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GREAT DEFEAT OF HINDENBURG SEVERE BLOW TO JEWS

NOW—
EDITORIAL NOTES
By
HERMAN BERNSTEIN

The Jewish Balance Sheet

Yesterday the German, Austrian and other European Jewish communities commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War. At these meetings the patriotism and sacrifices of the Jews in various lands during the war were recalled. The present plight of Israel in Palestine could not be discussed frankly and publicly in certain countries, especially in Nazi-

land. During my last interview with Dr. Max Nordau, in 1921, in London, the brilliant philosopher and great Jew revived the Jewish tragedy during the World War and the problems confronting the Jewish people in the aftermath. In my opinion, no one has summed up the sufferings of the Jewish people during the war and their hopes after the war, better than this that modern Jewish prophet.

I met Dr. Nordau many times. I visited him practically every time I came to Europe before the World War. I corresponded with him while he was in exile in Spain during the war. Our last meetings took place in London, in 1921. I visited him in his little room in the Zionist offices there, and he called on me at my hotel. He talked about his last literary works and about his keen disillusionment in some of the Zionist leaders. He was wholeheartedly absorbed in the painful problems of the Jewish people and was enthusiastic in his optimism concerning the triumph of the Zionist ideal of rebuilding Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland.

During that last interview, Dr. Nordau said to me among other things, as follows:

"The World War was a war of the Jewish people. There were proportionately more Jews in the firing line than even Frenchmen, although these furnished the highest percentage of mobilized soldiers. They fought at least as bravely as the English and the Americans who covered themselves with the greatest glory, to judge by the number of distinctions and
(Continued on Page Three)

Pledges Full Equality for Austrian Jews

'Self Understood,' New Chancellor Answers
J.T.A. Query

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg today assured the Jews of Austria through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that they would receive full equality with all other Austrian citizens. In the course of a press conference attended by a large number of correspondents the new chancellor declared that there would be equality for all citizens under the Austrian law. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent thereupon asked the chancellor whether the Jews were included. "That is self understood," the chancellor replied, "the equality is for all who obey the law." The Austrian Jews who were very much perturbed by the killing of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss
(Continued on Page Eight)

Report Jews, Italians Stoned Turk Consulate 'At Island of Rhodes'

LOONDON, Aug. 2.—Rumors are being spread in Turkey that on the island of Rhodes, Aegean Sea possession of Italy, Jews and Italians consuls, the London Daily Telegraph reported today in a dispatch from Istanbul. Turkish leaders are apprehensive that this alleged demonstration by Jews may lead to a resumption of attacks against the Jews in Turkey. Recently thousands of Jews were forced to leave Turkish Thrace after Turkish anti-Semites attacked the Jews in a series of pogroms. The refugees crowded into Istanbul, where most of them are at present afraid to go back to their homes.

Rabbi Conducts Orthodox Rites At Ambassador May's Funeral

(Special to the J.D.B.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Funeral services for Paul May, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, who died here last Monday, were conducted according to the orthodox ritual today by Rabbi Abraham Simon of Washington. They were attended by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, other high govern-

Spurns Title



ADOLF HITLER

Demands Vore Disavow New G.O.P. Leader

Leaf Asks Pennsylvania Leader to Help Unseat McFadden

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—William S. Vore, Pennsylvania member of the Republican National Committee, was called upon today to disassociate himself from the action of the National Republican Committee in electing Louis T. McFadden, anti-Semitic Congressman, to the position of leadership.
(Continued on Page Eight)

Jewish Economist Gets Important Soviet Post

MOSCOW, Aug. 2.—Israel Weitzer, prominent Russian Jewish economist, today was appointed to the second Five Year Plan's Commissar for Internal Trade. Commissar Weitzer joins the Soviet cabinet in an important post, since the second Five Year Plan is placing most emphasis on consumers' goods.

ment officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The body was placed on an artillery caisson, escorted by United States Army detachments. As the procession entered the Arlington National Cemetery, a battery of artillery fired salute of nineteen guns.
(Continued on Page Eight)

Hitler Supreme Ruler; Drastic Changes Seen

Nazis Prepared to Sworn Into Posts Now Held By Men Close to Late President, Last Bulwark of Jewry

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The new German situation created by the death of Reichspresident Paul von Hindenburg and the ascendancy of Adolf Hitler to supreme power in Germany mean, German Jewry, which has suffered tremendously under the Nazi regime, is cut off completely from those limited connections with the German government maintained through officials in the office of the German President. Many of the officials in the President's office were friendly to the Jews and maintained personal relations with them despite the Nazi regime and its persecution of the German Jews.

No one doubts that Hitler as President of the Reich will reorganize the staff attached to the President's office and replace the old officials with Nazis who will bring to their new posts the Nazi spirit with the hatred of Jews characteristic of the Nazis.

Under President von Hindenburg the office was an oasis for the sorely tried German Jews and their court of last resource against the injustices which overwhelmed them.

German Jews Grieve at Loss Of Hindenburg

Army Fails to Balk at Hitler Seizure of Power

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—With no one in all grieved-stricken Germany to say him nay, now that the body of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg lies in state at Tannenberg, Adolf Hitler, the little Austrian house-painter who became Chancellor, hoisted himself to the top-most rung of the Reich's political ladder.

