

# JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

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All the News Concerning Jews



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★

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## Only 'Aryans' Will Retain Citizenship

**Dr. Frick Declares 'Non-Aryan' Measure Will Be Enforced**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
LONDON, Jan. 11.—The disfranchisement of all Jews in Germany is predicted today by the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph as likely to be enforced shortly. The correspondent reports that Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of the Interior, in an interview with an East Prussian newspaper, declared that not only Jews but also those who have one or more "non-Aryan" grandparents will soon be deprived of their citizenship.

In making this declaration, Dr. Frick emphasized that the measure against "non-Aryans" is to be enforced in accordance with paragraph four of the Nazi program. This paragraph states that only members of the German nation, that is, those of German blood, may be members of the State. Thus no Jew can be considered a member of the German nation and, therefore, cannot be a citizen.

## Jews in Poland Suffer From Extreme Cold

**Thousands Stand in Line Seeking Free Coal**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
WRASAW, Jan. 11.—Thousands of Jews, suffering from the intense cold, including women and children, besieged the offices of the Jewish community in Warsaw today, asking for coal.

The number of impoverished Jews depending upon free coal from the community is growing every day. Among the applicants of free coal are hundreds of Jews who formerly contributed large sums for the community.

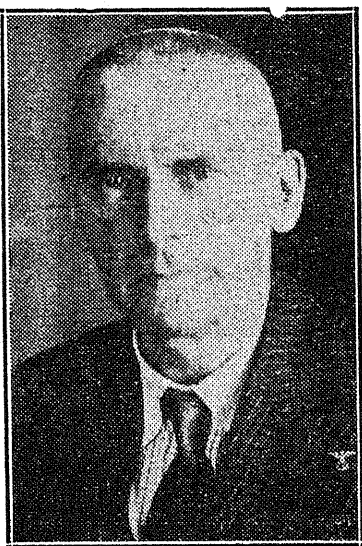
The Jewish community in Warsaw is not in any position to satisfy all the applicants in view of its shortage of funds. Long-sessions conferences are being held daily for the purpose of finding ways and means to save poverty-stricken Jewish families from hunger and cold.

## Relief Office Closes Due to Lack of Funds

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The offices of the Relief Committee for Jewish Refugees from Germany were liquidated today in Rotterdam because of lack of funds.

The work of aiding the refugees will henceforth be carried on by the well-known Montefiore Relief Organization.

## Studies New Decree



WILHELM FRICK

## Turk Boycott Is Forcing Jews To Emigrate

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
SALONICA, Jan. 11.—The anti-Jewish boycott in Adrianople has become complete, and no Turk now buys articles of the slightest value in a Jewish shop, it is reported today in Action, Jewish newspaper published in Salonica. No Turkish shop is willing to sell anything to a Jew, the paper adds. Jewish merchants were attacked at the bazaar which takes place every week on the Greek-Turkish frontiers, the paper further reports. In the city of Adrianople the Jews confine themselves to their homes after five o'clock, fearing attacks on the streets. Cases of young Turks attacking and abusing Jewish girls are not infrequent.

The paper asserts that the Jews in Adrianople are in despair and wish to emigrate to Palestine. They have decided to abandon all

## Pelley Financing Studied at Trial

**Statements of Galahad Press Are Attacked by Prosecution**

(Special to the J.D.B.)  
ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 11.—Trial of William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader, and three of his aides on charges of violation of the state securities act, continued today with technical details concerned with financial statements of the Galahad Press, furnishing the chief basis of testimony.

After completion of cross examination of C. B. Faircloth, a bookkeeper, the prosecution put George S. Anderson of Asheville, former treasurer of Galahad College, another Pelley venture, on the stand to testify that he was instructed by Pelley to keep records of the Galahad College and to identify handwriting in the stock book records.

The trial was adjourned until Monday after Judge Wilson Warlick ruled that the stock book stubs might be introduced only as evidence of stock ownership.

## Revisionist Extremists Seek Break

**At World Conference They Ask Independent Zionist Congress**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
KRAKOW, Jan. 11.—The fight between Vladimir Jabotinsky, leader of the Revisionist Party, and extremists in the Revisionist ranks took a further step today during the general debate at the sixth Revisionist World Conference now in session here.

In speeches before the conference, extremist delegates declare that arrangements for peace with the World Zionist Organization can be accepted only on the basis of the Revisionist program. "Anything else," their spokesman asserted, "is Utopian, and will lead to a continuation of the quarrel now going on between the Revisionists and the Zionist Executive." The extremists also demanded that the Revisionist Organization should not participate in the forthcoming world Zionist Congress and should, instead, proclaim an independent Zionist Congress.

Delegates adhering to Jabotinsky's policy during the general debate strongly attacked the extremist demands, pointing out that isolation of the Revisionist Party from the general Zionist movement is inadvisable. They emphasized the fact that the Zionist movement must not be split in view of expected developments in Palestine.

The conference today sent cables to Marshal Pilsudski and to the Polish President Mosciski, greeting the two heads of the Polish Republic.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
KRAKOW, Jan. 11.—The fight between Vladimir Jabotinsky, leader of the Revisionist party, and extremists in the Revisionist ranks, took a further step today during

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## Notables Join in Ceremonies At Opening of Haifa Pipe-Line

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
JERUSALEM, Jan. 11.—A party of directors of the Iraq Petroleum Company is assembled in Palestine to complete plans for the official opening of the Iraq oil pipe-line to be held on Monday at Kirkuk in the presence of King Ghazi of Iraq, who will formally declare the line open.

The party is leaving for Bagdad tomorrow, some going by air from Jerusalem to Damascus, and others by overland route. They will return to Palestine on January 22, when ceremonies will be held at Haifa Terminal, with the participation of High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope.

The flow of Mosul oil into Haifa harbor along the Iraq oil pipe-line, marks the consummation of a great work that has been looked forward to for years as one of the most important developments

## Saar Jews Appeal For Intervention

**Dr. Hirschfeld Honored By King Victor Emanuel**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
THE HAGUE, Jan. 11.—Dr. H. M. Hirschfeld, Director-General of Commerce and Industry at the Department of Economic Affairs, was honored today by King Victor Emanuel of Italy with the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Dr. Hirschfeld is an outstanding figure in political economy. For many years he has been chairman of the Dutch delegation for transactions and commercial agreements between Holland and other countries.

## Tel Aviv Opens Speculation Fight on Land

**Agency, J. N. F. Join in Move to Halt Major Evil**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
JERUSALEM, Jan. 11.—The first practical step to combat land speculation in Palestine was taken today by the Tel Aviv municipality in collaboration with the Jewish Agency Executive and with the headquarters of the Jewish National Fund by establishing a special bureau to collect and distribute information on real estate.

A demand that the Palestine government reduce taxation and customs duties was voiced today at a meeting of the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce by S. Hooften of the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

The Chamber of Commerce also adopted a resolution to urge the Palestine government to issue another loan for major works in the city of Tel Aviv.

in the economic life of Palestine.

On October 14, 1927, oil was struck near Kirkuk, an ancient Assyrian village, 200 kilometers from Mosul. It was a rich find. But crude oil has to be refined before it can be used, and the Near East has no facilities for such work. The oil, therefore, has to be piped to the Mediterranean and then shipped West.

Twin pipe-lines shaped like a funnel, well-constructed, one for the British, to end at Haifa, the other for the French, to end at Beirut carry the crude oil.

Along the two routes, marked by telegraph poles and sparse strung wires, the steel pipes were laid. The ground was first stem-rolled flat by a machine. To prevent deprecation by man or the elements, the trench was dug unusually deep. Twelve pipes, 120 metres long, were trussed up, sol-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

## Chief Rabbi Asks League Aid After Plebiscite

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 11.—Saar Jewry today awaited with trepidation the outcome of the plebiscite which is to take place on Sunday to decide whether the Saar territory will be returned to Germany.

The Voelkischer Beobachter, Hitler's newspaper, which reached Saarbruecken today, carries a definite threat to the Jews of Saarbruecken. The paper announces gleefully that after the plebiscite the Jews will be entirely "liquidated" in the Saar region. This "Saarbruecken Ghetto," even if it does not consist exclusively of racial Jews, will vanish on January 13, the paper states.

The Voelkischer Beobachter, in the same issue, carries an article from its Saarbruecken correspondent declaring that all the Jews are packed and ready to move immediately after the plebiscite.

An appeal to the world to intervene on behalf of the 5,000 Jews of the Saar, who are definitely going to be eliminated if the Saar is turned over to Germany next Sunday, was issued today by Dr. Rueff, Chief of Saarbruecken, through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

## Misfortune to Jewry

"Should the plebiscite turn over the Saar region to Nazi Germany, then a dreadful misfortune will be faced not only by the Jews of the Saar but by Jewry as a whole," the appeal says. "Certain considerations which the Nazi government maintains for the Jews in Germany will not be maintained for the Jews in the Saar. The position of the Jews in the Saar becomes even worse when we consider that the majority of them are not in a position to emigrate; that they cannot sell their immovables because no German today is willing to buy anything from a Jew in the Saar, even at low prices, because he figures that the Jew later will be compelled to give up his property in the Saar, and

(Continued on Page Nine)

## Consulate Remiss, Rosmarin Charges

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
WARSAW, Jan. 11.—The Polish Consulate in Germany has not done sufficient to protect the life and property of Jews of Polish citizenship residing in Germany. Deputy Rosmarin complained today at a session of the Budget Committee of the Polish Parliament.

The Jewish deputy enumerated cases of Polish Jews whose property had been confiscated in Germany, in which the Polish diplomatic representatives did not take the necessary steps to restore the confiscated property to its owners or obtain redress.

## Regional Body Meets Sunday In Schenectady

### Regional Problems Under Discussion at Annual Session

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 13.—The annual convention of the Capital District Regional Branch of the United Synagogue of America will be held here today.

Synagogue delegates from Upper New York and adjacent communities in Massachusetts and Vermont will meet at the Nott Terrace Synagogue to discuss many problems confronting Jewish religious life in the region, including the strengthening of Jewish educational activities, promotion of work among the Jewish youth and Jewish college students, and the rendering of aid to small communities which have no organized religious life.

An important feature of the convention will be a series of seminars on various aspects of synagogue work, with particular stress on such aspects as the value of congregational auxiliary organizations; the congregation in relation to the regional branch and the United Synagogue of America; and the inter-relatedness of the child, the home, the school, the community, and the synagogue.

Principal speakers at the convention will include Rabbi Joel S. Gelfand of Troy, Rabbi Joseph Miller of Brooklyn, Rabbi Sherman and Dr. Henry Miller of Schenectady, and Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen of New York City, executive director of the United Synagogue of America.

