

SETTLE DISPUTE OVER RIGHT TO OPERATE THE TIBERIAS HOT SPRINGS

Concession Granted to American Jewish Company

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 13.—The dispute over the right to operate the Tiberias Hot Springs, pending for some time and preventing the awarding of a concession, was ended with an agreement entered into between the Tiberias municipality and the government.

According to the agreement the municipality of Tiberias will receive two-thirds of the income from the springs. One-sixth of the income is to go to the Waqf, which administers Moslem religious properties. The remaining sixth of the income is to go to the Education Department of the Palestine administration.

After the expiration of the term of the concession, all buildings and equipment are to become the property of the municipality.

With the entering into the agreement for the distribution of the profits of the hot springs, the case which had been brought to the Palestine High Court will be dropped. It is expected that the granting of the concession for the installation of equipment and operation of the Hot Springs will be effected shortly. An American Jewish company is expected to become the concessionaire.

GERMANY ALLOTS 500,000 MARKS TO KEHILLAHS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 12.—An allotment of half a million marks is expected to be voted by the Prussian parliament as a government subsidy for the Kehillahs in Germany.

The members of the Deutschnational anti-Semitic party demanded today that no government subsidy be granted the Kehillah. Vote on the matter is expected within the week. It was stated here that the Deutschnational party's demand will be outvoted.

WHITE RUSSIA SOVIET AIDS 700 JEWISH FAMILIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 13.—Seven hundred Jewish families were assisted by the Soviet Government in White Russia in establishing themselves on collective settlements. The government has granted credit of 150 roubles to each family, it was announced here today.

Twenty-one Jewish students were graduated today as agronomists from the New-Poltava Jewish Landwork Technical Institute.

JEWISH GROUPS THROUGH- OUT WORLD CONGRATULATE EINSTEIN ON 50th BIRTHDAY

Einstein Disappears from Berlin to Avoid Celebration Today

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 13.—Preparations by various organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of Professor Albert Einstein tomorrow, came to a halt when it was learned that Dr. Einstein left Berlin last night, leaving no address. He is not expected to return before March 24th and only his wife and daughter will spend the anniversary day with him.

Among the many gifts made to Professor Einstein and to charitable organizations in his name on the occasion of his birthday, was one from the City Council of Berlin. The City Council, through Mayor Boess, announced that they had set aside a piece of land on Havel Lake, where a Summer cottage is to be erected by Dr. Einstein's friends.

Messages of congratulations to Dr. Einstein arrived here from Jewish organizations in many countries. The Zionist Executive of Jerusalem, the Keren Kayemeth and the Vaad Leumi, National Council of Palestine Jews, sent messages.

Messages congratulating Professor Albert Einstein were dispatched from New York by the Jewish National Fund and the Zionist Organization of America.

A mass meeting to celebrate Professor Einstein's birthday is being arranged for the first week in April. At this meeting the Jewish National Fund will report on the number of Golden Book inscriptions made toward the purchase of a tract of land in Palestine to plan an Einstein forest.

The message of greeting sent by the Zionist Organization of America through Mr. Bernstein, Chairman of Political Affairs of the organization, stated: "The Zionists of America congratulate you on the occasion of your fiftieth birthday and express their admiration for the foremost scientist of our time. Though you have immeasurably enriched the world of physics and mathematics and the world has in turn conferred distinctions upon you, there is no group whose affection and love for you is greater than that of the Jewish people. You are the ideal Jew" (Continued on Page 4)

NEW NAMED MAYOR OF CZERNOWITZ

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Mar. 13.—Professor Dr. Neiman-Wender has been appointed Mayor of Czernowitz in place of M. Canda, who has been removed from office by the Minister of the Interior. Dr. Wender is a well known chemist.

FORMULATE PLANS FOR HUN- GARIAN JEWISH CONGRESS AT BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

200 Delegates Attend; Seek Unified System of Education

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Mar. 13.—Plans for a Jewish Congress in Hungary were formulated today at an all-Hungarian Jewish conference which opened in the presence of 200 delegates representing various Jewish organizations throughout the country.

