Palestine. The work can proceed normally."

"We have begun a modest program of immigration. The government has granted us 600 certificates for Chalu-zim."

"We begin immigration anew—on the responsibility of American Jews. Your responsibility today is doubly heavy. We must not have a set-back again. Once begun, we must be able to continue this immigration. How well or modestly we may carry on this program depends upon your work. You have received sufficient encouragement to be confident that your work will be successful."

"I have no sympathy with any Zionist who says he is tired. You will have to go on and make a success out of the United Palestine Appeal. If you are successful this year, you can look forward to next year being more successful than the years gone by. This should give you strength and courage. You should believe, as every Jew ought to believe, that you will see the beginnings of your national home with your own eyes," Dr. Weizmann concluded.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION RAISES \$75,000 AT DINNER

A sum of \$75,000 was contributed to the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities at the fourth annual dinner and ball Sunday night.

Mayor James J. Walker was among the guests of honor. He commended the Federation for its work.

Justice Mitchell May, president of the organization, delivered an address of welcome.

Benjamin C. Ribman was chairman of the committee which arranged for the ball. Among those who served with him were Judge Grover M. Moscovitz, Justice Edward Lazansky, Judge Harry E. Lewis, Judge Alexander Geismar, Max Abelman, Mrs. Nathan L. Goldstein and Harry Zeitz.

Justice May declared that during the past twenty years the Federation has distributed more than \$6,000,000, cared for 2,660 Jewish orphans, provided free hospital care for 43,000 sick people and served 47,000 impoverished families.

During the past year the Federation has expended nearly \$700,000, and it is now seeking \$835,000 for its 1929 budgetary requirements and \$200,000 to meet its 1928 deficit.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CONFERENCE IN BOSTON CEMENTS JEWISH UNITY FOR PALESTINE REBUILDING

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morning in the presence of Mr. Marshall, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, Mr. Warburg, David A. Brown, representing the non-Zionists, and Dr. Weizmann, Morris Rothenberg, Louis Lipsky and Julius Simon, representing the Zionist Organization, the two parties to the Jewish Agency pact took up, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Non-Zionist Conference, the Zionist reservations with regard to the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission. After a short discussion, an informal agreement was reached. Although no official statement was issued, it is learned that the agreement concerning the three major points which agitated many Zionists is as follows:

1. The question of the Kuzvuth—the Survey Commission recommended discontinuation of this form of settlement and the Zionist General Council insisted on the freedom of the settlers to determine the form of settlement—is to be left for decision to the Jewish Agency when constituted.

2. Concerning the Jewish National Fund, the Joint Palestine Survey Commission recommended the creation of a special land reserve to be parcelled out to private owners, while the Zionist General Council in its resolution voiced the fear that this may endanger the existence of the Jewish National Fund and its policy of purchasing the land as the national property of the Jewish people and leasing it to the settlers. On this point both parties agreed at the Saturday meeting that the Jewish National Fund is not to be affected.

3. The duration of the Jewish Agency. The Zionist Congress in a resolution adopted on the subject calls for the creation of the Jewish Agency for a three year provisional period. The non-Zionists were unwilling to accept this provision. A substitute formula was agreed upon at the Saturday meeting whereby it is provided that in case of a disagreement between the Zionist and the non-Zionist members of the Jewish Agency, the latter must maintain the status quo ante as to obtain, that is, in case of dissolution of the Jewish Agency, the Zionist Organization will obtain control of the institutions created and again act as the Jewish Agency as it does now, according to the Mandate.

The third session was presided over by Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal on Saturday night; Judge William M. Lewis on Sunday morning and Louis Lipsky at the Sunday afternoon session. A banquet was given in the evening in the presence of 500 delegates, with the honor of Mr. and Mrs. Warburg and Dr. and Mrs. Weizmann. Judge Lewis acted as toastmaster. Mr. Warburg delivered the principal address, during which he related his reaction to his first Palestine visit. He was again accorded cheers and applause which lasted many minutes. The amount of \$50,000 was announced as the first sum raised in

the Boston U.P.A. drive. A check for \$25,000 was presented at the afternoon session by the Philadelphia delegation, in honor of Judge Lewis's re-election as National Chairman of the Appeal. A check for \$7,000 was forwarded by the Indianapolis United Palestine Appeal Committee, a telegram read at the conference announced. Dr. Weizmann and the other speakers urged Zionists throughout the country not to relax their efforts in behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, predicting that this year the campaign will result in larger receipts due to the expected participation of Zionists and non-Zionists alike.

