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Trial of Jew Charged with Extracting Blood for Ritual Purposes Alarms Czech Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Oct. 16.—The trial of Moritz Steinberger, a Jewish peddler charged with the alleged extraction of blood for ritual purposes from the arms of two Christian school girls has been set for October 20. The seventy Jews in the village of Novasimera, where the alleged extraction took place, are greatly worried in view of the fact that they live among 1,700 peasants. Their anxiety is spreading among the Jews of the entire district which numbers about a thousand families.

Although the local school teacher Aranka Szoeka, testified to having seen Steinberger cutting the girls' arms and extracting their blood into a bottle, the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, who visited the village, was informed by the regional school director that the teacher had testified against his advice and warning because the children's injuries occurred six months ago from a broken window.

The two girls, aged eight and eleven respectively, admitted to the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the entire story was an invention. They said they had heard of such cases occurring and therefore gave that explanation of their injuries. In view of these admissions amazement is being expressed in Jewish Circles in Carpatho-Russia that the state attorney should have instituted a public trial without first having made an investigation. The charge against Steinberger is "for inflicting slight injuries."

Release Jews Arrested in Anti-Shiels Demonstration

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Oct. 16.—The five Jews under arrest for participating in the demonstration last week against Dr. Drummond Shiels, British under-secretary for the Colonies, were released today after a five hour hearing. The examining magistrate announced that the High Commissioner Chancellor had ordered their release. As they left the court room they were given a great ovation by a large crowd that was awaiting the decision. M. Dizengoff, mayor of Tel Aviv, was one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Among those who had been arrested were Akbi Mayer, a contributor to the Doar Hayom, and Moshe Segal, the young man who had insisted that the shofar be blown at the Walling Wall on Yom Kippur. The demonstration took place Friday in front of the Palatin Hotel. A great crowd surrounded the building shouting "shame" and hissing and booing as the Shiels party emerged from the hotel. Dr. Shiels had been conferring with leaders of the General Federation of Jewish Labor.

Would Teach Anti-Religious Science in Jewish Schools

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 16.—The introduction of permanent courses in "anti-religious science" in all Jewish schools in Soviet Russia is recommended by the Oktibre Jewish Communist organ in Minsk. The suggestion is made in connection with a review of the failure of the anti-religious campaign on the eve of the recent High Holidays.

The Oktibre complains that it is futile to expect any results from anti-religious propaganda when it is called into use only twice a year. The use of anti-religious measures just before the advent of the holidays is a boomerang, the Oktibre feels. The paper points out that by conducting anti-religious campaigns only on the eve of the holidays the opposite effect is achieved and the Jewish villagers and colonists who might otherwise ignore the holidays are reminded of them by the agitation against them.

Changed Zoning Lets Pittsburgh Build New Jewish Aged Home

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16.—Passage, at a special meeting of the Pittsburgh city council called for the purpose, of an ordinance changing the zoning of a site from B residence to A residence has definitely cleared the way for the construction of the proposed new Jewish Home for the Aged, maintained by the Pittsburgh Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. The present location of the home is proving too small, and officials in charge look to spacious new headquarters which will be available on a 17-acre plot recently purchased.

Some months previous, objection had been raised in Council meeting against the construction of such a home in a residential district, but at this special meeting, three directors of the home, reinforced by plans and air photographs, were able to win over the councilmen.

Press Opposes Synagogue Near Depot in Prague Suburb

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Oct. 16.—Whether or not it is desirable to permit the erection of a synagogue near a railway station has aroused considerable discussion in the Czech press. The papers are also questioning whether the Jews need another synagogue.

These questions arose when the Jewish communities in Nusle, Vrovice and Michel, suburbs of Prague, submitted a request to the municipality for the allocation of a free plot near a railway station for the construction of a new synagogue. Some papers complain that the Jews already have too many synagogues while others argue that a synagogue near a railway station is undesirable.

