

PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY PROTECTS ANTI-SEMITES FROM LEGAL ACTION IN GERMANY

May Introduce Bill Prohibiting Deputies from Assuming Editorships

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Dec. 15—A decision by the Committee on Ways and Means of the German Reichstag to lift the immunity of a member of the anti-Semitic Voelkische Party focused attention on the fact that the disseminators of anti-Semitic propaganda are hiding themselves under the immunity granted to members of parliament.

The Committee voted to lift the immunity of Deputy Strasser, who is the responsible editor of nine anti-Semitic newspapers and is thus in a position to carry on recklessly an anti-Jewish agitation without fear of penalty.

An investigation showed that Deputy Ley, a member of the Hitler group, is the responsible editor of ten anti-Semitic newspapers.

The question is now being considered in government circles to introduce into parliament a bill prohibiting deputies to assume editorial duties.

POLISH TOWN THAT REFUSED LEGACY FOR POOR JEWS HAS PLENTY OF IMPOVERISHED

Refusal Ascribed to Anti-Semitic Prejudice

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Posen, Dec. 15—Because of the clause in the will of Mrs. Leonard Cohen of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., naming the municipality of Bidgosc, formerly Bromberg, as the executor of \$100,000 endowment fund for poor Jews of the city, instead of the Jewish community, the poor Jews of the city for whom the fund was intended, will not be able to benefit from it.

Dr. Sonnenschein, Chief Rabbi of Bidgosc, told the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the city council definitely refuses to accept the American's legacy, declaring that there are no poor Jews in the city, notwithstanding the fact that the Jewish community there numbers 20,000 and that there are many who are in need. Many old men and women cannot find accommodations in the home for the aged, because it is overcrowded. The English consulate has intervened in the matter, the Chief Rabbi stated, and it was ascertained that the refusal to accept the legacy may be ascribed to anti-Semitic bias. The consulate is said to have advised the executors of the American will to transfer the legacy to the Jewish community of Bidgosc. This, however, has not been done, due to legal difficulties.

CZARISTIC RESTRICTIONS DEAD, MINISTER OF JUSTICE TELLS POLISH PARLIAMENT

Similar View Held by Supreme Court; Difficulty Due to Slowness of Codification

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Dec. 15—The Czaristic laws placing Jews under legal disabilities are dead in Poland today, although they still appear on the antiquated statute books, declared Polish Minister of Justice Myyesetowitz in parliament during the budget discussion when he was besought by the Jewish deputies for a clear-cut statement on the question.

"This is not only my view. This is the view of the Supreme Court," he declared, adding that for other branches of the government, he is not responsible. "As long as I have lived, I have championed the equality of all citizens. Now I have lived to hear the reproach that I supposedly am opposed to the abolition of the Czaristic restrictions," he stated. "The fact of the matter is that as the process of codifying the statutes is progressing, the Czaristic restrictions are being annulled; more than that, they are not being practiced," he added.

Deputy A. Hartglass took exception to the Minister's statement that the Czaristic restrictions are no longer practiced. He cited a case which occurred not long ago, in which a Jew was prohibited from purchasing land in the vicinity of Warsaw. Another case cited by Deputy Hartglass referred to the Czaristic restriction whereby Christians cannot accept the Jewish faith. He also stated that the Minister of Justice was the author of the government bill for the abolition of the Czaristic restrictions on land purchase in the Eastern Provinces wherein the word "Pole" instead of "all citizens" was employed in his interpretation might have discriminated against Jews. He also interpellated the Minister on whether he has taken any action to stop the anti-Semitic agitation in Bromberg and in Kotowicz. No reply to this question was made.

PEASANT LEADERS URGE FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Dec. 15—Combating anti-Semitism in Roumania as a part of the program of the National Peasant Party was urged by the Minister of Education, Costachescu, in an address delivered at Jassp before a meeting of party leaders.

"Do not forget first of all to combat anti-Semitism," the Minister of Education urged the leaders. "You should make it your duty to tell the peasants that anti-Semitism as a movement is a political folly, outside of the fact that it is poisonous."