Alone, his power undisputed even by the Reichwehr, which had been expected to demur at being sucked into Nazi politics, Hitler
(Continued on Page Eight)

Zionists Reported In Move for Peace

Hebrew Daily Says Actions Unit Plans to Suggest Joint Meeting

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2.—A definite move to bring peace to the various factions in Palestine that have been split by strife is reported today by Itton Meyuchad, Hebrew daily here. The newspaper reports that at a meeting of Actions Committee members in Tel Aviv, it was decided to approach the Zionist Executive with a request for a joint meeting to discuss measures that would result in healing the breach between contending factions.
(Continued on Page Eight)

Palestinian Assembly Will Meet in 1935

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2.—The first opening session of the proposed legislative assembly for Palestine, to which Palestinian Jews have voiced the strongest objections, will be held not later than May, 1935, the Arab press reported today, adding that the members of the assembly will not be elected, but appointed by High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchoppe. From government sources the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned today that the legislative assembly will be established in the near future, but that no definite date has yet been set for convoking the body and no method of choosing the members worked out yet.

Adjusting Our Lives

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Wanted: Jewish Health Centers

In recent times, the number of hospitals has rapidly increased and there has been great improvement in the quality of hospital service. Hospitals originally intended for the care of the indigent sick, later developed to meet the needs of the well-to-do in private hospitals, and now there is a growing tendency to serve the patient of moderate means. In the United States, about 800,000 disabled people are now found in the hospitals at almost any given time.

Jewish Hospital Necessary
Certain definite factors, peculiar to Jewish life and related to habits, particularly our religious prohibitions and dietary precautions, justify the great need for the existence of separate Jewish hospitals. In communities containing large and moderate sized Jewish populations, they are surely as necessary as other sectarian hospitals.

This "separatism" has in the past few years been criticized for the reason of the heavy financial burden caused by Jewish hospitals to the federations for the support of Jewish charities. On a fair average, one-third of federation budgets goes for the support of Jewish hospitals and clinics.

On the part of the health care service is now more than ever before greatly pressed for funds, this consideration can hardly eclipse the fact that separate Jewish hospitals are necessary on many plausible grounds. Their establishment has been prompted by a desire on the part of the community to insure Jewish community for a Jewish atmosphere, Jewish food, and the justified wish, alive in any patient, to be fully understood and sympathetically treated.

The advantage of being understood, even if the vernacular of the patient is Yiddish, German or English, is, let us remember, not only a strong influence in putting the patient at ease, but is also very important in making a correct view, namely, at a means of arriving at the proper diagnosis of what really ails the patient.

Training Jewish Doctors
It is important to emphasize that a strong feeling of bias and prejudice exists in Gentile hospitals and clinics as regards Jewish doctors and nurses. For this reason alone, the necessity of special Jewish hospitals cannot be gainsaid. In fact, a well-functioning hospital offers sufficient facilities for the training of the intern and doctor, in the main hospital (wards) itself as well as in the out-patient department (dispensary).

Without practice in a hospital on the part of the young physician, and without affiliation with a hospital by its attending physician, it is, thus, impossible to raise the level and quality of the Jewish medical practice of the future.

Again, Jewish hospitals alone offer opportunities for the training of young Jewish nurses, and can do a great deal to meet the future demand for these professional women in and out of hospital wards. In a few words, the valuable opportunities which present themselves in hospitals have been and will do much in the future towards the training of Jewish physicians and nurses.

Need for Enlarged Service
The fact that non-Jewish hospitals admit Jewish patients merely shows that hospitals need the patients as well as the patients need the hospitals. In larger cities, forty to fifty per cent of Jewish patients are hospitalized in Gentile institutions, including the city hospitals. They are supplying good material for training purposes. These same hospitals welcome, of course, contributions from Jewish sources, but they fail to show their liberality in the admission of Jewish internes and in the affiliation of Jewish doctors.

"Acute," that is, general hospital, are only one aspect of health work in the community. There is as much need for Jewish hospitals for the scientific and up-to-date



"What could be a sweeter death than to be beaten by friends?" —Der Simpulus, Prague.

NOW—

(Continued from Page One)
honors they won. They suffered more than the Serbs and the Belgians, who were considered to be the most lamentable victims of the conflagration, and the conclusion of the peace treaties leaves the Jews in worse condition than the Austrians, the Germans and the Russians, who are justly, if cruelly, punished for having been the cause of the scourge which tortured and martyred mankind for five years.

It is easy to substantiate these affirmations with figures and facts. The number of Jewish soldiers in the ranks of all the contending armies is estimated as having been 850,000 and 900,000. Eighty thousand Jews have fallen in battle or died from wounds, while the other Jewish casualties as a result of the war amounted to a little under 200,000. These are the direct losses, which do not include the numberless victims of that infamous sounder, the chief commander of the Tsarist Russian army, the mass-murderer Grand Duke Nicholas, who, at the beginning of the campaign, ordered the whole Jewish population of the war area in Poland to be driven out of their homes and to be hunted in the interior of Russia where vast numbers of the unfortunate Jewish women, children and old men perished along the roadside, like beasts of the wilderness, from cold, hunger, exhaustion and cruel treatment.