### To Organize Catskill Branch

LIBERTY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Catskill Regional Branch of the United Synagogue of America will be organized here under the leadership of Rabbi Lebendiger on January 20.

Representatives of communities throughout the Catskill Mountains region will give detailed reports on their congregational life so that a program for strengthening Jewish religious life may be formulated.

## Mark Anniversary Of Schiff Center

A program celebrating the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the Jacob H. Schiff Center and the eighty-eighth birthday of the late Jacob H. Schiff, was ushered in Friday evening. Congratulatory messages were received from Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, Colonel Julius Ochs Adler and many others. A message was also received from Dr. Cyrus Adler.

The guest speaker of the evening introduced by Rabbi Basel were Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, and Mr. Harry L. Glucksman, executive director of the Jewish Welfare Board.

In his introductory remarks, Rabbi Basel pointed out the urgent necessity of keeping alive the memory of the late Jacob H. Schiff because he serves as a symbol for wise, unselfish and judicious leadership. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Rebecca Kohut, Mr. Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Mr. Fred M. Stein.

Raphael Carregal, born in Hebron in 1733, in the course of his travels came to Newport, R. I., where he became an intimate friend of Ezra Stiles, afterward president of Yale College.

## Silent, Relentless Battle Drives Austrian Jews From Professions

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA.—The economic crisis, together with political unrest and the sad example set by Germany, has changed the situation of a large proportion of the medical profession in this country. Hitherto, out of about 7,800 medical men and women, some 7,100 have lived and worked in Vienna, with its population of 1,800,000. The peculiarity of the profession in Vienna has been that about half its members were of Jewish race or extraction, whereas, in the provinces, the proportion of Jewish doctors was less than six per cent.

This is explained by the fact that out of the 250,000 Jews in Austria 200,000 live in Vienna. As they have been almost disbarred from appointments in the civil service, the municipalities, the post office and the railways—in fact, from public service—their intellectual members have had to turn to medicine, the bar, journalism and commerce. Especially in Vienna the first two vocations have been followed chiefly by Jewish students—not to the detriment of the professions concerned.

### Relentless Battle

Now, since democracy has been done away with, and the racial or religious aspect has been given overwhelming importance in all affairs pertaining to economic problems—for we must clearly understand that all this political unrest is simply a matter of "give us our daily bread"—a silent, secret, but relentless battle is being waged by the circles at present ruling this country against what they call "not national people," the Jews. (Incidentally, Jews have been here in large numbers for at least 700 years.)

As regards medicine, all Jews holding any appointments, even of a minor character, in the hospitals, asylums, school clinics and laboratories, are more or less gently

eliminated; if their term of service expires, it is not renewed; no new appointment is given to a Jew. The same holds good in panel practice or the Krankenkassen: they are dismissed, with or without pension, as the case may be.

A very serious matter is that the training of the would-be specialist, as well as of the ordinary practitioner who has not served his term, is completely at a standstill if he is a Jew. The existing regulations do not allow a doctor to settle down and practice as a recognized specialist, unless he has served at least four years in his intended branch of medicine, as "secundarius"—i.e., junior medical officer of a clinic. This is at present out of the question for Jewish doctors. Their chances of having the recognized training are simply cut off, for either they are quietly ousted from the clinics, or they are not accepted.

For more than a year no Jewish doctor has obtained an appointment in the Vienna general hospitals, while others without any training at all—but "nationals"—have been appointed in charge of wards or as assistants. This was made manifest recently, when the famous chief of a children's hospital abruptly resigned his office. His Jewish assistants had been dismissed, and two others were appointed who had only passed their examinations quite recently and had no specialist knowledge at all. The professor declared himself unable to run the big children's clinic without adequate help. His protest had no effect; the responsible authorities were glad to get rid of him by these means. For he, too, was a Jew—on the verge of resignation, it is true, but still a famous man and fit for hard work. Such examples can be multiplied.

The fact is that about half the

## Hospital Will Celebrate 20th Anniversary

### Women's Auxiliary of Beth Moses Hospital to Conduct Rally

The women's auxiliary of Beth Moses Hospital will conduct a rally Wednesday night in the auditorium of the hospital dispensary building in support of the twentieth anniversary dinner the hospital will hold Sunday night, February 17, at the St. George Hotel. Wednesday night's affair will begin at 8:30 o'clock, it is announced by Mrs. Harry Schlein, president of the auxiliary. Morris Walzer, president of the hospital, will speak. Members of the medical staff, who are all aiding in the plans for the birthday dinner, will be present.

In announcing the rally Mrs. Schlein made public some of the

medical profession in Vienna are threatened with starvation. There will be no young specialists amongst the Jewish population. In the provinces all the Jewish doctors (they number about 200 all told) are in the same plight, and no one knows what is to be done if the present mentality of the ruling circles remains unchanged. At the same time, all protests coming from the Jewish community are met with the official assertion that no anti-Semitism exists; it is simply that the authorities are at liberty to choose, for all sorts of work, such candidates as they think qualified best for it.

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## Pompton Lakes Jews to Have Community Centre

POMPTON LAGES, N. J., Jan. 11.—Several local Jews have banded together and formed the Pompton Lakes Jewish Community Centre. The organization is the first of its type in this little country town.

activities of the women's auxiliary during the last year. The service of this organization includes sewing and preparation of all surgical dressings used at the hospital, furnishing the complete linen supplies, raising funds for special equipment, meeting the needs of the Nurses' Home and internes' quarters, in addition to a wide range of additional services.

A complete social service department is maintained by the auxiliary, which is composed entirely of volunteer workers among prominent women in various sections of the borough.

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## Bulletin Calendar of Events

### Saturday, January 12

Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth street, 8:30 p. m. "Escape From the Soviets," Tatiana Tchernavin.

Young America Institute, Great Northern Hotel, 118 West Fifty-seventh street, 8:30 p. m. "What Next—Democracy or Dictatorship?" Joseph Brandon.

League for Political Education, the Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third street, 11 a. m. "Current Books and Plays," William Lyon Phelps.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, 8 p. m. Musical program by the students of the Y. M. H. A. Music School.

Eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the late Jacob H. Schiff, and the tenth anniversary of the Jacob H. Schiff Center, services, Jacob H. Schiff Center, 2510 Valentine avenue, 10 a. m. Addresses by Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Alexander Basel.

The School of Philosophy, Steinway Hall, 113 West Fifty-seventh street, 9 p. m. "Kant's Critique of Pure Reason," Max Fishler.

Dance of the Junior Hadassah of Boro Park, Hotel St. George, evening.

Annual convention of the New York State Federation of Young Folks' Temple Leagues, Eighth Avenue Temple, Eighth Avenue and Garfield place, Brooklyn, all day session.

Social Art Center, 119 West Fifty-seventh street, 8 p. m. Dramatic presentation under the direction of Jacques Brill.

Beth Israel Hospital Auditorium, Sixteenth street and Stuyvesant Park East, 8 p. m. Presentation of "The Thirteenth Chair," under the auspices of the Junior League of Beth Israel Hospital.

Washington Heights Branch of the Youth Zionist Revisionist Organization of America, Temple Gates of Israel Vestry Room, 560 West 18th street, 8:30 p. m. "The Projected Camp Plan," M. Dickstein.

Mass meeting and Palestinian Evening of the Laurelton, Long Island, Branch of the Youth Zionist Revisionist Organization of America, 135-08 228th Street, Laurelton, 9 p. m. Speakers: Sam Weinstock, Dennis Gribetz, M. J. Beer.

Yorkville Youth Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street, evening. "Anti-Semitism and Youth," Rabbi Ben Goldstein.

Debate: Yeshiva College and Albany State Teachers' College; Yeshiva College, Amsterdam avenue and 187th street, 8:30 p. m. "Resolved That the Government Control the Manufacture, Sale and Exportation of Munitions in the United States."

### Sunday, January 13

Annual dinner, Pride of Judea Children's Home, Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Parkway, evening.

Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, Seventh avenue at Fifty-seventh street, 10:45 a. m. "Character and Freedom," Prof. William Lyon Phelps.

Community Forum, 550 West 110th street, 8 p. m. "The Jungles: A Study of Racial Hatreds," Maurice Samuel.

Annual concert, Boro Park chapter of the Mizrahi Women's Organization, Menorah Building, 5000 Thirteenth avenue, Brooklyn, evening.

Meeting of the Bronx Civic Center, 161 East Burnside avenue, 7:30 p. m.

Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 East Eighty-seventh street, 10:45 a. m. "Shall Jews Accept High Public Office?" Rabbi Milton Steinberg.

Modern Youth League, Hotel Cameron, 41 West Eighty-sixth street, 8:30 p. m. Address by Marie Levinson Warner.

The Society for Social Re-Education, 88 South Seventh avenue, 8:30 p. m. "Hitler: Stalin and Mussolini," Ludwig Lore.

The School of Philosophy, Steinway Hall, 113 West Fifty-seventh street, 9 p. m. "Contemporary Drama: Elmer Rice's Judgment Day," P. D. Drucker.

Annual convention, New York State Federation of Young Folks' Temple Leagues, Eighth Avenue Temple, Eighth Avenue and Garfield place, Brooklyn, all-day session.

Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th street, 8:30 p. m. "Aspects of Jewish Music," A. W. Binder.

Mizrahi Youth of Linden Heights, Temple Torah Chaim, Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street, Brooklyn, 8 p. m. "Modern Jewish Youth, Whither is it Drifting," Rabbi Isaac Toubin.

Meeting of Metropolitan Avukah, Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth street, 8 p. m.

Bronx branch of the Youth Zionist-Revisionist Organization of America, 1427 Franklin avenue, 8:30 p. m. "Joseph Trumpeldor's Life and Role in Jewish History," Edith Robin.

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# Jabotinsky Asks Palestine New Deal

## Wants British To Cooperate; No Class War

Revisionist Leader Tells of Objects of His Visit to America

(In the following article prepared for the Jewish Daily Bulletin, Mr. Jabotinsky explains the objects of his forthcoming visit to this country.)

By VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY

We Revisionist Zionists want a New Deal for Palestine, so it is natural to try to enlist sympathies in America.

A New Deal is necessary because the whole face of Zionism has radically changed. It still is a national enterprise backed by much idealism, but it now has the traditional backing of several million individual Jews who must, personally must go to Palestine or perish. It is no longer a "movement"—it is a frozen Exodus; frozen because the gates are closed and only a fraction of those who "must" are permitted to enter.

This is why a New Deal has become imperative, both on the part of England as the mandatory power, and the Jews themselves.

