

Role of Authors of Literature

Another View of Heine

Among the Literati

Reviewed by HAROLD STRAUSS

POETS IN EXILE. By Antonina Vallentin. Translated from the German by Harrison Brown. 320 pp. New York: The Viking Press. \$3.00.

Strictly as a biography of Heinrich Heine, this book has little value. Heine's life was dramatic and colorful in the extreme, and cries for objective treatment. The working of his mother's will and his own nature at cross-purposes, his failure as a business man, bank clerk and lawyer, his crucifying dependence upon the charity of his uncle Salomon—a man who could not tell a great poem from the muttering of an idiot, and who persisted in thinking that Heine was a self-did well until his death—his brilliant society life into Berlin's *haut monde* and his sudden departure from it, the sensual excesses to which his unhappy and torn conscience drove him, his political intrigues in Bavaria and France, his tragic struggle with an incurable disease—all this should provide the material for a stirring biography. Perhaps the author's justification in skimping the personal side of Heine's career lies in the fact that all this has already been told, if not insparingly, then at least adequately.

Nor is Antonina Vallentin interested in the account of Heine's literary development. She quotes profusely, but neglects to provide a running account of his problems, his failures and his enormous successes as poet and journalist. For example, he has been a political commentator, and it is Heine's ideas on politics, religion and economics which absorb her attention, and that she has turned from a biography of Stresemann to a biography of Heine is not astonishing. Her mind works in a series of logical abstractions. If she can find evidence of an "Ism" in a poem it means more to her than that some poem's human or humanitarian.

So much for the defects. It must now be admitted, however, that certain of the propositions with which Heine concerned himself, and which the author has abstracted from his work, bear an intense interest for us in the light of contemporary social and political problems. Most notable is Heine's liberal Europeanism, and its conflict with a German nationalism so furiously aroused after the Napoleonic Wars. Heine's earliest memories dated with scenes of the French Emperor's troops marching through Düsseldorf, with proclamations of political freedom and religious equality for the Jews, and the breaking down of the chains of the "Jew-gates." But after a while all this was forgotten. Reaction flourished. Metternich and his servile Bundestag were working for the restoration of the pre-Napoleonic society, which included disfranchisement for the Jews. A wave of pogroms arose. As usual, the Jews were blamed for the economic collapse which occurs inevitably after great wars. Heine, now a university student, felt the full brunt of prejudice. In a Göttingen he was virtually ostracized. At this time there arose a ginseng, Vater Jahn, an illiterate peasant with a fair knowledge of the German language, who reminded us strangely of Hitler. He founded an organization of "old Teutons" of whom Heine writes:

In a certain tavern in Göttingen I had the opportunity of admiring the precision with which my friends (the ancient Teutons) prepared the lists of those who would be proscribed by the death penalty, carried out, of course, with the axe and not with that French invention, the guillotine.

Heine was no mere anti-nationalist; rather, he was one destined by racial and religious inheritance

to demand that nationalism, to claim his allegiance, must be universal in intention. French nationalism stood for an advance in civilization. But what did German nationalism stand for? Goethe had been a liberal. But in his alien stood for an advance in civilization. But what did German nationalism stand for? Goethe had been a liberal. But in his alien stood for an advance in civilization. But what did German nationalism stand for? Goethe had been a liberal. But in his alien stood for an advance in civilization.

Heine always thought of himself as Jewish by race. But as far as he was concerned, he was not a Jew. He was a German, a liberal European, and its conflict with a German nationalism so furiously aroused after the Napoleonic Wars. Heine's earliest memories dated with scenes of the French Emperor's troops marching through Düsseldorf, with proclamations of political freedom and religious equality for the Jews, and the breaking down of the chains of the "Jew-gates." But after a while all this was forgotten. Reaction flourished. Metternich and his servile Bundestag were working for the restoration of the pre-Napoleonic society, which included disfranchisement for the Jews. A wave of pogroms arose. As usual, the Jews were blamed for the economic collapse which occurs inevitably after great wars. Heine, now a university student, felt the full brunt of prejudice. In a Göttingen he was virtually ostracized. At this time there arose a ginseng, Vater Jahn, an illiterate peasant with a fair knowledge of the German language, who reminded us strangely of Hitler. He founded an organization of "old Teutons" of whom Heine writes:

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I make this admission, that the future belongs to Communism, and that the Jews, of which, alas, is not fabled. I think with horror of the time when these gloomy iconoclasts will arrive in power. And yet I must admit that this same Communism offers a terrible syllogism that holds me in its grip.