"So much as to our active and passive share in the war. But now the tragic difference between Jews and other nations that participated in the horrible adventure. The other nations all fought for an interest which they understood, which was clear to them, which they felt to be worth even the supreme sacrifice. The aggressors broke the peace in greed for domination, for profit, for conquest, for glory, for the gratification of vanity. The assaulted nations knew that they were bound to risk everything, all that they possessed and their life as well, in order to defend their national existence and honor. But we Jews, what did we fight for? For one thing only—for the fulfillment of our duty toward the state of which we were citizens or subjects. Far be it for me to minimize this reason for our heroic effort. We had always spoken of our patriotism, we had boasted of it, we had gloried in it, and it was only right and just that in the hour of supreme danger, when feelings are tested as to their sincerity, we should prove by acts the value of our words.

"But if this holds good of the Jews of such countries as the United States, England, France and Italy, where the laws make no difference among nationals of different creeds and races and where all citizens enjoy the same rights, it is heart-rending to think that our brothers had also to brave death for states like Germany and Russia, where they were despised and persecuted, where the governments treated them worse than criminals. Yet even in the German and Russian armies the Jewish

soldiers did more than their share, as is proved by the number of casualties as well as distinctions bestowed upon them, surely not out of favor, but because even the most hardened, unjust and anti-semitically biased superiors could not help acknowledging, most reluctantly, with a bit of ribbon or a cross of inferior rank, the conspicuous deeds of valor accomplished by Jews under the eyes of their comrades in arms.

"And now that the war is over, at least theoretically, the nations draw up their accounts and establish the balance sheet of profits and losses. The vanquished, of course, have no recourse to justice. They are inexorably punished for their sins. They have to atone for the abominable crimes of their rulers, whom they followed, not only without revolt or even mere reluctance, but with overabundant joy. They are ruined, humiliated, dishonored, and it will take a century of honest work and devout behavior before they will be pardoned for their misdeeds." (To be concluded tomorrow)

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Jews Place Trust in Von Hindenburg

He Alone of Current Regime Had Been Friendly to Them

When Paul von Hindenburg, President of Germany, died yesterday, the harassed Jews of the Nazi-ridden Reich lost the only remaining person high in the nation's councils who had made any semblance of friendship toward them. Although his death will mean the beginning of a new and more intensive reign of terror remains for the future to reveal. During his months Hindenburg appeared able to exercise little restraint on the mad Hitler hordes in their anti-Semitic outbursts, although there were few isolated occasions when the old soldier gave evidence that his sympathies were still aligned against race hatred.

A review of his career shows that he spent virtually his entire life in the service of his Fatherland and that more than once he gave the Jews reason to believe that his personal attitude toward them was entirely friendly.

Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff and von Hindenburg was born on October 2, 1847, in Posen. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Prussian Third Guards Regiments. By the time he was twenty-five he was a full-fledged lieutenant.

From 1870 to 1876 he studied at the War Academy, becoming attached to the general staff of the army in the year following his graduation. With Hindenburg's regularity he rose through the ranks of the German army, until in 1914, when the World War broke out, he was promoted to Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Army.

He led the forces of the Central Powers throughout the war and following the armistice took charge of the demobilization of the German armies, from 1918 to 1919, when he retired from active army service.

Elected to Presidency
The final phase of his career began in April, 1925, when he was elected president of the Reich in a seven-year period, polling 14,600,000 votes as against 13,700,000 votes of his Republican opponent, Dr. Marx. He again went before the polls in 1932, when he sought reelection, again for a seven-year term. This time his chief opponent was a radical socialist, Dr. Emil Rathenau, a Socialist, named Adolf Hitler, whom the aged soldier defeated decisively.

It was during his career the gulf between Hindenburg and Hitler seemed unbridgeable. The Reich president appeared to be completely at odds with the man who kept Hitler and his Nazi cohorts from gaining control of the government.

Hitler Spurns Post
Once, at what should have been an effort to relegate Hitler to a position in which he could do little harm, Hindenburg offered him the vice-chancellorship of the Reich. The leader spurned the post, refusing to accept anything less than the Chancellorship.

On November 29, 1932, the President offered Hitler a conditional opportunity to become Chancellor, asking him first to "establish a cabinet under the best conditions he could form a government with a positive working majority in the Reichstag and with a unanimous vote."

Hindenburg finally refused on November 19, 1932, to name the Nazi Chancellor when it became apparent that Hitler would not accept the conditions he offered. He then invited the cooperation of other parties, and sought permission instead to head a cabinet independent of the Reichstag.

On December 2, 1932, General

Kurt von Schleicher, who with his wife, was slain several weeks ago by the Nazi "brown party," appointed Chancellor, an office which he held slightly less than two months.

Hindenburg Gives Way
Whether Hitler played a solid and unyielding bulwark in the path of the ambitious Hitler and his terrorist lieutenants, finally was forced to give way to them on January 30, 1933, when he announced that the anti-Semite would be entrusted with the Chancellorship and the formation of the new government.

Despite this official move, however, Jews of Germany still found comfort in the fact that Hindenburg had on several occasions assured them that he would tolerate no infringement of their rights.

On August 1, 1929, von Hindenburg sent to the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith a message in which he expressed his disappointment over the violation of Jewish rights and also of all anti-Jewish attacks. His message was in reply to a white paper submitted to him by the Central Union setting out the facts regarding Nazi terroristic methods practiced against the Jews.

The Hitlerites, as well as General von Ludendorff protested von Hindenburg's statement and later unleashed a vicious attack on "Der Alte," denouncing him and describing him as a "traitor." In their campaign against him they even went so far as to allege that he was of Jewish origin.