From England, we demand a thorough revision of the ideas and methods she has been applying to Palestine. First to be revised is the true meaning of her favorite catchword that "immigration should keep within the country's economic absorptive capacity." Of course it should, why argue such a bromide of a truism? But the absorptive capacity of a country cannot be measured just by its acres: it depends above all on the kind of immigrants. It is the human factor, not soil and moisture, which determines whether a country is to become a beehive or to stay a desert. For immigrants such as the Jews, with our stubborn urge, our technical and financial resources and our colonizing skill so brilliantly proved, Palestine holds possibilities of absorption practically unlimited; and the English know it themselves.

### State Must Cooperate

But there is one condition: the State must cooperate, not just watch (when not busy putting direct obstacles in our way). All the laws and the whole administrative practice need revision to cope with the new phase of Zionism. Waste lands which form over two-thirds of Palestine must be surveyed, and proclaimed State Reserve for colonization: a water policy planned; a loan issued for reclamation and irrigation of the Reserve; the local market secured for local industries, and exports ensured on a basis of reciprocity (for at present Palestine imports five times the value of her export). Taxation must favor the new settler; revenue from Jewish sources, which by now is far above sixty per cent of the Treasury's whole income, must be spent in the interest of those who provide it, not of the Arabs as now.

It is foolish to say that these demands are "anti-British." Of course we denounce and will go on denouncing blunders and injustice, and that home-brewed brand of political flippancy of which some British statesmen still pretend to be proud—the aversion to "planning in beforehand," the reliance on "muddling through." Of course the Jews will boycott the elections if the mandatory carries out its project of a Legislative Council before there is a Jewish majority in the country. Of course we will never agree that any Jewish settler may be treated as an "illegal" immigrant, no matter



V. JABOTINSKY

whether he has or hasn't a visa for entering his own National Home. Of course we will not stand the present flooding of Palestine by Arabs from the neighboring territories. Of course we resent being forced to pay a million dollars baksheesh for the Huleh marshes to a former Syrian concessionaire who has held that concession for twenty years without carrying out any drainage work, and a further baksheesh of a couple million dollars on draining at our expense the portion of the area reserved exclusively for the Arabs—while the Treasury boasts a surplus of some fifteen million cash, all derived from Jewish contribution to revenue.

### Best Sort of Partner

But England should know that a hard-bargaining partner is the best sort of partner. The sooner Palestine becomes a Jewish State able to protect its own security within and without; the sooner Transjordan, now always on the verge of starvation, gets redeemed by a big Jewish settlement—all the better for England, and she knows it, and that's why she will, in her own interest, grant us the New Deal. There is one excellent thing about England: she can see reason—if you know how to insist.

Our method of "insisting" has recently taken the form of a world-wide petition movement. The petition is signed not just by "ideological" Zionists but by those who, apart from any "ideology," actually and personally want and must migrate to Palestine. It is addressed both to the mandatory government and Parliament and to the governments of those countries where Jewish distress has become a grave problem for the State itself. Six hundred thousand signatures have already been collected, and it will be several millions before we are through.

As to the Jews themselves, their New Deal for Palestine will have to consist, above all, in putting a stop to the practice and propaganda of the "class war" idea applied to Palestine. Class war may or may not be a good thing for countries already "made"; but Palestine is only in the making. When every new enterprise is a pioneering experiment; when you want "capitalists" to go on founding such enterprises so that you might bring in more workers from abroad; when even the "national" funds have to be collected from bourgeois—then the obsession to "fight" that very bourgeoisie becomes not only preposterous but immoral. We do not preach identity of economic interests between workers and employers; let them drive as hard a bargain as they only can; but we want them to settle all their disputes by compulsory national arbitration, and to forget the very names of strike and lockout.

### Objects of Visit

These are the two main objects of my impending visit to America. I do not intend to start a petition movement in America: I do not

believe that an European can "start" anything in America, which is a different world. But I am sure that American Jewry, and perhaps a part of Gentile America, too, will find their own way to back the desperate outcry of such a multitude.

The second object with which my trip is connected—to rebuild our Palestinian economy on arbitration instead of "class war"—is embodied in the "National Workers Union" which was founded in Palestine nine months ago. We want to make of it the most powerful social factor in the country, and American Jewry must be made to realize that this is the only reasonable way of keeping together a pioneering community.

Some Jewish papers in America say that this is "Fascism"; nonsense—deliberate word-jugglery which has no meaning at all. Should any of my generation among the Revisionists live long enough to be present at the shaping of Palestine's constitution as the Jewish State, we shall insist on a constitution based on the most old-fashioned principles of liberalism and democracy; probably simple copy the best part of Great Britain's constitution, or America's; and in that Jewish State we shall probably not even bother about stopping "class war," for a national economy already complete and built-up can stand it. But a "national economy" which does not yet exist, which is only being created, cannot; and no threat of being called names will stop us from insisting on this simple and obvious truth.

Apart from all that, I am glad of this opportunity to visit America just because it is America, and just now. I belong to that generation of Russianized *intelligentsia* which, in its early teens, was brought up on Fenimore Cooper and Bret Harte, and in its maturer youth on that French symbolism which claimed Edgar Allen Poe for its ancestor (by the way, one of my dearest boasts is having translated his poems into Hebrew and Russian). We used to find a philosophical affinity between these two American influences: bold "pioneering" beyond established frontiers, geographical frontiers in one case, spiritual frontiers in the other. I now go farther and extend the affinity also to the most modern phenomena of America's life of today: is not President Roosevelt's policy another bold departure beyond the borders of social precedent? Present day America is a university and a laboratory; and I want to learn.

### Graduates to Hear Goldenson

Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson of Temple Emanu-El will give the Baccalaureate Address at the mid-year commencement at Hunter College which will take place in Chapel on Wednesday, January 30. Honorable Mark Eisner, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, will also address the 300 graduating seniors.

## LEARN A SECOND LANGUAGE

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## Proselyters Active Among Jews in Greece

### Catholic Conversion Propaganda Is Making Progress

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

SALONICA, Jan. 11.—Reports that Catholic conversion propaganda is progressing in Greece and that vast sums of money are being spent upon it have reached the Minister of the Interior, it is announced. Catholic priests and nuns are busy building new schools and convents in the whole country, the communiqué adds, and the Minister of the Interior has decided to take measures in order to counteract this activity.

Rabbi Dr. Sevy Koretz, chief rabbi of Salonica, today interviewed Periclis Rhallis, Minister-Governor General of Salonica, and requested him that the government take immediate steps in order to stop proselyting among Jewish boys and girls.

The chief rabbi was also instru-

mental in having a young Jew, Isaac Saltiel, returned from Paris to his father's home in Greece. Saltiel had been converted to Catholicism by priests in Salonica and sent to Paris where he was sequestered by priests.

1935

OUR wish for all, is that we shall quickly forget the trying months just past. Let us face the coming year with confidence and with a greater faith in ourselves and our fellow men.

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The Jews of Soviet Russia—Joshua Kunitz.  
Main Currents of Jewish Thought in Modern Times—Koppel S. Pinson.  
The Economic Factors in Modern Jewish Life—Nathan Reich.  
Crises in Jewish History—Leo W. Schwarz.  
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## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

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## Grievances in Poland

The problem of Jewish schools, the dismissals of Jewish teachers, and the whole question of Jewish education, has again come to the fore on the long list of Jewish grievances in Poland. Like all the other minorities, the Jews are entitled to be provided with free primary education of a kind in which the cultivation of their mother-tongue and their religion is possible and unhindered.

However, while the State maintains over a thousand primary schools for Ukrainians and several hundred schools for Germans, there are no State schools where Yiddish or Hebrew is taught at the cost of the public funds.

There are nearly 200 Jewish schools in Poland now where Yiddish is taught. There are also some 200 primary and secondary schools where Hebrew predominates. There are one Yiddish and three Hebrew seminaries, and sixteen Yiddish technical schools. Nearly 20,000 Jewish children are thus able to receive tuition not only in Polish, but also in Yiddish, which they regard as their mother tongue, and more than 20,000 additional Jewish children receive instruction in Hebrew, which again they regard as their mother-tongue. But none of these schools are maintained by the State—they are paid for by Jewish institutions, educational and others.

Moreover, not only does the State refuse to maintain these schools, but, it is complained, all sorts of excuses are found to diminish their number. Although the *Chedarim*, in some of which the methods of instruction are still reminiscent of the Middle Ages, are allowed to flourish freely, a large proportion of the modern Yiddish or Hebrew schools have been closed down.

To these grievances, new ones have now been added. Since 1921, a number of schools existed in Poland where only Jewish children have been taught. These schools, numbering about thirty, had Jewish teachers, and, as the pupils, too, were Jewish, they were allowed to close on Saturdays and open on Sundays. (In Poland, primary schools conduct classes six days a week). About a year ago, the educational authori-

## In the United States

The series of conferences which made New York the focal point of all Jewish eyes concluded last week. Outstanding among the developments were the renewed repudiation by the American Jewish Committee of the world Jewish congress project and the appeal to all Jewry to aid the Jews of Poland issued by a special conference of Polish-American organizations.

The American Jewish Committee, in its twenty-eighth annual meeting, after hearing the report of Dr. Cyrus Adler, president, and an address by Neville Laski, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, unanimously voted opposition to the world congress and to the American Jewish Congress scheme for a national plebiscite of Jews here for an enlarged congress.

Dr. Adler's report covered the situation in Germany and other countries and Nazi propaganda activities here. The report also revealed hope that Russia will relent in its attitude toward religious Jewish elements there.

The extraordinary relief conference, meeting here almost at the same time that a conclave of leaders of Polish Jewry in Warsaw issued an appeal for immediate succor, charged that the economic policy of the government of Poland was largely responsible for the predicament of its Jewish citizens.

A series of resolutions calling upon the Polish government to remove disabilities against Jews and upon American Jews of Polish origin to rush to the aid of their co-religionists was adopted by the session.

The National Conference of Jewish Welfare, which brought outstanding communal leaders and social workers together here from all parts of the country, ended its four days of meetings with a brilliant discussion on American Jewry's course of future action, which found Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan and Professor Morris R. Cohen stressing diametrically opposed lines of thought.

The conference also heard Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, accuse certain classes of Jewish manufacturers of discrimination against Jewish employees and "economic anti-Semitism."

The American Nazi movement received a sharp setback when Supreme Court Justice McGoldrick refused to grant the application of the League of Friends of New Germany for a New York State charter of incorporation.

