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COLONIAL OFFICE TO TAKE VIGOROUS STEPS TO RE-STORE PEACE IN JERUSALEM

High Commissioner Returns Next Week; Agency Members Take Stand (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 20.—The British Colonial Office has taken under consideration the situation in Jerusalem which arose because of the renewed attacks on Jewish worshippers at the Wailing Wall and at various points in Jerusalem as a result of the controversy between the Moslems and the Jews at the Wailing Wall.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed on the basis of good authority that the Colonial Office will take energetic steps to re-establish peace in Jerusalem.

Members of the Jewish Agency Council, including non-Zionists, have taken a definite stand on the matter and demand that the Palestine government punish the offending Arabs. They take particular exception to the tone of the official statement issued Sunday by the Palestine government.

Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, who was on vacation in London, will return to Jerusalem early next week.

Col. Frederick H. Kisch is keeping in constant touch with the Colonial Office on the matter.

Jerusalem, Aug. 20.—Excitement has reignited throughout the Arab and Jewish communities of Palestine as the events of the last three days created a situation of uncertainty.

On Monday two more Jews were attacked by Arabs. One was stoned while walking on the Ramlah Road in Jerusalem, and another was seriously wounded in the Nachlath Shimon quarter. Twenty persons were wounded in Jerusalem during Sunday. The majority of the wounded were Jews, some were Arabs. All these were minor cases of assault.

Due to the excitement which prevailed in Jerusalem Saturday and Sunday, many Arabs who are employed in Jewish quarters did not report for work.

In some villages in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, groups of Fellahien held public meetings where plans for attacking the Jewish suburbs were discussed.

At the Jaffa Mosque and the Moslem youth club, meetings were held where the speakers instigated the Moslems against the Jews in connection with the Wailing Wall matter. Anti-Jewish propaganda also filled the pages of the Arab press.

YEMENITE JEWS FLEE PERSECUTION: BEG ENTRY TO PALSTINE

Authorities Enforce Measures to Convert Jews to Islamic Faith (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Aden, Arabia, Aug. 20.—The trials of the Jewish population of Yemen are continually growing. The authorities are using every possible measure to force the Jews to embrace the Islamic faith, compelling them to eat non-kosher food.

Many Yemenites are fleeing, leaving their belongings behind them and, arriving in Aden in wretched condition, are compelled to beg in the streets. They are eager to obtain permits to enter Palestine as their only hope of escape.

JEWS ATTACKED AT MONARCHISTS' UNVEILING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Aug. 20.—Attacks on a number of Jews followed the unveiling ceremony at Lake Balatin in memory of King Karol. A group of Austrian monarchists who participated in the ceremonies along with thousands of Hungarian monarchists were blamed for the attack. They were escorted across the frontier by the Hungarian gendarmes.

The Jews attacked had been on a holiday in the neighborhood of Lake Balatin.

SENTENCE 4 BANDITS FOR ATTACK ON JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, Aug. 20.—Prison terms totalling 161 years were imposed by the Lusk court upon four bandits for robbing and beating Jews.

It was proven that the bandits committed eight robberies on Jews returning from market, after murderously beating them. The leader of the band, Canapala, was sentenced to 79 years imprisonment, his brother to 60 years and the two others to 11 years each.

GIRL TAKES LIFE WHEN PARENTS OPPOSE ZIONISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, Aug. 20.—Hodel Landau, eighteen-year-old daughter of the secretary of the Chassidic Rebbe's court at Belz, committed suicide by jumping from a window. It was stated that the cause for her act was her parents' objection to her joining the Zionist Organization and the persecutions she suffered because of their intolerance of her views.

GRAPPLE WITH INDUSTRIALIZATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND CROP POLICY

American Landsmanschaften Help Establish Home Town Industries (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 20.—Ten thousand Jewish workers in Kiev are unemployed, according to an official report issued following an investigation which has just been completed.

Those employed among the 45,000 Jewish families of Kiev, earn a very low wage and desire to change their means of livelihood. Two thousand Jews come annually from the provinces to Kiev, adding to the unemployment and the deceased among Kiev Jewry, the investigation showed.

Moscow, Aug. 20.—A gala celebration on the occasion of the opening of the first Jewish textile factory in Bobruisk, was held on Sunday. The factory is cooperative and employs sixty former Nephmen.

The building for the factory was furnished by the government, while the Ort, society for the promotion of trades and agriculture among Russian Jews, and the New York Bobruisk Landsmanschaft supplied \$2,500 worth of machinery on five years' credit.