DR. WISE LEAVES FOR BERLIN TO ATTEND SESSIONS OF THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

Wise's Return to Active Participation Urged by Zionist Organ

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, left Friday night on the Berengaria for Berlin. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wise.

In a statement issued from the office of the Free Synagogue, it was declared that Dr. Wise left for Berlin "at the briefest notice as vice-president of the Zionist General Council in order to attend an extraordinary session of the Executive Council of the movement in Berlin next week."

The sudden departure of Dr. Wise for Berlin to attend the session of the Zionist General Council, where final action on the Jewish Agency is expected to be taken, has caused surprise in many Zionist circles in New York. Since his rift with Dr. Weizmann at the Zionist Congress two years ago over the question of appointing a special political committee to advise Dr. Weizmann in his negotiations with the Mandatory Power, Dr. Wise has kept aloof from the affairs of the World Zionist Organization and was, in a way, affiliated with the American opposition group, which opposed the reelection of Louis Lipsky at the last Zionist convention in Pittsburgh.

The session of the Zionist General Council held this summer in Berlin was not attended by Dr. Wise. Upon Dr.

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BAPTISED JEW RESPONSIBLE FOR CIRCULATING OFFICIAL ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA

Investigation Disclosed Director of Press Department at Fault

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Dec. 15—A baptised Jew in the information service of the Polish Foreign Office is responsible for the circulation of anti-Semitic accusations in a propaganda bulletin released under the auspices of the Foreign Office.

This fact was brought to light by the investigation ordered by Vice-Minister Wysocki, following the charges made yesterday in the Budget Commission of the Sejm by the Jewish Deputy, Rozmarin.

It was established that the author of the release was the editor of the Lublin branch of the news agency, Whip. The story was approved by the director of the press department of the Foreign Office, a baptised Jew. Several weeks ago it was learned the press department ordered the withdrawal of the circular but this instruction came too late as a large number of the circulars had already been distributed.

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WOULD PROHIBIT RELIGIOUS
REFERENCES IN POLITICS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Dec. 15.—A bill making it a penal offense to refer to the religion of certain candidates for public office, if such reference is made the purpose of electing or defeating any such candidate, was introduced into the House by Representative Black of Brooklyn and referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

ROUMANIA GRANTS SUBSIDIES
TO JEWISH STUDENTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Dec. 15.—One million lei has been paid by the government to Jewish students organizations in various towns. A promise to increase the subsidies to these organizations in the next budget was made.

REJECTED NATURALIZATION
PLAN AFFECTS MANY JEWS

(U. T. A. Mail Service)

Riga, Nov. 25.—The Sejm has rejected a resolution introduced by the Jewish deputies which would have given Latvian citizenship to persons to whom it is at present refused because they failed for various reasons to report for military service during the mobilization at the time of the Latvian war of liberation in 1918-20. This class of Stateless (men without a country) includes hundreds of Jews.

Deputy Meisel, who moved the resolution, urged its adoption on the ground that the amnesty law issued on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Latvian independence, although extended to people who had committed offences of a military nature, did not affect the question of the Statelessness.

The Minister of the Interior in his reply said that the intention of the amnesty law was to remit sentences imposed upon persons convicted of certain offences, but no one thought of adding to their rights. It was undesirable to make frequent changes in the citizenship law.

DR. WISE LEAVES FOR BERLIN
TO ATTEND SESSIONS OF THE
ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

Weizmann's arrival in the United States last year, Dr. Wise resigned from membership in the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America.

Simultaneously with Dr. Wise's departure, it was learned that Samuel Rosensohn, New York attorney, formerly a member of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, who resigned from that body to join the American opposition group, left for Berlin to attend the General Council session. Mr. Rosensohn, though not a member of the General Council and therefore not entitled to vote, has, however, the right to participate in the discussion in his capacity as member of the Congress Court.

