

DR. CYRUS ADLER UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Succeeds Late Louis Marshall; Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia Recommended for Post of Chairman of Executive; Julius Rosenwald and Judge Irving Lehman Named Vice-Presidents; Year's Activities of Committee Reviewed at Twenty-third Annual Meeting

Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia was unanimously elected president to succeed the late Louis Marshall, Judge Irving Lehman of New York and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago were elected vice-presidents, and Colonel Isaac M. Ullman of New Haven, treasurer, at the 23rd annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, which was held last Sunday in New York City, with Dr. Adler, vice-president, in the chair. The nominating committee recommended also that Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia should be elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

In its annual report, after paying tributes of respect to Louis Marshall, Felix Fuld, and other members who had passed away since its last annual meeting, the Executive Committee told briefly of the matters, domestic and foreign, which it had had under consideration during the past year. Under domestic matters were included immigration, religious and racial intolerance, Jewish fraternities, at universities, calendar reform, statistical work,

American Jewish Year Book, and negotiations with the American Jewish Congress.

Under immigration, the Committee report stated that what it believed was a great step forward was the bill enacted March 2, 1929, which legalized the admission of aliens who had arrived in the country before June 3, 1921, and who were not able to produce proof of legal admission. The report expressed regret that the repeal of the National Origins Provision of the Immigration Law, which had been so strongly urged by President Hoover, had not been effected by Congress.

As to religious and racial intolerance, the report stated that very few instances of this in the United States were brought to the attention of the Committee. Under this head, it referred to the action which had been taken by Mr. Marshall in connection with the production of the Freiburg Passion Play; to the address of a New York real estate dealer who had referred in a derogatory manner to the growing interests of persons of foreign extraction in the real estate business and the tendency of some of them to change their names, to which Mr. Marshall had vigorously replied; to the correspondence between Mr. Marshall and Rev. Dr. Alfred William Anthony regarding the good-will movement and the question of conversion of Jews; and to several other matters of like character. The report also calls

attention to the change of policy of the authorities of Brown University in connection with fraternities, under which it will be possible for national or international fraternities, having no racial or sectarian restrictions, to establish chapters at the university "even if in fact the majority of the members of such fraternity are of one race or creed."

In connection with calendar reform, the report explained how the blank day feature in the proposed reform of the calendar, by destroying the existing and immemorably fixed periodicity of the Jewish Sabbath by causing it to fall on different days from year to year, would cause great hardships to Jews who observe the Sabbath, and might eventually result in the virtual destruction of that institution. In order to combat the proposed introduction of a blank day, the Committee joined a number of other organizations in establishing the League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath.

The work of the Statistical Department of the Committee was concerned, during the past year, chiefly with tab-

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BRITAIN REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION FRENCH CLAIMS ON DEAD SEA GRANT

Further Negotiations Still Pending, Foreign Minister Henderson States
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 11.—The British Government today informed the French ambassador that it is unable to accept the suggestion that the Dead Sea concessions dispute be submitted to arbitration. To the further communication of the French ambassador on the question, a reply is still under consideration, stated Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary, in answer to the question of Howard Bury, M. P., whether the matter has been referred to the International Arbitration Commission at The Hague.

SORBONNE BESTOWS DEGREE ON EINSTEIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Paris, Nov. 11.—Prof. Albert Einstein was one of the five upon whom honors causa degrees were bestowed by the Sorbonne on Saturday. Thousands of students assembled at the ceremonies and cheered Einstein. Professors, the praesidium and rector of the University of Paris joined in the ovation which continued in the streets when Einstein alighted from the German ambassador's car. The ambassador represented Germany at the ceremony.

ARAB EXECUTIVE PRESENTS FOUR DEMANDS TO HIGH COMMISSIONER

2 Requests Refused; Considers Lenience to Condemned Arabs, Change of Venue for Safed Attackers' Trial
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 11.—Four demands were presented by the Arab Executive to Sir John Chancellier of Jerusalem, and H. C. Luke, Civil Secretary.

The Arabs demanded lenience for the Arabs condemned to death for their part in the massacre of the Jews; the replacing of Judge Litt by another judge; permission to bring a lawyer from England to act as counsel in important cases; that the Safed cases be tried at Safed, and not at Haifa.

The requests that Judge Litt be replaced and that counsel be brought from England were refused by Chancellier as illegal.

RUSSIA MAY OPEN DOORS FOR ENTRY OF QUALIFIED JEWISH WORKERS

Possibility Discussed; Qualified Workers Needed for Bira-Bidjan
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 11.—Leading Soviet government circles are discussing the possibility of opening the doors of Russia for the entry of qualified Jewish workers from lands abroad, the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns.

In the event that the decision should be made, the condition for the entry of Jewish workers would be their pledge to settle in Bira Bidjan, Far Eastern Region, which the Soviet government has declared its intention of developing into a Jewish republic. If the doors are opened such action will be prompted by the lack of qualified workers for the development of Bira Bidjan.

7 JEWS ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF 2 ARABS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Haifa, Nov. 11.—Seven Jews were arrested under Article 170, charged with attempted murder of two Arabs. The Jews were arrested in an automobile during riots at Hadar Ha'Carmel.

PICA ADDS \$500,000 TO ITS 1930 BUDGET FOR SPECIAL EXPENDITURES IN PALESTINE WORK

Extraordinary Budget Is Impressive Reply to the Havoc Wrought; French Jew Donates Large Sum to Settle Twenty Religious Jewish Families on Private Farms in Palestine

By HERBERT SOLOW

(Special Representative, Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, Nov. 11—I have learned to-day on unimpeachable authority, that the Pica budget for 1930, in addition to the usual sum, lists extraordinary items totaling over half a million dollars devoted to housing, irrigation, metal-arterial roads and general expansion projects.

The colonies of upper and lower Galilee will benefit by this action of the oldest Jewish colonizing agency in Palestine. Though Pica colonies suffered comparatively small damages in the riots, the extraordinary budget is an impressive reply to the destruction of the creations of the Jewish settlers.

Further information from an excellent source, reveals that the large sum available through Pica has been donated by a religious French Jew for the purpose of settling twenty religious families in Palestine on private farms. Several families, including Russian refugees in Paris, have already been chosen for the work, beginning at once.

