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ASSURE FAIR TREATMENT TO ROUMANIAN MINORITIES IN MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT

Maniu Receives Keren Hayesod Delegation; Will Issue Pro-Palestine Declaration

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Dec. 22.—National and religious minorities in Roumania were assured "fair and just treatment" in the message of the Regency Council read by Member of the Regency Nicolai, at the opening of the newly-elected parliament.

The spirit of justice is inherent in the Roumanian people, the message stated. The religious and national minorities will receive fair treatment within the provisions of the Roumanian constitution and in accordance with the trend of the times.

Prime Minister Maniu received Dr. Jehuda Wilensky, representative of the Keren Hayesod, on Friday afternoon. Dr. Wilensky was accompanied by Deputy Theodor Fischer. Maniu expressed his sympathetic interest in the rebuilding of Palestine and stated he would soon issue a pro-Palestine declaration.

A Jewish parliamentary club composed of the Zionist deputies was formed yesterday. Dr. Meyer Ebner of Czernowitz was chosen president. Other members are Deputy M. Landau of Kishineff and Dr. Joseph Fischer and Dr. Theodor Fischer.

CHARLES CRANE ARRIVES IN JERUSALEM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Dec. 22.—Charles Crane, former U. S. Minister to China, and head of a commission set up in Palestine by President Wilson, arrived here today.

In an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Mr. Crane stated that he is in Palestine merely as a tourist. His visit has no political character. Mr. Crane stated he is touring the Near East.

On the first day of his arrival, he met the Grand Mufti, spiritual head of the Moslems. Mr. Crane will also be received by the High Commissioner.

Although a friend of the Arab nationalist movement, Mr. Crane stated that he will not interfere in the Jewish-Arab relations.

MAY HOLD NEXT ZIONIST CONGRESS IN COLOGNE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Dec. 22.—The Sixteenth Zionist Congress will be held in Cologne next year, the "Koelner Juedisches Wochenblatt" says it has learned from a reliable source. Cologne has played an important part in the Zionist movement. David Wolffsohn, who succeeded Dr. Herzl as President of the Zionist World Organization, lived in Cologne, and a number of Zionist organizations had their seat there before the war.

ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL ENDS DISCUSSION ON PROPOSALS TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ZIONISTS AND NON-ZIONISTS

Vote on Executive Resolution Scheduled for Saturday Night; Weizmann to be Empowered to Proceed with Legal Action for Completing Agency

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Dec. 22.—A resolution empowering the president of the World Zionist Organization to proceed, on the basis of the agreement reached between him and Mr. Louis Marshall, with legal action for completing the extension of the Jewish Agency to include non-Zionists as well as Zionists, was introduced by the Zionist Executive late Friday afternoon, following a two-day discussion.

The resolution calling for the acceptance of the American proposals aiming to set aside the differences created between the Zionists and non-Zionists as a result of the reservations made by the Zionist legislative body, the General Council, will in all likelihood be voted upon at the Saturday evening session of the Council. The proceedings were interrupted Friday afternoon in deference to the Sabbath.

Summing up the discussion, Dr. Weizmann, the chief exponent of the idea to extend the Jewish Agency and principal figure in the negotiations with the American group, stated that he believes Zionist leadership has succeeded in convincing the non-Zionist American Jews that the rebuilding of Palestine is not merely a matter of economic and technical nature but that it has taken into account also the spiritual elements. The memorandum handed him before his departure from the United States by Louis Marshall recognizes this point of view and admits that the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, the bone of contention of the Zionist General Council's reservations, are subject to modifications as conditions change. The leading American non-Zionists who are imbued with the best intentions do not make the situation more difficult, but are rather helpful and facilitate cooperation. Replying to the demands of several Labor delegates from Palestine that the Jewish working class in the United States be given a seat in the Council of the Jewish Agency, the president of the World Zionist Organization stated that if the efforts to win the American Jewish labor organizations' cooperation in the Palestine project are successful, their proper representation on the Agency will be conceded.

The speedy rebuilding of the Jewish National Home necessitates an extensive and intensive educational campaign among the Jewish communities in the Diaspora. Such a campaign must have for its aim the firing of the Jewish imagination and uniting and inspiring entire Jewry. Under such conditions the Palestine government would be asked to grant not 600 certificates for the admission of immigrants, but 6,000 in a given period. "Accept the

Marshall memorandum. Bear in mind the task as a whole and don't squabble over an iota." Dr. Weizmann pleaded with the members of the Zionist General Council.