The organization of a cooperative shoe factory in Bobruisk has aroused enthusiasm among the workers. One hundred and fifty Jews, former Nephmen, will gain employment in the factory.

The Ort is now building a starch factory in the town Shishedrin, White Russia, machinery worth \$1,350 being furnished by the New York Shishedrin Landsmanschaft. The Ort is also working out a plan for establishing a clock factory at Yelisavetgrad, the New York Landsmanschaft participating to the extent of \$10,000 worth of shares.

The Uman Landsmanschaft in Toronto, Canada, has directed an investigation into the possibility of erecting a share-holding factory at Uman. Interest displayed by a number of American Landsmanschaften in the possibilities of erecting factories for Jews is shown by the number of inquiries coming from New York societies of former residents of Chernobil, Smiela, Zlatopol, Gornostai and Ivanovka. All of these townships have room for brick, rope and other factories which could be opened with Landsmanschaften assistance by purchasing shares.

A proposal has been received from a New York Jewish paper manufacturer, Isaac Gilman, who promised \$5,000 annual assistance if a shareholding paper factory for Jewish workers

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WARNER-LASKY MERGER REPORTED AND DENIED

A merger of Warner Brothers' Motion Picture Corporation with Paramount-Famous-Lasky will be completed within the week, it was reported by the Los Angeles "Examiner," quoting Jack L. Warner, West Coast head of the former organization, as its authority.

Mr. Warner said he would start for New York to arrange the details.

"I cannot say at present that the papers have been signed," Warner was quoted as saying. "Until these conferences are completed, I cannot divulge the details of our plans.

"The proposed union will bring together about 2,400 theatres throughout the country. This will include approximately 2,000 theatres controlled by Public and Paramount, and about 400 controlled by Warner Brothers.

The merger, when consummated, would involve the combination in one corporation of more than \$400,000,000 in holdings. Mr. Warner stated that the new company would be governed by a board of directors and probably headed by Adolph Zukor or Harry M. Warner.

The merger report was denied by Jesse L. Lasky, First Vice-President of Paramount-Famous-Lasky Motion Picture Producers in an interview with the Associated Press.

The negotiations were also denied by Albert Warner, a member of the firm.

Abraham Eisner, a charter member of the William McKinley Lodge of Masons, was killed on his seventieth birthday when he stepped into an empty elevator shaft in the Lodge building, New York. Mrs. Eisner, who also fell into the shaft, was taken to Columbus Hospital in a critical condition.

ZIONIST HISTORY DIFFERENT HAD BRANDEIS REMAINED IN POWER Opposition Spokesman Pessimistic for Zionism, Viewing Agency Consummation

Gratification in the accord between the Zionists and non-Zionists through the consummation of the Jewish Agency Council at Zurich is apparently not shared by all members of the Zionist opposition group in the United States, frequently referred to as the Brandeis-Mack group, if the utterances of Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, are to be taken as an expression of the group's present views. Rabbi Newman, who was a staunch supporter of the opposition group in its recent fight against the Lipsky administration of the Zionist Organization of America, writing in the current issues of the "American Israelite" and the "Portland Scribe," takes a pessimistic view of the future of Zionism in the Agency period. Asserting that the Zionist opponents of the Jewish Agency extension were justified, Rabbi Newman formulates the position of the Brandeis group as wishing "a Jewish Agency but not this Jewish Agency." He asserts that the Jewish Agency extension became necessary and was consummated because the Zionist Organization, under the Lipsky and Weizmann regime, faced bankruptcy and a loss of prestige. The writer conjectures on what might have been the fate of the Zionist movement if the split in American Zionism in 1921 would have ended without a victory for Weizmann. He says:

"If Louis Dembitz Brandeis had remained in power after 1921, Zionist history during the last eight years would have been vastly different, and the epoch closed by the Zurich Congress would have had a different outcome. Re-writing history is a perilous task. But if Chaim Weizmann had been willing to cooperate with the Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the latter might have resigned his post on the bench, devoted himself exclusively to Zionism and eventually become its world leader. During the World War, however, Weizmann had said: 'Brandeis follows me; I will not follow Brandeis.'