Pica, which has long been noted for its religious interest, is also rushing to completion the plans for synagogues in colonies in an interesting modern style of functional architecture.

Jerusalem, Nov. 11—No manifestations of Arab unfriendliness were apparent yesterday in a trip from Tel Aviv to Afulah, a distance half across Palestine, past long unsettled stretches of bleak, stony mountains and through the Arab towns of Tulkarem, Jenin and other places. Arab camel trains and Arab shepherds were passed in perfect peace. A few weeks ago such a trip was impossible. Artificially stimulated disorders could collapse so quickly but not a national revolt.

After passing through Arab country I entered the Eikh Emek valley at Beth Alpha. This Kvatza was besieged for three days by the Arabs during the riots. If it had fallen it would have left the entire Emek valley open to attacks. That it did not fall was due solely to the bravery of its defenders who successfully fought off hordes of Bedouins who had half encircled Beth Alpha. Firing from the hilltops and burning of haystacks further endangered the defenders.

Bullet holes in the windows and walls and houses and sandbags piled high for defense are still visible.

Discussing the riots with one of the leaders of the Kvatza, he said although his people were formerly on the friendliest terms with the Arabs but were now enemies he was glad none of them were killed. He felt that the Bedouins themselves, however, did not expect this enmity to be of long duration.

Nevertheless the Kvatza leader said his people were prepared to defend

themselves whenever necessary. He placed little faith in the Arab police but is confident in the strength of those who fought off the Arabs once before.

It is interesting to note that at no time do the chaluzim discuss politics except to express great delight at the ingenuity of the Palestine Labor Party's daily newspaper, "Davar," in appearing under a new guise every day despite the Government's suppression for printing the discovered police blacklist. The chaluzim continue to busy themselves in their gardens, fields, stables and workshops.

In interviewing a twelve-year old boy he startled me by the mature keenness of his ideas. He was "sorry to fight the Arabs but it was necessary when attacked. The Arab proletariat are not unfriendly but the rich landowners are the only real enemies of the Jews. It is necessary to enlighten the poor Arabs who will then ignore the agitation of the Effendis and aid the Jews in building up Palestine."

The calmness and confidence of the youngster illustrate the self-respecting and brave attitude of the entire Kvatza as well as of others at Tel Joseph, Ain Harod and Merhavia visited later in the day.

At Ain Harod I was greatly surprised to find among the 250 men and women working in the fields and stables an American chalutz by the name of Mendelsohn, who is probably the first Jew coming from America to be granted a chalutz certificate allowing him to take up permanent residence here. He has been in Ain Harod for two weeks and he is already well browned from pitching hay.

Mendelsohn is completely at home in his new surroundings. He was born in the Bronx of Poale Zion parents. Last June he graduated as a civil engineer from the University of Wisconsin. He sailed from America just after the recent riots.

Answering my question as to why he left America he said "that I have always been dissatisfied with life in America although I could doubtless make a material success there. But as a Jew I felt that the cultural situation was deplorable. Furthermore I believe that the Jews cannot be a normal people without a national life, including agriculture and all branches of creative work. I am very happy here though still ignorant. I enjoy the hard labor and look forward to the time when no longer tired in the evenings I can join the others at the evening discussions and lectures."

"The other chaluzim are amused at the idea of an American migrating but they received me with open arms. They are glad to see that American

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DEARTH OF KOSHER MEAT IN TEL AVIV, RESULT OF GOVERNMENT ORDER

Government Orders Closing of Temporary Slaughter House; Jewish Butchers Refuse to Go to Jaffa (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Nov. 11—Kosher meat will not be available for the next few days in Tel Aviv, due to the action of the government in closing the leather factory of Liebovitch, on the site of which Jewish butchers temporarily have been slaughtering animals for food.

In issuing the order the Government is helping the Jaffa municipality, whose aim it is to compel the Jewish butchers to slaughter their animals at Jaffa. Jaffa is primarily Arab, and has instituted an economic boycott against the Jews. The Jewish butchers categorically refuse to go to Jaffa.

Protests have been sent to the government by the municipality of Tel Aviv and the Tel Aviv Kehillah.

ATTACKS ON INDIVIDUALS CONTINUE IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 11—Attacks on individuals continue in Palestine. Passengers of an Arab steamer fired on a pupil of the Diskin orphanage. The watchman of the Rehaviyah quarter was also fired upon. No one was wounded.

TELZER RABBI DIES; JEWISH POPULATION MOURNS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Nov. 11—The Telzer rabbi, head of the Yeshiva at that town, died Saturday following several weeks of illness. At the burial ceremonies yesterday the entire Jewish population participated in the funeral procession.

DR. I. M. RUBINOW TAKES UP B'NAI B'RITH DUTIES

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 11—Dr. Isaac M. Rubinow, recently named executive secretary of B'nei B'rith, has arrived here to take up his new duties.

RABBI MAURICE HARRIS ATTAINS 70th BIRTHDAY

The seventieth birthday of Rabbi Maurice Harris of Temple Israel was celebrated Saturday at Temple Israel's Community Center on West 91st St. For forty years Rabbi Harris has been the spiritual guide of Temple Israel and of its predecessor in Harlem, the Hand in Hand Synagogue.

In his address which he appropriately enough termed "Three Score and Ten," Rabbi Harris briefly reviewed the history of American Jewry since 1878 when he arrived here from London. It was Rabbi Harris as a then youthful student preacher who first created the Hand in Hand Synagogue in what was then the suburban community of Harlem. It was Rabbi Harris, too, who organized the Federation Settlement House, one of the pioneers in that field.

EIGHT CONSTABLES, HEADED BY POLICE OFFICER, SEARCHED JEWISH HOUSE FOR ARMS WHEN BUTCHERY IN SAFED AT PEAK

One Broken Pistol Only Firearm in Jewish Population of 3,200, Cross Examination of Captain Farraday, Police Superintendent, Reveals at Examination Hearing; Says Knew of Imminence of Outbreak for Days; Authorities Refused Re-inforcements

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 11—That eight constables were engaged in searching the house of a Jew, named Shapiro, while the butchery was at its height in Safed, where eight Jews were killed, thirty wounded and the Jewish quarter razed, was revealed Saturday during the cross examination of Captain Farraday, Superintendent of Police at Safed, before the session of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry.