Minister of Interior Petri was present at the opening of the conference, representing the Hungarian Government. The conference, under the chairmanship of Bar-n Kohnen, took up the question of unifying the system of religious education in the schools and also the question of reorganizing the Kehillahs in Hungary.

A demand that the Biblical tradition of Chalitza, the Jewish custom under which the wife, upon the death of her husband, marries his brother, should be abolished, was voiced at the conference. This tradition was termed "old-fashioned."

The conference took up the question of the position of Jewish students in the Hungarian universities. Five committees were appointed to work out the details of the plans upon which the conference is to act.

ANTI-SEMITIC NEST IN MUNICH UNIVERSITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 13.—The University of Munich, a few years ago the center of anti-Semitic student agitation in Germany, is again becoming a nest of reactionary and anti-Semitic propaganda, under the rule of the present Rector, Professor Bumke.

The Democratic press here states that all democratic students find themselves in difficulties with the University authorities, while the Hitlerist students are given full freedom and advancement. Adolph Hitler, it is stated, was present and spoke during a lecture delivered by Professor Spann, a prominent Vienna anti-Semite, who took as his subject the need of doing away with the Jewish influence in Philosophy. After the lecture a Hitlerist gathering was held in the University Building.

It was from this University that Professor Richard Willstaetter, noted chemist and Nobel Prize winner, was compelled to resign because he is a Jew.

FEBRUARY KEREN HAYESOD INCOME TOTALS \$37,158

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 13.—The income of the Keren Hayesod during the month of February was \$37,158, according to figures made public today.

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ORT SUPPLIES RUSSIAN WORKERS KNITTING NEEDLES

A shipment of \$3,000 worth of knitting needles, to be distributed among Jews in Russia who gain their livelihood by knitting hosiery and sweaters, was ordered by the American Ort through the Ort Reconstruction Fund—Tool Supply Division, it was announced at the New York headquarters of the Ort.

Requests for a supply of needles have been made to the Moscow office of the Ort from many parts of Russia where 10,000 workers find their work hampered by the scarcity of needles in Russia. It was stated at the Moscow headquarters of the Ort that the treasurer of a hosiery cooperative mill in Odessa, employing six hundred operators, former merchants and middle men, carries his entire supply of needles in his pocket. These he rents for a day at a time to the workers. In the last two years, ten thousand Jews have taken to knitting hosiery and sweaters. They were aided by the Ort in securing necessary machinery, parts, and needles, but needles break and many workers are at present in need of a new supply. The present shipment will be distributed and a reserve kept on hand, the office of the American Ort stated.

Nahum Sokolow, Chairman of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization and prominent publicist, will be the guest of honor at a banquet Sunday, March 17, marking the twentieth anniversary of the Order Sons of Zion. The banquet will be held at Pythian Temple, Max Perlman, Grand Master of the Order, will be toastmaster.

The week of May 27th to June 2nd, which includes Lag B'Omer, will be observed at the Jewish Book Week in Milwaukee, Wis. The Milwaukee Public Library is planning special exhibitions for the occasion.

The 14th Jewish Book Week was observed in Milwaukee during the week of Lag B'Omer last year.

URGES LEGISLATION TO PREVENT CHANGING NAMES

Legislation which would make it impossible for a person to change his name "because the one he bears when he comes to this country he finds detrimental to him in business" was advocated by H. S. Black, chairman of the board of the United States Realty and Improvement Company and a director of other companies. Mr. Black made the suggestion at a dinner tendered recently by the George A. Fuller Company to the officers of the U. S. Realty and Improvement Company, the National City Bank and the National City Company. His address, printed in pamphlet form, was distributed to stockholders of the various companies in which he is interested.

In the course of his address Mr. Black said: "A somewhat disturbing feature in real estate today is the foreign element. When I came to New York thirty-five years ago, this was conspicuous by its absence and under no circumstances would a foreigner own or operate property; he always rented. During the past few years, however, conditions have changed and there are probably more foreigners in the real estate field now than native-born."

"I have a great respect for the acumen of the foreigner in the business world and for his knowledge and love of the American flag, but I do object to those who for 'business reasons' change the names betraying their race and in some cases, also change their religion. It is said that a leopard cannot change its spots but that a snake can shed its skin; it seems to me this applies to some of the foreign element—they may shed their skin by the change of name, but the spots remain."

