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LITTLE ENTENTE SUBMITS JOINT MEMORANDUM ON MINORITIES QUESTION

Swiss Government Also Presents Memorandum for More Frequent Reviews of Minorities Cases
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Apr. 17.—The joint memorandum of the Little Entente governments opposing the extension of the procedure for the receipt and consideration by the League of Nations of complaints by the national minorities against the governments of the countries where they reside was submitted to the Secretary General of the League on Tuesday.

The previous report concerning the submission of identical memoranda was premature.

Simultaneously, it became known that the Swiss government submitted a memorandum to the League of Nations championing a more intensive occupation with the problems of the national minorities and a more frequent submission of minorities' conflicts for the decision of The Hague court.

POLISH TEXTILE KING TO SETTLE IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, Apr. 17.—Oscar Kohn, Polish Jewish textile manufacturer, and one of the leading industrialists of Lodz, has decided to settle in Palestine.

Mr. Kohn is now on a visit here following the recent death of his son in a shooting which resulted in his death and that of a Polish employee at one of the factories. After Pass-over, Mr. Kohn will proceed abroad and will soon return to establish a textile plant in Palestine.

HELEN MAYER WINS EUROPE'S FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Berlin, Apr. 17.—Miss Helena Mayer, daughter of an Offenbach Jewish physician, won the European fencing championship at the tournament just concluded at Naples.

Miss Mayer held the championship for Germany. This is the first time since the war that Germany has held the European championship.

RETIRING POLISH MINISTER CALLS ON KEHILLAH HEAD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Warsaw, Apr. 17.—The retiring Polish Prime Minister, Prof. Bartel, made a call on Deputy H. Farbsztajn, president of the Warsaw Kehillah, to take leave of him before handing over the government to Prime Minister Switalski.

QUESTION IN ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT ON BUCHAREST KEHILLAH AUTONOMY

May Call Conference of Jewish Communities to Protest Autonomy
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Apr. 17.—Deputy Theodor Fischer asked a question of the Minister of Religions in parliament today concerning the attempt of the Bucharest authorities to dissolve the Kehillah. The deputy urged the Minister to issue a statement confirming the autonomy of the Kehillah.

The version that is current in Bucharest concerning the Kehillah incident has it that the government party demanded of the Ministry of the Interior that it appoint a special commission to take charge of the Kehillah affairs due to the alleged misuse of funds by the present management. Upon the protest of Dr. William Fielderman and others, Prime Minister Maniu withdrew the order and instituted an investigation.

It is further stated that the Kehillah Council decided to make formal protest against such action, putting up a fight for the autonomy of the Kehillah. In case of necessity, a conference of the Jewish communities in Roumania is to be called to institute a protest movement against the infringement of the autonomous status of the Kehillahs.

EINSTEIN CANNOT MOVE INTO HOUSE GIVEN HIM BY BERLIN MUNICIPALITY

Tenant Refuses Admission to Mrs. Einstein; Land to be Given Instead
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Apr. 17.—The house given by the City of Berlin to Professor Albert Einstein as a gift on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, celebrated on March 14, cannot be occupied by the famous scientist for the reason that the city authorities overlooked the fact that it is now occupied by a tenant who holds a five-year lease.

The newspapers report today that when Mrs. Elsa Einstein went out to Neukuland, near Berlin, to prepare for moving into the house given her husband, she encountered the opposition of the occupant, who refused to permit her to enter.

It was declared today that the municipal government has decided to change its plan and will present the scientist with three acres of land instead of the house. The land, which is to belong to the scientist during his lifetime, is not easily accessible, and Prof. Einstein would have to erect a house at his own expense if he chooses to live there.

ICA LIQUIDATES ITS ONLY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN POLAND

Jewish Communities Protest Action; Government Refuses to Approve Land Sale to Private Owner
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, Apr. 17.—The liquidation of the Jewish agricultural school, the only one of its kind maintained by the Ica in Eastern Galicia, has become an issue involving the philanthropic organization, the Jewish community and the agricultural department of the Polish government.

The school had been in existence for many years before the war, and was located on the farm owned by the Ica at Slobodka Lesna, Eastern Galicia. Notwithstanding the protests of Jewish organizations in the region, the Ica liquidated the school and sold the property to a private person.

A group of Jewish communities in Eastern Galicia intervened with the agricultural department of the Polish government, pointing out that the sale of the land to a private owner is apparently contrary to the intention of Baron de Hirsch, the founder of the Jewish Colonization Association, whose purpose it was to further the spread of agricultural knowledge among the Jewish population. The agricultural department of the government then refused to confirm the sale. The Ica appealed against this stand of the agricultural office to the Minister of Agriculture. It is learned that the appeal brought no result.

Jewish circles here are hopeful that the Jewish Colonization Association will abandon its original intention and will renew the activities of the agricultural school so that a greater number of Jewish youths may be given training as agriculturists who, though they may not find an opportunity to settle on the land in Poland, may find it easier to go to countries overseas where agriculturally trained immigrants are desired.

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN POLISH AND JEWISH WRITERS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Vilna, Apr. 17.—On the initiative of the Yiddish P. E. N. Club in this city, a joint Polish Jewish library gathering was held at the club's headquarters. Madame Ochenskowska read a paper on Polish literature during the past ten years, while the Polish poet Tadusz Lopalevski spoke on the trends in the new Polish poetry. The Yiddish writer Ber Horowitz, spoke on the new Yiddish poetry. The poet, Witold Hulewicz, thanked Zalman Reisin for the initiative taken by the Yiddish P. E. N. Club in bringing about the gathering and invited the Yiddish writers to be the guests of the Polish club in Vilna.

PALESTINE HEBREW TEACHERS CELEBRATE 25th ANNIVERSARY

Felix Warburg and Dr. Cyrus Adler
Attend Session
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Apr. 17—What was termed a synthesis of the holy past and the modern present, created by the modern Hebrew schools in Palestine, was emphasized at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hebrew Teachers' Organization.

The gathering was attended by many Palestinian educators. Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Cyrus Adler were among the distinguished guests at the celebration.

According to a summary report read by the chairman, the national Hebrew education in Palestine is being carried on in 225 schools with an enrollment of 20,000 pupils. Seven hundred and eighty teachers comprise the faculty in the schools.

