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## Staats-Herold Denies Ridder Is Aiding Nazis

Editorial Denunciation Is  
Quoted as Proof of  
Liberalism

FRIEND O.K.'S DENIAL

Proof of Subtle Hitlerism Seen  
in Comment Quoted  
by Ridder

Reports from Vienna, printed in the *Staats-Herold*, April 19 to the effect that the German Nazis were planning practical steps to win over the six million Americans of German descent to the National Socialist cause, have had many repercussions here.

Bernard H. Ridder, president of the "Staats-Herold," one of the most influential German-language publications in this country, in a letter to Jacob Landau, publisher of the *Jewish Daily Bulletin*, denied that Victor Ridder, one of the publishers of the *German newspaper*, was in Germany for the purpose of organizing the German element against American Jews. He enclosed an editorial from the "Staats-Zeitung," one of the Ridder publications, which expressed their state-

ment editorial, which appeared March 12, in a paragraph of graphic condemnation of the wholly unwarranted and senseless persecution of the Jews of Germany by the Hitlerites, and we protest against it.

Exception to the Vienna dispatch was also taken by Henry Wood, editor of 20 Broad Street, who wrote in part:

In the *Bulletin* of this morning, I find a telegram from Vienna which

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## New Takes a Scotch Oath In English Court Lacking Old Testament by Israel

LONDON (mail correspondence)—In the West Hartlepool police court at Durham a Jew

who retailed to be sworn on a Bible containing the New Testament and for whom a copy of the Old Testament alone could not be found was sworn, with the irritated consent of the court, as a Scotsman. The oath of a Scotsman is good enough not to require a legally sacred book. The Jew is Jacob Barnett, of Church Street, who was bringing a charge of common assault and willful damage against one Edmund W. Anderson, a butcher of the same street.

Attaches of the court asserted that not in at least twenty years had a principal or witness in a case refused to swear on the Bible for any reason. In a mild explanation of his attitude, Mr. Barnett said to the magistrate: "I am very sorry, but I am a Jew. I keep to my religion and I have nothing against any other religion. Everybody has a right to act according to his religion, and why shouldn't I take the oath according to my religion?"

## The Land of Many Tongues

Jerusalem, April 5 (by mail to editor)—The Jewish Agency has different language groups. Twenty different languages are spoken in Palestine, 33 of them by Jews of all nations. This information was given by the government report on the subject of Jewish education.

Fifty Jewish countries have contributed to the present Jewish population of Palestine, Poland leading with 775,000. The Jews were given in the census as belonging to "no man's land." They were born at sea.

# Nazis Beat Jews In Raids On Eve of Garden Rally

Forced Victims to Sign  
Denials of Raids  
and Violence

RABBIS TORMENTED

Those Who Refused to Clear  
Attackers Again Beaten

From reliable authority in Berlin the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has learned that on the eve of the Madison Square Garden mass-meeting of protest in New York, a series of wholesale arrests of Jewish representatives throughout the Reich was conducted. These men were dragged from their beds and compelled to sign denials of persecution reports. Those refusing to do so, in many cases were detained and sent to the "brown houses," where they were unmercifully beaten.

Recently, among the signatures to one of the "informed" Jewish statements denying persecutions, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns, was a rabbi who had himself been previously attacked in the street and had undergone the indignity and suffering of having his beard partly torn off. In fact, he still bore signs of maltreatment when he signed the statement.

Other bearded rabbis have also been attacked in the streets. Nazi tormentors have developed a certain technique in this, it is learned. Two men hold the victim while a third husky Nazi tears at the beard.

Among those on whom application of the technique was made was Rabbi Klein, of the Orthodox Gemeinde, who was seized on Friedrichstrasse. He was beaten up and his beard was torn off, but the beardless rabbi is now afraid to admit that he ever wore a beard.

Rabbi Gellner was arrested in his home on April 1 and taken to the Nazi barracks on Papststrasse. There he was beaten and compelled to exercise for the amusement of the storm troopers until he fainted. He was revived and forced to continue his exercises until he fainted again, whereupon a physician was hurriedly summoned and pronounced him dead. He was then thrown into the dustbin in the courtyard of the barracks, where he was later found by a Jewish friend who courageously ventured into domains sacred to the Nazis. Rabbi Gellner was taken to his home, where he still is seriously ill as the aftermath of his treatment at Nazi hands.

Body Delivered in Sack/

Jews who disappeared after arrest by the Nazis include Faust Schlegler, whose body has not yet been discovered with the 23rd. A Jewish journalist named Kroll, who was employed on the "Achtuhr Abendblatt," who was arrested March 15. Kroll's body was subsequently identified in the Morgue by his mother,

who was threatened with arrest when she demanded a statement from the police. The body was surrendered to the mother in a carefully bound sack which Nazis took steps to see was not examined before burial.

On March 12, three Jewish corpses were brought to the Weissenhof Cemetery, where the superintendent, Somerski, was threatened with serious consequences unless the bodies were secretly buried at once. When this fact became known, Somerski

was forced to sign a denial. Since that time no more Jewish bodies have been brought to the cemetery. A special Wehrkommission, known as Wecke, analogous to the post-revolutionary Cheka in Russia, is operating as part of the political police headed by the Nazi, Diels, who is under the direct orders of Captain Hermann Goering, chief Hitler lieutenant. The Wecke functions as a "strong-arm squad" charged with re-

(Continued on Page 2)

## J. RAMSAY MacDonald SILENT ON NAZI TERROR ON ARRIVAL

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, J. Ramsay MacDonald, who arrived here yesterday to take up with President Roosevelt the economic world problems, declined to discuss the question of the Nazi persecutions in Germany.

Surrounded by more than a hundred representatives of the New York press in the grand room of the S.S. Berengaria, which brought him to New York harbor, Mr. MacDonald sat with his daughter Isabel and patiently answered a number of questions hurled at him by the newspapermen. But he rose from his chair and was seemingly uneasy when the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency put the following question to him:

"Do you, Mr. Prime Minister, condemn the anti-Semitic policy of the Nazi government in Germany?"

"Oh-o-o," Mr. MacDonald exclaimed, apparently surprised. "Well you probably know that I came over here to talk about other matters than this."

He then thanked the newspapermen for the kindness they have al-

ways shown him and embarked on the New York harbor, which brought him to Jersey from where he left for Washington.

On the tug the Prime Minister again was asked about his attitude toward the present situation in Germany.

"It is a lovely day today," he retorted.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador to the United States, who came to the boat to meet the Prime Minister, was less reticent. He expressed satisfaction with the recent debate in the London House of Commons, where the anti-Jewish Nazi persecutions were strongly condemned.

"Do you, Mr. Ambassador, agree with the British policy towards the Hitler Government as expressed in

(Continued on Page 11)

## Details of Hitler Terror Given In Letters to Relatives Here

In the following letters from witnesses of the Nazi terror in Germany which have been received in New York and which have been made exclusively available to the *Jewish Daily Bulletin*, there is contained as vivid and as human a picture of testimony as has yet come out of Germany. Names of persons and places have had to be deleted to protect the senders of these letters from the danger of reprisal. We reproduce these letters for what they are worth.

(This was received by a New York Jew from his mother):

Fritzlar, April 1st.  
I should like to beg of you not to worry about us here because everything here is calm and peaceful, because the Nazis here, especially their leaders, are exceedingly decent and really do not do any harm to any Jew.

I would like you to inform your club about it. I would ask you to send me an authorized letter from some authorities in which you confirm that I have informed you about our local conditions here.

Berlin, March 24th.

Today I want to report to you what is happening in Berlin. The newspapers, the evening papers here are reported, but I can give you an exact picture

The excesses against the Jews are coming along. They have removed Jewish physicians from the hospitals. In a word, everything in Berlin is topsy-turvy.

Do you by any chance know a family here in Berlin by the name of K...? They arrested one of their sons some days ago and dragged him, nobody knows where. After three days the father went to the Nazi barracks and inquired after his son. He was told that nobody knew him. Fifty days later the next day and raised a fuss he was thrown out. However, when he returned the third day, he found his son lying before the door, shot dead. The Nazis told him that he had fallen out of the window. Such and even worse are conditions in Berlin. The Jews are being treated here according to all the rules of the art, and what the newspapers write is not true. From the provincial towns the Tietz managers come to Berlin all beaten and bleeding. Many have been beaten half to death and have to flee from their stores.

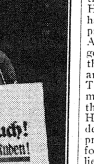
One dares not write out of fear that the letters are being opened. You can show this letter to your friends because what I write here is the truth. You know that they have also prohibited the slaughter of animals. What do you say to this? We don't know whether we will have Matzoh for Passover. It is time somebody did something. Here the Jews are powerless against this government.

(Continued on Page 2)



—By Courtesy London Daily Herald  
The Wandering Jew: Alas, must I begin my wanderings again?  
The Flying Scotsman: Tut! Tut! I've never stopped mine.