STEFAN ZWEIG
The famous German Jewish writer presents his biography of the great Dutch philosopher in "Erasmus of Rotterdam."

Role of Jews In American History Told

Book of Many Surprises Describes Their Part in Early Days

"EARLY AMERICAN JEWS," by Leo M. Friedman. \$2.50. Harvard University Press.

Mr. Leo M. Friedman relieves the fatigues of the law by riding the hobby-horse of research through historical by-ways and quiet backwaters, riding it, incidentally, with all the elaborate apparatus of a sound scholarship: detailed references for every fact, a formidable bibliography, appendices, and, of course, an index. From his latest somewhat random excursion Mr. Friedman, in his just published "Early American Jews," returns with a surprising catch.

The author of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, sweet Jewish! Yes, surprising (at least to the reviewer) to learn that Payne's maternal grandfather was Jewish (a Christianized Jew from Hamburg one learns on appealing to the cited authority); and perhaps both maternal grandparents; and here Mr. Friedman, pointing out on the wife of Aaron Isaac, Payne's Jewish grandmother.

It again comes as a surprise to learn that an aide-de-camp of Washington was a Jew. Otherwise curious is the discovery that there was, in 1772, a Jew's College in Jerusalem to which a Jew might—as did Joseph Isaac Levy of Philadelphia—leave money.

Along with these discoveries there are, of course, the inevitable delightful quaintnesses. "The Rev. Increase Mather took great pains to convert to Christianity an unnamed Jew 'who went to Jamaica and dyed a hardened wretch.'"

Less wickedly inane than the light was Judah Mink, first regular instructor in Hebrew at Harvard, whom Increase Mather, and others, in 1722, at last succeeded in corraling into the fold. There were some to suggest that the prospects of a job at Harvard wrought the change of heart in Mink. At his baptism ceremony, at any rate, Mr. Cotton, pointedly apt, did well to howl exclaiming "O! May the all-seeing Lord say of you and to you as he sees you coming—Behold an Israeler indeed, in whom is no guile."

G. W.

November's Reading Crop

Very few books are published between Thanksgiving and New Year's. This slack period is a condition imposed upon publishers by booksellers who, eternally grateful, believe that some Thanksgiving time people coming to buy books as presents for the holidays and that they the booksellers will be so busy buying on the hardes book buyers that no time would be left in which to see publishers' salesmen. Publishers, therefore, issue a greater proportion of the season's books during October and November. Last month's crop was heavy and interesting and again this month many juicy items appear on the lists. Here are some previews of the month's high spots.

CANTERBURY TALES—All of Chaucer's rollicking ribald, human tales rendered into modern English by J. U. Nicolson and illustrated by Rockwell Kent. A beautiful example of modern bookmaking. (\$3.75 Nov. 5).

GLORY HUNTER—A biography of General Custer by Frederick F. Van de Water, who was Custer's book reviewer. This is a fascinating rapid moving yarn. (\$3.75 Nov. 7).

THE CINGALESE PRINCE—A travel book by Brooks Atkinson, dramatic editor of The New York Times, the result of a long ocean voyage he took last summer. Very mellow and readable. (\$2.00 Nov. 8).

LITTLE ORVIE—Booth Tarkington, whose name is familiar to us, has again written about Little Orvie. It is illustrated. (\$2. Nov. 8).

WOMEN MUST WORK—A new novel by the English poet, Richard Aldington, in which he unfolds the story of an English girl who goes to London and tries to earn a more last honest living. Different because Aldington really understands women. (\$2.00 Nov. 8).

SIX SOVIET PLAYS—Eugene Lyons, the United Press Russian correspondent who changed his mind about the Soviet effort six plays on the Russian scene. Elmer Rice supplies the introduction.

duction. (\$3.00 Nov. 8).

ZIEGFELD—A biography of the beautiful of American womanhood by Edith Cantor, writing for David Freedman. Pretty thing stuff but of mild interest to playgrounders. (\$2.00 Nov. 9).

PORTRAITS AND PRAYERS—The un-understandable Gertrude Stein's latest. No one but Miss Stein really knows what she is saying, but it is thought that the book contains. Prose portraits of some of our better known literary and artists. (\$2.50 Nov. 13).

