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## BRITAIN REPLIES TO LEAGUE ON JEWISH NATIONAL HOME PROGRESS IN PALESTINE

Recites Achievements of Agency;  
Shows How Mandatory Power  
Co-operated

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, July 3.—"What measures have been taken in order to place the country (Palestine) under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home and what are the effects of these measures?"

The answer to this question, repeated annually by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in its questionnaire to the Mandatory government, is the major note in the report of the British government as Mandatory for Palestine, submitted to the Council of the League of Nations on its administration of Palestine and Transjordan during the year 1928. The text of the report of the British government was made public here in connection with the sessions of the League Commission which opened on July 1.

In replying to this question, the British government report states that a commercial agreement was concluded with Egypt mainly for the benefit of Jewish tobacco growers in Palestine. During the year, 2,178 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine. Six hundred immigration certificates were granted under the labor schedule and 4,500 certificates of citizenship through naturalization were granted Jews.

A series of further benefits were extended Jewish industries by protective import duties and exemptions of raw material. The Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry as well as the Harbor, Road and Railway Boards facilitate the hearing of representations by Jewish interests for assistance or relief in industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Palestine government made an annual grant of £20,000 for the schools of the Jewish Agency. Two additional Jewish inspectors of education were also appointed.

Approximately \$4,000 was contributed toward the Tel Aviv Municipal Hospital, plus £2,000 allotted annually for the next three years toward the maintenance of the hospital. Also, the government arranged connections with Jewish physicians in the Emek for preventive health work.

Jewish unemployed were engaged in government public work.

The commencement of land settlement and the reassessment of urban property are also important for Jewish inhabitants, because it will establish the certainty of title and tenure, adjusting inequities of the obsolete Turkish

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## JEWISH SETTLERS OPPOSE PLAN TO TRANSFORM THEIR FARMS INTO COLLECTIVES

Plan Affects Not Only Land But Livestock

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 3.—Opposition to the Soviet government plans to put into effect a process of "collectivization," that transforms the farms of individual settlers into communal units in which the toilers have common interest, is reported from the regions of New Zlatopol and Zaporozhie, where the plan is being put into effect.

It is true that those settlers who object to joining the collectives have the choice of receiving other land in exchange for the land now held, but the colonists are afraid that in this process they will lose their best land. There is reluctance to enter into permanent obligation to the government in consideration of the government credits. The plan does not affect the land alone but also the livestock.

The colony Krivein in the region of Pervomaik, consisting of 70 Jewish families, was concerted into a collective. This was the first case of the collectivization of the livestock. The Jewish peasants fear that the same policy will be followed in other colonies and will result in the gradual turning over of the cattle and milk products, now private property, to communal holdings.

Minsk, July 3.—The Jewish section of the Communist party in White Russia has ordered a survey into the status of the Jewish land settlers in the Minsk district. The survey is being undertaken in connection with the tendency to transform the Jewish farms, now privately operated, into collectives. The survey will concern itself with ascertaining how many members of the old Jewish farms in the district received their land in accordance with class principles and whether the existing Jewish collectives follow out in practice the collective principle.

## GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC DAILY REDUCED TO WEEKLY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 3.—The "Deutsches Tageblatt," anti-Semitic daily and main organ of that part of the Voelkisches party which is not under the Hitlerites' leadership, has discontinued appearing daily. Henceforth the paper will be a weekly, it was announced.

## AUTHOR OF FIRST YIDDISH GEOMETRY DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, July 3.—Moses Merker, author of the first Yiddish geometry, died here yesterday. He was 45 years old. He was born in Mlawa, Poland, and was well-known as a mathematician.

## UNANIMITY MARKS LIPSKY'S RE-ELECTION AT CONVENTION CLOSE

Several Changes in Constitution and Personnel; Invoke U. S. Interest in Russian Zionist Persecutions

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—For the first time in many years a unanimous vote marked the election of officers of the Zionist Organization of America at the thirty-second annual convention which closed its session here yesterday afternoon. Louis Lipsky was re-elected president amid the singing of the Hatikvah. The election was greeted with an ovation by the audience.