"As I understand it a man may change his name as often as he changes his coat, if he desires and can obtain the Court's approval, or can do so unofficially without such approval, and I am in favor of legislation which will make this impossible. I think it all wrong for a foreigner to be able to acquire a good old New England name, for instance, because the one he bears when he comes to this country he finds detrimental to him in business."

Among the companies of which Mr. Black is a director and whose stockholders received the pamphlet are the National City Bank and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad.

PALESTINE JEWS SEND MATZOTH MONEY TO RUSSIA

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Jerusalem, Mar. 13—Donations to provide matzoth for Jews in Soviet Russia for the forthcoming Passover holiday were made in the synagogues of Palestine.

Rabbi A. I. Kook, Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazi community and Rabbi Jacob Meir, Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic community, issued appeals, urging that funds be contributed to send matzoth to Russian Jews.

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

DESCRIBES LEVINSON'S PART IN "OUTLAWRY OF WAR"

The part played by S. O. Levinson, Chicago lawyer, in the developments leading to the consummation of the Kellogg Peace Pact, for which he has been suggested to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, is presented in an article in the current issue of the "World's Work" by William Hard. Describing the efforts of Senators Knox and Borah, Col. Raymond Robins and others, Mr. Hard writes of Mr. Levinson:

"There is just simply no doubt whatever that the originating and devising and determining brain of the whole affair has been that of S. O. Levinson, of Chicago, a lawyer and a great reorganizer of ailing railroads and other large corporations. Levinson made an earthquake. Kellogg and Briand came along and trimmed the new landscape into a treaty," the article states.

It was in 1919 that Levinson first began descending upon Washington. In "recurrent visits, Levinson brought what might be called a struggling ray of positivism. Levinson urged that it was not enough to be against the League. He insisted that it was necessary to greet the League with a counter-attack. The fundamental evil was war. The fundamental remedy was law, international law."

Speaking of Mr. Levinson's personality, Mr. Hard states: "He is a Jew. He has the Jewish faculty—so seldom seen among Gentiles—of being at once a man of dollars and cents and a man of dreams, of theories, of commandments from Sinai."

"Does he come of a race of money-changers? Yes; and he knows the markets. Does he come of a race of prophets? Yes; and I shall freely say that I never realized what a fearsome thing an Old Testament Jewish prophet must have been, how aggressive, how inescapable, how overpowering, how uplifting, how irritating, how maddening, how good, how high, how infinitely annoying to human nature, how unforgettablely appealing to it, till I knew Levinson."

"There now stands the treaty. It bans war. It leaves self-defense intact—and undefined," Mr. Hard concludes. "American history, from its beginning till now, gives us only one true native original American philosophy of international peace organization. That is the philosophy initiated by William Ladd a hundred years ago and completed by Levinson. We Americans have to that to offer to the fullness, or to the emptiness, of mankind's imagined millennium; or else, distinctively, we have nothing."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Rabbi Frederick Cohn's affiliation with Temple Israel of Omaha will be marked on Sunday, at a banquet attended by representatives of Catholic and Protestant churches as well as members of the Temple.

Alan McDonald of the First Unitarian Church, Mayor Dahlgren, Dr. Frederick W. Cary, rector of St. Saviour's Church, Rev. J. Flanagan of Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Dr. John F. Poucher, Irvin Stalmaster and Dr. Frank G. Smith, pastor of First Central Congregational church, will be the speakers.

SUPREME COURT RE- OPENS THE HALSMANN CASE IN VIENNA

**Jewish Student Sentenced to 10 Years
for Patricide Gets New Hearing**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 13.—The Supreme Court of Vienna yesterday reopened the case of Philip Halsmann, a Jewish student who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment by the lower court of Innsbruck on the charge of patricide.

The Court House was guarded by extra police as a protection against possible demonstrations. Only 50 admittance cards were issued for jurists and journalists, many of whom arrived from abroad to report the trial which has stirred public opinion in Austria, Germany and Latvia. Former Minister of Justice Dinghofer was present at the opening of the trial.

The well-known Berlin lawyer, Rosenthal, volunteered to act as Halsmann's defense counsel. The sister of the Jewish student, Philip Halsmann, dressed in mourning, was present in the court room on the opening day of the trial.