Following the last presidential elections, in 1932, all the Jewish organizations in Germany supported the candidacy of von Hindenburg.

When the Hitler Government came into power, the Jewish organizations publicly reaffirmed their faith in the aged president of the Reich.

Taking this promise at its face value, Jewish leaders expressed the opinion that Hitler would not have free rein at the helm of the Reich, but that he would be held in check by the conservative and his conservative protege, Franz von Papen, who was named Vice Chancellor.

Opinion Loses Ground
Soon after the Nazi regime began, however, this opinion began to lose ground, and the fear was voiced that Hindenburg might be forced to concede his support to concessions in their stand on protection of the Jews' rights, in order to secure Hitler's cooperation in the interests of the country and the neutralization of the opposition of his party.

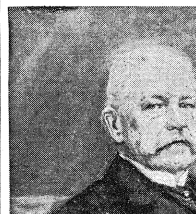
While Hindenburg might prevent discrimination against the Jews from being authorized by Parliamentary action, he might still permit Nazi ministers and officials to use the name of the president in persecution and persecution against Jewish individual and Jewish groups, commentators thought.

Pointing to this nature, in those first weeks of Hitler rule, soon were dispelled by a dramatic turn of events, when in March, 1933, the Reichstag building went up in flames.

This coup, generally accredited to Goering, although the Nazis also claim to have played a part, gave an excuse to liquidate his opposition, turn the Reichstag into a puppet organization and carry on the anti-Semitic campaign of the Hitler cabinet, without fear of being liquidated.

Becomes Ineffectual
From that time on Hindenburg became an ineffectual and at times

A Jewish Painter's Version



Portrait of the late President von Hindenburg of Germany, made by Max Liebermann, a Jew and Germany's most notable painter. He was head of the Prussian Academy of Art until about seven years ago. He is still living in Germany, in retirement.

even an equivocal figure as regarded the Jews, although on isolated occasions he still exhibited his personal freedom from anti-Semitic prejudice.

How large a part he played in restraining the mad-goog Nazis from abandoning themselves to even worse excesses against the Jews only the future will tell, because it is generally agreed that with his death the last important figure making any pretense toward befriending the Semitic cause has vanished from the German scene.

In the spring of 1933 he received a letter from representatives of German Jews, including leaders of the Berlin Jewish community, pleading with him to intervene on behalf of the Jews of Germany.

"Owing to the mistakes of a few for whom we are not responsible," the letter said, "we German Jews, who are bound up with every fibre of our hearts to the German Fatherland, are doomed to economic destruction." It stated that the Jews had sacrificed themselves unstintingly for the Reich, the letter recalled that no less than 12,000 Jews had died at the German cause during the World War.

No overt action was taken on this message.

Gets Incomplete Data
His hand was seen, however, in a decree which he and the Chancellor signed, shortly after Hitler came into power, providing for the fine and imprisonment for abuse of recognized religions or violence against members of religious communities. How well he was kept informed as to Nazi abuse of this pledge is questionable. There is evidence that recently he had received only such communications as Hitler was willing to have reach him.

In well informed circles it was understood that the President's hand was in collusion with the Nazi clique in its determination to keep from Hindenburg any news which might "disturb" Hitler. Thus, when von Papen, who of all Hitler's cabinet, was closest to the old soldier, tried to see him after the slayings of June 30 the Vice-Chancellor was unable to get seen him.

Gradually Hindenburg was forced to accede more and more to Nazi demands for which he had indicated profound distaste before Hitler became solidly entrenched.

Bars Jews From Army
In March, 1934, he signed a decree ordering application of the "Aryan" clause to the Reichswehr, the regular German army. The decree barred Jews from serving in the Reichswehr either as officers or in the ranks.

Then, as if to prove that there were still a few gasps of anti-prejudice and independence left in his aging frame, he signed an order providing that no "Aryan" restriction should prevail in the awarding of the Honor Cross. This order, which pertained to all soldiers who fought at the front, all participants in the World War, their widows and their parents, was made effective in mid-July, 1934.

How futile were his efforts at quelling Nazi hatred was made apparent a few days later, when Hitler's mouthpieces in the German press began a new campaign urging the support of 100 per cent "Aryanism" in Reich activities. The entire Berlin press gave vent to a "pro-Aryan" outcry, as though by special order.

In November, 1933, on the eve of the referendum conducted by Hitler in which the Chancellor "asked" endorsement of his policies by the German people, Hindenburg came out with a strong plea for a one hundred per cent vote in support of the Nazi chief-tain.

Early in July, 1934, when apprised of the "blood purge," the President sent the following message to Dr. Fuehrer:

Thinks of Killings
"Reports submitted to me show that by your resolute energy and courageous personal action you have crushed the most audacious and atrocious machinations. Thereby you have rescued the German people from a great danger. For this I express as you may appreciate, my sincere appreciation."

How truly the aforementioned incidents expressed the innermost feelings of the aged but all too patriotic Jew can never be known. He had lived through a succession of eras,

Zionists to Honor Bialik at Boston

Three Other Eastern Cities Pay Tribute to Hebrew Poet Laureate

(Special to the J.D.B.)
BOSTON, Aug. 2.—A large memorial meeting in honor of Chaim Bialik, the Hebrew poet laureate who died last month, will be held Aug. 13, at eight o'clock, at the Hotel Statler. This meeting initiated by the New England Zionist League is called under the joint auspices of the New England Zionist League, Poale Zion, Mirachi, Agudath Hamorim and Mirachi.