This was admitted by Captain Farraday, at the same time that he conceded that Safed was inadequately protected, that the authorities had refused to send him reinforcements, and that he knew of the imminence of an outbreak for days before it occurred. The search for arms, it developed, disclosed a single broken pistol as the only firearm in a Jewish community of 3,200.

Further evidence of the inefficiency of the authorities was adduced by Sir Boyd Merriam, counsel for the Jewish Agency, after a two hour cross examination of the witness, which left him angry and perturbed.

Merriman hammered home the facts insufficiently emphasized in the official report of the Safed massacre. He pointed out that the official government report which at first described the massacre as an Arab-Jewish clash, was directly contradicted by Farraday's report, which describes it as "a long-expected outbreak, begun when the Arabs invaded the Jewish quarter, butchering men, women and children, looting and burning Jewish property."

Merriman showed that the SOS call of Farraday was refused by the authorities at a time when there were already British troops in the country, reinforcements arriving two hours after the massacre, and that there was sufficient warning that an outbreak was imminent. The Mufti of Safed frequently communicated with the Mufti of Jerusalem. A prominent Arab agitator visited Safed on the day of the Arab demonstration, Sunday, August 25. All these facts should have been sufficient warning, he said. He revealed that despite all these indications, two machine guns were kept in the police barracks, instead of in the Jewish quarter. Merriman remarked on the strange coincidence that the police were in the lower part of the Jewish quarter while the mob was at its work in the upper, and vice versa.

While Farraday testified that he himself had killed two Arabs who had set fire to the petrol store owned by a Jew named Klinger, William Henry Stoker, counsel for the Arabs, suggested that the houses in the Jewish quarter had been set fire to by the Jews themselves in order to collect insurance.

Stoker also attempted to show that efforts at pacification had been made by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, bringing out that a telephone connection between the Grand Mufti and the Mufti of Safed had been tapped, the burden of the overheard conversation being the assurance of the Grand Mufti that the situation was well in hand and that the government was taking the necessary measures. He urged that the Arabs maintain peace. Stoker suggested also that the Moslem notables of Safed did their best to maintain order despite the shocking reports they received about Jewish atrocities elsewhere. The Arab demonstrations were peaceful and the Mufti issued a pacifying proclamation which was widely circulated.

Despite these declarations, Farraday, in answer to Stoker's questions, was unshaken in asserting that all the violence was committed solely by Arabs, and that not a single Arab casualty was due to the Jews. All the Arab casualties were caused by the police and the military.

Subhi Khadra, notorious agitator, who visited Safed several days before the massacre, appeared Saturday, for the first time, as Stoker's junior counsel.

Under the cross examination of Merriman, Farraday told the following story: In his opinion the outbreak was not organized, and the situation was quiet until rumors from Haifa. At the same time, he declared that investigation began as early as August 24, five days before the attack on Safed occurred. Just before the outbreak, he threatened with imprisonment Chief Clerk of the Public Health Department, Nassouk, who, having spent his vacation in Transjordan and Jerusalem, returned to Safed and circulated the false stories that the streets of Jerusalem were running with Moslem blood. He was not sure, however, that Nassouk was the instigator. He stated that he knew of the intention to fire the kerosene store of Klinger and the Jewish quarter four days before the occurrence, the attackers having bought paraffine and petrol to start the conflagration. The Jews continually begged for protection. He appealed to the authorities for reinforcements, saying he could not guarantee safety without troops. The Jews were definitely unarmed. He admitted searching Jewish houses in order, he said, to show the Moslems and the police that there was impartiality.

Asked whether Police Officer Cohen and eight policemen had not searched the house of the Jew Shapiro at the height of the butchery and arson, Cap-

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RENEWES RECOMMENDATION FOR U. S. LEGALIZATION OF UNLAWFUL ENTRANTS

Hull Would Legalize Those Who Entered Prior to July 1, 1924
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Nov. 11—A renewal of a previous recommendation asking for Congressional authority to legalize the residence of aliens who arrived in the United States in an unintentionally unlawful manner prior to July 1, 1924, especially in deserving cases after special examination by immigration inspectors and the United States Public Health Service, will be included in his annual report for 1929 by Commissioner General of Immigration Hull, according to information obtained from the United States Labor Department. The proposed legalizations would be made at the discretion of the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of Labor.

Under the present law, legalization can be granted by the Immigration Bureau only to aliens who arrived before July 1, 1921. If Commissioner Hull's renewed recommendation is accepted, this legalization would become available to aliens entering the United States illegally between July 2, 1921 and July, 1924.

Commissioner Hull is also considering a recommendation that non-quota status be granted to dependent parents over 60 years of age of American citizens. The number of such persons is not large, it was explained.

In many instances the aliens whom the extended legalization measure would affect have been law-abiding residents and have formed ties of various sorts in this country which merit special consideration because their irregular entrance was possible due to the failure of immigration officers to inspect them as to the completeness of their records, or unwitting and wholly innocent failure to submit themselves to inspection at the proper time and place, it was pointed out.

The problem is real and difficult. These aliens may desire to leave the country and return later, but in the absence of a proper record of legal, permanent admission, would be unable to do so. And if they do depart, they must, in returning, be subject to all of the restrictions imposed upon initial entrants. Furthermore, they cannot become citizens. The presence of this unassimilable element in the U. S. is very undesirable, it was stated.

TRANSJORDAN ARABS CALL CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 11—Transjordanian notables are convening an extraordinary conference on Palestine.

RABBI HUNG ADDRESSES HARVARD JEWISH STUDENTS

Rabbi Leo Jung, president of the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, addressed a large assembly of Harvard Jewish students last Wednesday on the subject of "Judaism and Modern Life."

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BERNARD POSTAL NAMED NEWS EDITOR OF J.T.A.-J.D.B.

Bernard Postal has been appointed
News Editor of the Jewish Telegraphic
Agency and the "Jewish Daily Bulletin,"
Jacob Landau, Managing Director,
announced.

Mr. Postal, who was educated at the
University of Wisconsin, was for three
years exchange editor of the "New
York Times" and has been a frequent
contributor to the "Jewish Daily Forward,"
the "Day," the "Jewish Tribune,"
"American Hebrew," the Sunday sup-
plements of the "New York World"
and the "Times" as well as many other
newspapers and magazines. For the
past year Mr. Postal has been man-
aging editor of the "Grand Central Tab."

