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Mrs. Friend Relected National Council President; Convention Plans to Enlarge Usefulness

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Los Angeles, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, of New Orleans, was re-elected president of the National Council of Jewish Women for the next triennial period at the twelfth triennial convention of the Council, which closed here. Other officers who were elected are Mrs. Alvin L. Bauman, first vice-president; Mrs. Arthur Brin of Minneapolis, second vice-president; Mrs. Sydney Cone of Pikesville, Md., third vice-president; Mrs. Nathan Eisemann of New Orleans, treasurer; Mrs. I. K. E. Prager of Boston, recording secretary, and Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger of New York, executive secretary.

The new members of the Board of Directors are: Mrs. Joseph M. Welt of Detroit, for a three years term, and the following for a six year term: Mrs. Victor J. Greenebaum of Cincinnati, Mrs. Jules Hart of Yonkers, N. Y., Miss Hannah Hirschberg of San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Raymond M. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Leo Schwartz of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. E. R. Sugarman of Vancouver, B. C., Mrs. Milton T. Weil of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. Alexander Wolf of Washington, D. C.

One of the most important decisions of the Convention was the adoption of a recommendation submitted by the Committee on Program and Organization, of which Mrs. M. C. Sloss of San Francisco, an honorary vice-president of the national body, was chairman, which provided for the centralization of the three offices of the organization, namely, of the Executive Secretary, the Department of Immigrant

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Three Jews Mentioned for Canadian Senate

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The "Evening Citizen" in a recent issue says: "A deputation of prominent Jewish residents from various parts of the Dominion of Canada will wait on Premier Mackenzie King on Friday and urge upon him the necessity of appointing a Jew to the Senate. Thinking the time had arrived, in view of the increasing Jewish population in Canada, to have Jewish representation in the Senate, a meeting was held in Montreal Sunday of representative Jewish men from many organizations in Canada, and it was decided to see the Premier this week.

"The names of three men most prominently mentioned at the meeting were A. J. Freiman of Ottawa; Max Claven of Toronto and S. W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P., of Montreal."

Anti-Semitic Case Reported From Plant to Be Turned Into Factory for Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 18.—The first serious anti-Semitic case has been reported from the Kertch metal factory, which the "Comzet," government society for settling the Jews on the land, had been planning to convert into a Jewish factory. Four Jewish workers who were sent there by the "Comzet" were tortured by anti-Semites, while the other Gentile workers refused to interfere. The latter even voted against discharging the guilty, under the pretext that the word "zhid" is not an insulting term.

The Soviet press is demanding a thorough investigation and severe punishment of the guilty ones.

Keren Hayesod Received Only \$82,875 in December

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 18.—Commenting on the fact that the Keren Hayesod only received 16,575 pounds sterling during the month of December, "Ha'Aretz," Hebrew daily of Tel Aviv, asks:

"Is this our answer to the bloody August events? Our enemies are trying to reap the reward of their 'galantry,' while we are debating higher politics. At best we are only preparing for work."

Major Daniel Hopkin Says United States Bolsters Reorganization of Palestine Movement, at Luncheon in His Honor

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 18.—Support by the United States of the establishment of a National Jewish Homeland in Palestine through the adoption in 1922 by Congress of the joint resolution approving the Zionist project, constitutes a strong factor in assuring the reorganization of the administration of Palestine to prevent recurrence of the recent Arab disorders, wherein many Jews were killed and American lives and property lost, Major Daniel Hopkin, member of the British Parliament, and distinguished officer of the World War who fought under Gen. Allenby in the Palestine Campaign, declared, at a luncheon attended by over thirty leading senators and members of the House of Representatives, given in his honor by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York in the Speaker's Dining Room in the Capitol yesterday.

Among those present at the luncheon were the majority leaders of both branches of Congress, Senator James Watson of Indiana, and Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut.

Prior to the luncheon, Major Hopkin

Communists Urge Arabs to Rebel Against Government, Zionists and Their Landlords

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 18.—Communist handbills were circulated in Hebron yesterday, calling upon the Arabs to rebel against the government, Zionists and landlords, to refuse to pay taxes and not to submit to collective punishment. The handbill also calls upon urban labor to join the Communist party and elect a revolutionary committee.

Arab Landlords Deplore Jewish Shopkeepers' Exodus

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 18.—The exodus of Jewish shopkeepers from that part of Jerusalem which is known as the "Old City," is deplored by Arab landlords. Most of the vacated shops remain unoccupied, despite the expectation that the anti-Jewish boycott would induce the Arabs to occupy the premises which the Jews have abandoned.

99 Synagogues in Russia Were Closed During Jan.-Sept. 1929

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 18.—During the first eight months of 1929, 99 synagogues have been closed in Soviet Russia, according to an official government report published today. Smolensk and other cities are now without a single synagogue.

discussed the Palestine situation with President Hoover, to whom he was introduced by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, a brother Welshman, Major Hopkin's constituency being West Carmarthen, Wales, adjoining Secretary Davis's birthplace. President Hoover manifested keen interest in Major Hopkin's recital of the facts concerning the disorders in Palestine, it is understood.

Immediately following the luncheon, Major Hopkin was extended the honor of being introduced from the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Fish, who was specially recognized by the Speaker for the purpose.

"The fact that the United States, through the resolution of Congress, is definitely committed in favor of the Jewish Homeland movement, and the strongly sympathetic pronouncement of President Hoover, will greatly help to strengthen English public opinion, of which the House of Commons is the mouthpiece, and eventually the British

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Dr. Leon Bramson Guest at Public Reception with American Ort the Host

A public reception to Dr. Leon Bramson, president of the International Ort, the society promoting agricultural and technical trades among the Jews of Eastern Europe, was held yesterday in the Hotel Astor. Dr. Bramson arrived from Berlin this week to confer with leaders of American Jewry on the work of providing their destitute co-religionists abroad with opportunities for self-support.

All organizations within the American Ort were the hosts to the leader of the world society Sunday. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the American Ort Executive committee, was chairman.