A change in the new administration was the election of Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati as chairman of the National Executive Committee to succeed Elihu D. Stone of Boston. By the vote of the convention earlier in the day the number of national vice-presidents was increased from three to six and the following were elected: Morris Rothenberg, Judge William M. Lewis, Max Shulman, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Elihu D. Stone and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. Meyer W. Weisgal was elected secretary, Morris Weinberg, treasurer, and Harry P. First, associate treasurer, of the Organization.

An administrative committee of forty-five members was elected consisting of the following: Oscar Bernman, Cincinnati; Herman Bernstein, New York; Rabbi Barnett Brickner, Cleveland; Jacob H. Cohen, Brooklyn; Morris Cohen, New Britain; Dr. A. Coralnik, New York; Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Chicago; Max Engelberg, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Judith Epstein, New York; Judge Harry Fisher, Chicago; Jacob Fishman, New York; Harry Friedberg, Kansas City; David Friedberger, New York; Jacob Ginsburg, Philadelphia; Abraham Goldberg, New York; I. E. Goldberg, Hartford; Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York; Jonah J. Goldstein, New York; Nathan Goldstein, Springfield; Bernard Norwich, Chicago; Dr. David J. Kaliski, New York; Judge Gustave Hartman, New York; Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York; Prof. Gustav Klausner, St. Louis; George Klein, Cleveland; Mrs. Alexander Lampert, Mt. Vernon; William B. Leaf, Philadelphia; Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia; Abraham Liebovitz, Dr. S. Margoshes, Isaac Meister, Isadore D. Morrison, Max Perlman, Dr. Nathan Ratnof, Herman C. Robbins, Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Nelson Rutenberg, all of New York; Philip Schottland, Newark; Louis Shapiro, Portsmouth; Max Schoolman, Boston; Louis Topkis, Wilmington; Philip Wattenberg and Joseph Weiss, New York.

Emanuel Neumann, president of the (Continued on Page 3)

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## HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS REQUEST OF RABBIS' FEDERATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 3—Several of the demands recently the subject of negotiations between the Hungarian authorities and Jewish representatives have been satisfactorily settled, according to a statement by Chief Rabbi Hevesi, following a meeting of the Rabbinate here.

The Chief Rabbi stated that the Ministry of Commerce conceded the request of the Rabbis' Federation to postpone the projected change in the market days from week-days to Saturday. The Ministry of Religions agreed to increase the state subvention for Jewish religious needs. There is also the possibility that the land reform question, which greatly affected a number of Jewish land owners, may be satisfactorily solved if the Rabbis' Federation will assume the non-political direction of the matter. The Federation is becoming recognized as the representative Hungarian body, he said.

Vienna, July 3—A Budapest despatch to the "Arbeiter Zeitung" here reports an unbelievable but nonetheless authentic fact, which characterizes the wild antics of the Hungarian anti-Semites. According to the newspaper, a number of prominent Hungarian jurists who attended the Hungarian attorneys' convention in Szegedin were subjected to indignities because of the suspicion formed by local anti-Semites that they were Jews.

Franz von Kralj, who presided over the convention, accompanied by a number of Hungarian attorneys, all Christians and of the nobility, were surrounded by the ruffians who insisted that they must have physical evidence that they are not of the Jewish race. A fight developed and it was not until the police intervened that peace was restored.

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

### The Decision to Revise the Union Prayerbook

By Our Detroit Correspondent

Detroit, Mich., July 3—Two decisions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, which concluded its sessions here Monday, are of interest to wide circles. They concern the endorsement of the extended Jewish Agency for Palestine and "a thoroughgoing revision of the Union Prayerbook, now in use in 400 Reform congregations and institutions in the United States."

Consideration of a resolution calling for a revision of the prayer book occupied the entire morning's sessions of the conference. There was a great deal of discussion as to the advisability of changing the prayer book. Although a large majority of the members present approved the project, there were a number who were absolutely opposed to any drastic or thoroughgoing revision.

The resolution providing for this action read as follows: "Resolved: that the time has come for a thoroughgoing revision of both volumes of the Union prayerbook and that the Conference request the Committee on Liturgy to take this into consideration in its joint meeting with the Committee to be appointed by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations."