ALFRED M. COHEN, HON- ORARY H. U. C. STUDENT

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 11.—For what is
believed to be the first time in the history
of the Hebrew Union College, the
student body elected an honorary mem-
ber here Thursday evening, Nov. 7th,
when that distinction was conferred
upon the Hon. Alfred M. Cohen. He
is Chairman of the College's Board of
Governors and international president
of B'nai B'rith, and received the hono-
rary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Law
Oct. 24th at the college.

Jacob Shankman, president of the
student body, introduced the speakers
at the dinner Thursday evening and
Joshua Liebman made the speech of
presentation of the rank of honorary
student. Mr. Cohen responded with a
number of reminiscences.

ARAB QUESTIONNAIRE IN AREAS WHERE LAND SOLD JEWS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 11.—The Arab Exe-
cutive today sent out a questionnaire to
all areas where lands have been sold
to Jews, asking for the number of
Arab families who have lived there,
how long they have lived there, and
whether clashes occurred during the
transfer of lands to the Jews. Answers
are to be given during the week,

EIGHT CONSTABLES, HEADED BY POLICE OFFICER, SEARCHED JEWISH HOUSE FOR ARMS WHEN BUTCHERY IN SAFED AT PEAK

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tain Farraday answered, "I don't think
so."

In the face of Captain Farraday's
doubtfulness concerning the search of
the house of the Jew Shapiro, Merri-
man produced evidence from the Mag-
istrate's Court which had tried and ac-
quitted Shapiro on a charge of pos-
sessing arms, proving that the search
had been made while the violence was
at its peak.

Farraday agreed to Merriman's de-
scription of the Jews of Safed, that they
lived in harmony with the Arabs, that
they did not engage in Zionist activi-
ties, that many speak Arabic, dress
exactly the same as the Arabs, appear
so much alike that the police mistook
the first Jew killed for an Arab.

"Is it true that the Jews fired on
the Moslems?" Merriman asked. "No,"
Farraday replied. "Is it true that the
Jews were armed and the Arabs un-
armed, and that the conflagration was
started by the Jews?" Merriman con-
tinued. "That is ludicrous," was Far-
raday's answer.

"Is the report of the Arab Executive
true, to the effect that 'it has been
confirmed by the government that a
Bedouin stranger, not knowing that it
was imprudent to pass the Jewish
quarter, was killed by the Jews?'"
Farraday answered: "Emphatically,
no."

The Arab procession, consisting of
eight hundred Moslems, created the
critical situation in Safed, Farraday
declared. The frenzied mob shouted:
"We will defend the religion of Mo-
hammed with the sword. We do not
want the Jews," waving the Arab na-
tional flag. "We do not want the
Jews in Palestine. Down with Zion-
ism. We want an Arab government." When threatened with shooting if they
did not disperse, some Arabs bared
their breasts, crying: "We want
death!" stated Farraday.

Reading from Farraday's report,
Merriman disclosed that the Mufti of
Safed helped the police after Farraday
threatened to hold him responsible if
he did not maintain order, which it
was in his power to do. In this con-
nection Merriman revealed that on
August 25, the Mufti of Safed left for
Jerusalem, in the company of Subhi
Khadra, notorious agitator, but was
stopped by the authorities at Jenin
and forced to return. "So we have the
Mufti in Safed and Khadra in Jerusa-
lem," Merriman remarked.

Continuing the reading from Farra-
day's report, Merriman declared that
the night before the riot occurred,
Farraday refused a military patrol
which intended visiting Safed for two
hours. Explaining his action, Farra-
day said that he needed reinforcements,
not a mere nocturnal visitor. The de-
parture of the patrol, he stated, would
only have created the impression of
military weakness. He needed troops
for an indefinite period.

Preedy, government counsel, and R.
Hopkin Morris, member of the Com-
mission, defended Farraday in an ef-
fort to minimize the misunderstanding
caused by his refusal of the patrol, by
declaring that in the event of real trou-
ble no troops were available.

Preedy urged that Cohen, the police
officer who headed the search of Shapiro's
house, should be called to ex-
plain his action. Defending Cohen,
Farraday said the officer had a great
deal on his shoulders. He told of an
attempt of an Arab to kill Cohen with
an axe. The Arab has been sentenced
to seventy years in prison.

The sessions Saturday were attend-
ed for the first time by Norman Bent-
wick, Attorney General, who sat with
Preedy, Government Counsel, and
Harry Sacher, member of the Zionist
Executive, who sat with the counsel
for the Jews. There was no session of
the Inquiry Commission today.

ARAB EXECUTIVE SEC'Y IN LONDON; WANTS SAME RIGHTS AS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Jamal Hussein Threatens Arabs Will
Refuse to Pay Taxes if Commis-
sion Decision Not Favorable

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 11.—Denying that the
anti-Zionist campaign of the Arab Exe-
cutive is merely a cloak for anti-
British agitation, Jamal Hussein, sec-
retary of the Arab Executive, who
arrived in London today, was quoted in
the "London Daily Telegraph" and
"London Mail" as saying that the
terms of the Mandate and the Balfour
Declaration were unjust. Hussein said:
"We ask for treatment corresponding to
that accorded the Arabs of Mesopotamia."

Pointing out that a great deal has
been heard in England about the Jew-
ish side of the Palestine troubles and
said little of the Arabs' side, he said
that a conference of Arab representa-
tives had resolved that unless the
Arab case was favorably settled after
the return of the Inquiry Commission,
the Arabs will refuse to pay taxes.

If the situation of the Arabs re-
mained unsatisfactory, he warned that
an army of ten thousand would be
necessary to keep his countrymen in
submission.

JAILED FOR ROUTING SYNA- GOGUE CONVERSION MEETING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Minsk, Nov. 11.—Four Jews were
sentenced to a year each in jail by the
Minsk Yiddish Court for breaking up
a meeting in the town of Zembin,
called to convert the local synagogue
into a workmen's club. Those sen-
tenced were Benia Minkoff, Boruch Min-
koff, Mendel Charick and Yankel
Reinins. They were found guilty of
having attacked the speakers.

If You Are Pleased with the "Jewish Daily
Bulletin" Tell Your Friends to Subscribe.

