

Vol. VII. Price 4 Cents.

Sunday, March 9, 1930.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter  
at Post Office, New York, N. Y. No. 1609.

## **Largest Synagogue in Russia in No Danger of Conversion, Despite Atheists' Campaign**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 7.—The Choral Synagogue of Moscow, the largest in Soviet Russia, which two weeks ago received notice from the Moscow Soviet to leave the building within a fortnight, remains untouched. The Central Executive Committee is absolutely opposed to converting the famous Moscow synagogue, although the powerful Association of the Godless had decided to convert it into the headquarters of the atheists.

A high Soviet official told the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that "as long as the Church of the Saviour in Moscow, the largest in Russia, remains unconverted, you Jews need have no fears about the conversion of the Choral Synagogue."

Despite this the Association of the Godless is determined to get the synagogue under any circumstances and it has therefore started to collect signatures among the workers in order to present a petition to the Central Executive Committee showing that the Jewish masses themselves demand the conversion of the synagogue. This effort has little chance of success, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's correspondent was assured.

Soviet Jewry is entirely unaware of the day of protest set aside today in the United States by the Jews to protest against Soviet Russia. The correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency tried to get a reaction to the day of protest from Michael Kalenin, one of the chairmen of the Central Executive Committee, but without success.

The Soviet press has discontinued the publication of reports of anti-religious acts.

## **Soviet Envoy in Berlin Has Case Against Minsk Rabbis Quashed**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 7.—The Russian Ambassador to Germany, Krestinsky, has informed the German Minister of State Weissmann that he has succeeded in his efforts to have the Soviet government drop the cases against the accused Minsk rabbis. Weissmann had been asked by local Jewish circles to intercede with the Russian ambassador on behalf of the rabbis.

## **Hebrew Daily Discontinued**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Mar. 7.—The Hebrew daily "Hazman," recently established here, has discontinued publication until further notice it announces. Only thirty-eight number were printed.

## **March 11 Day of Protest Against Poland's Withdrawal of Plan to Lessen Taxes**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 7.—The Jewish Parliament Club ("Kolo") of the Polish Sejm, yesterday proclaimed next Tuesday, March 11, as a day of protest against the decision of the Polish government to withdraw its plan for easing the tax burdens of tradesmen. In its appeal to the Jewish population, the "Kolo" says:

"Jewish citizens, brother tradesmen and artisans. Tradesmen and artisans are breaking under the strain of impossible taxes. The cry of despair is heard from one end of Poland to the other. All our meetings and protests have been of no avail. We are discriminated against because we are a minority. But your sufferings are our sufferings and your pain is our pain. 'Brothers, do not lose hope. We

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## **Hear Inquiry Commission's Report, Now Signed, Has Anti-Zionist Leanings**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 7.—The report of the Palestine Inquiry Commission has been signed and it will be made public as soon as the report has been considered by the Cabinet, says the political correspondent of the "Morning Post." He says it is believed that a majority of the Commission takes what may be described as an anti-Zionist view of the working of the Balfour Declaration.

The "Morning Post's" writer says that the delay in the issuance of the report which has been impatiently awaited by both Jews and Arabs is due to an attempt to reconcile opposing opinions in the Commission. In political circles here it is felt that it is important that the report be published before the end of March in order not to conflict with the findings of the International commission to be appointed by the League of Nations to settle the Wailing Wall dispute.

## **Would Confiscate Immigrant Jews' Property to Pay Deficit**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 7.—The property of East European Jews who immigrated to Germany and became rich should be confiscated to cover the state deficit instead of providing for emergency subscriptions, suggested Deputy Geisler, a Nationalist member of the Prussian Landtag. Geisler, who is a friend of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalist Party and German newspaper magnate, has asked that the Prussian government submit his proposal to the central government.

## **Court Reserves Decision in Appeal from Death Sentence on Simche Hinkis**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 7.—Judgment was reserved today in the appeal from the death sentence on Simche Hinkis, the 23-year old Jewish police corporal who had been sentenced to death for the murder of an Arab family of five between Tel Aviv and Jaffa on August 25. The court, composed of Judges MacDonnell, Baker and Kernack, reserved decision after listening to a four-hour argument by Mordecai Eliash, counsel for Hinkis.

Eliash argued against the death sentence on the ground that the lower court had convicted Hinkis on the strength of expert evidence only and that even if circumstantial evidence were accepted premeditation had not been proven and therefore the death sentence should not stand.

The court asked public prosecutor Sherwell to argue the premeditation point. Speaking for fifteen minutes Sherwell attempted to show that Hinkis broke down the door of the Arab house and had carried a rifle with the intent to kill.

The youthful police corporal, red-robed and bewildered, sat apparently unmoved during the five-hour session, flanked by British constables armed with rifles who overflowed the former Russian compound that now serves as a court. The constables good-naturedly kept back the large crowd of Jews

(Continued on Page 8)

## **Chancellor Regrets Not Having Seen Safed Before Outbreaks**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 7.—Deploping the fact that he had not seen the city before the riots, Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, when he arrived in Safed today on his visit of the Northern part of the country, declared himself gratified that the newly appointed municipality was working smoothly under the sub-chairmanship of the British district officer.

Sheiks from the Rosh Pinah district joined in the reception the Jews tendered to Sir John and said that they had not heeded the agitation but continued to live harmoniously with their Jewish neighbors as they had done for 45 years.

At Tiberias, the High Commissioner praised the Jews and Arabs for averting disturbances. In inaugurating a government school building, Sir John said that it is "shameful that this is the first building of its kind here since the British administration and that it was paid for from hot springs revenue and not the government treasury."

## Special Prayers and Services in All Parts of Country to Protest Against Russia

Heeding the call of the Synagogue Council of America to set aside the Sabbath eve, March 7, and Saturday, March 8, as a national day of prayer against Russian religious persecution, Jewish congregations in all parts of the United States held special prayers and services Friday night and continued them yesterday, telegraphic inquiries by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency indicated.

The Goff Street Temple in Wheeling, W. Va., held a special service conducted by Rabbi Samuel Shulman, while in Newark, N. J., Rabbi Solomon Foster preached on "The Plague of Irreligion in Russia." Rabbi Elijah Stampfer and Hardwig Peres were the speakers at special services in the Baron Hirsch Synagogue in Memphis, and the Congregation Children of Israel in the same city adopted a resolution of protest.

