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## HITLER SWORN IN AS GERMAN CHANCELLOR; NAMES NAZI AIDES TO TWO KEY CABINET POSITIONS

**Appointment of Hitler Comes as Surprise; Dr. Wilhelm Frick Named Minister of Interior; Herman Goering, Minister of Interior for Prussia; Controls Police; Both Notorious for the Violence of Anti-Semitic Attitude; Von Papen Is Vice Chancellor; Central Union Expresses Distrust in Cabinet; Faith in Hindenburg; Pledges Fight to the Last for Jewish Rights; London Press Sees Democratic Government Threatened**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Jan. 30—Defying all forecasts that the strength of the Nationalist Socialist Party was on the wane, would not attain executive power, following its loss of 35 seats in the last November's election, Adolf Hitler today realized a boast of three years and became Chancellor of Germany.

The appointment of Adolf Hitler today following a conference with President Paul von Hindenburg, was as un-

expected as the sudden fall of General Kurt von Schleicher after less than two months in office.

With the appointment of Hitler the Jewish population of Germany are faced with their worst fears that now the Nazis will put into effect the threats they have been leveling ever since their Parliamentary victory in 1930 made them a leading party in the German republic.

These fears are further strengthened by the appointment to Hitler's cabinet of Nazi leaders notorious for the violence of their anti-Semitic stand. To the key position of Minister of Interior, Hitler has named his friend and ally, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, former Minister of Interior of Thuringia, who in the latter office gave practical effect to his anti-Semitism.

Herman Goering, Speaker of the Reichstag has been appointed Minister without Portfolio and Reich's Commissioner of Interior for Prussia.

Thus the entire internal policy of Germany is to be controlled by Nazis who are firm believers in violence against the Jews.

The police force and the whole machinery of government will now be at the disposal of the Nazis as well and instead of protecting the Jewish population, they may soon become a menace as the instrument of Jewish oppression, it is feared.

Adolph Hitler is scheduled to hold his first cabinet meeting this afternoon, the results of which are awaited with apprehension by Jewish leaders.

The one ray of hope for the Jews is the fact that in order to achieve a workable Parliamentary majority, the Nazis must have the support of the Center Party. In return for this support, the Center Party may receive partial control of internal policy. Failing a Nazi-Center coalition, the dissolution of Parliament and a new election appear to be inevitable.

Jewish leaders are determined, not-

withstanding the developments, to continue their fight for their rights.

It is recalled in this connection that President von Hindenburg has on several occasions recently promised that no infringement of the rights of the Jews would be permitted.

The Center Party likewise, during last summer's negotiations for a coalition with the Nazis, assured the Jews

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### Anti-Jewish Excesses Occur In Jassy; Iron Guardsists Overpower Gendarmes

**Home of Jew Near Church Destroyed  
for Second Time by Anti-Semites**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BUCHAREST, Jan. 30—Anti-Jewish disturbances occurred yesterday when Iron Guardsists attacked a Jewish house after services held at the grave of the unknown soldier.

Led by the Archbishop, the Iron Guardsists attacked and demolished the home of a Jew, named Aronovitch, situated near the Nicolae Domnness Church.

The home of Aronovitch was demolished last year under similar circumstances by anti-Semites, on the ground that a Jewish residence in the vicinity of the church is desecration.

Gendarmes who attempted to intervene were overpowered by the anti-Semites.

Iron Guardist mass meetings took place yesterday in Czernowitz, Kishinev and Clausenberg, but passed without incident. In Braila a fight with workmen ensued, but Jews were not injured.

In Bucharest, a march to the grave of the unknown soldier took place without incident after the authorities permitted the Iron Guardsists to place a wreath, in the form of a cross, upon the grave.

### Transjordan Gives Land to Dead Sea Company; For Commercial Use Only

**Jewish Colonization Not Permitted;  
"Rundschau" Demands Full Explanation from Agency on Transjordan**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30—The government of Transjordan has handed over to the Palestine Potash Company, which is exploiting the mineral deposits in the Dead Sea, a stretch of land, bordering on the Dead Sea.

It is stipulated, however, that the land be used for commercial purposes and not for Jewish colonization.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Jan. 30—The "Rundschau," organ of the German Zionist Federation, today calls upon the Jewish Agency Executive to render a comprehensive explanation of its part in the cancelled Transjordan land lease and the part played in this connection by the Palestine government.

The explanation is in order, says the paper, particularly in view of the rumor that the whole affair was not handled carefully and that such steps as were taken were without the authority of the political department of the Jewish Agency Executive which is the sole instrumentality authorized to deal with it.