Louis Lipsky and Jacob Fishman also sailed last week to attend the sessions in Berlin.

An article urging the return of Dr. Stephen S. Wise to active participation in the Zionist movement notwithstanding the differences of opinion, appears in this week's issue of "Dos Yiddishe Folk," Yiddish organ of the Zionist Organization of America.

In the article entitled "The Individual and the Movement in Zionism," written by Dr. S. Bernstein, editor of the weekly, it is stated:

"I believe that the present moment is appropriate for giving expression to a feeling which rests heavily on many Zionists throughout the country. Their feeling of joy at the present development is mixed with one of regret. They are glad to see Louis Marshall, Felix Warburg and David Brown appearing at Zionist meetings and conferences, stretching out a hand and giving their hearts for the reconstruction of the Jewish National Home. They are burdened, however, with the feeling expressed by our old comrade, Rabbi Max Heller, at the non-Zionist conference: 'I would have been happy indeed if among the joyous voices of today there would have been heard the voice of Dr. Stephen S. Wise.'"

Arguing that even though it cannot be doubted that Dr. Wise had committed grave errors at the Pittsburgh Zionist convention, there is no reason for Dr. Wise to retire from the movement of which he was for thirty years a valiant servant and champion, the writer continues:

"Much weaker is the reason for Dr. Wise's retirement if his attitude toward the Jewish Agency is to be considered as such. It seems that there should be no difference between Dr. Wise and the decision of the Zionist General Council on the Jewish Agency. After the acceptance by both parties of the reservations, as well as of the three-year period, there is no logical reason why Dr. Wise should not place himself wholeheartedly in the service of the Agency himself. One can understand that a Gruenbaum or a Jabotinsky may remain in opposition as before, even though the reservations are adopted. They are dogmatists. To them the dogma of

their group policy is supreme. They do not want and cannot proceed further."

"There is another cause," the writer continues, "for the resentment of many Zionists of Dr. Wise's present retirement. Even though one supposes that after all, Dr. Wise still has some disquieting feelings concerning the Jewish Agency idea; admitted that the Agency plan has not convinced him yet entirely and he still has his doubts, then Dr. Wise is duty bound to make the greatest sacrifice which a spiritual leader must often make—the sacrifice of his conviction. Only a great leader and hero can make such a sacrifice. The Zionist, however, expects such heroism of Dr. Wise. Dr. Herzl made such a sacrifice when the Uganda question was under discussion."

ORT FUNDS FROM SOUTH
AFRICA CONFISCABLE

(U. T. A. Mail Service)

Johannesburg, Nov. 1.—Since the campaign for funds for the work of the ORT-Oze-Emigdirekt in the East European countries was opened in South Africa by Dr. Leon Bramson, a sum of £19,597.13s.1d. was promised and £17,422s. was collected. Of this sum, £15,000 have been remitted to Europe and distributed under the auspices of the ORT, Oze and Emigdirekt for the purpose of reconstructing the social and economic conditions of the Jewish masses in Eastern Europe, states the report issued here by the South African Committee of the Reconstruction Campaign of Eastern Europe. The sum of £17,328s.7d. absorbed in the administration expenses shows the low percentage of 88.4.

An appeal is made to all branches which have not yet completed their work, to make a determined effort to close down by collecting the outstanding amounts.

Melbourne, Oct. 21.—About £6,000 have been raised in the Eastern States in response to the appeal of the ORT-Oze-Emigdirekt, for which Mr. S. L. Jacobbi is conducting a campaign here. Mr. Jacobbi has concluded his campaign in New South Wales and Queensland and has now left to open the campaign in Western Australia.

Samuel D. Leidesdorf, associate chairman of the \$50,000 budget campaign of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Agencies, announced the names of eighty-four subscribers whose contributions range from \$1,000 to \$25,000, representing increases over the donors' annual subscriptions.

The list is headed by a \$25,000 contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Straus. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Heider Straus have increased their gifts for this year to \$15,000. Others who have increased their annual contributions are Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lohman, \$12,500; Mrs. and Mr. Louis B. Gumbel, \$10,000; and Bernard K. Marcus, \$10,000.