2,500 JEWS AND NON-JEWS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE ATTEND MARSHALL MEMORIAL SERVICES

Tributes Paid by Dr. Cyrus Adler and Judge Irving Lehman at Services in Temple Emanu-El; "His Memory is a Blessing to Whole House of Israel," Dr. Adler Declares, Reviewing Contributions to Jewish Life

"His memory is a blessing to the whole House of Israel," said Dr. Cyrus Adler, speaking at the Louis Marshall Memorial Services held at Temple Emanu-El, New York Sunday afternoon.

The large new temple was crowded with Jews and Gentiles of all walks of life. The services were held under the auspices of Congregation Emanu-El, Jewish Theological Seminary and the American Jewish Committee. The latter attended in a body, coming from their assembly held earlier in the day. More than 2,500 attended the services.

Dr. Adler said:

"Today, moved by an impulse which has persisted from generation to generation, we gather together in this solemn place to speak of our friend. We do not meet in an abandonment of grief for him that is gone. Mayhap his spirit, undaunted and unflagging, as it seemed to us, craved rest in the Divine Presence. Perchance like Moses, who had guided the people and made of an unruly group an ordered assemblage, it was not destined that he should live to enter the promised land he was preparing for his people.

"Louis Marshall was born in an interior city in this Empire State. As a boy he showed forth the promise of intellectual power which his later years realized. The Jewish community of Syracuse was small, and it may well be that this was an advantage to the youth, for it lacked the distraction of a large city and made him an individual and not one of a mass.

"It was to his mother that he constantly harked back as his greatest Jewish influence in those days—indeed, in the very last words I had with him in Zurich his mother and her sayings were upon his lips."

Continuing, Dr. Adler said:

"His innate sense of justice and a commiseration for the hardships of his co-religionists united to cause him to devote the greater part of his last twenty years to the defense of the rights of the Jewish people, though this also extended to other minorities that in his opinion had suffered wrongs. One cannot recount a tithe of these deeds. They are written in the records of the American Jewish Committee, an institution which he greatly devoted to and in which he served as president for the last seventeen years. In season and out of season he concerned himself with the obligations which that committee undertook. He heard complaints and received many in writing from various parts of the world. When there was time he consulted his colleagues as to the policy in a given case. When there was none he acted in the emergency and submitted his actions to his colleagues afterward. They never failed to approve them. His earliest important appearance in a pub-

lic capacity on behalf of this committee was in a matter of international concern.

"No one who witnessed it will ever forget his noble bearing when he appeared before the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and Senate of the United States in 1911 in behalf of the abrogation of the treaty of commerce with Russia, under which that country claimed the right to discriminate against Jews and others in the matter of the passport. For hours he who had not been known to have trained himself in international law, quoted chapter and verse from treaty upon treaty and met fully every question that was put to him by the experts of both Houses of Congress, so that his name has spoken with praise in the Senate Chamber.

"Whenever the Jewish name and honor were attacked he defended them in those innumerable, delightful and convincing letters which we all read with wonder and amazement.

"An omnivorous reader, a good linguist, a man with a vast memory, with a fine sense of humor, a lover of nature, a lover of poetry and a writer of poetry, a man of deep affections and loyalties, with great consideration for his friends and their health and their well-being—of much greater consideration for them than for himself—tender and sweet and beautiful to little children. These are but a few of the traits of character which will have to be delineated in the real portrait. Maybe later on the pen will be found which will give to the present and to posterity the adequate portrayal of one whose friendship it was a prize to have, whose life will serve as an inspiration to myriads of people. Here and today we have accorded ourselves the sad privilege of speaking his name, of recalling his simple, courageous and powerful personality, and of proclaiming what is known to all men that his memory is a blessing to the whole House of Israel."

Judge Lehman in his address said of Mr. Marshall:

"As his love of country, his love of God, his love for his people, Israel, inspired his work, his legal training, experience and learning largely governed its scope and direction. As a lawyer, he fought in the courts against all forms of injustice or discrimination. Though injustice to a Jew may have touched him more personally, though Jews more often have appealed to him for help, it was his passion for justice, his hatred of wrong, which animated his actions. His tongue and his pen were ready in the defense of Jew or Gentile alike, of white man or Negro, when he was called to champion their cause.

"He urged the abrogation of the treaty with Russia, not on the ground of wrong done to Jews but on the

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INDICATES LIMITS OF CATHOLIC SUPPORT OF ARAB ANTI-ZIONIST AGITATION

Says Western People Needed in Palestine Even Under Arab Government to Guard Holy Places

An indication of just how far the Catholics of Jerusalem may or may not go in support of the anti-Zionist agitation of the Arab Executive, is seen in the comment of Dr. Alexander Mombelli, Jerusalem correspondent of the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service on an interview granted him by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

Discussing the Mufti's placing of special emphasis upon the sympathy which the Palestine Moslems have for the Catholics of the Holy Land, Dr. Mombelli warns against indulging in too much optimism concerning the relations between Moslems and Christians.

Speaking of the Mufti's patent attempt to align Catholic sympathy on the side of the Arabs, Dr. Mombelli writes in the current issue of the "National Catholic Welfare Council News" that "a political entente between the Christians and the Moslems here (in Palestine) is not of today alone. Everyone here remembers the propaganda carried on some years ago with the united sympathy of the Holy Sepulchre and the Mosque of Omar, to form a national bloc which could meet effectively the invasion of the Jews, and that there are several Islamo-Christian societies established for the same purpose.

"However, the union of the followers of two such different religions has proved to be very solid. The formation of this political alliance was prompted by the danger of Zionism. But, if this situation had to be met, is it not possible that the religious fanaticism of such long standing will again manifest itself, and destroy the concord that has marked the recent years? One must not forget the persecutions of several centuries.

"It is true that in Palestine today the situation is no longer one of Turkish domination. But, a people do not lose in a few years their traditional instincts of hatred for foreign nations and foreign religions. It is for this reason that one must not exaggerate, even in supporting the proper claims of the Palestine nationalists.

"And even if the Holy Land should be given complete political independence under an Arab regime, the Western people would still have to be present in Jerusalem and with some organization of an international character, the better to guarantee the respect due from the Moslems to the Holy Places of Christianity and to the followers of the Gospel."