Halsmann's Plan to Vindicate Self in Latvian Courts Strikes Snag in Russian Legal Code

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Oct. 16.—If Philip Halsmann, young Latvian Jew recently pardoned in Austria from a four year prison sentence as a result of his conviction for patricide, insists on returning to his own country to seek vindication in the Latvian courts he faces the danger of being sentenced to prison in Latvia because of the peculiarities of the Russian legal code still in effect in Latvia. Dr. Oscar Gruenberg, internationally known Jewish lawyer, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today.

Dr. Gruenberg pointed out that according to the Russian laws Halsmann's sentence cannot be revised in substance but on the contrary, the Latvian courts, acting on the decision of the Austrian court which tried the case, can only add an additional term of imprisonment to Halsmann's sentence if it finds that the latter was not severe enough. Halsmann's return to Latvia also creates the danger that he may lose his Latvian citizenship, Dr. Gruenberg pointed out.

There is a possibility, however, that if additional evidence not submitted at previous trials is presented to the Latvian courts they may squash the sentence. The chances of this happening, however, are slim. In the meantime Halsmann informed the Prague correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that he is determined to return to Latvia and seek to clear his name. He plans to

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New Palestine Tariffs Not Yielding Expected Benefits

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Oct. 16.—The recently enacted tariffs on food products have not had the desired effect of protecting Palestine agriculturists or of bolstering the Palestinian agricultural market, the Hebrew daily, Doar Hayom, points out in noting that the price of wheat here has slumped to below the pre-war level. The present prices are also lower than those existing before the tariffs became operative. The Doar Hayom claims that the fall in wheat prices has bankrupted many Arab wheat merchants who have been seriously hurt by the world economic depression.

Last July, following the recommendations of a special agricultural committee, the Palestine government increased by fifty percent the tariff on wheat flour and semolina, regulated the importation of wheat flour and semolina under a system of licenses controlled by a permanent committee for commerce and industry, banned the importation of unrefined olive oil until further notice and reimposed a tariff on sesame seeds.

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New Restrictions Created Practical Standstill in Immigration to Canada

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Oct. 16—Restrictions imposed last August by the new Conservative government have brought immigration to Canada practically to a standstill, officials describing the present influx as merely a dribble. The restriction order aimed at relieving unemployment, closed the gates of Canada to all immigrants except those from Great Britain, its dominions, the United States and the wives and children of immigrants already established in Canada. Steamship companies have lost so much passenger traffic as a result of the immigration restriction that they have cancelled many sailings.

When the restriction order was first promulgated it was believed that it was only a temporary measure to be revoked after the unemployment crisis was over, but the prevailing opinion now is that a year or more will pass before any modifications in the present restrictions occur.

In the last three months, during two of which the new restrictions were in effect, 1303 Jews entered the country on permits obtained before the ban became operative. Of this number 39 were detained but 20 eventually gained admission through the intervention of the Canadian Jewish Immigrant Aid Society and five were deported.

Committee to Plan United Orthodox Jewry in U. S.

A committee to work out the details for creating a United Orthodox Jewry in this country was appointed at a recent conference held at the Tschilath Jesurun Synagogue. The conference decided to form a united body of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and its constituencies and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America and its constituencies, and any other national body which may in the future be admitted.

Scientists Doubt Findings of Russian Savant Claiming Blood of Jews and Gentiles Differs

"At best a dubious distinction," a "step which may lead to unassailable results" and "no respectable scientist will advance any dogmatic opinion on the question as yet" were some of the comments made by distinguished scientists today to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in reply to Dr. O. E. Manoiloff, eminent Russian biologist, who has recently concluded a series of chemical experiments on Jewish and Gentile blood and claims to have discovered that in the presence of certain chemicals the blood of the Jew has a distinct reaction from the blood of the Gentile.

The report of Dr. Manoiloff's findings published in the Daily Science News (Washington) has created considerable of a stir in scientific circles. The report, in part follows together with the comments on the findings by Dr. Ruth Benedict, acting head of the department of anthropology of Columbia University, Dr. Adolph Barnard, director of the department of chemical research at the Lenox Hill Hospital, and Dr. Abraham Goldfarb, of the biology department of C. C. N. Y. Only the latter is a Jew.