Alfred H. Sachs, executive director of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education, has resigned and next month will begin the practice of law. Mr. Sachs had been executive director of the bureau since its organization in 1924.

Max Schoed, director of the Jewish Center of York, Pa., has resigned to become executive director of the new Jewish Center in Union City, N. J.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN U.S. INCLINES TO CALENDAR REFORM, CONGRESSMAN PORTER SAYS

Text of Joint Resolution for International Conference
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The question of changing the calendar has reached the stage in which an organized international effort is being made by numerous governments to determine whether public sentiment of the different nations approves it, declared Congressman Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who introduced in the House a joint resolution requesting the President to propose the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar.

The United States was the first to organize an unofficial committee under the active leadership of George Eastman. Most of the departments of the federal government are informally represented in the membership of this committee, which also includes from civil life, besides Mr. Eastman, representatives of finance, commerce, industry, insurance, railways, labor, and the press; Mr. Porter continued.

The committee was formally organized on July 9th with George Eastman as chairman and Charles F. Marvin, chief of the Weather Bureau, as vice chairman.

Much informative work has already been accomplished, and a widespread and growing sentiment strongly in favor of calendar simplification is found throughout the nation, he declared.

Public opinion, especially in the United States, is rapidly perceiving the shortcomings and defects of our present time-measuring instrument which has been in use with only slight improvements for nearly 2,000 years. Customs and traditions, which have heretofore opposed, or at least impeded, the consideration of the simplification of the calendar, are yielding to an advancing wave of popular recognition of the advantages of simplification which may be had by the process of world-wide adoption and legalization, Mr. Porter said.

The text of the resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, follows:

"Whereas, at the Pan-American Conference at Havana, plenary session, February 18, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the twenty-one nations:

"That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan-American Union, that they each appoint a national committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an international conference to determine which is the best method of reform; and

"Whereas, the present calendar has three fundamental defects, summarized as follows: (1) Inequality in the length of the divisions of the year. The divisions of the year, the months, quarters, and half-years are of unequal length.

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J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Pittsburgh Notes

By Our Pittsburgh Correspondent

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 12.—Dr. Herbert May, Pittsburgh specialist on opium and narcotic drug problems, may be appointed on the central board to be created under the Geneva Opium Convention, if the United States has no objection, according to announcement which has reached this city through a member of the League of Nations' Council.

That the Jewish families of the Hill district in this city are leaving the section for more attractive places such as Squirrel Hill and East End, and that the Jewish population in the Hill district will be almost negligible within ten years has been found by Professor Israel A. Abrams, principal of the Hebrew Institute which takes an annual census of the Jewish public school children in an effort to gain information for planning the Jewish educational program in this city and surrounding communities. There is a decrease of 350 every year in the Hill population whereas the other sections of the city all show an increase. The Hebrew Institute, located in the heart of the Hill district, can exist in its present location for but ten more years, although at present the Institute has the largest enrollment of boys and girls in its history.

"The neighborhood is undoubtedly changing its complexion," comments Professor Abrams. "Restricted immigration has halted the influx, and the natural tendency of Jewish families, particularly when children reach a mature age, is to seek more modern homes in better residential sections. There can be but one answer—the Hill district, as far as Jews are concerned, is doomed."

There is a total of 9,211 Jewish children enrolled in the Pittsburgh elementary, Junior and Senior High schools. The registration in the Institute at present is 800, and there are 26 classes and 15 instructors.

The second province of Alpha Epsilon Phi, national Jewish girl's fraternity, including Ohio State University, University of Akron, and University of Pittsburgh, will hold its second province convocation here December 26 and 27. Ruth Schmidt, Pittsburgh, is general chairman.

Phi Sigma Sigma, national sorority, will also hold its annual convention in this city this year. Headquarters will be established at the William Penn Hotel. Helen Lefkowitz is general chairman for the sessions.

