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## JABOTINSKY, KISCH AND LIPSKY TO GO TO LONDON ON WAITING WALL QUESTION

Political Committee Names Commission to Intervene with British Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 2.—An impressive scene was enacted at the Zionist Congress in session here today when the delegates adopted, by a rising vote, a resolution introduced by the Political Committee dealing with the Waiting Wall question.

Nahum Sokolow, in behalf of the Executive, accepted the resolution.

The resolution called for the dispatch of a special commission to London to intervene with the British Government on the Waiting Wall question. It was stated that the commission will be composed of Col. Frederick H. Kisch, Louis Lipsky and Vladimir Jabotinsky.

## BERNHARD BARON, FAMOUS JEWISH MILLIONAIRE, PHILANTHROPIST, DIES

Remarkable and Useful Career Ends at 78; Proposed for Peerage; Planned Large Gift for Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 2.—Bernhard Baron, the Jewish immigrant from Eastern Europe who rose from a cigar bench in a New York factory to become a leading manufacturer and distributor in the British tobacco industry, and one of the world's leading millionaire philanthropists for Jewish and non-sectarian causes, died early this morning at his home in Brighton, England. He was 78 years of age.

Following the coming into power of the Labor government, it was reported in circles close to the government that Mr. Baron would be made a peer in recognition of his services to the Labor party, of his large contributions to charity and the sums he distributed among his employees. He started his career in the tobacco industry as a cigar maker in a New York factory, where he worked at the same bench with the late Samuel Gompers, who was to become the unforgettable leader and president of the American Federation of Labor.

During the past several years Mr. Baron distributed funds to various charities totalling ten million dollars. Hardly a month passed without some benefaction from him. He was greatly interested in the Labor party and helped it financially. A short while ago it was reported that Mr. Baron proposed to the national executive of the British Socialist party, that he would provide an annual income for the party through proceeds from the manufacture and sale of cigarettes of his company, Carreras, Ltd.

(Continued on Page 4)

## PLENARY SESSIONS RESUMED AT WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS IN ZURICH

Sacher Answers Critics as General Debate Proceeds; Difficulties Arise When New Executive Formation Is Sought; Weizmann Submits Two Alternatives to Committee; Coalition Executive Finds Obstacles in Laborites' Insistence on Sacher's Removal

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 2.—Continuing the general debate the Sixteenth Zionist Congress resumed its plenary sessions on Friday noon. Mr. Harry Sacher, member of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem since 1927, Dr. Alfred Klee, Zionist leader of Berlin and member of the Ica council as well as the delegate from Morocco, Tourz, were the first speakers.

Mr. Sacher defended the Executive against the criticism of the laborites and the Revisionists. The critics should be consistent, he said, and relieve him of the "persecution," referring to the attempts being made to keep him in the Executive. Credit is due the Jerusalem Executive, he said, for checking the tendency in Zionist finances which was leading to bankruptcy in 1927 when he joined that body. Mr. Sacher spoke in English and met with few interruptions.

## LOUIS B. MAYER REFUSES TURKISH AMBASSADORSHIP

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Aug. 2.—The White House today confirmed that Louis B. Mayer, motion picture magnate, declined to accept a diplomatic post or any other appointment to public office, because his present business interests would not permit it. It is understood, Mr. Mayer, who is now a guest at the White House, was offered the post of United States Ambassador to Turkey. His business affairs would prevent his prolonged absence from the country, he said.

It was indicated that Mr. Mayer had been one of the most devoted friends and supporters of President Hoover and that the President greatly appreciates Mr. Mayer's friendship.

## GENERAL FREIEREDANDRADE FRIEND OF ZIONISM, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lisbon, Aug. 2.—General Freieredrade, former Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, died here at the age of 70. The Portuguese statesman was a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and in 1926 acted as Rapporteur on the Palestine Mandate.

He was known for his attitude toward the Jewish people and for his sympathetic feelings toward Zionism.

Zurich, Aug. 2.—The possibility that the sessions of the Sixteenth Zionist Congress will be prolonged beyond the original ten days was seen when the Congress, holding no plenary session in deference to the Swiss National Day, faced the perplexities it usually encounters when the question of composing a new Executive comes up.