In addition, says the "Rundschau," the attitude of reserve which the Jewish

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## Transjordan Gives Land to Dead Sea Company; For Commercial Use Only

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Agency Executive has maintained until  
now, is no longer valid and an explana-  
tion in full is in order.

The "Rundschau" holds that the can-  
cellation of Emir Abdullah's land lease  
to a Jewish company proves that the  
expansion of Jewish colonization to in-  
clude Transjordan requires a prelimi-  
nary political understanding. On the  
other hand the opposition of the Palesti-  
ne Arabs to the Transjordan land  
lease proves how baseless is their argu-  
ment that the reason they oppose  
Zionist colonization in Palestine is the  
fact that Palestine is over-populated.

## Lodz Unemployed Storm Kehillah Building

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LODZ, Jan. 30.—Jewish unemploy-  
ed yesterday stormed the premises  
of the Jewish Community demanding  
aid.

When the representative of the Com-  
munity, Berger, refused to receive a de-  
legation of the unemployed, the throng  
entered the premises and demolished the  
furniture. The demonstrators fled be-  
fore the arrival of the police.

## Mrs. Sloss to Address Federation Of Welfare Organizations

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30.—Mrs. M.  
C. Sloss, wife of former Judge Marcus  
C. Sloss of San Francisco, and a leader  
in Jewish welfare work in that city  
will be the principal speaker at the  
annual meeting of the Los Angeles  
Federation of Jewish Welfare Organi-  
zations which will be held here Sun-  
day, February 5.

## PROPOSE TAX OF \$1.00 ON EVERY SYNAGOGUE SEAT TO RAISE FUND FOR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Addressing 18th Annual Convention of the Union  
Of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Estimates Fund of \$1,200,000  
To Meet Emergency Situation Created by Crisis

A tax of \$1.00 on every seat holder  
in the 3,000 orthodox Jewish congrega-  
tions in the United States to meet  
the emergency situation in Jewish re-  
ligious institutions created by the pres-  
ent crisis, was urged by Rabbi Her-  
bert S. Goldstein, in his address open-  
ing the 18th annual convention of the  
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congrega-  
tions, at the Hotel Edison, attended by  
500 delegates.

The synagogues of America are in a  
woful state, Rabbi Goldstein said,  
"Whole communities are drifting into  
spiritual despair. Talmud Torahs are  
being pressed to the wall, forced to  
couple and triple several classes into  
one."

The same note of economic string-  
ency was stressed by other speakers,  
one of them declaring that rabbis and  
religious teachers were suffering one  
cut after another in their salaries "and  
the cut salaries were not always paid."

Calculating an average of 400 mem-  
bers to each congregation, Dr. Gold-  
stein estimated that the resulting fund  
of \$1,200,000 would salvage the eco-  
nomic stress of the Jewish religious in-  
stitutions.

The convention listened to two op-  
posing pictures of the proposed World  
Jewish Congress; at the morning ses-  
sion, Bernard S. Deutsch, President of  
the American Jewish Congress, telling  
the delegates that "the Jewish World  
Congress which took tentative or pre-  
liminary form at the Geneva Confer-  
ence of last August, points to a union  
of world Jewry such as has never be-  
fore been achieved," while at the af-  
ternoon session, Dr. Cyrus Adler,  
President of the American Jewish Com-  
mittee, referring to the same project,  
warned Jewry against being misled by  
"false Messiahs" and labelled the  
World Jewish Congress idea as "fantas-  
tic" and "dangerous."

"The outlook for world Jewry," said  
Mr. Deutsch, "is as dark as it is dis-  
consoling, and it is now made all the  
more somber by economic conditions  
facing the whole world. Recent  
months have brought the most distur-  
bing reports of attacks upon our peo-  
ple. The ideal of Jewish unity, the  
obligations of our common brother-  
hood, the crying needs impose upon us  
the duty of reaching out beyond the  
limited means of relief work and mea-  
sures of self-help which we have al-  
ready tried. Even as a certain mea-  
sure of unified action and unified  
achievement has already been gained  
in the Jewish Agency for Palestine for  
the furtherance of the great and his-  
toric aim of the restoration of the na-  
tional land of our fathers, so may we  
now endeavor to extend and enlarge  
the sphere of our cooperative efforts

for the benefit of our people.

"New emergencies require new meth-  
ods and recent Jewish history has, at  
any rate, been marked by a number of  
innovations, which after a struggle for  
acceptance, brought new vitality and  
at least renewed hope into the life of  
our people."