M. M. Ussishkin who was the organizer of the teachers' organization was elected honorary president of the body. He was also presented with a gold medal bearing his likeness. Miss Henrietta Szold welcomed the teachers in the name of the Zionist Executive, and Avinoam Yellin in behalf of the education department. Mr. Ussishkin addressed himself to Mr. Warburg, whom he termed the successor of Jacob H. Schiff in Jewish philanthropy. He appealed to Mr. Warburg to come to the aid of Hebrew at a decisive moment in its fight against foreign languages in Palestine as did the late Jacob H. Schiff when the Hebrew language had to withstand the attempts made sixteen years ago to substitute it by German.

At midnight the members of the organization went to the Wailing Wall, where memorial services for the deceased members were held.

JEWISH LEADERS ATTEND LONDON BUDGET DINNER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, Apr. 17—The dinner given in the House of Commons by Arthur Samuel, financial secretary to the treasury, on the occasion of the presentation of the budget was attended by many prominent British Jews.

Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister; Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Col. Leopold H. Amery, Colonial Minister, headed the list of distinguished guests who included leaders of the financial and industrial world.

Among the British Jews were Lord Bearsted, Lord Swaythling, Sir Robert Waley-Cohen, Charles Seligman, Otto Schiff and Otto Kahn of New York.

PASSOVER BEGINS NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING

Passover will be ushered in on the evening of Wednesday, April 24, when the first Seder service will be held.

A Seder service will be held on Ellis Island and at the Hias Home, New York City, for newly arrived immigrants.

DEAD SEA CONCESSION AGAIN SUBJECT OF QUES- TION IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Arab Protest Memoranda Subject of Discussion
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Apr. 17—The question of granting the Dead Sea concession was again raised in the House of Lords yesterday. Viscount Templeton asked whether the government had received a recent communication from the Moslem Supreme Council protesting against the choice of Engineer Moses Novomejsky as the Dead Sea concessionaire.

The Earl of Plymouth on behalf of the government stated that in November, 1927, the Colonial Office had received an Arab memorandum asking that the concession not be granted to a company controlled and financed by the Zionist Organization or foreign capitalists, also that the Palestine and Transjordanian governments control the undertaking, nationalizing it for the benefit of all inhabitants.

The government replied on that occasion that in principle the granting of the concession to Major Tulloch and Novomejsky was already decided upon. It also replied that the extraction of the salts is of a highly technical and commercial character involving a large expenditure and the risk of loss. Therefore, the government itself cannot undertake this.

Subsequently the Arabs addressed telegrams to the Lord Chancellor, urging the local governments to develop the Dead Sea resources. These telegrams have been acknowledged but not officially replied to. If a reply had been sent, it would have been along the lines of the earlier letter, the Earl of Plymouth declared.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT HAS LARGE 1926 DEFICIT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, Apr. 17—A considerable deficit was sustained by the government of Palestine during the year 1926 it became evident with the publication of the official report for the year.

According to the report, the government had during the year a total revenue of £2,844,317, while its expenditures amounted to £3,381,993. The shortage, it was stated, was due to the payment on the Ottoman debt and the government loan contracted for the construction of the Haifa harbor and the purchase of certain sections of the Palestine railway from the military authorities. The cost of the maintenance of the Transjordanian frontier force amounted to £193,243.

LEON TROTSKY SEEKS ASYLUM IN NORWAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Oslo, Apr. 17—Leon Trotsky seeks asylum in Norway.

The newspapers report today that Oscar Torp, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, and Mr. Olsen, chairman of the Trade Unions, conferred with the Prime Minister, urging him to grant asylum to Trotsky. The Prime Minister promised to give the matter favorable consideration.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA POSTPONES LASHING SENTENCE

Time Given Judge Solomon to Review Case of Jewish Farmer
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Johannesburg, Apr. 17—The Supreme Court again postponed the sentence imposing ten lashes on the farmer Jack Nafté for flogging to death a native, Sixpence Tembá, who had insulted a white woman.

The Supreme Court postponed the execution of this part of the sentence in order to enable Justice Solomon who rendered the decision to again review the case. Nafté was sentenced by the Judge to 7 years at hard labor and to ten lashes.

Feeling runs high among the farmers, it being the first case in which a white man has been sentenced to flogging.

CHOOSE STATLER HOTEL FOR Z.O.A. CONVENTION QUARTERS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Apr. 17—Meyer W. Weisgal, editor of the "New Palestine," during a visit to Detroit, with the assistance of the convention committee from the Zionist District of Detroit, decided upon Hotel Statler as the headquarters for the annual convention of the Zionist Organization, to be held here beginning June 30. The first day's sessions are to be held in the Masonic Temple, and the last three days' deliberations will be at the Statler. Israel Zilber is chairman of the Detroit District convention committee.

It is said here that for the first time in many years the Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization will not meet at the same time and at the same place as the Zionist Organization. The Hadassah convention, it is said, will be held in the fall.

Upon inquiry at Hadassah headquarters in New York, Mrs. Zip F. Szold, acting president, made the following statement to the Jewish Daily Bulletin: "We have not yet decided, and will not know until May 1st, when our convention will take place."

5th ANGLO-CATHOLIC PILGRIM- AGE EN ROUTE TO PALESTINE

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, Apr. 3—The fifth of the Anglo-Catholic Congress Pilgrimages to the Holy Land, which have been organized at intervals since 1924, left London yesterday under the leadership of Dr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. The tour will cover the greater part of April.

The pilgrims will be received on their arrival by the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, Dr. Rennie McInnes, and the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Mgr. Damianos. They will spend about six days in Jerusalem, and will also visit Bethlehem, Nazareth, Haifa and other places. The objects of the pilgrimages are stated to be (1) to stimulate interest in and devotion to the Holy Places; (2) to promote the cause of reunion with the Orthodox Church; and (3) to assist the work of the Anglican Churches in the Near East.