The conference was welcomed on behalf of the Boston community by Elihu D. Stone and Charles Rome. The speakers at the various sessions were I. D. Morrison, New York, Chairman of the Finance Committee Abraham Liebowitz, Treasurer of the U.P.A.; Judge William M. Lewis, Morris Rothenberg, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Louis Lipsky, Gedaliah Bullick on behalf of the Mizrahi Zionist Organization, Mr. Rudensky on behalf of the Jewish National Fund, and Abraham Goldberg.

Mrs. Zip Szold, acting President of the Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization, in her address declared that her presence at the conference indicated that the Hadassah had decided to enter the U.P.A. whole-heartedly and that the members of the women's organization will cooperate in every possible way for making the United Palestine Appeal drive a complete success.

The principal address of the first session was delivered by Mr. Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal, who pointed out that as a result of the unity that has been achieved among American Jews, a larger building program than ever would be possible for Palestine during the next year and the years following.

Declaring that those Jews who give to Palestine do so as a constructive and not as a relief measure, Mr. Rothenberg said: "Experience has shown that while fund-raising for general relief, the impulse to give is stimulated by the extent of the need, a different psychology applies in fund raising for Palestine. What primarily stirs the imagination of Jews in connection with Palestine is not the instinct of relief, however, important it may be, but the realization that in contributing for Palestine they are playing a part in renewing and developing the creative forces of the Jewish spirit."

Abraham Liebowitz reported that during the past year the United Palestine Appeal received a net income of \$2,740,523, or about \$300,000 less than the income of the preceding year. This was due to two causes, he stated; first to the depression which prevailed in certain parts of the country and in industries in which U.P.A. contributors were concerned and secondly, to the controversies between the opposition and administration at the end of last year.

I. D. Morrison reported extensively on the work of the Finance Committee and declared that it has succeeded during the past year in reducing the expenditures by \$212,000. The U.P.A. has an expenditure of about twenty-five per cent of its total collections, which is due to the fact that the combined fund raising agency, unlike other national organizations, includes in its account all expense items incurred by the local committees. Were the expense of the national office alone to be reported, it would amount to less than five per cent. In the present sum, every cent expended for printing, postage, etc., is accounted for. A financial report was also submitted by Bernard Stone, national secretary of the United Palestine Appeal.

The affairs of the American Zion Commonwealth, which constituted in many respects a stumbling block for the United Palestine Appeal drives, will soon be stabilized and American holders of Palestine land acquired through the Commonwealth will soon receive their deeds, due to an arrangement completed, Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, announced. According to Mr. Lipsky, a group of American Zionists has put at the disposal of the New York Committee the amount of \$250,000 as a credit for the Commonwealth to liquidate its liabilities and to pave the way for its rehabilitation.

A lengthy discussion developed on a proposal made by Rabbi Max Klein of Philadelphia, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, that the Board of Directors of the U.P.A. be asked to consider for action the demand of the American Jewish Legionnaires who served in Palestine during the war for including in this year's U.P.A. an initial fund of \$100,000 to start a colony for a number of American Jewish legionnaires now in Palestine. It was argued that the Zionist public has not fulfilled its debt to the legionnaires who volunteered to fight for the liberation of Palestine. It appeared, however, that because of commitments already entered into by the United Palestine Appeal, the matter presented many difficulties. The conference voted to refer the question to the National Board.

Judge William M. Lewis of Philadelphia was re-elected National Chairman, Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Abraham Liebowitz, treasurer. The office of honorary chairman, held previously by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, was not listed in the elections.

As vice-chairmen, the following were elected: Louis Lipsky, Mrs. Zip Szold, Gedaliah Bullick, Dr. J. Kalisky and a representative of the Jewish National Fund to be named. No special finance committee was chosen, it being understood that the Executive Committee of 17 will transact the business. A board of Directors of sixty representatives from all parts of the country was elected. Among the honorary vice-chairmen the following were chosen: Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland; Rabbi B. Levinthal, Philadelphia; Dr. Reuben Brainin, New York; Rabbi Ashinsky, Detroit; Rabbi

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LOUIS MARSHALL REELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AT ANNUAL MEETING

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gies. An account of the Non-Zionist Conference and the resolutions adopted calling for the participation of non-Zionists in the extended Jewish Agency was included.

He read an exchange of letters between himself and W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University on the organization of Jewish fraternities, which were forbidden by President Faunce.