The discussion continued all day Friday and representatives from various countries participated.

Dr. M. Glickson, editor of the "Ha'Arez" in Tel Aviv, urged the adoption of the American proposals. The Jewish National Council of Palestine, which he represents, instructed its representatives to withhold their approval until the decisions adopted by the Zionist Congress and the General Council concerning the Jewish Agency formation were fulfilled. The Marshall memorandum, he stated, virtually fulfills these demands.

David Remez, Laborite, representing the Achduth Ha'Avodah of Palestine, stated that the Palestine labor settlers will never abandon the principle of their freedom to determine the form of settlement. He urged that a place be reserved in the Council of the extended Jewish Agency for the representatives of Jewish labor organizations in the United States.

Mr. Sprinzak, Palestine labor delegate, declared that the great majority of Zionists are in favor of the extension of the Jewish Agency policy. However, the Zionists will not recede from the principles laid down in the reservations formulated by the General Council at its July session in Berlin.

Jacob Fishman, New York, urged the Zionist groups in other countries to follow the excellent example of the Americans. As an eye witness to the proceedings of the Non-Zionist Conference held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on October 21, he stated that the proceedings and the spirit animating the non-Zionists at this confer-

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William Z. Spiegelman Editor

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**ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL
ENDS DISCUSSION ON
ADJUSTMENT PROPOSALS**

(Continued from Page 1)

ence were inspiring: America performed excellent work. The opposition in the United States was completely disarmed by these results, he stated.

Mr. Harzfeld, Palestine laborite, expressed recognition for Dr. Weizmann's achievements. The Jewish youth, he stated, is renewing its interest in the rebuilding of Palestine, because new progress and enthusiasm in the Palestine work are visible.

Dr. Selig Brodetsky of the University of Leeds, member of the Zionist Executive, stated he was satisfied that the results of Dr. Weizmann's negotiations in the United States were 95 per cent. satisfactory. The non-Zionists, in the Marshall memorandum, recognize the principles of Hebrew culture, Jewish labor and the right of the settlers to determine their form of colonization are unaffected.

Dr. M. Hinds of Warsaw stated that the duty of the Zionist Organization is to guard the Zionist principles. The Marshall memorandum concerning the reservations provides a full guarantee that the Zionist principles will not be affected.

Dr. George Halperin, London, argued that after the formation of the enlarged Jewish Agency, the non-Zionists, as well as the Zionists will be full fledged cooperators in the work.

Meer Grossman, speaking on behalf of the Revisionists, reiterated his group's opposition to the extension of the Agency. Notwithstanding all assurances, the extension of the Agency spells danger to the Zionist movement. The cooperation of the non-Zionists in the Palestine work might be achieved without the Agency. The Revisionists, he stated, will remain within the Zionist Organization in the expectation of a change of policy.

**RABBIS OF MANY COUNTRIES
SUPPORT WORLD ALLIANCE
FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE**

State Willingness to Participate in World Congress (J. T. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, Dec. 10—Leading rabbis in many countries have informed the organizing committee here of the projected Sabbath Observance World Federation that they are in agreement with its aims and are willing to participate in the forthcoming world congress at which the Federation is to be established, the committee reports.