Dr. Manoiloff's findings as reported in part by the Daily Science News follow: "Manoiloff worked on Jewish and Gentile Russians.

"He added to a blood clot a goodly amount of salt solution and a few drops of a dyestuff, called cresyl-violet. In Jewish blood the color of the cresyl-violet disappeared entirely, or almost so, and a bluish or greenish tinge alone remained, while in the Gentile Russian blood the cresyl-violet remained partly insoluble, and appeared blue-red.

Jewish Blood Oxidized Dye

"The Jewish blood oxidized the dye more readily than the Russian. Dr. Manoiloff requested several investigators to send him samples of Jewish and Russian blood, marked only with numbers, the identity of the samples being known only to the sender.

"He tested 202 samples and gave the correct answer in 187 cases, that is 91.7 per cent. Madame Poliakowa, working in the State Institute of the Public Health Commissariat at Leningrad, applied Manoiloff's race-test to the determination of paternity. In cases of pure

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Deny Poland Banned Zionist Meetings Until After Election

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Oct. 16—All Zionist meetings have been prohibited throughout Poland by order of the ministry of the interior, until the parliamentary elections are over at the end of November, according to a report in the Warsaw Yiddish daily, Moment. In this connection the All-Polish conference of the Hashometh Hazair, Zionist youth organization has also been banned at the last minute, the paper reports.

Inquiries at the ministry of the interior by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency elicited the information that no such prohibition has been issued.

Jewish Groups Plan Probe of Charges of Anti-Semitism at Rutgers; Trustees Make Denials

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Newark, Oct. 16—A resolution pledging support to a movement for a more thorough investigation of the charges alleging discrimination against Jewish applicants for admission to Rutgers University was adopted here last night at a special meeting of the executive committee of the New Jersey branch of the American Jewish Congress, held in the law office of Judge Joseph Siegler, who heads the latter body.

The resolution also summons organizations of a statewide and national character to send representatives to a conference at which joint action will be planned. Such a conference, it is learned, will be held in Newark next week with the following organizations invited: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Independent Order Brith Shalom, Independent Order Brith Abraham, Council of Jewish Women and the Rabbinical Association of New Jersey.

To Determine Status

A second resolution adopted at the meeting calls for a representative committee to ascertain the legal relationship between Rutgers and the state of New Jersey; which schools are endowed, and whether the University has continually represented itself as a state institution.

The call for a conference means in effect that the investigation already initiated by the Brith Shalom may either be called off, or the findings of its investigating committee may be merged in the report of inquiry that is to be conducted through the concerted action of the afore-mentioned groups.

In interviews last night with L. F. Loree of West Orange, and Dr. William B. Gourley of Patterson, both of whom are members of the University board of trustees, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed that they "have no knowledge" of any discrimination. Dr. Gourley termed the charges "perfect nonsense" and asserted furthermore, that in

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Macy Foundation Gives Fund to Provide Einstein Research Aide

A fund which will make it possible for Prof. Albert Einstein to maintain a competent collaborator in his scientific research was voted on Wednesday by the directors of the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation at a meeting in the home of Dave Hennen Morris, chairman of the board. The foundation, for which an initial endowment of \$5,000.00 was left by Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd of Far Hills, N. J., was created last April for the purpose of furthering the study of biology, sociology and other sciences.

Last summer while on a visit to Germany, Mr. Morris spent two hours with Dr. Einstein, who told him of the difficulty of financing the research in which he was engaged. The exact sum that was voted by the board for this purpose on Wednesday was not disclosed.

Sir Hermann Gollancz, Noted Anglo-Jewish Scholar, Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 16.—Rabbi Sir Hermann Gollancz, distinguished Jewish scholar and orientalist, died at his residence last night. He had not fully recovered from grief over the loss of his son, Leonard, who fell out of a hotel window at Torquay last year. He had also recently lost his brother, Sir Israel Gollancz, his sister and his wife.