Mr. Marshall reviewed conditions in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Russia, Turkey and Palestine. Summarizing the general condition of Jews in Europe, he declared:

"In a general way it may be said that the conditions of the Jews in the various countries continued to show the trend toward improvement which was noted during the past three or four years. Unofficial anti-Jewish propaganda and outbreaks of a violent nature against Jews dwindled in number and in intensity during the period, except for the riot in Oradea, Roumania, which aroused the notice and the indignation of the civilized world. Freedom from oppression and relief from the necessity of forestalling and combatting unfavorable agitation, left the Jewish communities of all countries with a few exceptions, free to turn their attention and to apply their energies to communal problems, religious, cultural, and educational interests, and to such questions as emigration, economic reconstruction and the restoration of Palestine."

Of all the countries of East Europe, according to Mr. Marshall's report, Turkey shows the least signs of improving conditions for Jews. He related the efforts of the American Jewish Committee which succeeded in bringing about a modification of the expulsion order, giving the refugees, among whom were a large number of Jews, another year in which to depart from the country.

Austria

Henry Ford's retraction had at least one immediate reaction abroad, he pointed out. It has resulted about the decline of the Hakenkruizer movement in Austria, the first manifestation of which was the failure of the anti-Semitic press to publish the blood ritil murder story on Passover. Nor were there recurrences of the student outbreaks such as occurred at Vienna University in 1927. Anti-Semitism is, however, more prevalent in Austria than in Germany, inasmuch as the authorities do not display the same vigor in suppressing it as Germany does.

Hungary

Turning to Hungary, the most important development in the country is the modification of the numerous clausus law, which does not, however, work out as well in practice as in theory, Mr. Marshall said, pointing to the recent anti-Jewish riots at the Universi-

ties at Budapest, Debreczin, Szeged and Pecs.

Roumania

Improvement in the conditions of Jews in Roumania began to be noticeable in July of 1927 and continued until the Oradea excesses in December of 1927. He told in detail of the Committee's protest to Ambassador Crezianu, which resulted in Roumania's place of protection to the Jews, her disbanding of the Christian Students' League, her payment of indemnities to the Jewish communities and individuals, her punishment of the offenders.

Poland

Except for a few incidents, Poland was practically free from anti-Semitism this year, the report states.

"The economic situation of the Jews in Poland continued to be unfavorable during the past year. In July last, the Joint Distribution Committee reported that, during the year 1927, over a million Polish Jews had benefited by the credit institutions which had been established with the support of the committee. A total of 874 such institutions were then in existence. These loan Kассas are situated in cities and towns having together 80 per cent of the Jewish population of the country.

Russia

"In Russia, three important questions engaged the attention of the Jewish population, viz. (1) agricultural colonization, (2) urban industrialization and (3) the growth of anti-Semitism.

"Insofar as agricultural colonization is concerned, it may be noted that Aug. 30, 1928 marked the completion of four years of activity in this direction by the Government, Mr. Marshall continued.

"In March last, announcement was made by James N. Rosenberg of New York City, (Chairman of the Agro-Joint, that Julius Rosenwald of Chicago had agreed to subscribe \$5,000,000 to a fund of twice that size for the continuance and further development of Jewish colonization work in Russia, after the program outlined in 1925 by the Joint Distribution Committee and the Agro-Joint shall have been completed. The Russian government had agreed to expend for this work \$10,000,000 over a period of ten years if an equal amount is contributed by American Jews, and, in addition, to provide land valued at another \$20,000,000. The fund collected in the United States is to be administered by a new organization, viz., The American Society for Jewish Farm Settlement in Russia, which is to continue the work in Russia through agents, of whom Dr. Joseph A. Rosen is to be the head.

"Demands that the Government help in the industrialization of Jews who were without work, were made by representatives of Jewish organizations, stimulated by the wretched condition of thousands of Jewish artisans. In Aug. 1927, the Central Executive Committee decided that the Comzet, the government department originally charged

with the supervision of the work of settling Jews on the land, include in its activities steps to further the industrialization of the Jewish masses. In the Spring of 1928 the Ukrainian Soviet ordered the local Soviets in a number of places to take vigorous measures to combat unemployment in those districts, mainly among the Jewish population, by providing the unemployed with implements and tools and undertaking public works on which they may be employed. These Soviets were directed also to increase the subsidies being given to Jewish technical and trade schools.