"When peace came and the Mandate was in sight, Weizmann wished a free hand. Brandeis was a thorn in his side; as soon as he could, he removed the irritation. Brandeis was universally recognized as one of America's foremost economic authorities, a corporation expert, a favorite advisor of Woodrow Wilson, with acute understanding of the problems of industry, commerce and agriculture. He had a careful program for Palestine's economic rehabilitation; he had proposed an Economic Council; he had approached the Reform Jewish leaders and the Joint Distribution Committee. But Weizmann, using the economic emphasis of the Brandeis program as an excuse, rallied his chief oratorical guns, including Ussishkin and Schmarya Levin, invaded the American Zionist Organization and with the help

of Louis Lipsky, overthrew the Brandeis-Mack regime. In 1928, the legates of the Brandeis tradition made another effort to recapture leadership, assailing the Lipsky administration for its inefficiencies; on the very threshold of victory, they were defeated by a fluke," Rabbi Newman writes.

JEWISH WOMEN STUDY FARMERS FAMILIES' NEEDS

Jewish women throughout the United States are devoting special consideration to the needs of Jewish farmers' families in various states, according to a statement issued by Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, National Chairman of the Department of Farm and Rural Work, of the National Council of Jewish Women. They have been serving as an advisory staff to the officers of the Council's Department and the Executive Committee, transmitting their observations and recommendations based on visits to the rural communities in their respective states.

The women, who are serving on this National Committee of the Department of Farm and Rural Work of the National Council of Jewish Women, are: Mrs. Harry Geballe, of San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Julius Berenson, of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. S. Capitan, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Aimee F. Greenbaum, of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Max Lorig, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mrs. Jake Brown, of Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Lewis I. Waxelbaum, of Macon, Georgia; Mrs. Max-L. Bernheimer, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. Maurice Levy, of Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. David Lurvey, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Abe Simon, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Irving Rosenbaum, of Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. Edward Freedman, of Longmeadow, Mass.; Mrs. H. L. Goodstein, of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. M. Heilbrun, of Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. H. Krupnick, of Mt. Holly, N. J.; Mrs. Leo Robbins, of Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. Alexander Seclow, of Bayonne, N. J.; Mrs. P. Wendkos, of Camden, N. J.; Mrs. C. M. Freund, of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles Kaletski, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Harry Lashkowitz, of Fargo, N. D.; Mrs. Sydney Kaufman, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Bernard Ostrolenko, of Auburndale, L. I.; Mrs. Julian Pack, of New York City; Mrs. W. T. Address, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. L. Goldstein, of Beaumont, Texas; Mrs. Max H. Nathan, of Houston, Texas; Mrs. William Zinn, of Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Jacob R. Hiller, of Seattle, Wash.; and Mrs. Harry Rosenhaupt, of Spokane, Wash.

CORRECTION

In the text of the report of the amendments adopted by the Zionist Congress to the draft of the Agency constitution published in the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" of August 9, a reference to the seat in the House of Representatives was stated that the Congress decided to amend the schedule of allotments of non-Zionist seats on the Agency Council with respect to Poland, granting 14 seats instead of 13. This should have read: 14 seats instead of 13.

Haja Lipschitz, a Communist prisoner in the Club Room, Jail, started a hunger strike forty days ago. On Sunday she was pardoned, but the pardon came too late, and she died during night in a hospital, to which she had been transferred from the prison.

WAGE WAR AGAINST SWEATSHOP CONDITIONS

The Commission of the cloak and suit industry, which held its first meeting Monday in the offices in New York City of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the industry, decided to wage a war against sweatshop conditions in the industry.

Under the direction of Mr. Ingersoll, who was named executive director of the commission, a group of subcommittees will conduct a three-month investigation of sweatshop conditions in the industry. The recommendations to be made by Mr. Ingersoll will form the basis for action by the full commission.

The commission adopted a resolution calling upon Frances Perkins, State Commissioner of Labor, to cooperate with the campaign by causing systematic inspections to be made of plants in the needlework trades during September and October, to facilitate enforcement of the labor laws.

The resolution emphasized the need for checking unsanitary and sub-standard conditions said to be prevalent in violation of the law.

The commission, which was created after Governor Roosevelt had intervened in the recent strike of 30,000 cloakmakers, consists of twelve members. Three, including George W. Alger, the chairman, were appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Workers, the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association each has two representatives. Mr. Ingersoll serves as the unanimous selection of the other members.

The commission will not act, however, Mr. Alger declared, until it has investigated conditions thoroughly and laid the foundation for recommendations in which all interests may be expected to concur.

MARYLAND SUMMER COLONY BARS JEWS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Capitalization of social anti-Semitism as a sales point was evident in the literature distributed among the Washington elite by the promoters of Maryland's newest summer colony, Beverley Beach. Its development is intended to serve vacationists from Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis.

In their circular the promoters feature the Beverley Club at the beach which is described in the following terms: "Beverley Club is for the pleasure and convenience of the guests of Beverley Beach, restricted to a select Gentile list."