THOUSANDS ATTEND EINSTEIN JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK CITY

Jews and Non-Jews, Statesmen and Educators Laud His Contribution to Mankind's Knowledge; Einstein Consented to Celebration to Help Palestine Movement; Termed Symbol of Jewish Mind's Potentialities and Ambassador of Good-will

Three thousand five hundred persons attended the Einstein Jubilee Celebration held Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House arranged under the auspices of the Einstein Jubilee Committee in conjunction with the Jewish National Fund and the Zionist Organization of America. In the great hall decorated with American and Zionist flags, the audience, Jews and non-Jews, listened to the expressions of tribute and homage by Jews and non-Jews to the great scientist, Albert Einstein.

Sponsored by a nation-wide representative committee, the celebration on the occasion of Albert Einstein's fiftieth anniversary was intended to stimulate interest in the work of the Jewish National Fund in Palestine, the Zionist land purchasing agency. Although Prof. Einstein had declined every invitation and very request for permission to hold celebrations in his honor when his birthday was observed a month ago in Berlin, he gave his permission to the Jewish National Fund because of his eagerness to help attract the interest of American Jews in the Palestine work.

Einstein's unparalleled contribution to science, the character of the man, and his devotion to the Palestine movement were the keynotes of the address delivered. An ambassador of goodwill spanning the universe, was the term applied to the scientist by Cousar F. W. von Frittwitz, German Ambassador to the United States, who represented Einstein's native country at the celebration.

Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, former president of Leland Stanford University, who represented President Hoover, called Einstein a pioneer "who goes alone," comparable in this respect to Charles A. Lindbergh. The deliverer of the Jewish mind's potentialities when freed from oppression, was the Rev. John Haynes Holmes' description of the great Jewish scientist.

EINSTEIN COMMENTS ON CELEBRATION

Berlin, Apr. 16 (AP)—Albert Einstein today expressed through the Associated Press his pleasure over the mass meeting held in his honor tonight in New York, by the following message to the audience:

You meet to celebrate a myth bearing my name. This proves, however, that in our times, amid all the ill-omened striving after power and luxury, there still lives an appreciation for the eternal aims of the human spirit.

That makes me happy.

ALBERT EINSTEIN.

A true and faithful child of God who ennobles religion, was Louis Marshall's retort to the charges recently made by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston that Einstein's theories tend to corrupt the youth with atheism.

Herman Bernstein, chairman of the Jubilee Committee, opened the cele-



Prof. Albert Einstein

bration with a short address. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Jewish National Fund, presided. Gerald Warburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, rendered selections on the cello, Madame Koschetz and Madame Golinkina sang.

Speaking of the achievements of the Jewish National Fund in Palestine, Mr. Neumann stated that the value of National Fund land has already reached a total of ten million dollars. He expressed the hope that as a result of the interest displayed by Einstein in the work of the National Fund in the rebuilding of Palestine greater achievements could be made possible.

Mr. Neumann then read the following message from Prof. Einstein, which expressed his appreciation of the National Fund and urged American Jews to contribute to this means of rebuilding the Jewish Homeland:

"The greatest national possession of a people is its land," Einstein cabled. "If every Jew will do his share toward the redemption of Palestine, the soil of our land will become the national possession of the Jewish people. I have received many gifts on my fiftieth birthday but I am particularly gratified by contributions made to Palestine reconstruction work which will result in a revitalized land and a regenerated Jewish people."

Nathan Straus was then introduced by Mr. Neumann.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, referred to Einstein as "the deliverer of the Jewish mind." Tracing the history of the efforts to restrict Jewish life and to suppress Jewish thought, Dr. Holmes

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JERUSALEM YESHIVAS BUILD HOUSES TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE FROM INCOME Funds Supplied by Jews in America to Erect Buildings (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Apr. 17.—Investing an endowment fund provided by American Jews in buildings which would secure a permanent income was the method adopted by the Ez Chaim Society, which maintains two famous Yeshivas and eight Talmud Torahs in the Holy City. The institutions have an enrollment of 1,300.

The society celebrated today the laying of the cornerstone for a residential quarter near Jerusalem. All sections of Orthodox Jewry in Jerusalem united for the occasion. Rabbi A. J. Kook and Rabbi Jacob Meir participated in the exercises, together with Rabbi Chaim Sonnenfeld, leader of the ultra-Orthodox group with whom they are usually at variance. Mr. Kalvarisky brought greetings on behalf of the Zionist Executive. The speakers lauded the work of the Ez Chaim Society, in whose Yeshivas many great rabbis were educated during the forty-four years of their existence. Messages were read from the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, Governor Keith-Roach and the Education Department of the Palestine government.

It was declared that when the houses are completed and their income is available, the Ez Chaim Yeshivas will not be in need of donations from abroad.

TEACHERS STRIKE IN TARBUTH SCHOOL ENDS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Apr. 17.—The strike of the teachers in the Hebrew schools maintained by the Tarbut organization was concluded today.

The teachers had been on strike for a long time. Arbitration ended the conflict.

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR

Sir: In your article of today regarding the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia which reversed the action of a jury commissioner in excluding Jews from the jury panels, I beg to advise you of a decision of our Appellate Division, rendered in 1927, which may be of interest to your readers.

Our commissioner of jurors excluded a man from the jury list because of alleged religious prejudices. The Appellate Division reversed the decision of the commissioner of jurors, stating that pursuant to Section 13 of the Civil Rights Law of the State of New York no citizen, otherwise qualified, shall be disqualified as a juror on account of " creed." Therefore the commissioner had no right to exclude from the jury list anyone unless he was not intelligent and that "intelligent" as used in the Judiciary Law of New York means "possessed of ordinary information and reasoning faculty."

LOUIS LANDE.

New York, April 15, 1929.

A dinner of the United Palestine Appeal in Manhattan, Pa., resulted in the pledging of more than \$10,000 by the guests present. Of the sum, more than \$7,000 of the contributions was received in cash.

Albert Ottwinger was the guest of honor and principal speaker. An address was made by Rabbi Hirsch Orlansky of the Madison Park Hebrew Institute. T. S. Sanders, Chairman of the executive committee, introduced Samuel Lipson, who presided as toastmaster. Joseph Rosenberg, campaign chairman, reported on the progress of the campaign.