In Atlanta, Rabbi Henry Epstein of Congregation Ahavath Achim, the largest orthodox synagogue in the city, conducted special services, and in New Orleans, special prayers were said by Rabbi Emil Leipzig at Touro Synagogue and the Saturday services were devoted to world religious freedom and tolerance.

Practically all synagogues in Baltimore held protest services Friday evening and continued them Saturday. Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Har Sinai Temple will preach today on religious persecution in Russia. Utica synagogues Friday adopted a resolution, of which Rabbi Abraham Shapiro is the author, protesting against the Russian government's attempt to destroy synagogues.

Sermons on the Soviet's anti-religious activities were delivered Friday night in Dallas by Rabbi David Lefkowitz, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at Temple Emanu'el and by Rabbi Henry Raphael Cohen at Congregation Shearith Israel. Rabbi Albert O. Minda of Temple Israel, Minneapolis, arranged a special prayer for his congregation, while Rabbi Moses Romm, president of the United Orthodox Congregations of Minneapolis is making arrangements to call a meeting for a united protest. In Omaha, Rabbi Abraham Bengis, at the Conservative Synagogue, said the prayers for ending religious oppression in Russia and Rabbi Frederick Cohn preached on Russia's religious onslaught at Temple Israel.

At Indianapolis, Rabbis Milton Steinberg and Morris Feurlicht delivered special sermons at Knesses Israel Congregation. Rabbi Cohen said specially arranged prayers. All through Westchester county special meetings and prayers were held by most congregations.

Elsewhere, too, the Jews bowed their heads in prayer for their Russian co-religionists. In Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Chicago, Albany, Cleveland, Jersey

## American Jewish Committee Members Urged to Fight Alien Registration Bills

Letters requesting them to agitate against the passage of alien registration bills now pending in Congress have been sent to the 200 Corporate Members of the American Jewish Committee, resident in all parts of the United States, according to a statement of Morris D. Waldman, Secretary of the Committee. The letters were accompanied by two pamphlets edited by Max J. Kohler, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, as well as a memorandum which had been prepared by the Foreign Language Information Service, outlining the terms of the three registration bills now before Congress and the basic objections to them. The Committee has also communicated with the officers of the seventeen national Jewish organizations affiliated with it, suggesting that they take similar action.

"Those who have closely studied the registration proposal," the Committee's letter states, "express the conviction that it is bound to lead to the oppression of aliens and even of naturalized and native-born citizens, because, inherent in such laws is the danger that, once the registration principle is embodied in law, the compulsory registration of all inhabitants of the United States, citizens as well as aliens, may follow—a condition which is the very negation of the American principle of personal liberty."

The American Jewish Committee is cooperating with a number of non-sectarian organizations which have come out strongly against the proposed legislation in its various forms.

## Soviet Atheist Publication Attacks Reform Judaism

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 7.—The organ of the Soviet atheists, "Bezbozhnik," ridicules Dr. Julian Morgenstern of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati for his "naïve" belief that Reform Judaism would appease the Soviet atheists. The "Bezbozhnik" devotes a special article in its current issue against Reform Judaism in the United States.

The writer says "Reform temples like Temple Emanu-El in New York are the same old harmful Jewish religious institutions painted modern with the addition of music and cinema which is only a new method of keeping in church those of the Jewish masses who are tired of religion. No matter how the rabbis repaint their activities the Jewish masses of the United States will recognize the harm of religion whether it is plain or painted," the article concludes.

City, Mobile, Pittsburgh and throughout New York City, synagogues and temples conducted special services and prayers and adopted resolutions of protest.

## 1,000 Jewish Leaders From All Parts of U. S. Gather in Washington for Allied Parley

One thousand Jewish leaders, men and women prominent in community work in cities throughout the country, will assemble in Washington all day today to listen to reviews of what has been accomplished for the rehabilitation of Jews in Eastern Europe and for the upbuilding of Palestine, and also to consider a further program for reconstructive work of both.

The New York delegation is the largest from any city. Other cities which are sending large delegations are Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Hartford, Providence, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Denver, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, and Atlanta.

These gatherings are being held for the purpose of launching the Allied Jewish Campaign for \$6,000,000, of which, \$3,500,000 will be applied for the Joint Distribution Committee's work in Eastern Europe and other parts of

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## House Inauguration Committee Hears Women's Citizenship Plea

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Washington, Mar. 7.—The House Immigration Committee today held a hearing at which pleas were made by various women's organizations for favorable action on the bill of Congressman Cable of Ohio to allow a woman who lost her citizenship under the old laws by marriage to an alien or through the loss of citizenship by her husband to re-enter the United States as a non-quota immigrant and immediately obtain naturalization and citizenship without any requirements of previous residence, declaration of intention or any other delay. The bill would also enable an American woman to retain her citizenship even though she marries an alien ineligible to American citizenship.

Among those who appeared in support of the bill was Mrs. Morris Davidson of New York on behalf of the National Council of Jewish Women. Members of the committee utilized the opportunity to question Mrs. Davidson regarding the naturalization work of the Council.

She described the educational work for naturalization purposes that the Council pursues and declared that such great demands had been made upon it by aliens that additional financial resources were necessary to conduct additional classes.

## Judge Feinberg Re-Elected Exalted Ruler Chicago Elks

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Chicago, Mar. 7.—Circuit Court Judge Michael Feinberg was re-elected Exalted Ruler of the Chicago Elks Lodge over M. G. Frankel, his only opponent. Although it was charged that politics had entered into the campaign, this was disclaimed by Judge Feinberg's followers.

## Wisconsin U. Senior in Attack on Jewish Race

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Madison, Wis., Mar. 7.—An attack on the Jews by Robert Sykes, former football star and college senior, who led the anti-Communist attack here yesterday, featured the break-up of a street demonstration against unemployment in this college town. Taking matters into their own hands, five University of Wisconsin men created a minor riot that resulted in the injury of two Jewish student leaders of the parade, David Gordon and Lottie Blumenthal.

Levelling his attack on Gordon and the Jews, and implying that they were to blame for the situation, Sykes declared that "this has been going on for so long that if it is not stopped now, there is no telling what will happen. Besides, we are getting so many damned Jews here that something must be done."