The speakers besides Dr. Bramson were Howard S. Cullman, chairman of the Ort Reconstruction Fund, Judge Jacob Panken, chairman of the American Ort; B. C. Vladeck, chairman of the Peoples' Tool Campaign; Louis B. Boudin, chairman of the Home Town Industrial Relief Department; Murray Levine, president of the Ort Tool Supply Company; Mrs. Leon Harris, president of the Women's Association of the American Ort; Paul Felix Warburg, treasurer of the Ort Campaign for Industrial Reconstruction, and Mrs. Ruth Berk, president of the Junior League of the American Ort.

This is Dr. Bramson's third visit to America since 1922, each time being in the interests of the plight of Jews abroad. For 40 years a leader in Jewish social work in Russia, he was the representative of Russian Jewry in the first Duma founded by the Czarist government. He led the fight for the law established in 1917 which abolished political discriminations against Jews because of their religion. From the overthrow of the imperial regime until the Bolshevik revolution which forced him out of the country, he guided political activities for the benefit of the declassified Jews.

He has interested himself in the Ort's approach to the problem of the Jews in Russia since his student days at the University of Moscow, agreeing that the best solution to their difficulties would be their adoption of agricultural and technical trades in place of petty shopkeeping, which is now unprofitable and illegal in most of Eastern Europe.

Russian Rabbi Announces He Doesn't Believe in God

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 18.—For twenty-four years Rabbi Moïshe Gelman had occupied his post as a rabbi in the township of Janovitch, Vjebesk region. To-day he announced in the Yiddish communist paper "Oktiabr": "I don't believe any longer in God and have nothing more to do with Rabbism or religion."

Gelman's father and brothers are all rabbis now in White Russian cities. In his statement Gelman declares that he received "smicha" (ordination) from twelve rabbis, including the Lubowitscher Rebbe.

1,000 Women to Attend Hadassah Membership Tea

More than 1,000 women will attend the annual membership tea of the Brooklyn chapter of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization, to be held at the Hotel Commodore today, according to an announcement by Mrs. David Sobel, chairman of the committee. The event will be the culmination of a membership campaign conducted by the chapter in connection with the national drive to raise Hadassah's enrollment to 50,000.

Dr. Olga Knopf, an associate of Dr. Alfred Adler, the Vienna psychologist, will make an address on mental hygiene and will speak of this phase of the work as it is being done in Palestine. Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim, former national president of Hadassah, who returned from Palestine recently, and Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, national secretary of Hadassah, will be the other speakers. Maurice Schwartz, director of the Yiddish Art Theatre, and Miss Ottilie Metzger, contralto, will sing. Mrs. Adolf Slomka, president of the chapter, will preside.

Number of Jews in Maryland Penal Institutions Declines

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, January 18.—The number of Jews in Maryland penal institutions is on a decline.

This statement is made in accordance with the annual report submitted to Governor Albert C. Ritchie by the State Board of Welfare which contains a report made to the board by Meyer D. Levin, executive secretary of the Big Brother League.

"The success which the league has had," Mr. Levin declares, "is best illustrated by the decrease in number of the Jewish inmates in our correctional institutions. This in a large measure is due to the active interest manifested by the organization in the readjustment of these unfortunate men together with the splendid cooperation that has at all times been extended to the officials and members of the league. There is every assurance that this relationship will continue."

Of the 1,139 prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary, according to the report, only 19 are listed as "Hebrews." All of the 19 are males.

Confined in the Maryland House of Correction, the report states, is a total of 1,876 prisoners—1,765 males and 111 females. Of these 20 males and 1 female are called "Jewish" and 2 males "Hebrew."

Baltimore Art Museum Gets Rodin's "The Thinker" from Jacob Epstein

About a month ago there appeared an item in the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" reporting the gift to the Baltimore Municipal Art Museum of the third original casting of Rodin's "The Thinker," by Jacob Epstein. Through an error Mr. Epstein was identified as the Jewish sculptor. As a matter of fact the gift was made by Jacob Epstein, well-known Baltimore merchant, art collector and philanthropist.

Jewish Groups Ask Congress to Oppose Blank Day Device or Defer Calendar Reform

A letter has just been sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, signed by the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, president, and Isaac Rosengarten, secretary, of the League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath, representing practically all the national Jewish organizations in the country, including among them the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Zionist Organization of America, and all the rabbinical bodies of the various groups within Jewry.

The letter points out that the "blank day" device, to which the National Committee on Calendar Simplification has shown itself to be partial, will destroy the fixed periodicity of the Sabbath and that such reform is inconceivable to the Jew as well as to the Seventh Day Adventists, the Seventh Day Baptists, and all other Christians who attach religious sentiment to a fixed Sabbath on the Lord's Day. The letter further asks, in view of the existence of other feasible 13 month calendar plans, which are not wedded to the "blank day" feature, and which serve practically all the purposes desired generally by proponents of calendar reform, that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives oppose the "blank day" device or defer the passage of the resolution for the calling of a conference to simplify the existing calendar "until such time as the true sentiments of the people of the United States have been fairly and fully ascertained."

Asks Private Undertakings of Jewish Ex-Traders in Towns Be Liquidated Like Kulaks'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 18.—A demand that the principle of liquidating private undertakings be applied to the Jewish former traders of the townships, just as it has been applied to the kulaks in the villages, was made today in the Yiddish Communist paper, "Shtern." The paper, however, avoids giving details as to how the liquidation is to be carried out.

Report Great Activity in Community Center Building

Considerable activity in the erection of new buildings for Jewish Centers is reported by the Jewish Welfare Board. During the month four such structures were dedicated; one at Port Chester, N. Y., one at Plainfield, N. J., one at Pittsburgh where an addition was opened and the new one at Stamford, Conn.

In addition to these there are under construction new centers in New York, Baltimore, Bloomfield, N. J., Gloversville, N. Y., and Elizabeth, N. J.