PORTRAIT—Joseph Roth, the Jewish writer, the author of "Job," has written a moving and stirring story of a Russian soldier who reacts typically to life. (\$2.50 Nov. 16).

ALL IN THE NAME OF GOD—Rev. Everett S. Clinchy, the young minister who has been so active in the good will movement between the various religious denominations, has written an inspiring story on this theme. (\$2. Nov. 18).

THE WORLD OUTSIDE—Hans Paludan, who wrote "Little Man What Now," lately, has done another about the downtrodden. This one tells of the trials and tribulations of a socialist in his effort to adjust himself to conditions in the outside world. A serious, sincere novel. (\$2.00 Nov. 22).

New Brinig Book

Myron Brinig, who is now living in New Mexico, has just completed his new novel, "The Angel Singerman," according to the announcement of his publishers, Farrar and Rinehart.

"The Hesdic Anthology" by Ralph L. Newman and Samuel Sipe. \$5.00. New York. "One of the most important and comprehensive collections in any language."—Prof. Louis Finkelstein. "A particularly timely contribution to the study of the Hebrew Bible and brilliant Bible interpretation."—An heroic tone.—Rev. D. Charles Gifford. Stanford University.

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Ludwig Lewishohn's The Permanent Horizon

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE says:

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Adjusting Our Lives

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Jewish Child Care

In its narrower meaning the term "child welfare" applies to activities which promote the well-being of handicapped children: The classes of children most frequently classified under this term are the dependent, destitute, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, wayward, truant, illegitimate, mentally defective or feeble-minded, crippled, physically handicapped, or children in need of special care.

Dependent children are those who have lost one or both parents or whose parents or guardians are unable to support them, or have surrendered them legally or informally to a social agency, public or private. Care may be provided for such children in their own homes, either by general family welfare agencies or relief societies, or by agencies which administer mothers' aid laws, or by other agencies, public or private, which give aid to families in their own homes. In addition, day nurseries provide day care for the young children of certain employed mothers.

Two Types of Care
There are two types of institutions for dependent Jewish children in the country. Thirty-three of these houses, in 1930, an average of about 4,000 children a month. Many communities have also independent placing-out organizations, caring for 3,760 children in foster homes.

Now, foster home care is provided for children who can adjust themselves more easily in private family homes. There has been a decided trend in the last ten years toward placing out children in foster homes. Child workers prefer to place children under eight in foster homes. Frequently, however, children under this age are accepted into Jewish Children's Homes, Orphan Asylums, etc., especially older brothers and sisters.

The institutional type of child care offers several opportunities for family life. The children are encouraged to continue loyalty and devotion to brothers and sisters; are made to feel part of a large family group; have definite place in household management, and are surrounded by sympathetic understanding which builds in them a sense of security.

As to the second type of care, the advantages of foster homes for dependent, more particularly for delinquent children, are many. By means of life in a family and in a community, the child can be better prepared for adult life in a family and in a community. To the child, commitment to an institution even of a benevolent character, seems more like punishment than does placement in a foster home. Such a placement tends to eliminate the feeling of hatred which a child has when he thinks he is being punished unjustly.

Child Behavior Problems
The average length of stay of the children in an institution is about seven years. The average age at which the children leave the home is thirteen to fourteen years. However, a large proportion of children remains under care until they have reached the legal age of self-support.

Recently, Jewish child care agencies in New York have taken to foster home placement of infants, thus lowering the population of the institutions. After placement of children in foster homes, periodic home investigations by agents of Jewish Home Finding Societies and other similar organizations are made and, if needed, transfers to other homes or institutions are effected.

Cases of child care are seldom free from complications known as behavior problems. Among these are stealing, truancy, temper tantrums, sex behavior, and the like, which demand careful and expert attention. The establishment of child guidance clinics is the next step in response to this urgent social and educational problem.

Various studies have shown that these problems are associated with

physical, mental, and emotional disturbances in some degree and usually respond to better and happier adjustments made in the home, or by the supervisors of the placement agencies. Sometimes psychiatric studies are made.

Effects of the Depression

In the first years of the depression, the Jewish child care agencies reported a decrease in the intake of new cases. But the rate of discharge, too, has been falling off and at a greater rate than the intake, which situation resulted in a steadily increasing population. The same conditions prevail in the non-Jewish field.

