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AGENCY COUNCIL BY UNANIMOUS VOTE APPROVES \$3,750,000 PALESTINE BUDGET FOR FIRST YEAR.

269 Delegates Seated; Dr. Cyrus Adler Recommends Regulations for Selection of Non-Zionist Members; Brief Discussion of International Political Problems (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 13.—By a unanimous vote the Council of the Jewish Agency in a session which lasted one hour today approved the budget for the Palestine work for the coming year in the amount of \$3,750,000. The budget was previously decided upon at the Sixteenth Zionist Biennial Congress which was held here last week.

In recommending the adoption of the budget Herr Oscar Wassermann, director of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, stated that the budget committee of the Council agreed to the Zionist proposal for this year, reserving the right to introduce changes the following year. The committee was anxious, he said, not to ignore the experience gained by the Zionist administration in Palestine and to secure the continuity of the Palestine work. The budget makes provision for the payment of outstanding debts incurred by the Zionist Executive during the years of economic depression and unemployment. "We have accepted the Zionist budget proposal as our own and will endeavor not only to carry on the work within the limits of this budget, but to raise more, the surplus to be used for new colonization projects. Herr Wassermann appealed to Zionists and non-Zionists alike to help in the raising of the sum required.

Two hundred and nine delegates, 104 non-Zionists and 205 Zionists, were seated on the recommendation of Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, who reported in behalf of the credentials committee. There was no difficulty presented in regard to the Zionist members and their alternates as they had properly certified credentials. Cer-

tain informalities were noted by the credentials committee in the credentials of some non-Zionist delegates, which resulted from the lack of definite rules governing the selection of the non-Zionists. The committee therefore recommended to the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency Council which is to be created, to promulgate regulations for the selection of the non-Zionist members, without interfering with the autonomy of any country, leaving to each country to choose its own method of selection. The question which was raised in regard to the delegates elected in Palestine to the non-Zionist section of the Council, these delegates being Zionists, the committee found beyond its jurisdiction, since these delegates were in possession of credentials showing that they were properly elected to their posts by the National Council of Palestine Jews.

The injection of a discussion of international political problems was barred by a ruling of the presiding chairman, Dr. Leo Moskowitz. The ruling was made when Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Rumanian Jews of Bucharest, protested against references made by Mr. Fischer of Budapest, Hungary, to the Hungarian frontier question. The Jewish Agency Council meeting is no political platform for the discussion of international political problems, the chairman stated.

HARMONY MARKS JEWISH AGENCY COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS AS ZIONISTS AND NON-ZIONISTS BLEND VIEWS FOR PALESTINE UPBUILDING

Committees on Budget and Constitution Tackle Problems; More Americans Appointed Vice-President of Council Session; Exchange of Views Proceeds Calmly; Proposal Made to Invite Other Jewish Groups, Including Agudah (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 13.—Two committees, on constitution and budget, consisting of sixteen members each, were appointed by Louis Marshall, president of the Jewish Agency Council session, at its Monday afternoon meeting, following which the proceedings were adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, to give the committees sufficient time to prepare their reports and recommendations.

The budget committee, to which M. Dymenoff, Mayor of Tel Aviv, was added as an advisor, was charged with the formulation of recommendations concerning the Palestine budget approved by the Zionist Congress in the amount of £750,000. The constitution

AMERICAN ZIONIST DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ON AGENCY COUNCIL

U. S. Members of Zionist General Council Form Part of Delegation (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 13.—The American members of the Zionist General Council are: Abraham Goldberg, Jacob Fishman, Morris Rothenberg, all of New York; Max Shulman, Chicago and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland.

