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JEWISH RELIGIOUS BODIES WILL OPPOSE CALENDAR REFORM

New York Meeting Hears of Effect on Sabbath of Commercial Calendar

The substitution of the present calendar by the so-called "commercial calendar" advocated by leading business firms in a committee headed by George Eastman of Rochester, will be opposed by Jewish religious organizations.

At a meeting held at the Commodore Hotel Friday morning and attended by representatives of the Synagogue Council of America, the United Synagogue of America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Jewish Theological Seminary, a plan was formulated. According to the plan outlined by Congressman Sol Bloom, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, the resolution introduced by Congressman Porter urging the President of the United States to take the initiative in calling an international conference on the subject would not be opposed, while the proposal concerning the change in the calendar would be vigorously combated.

Congressman Bloom in a chart submitted to the meeting showed the effect the proposed thirteen month year would have on the observance of the Sabbath and Jewish religious life. For instance, the Sabbaths in 1933 would fall on Saturday, while in 1934 they would be shifted to Friday, in 1935 to Thursday, etc. Observant Jews would certainly refuse to accept the new naming of the days and would therefore shift their day of rest one day each year. This would create utter chaos in Jewish religious life and would split up the Jewish people into groups of Jews who worship on different days, Congressman Bloom argued.

Christian and Moslem holidays would likewise be affected. Congressman Bloom asked that if the purpose of the calendar change is to facilitate business accountings, as it is being asserted that over 100 large firms have been using the thirteen 28-day month calendars for a number of years, why should it not be limited to the internal management of business and why should not the business world adopt this calendar without disturbing the present sequence of days and create a wandering Sabbath for each religion? he asked.

Among those who attended the conference were:

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, representing the Synagogue Council of America, Rabbi Jacob Cohen of the United Synagogue of America, Rabbi H. G. Enelow of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Prof. Hochender of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Rabbi Samuel Cohen of the United Synagogue of America, Prof. Alexander

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ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER, SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS, CONFESSES TO DELIBERATE ACT

Evensen, Hooligan Leader of Attack on Jewish Colony Deprived of Citizenship for 5 Years
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Dec. 29.—Evensen, ring-leader of the anti-Semitic hooligans who attacked the Jewish colony Alexejewka, near Azarow, for which he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor, confessed in court that he terrorized the Jewish settlers in an attempt to oust them from their colony. In addition to the prison term, he was deprived of citizenship for a period of five years.

The head of the town Soviet was sentenced to one year, and the policemen, Rybakov and Karaliev, to six months each. Six of the accused were acquitted.

The Bobruisk paper "Communist," reports that a teacher in the town Vertchutinski, was discharged and indicted for saying: "Our government is not proletarian but Zhidovski (Jewish)." No action, however, has been taken against the teacher by the local court.

Anti-Semitism in the Klitchev schools is also reported in the same paper. A meeting of pupils and teachers demanded the dismissal of anti-Semitic teachers, but the higher authorities of the school refused to meet this demand. Anti-Semitism in the Bobruisk school has also been disclosed. Jewish children are being persecuted in the school. An investigation has been started.

The Minsk authorities are carrying out a plan to convert the religious houses of worship into workmen's clubs. Ten, including the main synagogue, have already been confiscated. This is also being done in other White Russian cities.

Progress in the proletarianization of the Jewish masses in White Russia is reported here. Finally realizing that they have no hopes for a livelihood in trade, the White Russian Jews are seeking proletarianization in increasing numbers.

The correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency interviewed city officials, leaders, rabbis and workers in

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RUTTENBERG PLANT TO GIVE NAZARETH ELECTRIC LIGHT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Dec. 29.—Nazareth is to have electric light and power as the result of an agreement concluded between the township and the Palestine Electric Company.

The agreement concluded with Pinus Ruttenberg, founder and managing director of the Palestine Electric Company, calls for the completion of the installation work by the end of 1929.

"GETT" IS AWARDED ACCORDING TO JEWISH LAW IN DETROIT COURT

Judge Refuses Court Divorce Until Jewish Divorce Is Secured
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 29.—The old Jewish divorce, or "Gett" procedure, with all its traditional ceremonies and symbols, took place in private court before Circuit Judge Theodore J. Richter, under the guidance of Rabbi Joseph Thumin of Congregation Beth Abraham, this afternoon.