## The Nazi Setback

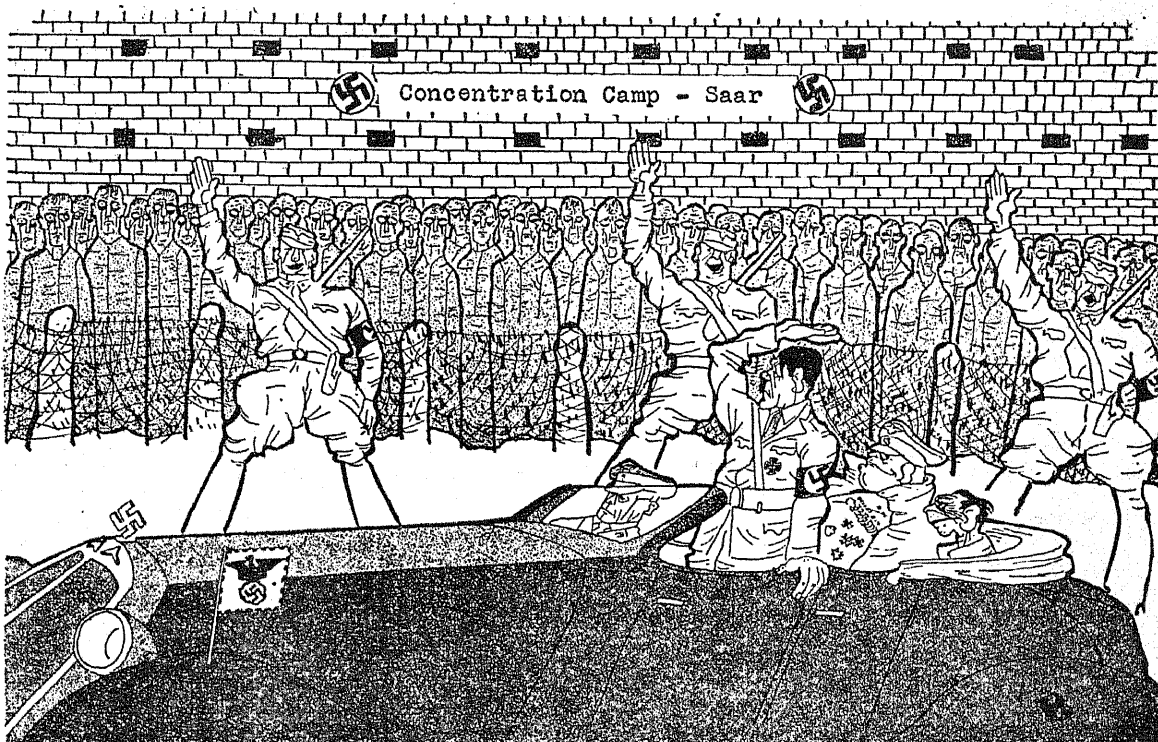
A decision by Supreme Court Justice Valente rejected the application of the Schnuch faction of the organization for a temporary injunction against the Haegele putschists who now rule New York Nazidom. In denying

ties began appointing non-Jewish headmasters in these schools which are called, because of their being closed on Sabbaths, "Szabasowski" schools. It was then decided that Jewish teachers were to go to non-Jewish schools and non-Jewish teachers to Jewish schools.

The ultimate result was that many of the Jewish teachers were left without posts and many Jewish children were unprovided with schools. Most of the Sabbath schools have thus been closed and numbers of Jewish teachers have been deprived of their livelihood.

## A WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

By MILTON BROWN



## The Saarland After the Plebiscite

"The creative folk of the Saar can count on my care from the day of the reunion."—From a message sent to the Mayor of Saarbruecken by Adolph Hitler.

the injunction, Justice Valente stipulated that Haegele must agree to an immediate trial on the issues involved. In his decision Justice Valente denounced the "leadership principle" on which the league is based and declared it would not be upheld by the courts.

Congress took an interest in the Nazi situation as a result of a number of bills introduced in the House to meet the situation. One would extend the life of the McCormack committee for another month. Others would prevent alien propaganda here.

William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts, went on trial in Asheville, N. C., on charges of violating the state securities laws in the sale of stock of the Gallahad Press, publishers of Liberation magazine.

## The European Situation

Europe went about its business last week with its major attention riveted on the tiny Saar Valley where Nazis and anti-Nazis were engaged in a bitter last-minute duel before the plebiscite which is to determine the Saarland's fate. The international patrols were held in readiness all week as clashes between anti-Nazis and Hitlerites were reported throughout the district.

An interesting revelation, giving some light on Austria's repeated and pious denials of anti-Semitism there, was made during the week when the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported that London bankers had made equality for Jews one of the conditions of an Austrian loan. This was not so much out of principle but out of sound banking practice which dictates that a country with an aggressive anti-Jewish program is not a safe financial investment.

Despite the pledges of Finance Minister Karl Buresch, none of the anti-Jewish measures enacted in Austria, so far as could be learned, has been withdrawn.

Czechoslovakia, which bore a great share of the burden of caring for refugees from Germany, particularly in the early days of the Hitler regime, found its resources so strained by the effort that it was compelled to deprive some 2,000 refugees of work permits in order to leave the jobs available for Czech citizens.

## The Polish Situation

Conditions in Poland remained unchanged during the week,

with no improvement or serious change noted. The usual score or more of Nara attacks were reported; one or two arrests were made. The Nara press appeared a little bolder in tone in its comments against the Jews. The government made no move to reply to the plea of the Polish Jewish leaders for economic assistance and removal of disabilities imposed on the Jews.

In Warsaw, a Jewish refugee from Germany hurled a bottle through a window of the German embassy in solitary protest against persecution of Jews by Hitler. Revisionists stoned the British embassy in protest against cancellation of citizenship of Achmeier and Yevin, Palestine Revisionists.

In England, a group led by Sir Robert Waley Cohen, formed a corporation known as Jewish Resettlements Company, to aid refugees rehabilitate themselves. In Paris, a new world organization, EMCOL, Association for Jewish Emigration and Colonization, was established to promote Jewish emigration and colonization.

In Germany, indications arose that the Hitler government would shortly take steps to disenfranchise all Jews and other "non-Aryans." Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick revealed that it was the intention of the government to enforce the plank of the Nazi platform dealing with those of non-German blood in relation to the State.

At the same time, it became known that Jewish doctors might be re-employed in Berlin clinics. A new decree forbade Jewish scholars from attaining the rank of professor.

## Palestine

In Palestine, the new land tax system, raising the taxes on land used by citrus plantations and reducing the assessments on grain-producing lands, was to go into effect. The ordinance calls for a levy of \$4.10 on each dunam of land cultivated for orange plantations. It is feared that the levy may affect the export of citrus products—the largest proportion of Palestine's exports—and will amount to about ten per cent of the average plantation income. Representations by the Jewish Agency against the levy were unavailing.

The government went ahead with the long-expected project of improving Tel Aviv's shipping facilities by initiating work on the dredging and widening

of the Yarkon River estuary which will aid considerably in relieving congestion in Jaffa harbor.

The government reported a surplus for November of \$808,265. The Vaad Leumi cabled an appeal to the League of Nations to aid the Jews of the Saar after Sunday's plebiscite by protecting their rights. A report by Haavara, Ltd., disclosed that barter transactions amounting to \$4,500,000 were consummated between Germany and Palestine during 1934.

## The Revisionist Conference

The World Revisionist Conference, meeting in Krakow, faced a serious conflict over the question of maximalist demands passed by a strong faction of the conference, including a majority of the Palestine delegation. The question of a complete split from the World Zionist Organization and establishment of a new World Zionist Congress, was brought to the conference floor by Wolfgang von Weisl. Vladimir Jabotinsky, head of the organization, left the meeting in protest.

## TEN YEARS AGO

in

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

January 13, 1925

KAUNAS.—The Sunday Closing Bill to go into effect February 1 was signed by the president of Lithuania.

BERLIN.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann conferred with Dr. Marx, Chancellor of Germany and leader of the Catholic party.

Five Years Ago

GENEVA.—Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson told newspapermen that Britain would fulfil all her mandate obligations in Palestine.

MINSK.—The Commissariat of Education ordered the abolition of the Minsk University faculty for Semiology and Hebrew.

One Year Ago

LONDON.—Ernst Freud, son of Professor Sigmund Freud, arrived in London with his family from Berlin.

LONDON.—The Board of Deputies of British Jews announced the appointment of Neville Laski to represent it on the advisory council of the League of Nations autonomous body for German refugees.



## What Bulletin Readers Say

### The Histadruth Campaigns

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:  
One of your readers, Mr. George Schlossberg, "wonders" why Zalmann Rubashow, the Palestinian labor leader, is raising funds for the Histadruth at a time when there is no unemployment in Palestine.

The National Labor Committee is conducting its annual campaign because the Histadruth is concerned not only with the economic status of its members, but with the creation of conditions which will make the mass-immigration of more workers possible. The Histadruth knows that the fate of Palestine as a Jewish center depends on the number of workers who will settle on the land, rather than on the number of absentee landlords who will speculate in real-estate.

To make possible the influx of productive workers, one of the major functions of the Histadruth is to train the city-bred immigrant and to make room for him in its cooperatives. All of the funds collected in America last year were spent in Palestine for labor colonization and for the absorption of immigrants in agriculture or industry according to the requirements of the country.

The donation of money to the Austrian socialists (to which Mr. Schlossberg refers unsympathetically) was a voluntary contribution—taken from their daily earnings—by Palestinian workers who understood that their Austrian fellow-workers were the only hope against fascism and anti-Semitism in Austria.

The funds collected in this year's campaign, will, as in the past, be devoted to the two crucial purposes of further agricultural colonization and the productive absorption of new immigrants. It may interest your readers to know that the Histadruth participated to the extent of 20 percent in the purchase of the recent Huleh land concession. Obviously tasks of such scope must draw the financial support of American Jewry.

MARIE SYRKIN.

Bronx, N. Y.,  
Jan. 9, 1935.

### 140,000 Dinarim

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:  
In your issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin of January 10 was published a report that there are 40,000 members of the World Revisionist Organization who paid their Dinarim.

I wish to call your attention that this report is not correct; up till now more than 140,000 dinarim were paid.

J. BEDER.

New York, N. Y.,  
Jan. 10, 1935.

### A Bit Too Heavy

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:  
It seems unfortunate that the Anglo-Jewish Press caters either to morons or intellectuals. There is no publication in this field which attempts to hold the interest of the average intelligent Jew.

The Jewish Daily Bulletin has come closer to filling this need than any other Anglo-Jewish paper. But—even the Bulletin has a tendency to be a bit heavy at times. Very often stories seem to be written for some select few who are "in the know."

Mr. Smolar has done much to clear up the present situation of the Joint Distribution Committee. His stories of the plight of the Jews in Poland have been most illuminating.

If the Bulletin could brighten up its pages with lighter features and human interest stories. I am certain many non-readers would be converted.

Please, no "puff stories."

JACK KAGAN.

Hartford, Conn.,  
January 8, 1935.

### Anti-Semitic Victory

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:  
Dear Editor:

It would be a catastrophe and serious indictment against our trade union system if the present strike waged against the Bulletin should result in destroying the Bulletin.