"This resolution was unanimously concurred in by the Committee and the Committee suggests, as a necessary preliminary to revision that the incoming officers appoint a number of members of the Conference to make studies of the various aspects of the problem of the revision of the prayerbook and to present the results of their studies at the next meeting of the Conference."

Included in the resolution was an amendment proposed by Dr. Solomon Freehof of Chicago, that a committee be appointed "to circulate the members of the Conference and to ascertain explicitly and in detail the opinion of the various members of the Conference as to details of revision of the prayerbook. That this committee should make a study of the replies received and report to the Conference its findings."

Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati, a member of the first graduating class of the Hebrew Union College, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, and Dr. Edgar F. Magnin of Los Angeles, took up the fight against drastic revision, while Rabbi Samuel Goldenson of Pittsburgh, and James J. Heller of Cincinnati, argued in favor of such a step. Rabbi Goldenson declared that some of the ablest laymen of his congregation had expressed a sincere desire for revision, in keeping with modern life. A number of rabbis stated that large portions of their congregations come to service late, intentionally to avoid attending the religious part of the service. Rabbi Solomon Landman, who is in charge of Jewish religious activities at the University of Wisconsin, stated that he received

many complaints from students regarding their non-attendance at services because of what they termed antiquated prayers in the ritual.

Rabbi Silver, while favoring a change in the present prayerbook, was strongly opposed to any thoroughgoing revision of the book.

"On the subject of the prayerbook," he said, "to which so many of us have given considerable thought, it has occurred to me in the first place that we ought not to be, as a matter of psychology, revising our prayerbooks so frequently. One of the great values of a ritual is the very fact that in the course of time it gathers a host of memories which are stimulating and which surround the worshippers with an emotional atmosphere which is congenial to a soul's expression of prayer. Otherwise, why have a ritual?"

"What we should be concerned with is the intensification of prayer. I have seen whole crowds enter a church where the service was in Latin, where they did not understand a word, and yet received more soul-food than many of us receive from our perfectly proper, intellectual, rational prayerbooks. You are not going to save Reform Judaism, or any type of Judaism, by new prayerbooks. I am in favor of eliminating the patently objectionable portions. The trouble is that we are living in an age which is avid for change. Any new prayer you will give them they will tire of in ten years."

"This is an age that is clamoring for companionate marriage; let us not clamor for companionate prayers."

"I should like to see a committee of the best minds in this body appointed

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## ABRAHAM CAHAN SAILS FOR EUROPE

Abraham Cahan, editor of the "Jewish Daily Forward," sailed on Tuesday on the steamer "Columbus" for Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cahan. Mr. Cahan will remain abroad for three months.

Rabbi Leon Fram of Temple Beth El, Detroit, sailed on Wednesday on the "Homeric" to visit the chief centers of Jewish life in Eastern Europe. He will visit the Jewish colonies in the Ukraine and Crimea.

Benjamin Zemach, formerly a member of the Habimah troupe, sailed this week for Palestine. Mr. Zemach will make a study there of Jewish dances. He plans to return to New York in the fall to inaugurate a Jewish ballet. His performance in Carnegie Hall this season met with considerable success.

## SENTENCE ARAB COUNTER- FEITERS TO PRISON IN HAIFA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, July 3—Two Arabs were given prison terms at hard labor after they were found guilty of counterfeiting Palestinian currency in the district court here today.

They were detected at manufacturing £100 bills. One was sentenced to 3 years at hard labor and the other to two years. The court criticised the police for failure to discover the counterfeiting machine.

# UNANIMITY MARKS LIPSKY'S RE-ELECTION AT CONVENTION CLOSE (Continued from Page 1)

Jewish National Fund, reported the sum of \$375,000 had been raised during the past year in this country and the convention adopted a resolution urging the Jews of America to raise a minimum of \$1,000,000 during the next year for the purchase of additional tracts of land in Palestine. David Freiberger of New York, chairman of a special committee of American Zionists appointed to protect the interests of American Zionists in Palestine, reported that the American Zion Commonwealth, now functioning under the name of the Amzic Corporation, to be solvent. As a result of the raising of a sum of \$25,000 toward the liquidation of the liabilities, deeds to land in Palestine which should have been received by American Jews during the past two years will be made available within the next six months, Mr. Freiberger reported.