Judge Richter, when petitioned to divorce Louis Hoffman of 908 Hendrie street, this city, and his wife, Anna, refused to issue a court divorce until the couple had secured a Jewish divorce. He did this in order to leave both parties free for remarriage under the Jewish laws. An Orthodox rabbi was needed for the ceremony, and Rabbi Thumin was called. Judge Richter gave the bench over to Rabbi Thumin, and the rabbi sat for an hour with the Shulchan Aruch, the book of Jewish law, before him, and surrounded by his assistants, L. Cohen the Sofar and the two witnesses, H. Weisenfeld and S. Weiner.

In the meantime the judge was a very interested spectator. He inquired whether it was necessary to wear a hat during the ceremony and the rabbi permitted him to go bareheaded. Until then, he did not remove his hat. Judge Richter listened with close attention to the entire procedure and from time to time questioned the rabbi regarding certain ceremonies and symbols which the rabbi explained in detail.

After the demands of the Jewish divorce laws were satisfied, the judge expressed his admiration and respect for the whole of the procedure. Judge Richter then issued a legal divorce to the couple. Judges, lawyers and reporters of various newspapers were eager and interested spectators of the "Gett" proceedings.

REVISIONISTS EXPLAIN AIMS TO PRESS CONFERENCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Dec. 29.—Vladimir Jabotinsky and Richard Lichtheim, the leaders of the Zionist-Revisionist conference here, explained the purposes of the opposition movement to a representative press gathering.

Correspondents of the Austrian and foreign press were present, as well as officials of the press departments of the foreign embassies.

PLAN WORLD CONGRESS OF JEWISH STUDENTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Dec. 29.—A world congress of Jewish students is planned. A meeting of the executive committee of the Jewish Students Association will be held here on January 4, to set the date for the world congress.

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HARVARD STUDENTS' TEAM ADMITS RACE PREJUDICE CAN BE ELIMINATED

Debates With Negro Team; Harvard
Calls for Educational Propaganda

The question as to whether or not race prejudice can be eliminated was the subject of a debate before a large audience at the Civic Club Friday evening, between the Liberal Club of Harvard University and a team representing Howard University.

Negro students representing Howard argued that race prejudice is innate, while the Harvard team contended that racial prejudices are acquired and can be eliminated by education. Science does not support the superiority theory held by certain groups who look with great favor upon themselves and with contempt or hatred on others," the Harvard team contended.

ZIONIST EXECUTIVE

MEETS JANUARY 6th

The second quarterly meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, will be held on Sunday, January 6, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, according to an announcement made by Elihu D. Stone, Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

A report of the Berlin meeting of the Zionist General Council will be rendered by Louis Lipsky, President of the Zionist Organization of America, and by Jacob Fishman, member of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization.

The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of means of strengthening the Zionist Organization of America. The discussion on this topic will be led by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Chairman of the Administrative Committee.

Emanuel Neumann, the newly-elected President of the Jewish National Fund, will present a report of the Fund.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

French Jews Resent Minister's Stand on Numerus Clausus

By Our Paris Correspondent

Paris, Dec. 15.—Under the headline "Count Klebelsberg's Confession," Alfred Beryl, editor of the "Paix et Droit," organ of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, estimates the statement of his attitude on the question of the numerus clausus made by Count Klebelsberg, Hungarian Minister of Education, in the economic organ of the Christian Socialist Party, "Nemzeti Ujsag."

Count Klebelsberg did not vote for this law in 1920, Mr. Beryl begins. In recalling the motives that prevailed at its inception, he does not hesitate to give the reasons for his forbearance. These reasons were dictated not by sentimental scruples, but by the clear understanding of national advantage.

The consequences of this attitude of exclusion were not long in making themselves felt in diplomatic circles, as well as in the economic situation. The exchanges of Europe and America remained deaf to appeals addressed to them by the rulers at Budapest. At Geneva, the most legitimate arguments in favor of Magyar minorities who had been annexed by the countries of Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, were shattered upon the rock of the numerus clausus and the nationalistic excesses of the one side, seemed to act as the counter-balance and expiation of the intolerance of the other.

The Count, in admitting these truths, cites as the extenuating circumstances of the numerus clausus two orders of facts: First, the misfortune of the fatherland and, second, the grave responsibilities incurred by the Jews in the days following its defeat.

The country of Hungary, reduced to a third of its population, and its original territory, nearly ruined by the war, had been obliged to receive and feed many of the refugees from the regions of which it was deprived. Since there was not enough room for all in government positions, as well as in the universities, it seemed natural to prefer the salvation of the Christian bourgeoisie to respect for the principles of equality and right.