Sir Hermann, who was 78 years old, was the first British rabbi to be knighted. He was also the first Jew to receive the degree of doctor of literature at London University and the first doctor of literature to obtain a rabbinical diploma. After completing 51 years of service in the rabbinate, including 31 years as rabbi of the Bayswater Synagogue, he was appointed minister emeritus of the United Synagogue. In 1923 his services as a rabbi and educator were recognized by King George who conferred a knighthood upon him. From 1902 to 1924 he was professor of Hebrew at the University College and since then had continued as professor emeritus.

Born in Bremen, Germany, Sir Hermann came to England in his youth and studied at the Jews College, London. In 1899 he represented London University at the Congress of Orientalists in Rome. He also served as president of the Jewish Historical Society of England from 1905 to 1906. He was the author of many books on Jewish and Oriental subjects. In 1902 he issued an English translation of the Bible for the Jewish home. Since then he published several translations from Arabic as well as Hebrew.

Sir Hermann, who succeeded Chief Rabbi Dr. Hermann Adler as rabbi of the Bayswater Synagogue, received the highest rabbinical diplomas from the chief rabbis in Galicia in 1897. He helped to found several synagogues in England.

Since 1880 Sir Hermann had devoted a considerable portion of his time to work among the poor, visiting various hospitals and serving on the boards of various philanthropic organizations and establishing synagogues for the workers in industrial localities. He also helped to establish several Jewish schools and was interested in providing library facilities for the poor. At the conclusion of 21 years of service as Goldschmidt Professor of Hebrew he presented his own library of several thousand volumes to University College, and he was also largely responsible for the installation at the college of the Mocatta Library.

Wall Street Synagogue to Hold Benefit Dance

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Wall Street Synagogue on November 23 for the purpose of raising money for a penthouse synagogue in the Wall Street district. Benjamin Greenspan, Samuel Bernadik and Merk Hermer, with the assistance of a young women's committee, are making the arrangements for the affair.

Mayor Gives \$2,000 to Jewish Charity Federation

Mayor James J. Walker has contributed \$2,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, it was announced last night by Justice Otto A. Rosalsky, at the monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the organization at the Federation Building.

When Mayor Walker soon after his reelection last year was voted a salary increase of \$15,000 he announced that he would distribute this additional sum among a group of worthy philanthropies. The contribution to the Jewish Federation is the first from the Mayor's salary advance to be made public. While no statement accompanied the gift, Mayor Walker from time to time has praised the work of the Jewish charities, singling out in particular the service of its hospitals for the extent of their free service.

Plight of Hebrew Teachers in N.Y.C. Aired at Convention

The dire economic situation of New York Hebrew teachers at present was discussed this week at the annual convention of the "Agudath Ha'Morim Ha'Ivrim," or Hebrew Teachers' Federation. At the convention, which 300 Hebrew teachers attended, bitterness and despair were expressed over the treatment now accorded to Hebrew teachers by directors and supervisors of Talmud Torahs and Hebrew schools.

Speakers stated that salaries of Hebrew teachers are now being drastically cut and that the teachers are helpless. M. Shiffman, secretary of the "Agudath," reported that this year more disputes between teachers and board of directors have occurred than at any previous time. Many teachers, he said, were dismissed for no cause.

Israel Chipkin, who greeted the convention on behalf of the Jewish Education Association, stated that dark clouds are hovering over the horizon of Jewish education in New York, but that strikes will not remedy the situation. The Jewish public in New York must rather be educated to the necessity of Hebrew education, he said.

Other speakers were Efreim Kaplan of the editorial staff of the Jewish Morning Journal; B. Hirsch; Dr. S. Feigen of Pittsburgh; M. Schuster of Cleveland; and M. Edelstein.

Herman Bernstein's Daughter to Wed in U. S. Legation at Tirana

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tirana, Albania, Oct. 16.—Dorothy Jean Bernstein, daughter of Herman Bernstein, American minister to Albania and distinguished Jewish writer and editor, will be married Sunday to Aetius Nash, a medical student at a French university. The ceremony will take place in the American legation here, setting something of a precedent.