## Nazis Beat Jews



Jewish judges have been discredited and it is questionable whether Jews can ever win a trial in Germany now. More than thirty thousand people are said to be interned. About two Jews were taken to the concentration camp at Buchenwald, while the Nazis released their ostriches, drank a glass of castor oil. Then they were tied under the arms and conducted for two hours through the village. The oil has a stinking effect and the peasants looked on helplessly.

For the last four weeks the streets had no income whatever because no one was allowed to go out. In this small town nobody dares to go to a Jewish store.



# Hegira of German Jews Into Palestine Sought by Zionists With Aid of League

## Resolution Asks Geneva to Form Commission With View to Settle Maximum Number of Refugees on the Soil of the Holy Land

The first step to inaugurate a series of international negotiations through Great Britain and the League of Nations, with the aim of settling in Palestine as large a number of Jewish refugees as the country can absorb, has been taken by the Zionist Organization of America. This action was embodied in the form of a resolution drafted by a committee consisting of Morris Rothenberg, President of the Zionist Organization of America; Louis Lipsky, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Jacob de Haas, Abraham Goldberg, Morris Margulies, Carl Sherman and Robert Szold and was made public by Mr. Rothenberg.

The document calls on the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the authorized public body which, in cooperation with the Administration of Palestine, is to effect the establishment of the Jewish National Home, to request the Mandatory Government:

First, to make possible the immediate admittance into Palestine of a maximum number of refugees from Central Europe, to relieve the destitute condition of tens of thousands of Jews created by forces of anti-Semitism.

Second, to submit to the League of Nations the facts in the present Jewish situation and in cooperation with it to formulate a program of international action for its solution.

Third, to ask the League to establish a commission for the settlement of Palestine of as large a number of refugees as possible in line with the precedent created by the League of Nations in the matter of repatriation of German refugees. The Commission organized by the League of Nations as an independent commission headed by Lord Curzon.

**America's Help Asked**  
The resolution of the Zionist Organization of America also appeals to the American Government to support such plans as may be devised rapidly by the League of Nations, the Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine for the solution of the present pressing problem brought about by persecution and economic discrimination.

In making the resolution public, Morris Rothenberg, President of the Zionist Organization, referred to it as "a document which may inaugurate a new era which will be historic in character." The full text of the resolution reads:

"The tragic occurrences in Germany serve to place the Jewish problem in its specific aspect as an international question upon the agenda for immediate consideration of the new German Government, disregarding the Constitutional rights of individuals and groups, deliberate and without haste has adopted a relentless policy of depriving its Jewish citizens of all classes of their fundamental civil, political and economic rights. It is proceeding with its program with a ruthlessness that brings to life again the barbarism of medieval times.

Never before have the heavy loads of anti-Semitism descended upon the perspective of Jewish life as they do today. Conditions are being created that inevitably lead to a dislocation of Jewish life, producing immediate indigence and misery and leading to simultaneous flight to points of refuge that are not available. Thousands of expatriated Jews clutter the highways of Europe, presenting a pathetic spectacle of human suffering, shaking to humanity and civilization.

**Zionists Will Resist**  
"These conditions of mass despair and hopeless suffering affect countless Jews must receive the immediate attention not only of organized Jewry, but also of every civilized nation and of every feeling of humanity. The Zionist Organization stands shoulder to shoulder with the Jews of the world in defense of the elementary rights of Jews everywhere. We will resist to the utmost of our power all infringement upon the

Jewish status in the lands of the Diaspora. It will protest with all the moral power it possesses against the brutalities and inhumanities connected with their displacement in the various lands, of Eastern and Central Europe. But without relinquishing any of their rights in the lands of their birth or adoption, the time has come for the Jewish people to appeal to the peoples of the world to consider in what manner the Jewish National Home may serve to the immediate relief of the appalling conditions that have been created by the forces of anti-Semitism.

"The founder of the Zionist Organization, Theodor Herzl, declared that the Jewish problem in its essence is not only the concern and interest of the Jewish people, but represents an issue and a problem which affect the peace and stability of the entire world. The formula for the solution of the Jewish problem was contained within the Balfour Program and an appeal was made therein to world Jewry for self-help and self-emancipation, and to the people of the world for sympathy and effective cooperation. The Zionist proposal that a National Home be established in Palestine became a formal actuality in 1917 when the British Government issued the Balfour Declaration. This Declaration was finally embodied in the Mandate given to the British Government by the League of Nations.

"Through the adoption by the American Congress of a joint resolution endorsing the purposes of the Balfour Declaration the American people expressed their sympathy with the rebuilding of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people. Under the protection of the American Government, the Jewish people in Palestine are building the fulfillment of prophecy and destiny, and it is also the focal point of the present pressing problem brought about by forces of racial hatred.

### World Action Required

"Palestine is now the only land of opportunity open to the victims of unexpected and violent eruptions which have about wholesale the placement of masses of Jews. These expelled people stand at every frontier clamoring for admittance, constituting a problem which no individual nation has undertaken to solve.

"Since the disturbing problem is not of Jewish making and it affects the life of all nations, this is a matter which demands international action. It is called for not only as a measure of humanity and salvation for homeless Jews, but will serve partially to release the world from the evils of race-hatred and prejudice, which menace its peace and welfare. It calls for the cooperation of the Mandatory Government and the League of Nations and of all associations interested in international peace in the steps to be taken for the prompt solution of the problems involved in this tragic situation.

In the light of these facts, the Zionist Organization of America calls upon the Executive of the Jewish Agency:

"First: That it approach the Mandatory Government, which has shown evidence of a deep understanding of the Jewish problem that confronts the Jewish people at this crucial hour, to make possible the immediate admittance into Palestine of a maximum number of refugees.

### League Asked to Act

"Second: That it appeal to the Mandatory Government to submit to the League of Nations the facts in the present Jewish situation and in cooperation with it to formulate a program of international action in the solution of the Jewish problem, as created by the League of Nations for dealing with expatriated

## GOEBBELS STIRS UP BERLIN ON BEHALF OF NAZI "PURITY"



Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister for propaganda, addressing a meeting in the Lustgarten recently. —International

peoples and their removal to territories in which they may be able to live in freedom and equal opportunity.

"Third: That it appeal to the Mandatory Government to call upon the League of Nations to organize and establish a commission, on which the United States be invited to be represented, with power to undertake the execution of a plan for the settlement in Palestine of as large a number of Jews as Palestine may be placed in a position to absorb; and that such commission be given authority by the League of Nations, in cooperation with the Mandatory Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to find the means to finance the operation.

"Fourth: Bearing in mind the support given to the Zionist cause at various occasions by the American Government, and especially through the joint resolution adopted by the American Congress, and subsequently expressed in a special treaty entered into between the United States and the Mandatory Government for Palestine, the Zionist Organization of America appeals to the American Government to give its support and cooperation to such action of the League of Nations, the Mandatory Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, for the solution of the pressing problem arising out of present conditions in Jewish life."

## Baltimore Council In Sessions Today

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)  
BALTIMORE, April 21.—The annual convention of the Council of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of Baltimore will be held Sunday at the Shalom Zion Synagogue.

The organization is proud that during the time of its existence it has accomplished the following, among others:

Helped all the important Hebrew schools in Europe, America and Palestine.

Helped to defeat the daylight savings plan so as to enable Jewish storekeepers to observe the Sabbath better.

Helped Jewish students in the schools, colleges and universities of Maryland to observe the Sabbath and Jewish holidays.

Kept the courts and other institutions posted as to Jewish holidays, thus assisting members of the bar of Jewish faith in aiding them to observe their own holidays.

Helped Sabbath-observers to find positions.

## Even Egyptians Join in Boycott, Nazis Shock 'Em

Mohammedan Paper Is Surprised That German Leaders Should Be So Unenlightened

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

CAIRO, April 21.—Boycotting of German products in protest against Hitlerian persecution of the Jews has spread to Egypt, "Al Bilad," Cairo newspaper, reveals. An Egyptian firm, it states, has cancelled an order from Germany for agricultural machinery amounting to \$42,000 as a gesture of protest.

The German Minister in Cairo, it is learned, has protested to the Egyptian Government publication of a special edition of the weekly "Al-Azhar" which is devoted to the persecutions of Jews in Germany.

A Mohammedan paper published here, "Al Mokattam," cannot understand how a nation so presumably civilized as Germany, should make so stupid a blunder as to persecute law-abiding Jews, and quotes Lord Macaulay for the benefit of the Nazis. In its article, entitled "The Nazi Party and the Jews," "Al Mokattam" says, in part:

"Those who realize the great strength of the Jews in the world and the potent influence they wield in the moral, financial and political spheres, are surprised that such a sordid and wholly illogical course should be embarked upon by the supporters of the new movement in Germany and approved by the leaders, all the more since they are known to be wise and far-sighted people."