In spite of the increased load per institution, there has been a reduction of income from the regular sources, particularly in institutions attached to fraternal organizations, ladies auxiliaries, and so on. Agencies affiliated with Jewish Philanthropic Federations, and Community Chests, and drawing income from public taxes, have suffered less. Collections from parents and relatives have dropped sharply, as could be expected.

To certain new matters child care agencies are forced to pay heed. For example: How does the physical condition of the children compare with the physical condition prior to the depression? Are not causes of family break-up resulting from ill health among parents, particularly consumption and insanity, on the increase? What about the manner of discharging children into industry where they become, after the age of seventeen or eighteen, competitors with their elders? Is there a possibility of developing increased public responsibility for children in need of foster care?

Group Plan for Children

In many communities, tax funds are now available for foster care, but there are still many communities that do not provide adequately for the care of children out of public taxation, and—strangely enough—Jewish organizations

Warsaw Faces A City Regime Free of Jews

300,000 to Be Without Representation in Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Nov. 2.—Nominations for the municipal government of this city, announced yesterday by the municipal administration of this city, announced yesterday do not contain the name of a single Jew. Thus, Warsaw's Jewish population of more than 300,000, will not be represented on the municipal administration.

Mayor Skarzynski, who recently succeeded in floating a large loan with the assistance of Jewish financiers, will have an administration composed of non-Jews.

Warsaw Yiddish newspapers, commenting on the new "Juden rein" administration, pointed out that even the advisory council of sixty-two contains only eight Jews.

Rothenberg Speaks at Balfour Day Meeting of Hunter College Group

Throughout the ages "there has been a mystic hope in the hearts of the Jews, that some day they might return to Palestine," said Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, addressing the Hunter College Avukah and memorial societies at their first Balfour Day Celebration.

Tracing the progress of Zionism, Mr. Rothenberg told how Dr. Chaim Weizmann had interested the British statesmen in the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine and how it resulted in the issuance of the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917.

zations here and there are hesitant to accept tax money.

Not so long ago a meeting of child care workers was held in Baltimore. The prevailing opinion was in favor of development of public service for dependent and neglected children on a part and expense, but with proper safeguard of the standards, often very high ones, developed by private agencies. Public subsidy of private agencies was not considered either practical or wholesome in the long run.

In other words, the present situation demands an alignment between voluntary Jewish effort and the programs of general community activities, that should be prompted by a large spirit of doing away with status, lack of economic security, low standards of living, etc. Of course, specific problems which are of importance to the Jewish group, such as the support of Jewish culture and the problem of prejudice and discrimination, should be paid due regard in a rounded out community program for Jewish child welfare.

Twenty Russian Jewish families settled on farms in the southeastern part of South Dakota in 1882.

Prof. Smith Will Address Anti-War Meeting Here

Professor F. Treadwell Smith will be the speaker at the Anti-War Rally to be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock under the auspices of the peace group of the women's division of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism at its auditorium, 15 West Eighty-sixth street.

The rally, in anticipation of Armistice Day, is part of the program of activities of the peace group which meets every Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock under the leadership of Rabbi Ira Eisenstein.

Mrs. Sobel to Give Tea For Federation Women

Mrs. Ira J. Sobel, chairman of the Bronx group of the women's division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, will give a tea Thursday afternoon at the Concourse Plaza Hotel. One hundred members of the Bronx unit will be her guests.

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A Belated Greeting

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Executive Board of The Independent Order of Brith Abraham on October 23, 1934. However, due to the late date of the meeting, it could not be forwarded in time for publication in the Anniversary Issue of The Jewish Daily Bulletin.

WHEREAS The Independent Order of Brith Abraham, the largest Jewish Fraternal Order in the world, has from its inception striven to create a union of Jews in the United States in order to forge a mighty force whose voice would be heard in legislation throughout the world when raised in defense of Jewish rights, and

WHEREAS The Independent Order of Brith Abraham has found The Jewish Daily Bulletin of inestimable value in its publication of news and views pertinent to Jewish welfare and in its service to the forming of an intelligent Jewish opinion and of help in its purpose of organizing the Jewish masses and strengthening their communal and traditional ties,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Independent Order of Brith Abraham extend Warm Greetings to The Jewish Daily Bulletin on its Tenth Anniversary for its past service along with Every Good Wish for its Future.