Dr. Adler, speaking for the opposing  
view, said: "The idea of an organiza-  
tion of the Jews of the world, whereby  
there would be a Congress or Parlia-  
ment established upon the plebiscite of  
the Jews and Jewesses of the world  
above the age of eighteen, which  
would arrogate unto itself the govern-  
ment of the Jews wherever they are  
situated, would be a comedy, if it were  
not taken so seriously by some people,  
in my opinion, simply as a gesture of  
despair. In spite of the shouting and  
noise and furore, the Jews of the  
world, I am sure, have that saving  
remnant of common sense left to take  
no part in such a fantastic and danger-  
ous enterprise. Of course, it may meet,  
it may have its publicity agents, it may  
assert that it represents the masses,  
but you may be sure that this will be  
an assertion without foundation in  
fact."

"I do not wish you to gather from  
this that I do not believe that there  
can be some form of a united Jewish  
mind throughout the world. I believe  
that such a united mind can take ef-  
fect, as it always has. It does not take  
so many days any more to span the  
world and there never has been a time  
when the Jewish communities in the  
world were so close to each other in  
opportunity of exchange of thought as  
they are today. Remember the dis-  
asters brought about by our previous  
false Messiahs. God forbid that this  
age should suffer another."

Touching on the economic dilemma  
now facing the Jewish religious insti-  
tutions, Dr. Adler connected it in part  
with the overbuilding of synagogues  
and centers. "There is a lack of sup-  
port of the rabbi in the pulpit and the  
teachers in the school because the in-  
exorable collector of interest on the  
mortgage is at the door."

If he could have his way, said Dr.  
Adler, no building for Jewish religious  
or educational purposes would ever be  
dedicated as long as a debt rested on  
it. Dr. Adler went on to predict that  
greater mechanization of industry, re-  
quiring shorter and less work days was  
likely to achieve the five day week, for  
which the Jewish religious organiza-  
tions had long striven in the interests  
of better Sabbath observance.

The matter of Sabbath observance  
was also considerably discussed in the  
presidential message of Rabbi Gold-

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# HITLER SWORN IN AS GERMAN CHANCELLOR; NAMES NAZI AIDES TO TWO KEY CABINET POSITIONS

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that a condition of the coalition would be that the rights of the Jews were to be guaranteed.

Notwithstanding these assurances, the feeling is prevalent in Jewish circles that even if the withdrawal of the rights of Jews should not receive legal sanction, Adolph Hitler, once in office, can achieve the same end through administrative measures.

Only yesterday, Paul Josef Goebbels, head of the Nazi party in Berlin announced a bloodless pogrom against the Jews to expel Jews from employment in government office and from the economic life of the country. This he proposes to accomplish by heavy taxation on Jewish enterprises and by influencing the courts to prosecute the Jews individually and collectively to prevent them from conducting any inner Jewish activities.

In order to ensure the Nazis with their 195 seats a clear Parliamentary majority, President von Hindenburg, it is stated in some circles, contemplates declaring the Communists an illegal party and voiding in this fashion the mandates of the Communists who gained 100 seats in the last election, becoming the third largest party with the Nazis in first place and the Socialists in second place with 121 seats.

President von Hindenburg's action in entrusting Hitler with the Chancellorship is a departure from a policy to which he had rigidly adhered since Chancellor Heinrich Bruening's cabinet fell. In the past he has persistently refused to countenance the Nazi leader's aspirations to complete power. The gulf between the two apparently seemed unbridgeable when Hitler ran for President, opposing von Hindenburg. Once Hitler was offered the vice Chancellorship which the Nazi leader refused, demanding the highest office, and spurning any lesser offers.

In November of 1932, President von Hindenburg offered a conditional opportunity to Hitler to become Chancellor commissioning him to "establish whether and under what conditions he could form a government with a positive working majority in the Reichstag and with a unified program."

When Hitler failed to secure cooperation of other parties and asked permission to head a cabinet independent of the Reichstag, President von Hindenburg definitely refused, on November 19th, to name him Chancellor. Instead on December 2nd, General Kurt von Schleicher was appointed Chancellor, to whose office Hitler now succeeds.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Adolph Hitler and his cabinet were sworn into office to-

day, constituting the twenty-first cabinet in the fourteen years of the history of the German republic.

Former Chancellor Franz Von Papen was sworn in as Vice Chancellor and Federal Commissioner for Prussia.

Other members of the Hitler cabinet are Herman Goering, Nazi speaker of the Reichstag, Prussian Minister of Interior and member of the national cabinet without portfolio, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi chieftain, Minister of Interior; Baron Constantine von Neurath, Foreign Minister; General Werner von Blomberg, Minister of Defense; Schwerin von Krosigk, Minister of Finance; Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalist Party, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Franz Seldte, head of the Steel Helmet organization, Minister of Labor, and Eltzron Reybenach, Minister of Ports and Transportation.