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## AT LUNCHEON FOR SUPPORT OF FEDERATION



From left to right: Mrs. Herbert Lehman, wife of the Governor of the State of New York; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president of the United States, and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, at the luncheon Wednesday of the women's division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies

## Boycott and Protest Will Hurt Us, Message German-Jewess Brings

Frantz Ullstein's Former Wife, Recent Arrival, Says Assimilated Jew Is a Nationalist at Heart Who May Suffer Reprisals—She Feels No Sense of Jewishness

"The Jewish-German bourgeoisie would be very happy to be German nationalists, to belong to the new Germany. It is absolutely not opposed to a nationalist Germany," declares Dr. Rosie Graefenberg, former wife of Franz Ullstein, one of the Ullstein brothers, whose newspapers and publishing enterprises have been one of the principal targets of the Nazi anti-Jewish attacks. Intellectual German-Jewess, according to Dr. Graefenberg, feels that it belongs only to Jews and that anti-Semitism is not a necessary component of German nationalism. As the daughter of a Jewish banker of Mannheim and a journalist of wide experience, with friendships in the literary and political circles of Germany, Dr. Graefenberg feels herself a spokesman for German-Jewish intellectuals, especially for that section of it which is least hostile to the Nazis. She has just arrived from Germany, but has insisted to insist that she is not an envoy for any group or government. "I want only to help the German-Jews by doing whatever is in my power to do to correct the terrible misunderstanding that has arisen," she earnestly asserts. She feels that the plan to boycott German goods is a great mistake. "It is Mr. Untermyer and Rabbi Wise, who, with all good intentions, are doing us great harm. Do they not understand that by striking at German commerce they are striking directly at German-Jewish commerce as well?"

### Fears German Reprisal

Continued pressure from without can only stimulate reprisal in Germany, she feels, and cause a great deal of suffering among the German Jews. Jews, as a separate group, were rapidly disappearing in Germany, she points out, due to the increasing high percentage of mixed marriages, and the low birth rate among racially pure Jews.

"The Jews of Germany have a very weak sense of race. We no longer feel ourselves separate, as Jews, and now we cannot be Germans. For instance, here I have been to see the Chassidic play, 'Yo, she Kalb,' thought it was splendid theatre, but I felt not the slightest vibration of racial response. They were better off, those Chassidim, perhaps, with their ecstatic belief, but we have not that belief—we are much more German nationalists."

American Jews, Dr. Graefenberg insists, do not understand how completely the German Jews desire to be German, although this misunderstanding is prolonging the difficulties that have arisen through a clever man's exploitation of anti-Semitism as a political instrument. "I have been to America several times. No where have I seen such upper-class anti-Semitism as exists here. In Chicago, the most influential Jews live in social isolation as in a ghetto. In New York, few of the intellectual class were admitted everywhere socially; we felt ourselves German."

### Her Friends Aryans

Her high school and university friends were pure Aryans, she says, and "Aryan" is a word used frequently by Dr. Graefenberg. Some, who were her classmates at the University of Heidelberg, are high officials in the Nazi administration. Many of her journalist friends are members of the Nazi party. "During the growth of the party, and when it first came into power, it was felt that the old Jewish families would not be molested, that they would be permitted to join in the creation of a new Germany when the party was in full power."

"The anti-Semitism was chiefly directed against the Eastern Jews who had come into Germany after the war. It was, in fact, hoped that the

## Factor's Generosity Told After Son's Kidnapping

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

CHICAGO, April 21.—With the news of the kidnapping of his 19-year-old son, Jerome Factor, it became known for the first time that Jack Factor had given away 3,000 baskets for Passover to needy Jewish families of the West Side. Each basket contained 15 pounds of matzos and two chickens, in addition to many other things in generous amounts. The donations had been given anonymously and but few of his intimate friends knew of this philanthropy. Mr. Factor has given \$2,500 towards the drive now being carried on by the Jewish Charities of Chicago to raise an additional \$405,000.

## No Arms for Breslau Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BRESLAU, April 21.—The police president today ordered the withdrawal of permits for arms in the possession of Jews. He motivated his decree by saying that Jewish possession of arms "endangers the public peace."

## Promise to Jewish Lawyers Given Lie by Nazi Minister

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MUNICH, April 21.—The promise of the German government, which was internationally broadcast, that more Jewish lawyers would be reinstated, was officially given the lie by the Minister of Justice, Herr Kerl, at a mass meeting of lawyers held in the Circus.

Herr Kerl declared that the investigation to determine which of the expelled Jewish lawyers are entitled to readmission to the courts will take time. He also said that he was at one with the Bavarian Minister of Justice, Dr. Hans Frank, in the determination to establish German justice and remove all Jewish lawyers from the courts.

Dr. Frank declared that the Reich decree to investigate the expelled Jewish lawyers is not intended to check the expulsion of Jews. He also published an appeal, asserting that "Germany does not want Jewish lawyers." "We do not suffer judges from a foreign race, because Jewish aims in this manner to reestablish his dominion in Germany." He also urged all court houses to fly the Swastika from their roofs.

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**ADOLF HITLER, LEADER OF GERMAN ANTI-SEMITES, WILL BE INTERVIEWED IF HE RETURNS TO AUSTRIA.**

Both Bavaria and Austria Refuse Him Rights of Citizenship

Vienna, Oct. 15. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Adolf Hitler, leader of the German anti-Semites and defeated general of the 1932 German Revolution, will not be permitted to enter Austria. If he crosses the border he will be interned and held for deportation. Such instructions were issued today by the Austrian Governments in view of the fact that Hitler, who is now imprisoned in new imprisonment in Austria, is to be sent to Austria, his former country.

The Austrian government claims that by reason of Hitler's absence from Austria for 12 years, he has lost his citizenship.

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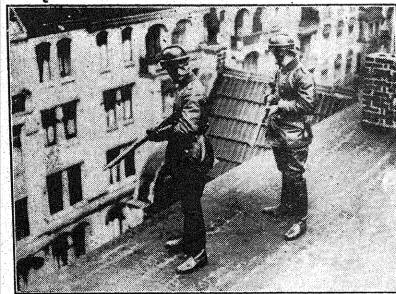
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# NAZI SHARPSHOOTERS ON A BERLIN ROOF



—International Telegraphic Agency  
Poised on the roof of a building in the Eberstrasse, ready to fire during a series of raids, presumably for "documents," are these servants of Hitler

## Synagogue in Shanghai a Monument To S. A. Hardon, China's Richest Jew

**Hundred Legends Centre Around Son of Bagdad  
Peddler Who Subsidized Governments and War  
Lords and Gave Alms With a Lavish Hand**

By Patrick McGrady  
(Formerly with the China Press, English Language Newspaper of Shanghai)

The "Twentieth Century Child of Bagdad" is dead.

As litigation over the hands of his six adopted Chinese sons, his six adopted Chinese daughters, and a hundred legends perpetuated among three million Chinese in Shanghai. The vast Hardon estates, the value of which is estimated at approximately two hundred million Shanghai dollars (about \$50,000,000), have been turned over to Chinese wives; and they are expected to pass into the hands of his six adopted Chinese sons, his six adopted Chinese daughters, and other Chinese interests.

Many Chinese academics founded by Silas Aaron Hardon and his numerous philanthropies have also been turned over to Chinese sponsors, and with few exceptions the name Hardon is no longer associated with them.

Silas Aaron Hardon's life story ended when he succumbed to heart failure in June, 1931. Snatches of his history that have fallen into the hands of a few compose an unwritten biography that may be paralleled in glamor by only a few well-known personages.

### A Young Man in Bombay

Eighty-six years ago, in the poorest section of Bagdad, Silas Aaron Hardon was born. His father was a poor, God-fearing peddler; his mother the daughter of a farmer of great resources. The early life of the boy was one of want and poverty. He was still a young man, Hardon, his home for Bombay, where he experienced days of hunger and the uncertainties of an occupation as a peddler. He went to Hongkong, where he enjoyed greater opportunities and a more comfortable life as clerk in the house of Sassoon.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century he transferred to the Hongkong branch of the Sassoon interests; in the last forty years, Silas Aaron Hardon became known in Shanghai variously as "The Caliph of Bagdad," the "Owner of Nanking," and "the wealthiest man in the Far East," the "millionaire peddler," and by Chinese, "the great heart."

His interests at the time of his death were believed to be far greater than those of his former employers, the Sassoons.

commercial houses on Nanking Road, principal artery through the International Settlement in Shanghai, are on Hardon property.

Hardon entered Chinese politics during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, when he advanced loans to the Chinese Government, which was at that time hard pressed to quell the insurrection in Feking. His loans were repaid with substantial interest, and he continued financing the military adventures and the social programs of various lords of war throughout China's provinces. A shrewd businessman and an inflexible judge of character, his investments were invariably well-placed.

During the years of strife incidental to the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment of various republics in China, Hardon befriended the winners. Refugees from the government frequently appeared in Shanghai for long periods to return to the field, conquer the opposition, and so forth. As a victor, he was hailed as a victorious war lord in various parts of the celestial republic. When was all over, it became known that they had been hiding on the Hardon estates and that they had staged their comeback with Hardon-loaned money.

### Aided Synagogues in China

During the last forty-five years the Hardon fortune multiplied with amazing rapidity. To this day no one, including his sole heiress, Mrs. Hardon, can accurately estimate the value of the Hardon estate.