The discontinuance of the Bulletin would be the biggest victory achieved by the anti-Semites in many a moon and a bad blow to the Jews. The Jews would be left without the one important Jewish organ . . . the one platform and source of Jewish news available to us.

The Bulletin is to be congratulated for the valiant fight it has made, the fine job it did.

A trade union member myself, I could have reconciled a strike against the Bulletin by hod-carriers but not by a group of Jewish newspapermen. The Jewish Daily Bulletin is not a capitalist enterprise but a Jewish institution for which every Bulletin worker should have been prepared to sacrifice.

I fervently hope that the Jewish Daily Bulletin may continue unimpeded in its valiant fight.

MYRON COHEN,

New York,  
January 10, 1935.

### Praise for Mr. Lyons

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:  
I should like to come to the defense of Eugene Lyons, not because he is incapable of fighting his own battles, but because I agree with him implicitly.

In his column of January 10, Mr. Lyons defended his attack on the "arbitrary methods of the self-styled Legion of Decency." He pointed out that censors have a way of intruding in other fields. I should like to add that the list of pictures compiled as decent by the Legion is the work of one man.

If one has followed a certain motion picture trade journal as closely as I have, one would find that the Bishops accept the classification A., B. or C. which the trade paper uses.

Congratulations on having such a splendid writer as Eugene Lyons added to your list of contributors.

DAVID GROSS.

Bronx, N. Y.,  
January 10, 1935.

### From a Gentle

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:  
Permit a poor German man who reads your excellently edited paper every day in the Public Library here to express his appreciation and gratitude for what you are doing in fighting Hitlerism in this country.

Hitlerism is a menace to the peace and a criminal slap in the face of culture and social justice. Having been brought up in Germany, I have experience and I know that the Jews are not hated by the German people. Many of my very best teachers happened to be Jews and I should know what I have to thank them.

It makes me unhappy and mad to think what criminals like Hitler, Goering and Goebbels are trying to accomplish. So—please—do never give up your noble fight against bigotry, race and religious hatred and Nazi propaganda in this country.

Fight the rascals and spoilers of stupid folks to the last ditch. Fight the New York and the Chicago gangs. Fight the villains Kappe-Zahne and company.

The article of Mr. Abba Hillel Silver in your paper of Dec. 23 was very, very good. I wish I could shake hands with this gentleman. Go on with your good work in the interest of mankind especially in the interest of every decent German.

A GENTILE.

Allentown, Pa.,  
January 8, 1935.

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# THE WOMAN OF IT—

SOCIETY NOTES, FEATURES,  
ORGANIZATIONS, RECIPES

## ORGANIZATION NEWS

The New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women celebrates the fortieth anniversary of its inception during the week of January 13 with a series of important events.

On Tuesday afternoon a gala birthday tea will be held at the Hotel Plaza. Mrs. Herbert Lehman has been invited as one of the guests of honor. Mrs. William de Young Kay, president of the New York Section, will preside. At her table will be the past presidents of the organization. These include Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. William Dick Sporg, Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mrs. Edward Josephy, and Mrs. Nathan Straus Jr.

Sigmund Spaeth, the "Tune Detective," will take part in the entertainment together with other notables of stage and radio. Tickets are one dollar, and reservations can be made through Mrs. Julius Wolff, 29 West Eighty-ninth street.

On Monday afternoon a group of children from Council House, the settlement house at 1122 Forest avenue, the Bronx, which is directed by the New York Section, will call by appointment on Mayor LaGuardia at City Hall and present him with a Council House Album of photographs. A similar album will be presented to President Roosevelt.

The opening event of the birthday week will take place Sunday morning with a radio talk under the auspices of the New York Section. Rudolph Reimer, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at Ellis Island, will speak over Station WEAJ from 10:45 to 11 o'clock. His topic will be "The Importance of Social Work in Immigration," and he will be introduced by Mrs. William De Young Kay.

### Miss Bernstein Talks

Miss Pearl Bernstein, secretary to the Board of Estimate, was the principal speaker at a reception and tea of the Brooklyn League of Women Voters on January 10. The affair took place at the home of Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll. Mrs. Charles H. Rowley, chairman of the budget committee, was in charge of arrangements.

### Mrs. Lehman Hostess

Mrs. Arthur Lehman entertained her co-workers in the emergency appeal campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies with a luncheon bridge on Tuesday at her home, 45 East Seventieth street. Mrs. Lehman is chairman of the "white division" of the women's division of the drive.

### Child-Problems Discussed

Daniel Josephs, principal of the Jamaica Vocational School, spoke last Tuesday, before the Jamaica Council of Jewish Women in the Jamaica Jewish Center. His topic was "Vocational Guidance." Mrs. John Flaum presided.

Mr. Joseph outlined the work of the Jamaica Vocational School and stressed the necessity of vocational guidance to insure for the child a happy, well-adjusted adult life.

Funds were appropriated for the national conference in Manhattan of Jews and Christians, which will urge justice, amity, and understanding among Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

The Jamaica Council plans also a dessert tea and bridge for the relief and blind funds of the Center. The event is scheduled to take place on January 28 at the Center with Mrs. Paul Loshen and Mrs. Paul Jeffrey as hostesses.

The Sisterhood of the Congregation Beth Israel, St. Albans, plans a luncheon and bridge party Wednesday with Mrs. Rae Leibowitz

and Mrs. Esther Sweetbaum in charge. Another similar party is scheduled to be held on January 23, with Mrs. May Kassell and Mrs. I. K. Knopf as hostesses. The proceeds of these entertainments as well as those of a bunco and bridge on the night of January 26, will be devoted to the philanthropic activities of the Sisterhood. All those events will take place at the Center.

### Mrs. Strauch Honored

Mrs. Jacob Strauch was honored this week at a luncheon given by the auxiliary of the Hillside-Hollis Hebrew Center at the Hadassah Tea Room, Jamaica, in celebration of her fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Mr. Strauch, who married at the age of 19 in New York, has been a resident of Jamaica for twenty years and is the founder of the auxiliary which honored her. Mrs. Anna Graber and Mrs. Jean Avram were on the reception committee.

### Hadassah Supper

The Jamaica Chapter of Hadassah will give a donor supper and dance on March 10 at the Jamaica Jewish Center with Mrs. Minna Canner as chairman. This chapter, which is one of the most active of Hadassah's many groups, does fine civic and philanthropic work. Mrs. Miriam Sirken serves as acting president of the organization.

### Mrs. Abrahams Chairman

Mrs. Leo Abrahams, president of the Newark, N. J. Section of the National Council of Jewish Women has been named chairman of the committee on candidates for the Triennial Convention.

### School Announces Courses

Registration for the Spring term of the School of the Jewish Woman at Temple Anshe Chesed, West End avenue at 100th street, is now in full swing. Among the nineteen courses announced are classes in all grades of Hebrew, Jewish History, Bible, Customs and Ceremonies. Of special interest is a course in Jewish philosophy dealing with the philosophical system of Maimonides and its influence upon later philosophers. It will be given by Dr. Trude Weiss Rosmarin, director of the institute. All courses are recognized by the University of the State of New York and entitle teachers to alertness credit. In the past many public and high school teachers have been candidates for the alertness credit diploma.

The Junior Hadassah group of Boro Park was to hold its annual dance at the Hotel St. George on Saturday evening.

## Mrs. Straus Seeks to Develop Cultural Aspects of Education

### Pioneer in Modern Methods, She Retains Her Early Interest

Poor Ponce de Leon who searched all over Florida to find his magic Fontaine de Jouvence, the Fountain of Youth, and died in the end a disappointed man—if he had only lived in our time and known our modern women, he would have learned from them the secret that this fountain bubbles in our own heart and works its wonders through our own mind.

Take as an example Mrs. Nathan Straus Jr., one of the most interesting and most charming women of our metropolis. Picture her in her library, early in the morning, when one would imagine a wealthy society leader would be still resting if not asleep. Mrs. Straus, however, sits trim, dressed with unobtrusive elegance at her desk, a desk which despite its small size and the flowers on it, looks very business-like. She is ready for the manifold duties that are awaiting her. And they are very real and very important duties. Mrs. Straus, a past president of the Council of Jewish Women, is vitally interested in all educational problems. Her Council work was and is done mainly in this direction. In addition, she is a board member of the Education Committee of the Women's City Club, where she is at present leading a study about the truant children in our public schools, and she is also a member of the Mayor's committee making a survey of the schools of our city.

No wonder, then, that the early morning hours see her alert and on the job. Even while she speaks to her chance visitor she is demanded on the telephone, and in another few minutes she will have to attend an important board meeting. Despite all this she tells most interestingly and unhurriedly about her early work with school-children, a work which today has been universally adopted as essential in any educational program, but in which Mrs. Straus was a pioneer.

### An Early Interest

"Nineteen years ago," she says, "as a quite young girl and woman, I was already deeply interested in educational work, and being with children and vitally influencing their development seemed to me of paramount importance. I led groups of girls at the YWHA, I took children to the Museum—now, of course, every teacher does it, but at that time it was an innovation—and taught them an art appreciation which must have been



MRS. N. STRAUS JR.

of value in their later life. Beginning with the costumes of bygone times, which naturally delighted the girls, leading them through the Egyptian Department with the ever fascinating mummies and papyri, I finally made them see the rich gifts of beauty and delight which art may bring into even a drab and commonplace life.

I took my girls also to the library and made them at home in the world of books. That, too, is now commonplace and a matter of course, but in those times it had not been done before. Yet I felt that extra-curricular cultural influences of such a type were necessary for the harmonious, rounded development of the child-mind.

### Has Four Sons

Mrs. Straus has four sons of her own, one of them already in college, though to look at her one can hardly believe it. In addition to her work in the field of education, a work which she considers her vocation, she has pleasant avocations which refresh her physically and intellectually. She loves to read and she is an enthusiastic horse-woman. Even in winter she finds time to go to the country and, in a quick canter through the bracing air, to feel all the exhilaration a noble sport brings to its true lovers.

And in leaving her, one sighs for poor Ponce de Leon and his vain quest. Women like Mrs. Straus, who work selflessly and enthusiastically for a great cause, could have taught him the lesson that the Fountain of Youth bubbles in our own heart, that it works its wonders through our own mind.

### Columbia University.

The wedding will take place in March.

\* \* \*

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with a reception and dinner at their home in the Hyde Park Hotel, 25 East Seventy-seventh street, on January 4.

They were married in New York, January 4, 1885, by Dr. Aaron Wise, father of Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Mrs. Cohn is the former Miss Eliza Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson, of Mystic, Conn.

\* \* \*

The marriage of Miss Helen Betty Hertz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hertz of 450 East Fifty-second street, New York, Cary, Ill., and Miami Beach, Fla., to Robert M. Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Levy of this city took place on Thursday, January 3 in the main ballroom of the Ritz Carlton. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Golden-son of Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony.