The sentence imposed by the Innsbruck court upon Philip Halsmann was based chiefly on the testimony of a young Tyrol shepherd boy. He testified that he had seen Philip Halsmann and his father in the Tyrol mountains during a vacation there and that the son had pushed the father into a ravine, causing his death.

The older Halsman was a wealthy dentist of Riga, Latvia. He was the owner of real estate in Palestine and in Switzerland. In the Summer of 1928 the father and son spent their vacation together in the Tyrol mountains. Following a mountain climbing expedition, the elder Halsmann's body was found in a ravine. The son was arrested, charged with patricide.

The trial, which took place in the Innsbruck court several months ago, attracted wide attention in Austria the anti-Semitic journals playing up the case greatly.

The decision of the Supreme Court to grant the hearing was viewed as recognition on the part of the bench of the public sentiment, given expression in the press, that the jury in the Innsbruck court sentenced the Jewish student on insufficient evidence, being swayed by anti-Jewish prejudice.

TROTSKY TO LEAVE TURKEY; MAY SETTLE IN FRANCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Mar. 13.—Leon Trotsky plans to leave Constantinople on March 17. It was learned here today. He will proceed to Switzerland where he will await permission to enter France. If permission is granted him, he will go to Nice to undergo a cure, and then will settle near Montpellier.

The newspaper, "Petit Parisien," published a report from Marseilles that Trotsky, through Lenin's sister and other friends, has purchased a country estate at Tarassac near Montpellier where he will settle.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

**Albert Einstein As Seen Through the
Eyes of His Wife**

By Our Berlin Correspondent

Berlin, Mar. 1.—Berlin is associated with the picture of very straight streets, which have become a symbol of Prussian strictness. The district of Schöneberg, surrounded by an otherwise rigid network of lines, interrupts this sobriety somewhat. Haberland Street suddenly begins to turn in and winds up in a many-cornered little square—almost a fairy tale in monotonous Berlin.

The house at No. 5 Haberland St. is no palace; it is a small Berlin lodging house, the like of which there are a good ten thousand in the other districts. A house for middling officials and small tradesmen. However, up on the top floor the name "Einstein" on a brass plate shines in full view; a name which at the present time is reverberating around the world among scientists and laymen, after having been a proud symbol for two decades, of a new era in scientific perception.

In the quiet boudoir one sits in front of a lady who has the stamp of spiritual nobility. She would consider it tactless were she to be called the congenial wife of Albert Einstein. The infinite spheres of the Einsteinian inquiry her mind does not comprehend. Nevertheless, she is the fortunate complement of the great investigator and discoverer, who in his hours of leisure is a veritable child of the world. All who are near the workshop of the conqueror of Newton utter the name of Elsa Einstein with profound respect.

The dialogue is carried on in a modulated tone, since somewhere in the not very large dwelling the great scientist is at work. The voice of the lady is soft and rings with a pride that can be understood; Madame Elsa is not alone the wife of Albert, but also his own cousin; daughter of that Engineer Einstein who to a certain extent was teacher and model to the child Albert.

It is not possible often to receive here the gentlemen of the press who daily ask for an interview. What can be told them? The last year has been a year of the most intense work for Einstein, since even in the months of oppressive sickness—Einstein suffered from distension of the heart—it was not interrupted. All public work, such as that in the university and in the League of Nations, had to be interrupted; the usual participation in demonstrations against injustice to individuals as well as to collective bodies and in behalf of human rights and rights of nations, likewise the work in behalf of Palestine, could be carried on only sporadically.

The talk turns to the Jewishness of Einstein. Einstein did not grow up in the Jewish traditions, says his wife. These traditions did not prevail in the house of his parents. Nevertheless, Albert was a religious child, permeated with the consciousness of God, even

(Continued on Page 4)

PALESTINE-NEAR EAST EXHIBIT ARRANGEMENTS APPROACH COMPLETION

**Site Selected on Sarona Road; Expect
Chancellor to Open Exhibit**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Mar. 13.—A site for the Palestine Near-East Exhibition, to be held in Tel Aviv between April 7th and April 29th, has been selected on the Sarona Road. The grounds are being laid out in the form of a garden with fountains, a band-stand, an open air entertainment hall and a cinema. A large number of buildings are being especially constructed for exhibition purposes. Private firms are erecting pavilions for the display of their products.