Hardon's philanthropy, most of them executed anonymously, run into untold millions of dollars. Besides the erection of the extravagant Beth Ahron Synagogue of Bubbling Well Road, an edifice which Hardon dedicated to the memory of his obscure father, and frequent large subsidies to synagogues from Harbin to Canton, Silas Aaron Hardon has contributed much toward the betterment of China's chaotic condition. Among universities built by him for poor but deserving Chinese students in Szechwan, Shanghai, and elsewhere, the ancient Chinese classics are propagated and where the study of modern sciences are afforded Chinese academicians. Text books used in this institution have been compiled by Hardon's Chinese aides.

One thousand copies of the Buddhist Canon were printed by Hardon and distributed throughout world centers of learning. An entire island in beautiful Hangchow Bay is owned by the Hardon estate, and during his life it was a rendezvous for a cosmopolitan group of his friends of the late taipan. No part of China was quite so gay as the Hardon estates on the seventh day

## University Excavators Start Work in Bible Land

(JERUSALEM, April 21)—Excavations in ancient Beth Shelesh, which started here by the Haverford Archaeological Expedition in collaboration with experts of the Egyptian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. House-walls of the late Israelite period and several pieces of pottery have been dug up.

Ancient Beth Shelesh, as the center of the Canaanite-Philistine country, provides many suggestions about the life in the second and first centuries B.C. It was then in the midst of lively trade relations between Mediterranean countries and Egypt.

of the seventh month, the anniversary of his wife's birth.

### Belonged to Many Clubs

It was at one time the custom of Hardon to invite every beggar in Shanghai to his door on the Chinese New Year, where he would present each with one dollar. As his charity became better known, tens of thousands of Chinese would come from all parts of the city on New Year, and streets adjoining the Hardon estate were packed with disappointed, vain-gliding, and disappointed sorts. The Municipal Council at long ruled that this New Year gesture presented a menace to the health of the International Settlement; and the "Great Heart" was persuaded to desist from scattering his money.

Virtually every club in Shanghai claimed Hardon as a member. He retained the unprecedented distinction of being a member of municipal councils of both the International Settlement and French Concession. He was also a member of the Chinese Government that few foreigners have ever held. He was advisor to the Chinese Government and the Governor of Anhui province.

### Priests and Rabbin

Funeral services for Hardon reflected his background. He returned to eternity simply. At his request he was buried among the flowers in his front garden—among the roses, hyacinths and orchids he had tended faithfully for many years. Jewish rites were presided over by rabbis from the Seymour Road Synagogue; but Chinese monks draped in the white mourning costumes of the Buddhist faith came from the Shingling and Sami temples to chant their farewells as the body of their benefactor returned to the earth.

Thousands of poor Chinese who had benefited by Hardon's charity, made pilgrimages from all parts of the city to the unostentatious grave of the philanthropist. High national, provincial, and city officials attended the ceremony, and practically no consulate was represented. Chinese and foreign bands and choirs were present, and the air was filled with the melodies of the East and the West.

But with no worldly possessions remaining, Silas Aaron Hardon returned to the Creator. He left his life's gains for squabbling relatives and Chinese to fight for.

### God Punishing German Jews?

The Jewish Fellowship, meeting at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, this afternoon, at 3, will hear Rabbi L. L. Brill discuss "Is God Punishing the Jews?" The speaker will tell the story of the achievements of German Jews which they have done for Judaism.

## Hitlerites Stifle Sense of Being Inferior by Assault on the Jews

**Dr. A. A. Brill, Eminent Freudian, Indicates Hidden Psychological Springs Governing Germans**

Adolf Hitler has made the Jew the scapegoat in his program to bolster up the ego of Germany, declared Dr. Abraham A. Brill, lecturer on psychoanalysis and psychosocial sciences at Columbia University, and dean of American Freudians, when asked to analyze the psychological background of the present condition in Germany. The speaker was interpreted by Dr. Brill, is the result of the desire on the part of the German people to rehabilitate themselves in their eyes.

"When an individual is in distress, when he is made to, or feels inferior, it is only natural," explained the chief interpreter of Freud to America, "that he should try and enhance himself in some way. The easiest way for him to do so, is to compare himself with someone whom he believes to be inferior—some one lower than himself. It is that natural mechanism which restores his value in his own eyes."

"To the German people, who felt because of the Versailles Treaty, a deep resentment, Hitlerism is bringing them an outlet for their own misery. They are now venting their sadistic impulses on the Jews. And, in doing so," explained Dr. Brill, "they are absolving themselves in their own eyes from a sense of inferiority. They are now as great in their own belief, as they once were. Instead of having a feeling of inferiority for having lost the Jew, they can still feel superior by dominating over someone else. They may now measure themselves to advantage. They have labelled the Jew as 'inferior' and they have bolstered themselves up by comparison."

### Jews Psychologic Scapegoats

Commenting on Hitler's propaganda which stresses the fact that because of the Jew the German had been humiliated at the hands of the Allies, Dr. Brill illustrated his point. The German's belief that they did not lose the World War—they were betrayed by the Jews—although they have been the losers

they were not at fault. He selected the Jews," continued Dr. Brill, "because they represent the smallest defenseless minority in Germany. It was simple enough to choose them to bear the brunt of their aggression and transfer their hatred of the victors to the Jews."

Leading up to his discussion of the present situation of the Hitler regime as developing from a feeling of inferiority, Dr. Brill went back over the events which paved the way for Hitler's rise to power.

"Germany," he stated, "has been known in history to be a rather aggressive culture, race became a worm in the dust. The nation suffered humiliation at the hands of the Allies. Starvation and suffering were striving to pay war damages caused a bitter feeling of resentment to develop. It added more flame to the fire of hatred and burned indignation as those who remembered their former glory suffered."

### All Seek Compensation

Analyzing the reason why the German people have blindly followed every pronouncement made by Hitler, Dr. Brill said that the Chancellor had sensed in them the need for the ideals which they had cherished and had lost in the period of post-war confusion and he appealed to the remembered glory of the past. The desire of the German people to restore themselves in their former positions, he declared, has led to the persecution of the Jews.

Describing the desire of an individual or a nation for the feeling of superiority, Dr. Brill maintained that at all times one finds everywhere this effort to assert one's superiority at the expense of labelling another inferior.

"No nation, or race, will admit that it is inferior to its neighbor," he declared. "The Greek called every foreigner a barbarian. 'Deutschland Ueber Alles' illustrates the maximum of this feeling."

(Continued on Page 11)

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## EDITORIALS

### A Call for Unity

THE most effective protest against the persecution of German Jewry has come from England. Leading statesmen in Parliament have castigated Germany for its indefensible actions against its Jewish citizens. Not only have the most prominent Jewish leaders such as Lord Reading and Sir Herbert Samuel raised their voices, but also Winston Churchill and Sir Austin Chamberlain. Their protests visibly perturbed German public opinion and government circles.

American Jewry has itself to blame if the protest movement in our country has not resulted in as clear and impressive action. British Jewry met the challenge of Hitlerism with a united front. The greatest disaster which has befallen our people since their expulsion from Spain finds American Jewry divided.

Early in March, a Committee of Fifteen, consisting equally of representatives of the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee, was formed. The intention was to work out a program of united action. The Administrative Committee of the American Jewish Congress, at a meeting in the Hotel Commodore, decided to conduct a Madison Square Garden meeting, and immediate publicity was given to this decision. The Committee of Fifteen, which was headed by a fair compromise, bowed to the dictum of the American Jewish Congress or it had to see the Congress go its own way. The Congress assumed grave responsibility by breaking away from united action.

THE LACK of unity has had a weakening influence on the Jewish protest action. The Congress of the United States and the administration would not act with more determination if the Jewish community had shown proof of being united. When Dr. Wise and Bernard S. Deutsch went to Washington on two occasions, they were received each time only by Under-Secretary Phillips and were unable to obtain a hearing with Secretary of State Hull or President Roosevelt.

The leaders of the Congress will recognize, if they will view

their actions in retrospect, that not every one of them was wisely thought out. They appealed to Washington for the letting down of the bars to permit the entry of German-Jewish refugees. A hearing was arranged before the Immigration Commission. The State Department sent a representative who opposed the proposal of the Congress. This gave Hitler the opportunity, in a scathing statement, to declare that the sympathies of the United States government were obviously not strong enough to permit the German-Jewish refugees to enter the United States. Nobody, knowing the sentiment of the American public, could have entertained any illusion with regard to the practicability of an appeal for the reception of German-Jewish refugees, at this time of widespread unemployment.