At its morning session the convention adopted a resolution directing the organization Department to create a cultural branch for "the dissemination of more Zionist information and the stimulation of the study of the Hebrew language and culture." The adopted resolution urges Zionists to offer an Hebrew education to their children and calls for the organization by districts of an exhibit of Palestine products and the organization of study groups in Hebrew and Jewish history and Palestine problems.

The convention decided to take over the Young Judea deficit of \$16,000, as of January 1, 1930, and to decrease the subvention to Young Judea from \$10,000 to \$6,000. A subsidy of \$6,500 a year was voted the Eastern and following considerable discussion on the question of the Avukah, with James Waterman Wise, Ezra Shapiro, Morris Rothenberg and others participating, it was finally decided to grant the Avukah \$5,000 annually beginning January 1, 1930, after the newly elected treasurer, Morris Weinberg, promised to see that the sum will be secured.

The question of an increase in dues was solved at the close of the last session on Monday which lasted until past two o'clock Tuesday morning, when the delegates voted that the districts remit the entire \$6.00 to the organization and raise their own expenses separately.

A tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Max Heller was read by E. S. Litsitzky of New Orleans and the audience rose when Mr. Rothenberg read a list of names of Zionists who had died, including the name of Henry Sokolow, son of Nahum Sokolow, who was in the audience when the tribute was paid his son.

Among the resolutions adopted at the last session was one calling upon the World Zionist Congress to establish a bureau to which American Zionists wishing to make investments may direct themselves for information. Another resolution would make possible membership in the organization of

young men of 18 to 23 years of age for \$3.00 a year.

## Text of Resolution on Zionist Persecutions

Rabbi Barnett Brickner read to the convention the following resolution in protest against the persecutions in Russia:

"The thirty-second annual convention of American Zionists assembled in Detroit, Michigan, condemns the terror and inquisition instituted in Soviet Russia against Zionism, Judaism, the Hebrew language and Hebrew culture by the Yevsekztzia (Jewish section of the Communist party) with the sanction of the Soviet government.

"Under the unwarranted pretext that 'Zionism is a counter-revolutionary movement and a blind for British imperialism,' and with a ruthlessness unparalleled in the darkest days of pogroms and inquisitions, the Russian government has, as a matter of deliberate and expressed policy, persecuted and suppressed the Zionist movement, hounded Zionists and exiled them to unspeakable Siberian dungeons. The teaching of our sacred tongue, the Hebrew language, is forbidden; the publication of Hebrew text books suppressed, our schools for the young have been proscribed, our religion ridiculed. In a word, everything which the Jewish people holds sacred, and for which it has lived and died through the ages, must, under the policy of the Soviet government, be deliberately uprooted and destroyed.

"The careful scrutiny of the O. G. P. U. (the Russian secret military police) coupled with rigid censorship, has made it impossible for our three million brethren in Russia to speak out and tell the world the truth about the conditions. The policy pursued by the Yevsekztzia is proving in effect to be even more ruthless and destructive than the pogroms under the Czarist regime, for pogroms destroyed Jewish bodies—the Yevsekztzia is strangling both the body and soul.

"In the name of elementary human justice, this convention of American Zionists places itself unanimously on record as condemning both this policy and the activities of the Soviet government and its constituted agents for Jewish affairs, the Yevsekztzia.

"We lift our voices to expose these outrages against our people and especially against its most self-conscious members, our fellow Zionists. We want the world to know the truth.

"We therefore call upon the incoming administration to present the case of our people in Russia to our government in Washington and to urge it to use its good offices in any dealings that they may have, official or unofficial, with the Soviet powers, so that a stop may be put to the suppression of Zionism, Hebrew culture and the Jewish religion.

"We also call upon the incoming administration immediately to carry on negotiations with all other interested American Jewish organizations toward the same end.

"Lastly, we American Zionists,

## ADOLPH OCHS INCREASES HEBREW UNION COLLEGE GIFT TO HALF MILLION (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., July 3—The campaign for a \$5,000,000 Endowment Fund for the Hebrew Union College has passed the \$4,000,000 mark by the increase of the contribution of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs from \$200,000 to \$500,000. It was announced here by Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of the College. The passing of the \$4,000,000 mark by July 1, assures the gift of \$500,000 made by Julius Rosenwald, on condition that \$3,500,000 be raised besides his subscription. Four individual half-million dollar contributions have been received, from Mr. Rosenwald, the Guggenheim family, the Schiff and Warburg family, and Mr. and Mrs. Ochs, all of New York City. The total to date is now \$4,119,382.76.