Favorable replies have been received from Palestine from Chief Rabbi Kook, Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir, and Rabbi Chaim Sonnenfeld, from the Baal Chofetz (Rabbi Meir Hakohen of Radun, Poland), from Rabbi Chaim Ozer Grodzinski of Vilna and Rabbi Isaac Rubinstein of Vilna, Chief Rabbi Shapiro of Kovno, Chief Rabbi Israel Levi of Paris, Chief Rabbi Niermrower of Bucharest, Chief Rabbi Odenwryzer of Amsterdam, Chief Rabbi Chaim Nahum of Cairo, Chief Rabbi J. L. Landau of Johannesburg, Chief Rabbi Simonsen of Copenhagen, from the United Synagogue of America, the Union Sabbath Alliance of America, Rabbi Dr. Leo Jung of New York, the Warsaw Rabbinate, the Board of the Jewish Community of Warsaw, the Sabbath Observance Societies in Warsaw and Lodz, Chief Rabbi Israel Friedman (the Czortkover Rebbe), Chief Rabbi Isaac Menachem (Alexandrovver Rebbe), Chief Rabbi Menachem Mendel Landau (Strikover Rebbe), Rabbi Chanoch Saadya Zychlinski of Lodz, Rabbi Aaron Levin, Rzeszow, Poland; Rabbi M. Amiel, Antwerp; Rabbi S. Brodt, Tomashov, Poland; Chief Rabbi B. N. Davids, Groninger, Holland; Chief Rabbi Ritter, Rotterdam; Chief Rabbi J. Tal, Utrecht, Holland; Chief Rabbi J. Maarsen, The Hague; Chief Rabbi J. Vredenburg, Arnheim, Holland; Chief Rabbi J. Nacht, Radanti, Roumania; Chief Rabbi Ben Zion Katz, Czernowitz; Rabbi J. Rubin, Crampenburg, Roumania; Rabbi Dr. Brom, Lucerne, Switzerland; Dr. Weil, Basle, Switzerland; Chief Rabbi Friediger, Copenhagen, Denmark; Rabbi Wunkler, Copenhagen; Dr. S. Federbusch, Lemberg; Rabbi M. Liber, Paris; Rabbi M. Eisenstadt, Paris; Acting Chief Rabbi Dr. D. Feuchtwang of Vienna; Rabbi Nurok, Libau, Latvia; Rabbi Kahaneman; Ponivesz, Lithuania; Rabbi Krakowski, Vilna; Rabbi M. Sack, Riga; Rabbi Gordon, Rector of the Yeshiva in Lomza, Poland; Rabbi Asher Grunis, Cardiff, Wales; Rabbi S. I. Levitan, Oslo, Norway; the Central Sabbath Observance Federation of Holland, Amsterdam; the Central Sabbath Observance Federation of Switzerland, Zurich; the Hungarian Sabbath Observance Society, the Sabbath Observance Society of Czernowitz, the Sabbath Observance Society of Metz, France; and the Rabbinate of the Portuguese Jewish Community in Amsterdam.

**RELIGIOUS BODIES TO
BE HEARD ON PROPOSED
REFORM OF CALENDAR**

"Migratory" Sabbath is Objection of Jewish Spokesmen (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Dec. 22—The House Foreign Affairs Committee at its second hearing yesterday regarding the proposed conference for revision of the civil calendar heard Dr. C. F. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, who testified at length concerning the historical background of the present calendar. Congressman Sol Bloom, a member of the Committee, cross-examined Dr. Marvin regarding the effect of the proposed change in calendar on the Jewish Sabbath and other religious holidays.

Dr. Marvin admitted that the proposed 13 months calendar would result in at least one "floating" Jewish Sabbath during the year, that is to say, the Jewish Sabbath which would fall on a day other than the present civil Saturday.

A subcommittee was named to arrange for testimony by various religious bodies, including the Jewish, in opposition to the proposed plans for calendar revision.

Dr. Abram Simon of Washington, indicated the "whole-hearted approval" of the Synagogue Council of America for participation in an international congress for calendar revision and said:

"The Jewish people are not opposed to the general problem of calendar reform. They are most urgent, however, in having a provision for a fixed periodicity of the seventh day Sabbath so that the regular sequence of the seven-day week shall in no wise be interrupted by the migratory or so-called 365th day of the year."

Dr. Simon expressed hope that if the resolution introduced by Representative Porter requesting the President to call an international conference for revision of the calendar was passed and approved, the dominant religious bodies in this country should have representation in the American group sent to the conference.

It was emphasized that if either of the two plans for calendar reform now under discussion was adopted, the effect would be to create a "wandering" or "migratory" Sabbath.

Mr. Bloom contended that if the blank day at the end of the year should fall on what is now Saturday, the next day, which is now Sunday, would under the proposed revision be Monday. In other words, both plans produce the Sabbath and make its recurrence vary instead of fixed as at present.

"What is the objection to the change?" Representative Cole of Iowa asked.

"In all the changes that have been made in the calendar in the past, have the week days or the Lord's Day ever been changed?" Mr. Bloom rejoined.

"Do you think our Sabbath or Sunday is still identical with creation?" Mr. Cole continued.