The chief speaker will be Abraham Goldberg, scholar and Zionist publicist, who was personally acquainted with the deceased poet over a period of many years. Other speakers will be Rabbi H. N. Rubenowitz of Temple Mishkan Tzion, who during his sojourn in Palestine, met the great poet on several occasions.

Pittsburgh Pays Tribute To Hebrew Poet

(J.D.B. Special Correspondence)
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—A memorial in honor of Chaim Nachman Bialik was held at the Y. M. and W. H. A. Auditorium here July 31.

Abraham Goldberg, Hebrew writer and editor of the Yiddish press, discussed the significance of Bialik as the embodiment of the Hebrew spirit and as the great prophet of the Jewish people.

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Y. M. and W. H. A., B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Congress, Zionist District, and the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Mirachi and other leading organizations of the city.

Providence Holds Memorial to Bialik

(J.D.B. Special Correspondence)
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—A Bialik memorial meeting was held Monday evening at the Community Center here under the combined auspices of the local Zionist District, Senior Hadassah and the Poale Zion.

Bilhu David Stone of Boston, vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America and president of the New England Zionist League, sketched the life of the poet, the epoch in which he appeared and the influence he had on modern Zionism. The chairman of the evening was Dr. Boyman, president of the Poale Zion, who told of Bialik's influence upon the Jewish youth in Russia during the early years of the present century.

Paterston Zionists Pay Respect

(Special to the J.D.B.)
PATERSTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Paterston Zionists' paid their respects to Chaim Nachman Bialik last night at a memorial meeting held at the Paterston Y. M. C. A. Speakers on the program were Yoel Entim, director of the Yiddish Folk School of the National Circle; Rabbi Leisor Scotland, of the local congregation; and Dr. Israel S. Mann was chairman of the program.

and by the time the Nazi flood, with its lure of "bare-brained youth, came along, he was an old man, little able to stem the engulfing tide and perhaps content to let the Y. M. C. A. sink if it would soon dash itself to ineffectuality against the rocks of its own madness.

In recent months he had retired to his estate at Weidenhof, East Prussia, where, death overtook him.

New England UJA Campaign Will Continue

Appeals Will Be Made Throughout Region for Funds to Aid Jews

(Special to the J.D.B.)
BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Although the United Jewish Appeal has met with considerable success in the larger cities of New England, some thirty cities and towns of that section have yet to conduct their appeals, officials at headquarters announced today. Many of these cities and towns were canvassed personally last week by Bernard Stone, director of the United Jewish Appeal of New England. He was accompanied by Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow and Eldar Markson.

The tour led by Mr. Stone was undertaken in order to make certain that everyone of the missing communities will have had an opportunity to contribute its share to the alleviation of the misery of the German Jewish refugees and to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine, it was stated.

The three men already have visited many communities in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. They reported that they found the active leaders in these various Jewish centers responsive and anxious to cooperate in the enterprise.

Hungarian Burial Society Celebrates Its Centenary

(J.U.F.A. Special Correspondence)
BUDAPEST, July 18.—The Jewish Burial Society of the town of Kaposvar celebrated its centenary this week. Representatives of the District Government, the Town Council, local authorities and religious leaders were present at the celebration, which took the form of the consecration of a new Chapel in the Jewish cemetery.

Rabbi Dr. Emmanuel Herzog and Dr. Samuel Berger, the president of the burial society, spoke.

Aged Detroit Helper Kohler Prove He Was a U. S. Citizen

(Special to the J.D.B.)
DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Because vital statistics were unknown in Michigan sixty years ago, the late Dr. Max J. Kohler had difficulty in establishing his American citizenship and the fact that he was born in this country. He finally was able to clear up this difficulty with the help of Adolph Freund, who just celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday and who was a personal friend of the late Mr. Kohler's father, the late Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler.

"Mr. Kohler knew he was born in Detroit on May 22, 1871," Mr. Freund explained. "He knew his parents were American citizens and that he was born in this country. He finally was able to clear up this difficulty with the help of Adolph Freund, who just celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday and who was a personal friend of the late Mr. Kohler's father, the late Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler."

"None of the older Detroit citizens could recall anything definite about Rabbi Kohler's family except Mr. Freund. By coincidence he and Max J. Kohler met while delegates to the convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in Boston, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Freund then told the son of his deceased friend of the incidents attending the arrival of Rabbi Kohler in Detroit, the reception that was accorded him

Men Usually Do the Deserting, National Bureau Counsel Finds

By VIVIAN COHEN
The husband of Madame X was a tyrant. He made her wash dishes. The fact that he was the whore-meat to fill them first mattered little to the lady, and indignantly she left her Avenue A residence, bound for the world and a career. Two months later, through the agency of the National Desertion Bureau, she was found in a cafeteria washing dishes.

That was a comparatively simple nut for this branch of the Federation to crack. Usually it is the woman who is deserted, according to Charles Zunsner, chief counsel and secretary to the bureau. In his outer office sit "grass widows," coaching their glum offspring in a recital of how bad things are. "Senseless pain," they wail; "belligerent couples who are presently to be reconciled, and pathetic women who have been duped by matrimonial ads in their favorite journals."