The situation became complicated when Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Organization for the past nine years, appeared for the Committee on Committees declaring that he would stand for re-election only in case one of two proposals be accepted: the re-election of the present Executive or the formation of a new Executive in which both the Right and Left wings of the Zionist movement are given representation. In the latter case, he would take under advisement whether or not he would accept the office. The difficulty arose because of the determined opposition of the laborites to the re-election of Harry Sacher, who aroused the ire of the labor element in Palestine by his "strong hand" policy in carrying through a consolidation of the colonization projects and in opposing the laborite colonization plans.

(Continued on Page 3)

## 2 MORE AMERICAN NON-ZIONIST MEMBERS NAMED TO AGENCY COUNCIL

Felix Warburg Announces Addition of Judge Henry Horner and James Davis of Chicago

Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Non-Zionist Committee of Seven on the Jewish Agency, prior to his departure for Europe, Friday, on the steamer Majestic, announced the names of two additional American non-Zionist members to the Jewish Agency Council.

They are Judge Henry Horner of Chicago and James Davis of Chicago, brother of Major General Abel Davis.

Judge Horner is a member of the Chicago and American Bar Associations. He was elected Probate Judge in 1914, and re-elected to that post in 1918, 1922 and 1926.

James Davis is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Charities of Chicago and is a member of the Board of Jewish Education.

One more delegate must now be named to complete the 44 American non-Zionist members on the Jewish Agency Council.

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### ATTACKS VILNA KEHILLAH COUNCIL HEAD AT SESSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vilna, Aug. 2.—The angry gestures of a member of the Vilna Kehillah Council in an argument with the Council President, Dr. Wygodski, led to an attack on the president which might have had a serious outcome.

During an argument between Dr. Wygodski and an Agudist member of the Council, Schick, editor of the journal, "Dos Wort," Schick raised his cane in a threatening gesture against the Council President.

A tumult arose in the assembly, and Meyer Liberman, a Yeshiva student, struck Dr. Wygodski over the head, felling him in a faint. Only through the action of the police was Liberman saved from the danger of being lynched by the angry Council members.

### JEWESS FIRST WOMAN IN BERLIN CITY COUNCIL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 2.—Clara Israel was named a member of the Berlin City Council. She is the first woman to be appointed to a post in the city administration.

### MORTIMER SCHIFF GIVES \$50,000 TO BRITISH SCOUTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 2.—Mortimer L. Schiff, who is vice-president of the American Boy Scouts' Association, presented his check for \$50,000 to the Prince of Wales for further development of the British Boy Scout movement.

Mr. Schiff made his gift at the Boy Scouts' jamboree which is being held at Arrow Park, Birkenhead. Mr. Schiff recently gave \$50,000 to the American Boy Scouts.

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

### Christian Weekly Urges Recognition for Salmon O. Levinson for Peace Work

By Our Chicago Correspondent

Chicago, July 31.—Recognition for Salmon O. Levinson, Jewish lawyer, as the real hero in the achievement for world peace through the Kellogg-Briand treaty is urged in the current issue of "The Christian Century" published here. The paper writes:

"At the moment when President Hoover is proclaiming the legal effectiveness of the Kellogg pact, and justly honoring Mr. Kellogg, M. Briand and Mr. Coolidge for their faith and skill in negotiating it, it seems appropriate to point out the real hero of this magnificent achievement—the man who first conceived the idea of proceeding against war by outlawing it, who inspired a great movement for the realization of his idea, and who discovered leaders for the movement, and who supplied them with vision, with faith, with arguments and with the strategy by which it finally reached its goal. This man is Salmon O. Levinson. He, more than all others, official or unofficial, who have contributed to the outlawry of war, deserves our plaudits.

"Those who wrought with Mr. Levinson during the ten years of the pact of Paris, August 27, 1928, from Senator Borah, the statesman, to John Dewey, the philosopher, confess that Levinson was the original and constant fountain from which their major thoughts were derived and by which their advocacy of the cause was continually refreshed and directed.