These, together with the following, are the American members of the Agency Council and their deputies: Herman Bernstein, Ephraim Kaplan, Dr. A. Corwin, Mrs. Judith Epstein, all of New York; Miss Pearl Franklin, Chicago; Harry Friedberg, Kansas City; Jacob Ginsburg, Philadelphia; Abraham Goldstein, Hartford; Rabbi James Heller, Cincinnati; Mrs. Edward Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York; Prof. Gustave Klausner, St. Louis; George L. Klein, Cleveland; Rabbi Max Klein, Philadelphia; Miss Sarah Kussy, Newark; Rabbi Israel Herbert Levinthal, Brooklyn; Judge William M. Lewis, Philadelphia; Louis Lipsky, New York; Abraham Liebowitz, Dr. S. Margoshes, Isadore J. Morrison, Emanuel Newman, all of New York; Benjamin Kefauver, Boston; Dr. Nathan Katsoff, Bernard A. Rosenthal, Bernard Shelvin of New York; Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Providence, R. I.; Miss Henrietta Sould, Mrs. Robert Sould, New York; Elihu D. Stone, Boston; Mrs. Israel Shapiro, Baltimore; Max Shoolman, Boston; Philip Wattenberg, Joseph Weiss, Meyer W. Weisgal, Morris Weinberg, James Waterman Wise, of New York.

GERMAN JEWS MARK REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Berlin, Aug. 13.—The tenth anniversary of the existence of the German Republic was celebrated Sunday in all leading German synagogues by the holding of special services.

Special services were held in the Berlin Main Synagogue where representatives of the government and the municipality were present. At the Berlin Stadium an international Jewish sports festival was held. Six thousand spectators attended. Before the games, addresses were delivered by the president of the Berlin Kehillah, Kereski, and a government representative. Mr. Kereski stated that the Jews of Germany are not afraid of the synagogue desecrators and the preachers of the

committee's work will consist of adjusting minor differences still existing and in submitting a final text of the constitution for final approval by the Council.

Blending of Zionist and Non-Zionist Views Produces New Tone in Palestine Discussions

Under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall, the proceedings of the Jewish Agency assumed an American tempo, the business on the agenda being disposed of with despatch, the speeches shorter and the discussions centering around the issues.

A new tone in the discussion of Pal-

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LOUIS BAMBERGER TO DISTRIBUTE \$1,000,000 AMONG EMPLOYEES

Pioneer Department Store Owner An-
nounces Retirement
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, N. J., Aug. 13—More than \$1,000,000 will be distributed by Louis Bamberger among employees of L. Bamberger & Company, department store, it was announced yesterday, when Mr. Bamberger declared he will retire on September 15 from active directorship of the firm he founded thirty-six years ago.

The employees to profit by Mr. Bamberger's generosity are those who will have completed fifteen or more years' service on December 31, 1929. At least two hundred will share in the distribution, some of the older ones receiving sums amounting to more than \$10,000. They will be allowed to choose between cash and a pension paying a fixed monthly amount.

There is no uniform pension system in effect in L. Bamberger & Company, and in the past provision has been made to meet each individual retirement, with no rule in effect to cover either age or years of service. Partly to meet this situation, Mr. Bamberger decided to distribute the \$1,000,000.

Although giving up the active management of the store, Mr. Bamberger will maintain a connection as president of the board of directors.

Mr. Bamberger is seventy-four years old, and has been in the department store business sixty years. In 1893 he and his two brothers-in-law, Louis M. Frank and Felix Fuld, both now dead, founded L. Bamberger & Co.

J. Harry Selz, president of Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago shoe manufacturers, died Sunday night at his summer home in Glenco. He was 65 years old. The late Mr. Selz was director of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company and a member of the Union League, the Midway, the Standard and the Lake Shore Country Clubs. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bertha Austrian Selz, two sons, Austin and Frank S., and two brothers, Emanuel F. and A. K. Selz.

U. S. PUBLIC OPINION FOR CALENDAR REFORM, NATIONAL COMMITTEE TELLS STATE DEPARTMENT

Urge U. S. Participation in International Conference to Introduce Reform in 1933; Seventh Day Adventists and Baptists Only Objectors, Committee Maintains; Jewish View Given

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Aug. 14—The Seventh Day Adventists and Seventh Day Baptists are the only religious groups which have voiced objection to a reform of the calendar involving the introduction of "blank days," it is declared in a 120-page report submitted by the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, of which George Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., is chairman, to Secretary of State Stimson today. The report further states that while protest was made against the blank days, neither the Jews nor any of the other oppositional groups objected to the general idea of reforming the calendar, but demanded that provision be made against the interruption of the seventh day Sabbath. The report further states that both before the League of Nations Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives, the opposition group presented a substitute proposal which would be satisfactory to them, but that both these proposals were unacceptable to the League Committee.