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PALESTINE TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY CONCLUDES AGREE- MENT WITH REUTERS'

To Have Sole Rights to Reuters'
News in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, Apr. 17.—The Palestine Telegraphic Agency has acquired the sole right to Reuters' news telegrams in Palestine, Jacob Landau, Managing Director of the Palestine and the Jewish Telegraphic Agencies, announced.

This arrangement will enable the Palestine Telegraphic Agency to place at the disposal of the public of Palestine the facilities of the world's leading news service, which with its thousands of correspondents constitutes the largest force in existence for the gathering of news.

Palestine will thus receive a much larger and more effective news service than ever before. In addition, the Palestine Telegraphic Agency will receive the world-wide service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which maintains offices in London, Paris, New York, Warsaw and Berlin, and 153 correspondents in all parts of the world, securing thus for Palestine a daily contact with Jewish events everywhere.

Mr. Landau has proceeded to Palestine to make the necessary arrangements, after which the agreement will go into force.

Under the arrangement, the Palestine Telegraphic Agency will also supply to Reuters, and through Reuters to the world's press, news on developments in Palestine.

Members of the Tifereth Israel Community Synagogue of Des Moines, Iowa, have decided to go ahead with their project of building a new synagogue at a cost of \$750.

The building is to be erected on the present property and will be placed in front of the present community house. The auditorium is to seat 700. At the back of the synagogue four schoolrooms will be built.

Dr. Bransky, elected president of the congregation, announced that work will be started immediately, and it is hoped to have the building completed by Oct. 1.

THOUSANDS ATTEND EINSTEIN JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK CITY

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pointed out that Jewish genius has always escaped these bonds to contribute triumphantly to the civilization of the world. He spoke of his recent visit to Palestine, and emphasized the relationship between a scientist like Einstein and the pioneers who have undertaken to rebuild the Jewish Homeland.

Einstein's achievements as a Zionist and his contribution to the development of the Zionist movement were stressed by Morris Rothenberg, speaking as Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America. Expressing appreciation of the simple character of Einstein, Mr. Rothenberg declared that it was men like Einstein who symbolized the aim of the Zionist ideal for the revitalization of Jewish life.

The guest of honor of the evening and the principal speaker was Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and formerly President of Stanford University, who declared that it was the simple soul of Einstein which was one of the largest elements of his greatness. During the course of his address, Secretary Wilbur said:

"Einstein goes alone into a great new field and brings back to us these facts. He creates new things, and he becomes, consequently, to us a hero, and rightly so. It is an honor to me to be here tonight just to say a word of appreciation for this great man, this great scientist, but more than that a simple, lovable, loyal human being."

Secretary Wilbur was followed by Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, whose full address is given on another page of this issue.

Count F. W. von Prittwitz, German Ambassador to the United States, came to the celebration specially from Washington, to pay tribute to Einstein. It is believed that this is the first time that a German Jew has thus been honored by his government in a foreign country. In his address, the German Ambassador said:

"It is not for me to emphasize the merits of one of my countrymen. I want, however, to thank you personally very heartily for this celebration, especially for the words spoken and the tribute paid to Albert Einstein by the member of the Cabinet, Mr. Wilbur, and the other speakers. Many relations have been established across the ocean. Nothing, I think, is, however, of more value for furthering that mental understanding, that atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust which is essential for the establishment of international relations on a secure and durable basis than a gathering of this kind."

"Science knows no boundaries. Its aim is to help mankind to advance and to further civilization and culture. The spirit which moves the scientist must be reciprocated by those who profit by his invention or his works. If common opinion is important in national affairs, it surely is just as important in international relations. Through this

meeting you have contributed to the formation of a common opinion. Let us take this as a good omen for the future relations between the German and American people."

Mayor James J. Walker of New York, acknowledged his ignorance of the Einstein theories, but admitted his great admiration for Einstein's work, which has gripped the imagination of the world. He emphasized the appropriateness of the tribute to Einstein being arranged by the Jewish National Fund, and urged support of its work. He appealed to the people of New York to contribute to the Jewish National Fund in such fashion as to increase its effectiveness in Palestine. He also urged that the Einstein Golden Book, which the Jewish National Fund is presenting to Einstein in honor of his fiftieth birthday, be made a nation-wide success.

Nation Sends Tribute to Einstein, Bernstein Says

Herman Bernstein, chairman of the Einstein Jubilee Committee, who opened the meeting, declared:

"In the Einstein Jubilee Committee you will find some of the most eminent American scientists and educators, economists, philosophers, authors, jurists, high government officials, high dignitaries in the Church, Jews and Gentiles, Christian ministers and rabbis, orthodox and reformed, radical and conservative, bankers, merchants, physicians and lawyers—these and countless others throughout the land have gladly identified themselves with the plan of paying tribute to that modest man in Berlin."

"And so for the Jews of the world, Albert Einstein is particularly dear to them because he has so unmistakably made himself part and parcel of Jewish idealism, Jewish sorrows and Jewish hopes. To the Jews he is a great tower of intellectual strength and inspiration because of his unquestioned solidarity with the noblest ideals of Israel, universal peace, brotherly love and the cultural and economic rehabilitation of Zion."

"Albert Einstein is an ardent admirer of America and a firm believer in the moral influence of American idealism. In one of my interviews with him, he said:

"Despite the crude realism of our times, there is a glimmer of a nobler conception of human aspirations. The American people exemplified this by the part they have played in recent years in the affairs of the world. I am absolutely convinced that without the stabilizing influence of the United States, the League of Nations or any other international organization cannot exist."

"As an idealist and a man of peace, it was but natural that Albert Einstein should identify himself with the idealistic movement of Zionism. And in the light of this knowledge it becomes clear why Prof. Einstein, who shuns all publicity and manifestation of acclaim, has

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LEADING AMERICAN EDUCATORS HAIL CONTRIBUTIONS OF EINSTEIN TO SCIENCE

Messages of Greeting and Praise Sent on Occasion of Anniversary Celebration at Metropolitan Opera House

Educators in leading universities throughout the East were represented at the meeting Tuesday evening, through messages hailing Professor Einstein's great contributions to science.