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OPINION COMMENT

BY NATHAN KOENIG

WASHINGTON.

Actions of the Hitler government which are crippling efforts for improved world trade conditions, are arousing the anger of those in Washington who are engaged in these efforts. On a number of occasions high government officials including Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, have expressed extreme displeasure at the attitude of the German government toward international trade.

The Hitler government's most recent attempt to exercise rigid control not only over its exchange, but also over its imports through a huge bureaucracy, is expected to develop into one of the major reasons why a trade agreement between the United States and Germany will not be consummated so soon.

In the meantime, Germany is making a desperate effort toward self-sufficiency. Desperate government attempts are being made to increase employment. The contrast between satisfactory development of government-stimulated industrial activities and the difficult foreign exchange situation was never more marked than at present, according to official information received in Washington. German government statistics claim that industrial production has now recovered about two-thirds of its losses since 1929. The role which employment schemes play in the present drive toward recovery is evidenced by the fact that, according to private German estimates, only two-thirds of total activities are traceable to normal factors and government stimulation is responsible for the remainder.

Because of the government's desperate economic condition, Germany is in effect a foreign economic and financial policy designed to strictly adjust imports to the means available for payment. This is the job of twenty-five import controls. Official Washington regards this set-up as a major obstacle in the way of loosening up international trade barriers.

Every import transaction over ten marks is subject to a foreign exchange certificate. The foreign exporter can expect payment for the goods shipped only if he has satisfied himself that the German buyer possesses such a license. These licenses are issued only in strict accordance with the amount of foreign exchange available and allotted to each of the twenty-five control boards.

One of the objects of the new system is the bargaining for Germany's reduced purchasing power. The designation of the country of origin becomes more or less a matter of bureaucratic decision not subject to public control. Thus, American goods which will be imported into Germany in the future will not depend so much on price and other terms but primarily on the views and decisions of the new control boards.

Confronted with the prospective impossibility of obtaining necessities

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groves has led to an urgent demand for rapid transportation, which can be met only by motor trucks. And the Department of Commerce reports that American trucks predominate, those of smaller capacities finding ready sale. American small-sized and medium-sized buses are also being used because they are well suited for the mountainous roads of Palestine. These buses account for eighty-seven per cent of those in use.

Republican Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, just simply names Communists, Fascists, Nazis, and New Dealers. However, he is extremely fond of football and while a student at Harvard was a grid star.

This year football apparently holds more than the usual amount of interest for Representative Fish. This is indicated by the fact that he has taken time out to develop his own team which he calls the All-American New Deal football team.

Here is his line-up:

Right end, Upton Sinclair; right tackle, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, A.A.A.; left guard, Sidney Hillman, N.R.A.; center, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, M.R.A.; left guard, William L. Lelorsen, National Labor Board; left tackle, Henry Hunt, P.W.A.; left end, Jerome Frank, A.A.A.; quarterback, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Harvard "brain trust"; right halfback, David Lillenthal, T.V.A.; left halfback, Rexford G. Tugwell; fullback, Donald R. Richberg.

Fish named Santa Claus as the team's coach. For assistant coaches he named Raymond Moley, Bernard Barnum and Rudolph Hecht, recently elected president of the American Bankers Association. Chief leaders are Frances Perkins and Rose Schneiderman. Fish's choice for band leader is Huey Long. It looks as if Representative Fish has elected himself publicity agent for the team. While it was he who announced the line-up.

Matthaeus Adrianus, a Jew of Spanish descent, migrated to Germany, where he embraced Christianity, in the sixteenth century.

Hold Rites for Pollock, Lawyer For Refugees

Aided Colleagues Who Fled Czarist Russia; Was 68

Funeral services for Simon Oscar Pollock, early Russian revolutionist and for years legal defender here of refugees from Czarist Russia, were held Friday afternoon. He died Thursday at the age of sixty-eight. Burial was at the Mount Zion Cemetery, Queens.

Mr. Pollock was scalded in a shower bath recently and died from the effects of the injury, at the Home of the Daughters of Israel, 107th street and Fifth avenue, at the time of his death.

Expelled from the University of Moscow in 1887 for his political activities, Pollock entered Dorpat University. Within a year or two, however, he was forced to flee the country and came to the United States.