Hebrew University Building Plans to Be on View at Architectural Exhibition

Drawings and plans for the Central Building and Great Aula of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, were shown yesterday for the first time, by Julian Clarence Levi, of Taylor & Levi, architects for the building, at a tea given in his studio. Given to the University as a memorial to her husband by Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom of New York City and Pittsburgh, the building will be erected at a cost of half a million dollars. The drawings will be on view for their first public showing in the forthcoming exhibition of the Architectural League.

"The architecture of the Rosenbloom Building will have no prototype in Palestine, or in fact, anywhere else in the world," said Mr. Levi, who visited Jerusalem last year for the purpose of surveying the site, and of making preliminary plans for the building.

"Without any attempt to adopt or duplicate buildings of other peoples or other periods," said Mr. Levi, "the Rosenbloom Building has been designed with a view to having it conform to and form a natural part of the rugged hilly country which surrounds the University. We hope that the building may be instrumental not only in setting a standard for construction of other public buildings in Palestine, but perhaps in assisting to solve the problem of Jewish architecture in that country."

Every precaution has been taken to protect the building from damage from possible earthquake shocks. Before preparing the plans, Mr. Levi studied carefully the extent and nature of the damage caused to buildings in Jerusalem by the last earthquake which occurred in the winter of 1928. He also examined the reports of experts regarding the land on Mt. Scopus, on which the buildings of the Hebrew University stand. The method of construction provides for reinforced concrete and steel, and the foundations will be "spread" to add to the stability of the structure. The building itself is so designed that the mass as a whole, and the relation of its parts to each other will act as an aid in insuring strength and stability.

Judge Marvin Installed as Jamaica Center President

Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Lewis installed officers of the Jamaica Jewish Center last night.

The new officers are headed by Magistrate Benjamin Marvin, who has been re-elected for the third successive term. He will be assisted in his new administration by Assistant District Attorney Mordecai Konowitz, first vice-president, and the following staff: George M. Gross, second vice-president; Martin M. Wohl, third vice-president; Harry Sirkin, treasurer, and Nathan J. Nassof, comptroller.

Investigation Reveals Two German Hakenkreuzler Branches in New York

That there are two anti-Semitic German organizations in New York, which together have 150 members and which, though in existence for several years have had little effect on the German colony here, was revealed recently after an investigation made as a result of a news letter to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by Mrs. Israel Davidson, who was an eye-witness to the Hakenkreuzler convention in Nuremberg, Germany, last summer, and who saw in a Nuremberg paper a letter of greeting to the convention from the "New York National Socialists" signed by Heinrich Baer.

The "New York National Socialists" is one of the two anti-Semitic German organizations in New York. It counts only 50 members. The other is the "Hakenkreuzler," which has 100 members, but which is split into three different groups. The "National Socialists" are frequently referred to as "Fascists," not because they are followers of any constructive ideas expounded by Mussolini, but because they are bitterly opposed to the Socialists, whom they regard as being under Jewish influence.

The members of these two organizations are mostly composed of former officials of the Imperial Army and government officials, who after the establishment of the German Republic in 1918 left the country in order to follow their monarchistic inclinations without interference from public opinion or government.

The activities of the National-Socialists and Hakenkreuzler consist of regular meetings, which are characterized by unrestrained panegyrics of olden times and the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm. Beer and other stimulants are said to play an important part in these round table conferences, just as hymns and anthems are apt to emphasize the importance of the occasion. Neither group carries on any extensive campaign or publicity work.

The "New York National Socialists" sent a representative to the large Hakenkreuzler convention which gathered last August in Nuremberg. It also sent the following letter of greeting as printed in the Nuremberg paper:

"The New York National Socialists who have had to leave the dear Fatherland because of lack of opportunity for honest working people, have nevertheless dared to show in the Jews' metropolis of the world the banner of Adolph H. Hitler to the bourgeoisie and otherwise indifferent people who are more callous than in our old home. In our public meetings we have been able to win over many important people for our cause. We have formed a circle where we no longer feel alone, but where we can carry forward the militant spirit to which we are accustomed from home. There is work enough for us to do and every immigrant with nationalistic feeling is heartily welcome to cooperate with us. A distance of four thousand miles, and the expenses in connection with it,

Mrs. Friend Re-elected National Council President; Convention Plans to Enlarge Usefulness

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Aid and Immigrant Education and the Department of Farm and Rural Work, which are now being maintained at different addresses in New York City. Another recommendation submitted by this Committee was adopted, authorizing a nation-wide appeal for funds for the program of the National Council of Jewish Women. Upon the recommendation of Mrs. Frances D. Pollak of New York City, national chairman of the Department of Vocational Guidance and Employment, which had been created by the convention at Washington, D. C., in 1926, the convention decided upon the enlargement of its program and service.

Following the report of Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, the Council delegate to the World Conference of Jewish Women at Hamburg, last June, the delegates voted in favor of the affiliation of the National Council of Jewish Women with the World Organization of Jewish Women, established at the Hamburg conference.

Special resolutions were adopted by the convention signaling Mrs. Sternberger's ten years of service as Executive Secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women. Various other resolutions were adopted, bearing upon the several fields of activity sponsored, nationally and locally.

Blitz Head of Organization of American Jewish Congress

Samuel Blitz, who has for a number of years been identified with the Zionist Organization of America as Director of its Organization Department, and with the United Palestine Appeal, has been appointed Director of Organization of the American Jewish Congress, it was announced by Bernard Deutsch, President of the Congress.

The program of enlarged activities on the part of the Congress, recently adopted by the administrative committee, involves closer cooperation with all the central and national organizations which are affiliated with the Congress, and with various committees throughout the country which assist in the work for the defense of Jewish rights abroad, the protection of the Jewish name from misrepresentation, etc.

The educational activities of the Congress will now be extended in scope.

prevents us from taking part in the convention and showing ourselves to the leader in our full strength. But the N. Y. co-workers who will march on the third of August along with the thousands of brown shirts from all parts of German-speaking countries under our banner look to you, brethren, in beautiful Nuremberg on this day and see in Adolph Hitler the leader of the coming third empire."

This was signed by "Co-worker Heinrich Baer, Branch, New York City."