Princeton University, through its president, Prof. John Grier Hibben, hailed Prof. Einstein as an honorary graduate of the University, saying:

"I am writing on behalf of Princeton University to extend to Prof. Einstein our congratulations upon his revolutionary contributions to the advancement of knowledge. We at Princeton are particularly interested in him personally, as we had the privilege a few years ago of receiving Prof. Einstein as the guest of the University, at which time he delivered a series of lectures to the leading scholars in mathematics and physics assembled at Princeton from all of the universities and colleges of the East. At that time we conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science and enrolled him as one of our honorary graduates. We are indeed proud to have his name in this way permanently connected with the history of Princeton and its scholarly tradition."

Prof. Einstein's achievements as a Jew were emphasized by Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, who declared that Einstein "has brought honor to Judaism and the Jewish people." Referring to the celebration, Dr. Morgenstern said: "The fiftieth birthday of Albert Einstein is one which Jews, the world over, may well celebrate. Through his significant and epoch-making researches and discoveries he has furthered immeasurably the advancement of human knowledge and rendered himself thereby a benefactor of mankind. He has given this service not merely as scientist and scholar, but also as a Jew, conscious of his Jewish heritage and of the obligations which this lays upon him. He has borne himself proudly as a Jew in the councils of scholars and of scholarly institutions. He has brought honor to Judaism and the Jewish people. His example is a source of inspiration and emulation."

Writing a message on behalf of the University of Kansas, Chancellor E. H. Lindley wrote: "The University of Kansas, founded by the intrepid pioneers who fought to make the soil of Kansas free, joins in tribute to a great pioneer whose discoveries will yield new freedom to the human spirit."

Chancellor E. A. Burnett, of the University of Nebraska, commended Prof. Einstein for his interest in the rehabilitation of Palestine, saying: "The people of America have known you long through your contribution to knowledge. Few men have done so much, that is fundamental in so many fields of science and no one has exerted greater influence on the sci-

tific thought of our day. We know you not alone as a scientist but also as a humanitarian, a citizen of the world. We honor you for your interest in and your labor for the rehabilitation of Palestine. I am delighted as the representative of the University of Nebraska and the people of the State of Nebraska to join in the celebration of your fiftieth anniversary."

Paying tribute to the simple life of Prof. Einstein, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, of the New York Court of Appeals, wrote, in reviewing the fifty years of Einstein's life: "These fifty years of life are surely more than half a century. They have revolutionized time itself. They have changed the courses of the stars. They have humbled us with a sense of the relativity of our knowledge and exalted us with the thought of its unmeasured heights and depths."

"Life upon this planet will be something different, it will have a new and fuller meaning for generations yet to come, because this man has lived and labored in the generation that is ours. For these great deeds and for his pure and simple life, I offer him my homage."

Calling Einstein one of the great minds of the century, President David Kinney of the University of Illinois sent the following message: "The Faculty of the University of Illinois, through me, sends its greetings to you on your fiftieth birthday. It joins in the homage paid you as one of the great minds of the century, who have broadened and deepened the foundations of human knowledge. Your great work has contributed to the unity of knowledge and has strengthened the common brotherhood of man, which finds its roots in the increase of knowledge and wisdom. We greet you as a scholar, a scientist, a great discoverer and patriot."

Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, editor of "Science," and past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, wrote for the celebration: "Every scientific man in every country in the world would be glad to join in sending greetings and expressions of respect and honor to Prof. Albert Einstein on his fiftieth birthday. It has not before happened in all history that great scientific achievement has been so universally recognized while the author is still in the fullness of his powers. Prof. Einstein has thus not only made an unparalleled contribution to the advancement of science, but he has also been able in large measure to promote interest in international and racial cooperation and good-will."

The University of Michigan sent its tribute to Einstein through President C. C. Little in a message saying: "The career of Albert Einstein is commensurate with the vastness of the sub-

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NATHALIE GUGGENHEIM MARRIES CATHOLIC

Thomas M. Gorman, real estate agent of Port Washington, will insist on the validity of his secret marriage to Miss Natalie Guggenheim, 18-year-old copper heiress, he said yesterday. It had been reported that the Guggenheims planned to seek an annulment.

"We were married in Great Neck some time ago," he said. "I don't remember the date. I don't see how the marriage can be annulled."

He declined to say what arrangement he expected to make with his wife's family or whether she would leave the Guggenheim estate at Roslyn, L. I., to live with him.

Gorman is believed to have visited Mr. and Mrs. Edmond A. Guggenheim Tuesday night at the request of his wife's family or whether she would White Sulphur Springs, Va., upon learning of the elopement. What occurred is not known, but some announcement is expected from the Guggenheims.

Young Gorman helped his father handle Long Island Railroad freight before he embarked in the real estate business two years ago. Gorman is a Catholic, while his wife is Jewish. Gorman refused to discuss this phase of the union beyond saying that he would remain a Catholic.

Gorman denied a report, attributed to Mrs. Guggenheim, that he had been twice ordered from the Guggenheim estate.

"I have known Natalie for years," he said. "There has never been any trouble between her family and myself. I never announced I was courting her, but her father and mother must have known I was fond of her."

The wedding took place April 6 in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church in Great Neck. Joseph L. O'Connell, lawyer and real estate agent, of Great Neck, was best man, while Miss Guggenheim was attended by Miss Betty Weed, a chum of New York.

Twice before the marriage, it was said, plans for a secret wedding had been frustrated by the watchfulness of the Guggenheim family.

According to reliable information, Natalie Guggenheim, granddaughter of Murray Guggenheim, and Mr. Gorman encountered difficulty in finding some one to marry them. Gorman and Miss Guggenheim attempted to obtain the solemnization of their marriage by the local Catholic priest who without a dispensation was unable to comply with their request. After visiting a Justice of the Peace, they failed to induce him to perform the ceremony because she is only 18 years of age. The couple prevailed upon the Reverend Kirkland Huske of the Protestant-Episcopal church to perform the marriage.

Prize winners in the short story contest conducted by the British Sholem News, organ of the Independent Order British Sholem, were announced: Mrs. N. B. Sokoloff, Washington, D. C., won the first prize with her story "Commiseration Zaharov." Other winners were Alexander H. Carrasco, Brooklyn; Moses Brauer, Brooklyn; Miss Pearl Sanders, Cleveland, and Nettie Duga Pilcher, Whittier, Cal.