The bride had her sister, Mrs.

## BREVITIES

Would you believe that such a simple and common-place thing as the handkerchief was once considered an extravagant luxury and was imbued with a most romantic interest? At the time when the wisest and wittiest of all Frenchmen, Montaigne, wrote his incomparable essays, handkerchiefs just began to make their appearance in the world of fashion, and as all innovations these little squares of fine cloth or linen, usually adorned with lace-borders or embroideries, were greatly attacked by the churlish kill-joys of those times. Handkerchiefs were not only considered by them an unwarranted luxury full of dire moral perils, but they condemned the new fashion also—impossible as that may seem—for hygienic reasons. The would-be wits asked the rather coarse question: "What is it the rich man keeps in his pocket and the poor man throws away?" And the answer was, of course, connected with the handkerchief.

Yet youth will always be served and youth took to the handkerchiefs and its new refinement and elegance. Young swains gave handkerchiefs as gifts to their ladies; we all know that the Sultan designated his favorite by throwing her his handkerchief. And even today, when in February lovers send to each others those printed tokens of affection known as Valentines, the card has often the form of a handkerchief with a lace border.

But that is the last remnant of the romance of the handkerchief. Today it has become a necessary but very commonplace detail of our toilette, and even the most conservative and staid would not object to its use.

Yet, if the romance has fled, the prettiness of the handkerchief has remained, or rather it experiences at present a rebirth. No longer are ladies satisfied with the simple linen handkerchief, hemstitched and monogrammed. Nowadays all kinds of fantastic patterns are used, gay and spirited decorations make the handkerchief a thing of beauty and delight, and the really modern woman uses handkerchiefs that match her costume or her handbag or even the color of her eyes. All the department stores show a variety of those new, delightful and tempting handkerchiefs, and in buying any one of them you can have the pleasant sensation to purchase something that was but a few hundred years ago the much attacked prerogative of royalty and the very rich.

Alfred Ettlinger of Chicago, for her matron of honor. Germain Seligman of this city was best man for Mr. Levy.

The couple sailed on the Rex for a ten months' tour of India and the Orient. They will make their home in New York.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Molly Grace Thorner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Thorner of New York, was married to Dr. Allen Sidney Russek of this city on Sunday, January 6, in the Italian Garden of the Ambassador. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Jonah B. Wise. A breakfast followed the ceremony.

After a wedding trip in the South, Dr. Russek and his bride will reside in New York.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Jonas Weil of 345 West Eighty-sixth street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Miriam Adele Weil, to Irwin L. Hirsch, son of Mrs. Harry Hirsch of Chicago, and the late Mr. Hirsch.

## SOCIETY NOTES

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ania Rosalie Cardozo, daughter of Ernest A. Cardozo of this city and the late Mrs. Cardozo, to Jerome Niles Doumaux, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Doumaux of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Cardozo attended Bradford Academy and was graduated from Smith College in 1931. She is related to Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Doumaux was graduated in 1931 from the Wharton School of Commerce, University of Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Jacobi, of 241 Central Park West, will give

a reception in the Colonial suite at Sherry's this Sunday afternoon for their daughter, Miss Ethel Miriam Jacobi, and Stanley Roth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roth of 321 West Seventy-eighth street, whose engagement has been announced.

\* \* \*

The engagement has been announced of Miss Janice Vera Perls, daughter of Mrs. Blanche L. Perle, to Saul Pollak, son of Samuel Pollack, of Seattle, Wash.

Miss Perls attended the Art Students League and studied at the American Laboratory Theatre and the Department of Drama, Yale University.

Mr. Pollak was graduated from



# Where Our Security Lies

By ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Three great world movements marked the end of the Middle Ages for the Jews of Western Europe—the Renaissance, the Reformation and the French Revolution. Two of these movements are now in definite retreat.

The Renaissance stimulated the spirit of free inquiry among the peoples of Europe. It ushered in the epoch of intellectual emancipation. It was destined to shake the foundations of superstition, bigotry and intolerance. The Jew stood to gain from this liberating movement of the mind and spirit of man—and the Jew did actually gain.

The Protestant Reformation destroyed religious uniformity in Western Europe. It ended the religious imperialism of Roman Catholicism. For more than a century after Luther, the Protestant and Catholic Churches waged a most determined and ruthless war over the issue of religious hegemony or monopoly. After many bloody and inclusive battles it became evident that the problem would not be solved by war but only on the basis of compromise.

The compromise was religious toleration, not merely for Catholics and Protestants, but also for the numerous sects which had sprung up within Protestantism itself. This principle of toleration was destined to benefit the Jewish group also. The Jew was sooner or later included within this compromise of toleration.

The French Revolution established the rights of mankind against the rights of the State and Church. In place of the divine rights of State and Church there were enthroned the divine rights—the inalienable rights—of Man. Man was invested with fundamental rights over which neither the State nor the Church had any power to veto. They were his by virtue of his humanity and not by virtue of his membership in any political or religious grouping. The Jew was destined to benefit from this revolutionary movement also—and he did benefit. While the fires of the French Revolution were still raging—in 1791—the Jew received his French citizenship. The doctrines of the French Revolution spread over Western Europe in the wake of the armies of Napoleon; and wherever these doctrines triumphed, the ghetto walls fell. In spite of recurrent political reactions, the Jews, by the end of the third quarter of the Nineteenth Century, were at home politically in nearly all lands of Western Europe.

Today the ideas symbolized by the Renaissance and the French Revolution are in sharp retreat. Dictatorship is now established in two-thirds of Europe; and dictatorship is implacably set against the spirit of free inquiry and all freedom of thought—the essence of the Renaissance—and against the doctrine of man's inalienable rights—the essence of the French Revolution. Dictatorship must in self-defense suppress all intellectual freedom. It is compelled to regiment all thought, to prescribe all dissent and criticism, to exploit education for propaganda purposes, to make every writer a state functionary, and every newspaper a party bulletin. It is compelled to defend the principle which Mussolini summarized: "Beyond the State—nothing!" There are no inalienable human rights, no constitutional guarantees, no charters of liberty. The individual has no recourse and no refuge in the absolutist state—no appeal to a law which is above party or men or to any inviolable principle of abstract justice.

The Jew stands to suffer a serious decline in status as a result of this new development. His security lay in the uninterrupted progress of free inquiry among men and in the development of freedom of thought unshackled by political partisanship. His security lay in those inalienable rights which the French (and American)



A. H. SILVER

Revolution proclaimed. Under the new dispensation the Jew is again entirely dependent upon the will or the whim of the party in power, or of the dictator. If they do not choose to tolerate him, his position becomes desperate.

The gains of the third movement—the Reformation—in terms of religious toleration, are being nullified today in some absolutist states through the substitution of racial intolerance for religious intolerance. Racial intolerance is far more menacing to the Jew than religious intolerance. Religious intolerance wished to assimilate the Jew. It was eager to welcome him as a convert. It proffered him full equality. It recognized his essential human worth. Racial intolerance repels the Jew. It does not wish to assimilate him ever. It insists upon isolating him permanently and upon degrading him politically, socially and economically.

With the spread of dictatorship in the world, the Jewish people has entered upon very serious and trying times. Its salvation lies not in preferring one kind of dictatorship to another—Communism to Fascism. All forms of state absolutism are inimical to the best interests of the Jewish people. Our security must be found in the future, as in the past, in the great doctrines of the French Revolution—liberty, equality, fraternity—doctrines which are today in recession. It is only when these liberal doctrines which set aside for all men certain sacred areas of personal rights and privileges which no organized group dares trespass, are again vindicated and firmly re-established, that the Jew will be secure in the Western World.

Liberalism is in eclipse today. Its spokesmen are apologetic. Some liberals are even flirting with communism whose methods and technique are the very antithesis of those of liberalism. They have been persuaded that salvation can come only through dictatorship. They are convinced that the world is going communist. They are certain that the next world war will see the end of capitalism and the triumph of communism, all of which is, of course, pure speculation—much of it highly fantastic.

The spirit of liberalism, which is not, as so many liberals lightly assume, the product of capitalism, but of the unappeasable life and liberty hunger of the human spirit, has not yet abdicated. It is still deeply entrenched in the heart of man. And as all forms of dictatorship are beginning to expose their inherent and fatal weaknesses, liberalism is again beginning to fight its way across the aberrations and obsessions of our age to its imperial position in the life of society.

The Jew who was long ago

warned not to try "to force the End," should cast in his lot with those who, in these turbulent and confused times, are still holding steadfastly to the vision of a free and liberal society wherein progress must be achieved without sacrifice of those values which alone are the true test and measure of progress, even if its tempo seems slow.

Lieutenant Solomon Braun of the French Army was one of the members of the 1897 expedition to Lake Tchad that was wiped out by the Tuaregs.

Robert Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough and professor of Hebrew at Oxford, translated into English in 1705 several of Maimonides' works.

## G. B. Stern Delays Trip

G. B. Stern, whose new novel, "Shining and Free," will be published by Alfred A. Knopf early in March, will not come to the United States this Spring for a lecture tour, as previously announced. Miss Stern has just cancelled her arrangements and has postponed her lecture tour to the Fall.

## Prudential Expands

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
TEL AVIV.—Further evidence of its active interest in Palestine is shown by the Prudential Assurance Company of London in its decision to have just representation in Tel Aviv. The agency for the entire district has been accepted by the Palestine Kupat Am Bank.