Dr. Morgenstern said he is confident that the amount still needed to reach the goal of \$5,000,000 will soon be forthcoming, as many have promised contributions but have not yet determined the amount.

Mr. Ochs is chairman of the Endowment Fund campaign.

speaking not only in behalf of our own members, but also, we believe, in the name of the whole Jewish people of America, send our heartfelt greetings to our suffering and martyred Zionist brethren in Russia and say to them 'Yours is a Kiddush Hashem. Your courage and your loyalty is an inspiration to us and we trust that the day of your liberation will soon be at hand.'

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the acclamation of the delegates. The closing addresses of the convention were delivered by Nahum Sokolow and Rabbi Heller.

## Junior Hadassah Convention Opens

The Junior Hadassah's seventh convention opened at the Hotel Statler yesterday morning with 125 delegates, representing 50 chapters in 22 states, attending. The president's message was delivered by Miss Flora Snyder of Pittsburgh. Greetings were heard from Mrs. Robert Szold, Emanuel Neumann, Dr. Joseph Silverman of New York and Mrs. J. H. Ehrlich and Miss Besie Brenner of Detroit.

Miss Snyder's report pointed to three Junior Hadassah projects, those of Meyer Shefaya, the nurses' training school and the Jewish National Fund. Miss Judith Benjamin reported that \$17,000 was appropriated this year for the nurses' training school. Greetings were also read from Miss Henrietta Szold of Jerusalem, and a proposal was made by Mrs. Frieda Silbert Ullian that Junior Hadassah initiate a cultural sorority to train girls in leadership. The convention will continue until Thursday afternoon.

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## BRITAIN REPLIES TO LEAGUE ON JEWISH NATIONAL HOME PROGRESS IN PALESTINE

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ish valuation, from which the newer Jewish urban enterprises suffer.

The acquisition of surplus lands in the fertile region of the Beisan lands for Jewish colonizing bodies should be facilitated, following the statement of policy published in September which marks the principal condition that the surplus land be transferred to persons, approved by the government, whose objects will be the promotion of close settlement and intensive land cultivation.

Appreciable progress has been made toward the organization of the Jewish community.

The report has nothing to add to its statement of 1923 regarding the question: when and in what manner has the Jewish Agency been officially recognized? The report states a number of cases in which the Jewish Agency (Zionist Organization) has given advice to the Palestine government during the past year, namely: it submitted observations on the draft for the protection of cultivators, on education, customs, the commutation of tithes, the urban property tax, the railway ordinances and the revision of regulations governing the immigration of persons of independent means. It also presented for consideration by the Palestine Government, the reports of the Joint Survey Commission, constituting an exhaustive, masterly review of economic conditions, especially in the domain of agricultural colonization, embodying numerous authoritative suggestions and proposals of practical value.

### Tells of Z.O.A. Co-operation

In reply to the question, what is the nature and extent of the cooperation of the Jewish Agency with the Palestine government in economic, social and other matters, the report says that the Jewish Agency distributed £29,300 in unemployment relief during the first quarter of 1928. No Jewish unemployed became a direct charge on public funds. The Jewish Agency further arranged for the distribution of seed loans, following the failure of crops owing to the drought in the Northern District. It further initiated, during the year, for the relief of unemployment, works involving the expenditure of quarter of a million pounds.

To the question, in what manner is the Agency participating in the development of the country? the report states that the Jewish Agency spent in Palestine since November 1917 about seven million pounds, spending between October 1927 and September 1928 £715,000 on economic and social services. The Jewish Agency supervises schools attended by 19,449 pupils in 1928 as against 18,611 in 1927. The Hadassah admitted to its hospitals, 10,369 patients, treating in village clinics and dispensaries about 120,000 patients. The Jewish Agency built a new hospital at Tiberias, and the Workers' Sick Fund is building a hos-

pital near Afuleh which will serve the neighboring settlements.