"The Russian press gave a great deal of attention during the past year to indications that anti-Semitism was spreading among the workers and even members of the Communist Party. The government encouraged the publication of books and leaflets condemning anti-Semitism, and a number of persons charged with molesting Jews were brought to trial. The indications are that the government looks on this phenomenon as one of its most serious problems.

"The anti-religious activities of the Jewish section of the Communist party continued during the year, but on a smaller scale than heretofore."

Palestine

Discussing the general conditions in Palestine, he declared:

"In Palestine, the unemployment crisis noted in our last report passed last spring, and it was found possible to absorb those out of work and to suspend the payment of doles.

"The economic depression did not vitally affect agricultural colonization. The older Keren Hayesod settlements covered eighty-five per cent of their requirements from the work of their own work, and only \$8,000 had to be contributed for the support of these settlements as compared with \$27,000 needed in 1926. An increase in the land devoted to citrus cultivation is marked in the settlements under control of the Keren Hayesod.

"Urban development naturally was retarded by the economic depression, but towards the end of 1927 there were indications that a change was about to take place; a fair amount of new building was begun. Industrial development was also retarded during the year, but industry there were also signs of approaching revival. Several firms which were obliged to close down during 1926 re-opened in 1927 and the textile and progress was reported in the tanning, woodworking, metal working and printing industries. The year 1927 was marked by an appreciable increase, continued in 1928, in the export of manufacturers to Syria, and three companies were formed for exporting Palestine manufactures to various Jewish communities in other countries. The government gave a stimulus to industry by exempting various raw materials from import duty.

"The Palestine Electric Company operating the so-called Rutenberg concession considerably extended the scope of its operations during 1927.

In the matter of education it is worth

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LOUIS MARSHALL RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH COMMITTEE

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noting that at the beginning of the school year 1927-28, the total number of Jewish schools in Palestine was 275, having an enrollment of 26,537 pupils; 222 of these schools serving 18,611 pupils, are under the supervision of the Palestine Zionist Executive. It is interesting in this connection to note that, for the year 1926-27, the government grant-in-aid for the Jewish schools maintained by the Zionist organization was \$14,870, almost double the grant in 1925-26, and almost seven times as much as was granted in 1924-25; for the year 1927-28 the sum of \$19,603 has been allotted by the government for this purpose.

Jewish Fraternities

Mr. Marshall read correspondence between him and President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University on the organization of Jewish secret fraternities. In a letter to Dr. Faunce Mr. Marshall said he understood there were at Brown University a number of secret fraternities in which it was impossible for a Jewish student to enter, however meritorious his character and abilities. Excluded because of racial and religious motives, said Mr. Marshall, Jewish students had no alternative but to establish Jewish fraternities.

While he thought it would be better if there were no secret fraternities of any kind, either in or out of the colleges, Mr. Marshall declared that the fraternity spirit has of late become very strong in university life and it has become the ambition of most students to join a fraternity.

"To deprive Jewish students because of their creed and race of membership in existing fraternities and to forbid them to organize fraternities of their own, while everybody else is either urged or permitted to join a fraternity by secret organizations, is unfairness and injustice," Mr. Marshall said.

In his reply Dr. Faunce said he regarded the establishment of any fraternity along racial or religious lines "as a confession of failure on the part of the American democracy."

"I should strongly object to a Baptist fraternity at Brown, although I am a Baptist," he declared. "If I had my way I would open every college fraternity in America to every worthy man of good character and scholarship, regardless of his origin or faith. That is my ideal, and for it I am steadily working both in Brown University and in every other college where I may have the slightest influence."

The report condemned an order issued by the Department of Labor requiring the issuance of identification certificates for all aliens admitted after July 1, 1928, as a usurpation of legislative powers and as an indirect means of introducing the registration of aliens, a measure that had been defeated in Congress.

At the conclusion of the report, high tribute was paid to Mr. Marshall by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago. "I cannot listen to this remarkable report," declared Mr. Rosenwald, without a feeling of gratitude to you who have served

in capacity of President for over twenty years. I want to congratulate the Jews of America and the Jews of the world on your leadership. How fortunate is this generation of Jews to be able to say they lived in a time in which you lived."

Belief that a more liberal attitude toward the Jews of Roumania would be adopted by the new Roumanian cabinet was expressed by Mr. Solomon Sufrin. Mr. Sufrin based his conviction on his personal knowledge of six of the members of the Maniu cabinet.

He expressed the hope that the new cabinet would grant amnesty to its war prisoners among whom are more than three hundred Jews, he said.