The last are victims of the greatest injustices, says Mr. Zunsner. He is emphatically opposed to the professional marrier. One aged Don Juan, for example, was recently arraigned in Kings County Court for grand larceny, bigamy, perjury in application for a marriage license and a Federal offense in having a woman other than his wife travel on his passport.

To celebrate his sixty-fourth birthday in 1928, he advertised as a widower with a large business, seeking a middle-aged mate with some means for investment in his favorite industry. Response was immediate, and there ensued four months of courtship, during which the swain insisted in his letters that the chosen woman must not talk of money. Five thousand, two thousand, three—it was all the same to him; for she was the one to bring him luck.

And she did. On their wedding day the bride presented \$4,000 in her groom and went home to prepare the dinner. That was the last she saw of him until they met in

court last month. A few days later, it was discovered, he sailed for Europe on the Bremen with another woman and the dowry.

The deserted bride, with the help of the bureau, began to disinter her husband's past. After eliminating difficulties presented by an alias, they located another wife and seven children in Brooklyn, none of whom had seen the pater familias for fifteen years. This evidence, however, was still not enough to convince the cavalier that he must plead guilty. It was only after the Vienna police records containing pictures of the man and a third "wife" had been produced that he succumbed to the pressure of the law.

There are countless other tales—really pathetic ones, wherein the victims are sent to institutions affiliated with Federation until some adjustment has been made. In the case of children, the dependence is usually permanent. Statistics show that more than twenty-five per cent of the inmates of orphan asylums are not orphans at all, but victims of desertion.

In its field, says Mr. Zunsner, this bureau augments the work of the old-time synagogue. It was first conceived in 1901 at a conference of Jewish social workers. Nothing was done about it until the legislature declared the abandonment of a minor child to be a felony five years later. Subsequently Morris Waldman, head of the United Hebrew Charities, started the movement for a national clearing house for Jewish organizations dealing with problems of desertion.

Poland's Jewish Flood Victims Obtain Relief Funds From B'nai B'rith

(Special to the J.D.B.)
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The B'nai B'rith Emergency Relief Fund has been tapped for the second time this year when a substantial sum of money was sent to Poland for the direct relief of Jewish victims of the recent flood disasters in that country.

Many Jewish lives were lost, property damaged, and men, women, and children left homeless in Poland when the raging Vistula overflowed its banks. President Alfred M. Cohen directed that the relief money be sent to the president of B'nai B'rith's Polish District Grand Lodge, which is actively aiding in the relief and reconstruction work.

Fabyan House

Americans and European
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LATE SEPTEMBER
Hot of the White Mountains
and the fact that Dr. Kohler was born in Detroit.

As an evidence of appreciation, Dr. Kohler presented Mr. Freund with a copy of Rabbi Kaufman Kohler's "Mistakes, Addresses and Personal Papers." This volume bears the following inscription:

"To Adolph Freund, Esq., with cordial greetings and expressions of esteem, inscribed by me from my father, the author of this volume. Signed, Max J. Kohler, July 7, 1932."

White Mountains NEW HAMPSHIRE

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POLAND WAGES WAR ON THE JEWS

The Polish Government has deliberately embarked on a program of anti-Semitism.

The Polish Government failed to act in defense of the lives of its Jewish citizens.

The Polish Government has deservedly lost the faith and confidence of the Jewish population.

These Charges Are Made by

Boris Smolar

Head of the European Service of the J. T. A.

in

A SERIES OF THREE ARTICLES

To Appear in the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Beginning

Sunday, August 5th

Mr. Smolar appraises the Polish situation in the light of recent developments, and on the basis of his experience as a trained observer, outlines necessary steps to save the Jews of Poland from slow extermination.

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DIETARY LAWS

Garment Union Wins Montreal Strike Victory

4,000 Tailors Achieve 44-Hour Week, Pay Raise

(Special to the J.D.B.)
MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 2.—Union officials in the American victory today in the settlement reached between representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Manufacturers Council. The settlement brought to a conclusion a two-week strike for better working conditions. Four thousand tailors, members of the American Clothing Workers Union, and 125 firms were affected.

Terms of the agreement, as announced, call for a ten per cent increase in wages, a promise to give the union recognition and assurances of a forty-four hour working week. An arbitrator he called in this settlement will have on two other imminent strikes in the clothing industry it is not known. The women garment workers had threatened to go out on a strike. The International Fur Workers Union is also taking a strike vote, which will affect some seventy-five local branches.

Representatives of the union and the manufacturers' group met in the office of Mayor Camille Houde for the purpose of achieving a settlement. Both sides to the dispute promised to meet shortly to iron out the points at issue.

Mayor Houde recommended an arbitrator he called in should difficulties arise. During the conference the Mayor let it be known that the city is alarmed at the exodus of factories to rural Quebec. He said that the city will be taken to stop the movement from Montreal.

Press Is Barred At Poultry Parley

Rosalyska Presides at Secret 6-Hour Session; Change in Price Decree Reported

Attorneys for the various factions in the poultry industry met with Judge Otto Rosalyska, the Mayor's poultry mediator; Arthur B. Rosalyska, the U. S. Department of Agriculture investigator, and Leroy Peterson, Live Poultry Code Administrator, in Judge Rosalyska's chambers in the terminal courts Building yesterday to discuss the threatened shutoff.