The circular has been mailed to many residents in this city and vicinity. Included on the mailing list were Jews.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

The Slobodka Events

By Our Kovno Correspondent

Kovno, Aug. 12.—The pogrom on the Jews in Slobodka, suburb of Kovno, upon the part of Lithuanian Fascists with the help of the police, has persuaded even the Jewish supporters of Prime Minister Valdemaras of Lithuania that Jewish blood in Lithuania is to be had for the shedding.

The Jewish community of Lithuania has lived through all kinds of conditions in the ten years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Lithuanian Republic. For a time conditions for the Jews were quite good. When the Christian Democrats came into power, however, things changed for the worse. There is on record the reply received by a Jewish delegation from a Prime Minister of Lithuania to the effect that the government would not protect the Jewish inhabitants from a physical onslaught. Nevertheless, conditions for the Jews were not as bad, their poverty so great and their blood so cheap as now.

The dictatorship in Lithuania is scarcely three years old and already there are more bloody pages written into the chapter of the Jews than in the seven years which preceded. The most tragic phase of it all is that the bloody facts relating to the Jewish position in Lithuania cannot be cited in the historical record. Every attempt on the part of the local Jewish press to cite the outrages perpetrated against the Jews is rigidly suppressed by the censor. Only when the hoodlums have completed their bloody attacks and left their corpses are the facts permitted to be cited and then only in such a form as to leave the reader under the impression that the casualties are the victims of a band of robbers. The censor dictates the form of the announcement.

As if the economic pogrom upon the Jews was not enough of a tragedy to withstand, day in, day out, week after week, stories filter through of bloody attacks upon the persons of Jews in the towns and villages of Lithuania. Still fresh is the memory of bullet-riddled bodies and broken heads in Paren, Wilkowskiki, in Telz and other Jewish towns. Hardly were these attacks over, when a band of armed Fascists fell upon an aged Jew because he attempted to rescue his child from the hands of murderers. Lithuanian hoodlums have now taken to desecrating Jewish sacred objects. Regularly there are attacks upon the synagogues, desecrations of the scrolls of the law and the cemeteries.

A separate and bloody chapter is contributed by the "missing" Jews of Lithuania. Not a day passes that does not bring the story of a Jew who set out for the village and never returned. Fortunate is the family of the missing if it finds his dead body and buries it in consecrated ground. Very often, thanks to the protection of the authorities, every trace of the missing person is gone and no one knows where

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20 SYNAGOGUES IN LONDON AND ENVIRONS ROBBED

(T. A. Mail Service)

London, Aug. 8.—At the North London Police Court yesterday, Myer Simmonds, 28, tailor, was charged on remand with breaking into and entering the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill, and stealing six bell scroll tops, five silver breast plates, two silver pointers, and a curtain, valued altogether at £200.

At the first hearing, Detective-Sergeant Sayer gave evidence that he stopped the prisoner leaving St. Mary's, Whitechapel Station, carrying a suitcase which was found to contain the articles enumerated in the charge, and a jimmy. The prisoner said that a man had given him the ticket to get the case from the cloak-room. The witness now added that he had compared the jimmy with the marks on the doors and cupboards at the synagogue and found that they correspond exactly.

Henry Byett, caretaker at the synagogue, said that at 1.15 on August 2, he saw a movement behind a curtain. He crept round to the choir room, where he found the prisoner. Asked what he was doing there, he said he wished to make arrangements about a wedding. The address of the choir-master was given to the prisoner, who was then ushered out of the building. The witness saw him again outside at 2.45, when he said he had an appointment with the choir-master at 4.30. The witness told him that on one would be on the premises until 6.45. At that time, the witness returned and found that the place had been broken into. The doors of the Ark had been wrenched open, the curtains torn down, and the silver ornaments were missing.

Arthur Powell, clerk at the St. Mary's station cloak-room, identified the prisoner as the man who left the suitcase there at 6.30 p. m. and redeemed it at 8.30 on August 2.

J. H. Taylor, secretary of the New Synagogue, said that the owners of the property were the Council of the United Synagogue. He estimated that the value of the ornaments was at least £200. This was one of the oldest synagogues in London, and some of the ornaments were very old.

Detective-Sergeant Hopkins asked for a further remand. No fewer than 20 synagogues in and about London had been broken into, and there was a probability of the prisoner being further charged.

In the witness box the prisoner, who was sworn as a Jew, said he simply took the suitcase for another man who lived at Rowton House, Whitechapel, and was fetching it from the station when he was arrested.