The appointment of Dr. Frick to the important position of Minister of Interior, is regarded as an indication that the recent rift between him and Hitler, was not as serious as reported to be.

Dr. Frick, a native of Munich, and one of the leaders of the Hitler revolt of 1923, is notorious for his anti-Semitic views. As the Nazi Minister of Interior and Education in Thuringia he introduced anti-Semitic prayers in the public schools.

## Goering Would Suffer Jews to Remain as Aliens Only

Captain Goering set forth his views regarding the attitude of the Nazis toward the Jews in an interview given to a representative of the "Gazetta del Popolo" of Turin, last May.

At that time he made it clear that the Nazis would tolerate no equality rights for the Jews whom he charged with being a "disruptive and poisonous element which has brought harm to the German people."

Although he denied that the Nazis plan to murder the Jews, when they come into power, he emphasized that the Jews would be suffered to remain in the country as aliens only.

"The Jewish question is not fundamentally for us a theoretical question," he stated at the time. "Nazism defends itself against the Jews. It does not persecute them. We defend ourselves against Jewry, not against the Jewish religion. In the Third Regime, religious liberty will be complete for all confessions which do not conflict with the customs and moral feelings of the Germanic race."

"It would be ridiculous to allege that we seek to persecute the Mosaic religion, which leaves us quite indifferent," he asserted. "We are defending ourselves against an element that is alien to our race, against a disruptive and poisonous element which has brought harm to the German people."

Continuing his tirade against the Jews, Captain Goering said: "For a very long time, but especially since the end of the war, during the post war period, Berlin has become the centre of attraction for all Galician and Russian Jews. They have come here in hordes, with their lice and their captans, possessed of nothing save an insatiable desire for acquisition. Berlin has become the filter of this mob. After a few months here they learn how to dress in European fashion, to speak German and even to take baths. Most of them have done well here and some have even become rich. They have left the East Side and gone to live in the West, and more than one who arrived at the Schlesische Railway Station in Berlin wearing his capitan left after a few months via the Zoo Railway Station for London, Paris, or America, transformed into a European, shaved and scented. But for every one who leaves, ten remain behind, and most of those who remain are the dregs who have not passed through the filter."

"The Third Regime," he promised, "will enact legislation to prevent all further immigration into Germany from Poland, Russia or any other country in the world. Those Jews who have immigrated into Germany since August 2nd, 1914, will be expelled. All the Jews who have in any way insulted the German nation will be taken to the frontier or they will be punished here according to the law for the crimes of which they are convicted."

"All those Jews who have not immigrated into Germany from abroad will be left here, but they will be removed from all public positions, in the press, the theatre, the film, the school and the Universities. We shall also dismiss them from all public offices, cancel all their honors, and remove them from every position in which they may be able to exert their disruptive anti-national, international or at best bi-national influence to the hurt of the German people."

"It has been said that we shall kill the Jews. That is untrue. The decent Israelite merchant who wants to remain in Germany as an alien, under the protection of the alien laws, will be able to continue to pursue his business unhindered and will come to no harm."

Deprivation of citizenship for all those who marry Jews or Jewesses was promised by Goering.

"The aim of the Hitlerist movement," he asserted, "is to revive German national life. The Nazi regime will allow no alliance between Germans and people belonging to the black and yellow races, nor between Germans and Jews. German citizens, men or women, who marry Jews or Jewesses, will automati-

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# HITLER SWORN IN AS GERMAN CHANCELLOR; NAMES NAZI AIDES TO TWO KEY CABINET POSITIONS

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cally forfeit their citizenship rights in the German State."

## Central Union Will Fight for Rights of Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith issued a statement this afternoon, expressing distrust in Adolph Hitler's Chancellorship, and expressing faith that President Paul von Hindenburg will prevent any infringement upon the constitutional rights of the Jews, and its own determination to defend the rights of the Jews.

The statement declared: "We naturally view with the greatest distrust a cabinet in which the Nazis occupy the weightiest positions. We await its acts. We look upon the president of the Reich as a pillar of peace in changing occurrences. We place our trust in his sense of justice and his fidelity to the constitution. We are convinced that none will dare to infringe upon our constitutional rights. Any attempt to the contrary will meet with our most determined position for the defense of our constitutional rights. Our slogan today is: 'We calmly wait.'"