In his interview with Dr. Mombelli, the Grand Mufti declared:

"The relations between the Christians and the Moslems in the Holy Land are today more cordial than they have ever been, and they will continue so in the future. But, to speak more accurately, one should say the inhabi-

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2,500 JEWS AND NON-JEWS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE ATTEND MARSHALL MEMORIAL SERVICES

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ground of infraction of the rights of Americans. He urged the insertion in the peace treaties of clauses protecting the rights of minorities, not solely because in many countries Jewish rights were disregarded, but also because the human rights of all minorities needed protection against invasion by governments which otherwise might act solely at the will of a Nationalist majority.

"His ability as a lawyer enabled him to understand the political problems of many lands. His broad sympathy led him to answer the call of distress, wherever that sounded. He was the leader of the Jewish people here and abroad, because in that leadership he saw his greatest opportunity for service. He was a leader in the fight against prejudice and discrimination. He was a leader in providing great relief funds. He was a leader in Jewish education, both in religious schools and rabbinical seminaries. He was a leader in the work of Congregation Emanu-El. He was a leader in uniting all groups of Jewry to bring to realization the ancient prophecy that 'the law shall go forth from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.'

"Truly we are bereft of a great leader—no longer can we look to his tireless energy, his wisdom, his courage, for direction and guidance. For the work of the hand and brain we must look to the hands and brains of living man." As to the work of the spirit, for the spirit of the departed lives on even in this world so long as its memory influences the actions of men. Louis Marshall's spirit of devotion to his country and to the Jewish people, of sympathy for the distressed, of passionate love of justice, may still inspire our work here. For those of us who worked with him, that spirit will remain alive as long as we remember him. This memorial meeting has served its purpose only if reverent memories bring with them consecration to work in the same spirit."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman and H. G. Enelow read selections from the Psalms. Cantor Simon Shlagish sang "Mi Mohle Rabbamin." Kaddish was said by Dr. Nathan Krass. A selected reading from Ibn Gabirol was given by Dr. Louis Finkelstein.

Organizations Participating

Organizations participating in the services were:

Alumni of the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, American Bar Association, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, American Law Institute, American Jewish Historical Society, American Society for Jewish Farm Settlement in Russia, Inc., Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, Beth-El Sisterhood, Beth Israel Hospital, Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Bureau of Jewish Education, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Congre-

gation of Emanu-El Men's Club, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Educational Alliance, Emanu-El Brotherhood, Emanu-El Sisterhood, Emanu-El League, Federation of Hungarian Jews in America, Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Florence Marshall School, Hadassah, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (Hias), Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Union College School for Teachers, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order B'rith Sholom, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Independent Western Star Order, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jewish Educational Society, Jewish Education Association, Jewish Institute of Religion, Jewish National Fund, Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York, Jewish Board of Guardians, Jewish Publication Society of America, Jewish Welfare Board, Joint Distribution Committee, Joint Society of Congregation Emanu-El, Marshall Memorial Home, Montefiore Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, National Association of Jewish Community Centre Secretaries, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Conference of Jewish Social Work, National Council of Jewish Women, New York Board of Jewish Ministers, New York County Lawyers' Association, New York State Bar Association, New York State College of Forestry, Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Palestine Economic Corporation, Progressive Order of the West, Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Shomrim Society of the Police Department of New York City, Student body of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Syracuse University, Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, The Judeans Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, United Rumanian Jews of America, United Synagogue of America, Women's Auxiliary of Congregation Emanu-El, Women's League of United Synagogue of America, Workmen's Circle, Young Men's Hebrew Association of Manhattan, Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Bronx, Young Women's Hebrew Association, Zionist Organization of America.

The committee in charge of the memorial services included: Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman; Lewis I. Strauss, Sol M. Stroock, Ben Altheimer, Israel Unterberg, David M. Bressler, Ludwig Vogelstein, Philip J. Goodhart, Morris D. Waldman, William I. Spiegelberg, Felix M. Warburg.

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INDICATES LIMITS OF CATHOLIC SUPPORT OF ARAB ANTI-ZIONIST AGITATION

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stants of Palestine who speak the language of the Koran constitute but one people, though all may not be followers of the same religion.

"Now among the Arabs of the Holy Land no difference at all is admitted. Be they Moslems or Christians, they are all sons of the same race, with the same rights and duties towards their common country. The day when Palestine will attain its political autonomy, there will be within its borders but one nation, in spite of the inevitable distinctions of religion among its sons.

"It will be as in the Valley of the Nile. In the land of the Pyramids the Moslems and the Copts are equal citizens of the same Egyptian nation. To be appointed to state offices, no inquiry will be made concerning the religious beliefs of the candidates.

Even the members of the smallest religious minority may aim at these positions as well as the members of that religion that embraces nearly the whole of the country.

"Even the foreign Christians have nothing to fear from the Moslems of the Holy Land. They, too, can come to Palestine without the slightest objection on the part of the followers of the Koran. We are the first to recognize that Palestine is a land sacred to the followers of three great religions, all of these then, have the right to live in order to venerate the Holy Places of their faith—be they Moslems, Christians or Jews—provided they do not violate the laws of the country and do not trouble the public peace with religious proselytizing conducted in a provocative manner.

"Even our opposition to the Jews is not on religious grounds. It is only national. We do not object in any way to the Israelites coming to Palestine to pray. We oppose only the Zionists who claim to invade our country with the political purpose of dislodging us and re-establishing here their Kingdom of Israel."

OPENING EXERCISES AT THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The formal opening exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary were held at the Seminary Building, 531 West 123rd Street, New York, Sunday evening, Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Seminary, who welcomed the students, spoke to them of the great loss the Seminary had sustained in the death of Louis Marshall. Dr. Adler described the intense devotion of Mr. Marshall to the welfare of the Seminary and his personal interest in every graduate.

"His future success was not to be measured by the size of his congregations or the number of people who came to hear them," said Dr. Adler. He described the buildings of the Seminary now under construction, dwelling particularly on the library which will house the most important collection of Judaica in the world. Following Dr. Adler's talk an informal reception was held.

DR. CYRUS ADLER UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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ulating, classifying, and analyzing the facts regarding Jewish organizations throughout the country, gathered in connection with the census of Jewish congregations which was conducted in 1926 and 1927 in the office of the Committee, which acted in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The Statistical Department also prepared the directories and lists which are published in the American Jewish Year Book.