## Czechoslovak Government to Aid Financing Jewish Hospital

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Mar. 6.—Minister of Health Spina has promised a deputation of Carpatho-Russian Jews that the Czechoslovakian government will contribute a large sum of money for the purpose of erecting a Jewish hospital in Uzhorod, if the hospital will also accept non-Jewish patients. At the same time Spina praised the charitable and humanitarian spirit of the Jewish people.

The Jewish deputation came to ask financial help from the government, because the poor Jewish population of Carpatho-Russia is not in a position to raise the entire sum of three million dollars necessary for the erection of the hospital. An American Jew, Victor Preiss, has already contributed a half-million dollars for that purpose.

## First Christian-Jew Meeting in Frankfurt Well Attended

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 7.—For the first time a joint Jewish-Christian meeting was held in Frankfurt Wednesday, in connection with religious persecution in Soviet Russia. At the meeting, in which the "Central Verein der Deutscher Juden" participated, 2,000 people were present.

Among those who addressed the meeting were the Lutheran minister, Rev. Kuebler; the Catholic prelate, Herre, and Rabbi Lazarus. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy for the religious martyrs of Russia.

## Vienna Kehillah Appeals to Jews to Employ Brethren

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Mar. 7.—An appeal has just been issued by the Vienna Kehillah in which Jewish employers are asked to employ Jewish help. In the appeal it is stated that the general economic crisis has assumed terrible proportions, and that the number of unemployed Jews has increased in like manner.

## Australian Labor Ministry Reported Unfriendly to Jewish Palestine Hopes

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Melbourne, Feb. 10.—Rumors that the new Australian Federal Labor Ministry is definitely not sympathetic with Jewish aspirations in Palestine are current here. The feeling is based largely on the fact that eleven of the fourteen Ministers are avowedly observant Roman Catholics. It is recalled that on his elevation to the position of Prime Minister, J. H. Scullin was hailed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy as the "first Australian Roman Catholic Prime Minister."

Efforts by the representative of the J. T. A. to secure an interview with Minister Scullin have been unsuccessful. Through Dr. W. Maloney, Federal Member for Melbourne in the House of Representatives, the J. T. A. submitted to the Prime Minister in writing its request for a statement. Mr. Scullin has since replied: "I cannot" (Continued on Page 7)

## Dallas Jewry Honors Birth and Death of Moses

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Dallas, Mar. 7.—The local Jewish community today honored the traditional anniversary of the birth and death of Moses with a banquet at Congregation Shareth Israel, attended by about 200 people. Dr. Henry Raphael Gold paid tribute to Moses as history's first great rebel.

## Beth Israel Hospital in Denver Seeking \$50,000

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Denver, Mar. 7.—An Emergency Drive to raise \$50,000 for the Beth Israel Hospital is being held in Denver this week, under the leadership of Mrs. M. D. Guldman, an active worker for the institution. The hospital is the only Jewish general hospital in the Rocky Mountain region, and is built adjoining the Beth Israel Old Folks' Home, which is supported partially by the local Community Chest.

Residents of the Old Folks' Home are among the many who receive free treatment at the hospital. One-fourth of all the patients are charity cases, and this is one of the reasons for the Emergency Drive.

## Farbstein Temporary Head of Jewish Deputies Club

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 7.—Deputy Farbstein will temporarily conduct the affairs of the Jewish Parliament Club, or "Kolo," until the Kolo will choose a permanent president.

At yesterday's session of the Kolo, Deputy Gruenbaum was elected president with 8 against 3 votes. Gruenbaum, however, refused to accept the office, stating that he is dissatisfied with such a majority, since some of the Kolo members had declared that their voting for Gruenbaum should not be interpreted as a sign that they are in complete agreement with all of his policies.

## Anna Gratz Clay, of Noted Jewish Family, Dies at 82

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lexington, Ky., Mar. 7.—The death of Mrs. Anna Gratz Clay at her home in Lexington, Ky., at the age of 82, closes a chapter of perhaps the most interesting Jewish family history in the annals of America.

Anna Gratz Clay was a niece of Rebecca Gratz, who it is said was the model for Rebecca, the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," from a description given Scott by Washington Irving, an intimate friend of the Gratz family.

Anna Gratz Clay was the daughter of Benjamin Gratz, whose father before him was one of the outstanding personalities in the history of Philadelphia. In fact the story of the activities of the Gratz family would be a history of the great adventures in the progress of American commerce and trade and of the patriotic participation in the civic development of the country's needs. Benjamin Gratz was the only one of that distinguished Philadelphia family to migrate to the West, settling in Lexington, where he immediately became actively prominent. He was a trustee of Transylvania University, a member of the first city council of Lexington, a director of the Bank of Kentucky, and an incorporator of the Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. Clay has not only left behind her an invaluable tradition, but her home was a veritable storehouse of exquisite articles of glass and chinaware, furniture, paintings, letters (a great many of which were written by Rebecca Gratz) and documents that are precious beyond computation because of their historical interest and the long continuity of ownership by those who played important roles in the days before the Revolution.

## 232 Jewish Immigrants Met by J.I.A.S. of Canada in January

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Mar. 7.—In January of this year, 232 Jewish immigrants arrived in Canada and were met by representatives of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada at Halifax and St. John. Their destinations by provinces were as follows: Quebec, 81; Ontario, 93; Manitoba, 46; Saskatchewan, 7; British Columbia, 2; Alberta, 1, and Nova Scotia, 2.

## Adolph Hirsch, Former U. S. Vice-Consul, Dies

Adolph Hirsch, president of Adolph Hirsch & Co., and founder and director of Diamond Drill Carbon Co., died on Wednesday night after a three months' illness. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Hirsch was American Vice-Consul at Bahia, and also a director of the Chamber of Commerce there. He was a liberal contributor to many charitable organizations and was especially interested in the Jewish Federation and Beekman Street Hospital.

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## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week  
except Saturday and holidays  
by the

## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Executive and Editorial Office

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Landau ..... President  
Samuel Binstock ..... Treasurer  
Sylvain Birnbaum ..... Secretary

Vol. VII. Sunday, March 9, 1930. No. 1609.

## Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency

New York ..... 611 Broadway  
London ..... 24 High Holborn  
Paris ..... 42 Rue Le Peletier  
Berlin ..... Eisenbahnstrasse 6  
Warsaw ..... Ulica Aleje Jerozolimski Nr. 18  
Jerusalem ..... Hasolel Bldg.

## Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter Nov. 14, 1929,  
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## Dr. Louis Kaplan Named Head of Baltimore Hebrew College

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Mar. 7.—Appointment of Dr. Louis L. Kaplan of Philadelphia as executive director of the Board of Jewish Education here and head of the Baltimore Hebrew College was announced yesterday. He will take up his work April 1.

Dr. Kaplan was graduated from Columbia University in 1922 and held a fellowship in rabbinics at Dropsie College from 1922 to 1924, where he received his Ph.D. degree. He then went to Palestine where he studied at the American School of Archaeology and the Institute of Jewish Studies of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

From 1925 to 1926 he acted as research assistant to Prof. Max L. Margolis in the preparation of the "History of the Jewish People." Dr. Kaplan also has had experience as supervisor of Hebrew education in Philadelphia. At present he is in charge of the educational program and religious activities of the Foster Home for Hebrew Orphans of Philadelphia.

## German Social Workers Honor Dr. Senator, Leaving Soon

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 7.—Prominent Jewish social workers here gave a farewell banquet today in honor of Dr. Werner Senator, General Secretary of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Europe, who is leaving for Palestine to assume his duties there as an executive officer of the Jewish Agency.

Among the speakers who praised Dr. Senator's achievements as a communal worker, in spite of his youth, were: Dr. Bernhard Kahn and Dr. Schweitzer, European directors of the Joint, as well as Dr. Kley, Dr. Oscar Kohn, Dr. Lvovitch, Dr. Weltsch, Dr. Teitel and Dr. Sobernheim.

## President of German Zionists Says Wassermann's Opinion on Jewish National Home Based on Misconception of Spirit Behind Mandate

The opinion of Oscar Wassermann, German non-Zionist leader of the Jewish Agency, that Palestine can only be a National Home for those Jews who live there, is based on a misunderstanding of the real spirit behind the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, according to Kurt Blumenfeld, president of the German Zionist Federation, who replies to Wassermann's recent article in the "Jüdische Rundschau" of February 21.

"The value of the Balfour Declaration is recognized by Wassermann," says Blumenfeld, "but the phrase 'National Home,' its most important phrase, which gives the Declaration its entire significance, is, from the non-Zionist standpoint, regarded as 'unhappy,' since it might lead to misinterpretations. It's a bad expression, which shouldn't, however, affect good works," says Herr Wassermann, and then he goes on to say what he regards as good works and what must be rejected. We believe that Wassermann's opinion that Palestine can only be a National Home for those Jews who live in Palestine is a misunderstanding of the real spirit behind this phrase. Only through its universal significance does the phrase 'National Home' receive its character, that is, through its ideational relationship to Jewry throughout the world. That differentiates the Jewish attitude towards Palestine, for example, from the Arab one. The Arab population in Palestine too has there its 'Home,' but it is not a center for the Arabic nation, while the Jewish Yishub in Palestine has a central function, and because of that it becomes the 'National Home,' which gives us a claim upon Palestine.

"It is not true that only a very few Zionists would like to establish the Homeland in the form of a Jewish State, if outside opportunities were given it. It is much more right to say that there is hardly a Zionist who will not joyfully and with all his heart hail the establishment of a Jewish State, if external conditions would allow it. Of course we know that Palestine is not empty country, and in the conviction that the full realization of our hopes is possible through a great, compact Jewish settlement with full, free national development in all phases of life, we consented to the interpretation of the Balfour Declaration. But we must insist on the full realization of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, both the words and the spirit, if the work of the Zionist movement is to have any meaning at all. The settlement of Palestine and the fulfillment of all hopes, which are also shared by the non-Zionist friends of Palestine, are only possible when millions of Jews outside of Palestine believe that their Jewish and individual fate will be decided in Palestine.

"Herr Wassermann not only denies that Palestine can become a cultural center for the rest of the Jewish

world, but also believes that there is a possibility of implanting Jewish culture in the Galuth in such a form 'as if Palestine didn't exist.' If there were a possibility for such a free and fruitful development in the Galuth, all efforts for a Jewish Palestine would be in vain. If one believes that the 15 or 16 million Jews are able to produce collectively something which is worthy to be called a continuation of the Jewish past, then the idea that these millions should consider themselves as belonging to a National Home is really absurd."

## Young Israel to Wage City-Wide Membership Drive for Yeshiva College

A city-wide campaign among the Jewish section of the Greater New York population will be waged in the early part of April by the Young Israel, an orthodox Jewish youth organization, with a view of securing at least 10,000 dues-paying members for the Yeshiva College, the leading institution for higher Jewish learning in the United States which has been living through a period of financial stringency since the recent Wall Street crash. Harris L. Selig, executive director of the Yeshiva College Emergency Campaign, announced.

One thousand members of the Young Israel organization, comprising 4,000 members, men and women, will conduct a city-wide canvass to secure the 10,000 membership goal. Members will be required to subscribe to the payment of annual dues of \$10, \$15 and \$25 or more towards the maintenance of the Yeshiva. The institution has an annual budget of \$360,000. The campaign will be launched in the early part of April and will last two weeks.

## Hebrew Translation of College Song Published in Texas

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Dallas, Mar. 7.—A Hebrew translation of "The Eyes of Texas," song of the University of Texas, by Prof. Harry J. Leon, professor of classical languages at the university, appears in the current "Alcalde," publication of Texas U. ex-students. The translation was made at the suggestion of President H. Y. Benedict.

## Suggest Ban on Fish from Russia as Religious Persecution Protest

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 7.—A suggestion that the rabbinate forbid the use of fish for the Sabbath that is imported from Russia as a counter-repression to the religious persecution was considered at a meeting of the rabbinate today. Following a discussion it was decided to postpone the issuance of a decree pending information as to the fate of the Minsk rabbis.



## Dr. Morgenstern Says "Morgenstern-Richards Correspondence" Was Not for Publication; Asks Statesmanship, Not Politics

The now famous "Morgenstern-Richards correspondence," which grew out of the publication in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of letters exchanged between Bernard G. Richards, executive secretary of the American Jewish Congress and Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of the Hebrew Union College, regarding the situation of the Jews in Soviet Russia have again come into the limelight as the result of a statement on the subject made by Dr. Morgenstern, in which he declares he was not aware that his correspondence with Mr. Richards was intended for publication, and deprecating petty politics, points out that what the Jewish community in the United States needs is constructive statesmanship.