"Owing to the early approach of the year 1933, when January 1 falls on Sunday," the report states, "the most convenient year until 1939 for putting a new calendar into effect, the Committee expresses the hope that an International Conference will soon be assembled, and that this government will in the near future indicate to the nations of the world its willingness to participate in such a conference."

The report quotes the attitude toward Calendar Reform of the Holy See, the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches, the German Evangelical Church, and the Christian Science Board of Directors. The letter from the Holy See tends to contradict the aforementioned assertion of the Committee that only the Jews, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Seventh Day Baptists are opposed to the blank day feature. The letter from the Holy See plainly reserves the right to object to the proposed reform on account of changing the date of Easter.

That portion of the committee's report dealing with the religious opposition to the blank day plan reads as follows:

"Those reforms which involve the introduction of so-called blank days and thus interrupt the continuity of the weekly cycle have aroused the opposition of rabbis representing Jewish religious groups in Europe and America and clergymen of the Seventh Day Adventist and Seventh Day Baptist churches in this country. A conflict between the religious tenets of this group and the scientific and practical viewpoints of the advocates of the blank day principle is thus presented.

"The Sabbatarian ministers assert

that such interruption of the weekly cycle and consequently the interruption of the continuity of seventh day Sabbath observance, would be a violation of divine law ordained at the creation of the world. They cite the fourth commandment of Moses: 'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work but the seventh is the Sabbath.' They assert that the seven-day cycle never has been broken. Not only would such a breach in Sabbath continuity do violence to their religious convictions, but it would interfere with the free exercise of their religion because it would cause their present Sabbath, under such a calendar, to fall on a different day of the week each succeeding year. In the opinion of M. Israel Levi, Chief Rabbi of France, it would 'inflict additional sacrifices on the Jews.'

"These objections were voiced before the League of Nations special committee of inquiry by chief rabbis of Europe and by rabbis and clergymen of the Sabbatarian communions at the Washington hearings on the first Porter resolution. They announced their refusal to accept the blank day principle.

"None of them voiced objections to the idea of reforming the calendar; on the contrary, they went on record at Washington in favor of it, and the calling of an International Conference, but demanded that provision be made against the interruption of the seventh day Sabbath.

"Both before the League's committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, they presented a substitute proposal which would be satisfactory to them. This was to shorten the year to 364 days and allow the surplus day in ordinary years and the two surplus days in leap years to accumulate until they amounted to a week, which would be added every fifth or sixth year as a leap week. The remaining 364 days could then be divided either into equal quarters or into 13 equal months. To the Foreign Affairs Committee the proposal was also made by the rabbis that the 364 days be divided into 13 months of 28 days each and the surplus days allowed to accumulate until they amounted to a 28-day month, which would be added every twenty-third year.

"All such proposals were considered faulty by the League's committee, because they introduce years whose lengths differ so greatly as to give rise to very serious difficulties in comparing annual statistics, fixing anniversary festivals, etc.

"The League's committee, taking the Sabbatarian objections into consideration, recommended that 'there should in particular be a fresh examination by the opposing religious bodies of the principle of a blank day' and 'discus-

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equine problems, seldom heard among European Zionists, set in as Zionists and non-Zionists blended views in the Jewish Agency Council's work. At the Monday afternoon session, which was in the nature of a general debate on the subjects outlined at the morning session by Dr. Weismann, Dr. Lea K. Frankel and Felix M. Warburg, Zionist and non-Zionist delegates participated, but none of the heat or acrimony which characterized Zionist Congress proceedings were manifested here. As the work progressed the expectation for complete harmony between the Zionists and the non-Zionists gained strength on both sides of the assembly. It was apparent that there is general agreement as to the program to be undertaken. Differences remaining only in emphasis on practical measures or on details of minor character.