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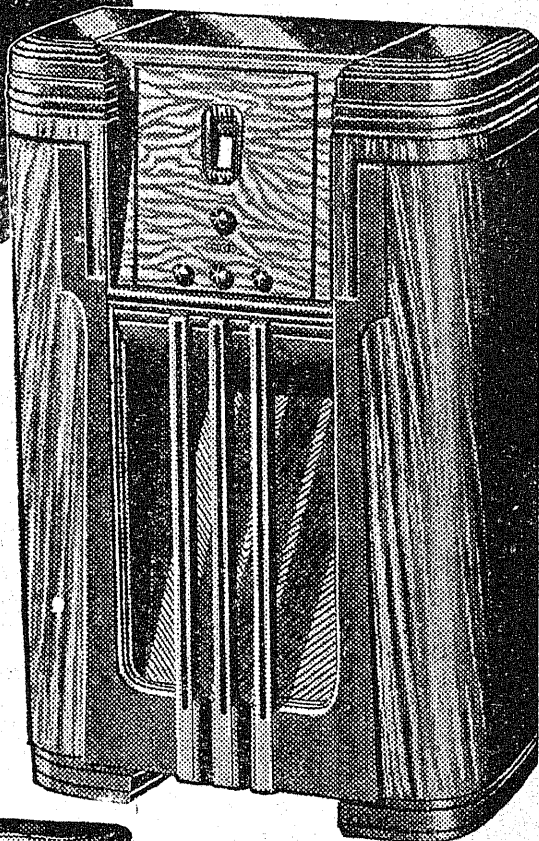
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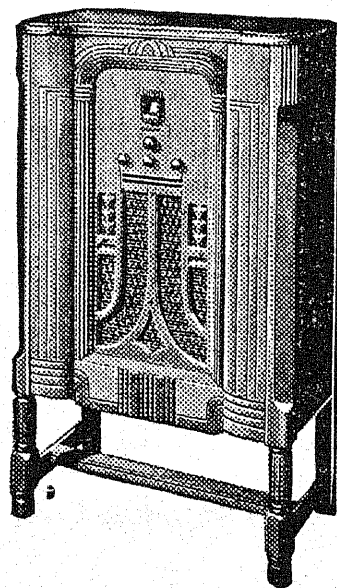
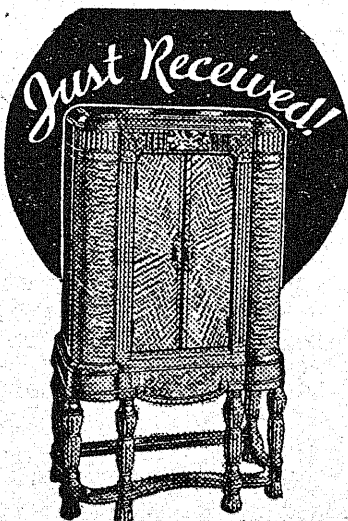
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## STAGE

## CRITICAL MOMENTS

By GEORGE JOEL

## SCREEN

## Broadway Takes Stock

Since last week no fewer than fifteen theatrical productions took a final bow and moved out of the Broadway range. Most of these attractions were short-lived and had hung on grimly in the hope of either attracting a bid from Hollywood or some of that alleged holiday business that never materialized.

Not all of the productions that closed were failures; "Dodsworth" opened in February, 1934. It probably made more money than any other play produced during the year. It will now go on the road and will be seen in the larger cities. When it first opened, the critics, with the exception of Brooks Atkinson of the Times, were for it unanimously.

"Within the Gates," which commenced on October 22, called forth some very extravagant notices interspersed with a few carps. Although it did not play to capacity houses, it managed to survive. "The First Legion," which first saw the public on October 1, was the pet of the Catholic clergy and the constant boasting in the parishes helped it to stay open. It will also go on a road tour.

## "Small Miracle"

"Small Miracle" confounded the critics. Opening on September 26 it was greeted with few and scattered cheers. Most of the reviewers passed it up as "unimportant." However, they did pat it kindly. It never was a smash hit but it earned enough to make everyone happy. The musical comedy, "Say When," which came in on November 8, had an uncertain career. The reviewers like it and for a time it did very well. But every few weeks the gross would take a noticeable dip. When the other musicals such as "Anything Goes," "Thumbs Up," arrived, the trend for "Say When" was downward.

The out and out failures, I mean the type that permitted reviewers to finish their nightly stint in ten minutes, were: "Piper Paid," "The O'Flynn," "Birthday," "The Sky's the Limit," "Baby Pompadour," "Portrait of Gilbert" and "Slightly Delirious." The last named, which opened on New Year's Eve, hit the low for the year. "So Many Paths" and "Fools Rush In" also went out quickly, but these two called for dissension among the critics.

## The New Plays

To take the place of all these removals "The Petrified Forest," "The Old Maid," "A Lady Detained," "Fly Away Home" and "Living Dangerously" were introduced with fitting ceremonies. About the first two named I have already written and there is not much to be said for "A Lady Detained" (Ambassador) the work of Samuel Shipman and John H. Hymer. It is a melodrama about a gang of ex-bootleggers who have graduated into kidnaping. The snatch, as we underworld folks say, is put on a sweet young thing and of course the top man in the kidnaping concern falls in love with the gal, double-crosses his pal and returns her to her father. The authors are old hands at this sort of thing as well as you would expect, but it is all exceedingly trivial. Oscar Shaw and Claudia Morgan play the leads. The other new plays I will write about during the week.

## A Qualification

After seeing in print my review of "The Petrified Forest" in which Leslie Howard plays, I should like to make some qualifications. Robert Sherwood, the author of this strange melodrama, is an able playwright and he has written as fine a first act as I have seen in too many nights out. It is too bad that he lost himself in a barrage of romantic nonsense in his

## Schubert's Life in Film



Maria Eggerth and Hans Jaray in a scene from "Unfinished Symphony," a talking picture version of the life and love of Franz Schubert, now at the Roxy Theatre.

second and last acts. The scene when all the characters lie on the floor of the gas station while the sheriff's posse is dramatic enough, but when he makes these characters spout flowery sentiments about life and love amidst the bullets, he imposes upon our credulity. This play which starts out like something by Elmer Rice, sometimes almost descends to the level of a Harold Bell Wright novel. Leslie Howard deserves a better end than he receives at the hands of Mr. Sherwood. However, "The Petrified Forest" is still worth seeing.

## The Cinema

"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" was an exciting, thrilling book and now Paramount has made it into a picture with Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone and Sir Guy Standing. It is playing at the Paramount. At the Capitol, Ramon Novarro and Evelyn Laye play the leads in the musical "The Night Is Young." "The Unfinished Symphony," a Gaumont-British production, is at the Roxy. Another Gaumont-British film, "Evergreen," is the attraction at the Music Hall. Jessie Matthews is the star in this film based on the play by Benn Levy. Larry Hart, Harry Woods and Richard Rodgers have supplied the lyrics and music, and at the Cameo, "Chapayev," a Russian-made picture about the great Red commander, is the feature.

## Stage and Screen Notes

"Calling All Stars," Lew Brown's expensive musical, will

not close. Last week it was thought that the public was not interested, but business has picked up. . . . "Revenge With Music" in which Libby Holman sings, has managed to survive the exodus of plays from Broadway but not without imposing a salary cut on the cast. . . . The question of reducing the price of admission to theatres is again becoming a burning one and I predict that again nothing will happen. Producers fortunate enough to have hits find that they lose nothing by holding to the prevailing scale of prices while the plays which have been doing little business do not benefit enough to make any difference. The answer to the question is one of economics.

Lottie Collins, Jewish actress, started the vogue of "ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" when she first sang it at the Tivoli Music Hall in London in 1890.

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Soviet Russia will hold its first world cinema festival in Moscow during the week of February 20. The best of the new motion pictures produced in the Soviet Union and other European countries will be shown, according to V. Verlinsky, president of the Amkino Corporation. Awards will be made by a jury comprising Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Dovzhenko and other figures of international reputation.

Lhevinne, Queena Mario  
Guest Artists at Affair

Josef Lhevinne, world-renowned concert pianist, and Queena Mario, famous soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be the guests artists at the second annual concert and hall of Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third street near Central Park West, to be held Saturday evening, January 26. The concert will be followed by a formal dance, with music by Jack Berger's orchestra.

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# In the Realm of Authors and Literature

## Among the Literati

### Lecture Business

Perhaps you didn't know it but it isn't always the well publicized visiting foreigners who come to this country to do the lecture circuit who make the most money on the lecture platform. There are a group of ladies and gentlemen who barely manage to stay within the public's eye who barnstorm up and down the countryside, making one night stands at women's clubs, Rotary meetings and similar gatherings of those who seek to know not too much, who finish up a tour with larger bank accounts, garnered solely by their gift of gab.

Publicity in the newspapers is not as important as you might imagine to the success of a professional lecturer. It is true that names in the news have little trouble in getting engagements but usually they are hired, not for their ability to entertain, but out of curiosity. Seldom do they last more than one season. The group with which this piece is concerned builds up a clientele. After speaking at one place, if they please, they are asked to return and are recommended to another organization. Soon they find what amounts to steady employment.

This business of lecturing is, with the exception of the theatre, the only form of amusement that has remained unchanged for the past fifty years. It is comparable to old-time vaudeville when an act, having perfected a routine, found that it could be repeated wherever it was played. Every few years some changes might be made, but an act did not experience the problems of the present-day radio and screen stars who can use the same lines or routine but once.

The lecturer has a repertoire of three or four speeches and these suffice for at least a season of talking. After a time he can deliver them without notes and soon he becomes known as a fine extemporaneous speaker.

### High Financial Returns

A lecturer cannot hope to equal the salary paid a top ranking radio performer but if he is in demand, an income of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 is not considered excessive. Usually he has an agent who splits fees by arranging all the details and paying his travelling expenses. Hotel bills and meals the lecturer pays himself, but the last is a negligible item as he usually either speaks at meal time or is entertained by the committee sponsoring his appearance. In addition, he can augment his income by magazine writing, and if the speaker has written a good book he can literally sell it from the platform.

Trying to make a living out of the royalties earned from a book has proven to be a difficult task and authors have found that the lecture platform is a lucrative source of income. Authors are in great demand and not only do they make money but it gives the public a chance to see and know them, which means increased sales for their books.

### Sokolsky's Lectures

An example of a not very well known figure who has been unusually successful on the lecture platform is George Sokolsky. This rotund, Buddha-like fellow spent many years in China. He returned to this country and under the direction of a lecture agent went on the road. A bright, alert, lively speaker, he was soon in great demand and this season he has as many engagements as any speaker in the country. His book, "Tinder Box of Asia," was helped appreciably by his talks and last season, with economics in the air, he

did "Labor's Fight for Power" which Doubleday Doran published. Now he has turned his attention to the Jewish problem and is giving lectures on that topic. On January 18 his "We Jews" will be issued and in the minds of his listeners he will be considered an authority in that field.

Lecturing is peculiar to America. In other countries, speakers to draw an audience, must be nationally known. Over here, we seem to be interested only in what they have to say. American audiences do not mind being insulted, in fact, they expect it, and what more could a lecturer hope for?

## Young Writer Offers Variety In First Book

Essays, Playlets, Studies Are Offered by Yudewitz

PASSACAGLIA, by Hyman Yudewitz; 152 pages. Pilgrim House, \$1.50.

Whether this young newcomer to American letters will develop into an O. Henry, Wilde or Huxley, or perhaps, a composite of essayist, dramatist and critic, depends upon what his next books will be like. This book, Passacaglia, consists of studies in the forms of plays, essays and criticisms. In his opening playlet, "The Farce of Master Trouble Tete," characterized by speed of conversation, the O. Henry-like ending raises it above mediocrity. In his study of Andre Gide, the author very lucidly shows that the Frenchman has suffered from the great conspiracy of silence. The essays on "Goethe's Youth," and "Alchemy of Art" reveal scholarly research into the problems of life and art and their conflicts. These essays are written in the sweeping style of the sentences of Huxley. Should you be interested in fairy tales of the kind Wilde wrote for adults, there is one—"Preoccupations of Pablo," the theme of which is akin to the tragedy of the prophet who is without honor among his own. Oh, yes, you're still wondering who is Passacaglia? When you get to the middle of the book you'll discover that the author's credo which might have served as the prologue is set down as the philosophy of Passacaglia.