The report of the Executive Committee told of negotiations which had taken place with the American Jewish Congress, following the adoption by the latter body of a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to arrange for an early conference of representative of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress "to the end that sorely needed unity of action with respect to Jewish problems may be affected, and present and potential causes of discord in Jewish life be thus averted." Such a conference was to have taken place early in the fall of this year, but owing to the death of Mr. Marshall, it has not yet been possible to arrange it.

In the foreign field, the Committee devoted attention chiefly to the following matters: to the situation of the Jews of the Yemen, southern Arabia; to the condition of Russian Jewish refugees in Constantinople; to the movement in Norway which culminated in the passage of law prohibiting the practice of schlichita, the Jewish method of slaughter; to the movement to bring about changes in the procedure of the Council of the League of Nations in handling the complaints of minorities in European countries of the infraction of the rights guaranteed to them by international treaties; and to the recent outbreaks in Palestine. Regarding the last subject, after referring to the Committee's correspondence with the Department of State, the report says that, as the disorders are now the subject of inquiry by a British commission, the Committee would not discuss the causes which led to them.

When it was reported, last February, that the rights of minorities were to receive a great deal of attention at the then forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, Mr. Marshall communicated with representatives on the Council, placing before them suggestions previously made by him to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, as well as influential statesmen, which Mr. Marshall believed would greatly improve the procedure and make the guaranty of the League of Nations of the rights of minorities more effective.

In connection with the anti-schlichita movement in Norway, the report of the Committee explains that, whereas it had been possible in previous years, when efforts to pass an anti-schlichita

law through the Parliament had been made, for the Committee acting in conjunction with other organizations, to prevent this from happening, this was not possible during the past year because the groups hostile to schlichita, anxious to prevent any such intervention, had made use of such facilities as were afforded by the parliamentary procedure, to rush the bill through the Norwegian Parliament.

The Committee had cooperated with other organizations in preventing the summary expulsion, last February, of 1,500 Russian refugees in Constantinople, of whom 800 were Jews. The situation of the Jews of the Yemen, which had been brought to the attention of the Committee by the articles in the Hebrew press in Palestine, was thoroughly investigated by the Executive Committee, which was anxious to alleviate the sufferings of this isolated Jewish community, which is being subjected to almost unbelievable suppression and degradation. After conferring with foreign Jewish organizations which have the same interests at heart, the Committee came to the conclusion that for the time being, at least, existing conditions are, unfortunately, unfavorable for initiating any steps for securing intervention with the Government of the Yemen in the interests of the Jewish population.

The Committee's report concludes with a review of the condition of Jews in foreign countries. Special stress is laid upon the widespread anti-Semitic movement in Germany, which is fostered by the so-called National Socialist Party and the Fascisti under the leadership of Hugenberg and Hitler. The Committee's survey also found anti-Semitism deeply rooted in Austria, whereas in Czechoslovakia it is not a serious menace. In referring to Roumania, the survey, after describing the change of government, goes on to say:

"It would be a grave error to assume that the change of government in Roumania had been accompanied by an considerable decrease in anti-Semitism. The anti-Semitic party, under the leadership of the notorious Cuza, has changed neither its views nor its program. Reliable observers, who have recently investigated the condition of the Jews of the country, declare that anti-Semitism is widespread, that its sinister influence is keenly felt by Jews in all walks of life, and that, here and there, discrimination is reflected in the action of local government officials. It appears, however, that the central government is desirous of maintaining order; that, wherever possible, it has taken measures to prevent anti-Jewish persecution; and that when attacks against, or unjust treatment of, Jews have been brought to its attention, the government has taken measures to punish those convicted of such offenses and to hold local officials responsible for

failure to exercise necessary precautions."

The report speaks in commendatory terms of the firmness of the Polish authorities in suppressing the anti-Jewish riots which took place in Lemberg, last June, and which were instigated by a rumor that Jewish high school girls had mocked a Catholic procession.

The unhappy economic lot of the Jews of Poland and Lithuania and the continued anti-Semitism in Russia, as well as the constructive work being done in that country to improve the condition of the declassed Jews by helping them to engage in agriculture and industry, are also described in the Committee's survey of the condition of the Jews in foreign countries, which closes with a discussion of recent events and progress of Palestine. In referring to the success of the movement begun in 1924 by Dr. Weizmann and Louis Marshall, to bring about the enlargement of the Jewish Agency so that it would include representatives of non-Zionist elements in the various countries, the Committee recalled that Mr. Marshall's efforts in this direction were in harmony with the position taken by the American Jewish Committee at a special meeting held in 1918, when it adopted a resolution favoring cooperation "with those who, prompted by religious or historic associations, shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the stimulation of our faith, for the pursuit and development of literature, science and art in a Jewish environment, and for the rehabilitation of the land."

In the course of discussion on the report of the Executive Committee, Bennett E. Siegelstein, president of the United Roumanian Jews of America, one of the organizations affiliated with the Committee, read the following telegram regarding recent anti-Jewish outbreaks in Roumania, which he had received from Jacob Rosenthal, Counselor of the Roumanian Legation:

"With further reference to our conversations and the communications which in this connection I have made to His Excellency, Mr. Davila, Roumanian Minister, I just received the following statement: 'Please advise Siegelstein that I have requested the government to make supplementary inquiry in order to establish responsibilities in Putna excesses.'

"'Would like Roumanian Jews of America to have confidence that those happenings will not remain without sanction and that in spite of great difficulties the government has to contend with Roumanian Premier will know how to deal with the situation in such a way that similar incidents shall not be repeated in future. Am expecting any moment cable communication regarding latest decisions of the government and can assure you that one may count without reservation on the government solicitude and my own personal

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DR. ADLER UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF JEWISH COMMITTEE

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sonal support." The telegram is signed "Davila, Roumanian Minister."

Mr. Siegelstein stated further that he had received, on the morning of the meeting, a telephone message from the Roumanian Legation at Washington to the effect that Premier Maniu had cabled the Legation to assure the Jews of America that all responsible for the recent attacks will be adequately punished, that everything possible is being done to prevent a recurrence, and that those who instigated it, including Cuza and his aides, will be kept under surveillance.