"When Mr. Levinson, in February, 1918, published the first expression of his thesis in a magazine article, he made no claim to erudition in international matters. He was, and still is, the head of a well known firm of corporation lawyers, specializing in the reorganization of insolvent industrial concerns and railroad companies. His special interest in world peace began with a prompting to inquire as to the standing of war in international law. The discovery that there was no law against war, but that, on the contrary, war was the supreme legality in international relationships, struck him with astonishment and awakened in his mind certain challenging questions concerning our traditional efforts to abolish war.

"For this insight, Mr. Levinson coined a new word: war must be outlawed. A universal treaty would be law for all nations. The task of world peace, therefore, Levinson saw, is nothing less than the outlawry of war by means of a universal treaty in which the nations would agree to renounce it as an instrument for the settlement of their international disputes.

"The story of the outlawry of war, now substantially consummated in the Kellogg pact, is the story of this one man's consecration of ten years of tireless personal labor, first to win key men and women to his idea, and then

to work with them and through them in each new phase of the movement according to the strategy which his own brain conceived. He began bare handed. He was a private citizen. He was without any political station. He had no organ of expression through which to enlist a public following.

"He selected two men—a statesman, the late Senator Knox, and a philosopher, John Dewey—and tested his idea on them. Within two weeks after Levinson's first article was published Dewey wrote an article for the same magazine in support of Levinson's thesis. Knox gave sympathetic encouragement at once and eventually voiced his support in a speech on the Senate floor. Mr. Levinson found a preacher, Dr. John Haynes Holmes; an eloquent crusader and diplomat, Colonel Ramond Robins; a jurist and leader of women, Justice Florence E. Allen; and more and significant than all the others, Senator Borah, destined to be the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. There were others, but these were the principals. Without exception, all were won to the cause of outlawing war by Levinson's direct personal presentation of his idea.

"Restless and tireless, resourceful, self-confident and unselfish, he neglected his private business, became almost a commuter between Chicago and Washington, carried on a vast correspondence, watched with an eagle eye for every favorable opening to get his proposals into print, or put it on the lips of some publicist, or to inject it into a Senate debate, or to get favorable mention of it in a Presidential message (all the earlier references to outlawry by Presidents Harding and Coolidge were the direct result of Levinson's efforts), or to establish contacts with responsive minds in Britain and on the Continent.

"He created the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, under whose auspices his activities could be carried on more impersonally, although the headquarters of the committee were his own law office.

"On April 7, 1927, when he read in his morning paper that M. Briand had on the day before proposed a bilateral treaty 'outlawing war' as between France and the United States, Mr. Levinson left immediately for Europe. Hurrying from England to France, he spent three weeks in frequent conversations at Quai d'Orsay, accompanied by Mr. Harrison Brown, the European representative of the American committee for the Outlawry of War, an Englishman living in France. Mr. Levinson found the French official mind perceptibly disappointed at the lukewarm reception the Briand proposal had received in the United States, and hesitant about taking any further step until some recognition of the proposal was indicated by our State Department.

"Despite this reserve, Mr. Levinson outlined a procedure which he was convinced would meet with the approval of the American people. He asked, first, that M. Briand's proposal

(Continued on Page 4)

## PLENARY SESSIONS RESUMED AT WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS IN ZURICH

(Continued from Page 1)

based on social reform ideals. The rejection of Miss Henrietta Szold, only American member of the Jerusalem Executive, also appeared doubtful in the conflict among the various parties. Negotiations with the conservatives and the laborites are under way under the direction of Dr. Weizmann, but slow progress was so far recorded.

A rearrangement in the administration and leadership of the Jewish reconstruction work in Palestine, as well as in the Zionist movement, was forecast when it was stated that Dr. Weizmann, who had his headquarters in London since the issuance of the Balfour Declaration in 1917, plans to settle in Palestine where he is to be at the helm of the Jewish Agency work. Col. Frederick H. Kisch, Zionist political representative in Jerusalem, and Harry Sacher are mentioned as candidates for the post of Zionist political representative in London to negotiate in behalf of the World Zionist Organization with the Mandatory Power on all questions arising in connection with the Palestine upbuilding work under the auspices of the extended Jewish Agency.