A residence adjacent to its present buildings, has been purchased by the Rodef Shalom Congregation for \$60,000, in anticipation of future expansion and extension.

Weirton, W. Va.—Dec. 13.—Dedication of the new B'nai Israel Synagogue

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY MUST GUARD CEMETERIES, SAYS APPEAL

Suggest Rewards for Information Leading to Arrest of Vandals
(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The Jewish communities in Germany must guard their cemeteries, says a statement issued here by the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith. The statement draws attention to the rapidity with which the boys who desecrated the Jewish cemetery at Koepenick were traced, pointing out that a reward had been offered by the Koepenick Jewish Community.

In order to find the vandals and to stop their activities, the statement goes on, substantial rewards must be offered for their arrest. In all future cases of cemetery sacrilege, the Jewish communities to which the cemeteries belong, must offer rewards for the arrest of the criminals. People so depraved as to be capable of committing such low crimes, move in circles where there is a low standard of morality, and an offer of monetary reward will tempt those who know them to give the necessary information. On ethical grounds, the statement says, it is wrong to offer rewards to people to help to bring to punishment such despicable criminals. But a still higher ethics, demanding the punishment of the guilty and the prevention of further acts of sacrilege renders such rewards necessary.

There is another consideration of a practical nature, the statement says. Most of the desecrations of Jewish cemeteries have been carried out in small places, or in cemeteries which are situated far out. In the case of Koepenick, we see that even in a town which is near to a city inhabited by millions, it is not possible to prevent the desecration of cemeteries. The sanctity of the gravesites should be sufficient to protect the dead from being disturbed, but unfortunately the respect for the dead has gone and our communities must guard their cemeteries until the present wave of savagery has subsided, the statement declares.

here took place with special services conducted by Rabbi Herman Leven-dorf, assisted by Rabbi Perilman of Wheeling, W. Va. The dedication was marked by a joint festival, in celebration of the new synagogue and the rapidly increasing Jewish population in the past year from other parts of the state.

The new synagogue was erected at a cost of \$50,000 and is one of the finest in the state. The B'nai Israel congregation here was formed twelve years ago.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14.—Justin P. Allman, one of the founders and president of the Federation of Jewish Charities, will head the annual maintenance campaign for \$175,000 which opens on January 20, it was announced. The money, the largest sum ever sought in one year, is for the maintenance next

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PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN U.S. INCLINES TO CALENDAR REFORM. CONGRESSMAN PORTER SAYS

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The months contain from twenty-eight to thirty-one days. As a result, the number of days in the quarters are, respectively, ninety (ninety-one in a leap year), ninety-one, ninety-two, and ninety-three. The first half-year, therefore, contains two or three days less than the second.

"(2) Want of fixity in the calendar. The calendar is not fixed; it changes each year; the year, in fact, consists of fifty-two weeks, plus one or two days. In consequence: (a) The dates of periodical events can never be fixed with precision. (b) The position of the weeks in the quarters varies each year; that is to say, the weeks overlap the divisions of a year in a different way each time, and complications accordingly arise in the reckoning of accounts, statistics, and so forth. (c) The 15th and 30th of the month are very important dates as regards the falling due and the payment of wages and rents. When these dates are Sundays, the payments must be postponed or advanced. (d) Finally—and this is, perhaps, the greatest drawback from a statistical and commercial point—since the various days of the week are not of the same value as regards the volume of trade and the years and the months do not from year to year include the same number of individual week days, there can be no genuine statistical comparison between one year and another, while the various subdivisions of the year itself—the half years, quarters, and months—are likewise incapable of comparison.