The American Jewish Committee has not given publicity to all the steps it took. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the American Jewish Committee, and Judge Alfred M. Cohen, President of the B'nai B'rith, went to Washington and were received by Secretary of State Hull. Other important steps were taken. Although the American Jewish Committee, through the death of Louis Marshall, sustained a serious loss, it has as its supporters some of the most influential members of our community, who have taken a leading and vital part in many an important movement in Jewish life. The Committee has never pretended to be more than a body of men anxious to be of service to the Jewish community wherever vital Jewish interests are jeopardized. Dr. Wise and his friends, though terming themselves the "Congress", are also really not more than a committee. The only difference between the two bodies is that, with the exception of Dr. Wise, the individual members of the Congress are less influential than those belonging to the Committee and hardly command the respect of the public at large to the same extent. For a considerable number of years the Congress has held no real elections, the delegates to the Congress representing but a small part of the community. No large direct membership has been built up by the Congress. The fight against anti-Semitism



Get up! I've decided to appoint you God . . .

ism will unquestionably be the most important task confronting our community for the next decade. To organize American Jewry for this task is the imperative challenge of the moment. Today, nothing is so vital as is the menace of Hitlerism, which aims at the destruction of the equal status of the Jew as a citizen. Unless this peril is checked in time, the poison emanating from Hitlerite Germany is bound to spread to many other countries, not excluding the United States.

IN GERMANY 60,000 Jews (in other words, every other Jewish family), are organized in the Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith. The Zionists, too, possess a powerful and efficient organization. Both these groups to a large extent are representative of German Jewry.

In Poland the members of the Jewish Parliamentary Club, elected by hundreds of thousands of Jewish votes, are the recognized spokesmen of the Jewish community.

In England, the Board of Jewish Deputies is a Parliamentary institution, affording a regular contact between the masses and the Jewish leaders. There exists, in addition, a Joint Committee of the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association, which deals with problems outside Great Britain.

Some of the Jewish leaders in England were also originally opposed to the staging of protest meetings, and the Neville Laskis and the Dr. Avigado Goldsmids threatened to resign if such meetings were insisted upon, but after discussion, a compromise was reached, to the end that a protest meeting should be held, but that the date should be selected by the

leaders, who decided to arrange for a non-Jewish protest meeting.

No such contact between the Jewish masses and the influential Jews exists in this country. In England, also, there exist great differences of temperament, viewpoint and tactics. But they are adjusted in frank and deliberate discussion in the Board enabling mutual adjustment of views and united action.

There is an inclination to criticize members of the American Jewish Committee, to term them indifferent and ridicule them as "shadlonim". The truth is that the Warburgs, Lehmanns, Rosenwalds, etc., have been the exception to the rule of indifference which characterizes the Baruchs, the Speyers, the Eugene Meyers, the Guggenheims and many other of the wealthy Jews in this country who keep aloof from all matters Jewish. To antagonize and estrange the men of influence who for decades have rendered great service would merely result in the weakening of Jewish influence at a moment when all Jewish forces should be gathered together for a truly united effort. It would be wiser policy to endeavor to utilize the present emergency to attract the Speyers, Baruchs, etc.

Protest meetings may be necessary, but rhetoric alone is of little avail. It is the lack of a fully representative organization which enables irresponsible and unscrupulous publicity seekers to exploit an unfortunate situation for their own purposes. Congressmen and ex-congressmen, judges and would-be judges, are coming forward with wild proposals, without consulting either committee, injecting themselves without the slightest regard for the exigencies of the situation and imposing their

rash acts on a harassed community. Veterans' societies insisting upon forcing the hand of the community, appeals addressed to Henry Ford humiliating not only the sender but also the entire community are other features in this situation, characteristic of the complete chaos which encourages willful and arbitrary action and enables irresponsible elements to further complicate the situation.

For the fight against anti-Semitism American Jewry should be united. Today when many a hitherto indifferent Jew has been aroused by the tragic occurrences in Germany, the time is ripe for the creation of a fully representative organization, either a real Congress as we had it fifteen years ago, when hundreds of thousands were represented in its vote, or an organization of from three to four hundred thousand members—or a Joint Foreign Committee as in England connecting the mass population with the group of influential leaders could be attempted.

We believe that loyalty and common sense will prevail over arbitrary and chaotic *laissez faire*. The fight against the annihilation of emancipation in Germany is not an act of charity. We are threatened everywhere if such a development is possible in the very heart of Europe in one of the most highly cultured countries of the world. To conduct this fight in an intelligent, well-organized and well-planned manner, is our duty—and a duty which brooks of no delay.



# Shall Jews Continue Protests Against Nazis?

## No, Says London Editor, Indicating Other Methods of Meeting Crisis

By Joseph Leftwich

Editor of the London Office of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

I WROTE recently of an American Jewish editorial scribe, who from the safety of the United States lifted up his voice and proclaimed, "We are not afraid of Hitler." I have now come across another Jewish editorial scribe in Paris who goes one better, and writes in his wrath and trounces the German Jews for not standing up to Hitler.

What right have we to thrust martyrdom upon people who don't want to be martyred? Those who are to play heroes can find their actions to play heroes can find their way into Germany. We have no right to push others into the lion's den.

If other people want to adapt themselves to circumstances as, however difficult, culture, who are we to tell them they must not satisfy our lust for stage heroics?

After all, it is the German Jews who are at stake. If they feel that such denunciations and threats by being reproduced in the Hitler press will only add to their troubles, which they don't want added to, who are we to take it upon ourselves to push our noses where we are not wanted?

Sometimes I wonder if we Jews are such a blood-thirsty ghoulish lot as to look on the way Jews in other papers splash lurid descriptions of pogroms in their best display.

Time and again, the responsible organizations of German Jews, Zionist and assimilationist alike, issue statements objecting to the exaggerated manner in which events are reported abroad. Quoting and retorting reports are minimized and reports of brutalities are not exaggerated, but given most prominence to look at the Socialist and anti-German papers, which for their own party ends or pro-French ends are unmerciful against Germany, is seized upon as depicting the true situation in Germany.

There is no doubt that disgraceful things are happening in Germany. There is no doubt that the Hun, the Boche, has regained the ascendancy in Germany, though it does not mean that now or then or ever, he is the whole of Germany. The two Germanys, like the two Englands, the two Americas (Ku Klux Klan, gangsters), the two Frances (Anti-Dreyfusards), the two Italys are always struggling against each other. Now one, now the other climbs into the saddle. Though this time, the German bully has been hoisted into the saddle by the obtuseness of the Powers who refused to yield to the democratic German governments what all Germany demanded, and seem anxious now to yield it to those who climbed to power over the backs of the reasonable governments whom their unyielding obstinacy brought down.

### The Pro-Hitler Forces

Without the united feeling of all Germany against the Versailles Treaties, even the Centre and the Social Democrats, and the German Jews, any of whom applaud those of Hitler's denunciations that are directed against Versailles — Hitler would never have become the force he is. Since nobody else had got up against Versailles, the Germans decided to try whether Hitler, who said saying he could, would get it done, as if he may. Much to the blame, too, rests with the shortsighted Social Democrats, who threw out Brüning rather than face the trade unions with his wage-cut proposals, and so let in Hitler, who is crushing their trade unions altogether.

But force seems to get its way in many things. Just the same outcry now goes up against Hitler. Germany is against the Red. The fear of the Tcheka, against the White error in Hungary, against the bru-

the shadows, but small bushes bend before the storm. We are not all great oaks that stand straight up, no matter how severe the gale, and even great oaks are sometimes blown down.

If the protesters could offer a chance to these poor Jews to find refuge elsewhere that might be worth doing. Many would not leave. We are Germans of Jewish faith, they say. Our country is Germany, and our fate is bound up with that of Germany. If evil days come, we bear the evil as we did the good. In the war we gave our blood for Germany. If Germany wants our blood now, we shall give it, even if we are immolated on the altar this time amid cries of execration, and not of approbation as in the war. It is not what will happen to the German Jews, but what will happen to Germany that matters, is the way one of them put it recently.

### Where Shall They Go?

Even the Nazis would have fled on Devil's Island, Kishinev would

## Yes, Says de Haas, Recalling Effective Help in the Past to the Beleaguered

By Jacob de Haas

American Zionist Leader, Lecturer and Author

LONG AGO a great poet wrote that "sufferance is the badge of all our tribe," and it is only since 1840, when the Blood Accusation in Damascus shocked the western world that the Jews have become victims in the protest of wrong.

Moses Montefiore and Adolphe Crémieux instigated that initial protest, and since then we have become articulate. Few censored libels have been reached in the anti-Hitler protests which are spontaneous and world-wide in character. Contrary to being a Jewish characteristic, Joseph Leftwich essays the role of a journalist introvert, and suggests that we have an ample sufficiency of protests, and that they do no good.

The two suggestions are not corollaries. Dreyfus would have fled on Devil's Island, Kishinev would

have passed unnoticed, and Mendel Beilis would have been convicted for protests. Passfield would have been right and Luke would still be ruffing Palestine but for protests. There is power in numbers. I once heard a great man facing the commander-in-chief of a great army say quietly: "If I protest, sixteen million Jews will raise their voices with me." It was the general who yielded.

Protest Agitation Invaluable

Having been merely a keen observer at the March 1st meeting of the Garden mass meeting I can say with good grace that in my judgment the agitation which preceded it probably prevented the massacre expected on March 4th.

Newspaper customs being what they are, the local aspect of the situation that arouses newspaperdom to the actuality of any situation anywhere. It is pity that most of the true that American newspaper men abroad only send long cables when the home folks are aroused and interested. American Jews having accepted the Soviet treatment of the Jews as a status quo, no one spends a nickel telling us how the millions are grinding our fellow Jews to fine powder. Some people may think it desirable that the Jews in Germany should also be ground into dust by our adopting what in the war was called the "thunder of silence." I do not.