LOUIS MARSHALL TAKES EXCEPTION TO CHARGES MADE AGAINST PROFESSOR EINSTEIN BY CARDINAL O'CONNELL

Comments on Churchman's Assertion that Scientist's Theories Are "False in Construction, Plagiaristic in Statement and Atheistic in Tendencies"; Shows Incongruity of Argument; Sees Similarity of Cardinal's Statement to Attacks on Copernicus, Bruno, Galileo and Spinoza; Terms Einstein Modern Production of Generations of Jewish Ancestors; "A True and Faithful Child of God"

Louis Marshall, in his address at the Einstein Jubilee Celebration held Tuesday evening at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, stated:

"A few weeks ago, with remarkable spontaneity, the scholarly world celebrated the fiftieth birthday of Albert Einstein, acclaiming his great achievements as a physicist, a mathematician, and a thinker. The person to whom this accolade occasioned the greatest surprise was the recipient of the greetings which came from every region of the inhabited earth. However great was his desire to escape from the demonstration, it was literally impossible for him to do so. Richly has he merited these marks of approbation, confidence and admiration, for he is recognized by those whose verdict is accepted as an honest and truthful estimate of the man, as one of the great intellectual figures of the age. His life has been devoted to study, meditation, research and education. His imagination has enabled him to penetrate into the far places of the universe, into the stary heaven, into the widest reaches of philosophy and human thought. And whilst he has maintained his active interest in the world in which we live, in humanity, and in the struggles of the human race to attain a higher plane of civilization.

"Within the last few years he has been identified as the promulgator of scientific theories, which, though at first regarded as startling on account of their scope and novelty, have been generally accepted by men of learning, by the recognized experts in the various sciences, and by the leaders of thought everywhere. During that brief period upwards of 1,000 essays, pamphlets and books have been written in many lands and in many languages, by men whose mental training and experience qualified them, in acceptance, elucidation and endorsement of the theories which for all time will bear his name. They have been tested to the uttermost by such men as Professor Michelson and by mathematicians of unquestioned attainments, and have been found to meet the ordeal to which they have been put," he said.

"Here and there, as is natural, voices have been heard which have expressed a doubt or which have indulged in belittlement or have indicated a desire for further investigation. It would have been strange had this not been so, for wherever men exist and wherever new theories or doctrines are advanced men may honestly differ. However, the overwhelming consensus of opinion vigorously and triumphantly ranks Einstein among the immortals and awards him the meed of vision, originality and intellectual honesty.

"Those who have had personal con-

tact with him, even though they can not speak with authority as technicians or educators or as adepts in the field of science, are filled with admiration for the man. He inspires trust, he attracts by his charming personality, he disarms doubt and suspicion. He is the embodiment of modesty and simplicity. He shrinks from praise and adulation, and refrains from speaking of himself and his work. One would never imagine that it is his mind that has brought forth the tremendous ideas with which the souls of thousands of the princes of intellect are palpitating in unison.

"One of the great privileges of my life was to spend several days with him at Geneva three Summers ago. He was a revelation to me. He was so human, absolutely free from self-satisfaction and pride, his interests were so broad, his love of nature was so apparent, he spoke of music with such feeling and appreciation, and of his fellowmen with such fraternal love, that the feeling that one was in the presence of true greatness was overwhelming. When he spoke of Palestine and of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, it was with eloquence and emotion. His eyes gleamed and I beheld in him the modern product of generations of our Jewish ancestors filled with loyalty and devotion to those ideals which first took root upon the sacred soil whence sprang Israel.

"I have spoken of the well-nigh universal recognition of the achievements and the qualities of this noble man. Yet I feel impelled on this occasion to comment upon a jarring note which during the past week was sounded by an exalted churchman, not only in derogation of the intelligence of him whom we are celebrating, not only of his honesty, but of his motives. The fact that when Einstein's attention was directed to these animadversions, his sole reply was that they left him cold and indifferent, affords further evidence of his fine sense of propriety. But we who are engaged in this celebration and are confronted with what has been made a public matter are not warranted in maintaining silence.

"In an address delivered to collegians this distinguished man, for whose church I have the highest regard and respect, asked:

"What does all this worked-up enthusiasm about Einstein mean? It evidently is a worked-up fictitious enthusiasm, because I have never met a man who understood in the least what Einstein is driving at; and I have been so much impressed by this fact that I very seriously doubt that Einstein himself knows really what he is driving at."

"I stop to ask what is implied in this suggestion of a worked-up enthusiasm?

It is not the enthusiasm of a mob. It is not the enthusiasm of politicians. It is the enthusiasm of the intellectual elect of the world. Perhaps the learned speaker may not have met a man who understood the theory of relativity, and the later contribution of Einstein to world thought; but the thousand authors who commented upon his work, the tens of thousands of scientific men, the outstanding mathematicians and masters of research, knew what Einstein was driving at. They certainly did not look upon him as an ignoramus or a charlatan.

"Apparently, however, between Sunday the 7th and Friday the 12th of this month this learned gentleman had made a study of Einstein's theory, which led to the supplemental statement that Einstein is not a true scientist, that since the delivery of his address on Sunday he had gathered new facts, and that he was then convinced that Einstein's theory is 'false in its construction, plagiaristic in its main statement and atheistic in its tendencies.' So within the five days he pretends to have reached an understanding as to what Einstein was driving at. That at least, acquits Einstein of ignorance.

"But let me proceed with the original address. In it he says:

"Now I have my own ideas about the so-called theories of Einstein, with his relativity and his utterly belogged notions about space and time. It seems nothing short of an attempt at muddying the waters, so that without perceiving the drift innocent students are led away into a realm of speculative thought, the sole basis of which, so far as I can see, is to produce a universal doubt about God and His creation."