The text of Dr. Morgenstern's statement, in the form of a letter to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin follows:

March 4, 1930.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Your telegram of yesterday, inviting me to state my position in the so-called "Morgenstern-Richards Controversy," was welcome indeed. It suggests to me that you feel that the matter has other and deeper aspects than have appeared thus far, and that I may well have something to say on my side of the case. It has interested me to note too how many people have said, in personal letters to me, that they sense something beneath the surface, and that in some way I have been made the victim of a clever political trick. In fact a few of the newspaper discussions of the "Controversy," and particularly those by writers who have some knowledge of me and of my views and sympathies, have intimated this same thing, and that my true beliefs have not been correctly nor fairly presented. All this is true, as the following full account of what actually happened will show.

On Dec. 16, 1929, I received this letter:

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS  
33 West 42nd Street  
New York

December 12, 1929.

Dr. Julius Morgenstern,  
c/o Hebrew Union College,  
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Dr. Morgenstern:

I am sending you herewith one of the addresses relating to the suppression of Judaism in Russia, delivered at our Conference of last Sunday. I am forwarding, also, three articles translated from the German, from the "Neue Welt" of Vienna.

"We believe that this material describes a situation of an alarming character. I venture to think that all Jews, and particularly those who stress the religious phase of our common life, should now be especially moved to give very earnest consideration to the plight of our people in Russia.

I should be very pleased indeed to

receive from you a word of opinion on the situation which is here described.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD G. RICHARDS.

The paper in question was one by Leo N. Glassman, entitled "The Jewish Religion, Culture and Zionism in Soviet Russia," and carried the sub-heading, "Paper read at Conference of Jewish Organizations convened by the American Jewish Congress, December 8, 1929, Hotel Pennsylvania, N. Y." I found the paper interesting and informing. But I was somewhat at a loss to reply to Mr. Richards' request that he 'would be very pleased indeed to receive from me a word of opinion' on the situation described in this paper, for a request for an opinion is a vague thing indeed. Little did I imagine that I was expected to react with extreme indignation against the Soviet government in general and the Yevseks in particular, for I assumed that the world would credit me with natural and proper sentiments in this regard. Nor did I imagine that I was expected to respond, in the fire of my indignation, with the proposal of a joint, public, scathing protest, nor even with an offer to join with Mr. Richards, or with the organization of which he is the very efficient Executive Director, in such a protest. In fact the word "protest" was not used either in this letter nor in Mr. Richards' second letter to me. Still less did I suspect that I should have been on guard, and that prudence should have suggested either no reply at all or else one evasive and non-committal. I was probably "naive," as one of my more kindly critics called me. Up to that time I had had practically no experience in politics (I hesitate to call it Jewish politics).

At a loss just what to reply to Mr. Richards' request, yet not wishing to seem discourteous by not replying, I suddenly remembered that I had met him personally, so far as I can remember, only once, at the close of the memorable Philadelphia convention of the J.D.C. some four years ago, when he and his group had vigorously, and with no little display of passion, opposed the project of Russian colonization. It occurred to me that perhaps he had sent me this paper primarily to point out that the agricultural colonization scheme was apparently not the complete success its supporters had hoped for. Accordingly I replied to his letter as follows:

December 24, 1929.

Bernard G. Richards,  
Executive Director,  
American Jewish Congress,  
33 West 42nd St.,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Richards:

I have read with much interest the address of Mr. Glassman which you so kindly sent me. It certainly offers food for urgent and responsible thought.

The truth has been becoming stead-

ily clearer to us all that conditions affecting Jews and Jewish colonization in Russia are by no means as happy as we might wish them to be. Unfortunately, the same is true of conditions in Palestine. The entire problem of Jewish colonization, whether in Russia, in Palestine, or in other lands, is extremely difficult and complex. It forces upon us the inescapable truth that no matter how colonization schemes may succeed, whether in Russia, Palestine, Argentine, or elsewhere, they will never, at the very best, solve the Jewish problem. This can be solved only, if it can be solved at all, in the lands in which Jews are actually living at present, and in the face of conditions, economic, social and religious, which confront them there. Despite the unfavorable report of conditions in Russia, I still feel that the effort being made in Russia to meet the Jewish problem, both through the colonization plan and through programs of economic rehabilitation, come the nearest of any of the projects at present before us to dealing directly with the problem of the Jews resident in that particular country. This does not mean, of course, that the project in Palestine likewise does not command my whole-hearted interest and sympathy. It means though that I feel that even though conditions in Russia may not be as favorable as we certainly wish them to be, nonetheless we have no alternative but to continue in the program of helpfulness and upbuilding there which we have begun.

Very truly yours,

JULIAN MORGENSTERN,  
President.

Obviously this letter did not satisfy Mr. Richards nor serve his purpose. Accordingly he replied, and evidently immediately upon the receipt of my letter, as follows:

December 27, 1929.

Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President,  
The Hebrew Union College,  
Cincinnati, O.

My dear Dr. Morgenstern:

Acknowledging your letter of the 24th instant, with reference to the paper of Leo M. Glassman on "The Jewish Religion, Culture, and Zionism in Soviet Russia," which I had the privilege of forwarding to you the week before, I am taking the liberty of troubling you again in order to make clear that I sent you this paper as being mainly an exposition of serious and alarming conditions in Russia, relating to the suppression of Judaism, Jewish religious practices and forms, Jewish culture, etc. It was on this attempt of the Soviets to uproot everything pertaining to the spiritual life of our people in that land and the possible reaction to these repressions on the part of American Jews that I was anxious to secure a word of opinion from you.

Mr. Glassman only refers incidentally to the Jewish colonization in Russia and neither the subject of colonization nor the general economic conditions in that land, deplorable as they are, are

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## Dr. Morgenstern Says "Morgenstern-Richards Correspondence" Was Not for Publication; Asks Statesmanship, Not Politics

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within the immediate scope of our effort to call public attention to the outrages committed by the Soviets in general and the Yevsekztzia in particular.

I must say that I have had no official instructions of any kind to address any prominent individuals. I wrote to you especially, because I have been very much troubled in mind by the apparent indifference to the religious situation in Russia on part of several American Jewish groups and particularly those leaders and spokesmen who stress Judaism as the center and foundation of Jewish life.