On the other hand, the Minister explains, the Jews had provoked public reproach since the Communist dictatorship, which many of them had served, and whose accomplices or, at least sympathizers they had been. In the eyes of the Hungarian people, the numerus clausus was at the same time a just revenge for the atrocious regime of Bela Kun for which the Jews as a whole became the scapegoat—and a legitimate mode of defense necessary for the future of the land. (M. Albert Vasy, a high Magyar functionary, has written a book in which, by referring to documents and figures, he disposes of the calumny cast against the Jews and shows what a small percentage of Jews declared themselves as partisans of Bela Kun.)

Many Hungarian Jews, upon being excluded from the national universities, went to study abroad. The spirit of solidarity of their co-religionists abroad helped them to gain, along with the special culture which they sought, the knowledge of languages, of environments and ideas, of which their Christian fellow-citizens did not receive the benefit at the schools at home, Klebelsberg states.

Meanwhile, animosities died down, the country tired of the excesses of the anti-Semites, and the government was obliged to modify the law. It has not abrogated it, it is true, but it has withdrawn it, in fact, directed against the Hungarian Jews. If the principle of university exclusion is maintained as a social precaution, intended to curtail the dangerous multiplication of intellectual proletarians in a State so greatly diminished, this principle will at least not be based upon considerations of the race or religion of candidates. The law is not any more a measure of exclusion directed against a particular class of citizens. It is not that the actual government is not interested in the Christian middle class. It means, on the contrary, to re-establish an equilibrium with the Jews who have profited by the assistance of the Jews abroad. It will increase still further, after having already considerably enlarged it, the number of scholarships reserved for the children of officials who are today always of Magyar origin and Christian faith.

Such is, in substance, what is known as the confession of Count Klebelsberg.

It seems to us that the admissions forced by necessity from the Hungarian minister are neither wholehearted nor without reservation, Mr. Beryl writes. If he disavows anti-Semitism that is "general and aggressive," he does not denounce anti-Semitism of every kind.

Many prejudices are disguised by the moderation of his languages; for example, he is haunted by the spectre of Jewish solidarity, which assumes in his mind somewhat distorted dimensions and obscures from his view other religious solidarities, as if it were more active and more efficient.

It undoubtedly exists, especially in an emotional form. It owes its origin to sameness of faith and especially of destiny. It represents sufferings borne in common for a common cause, but in scattered fashion, passively, without resistance, at different times and in different places.

Protest and solidarity is much more firmly cemented. It is made up of memories of violent struggles, endured together, of blows received and returned with equal vigor and equal valor, on the same fields of battle. As for Catholic solidarity, it did not find it necessary to assert itself by any particular organization.

The right to an education is not a right that is specifically Jewish, it is one of the rights of man. It is quite the same, whether it be denied to a Jew or a Gentile. The sentiment of indignation and revulsion is universal; it is felt in Geneva as well as in Lon-

'FORWARD' URGES EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO AID MILLION DECLASSED RUSSIAN JEWS

Urges Help to Make Them Self-Supporting, Not Charity

Commenting upon the report made by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen of the growing misery which is befalling a million Russian Jews, outside of those who have been settled on the land, the "Jewish Daily Forward," Yiddish labor daily, urges editorially that immediate action be taken to bring succor to the declassified Jews, who are doomed to starvation if no help is forthcoming.

The newspaper suggests that an emergency conference be called immediately to consider ways for bringing speedy relief.

"The great majority of the new Jewish land workers are also declassified, that is, former storekeepers and traders who remained without means of a livelihood. It is, however, impossible to transform the entire million into farmers. Succor must be brought to them on the spot where they are. The next best thing to do for these declassified Jews is to provide them with tools for work, machines and raw materials, which will enable them to become self-supporting," the paper says, referring in particular to the type of work performed in Russia by the Ort, Society for the Promotion of Trade and Agriculture among the Jews. "Let us help the Russian Jews, not with charity, but provide them with means to make a living for themselves," the paper states.

don, in Paris as well as in New York. This is something about which the promoters of the "numerous clausus" did not think, and of which Count Klebelsberg himself saw only half. He has not yet felt its entire weight, because he has not had the courage to demand the complete repeal of the law of exclusion. Taking away its sting is not sufficient. That is only an external concession of form.