Protest is the only weapon at the disposal of the masses, their only political tool, their only means of arousing public moral repulsion to wrong and injustice. It helps too in its search for remedies. For it is too sadly true that most of the who object to public protests fold their arms, give a little charity, and rest in the belief that time heals all wounds, and rights all wrongs. And if not, then not.

Backstairs diplomacy has never served the Jewish cause. It merely flatters the interveners as to their ability to bask in the light of the great and the noble. Nor is there reason for faith in the effort of accredited agencies in making diplomatic representations. Perhaps the formality must be gone through, but in reality it is a great game of make-believe.

Little Incidents That Help

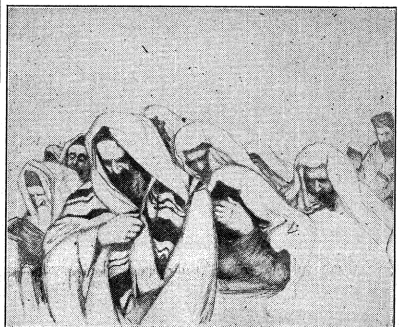
The pre-occupied public official, to whom even Hitler is an incident, has a subordinate concern the Jewish petition before it is received.

No one expects any country to make passive or active war on Germany, though a debate in Parliament over the refusal to invest a minute Sir Marcus Samuel did, when Lord Mayor of London, to the Romanian minister, gets under tough skin. That does not cure, but it helps a little, helps to bear the burden of the pain and disgrace of anti-Semitism. Every sane Jew knows that the real enemy are the Jews a primary problem.

I recall the progress of events which led to the abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832. "Don't claim the rich and the great and the powerful when two unknown persons, Nissim Bahar and Henry Green organized that protest. The great, the rich and the powerful took the honors when the agitation has been so long and so oppressive, and was on the high road to success—

(Continued on Page 19)

## PRAYER AND PROTEST



Above, reproduction of etching by Saul Krass, entitled *Woe Kippur*. Below, a group of English Jews bearing effigies of Hitler and the swastika to a protest meeting in Hyde Park.

### Refuge the Chief Desire

It may be cowardly to sling into

## Anti-Jewish Drive Must Pinch Nazis, Is View in London

**Soviets Begin Retaliations by  
Placing Orders Elsewhere,  
Including Belgium**

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
(The Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, April 22.—Banking circles in London and other centers view events in Germany with growing concern, the "Financial News" writes in an editorial. It is feared that the political developments, of which Germany has been lately the scene, may affect adversely the position of her foreign creditors. The intolerance of the new regime towards certain sections of the population—Communists and Jews in particular—is likely to affect adversely the financial position of the country. It appears that the Soviet Government is already retaliating for persecution of German Communists by diverting its purchases from Germany to other countries. In one instance a substantial order has been diverted from Germany to Belgium.

Political considerations have always played a prominent part in influencing the trend of the Soviet trade with Russia. For the present, the position of the Soviet Government in relation to Germany is particularly unfavorable, since owing to the large amount of its indebtedness to German exporters, the German Government would only hurt German interests if it retaliated by excluding Russian goods.

The anti-Jewish movement also threatens the security of Germany's external credits. A large number of business firms owing money abroad are controlled by Jews, and if their businesses are ruined through boycott or personal persecutions the foreign creditors are bound to suffer.

### Danger to the Banks

Should any rule governing exclusions of Jews from the civil service and the professions be applied to those employed more thoroughly than in the case in banks, many more of the ablest German-Jewish bankers might be removed, which certainly would improve the bank's chances of weathering the immense difficulties confronting them.

Apart from this, a large number of the big and small, of the German banks may be ruined, thereby increasing the bad debts of the Reichsbank.

Moreover, the persecutions are resulting in the emigration of a number of wealthy Jews, who will doubtless find ways of circumventing exchange restrictions. This, together with the adverse effect of the Russian attitude upon the balance of payments, will tend to weaken the position of the Reichsbank. In a number of cases Jews have sold their businesses abroad at the price of a few hundred marks, purchase money be kept for them there.

### Fear Debt Can't Be Paid

Though undue pessimism is not to be indulged in, it is feared, therefore, for the creditors of Germany to imagine the possibility of a change for the worse in their situation. They are not in a position to make any claim and are willing to moderate the intolerance of their adherents.

The city Editor of the "Daily Mail" also commented on the situation. The position both in Germany and Austria is continuing to cause trouble and uneasiness, he writes. The question of Germany's ability to continue meeting her foreign external debt is again being raised.

A few months back, Dr. Luther, the new Ambassador to the Reichsbank, drew attention to the declining figures of Germany's surplus of export and import trade. He stated that a monthly surplus of 800,000 marks in Germany's favor had been reduced to zero, he met her foreign obligations.

In January and February of this year this surplus had fallen to zero. It is feared that a further reduction will have been suffered during March.

## Passion for Justice Moves Leibowitz, Criminal Lawyer, to Defend Negroes

**Victor in 85 Cases Out of 85  
Refuses to Believe He Has  
Lost Scottsboro Trial**

IS HAILED AS NEW MOSES

Star Attorney Picks Out Yiddish  
Melodies on Piano—Zionist,  
Children Trained as Jews

BY MEYER LEVIN

(With illustrations by the author)

UNTIL he undertook the defense of the Scottsboro case, Samuel S. Leibowitz thought of himself as a "defender of unpopular causes." The walls of his outer office are adorned with a strange fringe of photographs, all uniformly framed. Each photograph shows the sturdy-shouled Mr. Leibowitz, with his high oval head, prominent in some scene of court or jail. The other people in the photographs are usually murderers, or, rather, people accused of murder. Some look defiant, some appear crafty, some merely stupid. Many of the photographs, taken just after a verdict, show faces of all emotion but a prevailing relief and bewildered gratitude, staring into the victoriously laughing face of Mr. Leibowitz. He has a great joy of victory.

Under each photograph is a name and a date, and a brief history. He acquired Nov. 15, 1931; Vincent Col, acquitted Dec. 28, 1931; Gigolo Murder trial, acquitted Nov. 11, 1931; Wynford Gordon, acquitted March 30, 1931; Becker Murder, acquitted March 12, 1930; Four men, sentenced to life, saved from chair, March 11, 1931. . . .

He boasts a record of eighty-five victories in a total of eighty-five trials. And all those were victories on the unpopular side. The conviction of one of the Scottsboro boys he does not yet acknowledge as a defeat, that indicate a hard-boiled, fighting lawyer, using every means in his power to save depraved and vicious murderers from punishment? Then how could that same lawyer suddenly reveal himself as one of the nation's greatest spokesmen for justice against prejudice, calling out, by his thrilling and unflinching clarification of the case, the admiration of rabbis, ministers, statesmen, educators?

**A Dominant Personality**

Leibowitz is fascinated by people. He defends people in life, rather than criminals in court. Through their actions he has learned the value of human life. He remained intact, been strengthened. He came to the Scottsboro case with a huge reputation as a "smart criminal lawyer." He showed himself capable of throwing aside the legalities, to reveal the great social issues in the case.

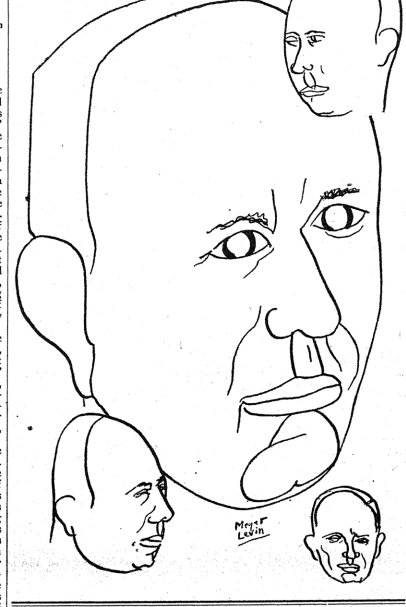
Leibowitz can talk out straight and brave. He is a dominant, positive, and powerful personality, a conscious, utterly certain of himself. In his office, he talks in sentences formed off for court strategy, finding it difficult to drop that attitude which is so much a part of his work. He stands, walks about his office with a certain swagger, the swagger of an actor who always feels that there are eyes upon him. Only occasionally, when the case is over, does he switch from this public personality to another, slightly more natural. That is the heavily bearded man, the man who is known to the "Hello Jim, how's the old boy?" type of thing booms forwardly upon the man, and he gazes upon your handsome face. "I haven't seen it for a while day."

"In going to make a grim confession to you," he announces. "I pick out Yiddish melodies with the piano." He plays a little, "I'm a friend in the office, add," "He plays the accordion!"

He is being sketched, he draws on his court-room personality. And it is fitting, for the statements that he makes are given to the world by this formal manner of talking even as he sits with his legs crossed behind his office desk.

**Has his Participation in this Case**

meant anything to him as a person?