The prisoner was committed to the Sessions for trial. Bail was refused.

The sum of \$17,000 was distributed to charitable causes of District Grand Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. E., Samuel I. Sievers, president, announced.

Over \$6,000 was sent to the Jewish Orphan Home at Cleveland as the quarterly contribution and \$6,000 to the Constitution Grand Lodge as the Order's quarterly assessment.

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

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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his body is buried. It is of no avail for the orphans and the friends of the missing man to point out the murder to the investigating authorities. The murderers walk about unmolested, not taking the trouble even to deny their deed. The demand that the murderers be arrested falls upon empty ears. In most cases they are well known as leaders of the Fascists. The most extreme punishment meted out to a murderer is that he is excluded from the Verein, as was the case of the murderer in the town of Givry.

For a while the anti-Jewish excesses were concentrated in the provinces, and as the local papers were prevented from publishing the facts, the Jewish population of Kovno endured with passivity the economic pogrom directed against it with the aid of the governmental power. The fact that the perpetrators were permitted to go free and unpunished incited them to more daring attacks against the Jews, reaching a point when on August 1, the Jewish population in the Jewish center, Slobodka, a suburb of Kovno, lived through a real organized pogrom.

From eleven in the evening until one-thirty in the morning, the hours when the Jews return from the city to their homes in the suburb, armed Fascists with drawn guns stood at every entrance to the town, demanding of all passersby that they show their papers. When the documents pointed to the possessor as a Jew, he was ordered to run. Knowing full well that the moment they started to run they would be riddled with bullets, the Jews refused to budge, with the result that the execution was carried out on the spot. Iron staffs, the butts of guns were the weapons used. So mercilessly were they beaten that the victims could scarcely drag themselves off to the nearest Jewish house. Police stood near the places where the assaults were carried on. When the victims dragged themselves off they were treated to blows from the policeman's stick with the statement: "This is desert."

In the course of an hour and a half, sixty-five Jews, representing the leadership of Slobodka, including the son of the Yeshiva head, were murderously assaulted. Because of the state of war existing, exit and entrance to the town was prohibited after one o'clock. The result was that none of the wounded Jews could be transferred to the hospital. All through that night, there emanated from every Jewish house the heart-rending groans of the victims.

The next morning the most severely wounded were taken to the hospital. Those less seriously hurt and able to drag themselves about, went to the city, in their bloody garments, their broken heads and mutilated faces, and to the office of the local Yiddish paper, "Die Yiddische Stimme," to request the publication of the unwarranted attacks upon innocent Jews. Every item concerning the bloody excesses in Slobodka, however, was suppressed by the censor. The Jews of

GRAPPLE WITH INDUSTRIALIZATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND CROP POLICY

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would be established in his native town of Teofipol, Wolynia.

Moscow, Aug. 20—Conflict within the Jewish farm collectives is reported from the Odessa region over the requirement that the crop be sold to the government. "We will not give our wheat away," say a number of farmers within the collectives, while others insist that the wheat be turned over to the government. This requirement applies only to collectives and does not include the colonies supported by the American Jewish Agro-joint.

The conflict is strongest in the colonies Friling, Nitgedaiget and Kotovsk, where it threatens to split the collectives. The majority have indicated a desire to quit the collectives, saying, "We entered the collective last year because the poor crop compelled us to seek assistance and credits which the government grants only to the collectives. Now we have a good crop and therefore want to be independent. We do not want the collective to control our crop and our income."

The tendency against delivering the crop to the government is noticeable even among the young Jewish Communists who, the "Emes" complains, argue that the government fixed too low, unjust prices.

In the Kalinindorf region, where the harvest was not so good as in Odessa and the Crimea, the struggle is not keen, as the colonists have less, and in some cases almost nothing, to deliver. Dissatisfaction with the low prices prevails.

Because during the last few years the wheat crop was a failure in the Ukraine, the Jewish colonists there are now determined not to plant wheat this autumn. The government has begun a campaign to counteract this tendency, explaining to the Jewish colonists that wheat is the most profitable crop for the peasant and for the government.

The crop of the Jewish colonies in the Odessa district, which the government requires to be turned over, amounts to a quarter of a million poods, whereas the amount from the total crop in the region is half a million poods.

In some colonies the colonists are burying their harvest during the night, or grinding it, preventing the government taking the wheat for winter seed.

Kovno are, however, well aware of what has occurred in Slobodka, and Tisha B'Ab for them began two weeks ahead of the rest of the world.

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