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J. N. F. Told of Progress on Haifa Harbor Project

According to an important communication by the Palestine Government to the Jewish National Fund, satisfactory progress is recorded in the building of the Haifa Harbor which will be the finest of its kind in the Middle East.

"History is being made at the Haifa Harbor Works and the engineers and men concerned are getting a grip of the huge task with which they are confronted," states the Palestine Government. "Even to the non-technical eye the real progress made during the past few weeks is apparent. Since September, between seven and eight hundreds tons of heavy plant and machinery have arrived at the Railway Jetty, Haifa, and out of this there has grown locomotives, steam derrick cranes that can lift 15 tons and more and steam travelling cranes that play with blocks of stone five tons and over.

"There has been much preliminary work of all kinds to do but now that the temporary service railways—of which there are more than five miles—are laid, locomotive sheds, stores, fitting, blacksmith and carpenter shops, coal stacks, water tanks, explosives magazines and other items necessitated by work of this nature are in being, a definite start is being made with the Permanent Works. In October, the first large stones quarried near Athlit were dumped on the site of the Main Breakwater and between two and three thousand tons are already in position. The steam derrick crane handling these blocks of stone has already moved forward some twelve metres seawards."

This Harbor will make Haifa the chief port of Palestine and of the vast inland behind it, stretching to Iraq and beyond. The large land reserves

Program of Aid for 7,000

Polish Jewish Families

Approved by Ica Council

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Paris, Jan. 1—The Administrative Council of the Jewish Colonization Association (Ica) at its last meeting here under the chairmanship of the President, Leonard L. Cohen, approved the program of work on behalf of the Jewish farmers in Poland and Bessarabia, where the Ica's activities affect a Jewish agricultural population of nearly 7,000 families.

This program provides for a number of measures intended to spread among the Jews cattle-breeding, dairy-farming, agricultural, and poultry-farming. The extension of intensive cultivation in arboriculture, viticulture, market-gardening, and tobacco growing constitutes one of the most important chapters of the program.

The assistance given by the Ica in accordance with this program consists not only of agricultural propaganda, to make known improved methods of agriculture, and secure better results for the colonists, but also of financial assistance to enable the Jewish farmers to obtain good terms for their current needs, (hire of agricultural implements, provision of seeds, vine plants and fruit trees, buildings, etc.) and to secure more profitable returns from the products of their harvest.

In view of the importance and utility of the patronage system in Poland, especially since the passing of the law under which it is made compulsory for artisans to undergo an examination and special professional training, the Council has renewed its subsidies to the Jewish patrons of Radom, Vilna, Czenstochowa, Kalicz, Lodz, Lemberg, Piotrkow, Przemyśl, and Zolkiew.

These subsidies are part of a more important program of spreading technical knowledge among the Jews of Poland. It was in view of this action that the Council of the Ica at its previous meeting, granted subsidies to the professional schools for boys at Bialystock, Czenstochowa, Grodno, Kalicz, Lodz, Lemberg, Pinsk, Stryj, Warsaw-Grzybowska, and Warsaw-Stawki, to the mixed professional school of Vilna, and to the professional schools for girls at Cracow, Lemberg, Pinsk and Przemyśl.

The Council of the Ica has also granted a subsidy to the professional school for girls at Kishineff.

There are nearly 4,000 students supported by the schools and the patrons of the Ica in Poland and Bessarabia.

As in previous years, the Council at this meeting gave its cooperation to the educational and moral work in the Argentine, Brazil and Canada, where it maintains 115 schools, providing general and religious instruction to 4,800 pupils.

acquired by the Jewish National Fund in the vicinity of the Harbor will rise in value as the port of Haifa expands because it is bound to expand to the Northeast where this land lies. The Carmel Range prevents expansion in any other direction.

Major Hopkin Says U. S.

Bolsters Reorganization

of Palestine Movement

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Government itself, to take the necessary steps for remedying conditions in Palestine, so that the pledge of the Balfour Declaration, for the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish Homeland, embodied in the Mandate, will be carried out more effectively and speedily than heretofore," asserted Major Hopkin in his address at the luncheon.

"The whole civilized world was horrified by the massacre of over a hundred defenseless Jews in Palestine six months ago by a horde of fanatical and lawless Arabs," said Congressman Fish, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the sponsor in the House of the Palestine resolution, in introducing Major Hopkin. "Among the victims of this bloody butchery were thirteen American students in a theological college at Hebron, who were slaughtered while holding their holy books in their hands, without any means of defense.

"As the sponsor of the Zionist Resolution which was adopted by the Congress of the United States in favor of establishing a Homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine, I believe that our government has a moral obligation to exert its influence for the protection of the lives and property of Jewish people in Palestine. There can be no question that, in accordance with our traditional policy, the American government is called upon to protect the lives and property of American citizens, irrespective of race, religion or creed, in Palestine and throughout the civilized world.

"It is the duty of the State Department and, if necessary, of Congress, to see that adequate compensation is awarded for the loss of American lives and property in Palestine.

"Public opinion the world over demands of Great Britain that such a tragedy shall not happen again."

Major Hopkin expressed an emphatic assurance that the British government, irrespective of the party in power, and especially the present Labor Government, will continue to adhere to the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. "We Britishers are pledged to the establishment of the Jewish Homeland up to our eyebrows," Major Hopkin asserted, "and the question of withdrawing from the Mandate is simply absurd, in view of our acceptance of it under international sanction. We cannot give the Mandate to any other country."

He added, however, that a mere reaffirmation of the Balfour Declaration is insufficient. The British Government, he said, would be expected first, to see that law and order is restored, and that the present police force is entirely overhauled, and second, that the administration of Palestine is entirely loyal to the policy of the British Government, since he was convinced that the chief blame for the outbreaks in Palestine rested upon disloyal or incapable local officials.

COMPLETE TEXT OF ADDRESS MADE BY GENERAL SMUTS AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF NOTED STATESMAN GIVEN BY ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

"I am very deeply moved by the eloquent words from this table to which we have just listened. I feel that a tribute has been paid me which is far beyond my merits, but I know that it springs from a pure well of sympathy and understanding which binds us together. And although I may not have deserved what is attributed to me, I feel that those words created a new bond of sympathy and understanding between us which will help in the great work which lies before us.