Rexhep Jella, mayor of Tirana, will perform the ceremony which will be attended by all members of the Albanian cabinet and the diplomatic representatives of all countries.

Prominent Jews Join Emergency Unemployment Committee Here

Col. Michael Friedsam, Solomon R. Guggenheim and Paul M. Warburg are among the members of an Emergency Unemployment Committee which was organized Wednesday at a meeting of New York financial and business executives for the purpose of relieving unemployment during the coming winter here. The committee, of which Seward Prosser, chairman of the board of the Bankers Trust Company, is chairman, will seek to provide at least \$150,000 weekly as a payroll for unemployed heads of families and others in New York.

A minimum wage of \$15 a week will be paid to married men, for whom work will be found in the city parks and other non-profit-making institutions. In this way it is expected to provide work for about 10,000 men. The money will be distributed by two charity organizations.

Col. Friedsam is the head of the B. Altman store. S. R. Guggenheim is associated with the mining interests of Guggenheim Bros. Paul M. Warburg, banker, was a member of the Federal Reserve Board from 1914 to 1918.

Ida Kramer, Principal in "Abie's Irish Rose" Dead at 52

Funeral services for Ida Kramer, who died Wednesday, were held yesterday. Miss Kramer, who created the part of Mrs. Isaac Cohen in "Abie's Irish Rose," in which role she appeared for more than six years, succumbed to heart disease in her Brooklyn home at the age of fifty-two.

She died soon after she had prepared and served the Simchos Torah dinner which it was her custom to make every Succoth for her family. Her husband, Joseph Schneider, her two sons, their respective wives, and her two grandchildren were gathered about her as she was singing Jewish melodies from her early repertory. Death came without a warning, and she succumbed before the family physician reached her.

Miss Kramer was born in Russia and came to this country when she was thirteen years of age. She appeared in vaudeville and various Jewish plays, though her outstanding success was on Broadway in "Abie's Irish Rose."

Deutsch Heads All-Russian Commission on Coal Trust

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Oct. 16.—Max Deutsch, former head of the Soviet secret police in Odessa, was today appointed chairman of the All-Russian Commission of the Coal Trust. Deutsch has been an active revolutionist since he was fourteen when he joined the Jewish Socialist party, the Bund. In 1905 he was sentenced to death on a charge of having murdered two police officers but he succeeded in escaping from prison.

After the October Revolution, Deutsch joined the Bolsheviks being appointed chairman of the Odessa Cheka. Lately he has been active in economic affairs.

Halsmann's Plan to Vindicate Self in Latvian Courts Strikes Snag in Russian Legal Code

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come to Latvia after he has completed his tuberculous cure at Bratislava where he is now staying.

Halsmann was arraigned on the eve of Yom Kippur by the out-going Schober government in Austria. He had been under a four year prison sentence for murdering his father. Young Halsmann always maintained he was innocent and public opinion was convinced that he was the victim of an anti-Semitic plot.

The opinion of Dr. Grusenbergs is considered authoritative in view of his connection with several famous trials in the past. Among the notable cases in which he has served as counsel were the Beilis case, the defence of the first Council of Workers Deputies in St. Petersburg in 1906 and a number of other cases in which the rights of Jews were involved. Since the Russian Revolution he has been living abroad.

Jewish Groups Plan Probe of Charges of Anti-Semitism at Rutgers; Trustees Make Denials

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nearly a decade's service on the board he "has never heard anything of the kind."

Kass Reviews Charges

Julius Kass, Perth Amboy attorney and Rutgers alumnus, who brought the original charges of discrimination against his Alma Mater in a statement made public through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency last week, was also present at the meeting. He gave a specific review of incidents which caused him to challenge the Rutgers policy of admission of students.