As a student he was a leader in the propagation of underground revolutionary agitation. Several times he was arrested, and on one occasion he led the students in an uprising against the police.

In 1890, Pollock married Julia Moroschowitz, who had fled from Russia at about the same time, and for the next quarter of a century devoted himself to trying to save other Russian refugees from persecution.

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extradition. He was counsel to the Political Refugees Defense League of New York.

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Rothschild, 89, Philanthropist, Dies in Paris

Head of French Branch of Famed Family Built Colonies

(Continued from Page One)

In the fate of the Jews of the Diaspora and the extent of his contribution to Jewish life, it is unlikely that Baron Edmond de Rothschild ever appeared in public. It is known, however, that he spent some \$600,000 in his persistent efforts to establish Jewish farming colonies in Palestine. He lived to see a flourishing Jewish colony in Palestine and when he visited the Holy Land in 1925, he was enthusiastic in his praise of the accomplishments of Palestine Jewry.

Interested by Bilu

When the first Jewish colonies were organized in Palestine in 1882 by the Bilu group, difficulties were encountered and two delegates, Samuel Mohilever and Joseph Feinberg, were dispatched to Paris to ask Baron de Rothschild for aid. They succeeded in interesting the Baron and he gave them an initial contribution of 20,000 francs, which later grew to the tremendous sum of \$600,000, as he was determined to show the world that Jews could be good farmers.

He took the colonies under his protection, and when grain cultivation proved somewhat of a failure, he started vineyards under the direction of experts. In Rishon le-Zion, he built huge wine cellars, and when a market could not be found for the wine, he took the entire product of Rishon off the hands of the colonists.

Baron de Rothschild's fifty years of work for Palestine was considered by the Jewish Colonization Association and later through the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association, of which his son was president.

During the first few years of the existence of political Zionism, Baron de Rothschild held aloof, fearing that it might interfere with his own plans for Palestine, because the Turkish government looked askance at Zionism.

In later years, however, he changed his view and became a supporter of the Zionist cause. When the Jewish Agency for Palestine was formed in 1920, the Baron was chosen honorary president of the organization. Besides colonization, he was also interested in other Jewish activities in Palestine, particularly the Hebrew University in many of its cities and villages in Palestine are named for Baron de Rothschild.

The noted philanthropist, who never made a public statement in fifty years, died at his home in Paris on October 28, 1934, after a long illness. Dr. Weizmann, then president of the World Zionist Organization, rejecting the praise of his colonies in his final British review, affirming his faith in the Zionist movement. His statement created a sensation at the time.

Baron de Rothschild owned a world famous art collection. His collection of engravings is believed to be the finest in the world. In 1906, he was elected a member of the French Academy of Letters and was later appointed Keeper of Engravings at the State Museum.

Julius Simon Sails For Palestine

Julius Simon, president of the Palestine Economic Corporation, sailed aboard the S.S. Majestic Friday night on his way to Palestine.

Baron Was Colonial 'Father'

Interest in Palestine Dated From 1880 Russian Pogroms

Entered Paris Branch of Famous Banking House at Age of 23 on Death of Parent and Cherished Ambition to Create Real Jewish Farmer

"Baron Edmond de Rothschild was known as the 'father of Palestine colonization.' Born in Paris August 19, 1845, the youngest son of Baron James de Rothschild, he entered the Paris banking house of Rothschild Freres on his father's death, which took place when Baron Edmond was only twenty-three, and he continued to be associated with the firm in conjunction with his older brothers, Barons Alphonse and Gustave de Rothschild.

He immediately began to interest himself in Jewish communal activities, and contributed generously to Jewish institutions in France and abroad. He was thirty-five when he became interested in Palestine, and was active by the pogroms in Southern Russia in 1880, when large numbers of refugees came to Constantinople, with a view of organizing groups to purchase land in Palestine and settle there as farmers.

It was Joseph Feinberg, the leader of the pioneers in the Jewish colonies in Palestine, who obtained 30,000 francs from the Baron to enable the settlers to overcome their difficulties. The early settlers belonging to the Bilu Society received generous financial and moral help from the Baron in the establishment of the important colonies of Petach Tikvah, Zichron Jacob, Hederah, Rosh Pinah, Yotsef Ha Maaleh, and others of the older Jewish colonies in Palestine.