After a six-hour closed conference, no statement was issued to the press. It was reported, however, that Judge Rosalyska intended to reverse his Tuesday decision to raise the price of poultry to a level of 15 cents per pound and rabbinical supervision.

Funeral Held For Paul May

(Continued From Page One)
The body will remain in a vault at Arlington until it is taken to Baltimore in the U. S. Post office a heavy casket. The exact time has not yet been decided upon, but it will be during the next two weeks. Admiral William H. Standley, chief of navy operations, announced the selection of the Pensacola late afternoon.

The Pensacola, now at Provincetown, Massachusetts, was expected to Annapolis to receive the body.

A huge wreath bearing the Belgian national colors served as a tribute from the King and Queen of the Belgians. Another wreath came from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reich's Jewish Banks Not Hit, Report Claims

Rural Survey Finds Jewish Residents Suffer Most

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Jewish situation in Germany was discussed today in an official British government report on economic conditions in Germany issued by the Department of Overseas Trade.

According to the report the exact position of the German Jews is difficult to determine. All that can be ascertained is that about 60,000 Jews left the country, but Jewish private banks have not been interfered with to any extent. The Jews in the small towns and rural districts suffer more than the Jewish inhabitants of the big cities.

The author of the report is J. W. Westcott, commercial attaché of the British embassy in Berlin. Germany's economic plight is described as exceedingly bad, but the Commerce is still formidable competitor in the world market, the report states.

Kosher Butcher Group Officers Held for Trial

Special Session Court Will Hear Cases on September 13

Three officers of the Federation of Kasher Butchers, indicted by the Queens Grand Jury on racketeering charges, were arraigned in Queens Special Sessions Court in Jamaica yesterday and released \$1,000 bail. The date of the trials was set for September 13.

Phillip Kipnits and David Schatz, organizers for the Federation, were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives James O'Brien, Arthur Schultheis and William Jones. The latter was the attorney of the Attorney General's office.

Charles Cohen, president of the Federation, was arrested Tuesday night, after a night in jail, was bailed out on Wednesday by his attorney, David S. Andron.

Arraignment was before Special Session Justice Solomon Grossman, who is acting as presiding. A Queens Assistant District Attorney represented the state, and Andron, the defendant.

The indictment against Cohen came as a result of an investigation by Bernard Biensstock, Assistant State Attorney General at the New York State Bureau and Queens Assistant District Attorney, Charles Sullivan.

The Federation of Kasher Butchers, Biensstock claimed, dictated to its members the price to be charged for meats, which were considered higher than those charged by non-members.

Threats of violence and damage of property were employed, Biensstock said, to coerce non-members to join. Failing this, the Federation opened stores in proximity to non-members to drive them out of business by underselling them, Biensstock said.

Threats of violence to the defendants, issued a denial of all the charges.

Jews Taboo in Karlsburg

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Aug. 2.—All the houses in Karlsburg, Germany, today bore signs proclaiming that "Jewish entrance is forbidden here."

Hiltl-Horn-It's Another Libel Suit

Over at the Deutsche Zeitung

The flood of libel actions which has been the way of the Deutsche Zeitung, Nazi weekly publication, has not abated.

Friedrich Karl Kruppa yesterday preferred charges of criminal libel against Carl S. Voelcker, editor of the English edition of the Publishing Corporation; Walter Kappe, editor of the Deutsche Zeitung; Hubert Schmalz, nominal editor of the New York Daily Mirror; and Fritz Glasich, "brown-shirtist" and power behind the American Nazi throne.

Claims Sanity Questioned

The case was brought before Magistrate Thomas A. Aurilio in the Fourth District Court and postponed until Sept. 4th at the request of the defendants' lawyer, Martin E. Burke.

Kruppa, an ex-leader of the Hitler youth group in New York, accused the defendants of casting aspersions on his sanity in an article appearing in the Deutsche Zeitung four weeks ago.

Magistrate Aurilio reprimanded the defendant attorney because his clients failed to arrive in court on time. He warned that unless

Jews Grieve At Death

(Continued From Page One)
mour in declaring that although the Jews in Germany are the victims of public life they nevertheless feel the loss because they still consider themselves citizens of the country whose head President von Hindenburg was.

The All German Jewish Representative Body sent condolences to the president's office, saying: "President von Hindenburg's image was revered for all time and cherished in the loyalty of German Jewry because he among others always saw the Fatherland as embracing all."

The Union of Jewish Front Soldiers, the Jewish World War Veterans' organization declared: "The Jewish front fighters will join in mourning for the late president as they did in the past, when the Jewish soldiers looked up to the Field Marshal with unrestrained confidence as their war leader."

Dr. Judisches Rundschau, organ of the German Zionists, will state tomorrow in its current issue: "Jews are denied in 1934 participation in political life and public honors which belong to them. We German Jews feel that we must pay a respectful tribute to the dead president as a man and a person and as the head of the state which they belong to."

Dr. Julius Brodnitz, president of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, telegraphed to Colonel Oskar von Hindenburg, son and aide-de-camp of the dead Reichpresident, the condolences of the organization.

"President von Hindenburg will be remembered in our hearts," was a symbol of the unity of the German nation, since during war as well as peace his highest aim was to bring about a united Germany, which he served the Fatherland unselfishly."