The Zionist Organization continued negotiations for the enlargement of the Jewish Agency, keeping the government informed of developments.

### 70% of Immigrants in 1928 Jews

To the question, what measures were taken to facilitate Jewish immigration, the report replies that seventy per cent of the immigrants in 1928 were Jews. Also, 300 political refugees and their families were allowed to enter under due safeguards.

### Reports Substantial Progress in Colonization

Substantial progress in colonization by the Jewish Agency was recorded. Three new settlements in the Jordan Valley and the Emek were completed at a cost of £31,000 plus the building cost of £34,000.

The land purchasing institution of the Jewish Agency acquired additional 30,000 dunams rural land, now holding nearly a quarter of a million dunams, and 3,300 dunams forest land. The Pica reclaimed 6,000 dunams of the Kabbara marshes. Only a few areas of no great extent have been affirmed as state lands, but in every instance the areas are sand dunes, unsuitable for colonization.

The introduction to the report states that economic conditions in Palestine during the year were not satisfactory. Drought and locust invasion depressed agriculture. The plight of the farmers necessitated the largest measure of relief. The government issued loans to cultivators amounting to £20,000, of which Jewish cultivators received £2,500. Due to the Palestine Zionist Executive's courageous facing of the unemployment situation, a substantial proportion of unemployed was absorbed. However, emigration among those unable to establish themselves satisfactorily in Palestine was noticeable. Uneconomic enterprises either closed or were re-established on sounder foundations.

### Positive Development in Several Directions

At the same time, there was evidence of positive development in several directions—orange plantations and forest cultivation areas increased; factories enlarged their plants and augmented their output; building preparations were renewed; tourist traffic expanded, reaching 63,319 visitors during 1928 as against 59,305 in 1927; the motor car imports, mostly from America, increased from 573 to 1,011, the total import of motor car requirements and petrol amounting to half a million pounds. Toward the end of the year, therefore, the period of transition had reached the stage of steady amelioration, justifying immigration in the labor categories.

In the political sphere the year passed with tranquility, but the growth of mutual tolerance of Jews and Arabs was somewhat retarded by the unfortunate incident at the Wailing Wall.

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## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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to study the question," he concluded. "If as a result of these findings, we shall then be in favor of a revision, it will be time enough for the Conference to go on record to that effect."

Others who took part in the debate were Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, of Hartford, Conn., Rabbi Louis Witt, of Dayton, O., Rabbi Bernard Heller, of Scranton, Pa., Rabbi Solomon Foster, of Newark, N. J., Rabbi Solomon Fineberg, of New York, and Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of the Hebrew Union College.

Dr. Morgenstern pointed out that although the last revision of the prayerbook took seven years, it was, nevertheless, apparently done too hastily. The present age, he said, is one of change and progress. Reform Judaism is a Judaism which is in the process of reform and progress, and therefore, he said, there need be no hesitancy to reform the prayerbook which is the expression of that Judaism.

The Union prayer book was first issued in 1894, and was revised in 1918 and 1921. Dr. David Philipson was secretary of the committee which issued the first edition of this book, and was also chairman of the committee in charge of its revision. The book is in two volumes, the first being devoted to Sabbath prayers, and the three high feasts, Passover, Shebuoth, and Succoth. The second volume deals with Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur. The first part had its first revision in 1918 and a second in 1921. This prayer book is now in use in more than 400 Reform congregations and institutions.

No steps have been taken to set up a representative legislature.

The chapter of the report dealing with finance shows an increased expenditure to £3,381,393 against an income of £2,584,317, the deficit directly attributable to the payment of Palestine's share of the Ottoman debt, amounting to £648,823, and to the extraordinary expenses of the Survey Department, without which the revenue would have exceeded the expenditure by £219,442.

The chapter on education notes that the Hebrew University Institute of Mathematics was completed and the Institute of Physics is under construction. The roll of regular students increased from 69 to 138. The University Library contains about 200,000 volumes.

Jews and Christians, less than Moslems, were affected by the absence of legal compulsion to attend school, practically all Jewish and Christian children receiving some schooling.

The report on Transjordan gives the approximate population of that territory as a quarter of a million and emphasizes the effect of the bad crop.

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