He tells us that university admission is no longer based upon ethnic origin or religious faith, but simply upon the moral and civic fitness of the candidate. This progress is only theoretical. In the reality of facts, nothing has changed. A sentimental regard has been substituted for the baptismal certificate. And in spite of externals, it lends itself to the same abuses, and leads to the same results. The origin of Jewish students will no longer be an avowed cause of exclusion, but will be excluded just the same. It will no longer be an unjust law that will exclude them but the arbitrary will of an official. Count Klebelsberg is an adherent of gentle methods. He abhors brutal execution; he prefers simply to favor certain ones and to remove their rivals without naming them. It is thus, that to the direct hardships of the "numerous clausus," he prefers the favor of general scholarships restricted to the sons of officials who, by definition, are all of Magyar origin and Christian faith.

In this way, there will be a re-establishment of the old order.

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AMERICAN ZIONIST ORGAN WELCOMES RATIFICATION OF AGENCY AGREEMENT

Quotes Wise Address of 1927 Favoring Agency; Strange Reversal, Paper Says

The ratification by the Zionist General Council in Berlin of the Marshall-Weizmann pact on the Jewish Agency is enthusiastically welcomed by the organ of the Zionist Organization of America, "The New Palestine," of which Meyer W. Weisgal is editor.

"The New Palestine" in its current issue quotes in full an address delivered by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in New York on January 17, 1927, when he stated his reasons why he was in favor of the Jewish Agency. The paper contrasts it with the cabled excerpts of Dr. Wise's address at the Berlin session last week when he vigorously opposed the ratification and warned the Zionist body against the Jewish Agency plan. It is a strange reversal of position, the paper says.

"It is small wonder then that the attempt made by the opposition, this time re-inforced by Dr. Wise's belated reversal of position, to obstruct action, met the same fate that has befallen all similar attempts at Congresses and previous meetings of the Actions Committee during the past five or six years," "The New Palestine" states editorially. "The vote of the Actions Committee, 39 to 5, is significant not so much from the point of view of the overwhelming majority with which the Jewish Agency policy is being supported by Zionist opinion, as it is a revelation of the inability of the Radical and Revisionist groups to gain a single adherent in the Actions Committee to its point of view. What is the cause? Is it to be ascribed to obtuseness or lack of loyalty to Zionist principles on the part of the members of the Actions Committee or to the willfulness and untenable position of the few die-hards? We must conclude that the latter is the case.

"The attitude of mistrust is the more painful coming as it does from Dr. Stephen S. Wise who for years has been a supporter of the extension policy. Nothing has occurred in the Agency negotiations during the last year to warrant a recession from his previous position. We cannot therefore escape the conclusion that his present opposition to the Agency—his charge of 'betrayal,' 'surrender,' and 'unconstitutionality'—is based not on newly discovered evidence but on his antagonism to Dr. Weizmann and his political leadership. It is regrettable that Dr. Wise should have allowed his differences with Dr. Weizmann to influence his judgment on Zionist policy."

The paper further writes: "In the light of the historic necessity of this partnership which has its roots in the commonality of the Zionist idea, the opposition to the extension of the Jewish Agency has shown itself singularly inept in its policy of obstruction. It is as absurd to question the motives of the non-Zionists in entering the Agency as it is to regard the extension policy as a surrender of Zionism."

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS MAKE NEW DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE

Unearth Panel Regarded as Best Sculptural Find in Holy Land (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—The University of Pennsylvania Museum's archaeological expedition to Beisan has unearthed a magnificent basalt panel which is "by far the best sculpture ever found in Palestine and the equal of the finest Babylonian and Egyptian work," according to a special report received by the Museum from Alan Rowe, director of the expedition.

The panel, three feet in height and in an excellent state of preservation, was found near the southern end of the great temple of the god Mekal in the Thotmes III level dating from 1501 to 1447 before the Christian era. This level lies directly beneath the Amenophis III level in which was a Canaanite fort tower whose discovery was recorded a few weeks ago.

During the seven seasons in which they have been engaged in excavations at Beisan archaeologists in the Museum expedition have found few examples of Palestinian sculpture there, and those which were found heretofore were of a decidedly crude and inferior workmanship.

For this reason the discovery of the panel which Mr. Rowe describes as the equal of the finest Babylonian and Egyptian sculpture is considered highly important. The fact that passages in the Old Testament refer to the presence of lions in the Jordan Valley during Biblical times also adds interest to the find.

Rube Bloom of Brooklyn was the winner of the second prize in the Victor Talking Machine Company competition for jazz compositions, it was announced at a dinner Friday night. Mr. Bloom won \$5,000 with his composition "The Song of the Bayou." It was selected out of the hundreds of manuscripts submitted, and displays many characteristics of the Negro spiritual as well as syncopated rhythms.