That the American Jewish Committee organize a Department for Internal Problems, and that it publish a daily Anglo-Jewish paper was urged by Mr. Jacob Massel. The time has come, he said, when we must begin thinking of the internal Jewish problems in the United States, and these problems are acute. As long as immigration was continuous to this country, the immigrants organized Jewish life. With immigration diminished, what are we doing to continue the Jewish spirit and traditions? There is no organized effort to organize Jewish life in the United States, he said.

While expressing sympathy with Mr. Massel's point of view, Mr. Marshall explained it is not within the jurisdiction of the American Jewish Committee to undertake the action suggested. He declared, however, that he would discuss the matter with the Executive Committee and that an effort would be made to stimulate to action those organizations within whose purview the problem of Jewish education properly belongs.

Among those present were: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. William Gerstley, Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Mr. Morris Rosenbaum, Mr. Victor Rosewater, Judge Horace Stern, of Philadelphia; Mr. M. F. Aufesser, of Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Louis Bamberger, Miss Elizabeth Blume, Mr. Felix Fuld, Mr. Frederick Jay, of Newark, N. J.; Mr. David A. Brown, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Philip Belmont, of Paterson, N. J.; Judge Eli Frink, Mr. S. N. Sonnenborn, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Henry Laster, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. August Gatzert, Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. William Newcorn, Plainville, N. J.; Mr. B. S. Pollak, of Caucasus, N. J.; Mr. A. C. Ratschesky, of Boston, Mass.; Archibald Silverman, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Henry M. Stern, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Benjamin S. Stern, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Eugene Warner, of Hermanville, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Isidore Wise, of Hartford, Conn.; and Mr. Ben Altheimer, Mr. Herman Bernstein, Mr. Nathan Bijur, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, Mr. Elias A. Cohen, Mr. Harry Fischel, Mr. S. Herbert Golden, Mr. Abraham Herman, Mr. Max L. Hollander, Mr. Henry Itleson, Mr. Max J. Kohler, Mr. William Lieberman, Mr. Louis Marshall, Mr. Alexander Marx, Mr. Jacob Massel, Mr. Edgar Nathan, Mr. Albert Rosenblatt, Mr. Sol Scheinman, Mr. Bernard Semel, Mr. Joseph Silfman, Mr. Max Silverstein, Mrs.

U. P. A. CONFERENCE CEMENTS JEWISH UNITY FOR PALESTINE REBUILDING

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Solomon Goldman and Rabbi Barnett Brickner, Cleveland.

Some discussion developed concerning the composition of the Executive Committee. The resolution proposed that the committee consists of fifteen members. J. Hanlin, representing the Poale Zion party, moved that the number be increased to seventeen and proposed B. Zuckerman and Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff as his party's candidates to fill the two extra spots. One of the delegates opposed the resolution, which was, however, carried by a majority of 74 to 56.

The most important of the resolutions adopted was the one concerning the Jewish Agency. It read as follows: "We, the delegates to the National Conference on Palestine, held under the auspices of the United Palestine Appeal in Boston on November 11, 1928, hall with rejoicing the recently consummated union in Israel for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. We pledge ourselves wholeheartedly to the high purpose and objects of the Jewish Agency and we warmly felicitate the Joint Palestine Survey Commissioners for their splendid work in making an exhaustive study of every aspect of the upbuilding work in Palestine, and we extend to them our appreciation for the findings that resulted from their study."

"We express our gratitude to those great leaders in Jewry, Chaim Weizmann, Louis Marshall and Felix Warburg, for the part they took in uniting American Jewry for the common task of restoring Palestine. We congratulate them on the happy culmination of their devoted and unstinting labors toward this goal."

At the motion of Bernard Shelvin, seconded by former Congressman Nathan D. Perlman, it was decided to send the U. P. A. subscription cards now giving the contributor the option of subscribing to the "New Palestine", be changed to allow them the choice of the "Yiddische Folk", Yiddish weekly, published by T. Zionist Organization, or the "New Palestine."

Spiegel, Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Mr. L. M. Stettin, Mr. Solomon Sufrin, Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein, of New York City.

Five Jews will occupy seats in the New Jersey House of Assembly during the next session of the Legislature, final election returns in that state indicate. They are: Assemblyman David M. Irwin, of Newark; Assemblyman Morris E. Barison and Joseph Sternberger, of Jersey City; Assemblyman Joseph Atlantic City; and Joseph Levenson, of Cape May. Dr. H. I. Goldstein of Camden was not elected, as reported on basis of early returns.

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