Dr. Weizmann's program for the formation of the Executive was for the creation of a body which is "agreeable and useful." In taking the first step in the negotiations for a coalition Executive, Dr. Weizmann encountered the laborites' opposition to Mr. Sacher. The laborite spokesmen, the three Palestinian delegates, Shkolnik, Twersky and Kaplan, it is understood, warned Dr. Weizmann that this time the laborites will vote for or against the Executive and not abstain from voting as they did at the close of the Fifteenth Zionist Congress. The laborites asserted that all Palestine delegates are united in demanding the removal or at least the transfer of Mr. Sacher from Jerusalem to London. They might agree that Mr. Sacher be given the direction of the political department of the Zionist Executive in which case he would have no influence on the colonization. They intimated that they value Mr. Sacher's integrity, his energy and strong attitude toward the British officials in Palestine, but they are thoroughly in opposition to his economic and colonization policies. These were the views of the Poale Zion group.

The Hitachduth group, also in opposition to Sacher, was less adamant. It might agree to Sacher remaining in a harmless post on the condition that "Sacherism" disappear.

More hopeful was the situation in regard to the conservatives, acting through the Mizrahi delegation. The Orthodox Zionists declared their willingness to participate in forming a coalition Executive. They will be satisfied with having one representative on that body, provided that the workers will have no more than one, although the Mizrahi claims that it is entitled to two representatives. No

official negotiations with that group have been started by Dr. Weizmann as yet, but Rabbi Meyer Berlin stated to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the Mizrahi found Dr. Weizmann's statement before the Committee on Committees "acceptable." He was especially gratified to learn of Dr. Weizmann's intention to spend at least six months out of the year in Palestine. The Mizrahi, however, will insist that the members of the center group entering the Executive pledge themselves to carry out at least the minimum demands of the Orthodox Zionists, especially in the fields of education and organization. To guarantee such a program, they may have to ask for the elimination of Mr. Sacher and Miss Henrietta Szold.

On the other hand, it was stated on good authority that Mr. Sacher has given up his opposition to a coalition Executive, provided that the other members of the Executive are "satisfactory" irrespective of their party affiliation.

### Dr. Wise Joins Radical Zionist Group, on Political Committee

Following his clash with Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Stephen S. Wise officially joined the Zionist Opposition party. Until now Dr. Wise was independent of any party. He officially informed the praesidium of the Congress in session here that he had joined the party of Radical Zionists which delegated him as its representative to the Political Committee which is now formulating its views on the British administration of the Mandated territory of Palestine to be submitted in the form of a resolution to the plenary session.

Jacob de Haas, who was secretary of the Zionist Organization of America when Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis was president, joined the League of Zionist Revisionists, it was reported. Mr. de Haas is attending the Congress as an alternate for Mr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore. Some members of the delegations from Oriental countries have likewise proceeded to the opposition.

Dr. Wise, in joining the group of Radical Zionists, reserved for himself a "free hand" in the question of the Jewish Agency notwithstanding his affiliation with the group. Similar reservations were made by the delegates Finkelstein and Goldberg of Warsaw. **Wailing Wall Question Uppermost in Minds, Chief Rabbinate Appeals**

The acute situation that has developed in Palestine due to the renewed controversy over the Western Wall of the Temple, when the government granted permission to the Moslems to continue building operations there, was uppermost in the minds of the delegates and of the Political Committee when another alarming cable was received by the Executive and by the Zionist Congress from the Chief Rabbi of Palestine, Rabbi A. J. Kook. The

(Continued on Page 4)

## MASS MEETING IN COLOGNE CONDEMNS RITUAL MURDER AGITATION

Many Christians Attend Gathering Despite Efforts of Anti-Semitic Party (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cologne, Aug. 2.—A mass meeting to protest against the ritual murder agitation conducted in newspapers under the editorship of Deputy Ley was held here under the auspices of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith.

A large Christian audience was present. Attempts by the members of the anti-Semitic National Socialist Party to prevent the entry of Christians to the meeting-hall was frustrated by the intervention of the police.

Rabbi Rosenthal and Eschelbacher read a statement by the Archbishop of Cologne, condemning the ritual murder libel.