"Special disadvantages of the non-fixity of Easter—the date of Easter varies at present between March 22 and April 25; that is, over a period of thirty-five days, and involves a corresponding displacement of the movable festivals. Numerous disadvantages result, both from a civil and a religious point of view; and whereas the calendar may be simplified so as to remove these undoubted defects and result in the following advantages: (1) All months have the same number of workdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and are directly comparable. (2) Each month has the same number of whole weeks. Fractions of weeks at month ends are eliminated. (3) The shifting of day names to dates in every succeeding year and month is avoided. The fixing of permanent dates for public meetings, court sessions, educational schedules, and so forth, would be facilitated. (4) Periods of earning and spending would be coordinated; family and business budgeting would be simplified. (5) All months would be comparable without any adjustment being necessary for unequal number of days or weeks. Split-week pay rolls would be avoided. A great amount of clerical work would be eliminated and expense saved in the preparation of accounting and statistical reports in business, government, scientific, health and home affairs. (6) As there would be thirteen monthly settlements during the year there would be a faster turnover of money; the same

business could be handled with less money. (7) Holidays would always occur on the same week day. (For the interest of both industry and workers it has been advocated that, irrespective of where the anniversary dates fall in the week, the holiday itself be transferred to Monday, as now when it falls on Sunday, the anniversary dates not being changed.) (8) The simplification of the calendar will permit the ecclesiastical authorities to avoid the shifting of Easter by agreeing upon a definite date. (9) The thirteen-month plan would revise the calendar scientifically, completely, and permanently; and

"Whereas, with the progress of civilization, certain shortcomings in our present time-measuring instrument, in use for nearly two thousand years, have come to be felt more and more. Its inconveniences are endured by reason of custom and tradition, inherited from generations past, which have fixed its use habitually in our lives. Custom and tradition have heretofore kept discussion of calendar change from becoming effective. But recently the movement toward improving the calendar became strong enough, especially in the United States, to start a serious and official international undertaking to decide the question; and

"Whereas the time considered desirable for such a conference is during 1929 for the reason that the nearest convenient year for putting a new calendar into effect is 1933 when January 1 falls on Sunday, and the interval between 1929 and 1933 would be needed to prepare for the change; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is respectfully requested to propose, on behalf of the United States, to the nations of the world the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept an invitation on behalf of the United States to participate in such a conference upon the proposal of some other nation or group of nations.

"Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the actual and necessary expenses of participation by the United States in such conference."

Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, was the principal speaker Thursday night at the annual dinner of the Big Brother Movement held at the Waldorf Hotel.

"During the last twenty-five years life here has undergone tremendous changes, and while we have gained much in prosperity, convenience and comfort in this material, mechanized age, there has been a decided lessening in spiritual benefits and the problem of boyhood is a much greater one today than ever before," he declared.

Colonel Lehman urged that labor and welfare legislation be regarded on a completely non-partisan basis.

The inauguration forum meeting of the Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism will take place Sunday evening, December 23, at 15 West 86th St., New York. The first speaker of the Chapter is to be Jacob de Haas on the subject of "Theodore Herzl, the man who made Zion possible." Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan, leader of the Society, will speak.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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year of the organized charities of the Jewish community of Philadelphia.

Mr. Allman for the past twenty years has been the chairman of the budget committee. He was elected president more than a year ago, succeeding Judge Horace Stern.

The complete personnel of the campaign committee will be agreed upon shortly.

The needs of the Federation have grown tremendously in the course of the past years and every effort will be made to raise this sum. Immediately associated with Mr. Allman will be a cabinet consisting of men who have had a great deal of experience in all phases of Federation work. This cabinet will be in session almost daily to direct the course of the campaign and to plan for its progress. It will include Lionel Friedman, Joseph J. Greenberg, Irving Kohn, Arthur Loeb, Jerome Louchheim, Rabbi A. A. Neuman, Judge Horace Stern and Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Federation.

The honorary chairmen of the campaign will include all those who have headed annual campaigns of the Federation in the past. The following will be the honorary chairmen: Mrs. Frank P. Pfaltzer, Albert M. Greenfield, Mrs. Isidore Kohn, Colonel Samuel D. Lit, Albert H. Lieberman, Mrs. Arthur Loeb, Harry G. Sundheim and Louis Wolf.

Samuel Untermeyer

says:

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