All Jews Zionists in Africa

"I come from a little country where the Zionist movement is very strong. There may be doubts and misgivings or even a difference of opinion in other parts of the world over this great cause. In South Africa there is none. In South Africa, all Jews are Zionists, and the Christians are pro-Zionists. And therefore, in addressing me as you have done, you do not do it merely to a person, but you do it to a people, to a country which has not only in words but in deeds, through its contributions, through its unwavering support to the Zionist cause, shown how wholeheartedly it supports that cause. It is a very remarkable fact which nobody knows, and therefore should be publicly stated, that next to the United States the country which makes the greatest contributions to the cause of Zionism is South Africa. I am here once more to bear evidence of the faith in me as a friend of that great cause.

"My friendship with the great cause for which you stand springs out of very deep sources. I admire your people for the contribution that you have made to the history of the world. Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Wise has spoken about an immortal people. I take my hat off to the smallest of people who have made a contribution to the advancement of the world. It is a wonderful people. I have stood in Palestine at certain points and viewed that little land, which is so small, that those who sit here as citizens of the United States have no conception of how small that country is. And yet, that small people, inhabiting a small homeland, made a contribution to the cause of humanity, such as no other nation has been privileged to make. So I take off my hat to this immortal people and that is the source of my sympathy. I know we are doing justice and showing the right sense of gratitude when we who are not of the Jewish faith and Jewish blood stand up for that great cause of that people for what they have done for humanity.

"Well, you have suffered, and you may suffer still. Suffering is the badge of your tribe. It is the badge of all great people—all great men and women. The word sacrifice is written large over human history, and you have never seen any great contribution made, any great service rendered where that word was absent. You have made many sacrifices and from that great sacrifice has been developed that great

spirit which has guided you, which has kept you faithful throughout the ages, kept you on this great course and been a beacon light to millions and hundreds of millions of others who have seen that light lighted by you and have followed it.

Turned to Thoughts of Jews

"I remember in the great war the time when we gave our attention in London to this problem. As the war deepened, as the suffering deepened, as the sorrows gathered and darker clouds rolled around the world, it is curious how the thoughts of statesmen turned to the Jewish cause. It is a curious fact, but there it was. As we were involved in the darkest hours of history, our thoughts turned to the Jewish people, and we made a vow—one of the greatest vows in history, and it shall be kept. The document was a very brief one but it was very carefully considered. I remember at the time those of us who labored on that great formula, took our time about it. We elaborated on it, advised on it, went over it, consulted our Jewish friends not only in England but other parts of the world. After the British Cabinet agreed on it, we wired it to America to President Wilson and got his agreement to it. Therefore we had the greatest backing before us and the greatest backing behind us, in these most solemn deliberations—the greatest backing that could be given a people for this declaration.

Tells of Declaration

"It is not a small thing, not a hole in the corner. It was speaking before the great history of the world—dealing with the great history of the world, and we made this promise, this Declaration, which is called the Balfour Declaration: 'His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of the National Home for the Jewish people, and will use (these are the operative words) their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object.' And you see, the Balfour Declaration was laid down not in vague terms or aspirations but with good will—no mere gesture but a definite constructive policy laid down: 'His Majesty's Government will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object.'

Promise Will Be Kept

"That is the promise. That is the policy, and it will stand. That was the first step. The next step was at Paris when this solemn promise had to be pushed a stage further and had to become the law of the world, so to say, when other nations had to bind themselves to this solemn pledge.

"At Paris the Mandate for Palestine was given to Great Britain, and under that Mandate the British Government is made responsible for placing the country, that is Palestine, under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure—as will secure the establishment of the

Jewish National Home—and the development of self-governing institutions. Here you find not only the original promise made under the greatest stress to which the world was subjected, but solemn ratification of that promise and renewal by all great powers in the world taking part in the giving of the Mandate to Great Britain. Such policy must be carried out under this Mandate as will secure the establishment of the National Home.

No Weakening on Pledge

"In these days since August last the question has been put whether there is any doubt, whether there is any misgiving, whether there is any weakening on this promise,—this pledge originally made by Great Britain, supported by President Wilson on behalf of the American Government and finally ratified by the great powers in the Mandate—there has been question whether there is weakening, whether doubts have arisen, and I tell you this, so far as I am concerned, as one of the original projectors of this Declaration, and my knowledge of all that has happened since this document, this promise, this pledge, the Balfour Declaration will stand, and will be carried out both in the letter and in the spirit.

Was Limited Declaration

"Only a month ago those of us of the British War Cabinet which took part in shaping this declaration, that is, Lord Balfour, Lloyd George, and myself, signed a solemn letter in which we once more drew attention to the doubts that have arisen, and once more expressed our opinion, and I am sure, we were voicing the opinion not only of the War Cabinet of 1917 but we were voicing the opinion of the present exponents of British policy—we once more laid down in the most unequivocal terms what the original intention was of this declaration. Now, it was a limited declaration. You will see the words are very carefully chosen.

"We never promised that we would undertake, or that the British Government would undertake to collect all the Jewish people of the world and place them in Palestine. We never intended such an undertaking. It would have been the height of folly if we had attempted any such thing. The Jewish people are not only a national people, they are the most national of all peoples, but they have this wandering tribute, this quality; they are also the most international of all peoples. They have not throughout history, lived only in Palestine, they have lived in many lands. The Diaspora has been just as significant of Jewish development as the homeland in Palestine, and the dispersion will go on. Your international character will, in the future, as in the past, mean that the Jews will inhabit many lands. They will be a living light for the world among the nations, spreading the spiritual light, bringing

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Text of Felix Warburg's Speech at Smuts Luncheon

"I know that you are all here to hear what Gen. Smuts will have to say, and you do not want me to take any more of your time than has been allotted to me. It is a tremendous privilege for us to be here in the presence of this most Christian Christian. Talking to him as I had the privilege, and to hear, without sentimentality, for the sake of justice, his speaking of those hopes for which we ardently pray. From the standpoint of the Jewish Agency I would like Gen. Smuts to feel that we want to do everything in our power to help the cause of Palestine. We are not looking backward. We are looking forward. We have not been frightened by the horrible outbreaks which have taken place in Palestine.