## SEPHARDIC JEWS ASK MORE CONSIDERATION IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 2.—A protest against the negative attitude of the Zionist Executive towards the demands of the Sephardic Jewish community in Palestine was contained in a cablegram of greetings sent to the Zionist Congress in Zurich by the World Sephardic Confederation, with headquarters in Jerusalem.

The Sephardic Confederation did not send delegates to the Congress, the protest declares, because of the treatment accorded it.

Conferences of Sephardic Jews in other eastern communities voiced the same protest in their cabled greetings to the Congress. They complained against inequality of treatment and demanded that the Congress repair the injustices and take effective measures to safeguard the rights of the Oriental Jews living in Palestine.

## JUDGE ABRAM ELLENBOGEN DIES AT AGE OF 46

Municipal Court Judge Abram Ellenbogen died on Thursday at Lake Placid, New York, where he had gone to recuperate from an illness. He was 46 years old. In 1919 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth District Municipal Court for four years and in 1923 re-elected for ten years.

Born in Troy, N. Y. in 1883, Justice Ellenbogen was a graduate of Harvard Law School. He served in the State Assembly for five years. He was a chairman of the Civic Committee and devoted himself to securing improved treatment for public school teachers. The teachers' pension bill is referred to as the Ellenbogen bill.

Justice Ellenbogen is survived by his widow, mother and two brothers.

Ely Miller, president of the Temple Beth Israel, Milwaukee, Wis., was killed in an auto mobile accident. His wife was severely injured. The accident occurred on a highway near Adrian, Michigan.

Mr. Miller was 60 and a leader in Orthodox Jewish affairs. He is survived by his widow, two sons, four daughters and a sister. He lived in Milwaukee for 30 years.

# PLENARY SESSIONS RESUMED AT ZIONIST CONGRESS FRIDAY AFTERNOON

(Continued from Page 3)

political commission appointed a sub-committee of three to consider the Wailing Wall question. A report was current that Col. Frederick H. Kisch who will, perhaps, be accompanied by a special Congress delegation, will proceed to London to submit to the Colonial Office a memorandum by Dr. Weizmann on the matter.

The cablegram from the Chief Rabbi set forth that the government permission to the Arabs to continue their building activities "destroys the right of the Jewish people to the last of its Holy Places in the Holy Land and opens the door to the Arabs to our only sanctuary. This action creates a chaos that will last for generations and constitutes an unforgettable insult to the entire Jewish people."

The Chief Rabbi demands that the British authorities immediately order "the cessation of the destruction of the Jewish Holy Place" and asks for another order to close up the opening in the wall adjacent to the Wailing Wall made by the Moslems with government permission, as this opening "will make a public thoroughfare of the sanctuary where Jews gather for divine services."

A petition from the Schwartzbard Committee was received by the Congress, asking its intervention with the British authorities for obtaining the permission of the Palestine government for Sholom Schwartzbard, acquitted slayer of the Ukrainian pogrom leader, Semion Petlura, to emigrate to Palestine. Mr. Schwartzbard, who is a citizen of France, was barred from Palestine when he attempted to settle there.

## Jewish Agency Committee Deliberates

The Committee on the Jewish Agency continued its deliberations Friday morning. A proposal to introduce changes into the constitution draft was debated. A sub-committee of seven was appointed to formulate recommendations, in particular in regard to the question of whether or not the decisions of the Zionist Congress and the Zionist General Council are to be binding upon the Zionist representatives on the Council of the Jewish Agency, that is, whether the Zionist delegates on the Agency Council will have to vote as a unit or may determine for themselves their stand on the individual questions as they arise. It developed that the Mizrahi, Orthodox Zionist, delegates are opposed to making the Congress decisions binding upon all Zionist delegates on the Agency as they contend that in matters of religion and education they cannot subject themselves to a majority vote. The question also arose in this connection as to whether the Zionist Congress decisions are to be binding on those Zionists who were elected to the Jewish Agency Council on the non-Zionist side.