He speaks: "I have given me a vista of fourteen million people of whom the greater proportion are fettered in the chains of slavery. I shall remain active in this cause as long as there is a breath of life in me. It is not the cause of the Negro alone, it is the cause of my own people!" More intimately, he says, "What a glorious opportunity it was for the lot to fall to a Jew to strike a blow for the emancipation of the colored race! There is a bond of sympathy with those fourteen million people that words can't describe adequately. After all, everybody knows I'm a Jew. And to those black people, for a Jew to go to the front for them is something great! Believe me, I'll do all in my power to reflect credit on my people in the fight we're waging."

In his opinion, the Scottsboro case has at last awakened the Negro masses to the white question of life. In the streets of Decatur was a cowering, benighted individual. Today, joy is out on his face, and his eyes are glaring."

He cannot predict when the Scottsboro case will end. It may not end until the white question of life is solved and racial prejudice in the South has been grasped with. Mr. Leibowitz was not surprised when a socialist prosecutor, Wade Wright, burst forth with a court-room tirade against the "Jews from New York" who were "trying to buy Alabama justice." It was merely an explosion from the type of a bubbling teakettle, Leibowitz says. "A little shooting off of steam. We have nothing to fear from naive bigots like that. It is the politician, big game who is dangerous, the fellow that sneaks up behind, with a dagger, Hitler is the Wade Wright type. It is true, but he has plenty of polished boots to help him."

**Must Be Openly Jewish**

Mr. Leibowitz is a Jew. He believes that wide-spread open anti-Semitism would be possible in the United

States. "The snake of anti-Semitism cannot live in the spotlight of public opinion." He believes the Jews must be openly, assertively Jewish. "You'll notice my name is not Lee or Leroy, it's Leibowitz. And there have been plenty of times when it would have been easier for me if it was Lee or Leroy. Listen, there was one Jewish firm here, when I was a young new clerk, to which I applied for a position; I had all the qualifications but the head of the firm took me aside and whispered in my ear that it might be a good policy to change my name to Lee, as some of their clients—you understand. So I promptly told him to go to hell."

"Of course I am conscious of being a Jew—and foreign-born at that. I was brought from Poland, at the age of four. 'I read and write Yiddish, I am strictly orthodox; sure I had a seder which got home from the first of the Sholem Aleichem and the plays of Jacob Gordon, and I like to go to Jewish musical comedies. I like light music; Wagnerian opera—I don't care for heavy Wagnerian opera; I leave that to my mother and the graduates of the Dancroch conservatory, an accomplished musician. Perhaps that's the pagan in me, liking Jewish music."

He was brought up in the Jewish tradition. Robert and Lawrence, twins, are nearing bar-mitzvah, and both graduates of the Midwood Jewish Center of Brooklyn. Margery, 7, is to start Hebrew school in the fall. They may not be orthodox when they grow up; the forms of religion, he feels, are not so important any more as the preservation of the traditions, the folk-lore, the culture of the people.

**Proud of Approving Notes**

And, "every decent Jew is a Zionist at heart. True, his heart beats for the flag under which he lives, but when the time comes to make his heritage it beats in consonance with the people."

(Continued on Page 11)

## Nationalist Jews Range Selves With Forces of Hitler

**Committee Organizes to Put  
End to Foreign Agitation  
and Halt Boycott Plans**

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, April 21.—The Actions Committee of Jewish Germany has been formed here under the leadership of the Union of National German Jews, with the cooperation of the Federation of Jewish Soldiers at the Front and a number of youth organizations. The Actions Committee and the groups of Jewish Germans standing behind it declare themselves with the utmost decisiveness for a strong national democracy, are prepared to collaborate in the building of the new German Reich with all their power, and regard vigorously every action at foreign intervention in internal German affairs.

The committee will by means of organized enlightenment, especially through the foreign representatives of German firms, reports in the foreign press and all other means, work in their power, and in all circumstances in collaboration with the German authorities and national organizations, to whatever it can to put a complete and rapid end to the agitation against Germany.

### To Calm Jewish Feeling

The committee regards it as its work inside Germany to work towards calming down the existing feelings of excitement and restoring collaboration on a basis of confidence between national Jewish and non-Jewish Germans.

Dr. Max Naumann put forward a suggestion last August before Hitler's assumption of power, that Jews should join the Nazi movement. He was supported in the suggestion by one Clemens, who, writing as a member of the Nazi Party, said that the Nazi movement would welcome the admission of loyal and Germanic Jews. A large section of the National Socialist movement are not anti-Semites, he said, and such a fusion would lead to the end of the internecine warfare among Germans, and stop the harm that is being done to Germany and the German people.

A group of young Jews was organized in Germany last month which stands for the basis of the Union of National German Jews headed by Dr. Naumann.

### At One With Fatherland

Young Germans of Jewish origin and Jewish faith, said the resolution adopted at the organization meeting, feel themselves in this hour of need of our Fatherland at one with the German people in the national revival movement. Loyal to German history and the German future we are prepared at all times to stand by the Fatherland, no matter what the outward lot of the German Jews may be.

We are all at one prepared to stand by the Fatherland, so far as they do not induce in senseless brutal violence for its own sake, but as a result of the collaboration of a strong Government of the right.

We hold that there is no other Jewish interest than the Jewish relief of the German people, and our energy on every occasion for the guarantee of the constitutional rights of the German people. It is no longer binding on some of us.

### Jewish Soldiers' Statement

Only yesterday the Federation of Jewish Ex-Soldiers at the Front is sent a statement to the Jewish population of the Reich, in the impression among large sections of the Jewish population that the Ex-Soldiers at the Front, for those Jews who fought at the front, and primarily for those who are its members. That is not so, it is the members of the Federation of Jewish Ex-Soldiers is convinced, it said, that the participation of its members in the struggle to make a new Germany is in the interests of the whole of German Jewry.

# BOOKS

## Ludwig Lewishohn's "This People"

By HARRY SALTPEER

"THIS PEOPLE" is Ludwig Lewishohn's sensitive study of five types of Jews, most of whom, lost in but not absorbed by the Gentile world, re-discover their identity with their race and re-assert it, at least in death. After the form is fiction, the treatment is in effect a re-statement imaginatively and with variations the individual problem which Mr. Lewishohn has solved for himself—re-identification with the people of his blood, a process which, many feel, has been accomplished with the passionate shrillness of a convert.

The first of these long stories of Jewish personalities facing, or evading, the problem of spiritual adjustment is called "The Saint." It is the story of one Leon Birbaum, born into a home carefree, prosperous, "emancipated" and unhappy, a home reminiscent of Mr. Lewishohn's "The Island Within." The story of Leon is the story of a new form of rebellion, wherein the young man turns against a home which lacks an abiding faith; it is a new version of a middle-class "prince" or heir, who goes among the poor, to teach and to heal their wounds, living in humility and poverty. The story of the husband of a pious rabbi's daughter and the father of Jewish children, the story of Leon, is a story of nonsense. It is, for Mr. Lewishohn himself, a lovely wish-fulfillment of a young man who would like to have been, or of the son he would like to have.

The second portrait-biography is that of the permanently unadjusted Jew, the Jew who does not know that it is unadjusted to be a Jew. The story is called "Bolshevik," and there, in Lewishohn shows the subtle process by which a hated and detested individual learns to love hatred upon a world to which he cannot belong.

It is thought he must be hateful to others, so he hated himself for that. Into the mouth of Masha, the lover of Leon, is put the interpretation of the tragedy of Jan Zorn, the Polish Jew, born Gombin, who was hanged in 1904 because he could find adjustment in the world neither as Jew or human being. For Masha, as well as personal. He was maligned in spirit because he was maligned in fact. Zorn threw the energies and the impulses that he was thwarted from using in those human expressions that center about home and faith. Mr. Lewishohn becomes somewhat psychoanalytical in his treatment of a man who fulfilled himself in hate.

In the light of the present situation in Germany, we quote a paragraph relating to the Jews from Poland and the Ukraine, the rootless people who have suffered the most during the post-war years of hunger: "They (the Eastern Jews) also infuriated the German authorities. The German people had sold out their souls and hearts and tradition and history, and self-esteem, for tolerance and successful mimicry and who were now afraid of being confused and mixed up with the Gentile folk who came out of Poland and the Ukraine."

In "Writ of Divorcement," one of the least successful stories, Mr. Lewishohn exorcises the assimilated Jew, the American Jew, the feminine under the type which, by its evered quest for social acceptance by Gentiles, wishes to lose its Jewishness. The tendency of the social-climber—Mr. Lewishohn links with the almost new American Jew, as expressed in his male villain, to home and family. It is to be hoped by his best friends and well-wishers that Mr. Lewishohn will eventually liberate himself from the oppressive memory of his own unadmitted unchangeable marriage. That he does not continue, I think, to do good deal that he has been writing the subject of marriage.

"The Romantic" is the story of a pathian nobleman, nominally a whole, an exile from his home in Prussia, banished because of his opposition to the vicious Fascist government in power. He is a lover of life and justice. He is a Jew.