"We have gone on with the work, as we planned it in Zurich in August. It is not a question here of whining or complaining. We have made our statements before the Prime Minister, who was most sympathetic and understanding. And we have a right to expect that safety for life and property will be safeguarded in Palestine.

"We have nothing to gain; we want to contribute. We have, since August, continued to furnish the wherewithal, to try to heal the wounds which have been inflicted, and funds are now being gathered to keep the people in Palestine occupied at things which will be of lasting value to Palestine. In addition to that we have, through an organization which has been working in Palestine for a long time appropriated further funds to build housing, to safeguard colonies, and labor coming to Palestine through immigration. Through the loan of Rutenberg, we have managed to see that the electric works in Palestine will be finished in April. We are now in a position that preparations are being made to collect from the American public the budget which we accepted in Zurich for the present year.

"All these things are said simply to show you that we are in earnest, that we want nothing but fair play. How that can be achieved we must await. As I told you in private, patience is a quality that we have in certain things but we have been tried a good deal by the long hours of waiting. Around the council tables in London, or Geneva with such minds as yours, with such fairness, it would not take long to work out the simple problems which await us in Palestine. They are only human beings there and we want to treat them as such.

"We hope that you will bring our esteemed chief, Dr. Weizmann, our love and affections. Times have been most trying for him, and even if there are some things which we cannot decide by cable, he must know that Palestine's future is in our hearts, and that we hope that without much delay peace, security, necessary immigration, and the same favors for the both elements of the population will be established."

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Summary of Address by Morris Rothenberg at Z. O. Luncheon to Gen. Smuts

Morris Rothenberg stated that with the advance of years the Treaty of Versailles would come to be regarded as having ushered in a new era of great promise to the human race. "By virtue of that treaty," he said, "there came into life the League of Nations, an instrumental body that seeks and in a considerable measure has succeeded in substituting reason and justice for the archaic resort to armed dispute. Today the League is stronger in prestige and in influence than at any time since it was organized and the thinking world looks to it as the brightest hope of civilization."

Mr. Rothenberg praised the efforts of General Smuts in laying the foundation of the League and stated that as the League's significance became clearer General Smuts would be honored even more. The Jews, he stated, had more reason to thank General Smuts for they knew of his significant part in the recognition of the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and the issuance of the Mandate for the establishment there of a Jewish National Home.

"If there be those who claim grievances against the Jews or the government of Palestine," said Mr. Rothenberg, "then the great slogan which you, (turning to General Smuts) have coined in international relations is applicable to Palestine too: 'To the Conference Table.' Murder and pillage as a means of satisfying claims whether fancied or real must be banished even in the Holy Land.

"In the trials we are now experiencing, it is indeed a comfort to know that you, General Smuts, who represent in so outstanding a degree in the world today the idea of international justice and good will, have been and remain an understanding friend of the Zionist cause."

REMARKS OF RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE AT SMUTS LUNCHEON

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, when called upon by the chairman, said:

"It was a great teacher who said that in the ideal state, philosophers will be kings and kings will be philosophers. General Smuts will be much too modest to say he is a philosopher. Of course he is no king. Is it too much to say that he is a philosopher-statesman, whose powers are based on those eternal verities which philosophers foresee and forecast?"

"I remember, General Smuts, a most interesting word which I had with President Wilson about you before. I believe, you and President Wilson had met, and I said to President Wilson, just after he returned from Italy to his home in Paris, I said, 'how wonderful it would be, Mr. President, if this ideal of the League of Nations would find its strongest support in the further end of the world.' President Wilson's answer was, 'how wonderful

Digest of Remarks by Louis Lipsky at Smuts Luncheon

Louis Lipsky greeted Gen. Smuts in the name of the Zionist organization. He expressed the hope that his endeavors would bring about a better understanding of the purposes of the League of Nations in the United States. Speaking of Gen. Smuts he told of the latter's endeavors in working out the Mandate system and said: "He (General Smuts) has earned the gratitude of all Jews for what he has done to secure the recognition of Jewish right in Palestine, for it was only through the Mandate system that it has become possible for our claim to justice with regard to Palestine to be heard and established in an international forum.

"Gen. Smuts was not actuated by doctrinaire motives in advocating the Mandate system for Palestine," continued Mr. Lipsky. "His interest was concentrated there because of his deep understanding of the difficulties of the Jewish people and of the problem which the existence of the Jewish people throughout the world represents.... He has given his continuous support to the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate."

Concluding, Lipsky said: "Often, great rulers have managed to break through the barriers of hostile environment to speak in a manner which made all Jews, from the highest to the lowest, feel a thrill of lasting satisfaction, for in them was recognized a state of mind which might eventually become universal. We have to remember among the righteous of the nations of the world, men like Arthur James Balfour, David Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald and a man of such sterling quality as General Smuts. While there are living friends like these, the Jewish people will be strengthened in their faith and in the hope that ultimately full and complete justice will be done to their problem in international life which is represented by the existence and persistence of the Jewish people."

it would be if salvation would come not ex-Virginia but ex-Africa."

"There is one word that I feel like saying to you today, General Smuts. I think you have heard it often and again. I think it was Viscount Cecil who declared that the two great achievements of the war were the Balfour Declaration and the Mandatory system under which Palestine became a territory under Great Britain. What a privilege to have a creative part such as you have had in both of these achievements for after all your authorship of the Mandatory system prepared the way for your empire or commonwealth to take over the Mandate for Palestine in conformity to, and in fulfillment of, its promise, as embodied in the Balfour Declaration—that Balfour Declaration touching which we shall never forget—that you use these words 'the Balfour Declaration is

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COMPLETE TEXT OF ADDRESS MADE BY GENERAL SMUTS AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF NOTED STATESMAN GIVEN BY ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 5)

the intellectual goods which are theirs to the rest of mankind.