The characteristic event of the afternoon session, which had much meaning for the Zionists, was the change of mind of the group of Radical Zionists, the die-hard opponents of the Jewish Agency extension plan. The Radical Zionists fought the Agency until the last minute and when they decided to join it, they declared that they would do so in order to continue their opposition. But at the second session, Dr. Nathan Goldmann, Berlin, Radical Zionist, spokesman delivered a very moderate address and promised Dr. Weismann "a loyal opposition" on the part of his group.

Twelve Vice-Presidents Chosen

Twelve vice-presidents were chosen, six non-Zionists and six Zionists. For the non-Zionists the following were named: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; James N. Rosenberg, New York; Leon Blum, Paris; O. E. D'Avignon, Goldsmid, London; Oscar Wasserman, Berlin; and Oscar Gruzenberg, Riga. For the Zionists the following were named: Morris Rothenberg, New York; M. M. Ussishkin, Jerusalem; Dr. Leo Mozkin, Paris; Deputy H. Farberstein, Warsaw; Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, Jerusalem; and David Ben Gurion, Jerusalem.

Jewish Communities Continue to Send Greetings, Agudah to Be Invited to Join

At the opening of the session Mr. Marshall read a number of congratulatory messages received from Jewish communities throughout the world, among them the Kahaloth of Berlin, Kovno, Lithuania; Riga, Latvia; Helsingfors, Finland; Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel Aviv, Palestine; Salonika, Greece; Lublin and Drobobicz, Poland; the Committees Federations of Belgium and Latvia, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith and from the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva. A message was also read from Chaim Nachum Shafir, Hebrew poet, who was chosen as a non-Zionist

delegate to the Council by the National Assembly of Palestine Jewry. Mr. Shafir expressed his regret that he had not yet fully recovered from his recent operation to be able to attend the session.

Nathan Straus Sends Message

A message to the Council of the Jewish Agency was read from Nathan Straus of New York. "There is no reason for anyone to withhold his support from the movement with which everyone is now identified," Mr. Straus wrote.

At the conclusion of the session, Mr. Marshall read a motion introduced by a group of delegates to the effect that other Jewish groups, in particular the Orthodox Agudath Israel, which remained away from the Jewish Agency, be invited to cooperate.

A portrait of Dr. Herzl and a map of Palestine were placed in the center of the platform when the second session began.

Exchange Views on Outstanding Problems

The general debate, arranged as it is to provide an opportunity for both sides to acquaint themselves with each other's views, proceeded, calm as the waters of a lake after a storm.

Dr. Schimsky Levin warned against a too loose grasp of the semi-philanthropic character of the Palestine work to purely business methods. Contrary to the opinion of individual Zionists who were anxious over the partnership between the Zionists and the non-Zionists, he always believed in the success of joint work. He expressed the hope that the Agency will succeed in drawing into the Palestine work an additional twenty per cent of the Jewish population; the Zionists enlisted ten per cent, he said. The Keren Hayesod, which is to be the instrument of the Jewish Agency, has a great educational value. Without idealism and inspiration, there will be no fund raising, he said.

Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, Laborite, reminded the Council that the labor parties of Palestine have always supported the plan for the extension of the Agency. "We had no apprehensions, because we trusted in the power of Jewish labor and in the experience of twenty-five years. We relied on the national social principles which the Palestine workers have succeeded in establishing," he said. He drew attention to the danger of hard competition and stated that a Jewish National Home without Jewish labor is an empty word. He pointed out that Dr. Frankel's plan for Palestine finance corporation. The first task the Agency faces in Palestine is to create conditions for labor, he said.

Kurt Blumenthal, president of the Zionist Federation of Germany, had emphasis on the need to create great

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tion on this subject in each country between religious bodies and others interested in the matter.

"No objections to the introduction of blank days have been voiced by the authorities of any other religious bodies as far as is known by the National Committee. The attitude of some of them may be judged from the report of the League of Nations special committee which commended the two blank day schemes of reform and which included in its membership appointees of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican churches.