"Let me ask what waters are being muddied by these theories? What is there in the theory of relativity that can possibly produce a doubt about God and His creation? Why should a man who reverently approaches the problems of the universe and who recognizes the grandeur of God's handiwork, be charged with an attempt to corrupt youth, the same charge that was made centuries ago against Socrates? Why this sudden objection to speculative thought? Was it foreordained to the medieval followers of Aristotle? Was it unknown to the adepts of Aristotelianism? I commend the reading of the chapters on Abelard and William of Champeaux and of Saint Thomas Aquinas in Henry Adams' remarkable book 'Mont St. Michel and Chartres.' Does the learned scholar desire to eliminate speculative thought? Is he bent upon overthrowing philosophy and the speculations of those who deal

(Continued on Page 8)

CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S FULL STATEMENT AGAINST PROFESSOR EINSTEIN'S THEORIES

Churchman States His Charge of Plagiarism Against Internationally Famed Scientist

(G. D. B. Mail)

Boston, Apr. 15.—Here is the text of the second statement by Cardinal O'Connell against the Einstein theories as published in a letter he sent to the Boston "Evening American."

"In my address to the Students Clubs last Sunday, I made some allusion to the theories of Einstein which I characterized as hazy, vague and befogged."

"I said that any theory which cannot be clearly and accurately enunciated is unworthy of serious intellectual consideration and that its very vagueness and foginess indicate that the author himself has no clear concept of his question, and that, moreover, since truth is clear, it is reasonable to suppose that the theory itself is false."

"I went on to say that I did not care just then to state that it was Einstein's purpose to destroy the basis of Christian faith, but my own conviction was that behind the cloak of the Einstein theory of relativity and space-time, as vaguely enunciated by him, was the ghastly spectre of atheism."

"I was rather amused the very next day to see by the 'Transcript' that my opinion of Einstein's theory and purpose had been conveyed to Einstein himself—that not he, but Frau Einstein, said that Einstein did not wish to dispute with me about his theories and that my assertions left him cold."

"That struck me as very Olympian, but as little convincing as his general attitude to all, even the greatest scientists of Europe and America, who face him from time to time with indisputable proof of the fact that his so-called new theory of relativity is not new at all, but that whatever there is in it of scientific value is nothing but a plagiarism of Von Soldner's system, explaining the deflection of light, published as far back as about 1810."

"Moreover, it is claimed with every credible proof, that this same theory of Professor Einstein was borrowed or lifted from the works of Professor Reuterdahl, published 17 years before, with the very important difference, that Reuterdahl, a man of international fame as a scientist, states his theory in such a way as to make it clear that there is, and must be, a first cause, a 'movers immobile,' and 'Absolute Being,' controlling and ruling the relative; whereas, in Einstein's false imitation of Reuterdahl's theory, Einstein deliberately leaves out God and, therefore, it becomes now, perfectly clear that behind the Einstein cloak lurks in very truth the ghastly spectre of atheism."

"Again and again Einstein has been faced with what appears to be clear proofs of plagiarism and absolute philosophical sophistry by the best minds in Germany, and his only answer to them is what he now answers 'he is indifferent—it leaves him cold.'"

"This may be Olympian, but certainly not scientific."

"When I spoke to the students Sun-

day I was talking quite without special preparation; but I gave them quite clearly my impression, not yet absolutely formed, that Einstein was not a true scientist; at least, whatever his merits as a mathematician, certainly he was not a real philosopher."

"But now, after gathering a host of facts since my address last Sunday, to me it is no longer a mere impression, but a clear conviction that his theory is false in its deductions, plagiaristic in its main statements and atheistic in its tendencies."

"I was duly impressed with the picture of Einstein and his excellent and clever wife shown in the 'Boston Evening American' yesterday. But I fail to see what a pretty picture has to do with the facts in the case."

"That there is in certain quarters such a heated defense of an unprovable, certainly unproved hypothesis, only again makes it doubly clear that what I said to the students was true—the claqué is applauding noisily so as to drown honest criticism."

"But that has been from all accounts the Einstein method of answer to all who disagree with him."

LEADING EDUCATORS HAIL EINSTEIN

(Continued from Page 5)

jects with which his mind has dealt. As a thinker his abilities have spanned great spaces and have explored dizzy heights and profound depths. As a scientist he has applied to his own work and that of others the light of impersonal but inspired criticism. As a man he has proved alert to the dignity and tradition of the Jewish people and a leader in its further development along the lines of a wise and co-operative nationalism. Any one of his major lines of achievement would have made him an outstanding figure. Their combination in a unique degree makes the whole world his debtor."

President James Angell of Yale University said of Einstein that "the revolutionary character of his discoveries is everywhere recognized and promises to give to the twentieth century a position of commanding eminence in the history of science."

Clark University, through its president, Wallace W. Atwood, said: "The intellectual world is slowly, but certainly, coming to appreciate that Prof. Albert Einstein has already made contributions of the most profound significance, and has stimulated thought and effort among all scientific workers. His vision is an inspiration to all of us."

The annual meeting of the New York Jewish Education Association will be held Sunday, April 21, at the Jewish Club Quarters, Park Royal Hotel.

The meeting will be devoted to a review and a discussion of the activities of the Jewish Education Association and of the problem of Jewish education generally.

RAISE FUNDS FOR MAIMONIDES HOSPITAL

Funds to go toward the building fund of the Maimonides Hospital at Liberty, New York, will be raised at a benefit performance to be given Sunday evening, April 21, at the Jolson Theatre.

The Maimonides Hospital is a general non-sectarian hospital sponsored by the Maimonides Lodge of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and is maintained by the memberships of both the lodge and the hospital, as well as by general contributions. The hospital is the only one in that section of the State, and it has proved the only means of rendering medical aid and treatment not only to those whose homes are in Liberty and the immediate countryside, but to those in villages and hamlets distant-ly removed. Within the last few years it has outgrown its present building facilities and there is an urgent need for new and larger quarters.

Maurice Bloch, minority leader of the New York State Assembly, and president of District No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, is personally interested in the institution, and is directing the arrangements for the performance.

Loney Haskell will be master of ceremonies and among those who will appear are Phil Baker, George Jessel, Shaw and Lee, Aileen Stanley, Jack Wilson, Johnny Walker and Ben Bernie.

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MARSHALL TAKES EXCEPTION TO CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S CHARGES AGAINST EINSTEIN

(Continued from Page 6)

with the higher things of life? Is theology itself to become taboo?