As to your reference to the colonization in Russia, I would say that, aside from my beliefs as a Zionist, I would not, as a mere student of Jewish conditions abroad, agree that the settlement of the Jews in Palestine can be put on the same plane with colonization in Russia or Argentina. I am not unmindful of the difficulties that confront us in Palestine, but the forces and the impulses which are associated with the return to Zion can hardly be obtained in connection with any other colonization enterprise elsewhere. But, again, it was the subject of religious repressions that was uppermost in my mind.

I was therefore disappointed not to receive your comment on this particular aspect of a most disturbing situation.

Yours very sincerely,

BERNARD G. RICHARDS.

It will be noted that again all that was asked of me was "a word of opinion" or "a comment" upon the general situation in Soviet Russia as it affected our Jewish brethren there. Thereupon I replied to Mr. Richards with my letter of Jan. 3rd. This letter, together with his reply thereto, dated Feb. 3rd, Mr. Richards, or rather the organization of which he is the efficient Executive Director, saw fit to publish, but with the omission of the preceding correspondence, which led up to these two letters.

My letter of Jan. 3rd gave a somewhat academic response to the request for an opinion and a comment. Academic life and training have accustomed me to think along these lines, and to realize that every question must necessarily have two sides, and that both sides must be considered objectively and dispassionately, if a reasonable opinion is to be presented. This I endeavored to do. However, not attributing any particular significance to this letter and believing it to be entirely a matter of private correspondence, and being likewise exceedingly busy at the moment, I did not take time to revise the letter and to satisfy myself that it reflected my views adequately and in a manner for which I would be willing to assume full responsibility before the public. The views were, it is almost needless

to say, altogether personal and in no way representative of any institution or of any wing of Judaism. Somehow I sensed that my letter would not satisfy Mr. Richards, even though I did not yet have the least suspicion of any ulterior motive in his correspondence with me. Even at that moment I was naive. Accordingly I invited a reply from him, and stated my willingness to consider carefully and sympathetically any suggestions, particularly those of a practical nature, which he might offer. I imagined that his reply to this letter would be as prompt as that to my previous letter.

I waited in vain for this reply. On Jan. 30th I had to go east on important business. I returned to my office only on Feb. 10th. What transpired then the following letter from me to Mr. Richards will make plain:

February 18, 1930.

Mr. Bernard G. Richards,  
Executive Director,  
American Jewish Congress,  
53 West 42nd St.,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return to my office on February 10th, after an 11-days' trip east, I found your letter of February 3rd upon my desk. In fact, the letter was buried in a heap of correspondence which had accumulated during my absence, of such size that I did not get to it until the next day, February 11th. That was my first sight of your letter. I read it rather hastily at that time and put it aside to reply to it as soon as I could get matters of more urgent character, requiring immediate attention, out of the way, and could give to it likewise the careful consideration which I thought it deserved.

Moreover, since this letter, dated February 3rd is in reply to my letter to you dated January 3rd, since, in other words, you had taken exactly one month in which to reply to my letter, I naturally felt that there was no particular hurry in replying to this last letter of yours.

What was my astonishment therefore to find that you had given, not our entire correspondence, but only my last letter to you and your reply to me, to the Jewish Daily Bulletin for publication, and that this had appeared in the issue of the Bulletin of Thursday, February 13th. This means, of course, that you must have given these letters to the Bulletin at least several days before the date of publication. This means in turn that consciously you allowed me no opportunity to reply to your last letter and to answer the questions and objections to my position which you raised in your letter.

Furthermore, you will admit, I am sure, that in none of your letters to me did you give the slightest intimation that you intended to publish this correspondence, or at least a part of it, nor did you at any time ask my con-

sent to have my letter or letters to you published. To me this seems an unheard-of procedure.

I am therefore writing to you today to ask you to make clear to me first, whether you think it was right and honorable to publish my letter to you, understood by me at least to be a purely personal communication, and to publish it without having informed me in advance of your intention and also without securing my consent thereto and without allowing me any opportunity to reply to your last letter; and second, to request you to inform me definitely of what worthy and worthwhile purpose you hoped to achieve by making these letters public.

May I request a prompt reply to this letter.

Very truly yours,

JULIAN MORGENTERN,

To this letter Mr. Richards has not yet replied. In truth I did not expect him to, for, on one hand, what reply could he make that would justify his action and the purpose behind it; and on the other hand, had he not achieved his purpose? Seemingly Mr. Richards believes in the principle that the end justifies the means.

However, subsequent information has made me realize that in all this I may have done Mr. Richards a slight injustice. I find that the two letters, mine of Jan. 3rd and his very clever, insinuating and caustic reply thereto, were sent out, not to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency alone, as I had first supposed, but to all the Jewish press and press agencies; and they were sent out, not by Mr. Richards personally, but by the organization of which he is the very efficient Executive Director; and the "release" bears the following very interesting caption:

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS  
33 West 42nd Street  
New York, N. Y.

(For Immediate Release)

Dr. Morgenstern Proposes Reform Judaism as Solution of Religious Repressions in Russia.

President of Hebrew Union College States That Yevsekztzia Stands for Spiritual Progress in Communication to Executive Secretary American Jewish Congress.

Mr. Richards in Spirited Reply Deplores Lack of Sympathy and Condemns Raising Question of Reform Versus Orthodoxy in Face of Calamity.

Dilemma of Russian Jewry Described as Tragedy.

I am no longer as naive as I was. I have been taught a valuable lesson by a very competent teacher. I understand much better today than I did two short months ago, just what Jewish politics is (Even though I still hesitate, I can no longer refrain from using the adjective). It is indeed an interesting game, and no doubt fruitful for those who can play it skillfully. But in the face of the tragic situation which confronts our brethren in Russia today, and not only in Russia, but also in Palestine, in Poland, in Roumania and in other lands, and of

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## Dr. Morgenstern Says "Morgenstern-Richards Correspondence" Was Not for Publication; Asks Statesmanship, Not Politics

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the heavy and inescapable duty which this lays upon each and every one of us, Jews of America and of other favored lands, is this the time for petty politics and for attempts to blacken a man's reputation and to weaken whatever influence he may have come to exert and to frustrate whatever service, great or small, he may have been able and eager to render to the cause which ought to rise above all others in the mind and heart of every loyal Jew? It seems to me that what we need at this critical time, need above all else, is not Jewish politics but Jewish statesmanship and broad-visioned, tolerant, constructive leadership. With each passing day we appreciate more and more the character and the quality of the statesmanship and leadership of Mr. Marshall, and we miss him more and more. Our hope and prayer are for another like him.