The nomination of Dr. Adler as President of the Committee to succeed Mr. Marshall, was greeted with applause. It was seconded by Mr. Rosenwald, who said:

"You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. I would like to ask the privilege of seconding the nomination of Dr. Cyrus Adler as President. This is one time when I regret the extreme limits of my inability to say what I would like to say. I think every member here will agree with me that we are extremely fortunate in having Dr. Cyrus Adler to take the helm of this organization at this critical time. He is a man who has been connected with the organization from its inception, and not only has he been tremendously interested in it, but he was the right-hand of our great departed leader. He has served as Chairman of the Executive Committee for many years and you all know how ably he has served. In the great event that took place in Paris when Mr. Marshall, Judge Mack and Dr. Adler and others were in Europe, he represented the American Jewish Committee in the principal work that the American Jewish Committee has ever done. I say that, with due regard for the many good things that the Committee has done. He did one of the greatest services to the Jews of the world in representing this Committee and in helping to have adopted the Minority Treaty, which are serving the world so well. Therefore, I take the greatest pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Cyrus Adler."

In accepting the election, Dr. Adler said:

"I am very much moved by the unanimity of your action. I can only think that you have done the regular thing. Mr. Rosenwald's remarks will not make me think that I did so many of the important things that he said. I only tried to do things in a very modest way. I have no illusion as to my capacity to do anything like what Mr. Marshall did for this Committee, but if I can in any way—in any slight way—carry on this work, I shall be more than grateful. But I do want to say this to you, that I shall not even attempt to do the many things for this Committee that he did. I shall count upon not only the members of the Executive Committee, but every member of the general committee doing a great deal more than they have done in the

past. Each one should regard himself as free to furnish to the office of this Committee such information as he thinks we require, and should always feel free to criticize any acts of the Committee or its officers. Moreover, the Executive Committee itself shall agree to do a very considerable part of the work which heretofore fell to the President. I know, probably better than anybody, how many things we allowed Mr. Marshall to do that a good many of us ought to have done ourselves; he was always so ready that we stood aside. Recognizing the great responsibility which you placed upon me, I accept it for a year, feeling sure that I can count upon your undivided support."

The following were elected to membership to fill vacancies or to take the place of members whose terms expired: Milton H. Fies, Birmingham, Ala.; U. M. Simon, Ft. Worth, Texas; Harry Bloch, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Harzfeld, Kansas City; Samuel L. Dinkelspiel, San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Finkelstein, Los Angeles, Cal.; Max Adler, Max Epstein and Alfred K. Foreman, of Chicago, Ill.; Justin P. Allman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Topkis, Wilmington, Del.; Judge Harry E. Lewis, Dr. Joseph J. Klein, James Marshall, Hugh Grant Strauss, of New York City; Edgar J. Kaufman, Pittsburgh; and Oscar L. Weingarten, Newark, N. J. In addition, Henry S. Hendricks and David A. Brown of New York, and Herbert J. Hannon of Newark, N. J., were elected to membership at large.

The following members were present: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Judge William M. Lewis, Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Morris Rosenbaum, Victor Rosewater, Judge Horace Stern, of Philadelphia; M. F. Aufessser, Albany; Louis Bamberger, Newark; James H. Becker, James Davis, Bernard Horvich, and Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Albert Berney and Judge Eli Frank, Baltimore; Edward M. Chase, Manchester; Nathan Cohn, Nashville; Philip Diamond, Paterson; Nestor Dreyfus, New London; Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh; Louis Kirstein, Judge David A. Lourie, A. C. Ratschky, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Felix Vorenberg, all of Boston; Henry Lasker, Springfield; Joseph B. Perskie, Atlantic City; William Newborn, Plainfield, N. J.; Archibald Silverman, Providence; Henry Solomon, Rochester; Benjamin Stol, Syracuse; Rabbi Joseph L. Fink, Eugene, Warner and Herman Wile, Buffalo; Frederic William Wile, Washington, D. C.; Isidore Wise, Hartford; and the following from New York City: Ben Altheimer, Herman Bernstein, Judge Nathan Bijur, David M. Bressler, David A. Brown, Elias A. Cohen, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein, Abraham Herman, Max L. Hollander, Henry Itleson, Max J. Kohler, Rabbi Jacob Kohn, Arthur K. Kuhn, Judge Irving Lehman, William Lieberman, Prof. Alexander Marx, Jacob Nassel, Nathan D. Perlman, Albert Rosenblatt, Bernard Semel, Bennet E. Siegelstein, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Max Silverman, Miss Emily Solis Cohen, Herman Speier, Mrs. Samuel

PICA ADDS \$500,000 TO 1930 PALESTINE BUDGET FOR SPECIAL EXPENDITURES

(Continued from Page 2)

Jews are beginning to send more money. I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of thirty Poale Zion chaluzim from America who are coming here for the same reasons that I came. I find my comrades wonderful but they are amazed at pitching hay with a man who whistles every movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony without stopping.

"I can speak speak very little Hebrew as yet but in the winter when there is less work I will have a teacher. I am delighted with the social arrangements here and the Kvutza's spirit of general friendliness, co-operation, common dining room, mutual responsibility of work and individual freedom of conduct." In short, the first full-fledged American chalutz finds life in the Kvutza not only up to expectations but even beyond.

"DAY," YIDDISH DAILY, MARKS 15th ANNIVERSARY

"The Day," one of the foremost of the Yiddish daily newspapers of the country has reached its fifteenth year. Established in 1914 by a group of able and public-spirited Jews among whom were numbered the present publisher, David Schapiro, Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Herman Bernstein, "The Day" immediately became a favorite with thousands of Jews.

Launched primarily to raise the standards of Yiddish journalism from their low level of sensationalism and bigoted partisanship, "The Day" has become the organ of liberal Judaism. A unique service of "The Day" has been its interpretation of the Jew to America and of America to the Jew.

As its first editor Herman Bernstein gave American Jewry a Yiddish newspaper which came nearest to being like the secular press. Its present editor, Dr. Margoshes, is too well known to need any introduction. The English section, edited by Marion Weinstein, has also been an important factor in the popularity of "The Day."

SAYS AUSTRIAN ANTI-SEMITISM BAR TO U. S. FINANCIAL AID

Arthur Brisbane in his popular column "Today," points out that Austria's desire for American investments in Austria will not be aided by a continuance of anti-Semitic prejudices against Jewish students. Mr. Brisbane comments on what happened to pre-war Russian bonds as a result of Russia's anti-Semitism.

Spiegel, I. M. Stettenheim, Lewis L. Strauss, Sol M. Strock, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Israel Unterberg, Ludwig Vogelstein, and Felix M. Warburg.

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