"The League's committee stated, with reference to the declarations of these representatives, that:

"From the point of view of dogmatically speaking, the idea of the reform of the calendar, both with regard to the fixing of Easter and the more general question of the reform of the Gregorian Calendar, does not meet with difficulties of such a nature that they could be regarded beforehand as insuperable."

The report also contains a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, stating: "It seems the time is near at hand when adoption of one simple universal calendar by all the nations of the earth will confer important benefits upon all humanity and our posterity."

Secretary Hyde added that in his opinion the United States is justified in forwarding the report, although that of an unofficial committee, to the League of Nations as a response to the questionnaire from the League of Nations to the United States Government for information relative to calendar reform.

Religious groups were not represented on the Committee because it found it difficult to secure comprehensive representation of all faiths, the report explains.

"After a year of investigation the National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States considers that the requisite conditions exist to justify the participation of this Government in an international conference to provide for the simplification of the calendar," says the Committee's report. "These conditions are:

"1. The prevalence of a demand for calendar reform on the part of a large and representative body of American opinion.

"2. A growing recognition by the general public of the grave defects of the methods by which these can be overcome, and an increasing understanding of the principles of calendar reform.

"3. The sound experience of many business concerns with the use of private simplified calendars to secure more accurate accounting in their business affairs, and their practically unanimous judgment in favor of the general simplification of the civil calendar," the report declares.

HARMONY MARKS JEWISH AGENCY COUNCIL DEBATE

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er immigration opportunities for tens of thousands of Jews, who await an opportunity to emigrate to Palestine. He took issue with the views of Dr. Arlosoroff and declared that there would be no conflict between the Kerem Hayesod and a Palestine finance corporation, since the corporation will be subject to the Jewish Agency Council. He added that at present there is not a Jew who believes that the revival of Judaism is possible without Palestine. The Zionists had accomplished much and they are entitled to expect from the joint action with the non-Zionists great deeds in accordance with the Basle program.

David Ben Gurion, Palestine Laborite, speaking in Yiddish, stated that the entire Zionist Socialist movement voted for the extension of the Jewish Agency because Zionism has entered the era of realization. Since the days of the early Russian Jewish pioneers, the Bilu, until the present generation of Jewish workers in Palestine, they all came to the country animated by the ideal of a Jewish renaissance. "We desire to see a Jewish Socialist Eretz Israel, and are not afraid of working hand in hand with the so-called Western Jews, believing and trusting in our ideals, which correspond to the spirit and needs of the modern world. We Socialists know that without capital, Palestine cannot be rebuilt, but we also know that without Jewish labor, it will not be rebuilt," he said.

David Remez, Palestine labor leader, laid emphasis on the need of solving the land problem in Palestine. Zionists and Jews generally misunderstood the importance of the land question. "The land does not wait. We intend to appeal to the Socialist International as well as to the entire world. We demand in Eretz Israel free land for the Jewish people, but not for capitalist land speculation. Should we permit such speculation, our entire work in Palestine will remain hanging in the air," he said. The speaker disagreed with Dr. Weizmann's plan of a 20,000 annual immigration to Palestine. "A fifteen thousand annual immigration is insufficient; it will merely take care of the Arab natural increase. Even a thirty thousand annual immigration of Jews to Palestine will be no luxury," he said.

Dr. Daiches of London expressed his conviction that the Agency work will be a great success. He was surprised to hear Dr. Schmarya Levin's pessimistic view that only twenty per cent will be attracted. It is nearer the truth to say that ninety-five per cent of the Jewish people stand near the Palestine work, he declared.

Judge William M. Lewis of Philadelphia stated that he favors the Agency because he "knows the agents." Therefore he knows it will be a successful phenomenon in Jewish life.

"One thing was dividing American Jewish life in the past. That was Zionism. After yesterday and after the last word will be spoken at this gathering, there will be nothing dividing us. We wanted this unity in American Jewish life," he declared.

Hermann Struck, Mizrahi leader, stated that the Mizrahi always fought for the extension of the Agency. He expressed his hope that the new partners will exhibit understanding for the needs of the Jewish religion.