## Other Committees at Work

The Committee on Finance continued its deliberations concerning a Zionist

# BERNHARD BARON, FAMOUS JEWISH MILLIONAIRE, PHILANTHROPIST, DIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Some time ago it was also reported that Mr. Baron had expressed his intention to Dr. Chaim Weizmann to set aside a sum of \$5,000,000 for the up-building of Palestine and only several days ago it was rumored among the delegates attending the Zionist Congress in Zurich that Mr. Baron had pledged to place at the disposal of the extended Jewish Agency the amount of \$2,500,000. This report could not at the time be verified due to Mr. Baron's illness and there is no information available as to whether any provision to this effect was made in his will. Several years ago he made a contribution of \$125,000 toward the Palestine Foundation Fund.

In 1928 the late Mr. Baron established the Bernhard Baron Charitable Trust for Hospitals and Asylums for Orphans and Crippled Children, transferring to the trustees a sum of £575,000 for this purpose.

The Marquis of Reading was named chairman of the trustees of the fund, Louis B. Baron, his son, vice-chairman. Other members of the board of trustees were Albert I. Belisha, director of the Metropolitan Railway, London, and a prominent figure in connection with Jewish charities; W. H. Loudon and Edward S. Baron, directors of Carreras, Ltd., and H. W. Danbury, secretary of Carreras.

Mr. Baron stipulated under the trust deed that the moneys available for distribution shall be applied in the proportion of seventy-five per cent among Christian and undenominational hospitals, homes and asylums, and twenty-five per cent among similar institutions under Jewish control. Over a period of twenty years, beginning with 1928, the trustees were authorized to apply such part of the capital and income of the fund every year as they shall think fit for the benefit of the institutions described. The first distribution of the moneys was set for December 5, 1928, when Mr. Baron

loan proposal. The Committee on Organization listened to a report by Felix Rosenbluth on organization questions. A proposal is now being discussed that henceforth only such Zionists who paid their Shekel for two years may be entitled to cast their vote in the election of Zionist Congress delegates. Under the present ruling any Jew who pays a Shekel (dues which vary in the respective countries) before the election in a Congress year is entitled to vote. The Committee on Urban Colonization considered the labor question in the cities and colonies. It formulated a proposal to the Congress that the Executive grant a credit for the construction of 400 houses for labor families.

In deference to the Sabbath the sessions will be interrupted at sundown on Friday to be resumed on Sunday. A plenary session was held on Friday afternoon.

attained his seventy-eighth birthday. The annual distributions are to take place on this date each year.

Mr. Baron was a member of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue of London.

On the occasion of the opening of his company's new great factory, which was attended by many prominent Britishers and 3,000 employees, Mr. Baron told the story of his life in the following concise sentences:

"I was born in Russia, at Brest-Litovsk. That was in 1850. I was taken as a child to Rostov-on-the-Don, and there I grew up among the Don Cossacks. I am really more of a Cossack than anything else. Then as a young man I went to America. I had nothing in my pocket when I got there. However I got to work without any waiting—\$4 a week—and saved \$2.50 of them. I worked, oh, how I worked, and I went on saving; every week I saved. I saved because I wanted independence; because I wanted to have a business of my own. I did not think then how great a business.

"After I had been thirty years in America, I came to England. I had invented a machine for making cigarettes. I brought it to England. Then I heard of a small tobacco business that was for sale. It was small, but it was not unknown. It was Carreras. It manufactured a pipe tobacco that Sir James Barrie had written about in his 'Lady Nicotine.' In 1903, I bought it, at Carreras firm. For five years I made no profits. In the sixth year I made £11,000, and after that, well, every year more, until now...

"I advertised, advertised, advertised. And now we turn out millions and millions and millions of cigarettes a day. Well, there is the story.

"Just a young man with nothing in his pocket and now this factory, 3,000 people employed—and happy—a million and a half pounds given away—all my family, sons, grandsons, rich, and happy, and myself feeling now old, used up, tired, old, not well."

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 2)

be not left in the air as a mere casual and informal suggestion, but that it be drafted in the form of a treaty and that this treaty be presented formally to the State Department of the United States; secondly, that this treaty be written in simple language, and very briefly, so that a child or the man in the street could understand it; thirdly, that the draft treaty should not undertake to provide any mechanism whatever for the maintenance of peace, his theory being that if mechanisms, and the essential thing—the renunciation of war—would be eclipsed; and fourthly, that the draft treaty should undertake to make no distinction whatever as to 'kinds' of war, but should renounce war itself as an institution."

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