Not All Jews in Palestine

"We never meant to collect all the Jews in Palestine, and all that was promised here was that a national home will be established, and will be secured in Palestine for such of the Jewish people who want to go there; and why should not they go there? Why should there not be in their ancient homeland—the country where they labored, the country where they worked not only for themselves but for the good of the human race—why should they not go, those of them who will, and continue to live as in their home, and continue the development that they may have in their own country, both spiritual and material?"

What Declaration Pledged

"What did the Balfour Declaration pledge? Not to bring all the Jews there, but to make a national homeland for those of the Jewish people who want to go there, and, to my mind that pledge carries two things: It means that such conditions must be maintained in Palestine for those who wish to go there, that those for whom there is an opening there can go there with goodwill, and not with any restraint. There should be no barrier for Jews who wish to go to Palestine. Law and order should be maintained there in the proper sense. I think that it is implied in the undertaking of the national homeland that there will be such conditions to security that it might be looked upon fairly and rightly as a national home. I think that was part of the undertaking, and that undertaking was carried out.

No Pogroms

No pogroms under the British flag. That was never intended, and although for a moment very regrettable circumstances may have created the impression that there is a change, I feel absolutely convinced in my own mind that there is no change, that law and order will be maintained in that country to the fullest extent that is required by the pledge to the national home.

Free Immigration

There is a second thing implied in this document: that there should be an early and free immigration into the country. You cannot talk of a national home if the Jewish people cannot get back to Palestine, their national home. The home is the place you come back to. If you are excluded from it by conditions which make a return impossible, you cannot call it a home, and in my mind the second point, which is clearly implied in the Balfour Declaration, is implied to the extent which the resources of the Jewish people permit and the circumstances and resources in Palestine permit. The Jews will be free to return to their ancient homeland as their national home in the future.

It is a small country; it cannot absorb a large population. You may

easily overwhelm it by over-immigration. That never was intended. Everybody knows the situation in Palestine, but those two points are clearly implied.

"The maintenance of law and order should give security to the minority and in the second place, the open door to immigration. I sincerely trust that this will be carried out in the future.

No Declaration Against Arabs

"There was no declaration against the Arabs. I am very sorry indeed that an impression is spreading abroad as to the policy of the national home, that it was conceived in hostility or antagonism to the Arabs. I think that the whole history of the war and of the settlements after the war, show that so far as the British Empire is concerned there has not been the least tinge of antagonism to limit Arab aspirations. Look at the state in which the Arabs entered the war, and see how they have emerged from it. It is said that Great Britain has broken her pledge to the Arabs. A new Arab kingdom was created as Damascus, and when that proved a failure for reasons into which I need not enter today, the British Government in order to show their unmistakable good will to the Arab cause established another Arab kingdom. The British Government went further. At Transjordan it established what in effect amounted to an Arab kingdom, in which Emir Abdullah today reigns.

"If any nation ever came out of the great war with flying colors it is the Arab people, and the same place which is reserved under the Balfour Declaration to the Jews in their ancient Homeland is no sign of hostility toward the Arab cause. I feel this, as far as the British Government was concerned at the time, and I was a part of it, there was absolute goodwill to both and we have carried out our promises to the Arabs and the British Government is equally ready to carry out its promises to the Jews. I am very pleased that in the speeches made here today the keynote of international goodwill has been struck. I am here on a mission of goodwill. I am here to water a plant which we planted in the tears of the great war when we made peace in Paris. That plant is growing, that plant is a tree which will yet cover the face of the earth. It is the great expression of human brotherhood, of cooperation of all races and all nations toward human betterment in the future.

Zionism Linked to Goodwill

"I am pleased with what was said here that the keynote of international goodwill has been struck. When you speak of Zionists and claim certain rights as Zionists you do not do so in a spirit of antagonism to any other people. You link your cause to the great cause of goodwill. You want justice but no sense of injustice to Arabs or anybody else and to my mind

it is possible to harmonize these claims.

Can Harmonize Varying Claims

"It is an entirely human problem capable of solution. The problem of Arab and Jew is almost as old as history—certainly as old as Abraham. All through Bible times, all through the great historic times which have made you one of the great people of history, there have been these age-long contests between Jew and Arab. It is not a question of today. You read it in every chapter of the Bible, but we have arrived at that time when we boldly undertake to solve the old problems of other nations and we are going to tackle the problem of Jew and Arab. We are going to do it in a spirit of goodwill under the Mandate system, under the supervision of the League of Nations, which is going to be the guiding authority in these matters. We are going to solve the problem and we will carry out the pledge which was given in the Balfour Declaration.

Jews Must Aid in Solution

"I know that if there is one people who more than any other can gain something from your immense human experience in all countries and all continents—if there is one people fitted to deal with this situation it is the Jewish people. And I want you also to make your contribution to the solution of this Palestinian question—of this ancient difficulty with the Arab people. I am sure that if Jewish genius so highly trained and gifted were to set itself to this problem of making peace with the Arabs in Palestine, you can work out a system under which that country may be your National Home and yet be at peace with the Arabs, and reach as high a destiny as it ever reached in Bible times.

Must Increase Jewish Numbers

"It is necessary that Jewish numbers should be increased. It is dangerous for the reason that the Jewish population is far too small. The disparity in number between Arabs and Jews is so great that there is a temptation to that great majority to be unjust and unfair to so small and so insignificant a minority. If Jewish members were largely increased if immigration were given free and reasonable play to my mind it won't take more than a generation before the balance of the numbers will be so largely increased that injustice could not be administered with impunity. It is one of the things that will have to be done.

"You will have to help more than ever with financial contributions in order to accelerate a reasonable pace of immigration to the Jewish National Home. Not only will your material assistance be necessary there will remain the problem of statesmanship and making peace with the Arabs. I do not despair. I think that with the wise guidance of the British Government and maintenance of law and order

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Complete Text of Address by General Smuts at Z.O.A. Luncheon in His Honor

(Continued from Page 7)

der, and with the strong hand necessary in the East, I do not doubt that wisdom will be forthcoming and the initiative even of the Jewish people will be forthcoming to help in the solution of the problems that have arisen with the Arabs.