The number of visitors to the exhibition this year is expected to exceed the 240,000 who attended previous exhibitions held in 1926 and 1928. Special tours of business men from Europe and neighboring countries have been organized by the steamship companies.

The commercial organization and management of the exhibition has been entrusted to the "Mishar W'Taasia" Co., Ltd., publishers of the "Palestine and Near East" and the "Mishar W'Taasia," the general direction is in the hands of a strong and representative committee.

The Chairman of the exhibition is M. Dizengoff, Mayor of Tel Aviv; the members are: Mr. S. Hoofien, Mr. Schenkar, President of the Federation of Jewish Industries, S. Tolkovsky, Mr. Rosoff, Mr. Berlin and Mr. S. Kaplansky of the General Federation of Labor. The government of Palestine is represented on the Committee by Mr. Eliachar of the Department of Customs, Mr. Phillips of the Railways and Mr. Tischbi, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

It is understood that the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, will be the patron of the Exhibition, presiding at the opening ceremony, at which Lord Melchett, Dr. Chaim Weizmann and other distinguished visitors are expected.

Simultaneous with the holding of the Fair, the city of Tel Aviv will mark the 20th anniversary of its founding with a special celebration.

REOPEN JEWISH SCHOOL IN ADRIANOPLE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Constantinople, Mar. 13.—Following the appointment of a number of Turkish teachers, the Jewish school of Adrianople was reopened. It was stated that the reason for the recent government order closing the school was that French was being employed as the language of instruction.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL TO GRADUATE FIFTY-SIX

A class of fifty-six young farmers, the largest in the institution's history, will be graduated from the National Farm School on Sunday, March 24. The graduates have completed three-year courses, specializing in agriculture.

JEWISH GROUPS THROUGH- OUT WORLD CONGRATULATE EINSTEIN ON 50th BIRTHDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

of the twentieth century who has combined a general enthusiasm for the welfare of mankind with a particular zeal for the advancement of the Jewish cause. The demands of science have never been allowed to interfere with your activities on behalf of the Jewish community.

"Your identification with the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland as well as your support of the creation of a cultural center through such institutions as the Hebrew University in Jerusalem has had a powerful influence in enlisting the aid of thousands of other Jews."

Jewish Press Lauds Einstein

While the press in many countries published laudatory articles this week on the occasion of Professor Albert Einstein's fiftieth birthday today, the American Jewish press carried editorials pointing out his achievements.

The "Jewish Tribune" in its issue which will appear tomorrow, states:

"Perhaps no man in modern days has so riveted public interest as Albert Einstein, whose fiftieth birthday is being celebrated this week. Aside from all the newspaper and magazine articles, it is said that no less than one thousand scientific works have been written on his various theories. The German-Jewish physicist has virtually revolutionized thought in the scientific and philosophical world. The modesty of the man, despite all public acclaim, has given all an increased respect for his greatness and has undoubtedly raised the esteem of the world for the Jew. Of him, it may be said, as was said of Moses, 'and the man Moses was exceedingly meek.'"

"But from a Jewish standpoint, the most striking fact is his firm, unqualified Jewishness. Jewry can boast of many great men, but how few remembered they were Jews when renown came to them. Einstein has taught us the great lesson that it is not necessary 'to sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage' to keep the respect of the civilized world. He has taught us that the sin in this respect is not at the door of the Christian world, but that Jews themselves are to blame when they resort to the humiliating artifices of camouflage and protective coloration."

The "Detroit Jewish Chronicle" wrote: "Unlike most Jews who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, Dr. Einstein has remained an interested and loyal, and at times a very active Jew. His interest in Zionism has gained for him a position of leadership in the world movement, and the decision of the Federation of German Zionists to plant an Einstein Wood in Palestine should be concurred in by Zionists throughout the world."

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

though it was much later that he became permeated with the consciousness of his Jewishness. That was in April, 1914, as he tarried in Palestine on a return trip from Japan.