In conclusion, it is, I believe, almost needless to assure you, and through you the general Jewish public, that I do hold positive views with regard to the present situation in Russia. I am unwilling that these views should be gathered by the public from a letter which, hastily and none too carefully dictated by me, and believed by me to be altogether a matter of private correspondence, was subsequently made public entirely without my knowledge or consent. Still less am I content that my views on this important and delicate subject should be gathered from misinterpretations and misrepresentations in Mr. Richards' last letter to me and in the significant caption of the American Jewish Congress' "release." I shall therefore in a subsequent statement endeavor to present my real views upon this crisis, with perhaps a suggestion of what might be done to meet the situation, so far as it is possible to meet it at all. For these views, thus expressed, I shall, of course, accept full responsibility; but for no others. I trust that you will be able to grant me space, valuable though I know it is, for this statement. Meanwhile I am deeply grateful to you for this opportunity and privilege of informing the Jewish public of the true facts in the "Morgenstern-Richards Controversy."

Very truly yours,  
JULIAN MORGENTERN.

Mr. Richards has given the Jewish Daily Bulletin a copy of the following letter, which is in reply to a letter of Dr. Morgenstern's dated February 18: February 28, 1930.

Dr. Julian Morgenstern,  
Hebrew Union College,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Morgenstern:

I received your letter of the 18th instant, and was very much disappointed in your failure to reply to the questions which I addressed to you in my communication of February 3, and in the answers to which not only I, myself, but a large portion of the Jewish

public is now considerably interested. You have agreed that the situation affecting the Jews in Russia is a very serious one; I endeavored to inform you more fully on the subject and to place before you as clearly as I possibly could the appalling conditions which have developed in connection with the suppression of Judaism and the persecution of adherents to the Jewish religion, Jewish culture and ideals, and I was extremely sorry to note that you did not avail yourself of the present opportunity of defining your attitude in the light of this restatement of the problem.

Instead you have addressed an inquiry to me with regard to the publication of your letter of the 3rd ultimo and my reply of the 3rd inst. This is readily answered. It is surprising to observe that you considered our correspondence to be of a private character. I know that in certain circles the tragic plight of the Jews and Judaism in Russia has been treated as a private matter; but that is not the attitude of Jews who face the problems of our life in an unflinching manner. It was not in that spirit that I addressed myself to you. I wrote to you about a report which was presented at a public conference, communicating with you as one man in public life to another similarly situated. I brought before you a problem which is of vital as well as wide public interest. There was no indication in either one of your replies that you wished me to treat your views confidentially.

You ask me what worthy and worthwhile purpose I hoped to achieve by issuing these letters for publication. That question, too, is quickly answered. For a long time we have been anxiously and despairingly knocking at the doors of influential Jewish circles in order to tell them that the spiritual life of nearly three million Jews was well-nigh doomed to destruction and that the black shadow of death was hovering over the confines of a great, historic community. The doors would not open; our calls and cries brought no response; there was a silence, grim, mysterious, ominous, only occasionally disturbed by strangely misleading murmurs. No one could understand the reason for the curious apathy and irresponsiveness on part of an important section of American Jewry.

Then came the amazing presentation of your conception of the problem of Russian Jewry. You thought that the Jewish community of that country was merely passing through a belated and therefore more difficult period of adjustment to what you consider progressive or liberal ideas; that the arch atheists of the Yevsektzia, though mistaken in their methods, nevertheless represented the new Jewish spiritual leadership and that the real solution of the problem was to introduce Reform Judaism in Russia. Here at last appeared to be some explanation of the

silence which had become too acutely painful to bear. Your letter brought consternation, it brought sorrow, but it also brought a measure of illumination. It brought to mind a calamitous situation at home which was responsible for the callous indifference to the catastrophe abroad and, without resorting to justifiable shock methods, it seemed highly desirable and necessary to make your views known to the Jewish public as soon as—after an absence from the city—I was able to issue them together with my comment. My letter was mailed to you a number of days before publication and I had no way of knowing that upon arrival you could only, as you say, read it rather hastily and put it aside for subsequent consideration.

In my letter to you I expressed the desire to believe that your utterances did injustice even to your own school of Reform Judaism. I will not entertain that desire long if you will not immediately seek a direct way out of the dilemma in which you have placed many of your associates and yourself. Yours very truly,

BERNARD G. RICHARDS.

## Australian Labor Ministry Reported Unfriendly to Jewish Palestine Hopes

(Continued from Page 3)

see my way to issue a statement setting forth my own views or the views of the Ministry on the Jewish people and their aspirations in regard to Palestine."

During the Palestine disturbances of September last, the "Advocate," the official Roman Catholic weekly of Victoria, carrying the imprimatur of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne (Rev. Dr. Mannix) published an editorial under the caption of "The Truth about Palestine" appealing to "all good Catholics" to discount the messages that were being published in the daily press.

After tracing at some length the events which led to the "notorious" Balfour Declaration, "dictated by the need of Jewish financial aid during the War," the paper continued: "Nearly ten years ago, Cardinal Bourne, surely no critic of things British as a rule, called sharp attention to the manner in which the original inhabitants, Arab and Christian alike, were being expropriated by Jewish syndicates. The late Pope in one of his last allocutions protested against Jewish mistreatment of Catholics in Palestine and declared that the rule of the Turk was more just and equitable. What a travesty of Christianity is it to see the British authorities who presumably claim to be Christian, and nearly all the responsible papers in the British Empire, in their support of the Jews deliberately suppressing the essential facts and the real reasons for the outbreaks, and continuing to place more securely in the hands of a fanatically anti-Christian body of immigrants, the Holy Land with its Holy Places and sanctuaries and memorials of the Founder of Christianity. Could hypocrisy or inconsistency be more shameful?"

## 1,000 Jewish Leaders From All Parts of U. S. Gather in Washington for Allied Parley

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the world, and \$2,500,000 for the Jewish Agency's economic and cultural work in Palestine.