It is equally absurd to assume that the non-Zionists, motivated by anti-nationalistic tendencies, will endeavor to give such character to the work in Palestine as will be injurious to the interests of the Jewish National Home. All the negotiations for the extension of the Jewish Agency, the spirit of cordiality and goodwill that has characterized the dealings with the Marshall group in this country, their acceptance of the reservations of the Actions Committee, not only belie such an attitude but, on the contrary, confirm the Zionist view that while the non-Zionists do not share all the implications of the Zionist program, they enter the Jewish Agency with a genuine desire to serve Palestine. It is a partnership based on mutual faith and mutual responsibility, anchored in the common aim to build up in our ancestral home a Jewish life that will give lustre to the Jewish name and radiate spiritual influence to the Jewry of the world."

ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER, SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS, CONFESES TO DELIBERATE ACT

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the Minsk district. The general opinion was that the position of the Jewish traders is precarious, but the workers and artisans are getting on.

Jewish artisans in the Minsk district number 18,000, having increased 400 per cent. since 1926. A similar increase is indicated throughout White Russia.

The general opinion prevailing is that the anti-Semitism spoken of in the Soviet press is not of an alarming character, although the newspapers admit freely increasing numbers of anti-Semitic occurrences. It is stated that the anti-Semitic spirit displayed in many schools is due to the presence there of teachers who had been taken over from the previous regime.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS BODIES WILL OPPOSE CALENDAR REFORM

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Kohut of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Dr. David de Sola Pool of the Union of Orthodox Congregations, Dr. Jonah Simon of the American League for Creative Judaism, Mr. Harry Schneiderman of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. H. Linfield of the American Jewish Committee, Prof. David Sain of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Dr. Louis Schwedel, Rabbis Israel Herbert Levinthal of Brooklyn Jewish Center, L. Finkelstein, Elias Margolis and Nathan Krass.

SEES DISAPPEARANCE OF JEWISH QUARTERS IN U. S.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Passing of the Jewish quarter centered at Maxwell street, is predicted in "The Ghetto," published by the University of Chicago Press. The author is Louis Wirth, former member of the sociology department at Tulane University.

Wirth's predictions for other large cities are based upon an intensive study of the Chicago district. His work was financed by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial fund.

Three men will be admitted to partnership on January 1 in the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. They are George W. Bovenizer, Lewis L. Strauss and Sir William Wiseman. All three men have served the firm on various boards of directors.

Mr. Bovenizer, who joined the firm in 1897, is now 49 years old. Mr. Strauss is 32 years old and has been with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. since 1919. He served as confidential secretary, as a volunteer, of Herbert Hoover in his several war and post-war relief activities, and in connection with the Supreme Economic Council and the Peace Conference. He has decorations from the governments of Belgium, Finland, Italy and Poland. He is a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Sir William Wiseman joined Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in 1921. He is 43 years old. He served in the World War as a Captain and later as a Lieutenant Colonel. For his work in the war he was made a Commander of the Bath and a Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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lishment of the "equilibrium broken in favor of the Jews," who received instruction at foreign universities, thanks to the support of their co-religionists abroad. The only point that the minister is forgetting is that this foreign support has been given only because the "numerus clausus" had already broken the balance and abolished the exercise of free competition.

In reality, this institution of scholarships, and the exclusive manner of granting them is only another form of the "numerus clausus."

How can anyone justify this difference of treatment among various elements of the same country? And why should the Jewish taxpayer who has consented to such heavy sacrifices in order to assure to his children some spiritual life, be forced to support still another burden of which his people will never reap a corresponding benefit? It seems that the governing powers of Hungary have lost in the last few years the notion of equality and justice. Count Klebelsberg renounces the direct and formal exclusion of one element only to institute an unjust protectionism in favor of another.

Why have this discrimination between classes and confessions? The Christian bourgeoisie has suffered, but it has not been the only victim of the war. The Jewish bourgeoisie has suffered the same losses, the same misery after sharing the same dangers and the same trials.

The minister thinks it clever and possible to give injustice its due. He adapts himself to a disguised anti-Semitism which would assure him of the votes and political patronage of the "Progressive Magyars" without shocking too violently Western liberalism, and without suffering exclusion from "financial markets" and exposure to reprisals on the part of progressive states and the disfavor of the League of Nations.

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