# THEATRE

## Dymov's Revue and Other Bright Spots

By RUTH BRICKEN STOLOFF

AMERICAN motion picture firms with offices in Berlin will have to discharge every Jew in their employ if they wish to continue their activities in Germany. All Jews were dismissed from German film companies several weeks ago. The American companies given licenses to obey the order as soon as possible. The Berlin offices are all headed by Jews with the exception of Paramount. It has been said that Warner Bros. will close its offices rather than obey the Nazi ruling.

Rose Frank's "Another Language" is to be revived, beginning Tuesday. Maurice Schwartz and his troupe will leave for "Yoshe Kalbe" at the Apollo Theatre, Chicago. "Zolz and Pfeffer" (Salt and Pepper) a concert revue by Ossip Dymov with music by Sholem Seconda opens tonight at the Ambassador Theatre. It will consist of sketches in Jewish, Russian, Hebrew and English. The dancing will be staged by Lillian Shapero who will be remembered for the picturesque arrangements of the folk-dances in "Yoshe Kalbe". There is to be a benefit performance at the 46th St. Theatre to aid the Eddie Cantor Camp for Poor Children.

There is to be a benefit performance at the 46th St. Theatre to aid the Eddie Cantor Camp for Poor Children. The cast will include Broderick Johnson, who has consented to appear, among them Cantor himself, Jimmie Lyman, Robert Belle Baker, Abe Lyman and Lou Hirsch.

The Shakespeare Theatre is planning a production of the life and career of Shakespeare's birth. The given Vivian, director, will stage the pageant. Three programs will be given, at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. "Twentieth Century," the hilarious comedy adapted by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur from the play by Charles Bruce Milligan, has been bought by Columbia. "The Little Q' Boy" is a story of the temperamental actress, is being persuaded to come to Hollywood for the first time.

Four new plays which have made desperate attempts to reach Broadway, appear this week. Although "The Little Q' Boy" is supposed to reach town on Monday night, the theatre in which it is to appear has not yet been announced. "Man Bites Dog" opens Tuesday at the Lyceum. "Wednesday will see 'Hilda Cassidy' installed at the Martin Beck. "Nine Pine Street" is due on Friday, the theatre to be announced later.

These plays will serve to introduce new playwrights. Katherine Cornell will close "Alien Corn" here on May 13 in order to take the play to the Chicago World Fair. This season's activities of the Theatre Guild will end with the production of "The Mask and the Face" at the New York. Somerset Maugham from the Italian of Luigi Chierelli. It will open May 8 at the Guild Theatre.

The Theatre Guild will open May 8 at the Guild Theatre. The cast which includes Judith Anderson, Stanley Ridges, Humphrey Bogart, Ernest Cossart, Laura Straub and others. The Theatre Guild announces a \$2 top for next season. Casting difficulties are the most serious. The fact that the organization will complete its present season with five plays instead of the customary six.

With "The Late Christopher Bean" and "Alien Corn" on Broadway, Sidney Howard returns from London. "Woodrow Wilson" which are now being actively considered for production next season. Mr. Howard is seriously contemplating the farm situation in Iowa for a play.

Harold Curman, director of the Group Theatre, has been appointed leader of a party of Americans who will tour the Soviet Union in Moscow from June 1 to 10. The Moscow Festival will include presentations of plays, movies, operas and ballets, visits to schools of theatre and theatre museums. Backstage meetings with directors and actors and lectures by Imanacharsky, Stanislavsky, Tairov and Professor Goldenswiler will complete the program. The group will sail for Leningrad on May 10.

"The Return of Nathan Becker" at the Europa is the first Soviet film to be shown in this country in the Jewish language. It tells the story of an immigrant Russian Jew, bricklayer who returns from America to Russia under the Soviet.

The film "The Return of Nathan Becker" at the Europa is the first Soviet film to be shown in this country in the Jewish language. It tells the story of an immigrant Russian Jew, bricklayer who returns from America to Russia under the Soviet. The cast includes Ralph Morgan, George Arthur, Alexander Kirkland and Irene Ware. "A Bedtime Story," starring Maurice Chevalier supported by Helen Twelvetrees, Edward Everett Horton and Adrienne Ames, is now playing at the R.K.O. Maury, Alexander Kirkland and Irene Ware. "A Bedtime Story," starring Maurice Chevalier supported by Helen Twelvetrees, Edward Everett Horton and Adrienne Ames, is now playing at the R.K.O. Maury, Alexander Kirkland and Irene Ware. "A Bedtime Story," starring Maurice Chevalier supported by Helen Twelvetrees, Edward Everett Horton and Adrienne Ames, is now playing at the R.K.O. Maury, Alexander Kirkland and Irene Ware.

There is still talk that Walter Pickford is planning a production of "Alice in Wonderland" with the aid of Walt Disney. Miss Pickford would be the only living person in the cast. The rest of the characters would be drawn by Mr. Disney and made up of the action through an improved animated cartoon process.

Eddie Cantor is back in New York from a tour of personal appearances. He is conferring with George Fennel, Robert Sharwood, Frank Tuttle and others on his next picture which Samuel Goldwyn expects to put in production within a few weeks.

Production is now under way at the Fox studios on the screen version of "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The production is headed by Leslie Howard playing the role he created on the New York stage. The cast includes Heather Angel, Irene Brown, Valerie Taylor and Juliette Compton. It is being directed by Frank Lloyd whose work in "Cavalcade" has been widely acclaimed.

The Theatre Guild presents S. N. BEHRMAN'S COMEDY BIOGRAPHY. The combination seems to have been arranged in the worst of taste. AVON 14th St., W. of B'ys. Eve. 4-30

Matinee THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30. The Theatre Guild Presents BOTH YOUR HOUSES

ROYALTY TH. 46th St., W. of B'ys. Eve. 4-30. MATINEE THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

## LUDWIG LEWISHOHN

Escher a sense of identity with her own people, whom eventually she saves.

I think it is possible that in such stories as "By the Waters of Babylon" will Mr. Lewishohn, as a Jew, find his emotional meter; if we may link such words. I recall "The Last Days of Shylock" wherein, with rare imaginative power, Mr. Lewishohn carried on the story of the Merchant of Venice from the point of view that Shakespeare left it. In Mr. Lewishohn Jewish story and legend has an artist's worth of their potentialities.

## Man Who Taught Immigrants English To Be Honored at 70th Birthday Here

Alexander Harkavy, prominent Yiddish philologist, translator, editor and author, will be honored on the occasion of his 70th birthday on May 6th at a banquet in Beetham Hall, 410 East 34th Street. Arrangements are being made by the Alexander Harkavy Jubilee Committee, consisting of his numerous admirers and friends. Harkavy was born in Navaredek, Russia. He came to America in May 1882 and three years later immigrated to Paris, where he published his first philological work in Hebrew giving an historical review of the Yiddish language. Later he went back to America and in 1887 he was invited to Montreal as a teacher in the Hebrew Free School. In 1890 he published a Yiddish weekly "Yiddishkeit" in New York. He published innumerable text books for the study of Yiddish. Harkavy may truly be referred to as the man who taught the immigrant the English language. His pocket dictionaries were very popular among immigrants. His life work, the Yiddish-Hebrew-English Dictionary, appeared several years ago.

## How a Philologist Made His Peace With Soviets Recalled at Death

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MOSCOW, April 21.—Nahum Shifit, the famous Yiddish philologist, best known by his pen name, Baal Dimyon, who died at Kiev April 17, was remembered at the annual congress of the philological section of the Institute for Jewish Proletarian Culture in Kiev, and editor of the Yiddish philological journal, "Sprachfront."

Baal Dimyon, who was 54 years of age, had left Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution, and lived in Berlin till the summer of 1926, when he returned to Russia and took up his position in Kiev. The Yiddish "Ensign" reported his first appearance at a class for Jewish teachers in Kiev in the following words: "When he entered the classroom, the teachers received him in silence. They waited for him to speak. But he said nothing. He had come to think he could tell them what was happening in Yiddish literature in the European countries. At the same time, however, they knew that he had been one of the emigres, and they were not sure of his attitude towards the Soviet regime. Shifit realized what was wanted from him, and he began: 'Comrades, I have returned to Russia. My first word is one of hearty greeting to the Soviet Government. Together with other oppressed people, the Soviet Government has emancipated us. Thanks to the Soviet Government we have been given an opportunity of conducting our scientific work in the field of the Yiddish language. Long live the Soviet Government, our emancipator!'

Shifit was born in Rovno, in Volynia. He started writing at the age of twelve, using Hebrew as his medium. After the first Zionist Congress in Basel, he became a Zionist, and founded a student's radical Zionist group. At the time of the Kishinev pogrom he was one of the founders of the Jewish Self Defense. He was imprisoned several times for his political activities. At one time he was in the hands of the Immigration Department of the Ica in Petersburg. In the early days of the War he was a representative of the Yekopo, and did a lot of work among Jewish war refugees. In 1916 he started a campaign to bring the Yiddish language into the structure in the Jewish schools, and at a Conference in Petersburg he stated the case for Yiddish in answer to the Hebraist case stated there by Bialik.

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