"No one has ever challenged it—absol-

If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" tell your friends to subscribe.

ANTI-SEMITISM IS RAMPANT IN SCHOOLS OF WHITE RUSSIA

Investigation Discloses Trail of Anti-Jewishness on Part of Pupils and Teachers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Minsk, Dec. 22.—Anti-Semitism is rampant in many schools in White Russian towns, an investigation made by the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency revealed. Some of the teachers encourage Jew hating, seating the Jewish pupils apart from their non-Jewish class-mates.

Recently the pupils' court in a school in Kalinkovitch tried the pupil, Gontcharenko, who had shouted "Zhid! Beat the Jew-boys." During the trial, several of the pupils exclaimed: "If Gontcharenko is an anti-Semite, so are we." The trial revealed that anti-Semitism existed among the teachers in the school. Gontcharenko was expelled.

Similar conditions exist in Tomkovich, where a seventeen-year-old student shouted: "Kill the Jews." The teachers' council considered this merely a joke. In the same school, a student called a teacher "Zidovka" (Jewess) in the presence of the superintendent. When questioned, the superintendent said he could not recall this incident, since similar remarks are often heard. He also objected to a "fuss over such trifles." Two teachers, Communists, sought to hush up the facts and voted against a resolution seeking to oust the anti-Semites.

An investigation in a Bobruisk brick factory revealed facts which led to the trial of six anti-Semites. The trial will be started soon. The Mohilev food union expelled one member who was found to be an anti-Semite.

lutely," replied Mr. Bloom.

Dr. Marvin was asked by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin if he considered that Sunday was set aside through a literal interpretation of Genesis. Dr. Marvin said he understood it was the result of the Fourth Commandment of Moses.

Mr. Bloom then suggested that the "wandering" Sundays might be cared for by saving up the blank days and adding another week every six years or another month every twenty-three years.

Dr. Marvin replied that this would make the comparison of that year with other years impossible for scientific and business purposes.

Congressman Bloom announced following the hearing that he is preparing a detailed statement concerning the proposed reform in the calendar which he will issue in the near future. Further hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee were adjourned until January 7, when another hearing will be held. Congressman Bloom also announced that while he has not arranged for any witnesses to appear before the committee he would be glad to receive applications of persons desiring to appear before the committee and if such applications are meritorious, he will arrange that proper applicants be heard.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

The Facts in the Barshay Case

By Our Moscow Correspondent

Moscow, Dec. 5.—Scarcely had the ink dried on the Kauffman case, when the Barshay affair cropped up. Yesterday, a sixty-year old Jew from Moscow was the victim; today a young Jewish girl from Bobruisk. Yesterday rich, anti-Semitic philanderers were the offenders; today workers in a factory. All, however, have a common source—the poisoned well of anti-Semitism bequeathed by Czaristic Russia to the new regime.

The Barshay case differs in one consideration from the Kauffman case and from all other incidents of an anti-Semitic character which have recently been given publicity in the press. The Barshay affair exposed more clearly than any other occurrence how far the poison of anti-Semitism has spread in the ranks of the Communists in the provinces as well as among Government officials and workers in the Soviet industries.

The affair was dragged out for months. The torturing of Miss Barshay began in the Spring. This fact was brought out by the Assistant District Attorney of White Russia, Michailov, who made a special trip to the glass factory, Octiabr, in Bobruisk to investigate the facts. Miss Barshay was not silent. At first afraid lest her tormentors wreak further vengeance on her, she could not endure the inquisition, and entered a complaint. She asked for aid from the young Communists, members of the Comsomol, who, working in the same room, witnessed the persecutions against her. Their answer was to turn their backs upon her. Some smiled cynically at her request, while others joined forces with the three hooligans. It is interesting to note that among her tormentors was a Gentile girl, Nazyevskaya, a fellow worker, who helped to inflict torture, simply because the victim was Jewish. As for the other women workers—either they were unaware of what was going on, or were afraid to protest.