Warns Against Fault-Finding

"There is a great responsibility on you. I do not want the Jewish people to adopt an attitude of fault-finding with the British Government. The British Government will play the game by you and they will carry out their pledge. On the Jewish people rests the responsibility to be wise, statesmanlike and to help in arriving at a settlement with the Arab people. I think it can be done with absolute consistency with the Balfour Declaration. You can have Palestine as a National Home without waving a red flag.

"I hope that you will make your contribution, and with the British Government backing you up and carrying out in letter and spirit the pledge which they have given, and you helping from your side to the best of your ability to bring peace between two kindred peoples, I have no doubt that that policy will win through, and generations to come will see a new Palestine arise. When you think of what that country did and a small people did in constant warfare, constantly overrun by kingdoms in the past, in spite of that it could make its unequalled contribution to human culture. I say, if that could be done under such adverse circumstances, what will not be possible in the days of peace? In the days when that people, living in their ancient Homeland, will no longer be harassed by enemies inside and outside, and they will be able to produce a spiritual achievement as never before in the history of the world.

"The vision of the National Home is not only a great vision, but in the end it may mean something very outstanding. Not only is a great reparation for injustice been done in the past but looking to the future Jewish people can contribute as much as any other people. I support the National Home and I want a strong central nucleus of that people built up and maintained there, to evolve a system which might be of benefit to mankind in the years to come. I am very glad to have this meeting with you. In my visit to the United States I have attended many important meetings. Many meetings did me good. This meeting is not a meeting of the United States. I find myself here today in the presence of humanity.

"The Jewish people stand for all history for all countries. They are the great international witnesses of the human race. When you speak here, you speak not merely as Americans—you represent a race spread all over the world—and facing you, I face the great history of the world. It has

Address of Rabbi Wise at Luncheon to Smuts

(Continued from Page 6)

based on a sense of historic justice and constitutes a great act of historic reparation.' It is one of the most wonderful functions of the moral and spiritual principles operating in human affairs. Yet, General Smuts, I feel it is only fair for some of us to consider at this moment that your supreme service to that commonwealth, of which you are one of its most determined sons, came only after you had stood four-square to all the winds that blew in your South African veldt, you stood up and by standing saved the mother country.

"No one serves Great Britain save by truth-speaking. No one serves a mighty nation such as the British people save as he stands with self-reverence, on right, most especially for those rights vouchsafed and confirmed through covenant with Great Britain. He is no friend of that mighty nation who would exempt Britain from the fulfillment of its moral obligations. He is a friend of Britain who speaks the truth to Great Britain, and reminds Great Britain that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate are solemn and irrevocable obligations of that great commonwealth of which your own country is a part.

"Had we stood in the last ten years, General Smuts, in not exactly the way in which we stood, but had we stood holding firm the weapons of spirit, it might be that we would not have been warred upon as we were warred upon a few months ago. The chairman has well said, and it might be re-stated, that there are some men who go down in history as great in themselves, yet bind up with the history of an immortal people. In our own day, in our own time, such men have been Lessing and MacCaulay, Balfour and Woodrow Wilson, Masaryk and others.

"You, sir, have earned our immortal gratitude, because it is the gratitude of an immortal people. The cause of justice is eternal, and he who wields its weapons is immortal. Ladies and gentlemen, was it not Emerson who said 'the great are near'? We know them at sight. We have known this man spiritually at sight for a number of years, and we have known that he is that happiest of warriors who has warred for freedom, and General Smuts has given a great and mighty power to the furtherance of the cause of peace. General Smuts, may we be permitted to say to you, as you leave our country today, 'May you be blessed in your going as you were blessed in your coming.'

been a great pleasure to me to exchange ideas with you. My own feeling is that what you have stood for and the promises that have been made, are going to be carried out in spite of appearances to the contrary; settlements will be arrived at and will be completely carried out. I wish you success and I know that you will go in and win."

Jews of Austria Fear Heimwehr Propaganda Is Leading to Civil War

That Austrian Jews are afraid that the propaganda being carried on today by the Heimwehr may lead to civil war, in which the Jews will be the first sufferers, is the statement made in a recent article in the "Central-Verein Zeitung" of Berlin by Oscar Hirschfeld of Vienna. Says Herr Hirschfeld:

"What Austrian Jewry together with all peaceful citizens of the country absolutely condemns is the continual incitement to civil war on the part of the Heimwehr. It has already brought great harm to the economic life of the country. If it should come to a clash the Jews may—as the history of Jewry teaches—become the first victims of the stirred-up fanaticism of the masses; then the seed planted by these inflammatory speeches may come to full fruition. But not only these reasons, but above everything else the love for the Austrian fatherland, which needs peace for its regeneration, causes the Jews to oppose this incitement to civil war which aims to destroy that peace."

Of the attitude of the Heimwehr towards the Jews, Herr Hirschfeld says:

"While the first national leader of the Heimwehr, Dr. Steidle, assured the Jews many months ago that he was no anti-Semite and that he wished no pogroms on the Jews, Dr. Pfriemer said recently: 'The Jews must be regarded as an alien people and as such be treated.' While in the 'Neuer Wiener Journal,' an organ of the Heimwehr, especially in the last few weeks, several articles appeared which tried to win the sympathy of the Jews for the Heimwehr, the 'Deutsch-Oesterreichische Tages-Zeitung,' also a Heimwehr organ, has been conducting the most vicious anti-Jewish propaganda. Such articles do not arouse confidence among the Jews towards the Heimwehr and the aims it propagates."

Trenton Seeks \$60,000 for Jewish Charities

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Trenton, Jan. 20.—Chas. S. Hydemann and David Holzner, of this city, have announced that a Jewish Federation Campaign for \$60,000 will be launched this evening for the first time. The funds raised will be distributed to the local institutions and also to national and overseas organizations.

The Campaign is being conducted under the direction of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The Jewish Federation of Trenton was established as a result of a study made by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and the Jewish Welfare Board.

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