Over thirty of these colonies were founded with his aid between 1880 and 1895. His active relation to the colonies was carried on through the Jewish Colonization Association, but was entirely financed by the Baron. Finally in 1906 the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association (PJCA) was created in 1924, under the Presidency of James de Rothschild, the Baron's son, in order to administer the Palestine colonies.

Interested in Jewish Farmer

It was always the ambition of the Baron to create a Jewish farmer, who not only would be well known in the material sense of the term, but who would become the Palestine "par excellence," who could serve as a model to other farmers, and who would be the heart and core of the Jewish settlers in the land of their ancestors.

When the Baron visited Palestine in 1925, he was accompanied by Jewish and Arab horsemen who escorted him to Zichron Jacob, the colony which he said was nearest to him becoming a name in memory of his father, and in the synagogue he received the colonists of all the Rothschild colonies. He declared himself one of the principal Jewish organizations in the country.

Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner, was among the present, and in his speech said that the Baron's visit was a great event in the history of Palestine, and the Baron was a benefactor of Jews and Arabs alike.

Pre-Balfour Negotiations

The Baron played an important part also in the negotiations which resulted in the issuance of the Balfour Declaration.

Honorary President of Agency

When the extended Jewish Agency was formed in August, 1929, Baron Edmond de Rothschild was elected honorary president, and in that capacity he showed great interest in the continued work of the agency in Palestine. He followed with interest the negotiations which resulted in the extension of the Balfour Declaration to its conclusion, he said Dr. Chaim Weiz-

man in Paris, and congratulated him on the achievement.

When the Passfield White Paper was published, the Baron sent a letter to Dr. Weizmann in which he wrote:

"The Jews of the whole world are in a state of consternation, and I share their distress, but when people man in a deep concern and which he is doing everything in his power to alleviate. He is outspoken in his condemnation of Hitlerism."

His visit here was his last stop, before returning to Paris, in a six-month world tour.

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Palestine Plans Memorial Rites

(Continued from Page One)

operation with which the famous philanthropist began his Palestinian activities, and in those settled by the PJCA (Palestine Jewish Colonization Association) through which he has carried on his more recent work.

A letter showing the Baron's deep interest in the building of Palestine and especially in Tel Aviv, to which he stressed the message from Paris last June, when the city was celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, is being recalled here today by many inhabitants. In the letter Baron de Rothschild said:

Mayor Backs Poultry Ban

(Continued from Page One)

giving them an opportunity to buy fowl on credit terms, and the dealers, formerly, the dealers bought poultry each morning before the butchers and consequently were forced to buy the cheaper fowl for themselves.

Rabbi Shapiro in Texas

(Special to the B.B.)

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 3.—Rabbi Harry Shapiro of Duluth, Minn., has been installed as spiritual leader of the Synagogue Agudas Achaim here.

Leaders Mourn Baron's Death

(Continued from Page One)

broadest humanitarian principles. He gave in a munificent way of his fortune, and his heart and his mind never ceased to work for the people in the most favorable conditions among the less fortunate.

His taste permeated his philosophy and his surroundings and there was no sweeter personality. In his private life he was surrounded by the most refined of people, seated at the feet of a charming sage. To be with him was a rare privilege and no one who ever knew him will forget him. In passing I mourn the loss of a dear friend. His memory will be a monument of the "old times" of courtesy, of wisdom and of helpfulness without prejudice.

Morris Rothenberg, president, Zionist Organization of America:

Through the Baron Edmond de Rothschild the Zionist movement has lost its most cherished symbol and its most precious support. He was the ideal living Zionist, in whose lifetime the problem of Palestine rebuilt was transformed from an immemorial, inspiring dream into a glorious, sustaining reality. Through his tireless energy and vision he brought into the fold of Zionism countless men and women who were persuaded by his practical achievements of the attainability and the worth of the Jewish National Home.

Rabbi Jonah R. Wise, co-chairman, United Jewish Appeal:

"I am shocked at the death of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. He was active in so many causes, and especially in the relief of the German refugees in France, that almost every activity connected with human affairs will miss him. He was the interpreter of the program of his house and people.

Gets Pulpit in Canada

(Special to the J.D.B.)

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 2.—Rabbi Nahum Schulman, a recent graduate of the Hebrew Theological Seminary of Chicago, has been elected rabbi of Congregation Shaas Hashomayim here.



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