Miss Barshay then turned to a militia-guard who is charged with maintaining order in the factory. This guardian of order laughed at her story and refused to intervene. When sympathetic fellow workers, unable to endure the sight of her suffering, complained, the hooligans drove them from their guild. Miss Barshay was driven to despair. It was impossible to work. To draw a peaceful breath in the factory. In despair she went to the manager of the factory, Mazur. To him she told the whole story—a tale, which as the Minsk paper "Robotchi" correctly states, is enough to stand your hair on end. She told how they shamelessly tortured her, hounding her at every step, that she lived in constant terror, unable to breathe freely in the factory. She related how the hooligans beat her; doused her with cold water; tore off her clothes and flogged

(Continued on Page 4)

COMSOMOL URGES WARFARE ON ANTI-SEMITISM IN ITS OWN RANKS

Central Committee of Communist Youth Group Issues Instructions for Investigations

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Dec. 22.—Instructions to its branches throughout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to wage untiring warfare against anti-Semitism in its own ranks were issued by the Central Committee of the Comsomol, Communist youth organization.

The circular urged the branches to investigate every individual case of anti-Semitic mistreatment, to "unmask the open and secret anti-Semites," not even stopping at expulsion from the organization of "all anti-Semites."

Simultaneously, instructions urged members of the youth organization to carry on a fight against the "religious and Zionist manifestations among the young Jewish workers."

JEWISH LABOR LEADER GETS HARMON AWARD

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was awarded a gold medal and \$1,000 by the Harmon Foundation of New York for an outstanding public service during 1927.

Mr. Hillman's services to workers over a long period of years, many of the developments of which came to public attention during 1927, were pointed to by the jury which made the awards. Among the union's achievements under Mr. Hillman's direction, it was said, were a successful plan of unemployment insurance, two cooperative banks with the small loan feature, which is being adopted by other institutions, and a \$2,000,000 cooperative housing venture for wage workers. These, it was said, are "among the working demonstrations of industrial democracy carried out by the organization of which Mr. Hillman was one of the founders and of which he has been president and its constructive leader since its inception."

"His organization has not only recognized conditions in a major industry, but has also, in the judgment of the jury, been a laboratory where labor's new share in the life of the community is being worked out," the statement continued.

Mr. Hillman said he was gratified to have received the award as further public recognition of the contribution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the working out of industrial and economic problems in this country.

FRENCH MINISTER RECEIVES NOBEL PRIZE FOR BERGSON

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Paris, Dec. 10.—M. Armand Bernard, the French Minister to Norway, received today the 1927 Nobel Prize for Literature awarded to Professor Henri Bergson, who is ill and was unable to be present at the distribution of the prizes by the King of Norway in the Stockholm City Hall. The prize consisted this year of a check amounting to 1,071,000 francs (about \$43,000), a diploma and a gold medal.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

her; how they pulled at her skirts whenever she carried a heavy piece of glass and called her insulting names. Included in that category of torture is the story of how she was almost thrust into a burning oven; and how she was stripped of her clothes, pelted with soot and ashes by her tormentors who shouted to the young Communists: "Communists, look what we are doing to the Jidovka."

What was the result of this interview with the manager of the factory? He listened to the story with a smile—and did nothing.

The story of her vain pleading for justice does not end here. A second factory guard, Karanin, did have compassion on her; wrote up a report on her complaints and sent it to the Factory Council. It never reached its destination. Enroute, it mysteriously disappeared. It now develops that Pchelkin and Koslovsky, two departmental representatives of the factory, were responsible for its disappearance. They saw to it that the report should vanish. Koslovsky is a former secretary of the Party Collective in the factory.

On November 2nd, Miss Barshay received so severe a beating that the doctor gave her a week to recuperate from her injuries. On November 5th, all the details in the Barshay affair were presented to the Communist Committee of the Bobruisk district. What action did they take? They assigned their most influential member to go to Bobruisk and conduct an investigation. Instead of setting out at once, this representative waited a few days. When he finally arrived in Bobruisk, he did not even visit the factory. He contented himself with attending a session of the Communist party.

The editor of "Communist," the Bobruisk Communist newspaper, hushed up the entire affair until the details were fully made public by the Minsk newspaper "Robotchi." This despite the fact that the Secretary of the Bobruisk Communist Party had related the entire incident to the editor on November 6th. It is interesting to note that two communist newspapers in White Russia, the Minsk "Orka" and the Vitebsk "Zaria Zapada," have not up to the present day published a single word concerning the Barshay affair.