Zionists Reported In Move for Peace

(Continued From Page One)
The meeting, according to the newspapers, was attended by those members of the Actions Committee who reside in Palestine and in the Holy Land. Among them the General Zionists, the Poale Mizrahi and the Judenstaet (formerly Democratic Revisionist) parties.

Make a habit of glancing through the classified advertising columns. You may have a surprise in store for you.

they presented themselves before the court on Sept. 4th warrants would be issued for their arrest.

Gissib, who learned in court of the death of Reichpresident von Hindenburg, appeared to be deeply moved.

Confident in Hitler

When asked whether he thought the Hitler government would succeed without the tempering influence of the "Aryan Race" Gissib explained that Hindenburg would be missed but expressed himself as being highly optimistic over the ability of the Nazi regime to succeed.

To show how confident he is in the Nazi regime, Walter Kappe declared: "When Hitler falls will make a reporter for the Jewish Daily Bulletin head of the Friends of New Germany."

Two other libel actions are in process against the Deutsche Zeitung. One is a case of criminal libel drawn against the owners and editors of the paper by former editor of the American Jewish Voice. The other is a suit for \$100,000 preferred by Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former Prussian Minister of Justice.

Demands Vore Disavow Leader

(Continued From Page One)
In a letter to Vore, William B. Leaf, president of the American Jewish Congress, Philadelphia, said: "Your liberal attitude to the various racial groups constituting the American people is such as to justify our asking you as national committee-man from this State to dissociate yourself from any part in this offensive action on the part of the Republican leadership. May we also ask you to take whatever steps you deem desirable to eliminate any objectionable character from the position of spokesman for the national Republican campaign."

Leaf also referred to the "malicious libels" revealed against our people in the form of addresses delivered from the floor of the United States Congress, where he (Moffatt) was enjoying the immunity vouchsafed every member of the House by the Constitution."

Moffatt's addresses, Leaf declared, have done "irreparable harm" to the Jewish people. A special meeting of the Philadelphia Council of the American Jewish Congress has been called for Monday afternoon. Where further action will be planned.

Holds First Golf Tournament

(Special to the J.D.B.)
PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 2.—The first handicap golf tournament for members of the Y.M.C.A. will be held Sunday morning at the Frenchess Hills Country Club. A set of trophies will be presented to the association's first golf champion and the runner-up.

Charles M. Gottleib, in charge of the tournament, is assisted by Max Gottleib, Abraham Cohen, and Hyman Siegenдор.

Goldberg Funeral Services

Funeral services will be held for the late Goldberger president of the East Side Chamber of Commerce, at his home, 50 Riverside Drive, today. Mr. Goldberger, who was sixty-two and a former Deputy State Attorney General, died Wednesday. Rabbi Aaron Eisenman will officiate.

Jewish Cemetery Deserted

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Unknown persons deserted the Jewish cemetery at Flieden last night, destroying a number of gravestones.

Jews Hard Hit By the Death of Hindenburg

(Continued From Page One)
holds life-and-death race over all Germany.

Within a few hours after announcement of von Hindenburg's death, his cabinet, which had been in continuous session since the aged Reichpresident had been elected, dissolved. The new cabinet, both Chancellor and President.

But Hitler later spurned the title of President, issuing orders that he was to be addressed only as "Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor." He said the designation of President belonged to von Hindenburg only, and ordered a plebiscite to hold it is expected, some time during the week of Aug. 19.

Almost immediately thereafter, the most question as to the Reichswahr's attitude in the event the plebiscite assumed the dead Reichpresident's office. The new leader's post was also announced.

General Werner von Blomberg, Minister of Defense, whose loyalty to Hitler before the bloody events of 1933 was considered doubtful by many, yesterday proclaimed that every soldier in the army of which he is the commander must swear the following oath:

"I swear by God with this oath: That I will give unqualified obedience to the leader of the German government and the German people, Adolf Hitler, my commander-in-Chief of the army, and that as a courageous soldier I am ready at any time to place my life at stake for this oath."

"That this, for the time being at least, sets at rest all doubts as to the Reichswahr's stand on Hitler's ascendancy to the presidency is considered certain, since Hitler's appointment has already been the regular army officer has been noted for its blind obedience to whoever is in immediate command.

What part the army will play in the political future of Germany may rest with Hitler himself and how he uses the added power the army gives him. It is felt in certain quarters here that General Fuehrer attempts to enforce the Nazi principles on the army, which von Hindenburg frowned upon, that may be considerable friction that may eventually flare into open rebellion.

Knowing this, it is believed Hitler will proceed with any contemplated revision in the Reichswahr command and principles with extreme caution.

With the passing of one whom they felt to be a staunch friend, Jews of Germany today were mourning the death of a man whose death, Jewish leaders throughout the Reich were unflinching in their outgotic condemnation. He has long been felt to be the unmistakable feeling, though not expressed, that his death is a greater blow to Reich Jewry than even the most pessimistic had expected. It has long been felt that the beloved soldier was the last bulwark that stood between Jewry and a completely unbridled anti-Semitic campaign.

Promise Austrian Jews Equality

(Continued From Page One)
fuss and the Nazi revolt, were said to be the cause of the attempt to curb their rights. Color was lent to such rumors by a statement made by Prince von Saxe-Coburg during his long absence from the post of chancellor. He declared that while there would be no pogroms in Austria the Jews occupied a totally different position in the life of the nation, and defensive measures would be taken against them.