## Centre Party and Hitler Fail to Come to Terms

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The dissolution of the Reichstag looms as imminent today as the Centre Party, on whose toleration of the Nazis the future of the present session of Parliament depends, has already made a rift with Hitler.

The new Chancellor received and refused the demand of the Centre party that he offer guarantees that his will be a rule according to the constitution which will be upheld. As a result the Centre Party may refuse to support Herr Hitler in Parliament.

A boisterous reception was accorded Adolph Hitler, as he made his way today from the Foreign Office after his appointment as Chancellor. Police were required to disperse the vast throngs which congregated in Wilhelmstrasse.

Celebrations are planned for tonight including torchlight processions. All Storm Troops of Brandenburg, joined by members of Stahlhelm will march to Hitler's residence tonight.

## London Sees Democratic Government Doomed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Doubt that Adolph Hitler will in any way secure the continuation of democratic government in Germany, now that he has attained power, is expressed by the London press.

The papers declare that there is no guarantee that Hitler will resign as Chancellor should his party fail to se-

cure a Parliamentary majority in the event of new elections.

## 500 Nazis to Demonstrate in Vienna

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The news of Adolph Hitler's victory in Germany spread quickly throughout Austria today.

Among the Jews, the news aroused considerable fear, lest Hitler's triumph lead to a strengthening of Nazi rule in Austria.

Five hundred thousand Nazis are expected to participate in a great parade in Wienerstrasse to celebrate Hitler's victory. Anti-Semitic disturbances are feared.

## Propose Tax of \$1.00 on Every Synagogue Seat Holder to Raise Fund for Religious Institutions

(Continued from Page 2)

stein, who declared that the Union's activities in this regard had inspired the survey now being undertaken by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Rabbi Goldstein also told of the Union's activity in publicizing the evils of the commercialized mushroom synagogues. The material basis of this type of synagogue, Rabbi Goldstein said, was demonstrated by an advertisement of one of these synagogues in the "New York Times" under the heading of Amusements.

Rabbi Meyer Berlin, head of the World Mizrahi Organization, declared that there had been some complaints that in certain quarters of Palestine, the Jewish Sabbath was not observed. There was, said Rabbi Berlin, a measure of justification in the complaint, but he held, that even at its worst, there was better Sabbath observance in Palestine than anywhere else in the Diaspora. "If you can picture a state in which factories, stores, industry generally is at a standstill on Saturday, which is what occurs in Palestine, you will understand what I refer to. Individually of course, there are some violators of the Sabbath, but in so far as the community as a whole is concerned, the Sabbath is observed. We have taken a great step forward there."

Economically, Rabbi Berlin expressed great satisfaction with the conditions in Palestine. "While the whole world is suffering from unemployment, Palestine, despite the large influx of immigrants has no unemployed, and even today eagerly awaits new immigrants."

Leading a symposium on the Problems of the Synagogue, Dr. Moses Hyamson declared that the synagogue in America was not achieving its purposes and suggested that the cause for it was the "rampant individualism of our synagogues." The United States,

said Dr. Hyamson, might profitably copy the English patterns in that connection. The United Synagogue in England had proven a great conserving influence on the synagogal institutions of England. He remembered when the United Synagogue was organized in England, he declared, very modestly at first by the federation of three synagogues. Gradually, it had grown to the dimensions of its present stature.

William Weiss offered for the Convention what was described as a Seven Year Plan for the Union—a program of activities for the strengthening of the Union to engage the attention of the Union for the next seven years. This program included a national registration of Bar Mitzvahs with recurring efforts to cement them to the synagogue, the strengthening of Hahonim and other Jewish youth organizations, adequate publicity by means of regular bulletins and other devices, the gathering of funds to extend the work of the Union and a drive for greater congregational memberships.

Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, outlined his policy of opposition to the disruption of families by immigration laws.

Following the announcement of Rabbi Goldstein, that he would not accept further re-election in the belief that the head of the Union should be a layman, William Weiss was unanimously chosen President. Other officers elected were: Rabbinic vice-presidents: Rabbis Leo Jung, Saul Silber and Moses Hyamson; lay vice-presidents: C. Joshua Epstein, A. L. Goldblatt, Israel S. Gomboroff, Benamin Koenigsberg, Samuel Feuerstein and Albert Wald; treasurers: Arthur I. Le Vine and Max Hershkovitz; secretaries: Morris Engelman, Harry G. Fromberg and Max S. Rosenfeld.

Meetings of auxiliary groups, Collegiate branch, were held under the leadership of Joseph L. Freiman and the Hahonim with Rabbi Philip Goodman presiding.

Messages of felicitation were read from Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. Bernard Revel and Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.

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