Little better were the actions of the special commission appointed by the Executive of the White Russian Communist Party. At the outset this Commission took no firm measures, seeking, on the contrary, to minimize the entire issue. That this attempt was unsuccessful is due primarily to the firm, unequivocal position of the Minsk newspaper "Robotchi." While the Commission was conducting its investigation in the factory (which took just two days) there was a session of the Communist Factory Workers Organization, "Yatcheko." Speakers at this conference were wrathful at what they characterized as the attempt to magnify the Barshay affair. This was perfectly comprehensible, inasmuch as

the factory workers, participated in the torture of Miss Barshay. When the correspondent of the Minsk "Robotchi" rose and delivered a fiery invective against anti-Semites, he was almost hurled from the platform. Frightened by the hooligans, this is what the Commission did. Immediately after the session, it secretly telegraphed to the editorial department of the "Robotchi" in Minsk, asking that paper not to print the story of its correspondent. Nor can the stand of the Bobruisk District Attorney be overlooked. Speaking of the Barshay affair, he said: "This incident reveals only symptoms of anti-Semitism, and concerning symptoms, our code of laws says nothing!" Not without cause does the "Pravda" comment on this suspicious statement that "The District Attorney evidently lives in the dark hope that the symptoms will develop into a pogrom."

Through the entire chain of circumstances incident to the Barshay case, runs a black thread—the black thread of anti-Semitism, sometimes open, again hidden, oftimes embittered, sometimes less embittered. But at all times its evil influence is apparent. All this under a regime that conducts a sharp, unceasing, unswerving battle against the anti Semitic hydra; a time when to be an anti-Semite is automatically to invite the suspicion of being a counter-revolutionist and to invite the suspicion of being a counter-revolutionist and to persecute a Jew as a Jew is fraught with danger. The venom of anti-Semitism has, however, poisoned certain circles of the Russian people to such an extent that they are not frightened even by the apparent danger. Perhaps, they say to themselves, we will not be punished, and proceed with their anti Semitic persecutions. Those dark forces who remember the days of the Czar, when beating Jews was considered a patriotic deed, cannot understand at all how anti-Semitism has become a crime. And when they are punished, they are astounded. Some are shrewd enough to seek protection under the Red Flag. That is what Trofimchik of the Octabri factory did. At a meeting of all workers, he sharply condemned the counter-revolutionary the persecution against Miss Barshay. What happened? From all sides they hurled at him: "Are you any better? Didn't you pull at her skirts?"

Trofimchik is a Communist. The most sorrowful aspect of the entire affair is the fact that these sinister forces have a free reign; there is no one to call a halt. A large number of Communists have not grown in enlightenment. They still are what they were and lend their aid to the sinister forces in the country. The Barshay affair is ample testimony to that. Beginning with Trofimchik and continuing down the line, including the district attorney, the Bobruisk newspaper, and the Commission of the White Russian Executive—all are infected with the virus of anti-Semitism.

The Barshay affair has stirred up all Russia. The entire Communist press is full of it. The hooligans, it appears,

UNITED HEBREW TRADES MARKS 40th ANNIVERSARY

The fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Hebrew Trades, having eighty-one affiliated Jewish labor unions with a membership of 120,000, was celebrated Saturday night at Carnegie Hall. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker.

In a statement issued by Maurice Feinstein, secretary of the organization, he stated: "During the forty years of its existence, the United Hebrew Trades has functioned not merely as a labor body but has operated as an Americanizing and educational influence among the Jewish workers and has endeavored to lift them to a higher plane of citizenship. We have not only helped to organize the cloakmakers, the tailors, the bakers and the leather goods workers, but we also have encouraged them to study the language of their adopted land, its history, its institutions and its culture."

Greetings to the organization have been received from J. Ramsay MacDonald, former British Labor Prime Minister; Ben Tillett, M. P., head of the British Transport Workers; J. H. Thomas, head of the British Railway Men's Union; Leon Jouhaux, chief of the French General Confederation of Labor; Peter Grassman, secretary of the German Federation of Trades Unions, and John Sassenbach, secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions.

ment. This, however, is not enough to alter the situation.

Anti-Semitism will continue in Russia so long as the terrible hooliganism persists, as long as the Russian masses remain ignorant, so long as the poison injected into the veins of the masses by Czaristic Russia will not disappear.

Hon. Emanuel Celler says:

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