Sunday morning a national tribute will be paid to the memory of the late Louis Marshall by Judge Horace Stern, who will preside at this session. Mr. Marshall, at the time of his death, was an outstanding figure of the Joint Distribution Committee and was chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Others who will speak at the morning session are Felix M. Warburg, Morris Rothenberg, Rabbi A. H. Silver, and Alfred H. Leiberman of Philadelphia.

A luncheon will be given to the delegates, after which the afternoon session will reconvene. David M. Bressler presiding, and there will be addresses by Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut. Gov. of New York State; Paul Baerwald of New York; Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Dr. Lee K. Frankel of New York.

Following the addresses, there will be a report from the committee on the quotas which are to be assigned to the various communities throughout the country. During the afternoon session, Mr. Warburg will broadcast from WRC over the National Broadcasting chain, a review of the proceedings of the conference of the Jews of America. His address is scheduled for 3 o'clock.

The officers of the Allied Jewish Campaign include the following: honorary chairmen, Felix M. Warburg, Nathan Straus, and Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, chairmen, David M. Bressler, Morris Rothenberg, Paul Baerwald, and Judge William M. Lewis.

The Advisory Committee has been appointed, representing various movements. Its membership is composed of Gedaliah Bublick, Louis Lipsky, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, James Marshall, Isadore D. Morrison, James N. Rosenberg, Mrs. Robert Szold, and B. C. Vladeck.

## Court Reserves Decision in Appeal from Death Sentence on Simche Hinkis

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eagerly awaiting the result of the appeal.

Great tension marked the trial which opened in Jaffa January 30. Hinkis was sentenced February 5. The charge against him was that on the day of the crime after learning that Benjamin Goldberg and his friends had been murdered, Hinkis removed his police cap and the number of his regiment and joined the crowd that stormed the Arab house in which five were killed and two wounded. The entire case of the prosecution was predicated on reports of experts who identified the marks of the cartridges that were fired with those on Hinkis' rifle and on reports of Hinkis' movements in the neighborhood on the day of the murders.

## Mrs. Leon Harris Re-elected President of Women's Ort

Mrs. Leon Harris was inducted into her second term of office as president of the American Women's Ort, at the anniversary luncheon held in the Hotel Astor on Saturday. Mrs. Emanuel London and Dr. Dora Bass became new vice-presidents; Mrs. Morris Cohen, the new recording secretary; Mrs. Eva L. Schuman, the financial secretary; and Mrs. J. F. London the corresponding secretary. Mrs. Fannie B. Schlager was reelected first vice-chairman, and Dr. Ida Hermann, reelected treasurer.

Dr. Leon Bramson, president of the International Ort, who recently arrived from Berlin, was the guest of honor and speaker. Asserting that training and equipping both adults and adolescents for occupations in industry and agriculture was the only practicable method of relieving the destitution of Jews in Eastern Europe, he detailed the Ort's plans for furthering that program in the coming year.

## Jewish Grocers' Ass'n Aids in Stamping Out Racketeering

Prompt and stern measures were adopted this week by Attorney General Hamilton Ward, Jr., and his assistant, William B. Groat, Jr., to thwart the attempted revival of racketeering in the milk trade, which recently resulted in the indictment of Larry Fay and 140 milk dealers in Greater New York. Following a conference between the officials and a committee of the Jewish Grocers' Association of New York, headed by Samuel N. Horowitz, Assistant Attorney General Groat assigned a corps of investigators to follow reports of the attempted revival to their sources.

The conference today followed two weeks' investigation of the new racket by officials of the Jewish Grocers' Association, whose members reported that so-called "adjusters" were again calling on the trade. "Thousands of grocers in the city are uneasy under the veiled threats of these 'adjusters,'" said Mr. Groat. "We do not at this time know how far their operations have progressed. But before the condition develops to menacing proportions, we will stamp it out—thoroughly and completely."

## Widow of Aaron Naumberg Dies at Age of Sixty-five

After an illness of two and one-half days, Mrs. Nettie Goldsmith Naumberg, widow of Aaron Naumberg, died at the age of 65. Mr. Naumberg, who died in 1928, left a fortune of \$7,000,000, of which \$1,300,000 was bequeathed to charitable organizations. Last July Mrs. Naumberg gave \$50,000 to the Girls' Home Club of this city, of which she was a director.

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## March 11 Day of Protest Against Poland's Withdrawal of Plan to Lessen Taxes

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are with you, and together we will win. After we have exhausted all means, we are striving to call the attention of government circles to your sufferings in a different manner. We hereby proclaim, Tuesday, March 11, a day of justified protest. On that day you should close your stores, shops and offices in the capital, and they should remain closed all day.

"Your voice of protest will be heard at the meetings. And let in this cry of despair be heard the pain that comes from the heart."

At yesterday's plenary session of the Polish Senate, the Jewish deputies interpellated the Polish Premier and Finance Minister, pointing out that the condition of the Jewish merchants and artisans is catastrophic and that suicides and bankruptcies of old, well-established firms have become a daily occurrence. Small trade has been ruined, they said, and the main reason for that is the too great tax burden as well as the unequal distribution of taxes among the people. The new scheme, they pointed out, is "so composed that it will not ameliorate the condition of the traders and artisans."

## Abraham L. Erlanger, Former Theatre Czar, Dies, Nearing 70

Abraham L. Erlanger, one-time czar of the theatrical business in this country, and who rolled up a fortune of \$75,000,000 from amusement enterprises and real estate dealings, died Friday at his home within two months of his 70th birthday.

David Belasco credited Mr. Erlanger more than any other man with having revolutionized the methods of routing and booking plays.

## Form First Jewish Center in Central Nassau County

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Floral Park, N. Y., Mar. 7.—The Jewish Center of Floral Park, the first organization of its kind in central Nassau County, has purchased from the New York Telephone Company the building which it vacated when larger facilities were required. This building, with some minor alterations, now being done, makes an ideal center.

The Jewish Center of Floral Park was organized November 12, 1928, and has been steadily working toward the end which is now in sight: a building of its own. The officers are: President, Dr. Aaron Brown; Vice-President, Dr. Arthur Goldfarb; 2nd Vice-President, Alfred Loew; Secretary, Herman P. Shanin, and Treasurer, Jacob Oshansky.

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