"Let me read on. Says he:

"I mean that while I do not wish to accuse Einstein at present of deliberately wishing to destroy the Christian faith and the Christian basis of life, I half suspect that if we wait a little longer we will find he unquestionably will ultimately reveal himself in this attitude. In a word, the outcome of this doubt and befogged speculation about time and space is a cloak beneath which lies the ghastly apparition of atheism."

"Mark the reserve with which this statement is made! Its author disavows the purpose to accuse Einstein of deliberately seeking the destruction of the Christian faith. So far so good. Then follows the statement that he half suspects that by a little waiting we will find that he unquestionably will reveal himself in this attitude. Such a statement before a court of law, which is declared to be not even a half-fledged suspicion, but merely a half-suspicion, would not be hearkened to for an instant. And yet, with nothing else to build upon, he makes the unqualified deduction that in a little while Einstein will 'unquestionably' reveal himself as the destroyer of the Christian faith. Then follows the peroration, that the outcome of this doubt about time and space is a cloak which masks atheism."

"The logician would say that this is a non sequitur and that there is no relation between a new theory about time and space and atheism. What is there so sacred about the concept of time and space, which originated in the days of Aristotle, three hundred and fifty years before the common era, that makes it atheistic to express a new idea on the subject?"

"But, as I have already shown, the semi-suspicious attitude vanishes after the mature reflection of five days, and Einstein stands gibbeted as one who is seeking to undermine belief in God."

"The student of history will at once note the similarity between this attack made in the year 1929 and the attacks upon Copernicus upon Bruno, upon Kepler, upon Galileo, upon Roger Bacon, upon Spinoza. Because Copernicus departed from the Ptolemaic and Aristotelian ideas of astronomy, because he asserted that the earth had a diurnal motion of rotation, he was condemned. Because Galileo supported the theories of Copernicus he was forced to recant."

"The books of these men were placed upon the Index Librorum Prohibitorum. It is intimated that the slender pamphlets of Einstein are to be placed upon the Index to join the goodly company that have preceded him and to assure him of immortality? Even without such distinction his fame is secure and will not be contracted by time or space. With Spinoza, often described as the "God-intoxicated man," he will claim complete freedom of expression for thought and belief in

THOUSANDS ATTEND PROF. EINSTEIN'S JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 4)

given his consent to the holding of this celebration under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund.

"American Jewry, together with eminent American educators and scientists, and representatives of the Christian world, send their hearty greetings to that modest great Jew in Berlin, the intellectual giant across the Atlantic, the idealist and lover of peace who, amidst his mathematical calculations and scientific problems that have baffled scientists for ages, is devoting himself also to the humanitarian task of helping mankind by liberating the world from the ugly passions of hate and the violent madness of war."

Einstein Gives Mind to World; Heart to His People, Straus Says

Despite his advanced age, and his reluctance to attend public affairs, Nathan Straus was among the speakers. Taking issue with Edison who recently said that he had never met a happy man, Mr. Straus said that his recipe for happiness was to give to others. It is this quality in Einstein, Mr. Straus said, which made him so great. In his speech, Mr. Straus said:

"I have come here to identify myself with the tribute that is being paid to that great Jew and great scientist, Albert Einstein, on his fiftieth birthday. We are honoring ourselves by honoring Einstein. I shall not even make the slightest attempt to present an estimate of Albert Einstein's recognized contributions to science. I know Professor Einstein and have always greatly admired him for his many fine qualities of heart and mind, also for his great contribution as a lover of mankind and a lover of Zion."

"I am happy that God has given me strength to be here with you this evening to glorify the man who is among the world's immortals and who at the same time is working for the cause of Zion proudly and openly. Professor Einstein gives to the Jewish people his great prestige, his love, his heart. And that is what makes me feel all the more happy. Thomas Edison, the great inventor, said the other day that in all his years he had not met a happy man."

the interest alike of true piety and of the State itself, and with him he may well declare that no speculative or scientific investigation can be regarded as putting religion in jeopardy. No, rather may it be said that it is such men as he who ennoble religion and strengthen the concept of God. Whether the oft-repeated words attributed to Galileo, "eppur si muove," were ever uttered by him, it is nevertheless true that the world has moved since those evil days, and that in our time men with noble thoughts who desire to add to the sum of human knowledge, who are engaged in the investigation of the grandeur of God's universe, cannot be destroyed, nor can their achievements be eradicated by wild and senseless denunciation. We glory in Einstein as a true and faithful child of God." Mr. Marshall concluded.

I believe he must have been misquoted. I know people who are happy, and I am happy myself. My own recipe for happiness is very simple. Give as much as you actually can to make others happy—and you will be happy yourself. I have tried this recipe and found it working perfectly. I am happier now, at the age of eighty-one, than ever before. I can see that the ideals of peace, of brotherly love, are coming nearer and nearer to the point of realization. All those who are contributing to make this world a happier place to live in are to be numbered among the fortunate and happy ones. Some people give of their wealth, others give of their energy, their brains, their hearts, their genius. Some give till it hurts them—they have not yet learned the real joy of giving. When they do, they will give till it makes them happy. Giving to help others is the royal road to happiness."

"And that is why I say to you that I am truly happy to be here and to pay tribute to the great Albert Einstein who gives his mind to the world and his heart to his people—to the rebuilding of the Holy Land, the land of our fathers, the cradle of universal peace and brotherly love."

During the evening, Rev. Z. H. Masliansky spoke in Hebrew, emphasizing the Jewish origin of Einstein, and contrasting Einstein's loyalty to his people to some other examples. He said, in part:

"The nations of the world admire him for his great scientific attainments. Germany is rightly proud of this spiritual giant, for there he was born, educated and developed until he became the peerless wizard of the mysteries of nature."

"But the relation of us Hebrews to the expounder of the theory of relativity is greater and deeper, for he is our brother, a son of ancient Israel; a son of an old people who gave the world spiritual giants thousands of years ago."

"Many are the wise and learned men of Jewish origin who, to our regret, have left our camp and come away from their brethren to feed in strange pastures. Albert Einstein, the Giant of Science, when he grew big, came to his brethren. Einstein, too, shares in the grief of his people and in the hope of its re-birth."

The celebration of Einstein's fiftieth birthday closed with the singing of "Hatikvah."

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