Asked to comment on the denial of Dean Metzger concerning Mr. Kass' charges the latter said "I charged that the University was accepting students on a basis other than scholarship. Instead of producing University records to refute this claim, Dean Metzger replies 'all applicants for admission must meet certain requirements. The questionnaire is the same for all.'"

"What we are interested in knowing is what are these 'certain requirements.' Has a Jewish student the opportunity of complying with them as his non-Jewish friend? We should also like to hear more from the University officials concerning their status as a state university."

"Registrar Martin and Dean Metzger, in their conference with me, emphasized the fact that the Board of Trustees consider Rutgers to be a private institution and not a State University, and that they could, therefore, reject or accept any student they saw fit. On what basis did Rutgers receive almost a million dollars of the taxpayers' money last year? The State Constitution specifically prohibits appropriation of money by the State to a private institution."

"Rutgers cannot remain a State University when in search of State funds and become a private institution when Jewish students seek admittance."

Scientists Doubt Findings of Russian Savant Claiming Blood of Jews and Gentiles Differs

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marriages, where father and mother belonged to the same nationality the child's blood reaction corresponded to that of the parents. In mixed marriages the color of the child's blood resembled either the father's or the mother's.

"Mixed marriages between Russians on the one hand, and Germans, Poles, and Finns on the other, made the child's blood look Russian, whereas, a match between a Russian and a Jew resulted in Jewish-blooded babies."

Establish Dubious Distinction

Dr. Benedict, in commenting on this report, declared: "The experimentations of Dr. Manoiloff, while establishing at best a dubious distinction between Russian Jews and Gentiles, does not necessarily establish the same distinction between American Jews and Gentiles or a similar differentiation for other countries. While we accept the general fact as proposed by the experiment, it is as yet possessed of no biological significance. The blood stream of the human individual is acted upon by innumerable and untraceable influences. Those reactions which the Russian biologist discovered may be purely local. It may be the result of differences in diet between Jew and Gentile, or the varying degree of susceptibility to disease."

"These considerations are not only important, but they may be the very factors to which Dr. Manoiloff owes his conclusions. Before we accept his results as bearing any racial significance, it will first be necessary to conduct similar experiments all over the world in order to account for the differences of the locality and environment."

Dr. Barnard had the following to say: "The experiments of Dr. Manoiloff is a step which may lead to certain unassailable results. Oxidation upon which his experiments are based is the coming field for experimentation on blood distinctions. Whether or not the work done in Russia leads to an indisputable method of determining the Jew from the Gentile, it is a little too early to learn. Insufficient corroborative experiment has been carried on to date. More independent research is needed, and a great many more numerical determinations must first be had."

"The Russian biologist worked with about 200 samples. If he had worked with two hundred thousand and had obtained a 91 per cent result, as he did

with the smaller number, his results would have produced scientific history. Supposing he worked on an additional two hundred samples, and fifty per cent of the results did not verify his first conclusions; what importance would his work have had then?"

Failed to Include Varying Strains

"Another criticism of Dr. Manoiloff's work is his failure to include more varying strains. Not having tested the blood of the Turk, Negro or Chinese, how does he know what their blood serums will tell? It might react identically with the serum of the Jew. In that case Jewish blood would not differ from Gentile blood. In the main however this work has fine possibilities and may with further experiment lead to amazing discoveries. At the present I cannot accept the racial importance ascribed to this work, because insufficient work in the field has been done."

Dr. Goldfarb, stating that no respectable scientist will advance any dogmatic opinion on the question as yet and that he would like to be more familiar with the original experiment, declared: "Off hand I would say that biogenetically speaking, the blood of the Jew is in no way different from the blood of the other races. If there is a difference of chemical content in the blood, it is due to environment, and not all Jews live in the same environment, even when members of the same society. Of course any scientific experiment is worth consideration. The work of a great scientist may be full of error, and conversely, the work of a charlatan full of surprising significance. All scientific premises must be carefully and deliberately measured. As far as the work of Dr. Manoiloff is concerned, I personally attach no validity or racial or scientific significance to it."

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