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in the upper city of Ulm on the Danube. His father was a serene, optimistic, well-disposed man. When Albert was five years old, a compass shown him by his father first aroused in him wonder concerning unknown associations. His power of perception, dormant in the subconscious, awoke. This instrument directed him to the electro-magnetic field, that was to disclose itself to him decades later in fruitful studies.

About this time the Einstein family settled in Munich, where the head of the family started an electro-technical factory. The family lived in an idyllic little house in the midst of a large garden. In this environment a religious frame of mind was formed in the boy. At the same time he received private Jewish instruction from the teacher Frey. Very early the love for music began to stir in him, a love which has given rich content to his later life.

At this time there also occurred his first painful inner afflictions. Jewish children in the school were a small minority; little Albert here experienced the first sprayings of the foam of anti-Semitic waves. It was the first time he found himself distressed by something that jarred so discordantly the harmonious notes of his soul. He saw himself exposed to injustice, and in the position of compulsory defence his originally soft nature acquired a certain independence.

As a pupil he was orderly. Although he satisfied the demands, he in no wise displayed any special endowments. In the Gymnasium he made his first acquaintance with the elements of mathematics, which came to him with the force of a revelation. From the outset Albert proved to be a good solver of problems. His uncle, Engineer Jakob Einstein, introduced him to the secrets of algebra. His uncle Jakob made known to him on another occasion the sum and substance of the Pythagorean theorem, without giving any demonstration. In three weeks of most intense reflection Albert worked out the demonstration for himself. When he was 15 years old he was declared by his mathematics teacher to be ready for the University.

In the year 1894 his parents removed to Italy. Their comfortable existence came to an end. However, for the 15-year-old Albert the heavy chains of the school had been broken; attendance at school for the time being was out of the question. Soon Einstein pilgrimaged to Switzerland with the intention of studying mathematics and physics in the Zurich Polytechnic School. He, however, was not accepted in this institution and he went to Taras, where he became a pupil in the Kanton school. The very beginnings of the relativity theory occurred during his studies at this time.

His material future caused the youth worry. He wanted to prepare himself for the position of school teacher. In the school of teachers of the Zurich Technical Institute he studied from the seventeenth to the twenty-first year of his life. From various quarters the prospect had been suggested to him of a post as assistant to a professor of physics. Here, as elsewhere, however, he was rejected. His being a Jew was the obstacle. In a non-Swiss, his stay in Milan had made him "a man without a country"; he was unable to get a post as teacher. In Schaffhausen and Bern he eked out a sorrowful existence as a private teacher. In 1903, at twenty-four, he married a South-Slavic student girl of the Catholic faith. After a number of years this marriage was dissolved.

In the year 1901, following a five-year residence in Switzerland, he obtained the right of citizenship in the city of Zurich, and with this the possibility finally emerged of his extricating himself from material difficulty. He was placed with the Swiss Patent Office, where he acted from 1902 to 1909 as technical expert, being preliminary examiner in patent applications.

In 1905 he began the publication of his scientific works which were to lead to the later epoch-making discoveries.

He had in view the obtaining of a University docentship. Difficulties beset his formal admission in Bern. And just when a chair was finally provided for him in Bern, Zurich stretched out its arms. There he was called in 1909 as special professor of theoretic physics in the University where he soon gathered round him a body of grateful students. In the Spring of 1914 he was called to the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin and was appointed to the Directorship of the newly-founded Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics. As a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences he had a faculty in the University. Here he ended his relativity work with the building up of the gravitation theory, the beginnings of which date back to 1907.

From the quiet residence of Albert Einstein in Haberlandstrasse of the district of Schöneberg in the city of Berlin wires are running all over the world; the works of other learned men concerning his theory have already reached 1,000 in number. Here, Mrs. Einstein pointed to a large bookcase with thick folio volumes, only a part of such works stacked one on top of the other. Einstein himself has been able to read only a part of them.

As a person with fresh natural impulses he cannot keep aloof from the activities of the world. Along with his work in the Intellectual Committee of the League of Nations, along with his activities for a re-establishment of the associations within the world of learned men, along with his participation in the fights against injustice to individuals and communities for human rights of individuals and groups, he takes an interest, to an outstanding degree, in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and devotes a good deal of time to it.

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