American Labor Leader Tells Europeans They Need Not Fear Americanization

Abraham Shipliacoff, American Jewish labor leader, said: "I speak not only as a non-Zionist, but also as a non-Poale Zionist. I assure you, you needn't fear Americanization if it comes from such people. I never saw more sincere and earnest men with a finer spirit than these Americans who come to the Agency. If they accept my Socialist principle of nationalization, I can work with them in perfect accord. I disagree with Dr. Levin's assumption that only five per cent of the Jewish people are identified with Palestine reconstruction," he said.

Oscar Wasserman was greatly applauded when he said, speaking of the land problem in Palestine, that "Eretz Israel (the Land of Israel) was once a theological idea; now, when it was given to us, all we received was Israel without the Eretz (land). If we are not satisfied with the spirit alone, we must provide the land. Mr. Ussishkin is therefore a thousand times right when he emphasizes the importance of the land problem," he said.

Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, non-Zionist candidate for the Executive and agricultural expert, spoke on the land problem. He said there was no disagreement in principle, admitting that the land should be purchased as the property of the Jewish people, the title being vested in the Jewish National Fund.

M. M. Ussishkin emphasized the need of purchasing the land as national property. He introduced a note of criticism against the Palestine government, citing the instance of the Beisan land which was given to Arabs who are now speculating with it. He demanded that the government prevent speculation. "We must redeem the soil. This is the first consideration; the price is of secondary importance. Our father, Abraham, also paid a high price for the land when he needed it," he said.

Dr. Nahum Goldman stated that the Radicals opposed the Agency to the last minute, but they entered hoping that both sides will reserve for themselves the right to their own point of view. He hoped that the Jewish Agency will bring about a change in the relations with the Palestine government, which must understand that its duty is not merely to give the Zionists opportunity to work, but also to help them. As to the Palestine finance corporation proposed by Dr. Frankel, whatever form it will assume it must

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gospel of hatred and boycott, but they believe in the future of the free Republic which also guarantees the future of German Jews.

The games were concluded with the following results: Bar Kochba of Berlin won over the Hakoah of Vienna; the Hagibor of Prague, football team, won over the Hakoah of Berlin. The Maccabee of Paris also participated.

In the evening a band of Hitlerites marched through the streets of West Berlin singing anti-Semitic songs, concluding with the refrain repeated three times: "Judea vanish!"

AMY SCHECHTER, FREE ON BAIL, ADDRESSES RALLY HERE

Miss Amy Schechter, daughter of the late Dr. Solomon Schechter, who, with Vera Buch, was released on bail by the Gastonia, N. C. authorities, pending the trial which attracted wide attention on an indictment charging her, with fifteen other strike organizers and workers, with implication and conspiracy in the killing of Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt, arrived in New York.

Miss Schechter and Miss Buch addressed a workers' meeting Monday night attended by 1,500 persons at the Central Opera House. The meeting was called under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, New York District, the Workers' International Relief and the National Textile Workers' Union. Communist leaders addressed the meeting.

have the approval of and be subject to the Jewish Agency.

Weizmann Summarizes, Is Glad Does Not Have to Answer Opposition

The exchange of views was summarized by Dr. Chaim Weizmann at the conclusion of the session. He provoked smiles of satisfaction among the delegates when he stated that it was for the first time in many years that he rises at the conclusion of a discussion without having the need to answer the "opposition."

The differences that seem still to trouble the minds are due to misunderstandings. Without agriculture, nothing will be possible in Palestine. Agriculture must be furthered by public funds, but it is a mistake to believe that there is any rivalry between private and public funds. The public funds are necessary for the agricultural colonization as well as for health and educational work. The Jewish National Fund and the Palestine Foundation Fund have paved the way for private business initiative.

Dr. Weizmann concluded by thanking the Radical Zionists for their "loyal opposition," expressing the hope that also the absent Zionist Revisionists will come. "I feel that now, after the second session of the Council, we have learned to know one another, the Zionists are less fearful of the non-Zionists and the non-Zionists are better acquainted with the problems of Palestine," he said.