## Publish History of Yiddish Literature

Will Mark Dr. Schipper's Birthday by Printing His Study

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WILNO.—A history of Yiddish literature written by Dr. I. Schipper, well-known historian and journalist of Poland, will be published by the Yiddish Scientific Institute to mark Dr. Schipper's fiftieth birthday, it has been announced here.

The institute has also prepared plans for celebrating Dr. Schipper's anniversary in this city, Warsaw, Paris and New York. Dr. Schipper was born in Eastern Galicia.

### "Changing Asia"

Egon Erwin Kisch's "Changing Asia," a book on life in Soviet Asia, will be published by Alfred A. Knopf on February 4, instead of in March as previously announced.



GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, authority on the Far East whose new book, "We Jews," is being published this month by Doubleday, Doran.

## Saar Jews Await Sunday Vote

(Continued from Page One) thus Germans will be able to get it without paying for it."

The appeal also points out that the Jews in the Saar have no place to which to emigrate because they will not be permitted into the countries lying west of the Saar. Their desperate plight is indescribable, it continues. It is much worse than the position of the Jews in Germany, especially since none of them can say what is going to happen to them twelve months after the plebiscite, when the Jews will be forced to move out of the Saar, under the agreement reached between Germany and France and sanctioned by the League of Nations.

### World Conscience Hope

"The conscience of the world is the only ray of light in this situation. The civilized nations of the world must be made to realize that the national minorities of the Saar cannot be delivered to a regime which has no human feelings and does not practice any mercy. It must not happen that a population which has for fifteen years been under the protection of the League of Nations should suddenly be turned over to a system where the Jews are persecuted and find no justice. The entire world must do something to influence the League of Nations to carry out its obligation of protecting national minorities. It must understand that 5,000 Jews in the Saar must not perish."

Dr. Rueph also believes that the situation of the Saar can be relieved if the plebiscite will result in the division of the Saar region into two parts, one of which should remain under League control. Should this be the case, then the Jewish population in the Saar region could, under the existing relations, be entitled to move into the autonomous territory and thus avoid the difficulties of being placed under the Nazi regime.

### Second Edition

Lillian Hellman's play, "The Children's Hour," is now in its second edition.

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## Music Notes

### Popular Opera

Alfredo Salmaggi, general director, announces resumption of the Chicago Opera Company's series of grand opera productions at popular prices tonight at the New York Hippodrome. The company will present Verdi's "Aida." Admission prices for the series range from twenty-five to ninety-nine cents.

### American Opera

The American opera, "Maria Malibran," by Robert Russell Bennett and Robert A. Simon, which had been rumored for production by both the Metropolitan and Philadelphia Opera Companies, will have its world premiere in fragmentary form in Los Angeles next month. The composer is now arranging a dance suite from the opera for the American conductor, Alfred Wallenstein, in which Mr. Wallenstein will direct the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra on February 7 and 8.

Feuermann Recital

Emanuel Feuermann, Austrian cellist who made his debut with the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra last week, will give his first New York recital at Town Hall this evening. Fritz Kitzinger will be at the piano.

### Yehudi Menuhin

Yehudi Menuhin will appear in his last recital of the year Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall.

### Schnabel Returns

Artur Schnabel's first recital of the season will be given at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening. Featured on the program will be the rarely performed "Thirty-three Variations on a Waltz by A. Diabelli," by Beethoven. Works by Schubert and Mozart will also be included on the program.

Robert Goldsand, Viennese pianist, returns to the American concert field next month after a year's absence. He will give a recital at Town Hall Saturday afternoon, February 2.

## Robinson to Head Pittsfield Congregation

(Special to the J.D.B.)

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 11.—Mayo Robinson was elected president of Temple Anshe Amonim of this city at the annual meeting of the congregation held here last evening. Other officers elected were: Jay C. Rosenfeld, secretary; Simon England, vice-president, and James Rosenthal, treasurer. Michael Eisner, George A. Newman, and Harry Kaufman were elected to the Board of Trustees of the Temple for a three year term.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York delivered an address from his home by means of a special telephonic amplifying system.

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# CAPITAL COMMENT

BY NATHAN KOENIG



NATHAN KOENIG

WASHINGTON. A drive to enact legislation similar to the Alien and Sedition acts which were passed by the Federalists in Congress in 1798 and later repealed, is under way, according to the number of bills introduced by House members since the Seventy-fourth Congress came into being.

More than a half-dozen bills have been introduced by different members "to make it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence." Since the McCormack committee started its investigation on un-American activities and brought to light certain movements in this country which seek to undermine the government, a number of members of Congress have become alarmed. They believe that subversive movements against the government should be halted. The best way to do this, they believe, is to get rid of the sponsors of these movements.

The old Alien and Sedition laws were enacted for the same purpose. There was the Alien Act which authorized the President to banish foreigners deemed to be dangerous. Also, there was the Sedition Act which curtailed the freedom of the press. At the time they were enacted, in 1798, the laws were chiefly aimed at certain political opponents of the administration then in power, and sympathizers with France. The enactment of these laws created a violent reaction and they were afterwards repealed.

Among those who have taken a prominent part in introducing bills aimed at subversive activities are Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and author of the resolution which started an investigation of un-American activities; Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee, a member of the McCormack committee; Representative Martin Dies of Texas, a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and Representative Thomas L. Blanton of Texas.

For the most part, House members are waiting the report of the McCormack committee which, it is understood, will make definite recommendations concerning legislation against subversive activities. Of significance, however, is the bill introduced by Representative Taylor, a member of this committee. This bill, which would make it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow of the government, indicates along what lines the committee has been thinking.

Representative Dies has introduced, among various other bills, a resolution which seeks to create in the Department of Justice a Bureau of Alien Deportation. Among the many bills introduced by Representative Dickstein is one which seeks to establish a new standing committee in the House. This committee would be known as "The Committee on the Preservation of American Democracy." Representative Dickstein is vice-chairman of the McCormack committee, and in view of this it is likely that the committee's report may contain something about establishing a standing watch-dog committee in the House to guard American democracy.

The coming Saar plebiscite has aroused the interest of Washington, particularly among members of Congress. This interest was born largely as a result of the fact that several hundred American citizens have left this country to vote there on January 15. The fact that the overseas passage of these voters was financed by the Nazi interests, gives the whole thing a bad taste to many of the Congressmen.

Considerable support for Representative Dickstein's bill to forfeit the American citizenship of individuals who left this country to vote in the Saar plebiscite is indi-

that American citizens will vote in the Saar.

Dr. Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, will represent the United States at the governing body meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva on January 29. He will be the first official representative of the United States has had at a meeting of this body. Dr. Lubin is widely known in Washington as "the statistical wizard."

Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, chairman of the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganization, is quite happy these days. The House passed a resolution which continues the work of his committee during the present Congress. The investigation was inaugurated during the last session through a resolution adopted by the House.

The work of the committee revolves around real estate bonds which have been issued throughout the country to an extent of about \$8,000,000,000. The investigation so far has revealed that these bonds are held by about 3,000,000 people. These bondholders will be lucky if they get back half of their money through reorganization, according to committee estimates.

The committee claims that it has brought to light instances of collusion and dishonesty which will be reported to the Department of Justice for criminal action. Repre-

sentative Sabath, feeling that the committee had "just scratched the surface" in its investigation, recommended that its life be continued in order that the investigation may be completed. A preliminary report of the committee's findings is being prepared for the House.

Most of the committee's work has centered in New York. Expenses of the committee total only \$15,000. In one real estate reorganization in New York, the reorganization committee had applied to the court for fees totaling around \$750,000. When the investigating committee exposed part of the situation surrounding the reorganization, the court reduced the fees to \$260,000. In addition to reducing the reorganization fees, Representative Sabath's committee has turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue information and evidence which, according to a committee member, will enable the bureau to collect "at least \$1,000,000 in taxes." Representative Sabath certainly has made \$15,000 go a long ways compared to expenditures by other investigating committees.

## Rabbi Wise to Address Congregation at Banquet

(Special to the J.D.B.)  
PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will address the congregation at a banquet in honor of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the Barnert Memorial Temple on Tuesday evening, February 12.

## Men's Clubs To Study Role In Community

### Federation Will Hold Convention at Lakewood

(Special to the J.D.B.)  
LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Men's clubs from all parts of the country will be represented at a convention at Grossman's Hotel on February 1-3 to discuss the part played by the men's clubs in the life of the Jewish community and the part played by the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue of America.

Consideration of problems now facing men's clubs will be given. Major issues will include: What the regional group can do to strengthen the organization; what the group can do to strengthen its own group; a summary of the most successful part of men's club activities during the year; and in what way the National Federation has been of assistance to the clubs. Theodore Charnas of New York will preside.

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- 2.—Prizes will be awarded each week to those writing the best 250-word article on what they consider the BIGGEST JEWISH NEWS OF THE PRECEDING WEEK. The articles MUST tell WHAT is the biggest Jewish news of the week and WHY.
- 3.—A—For Colleges—For Best Articles of the Week:  
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B—For High Schools:  
First Prize.....\$10.00 and a Gold Medal  
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C—For Non-Students:  
First Prize.....\$25.00  
Second Prize..... 10.00  
Third Prize..... 5.00  
In case of tie, equal prizes will be awarded.
- 4.—There shall be a term prize for high schools receiving the greatest number of points during one term.  
A—A student of an accredited high school who wins:  
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Third Prize..... earns 50 points for his school  
Honorable Mention earns 25 points for his school  
The term prize will be a trophy—to be held by the winning school for one semester—e. g. January, 1935, to June, 1935.
- 5.—The news shall cover all items from SUNDAY to FRIDAY inclusive of any one week.
- 6.—Manuscripts must be post-marked not later than midnight MONDAY of the following week. Manuscripts of more than 250 words will not be considered. No manuscripts will be returned. All must be legibly written in ink or typewritten on one side of the paper. Full name, age, address, school, on all sheets in upper left hand corner.
- 7.—In order to enter contest for one week six coupons of that week must be enclosed with article. Coupons appear only in J.D.B. and a full set is needed to enter contest.
- 8.—Names of winners for first week of contest will be published on Friday, November 23, and regularly every Friday thereafter.
- 9.—THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE J.D.B. SHALL BE THE SOLE JUDGE IN THIS CONTEST. AND ITS DECISION SHALL BE FINAL.

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This Entry Blank, together with the five other blanks that appeared in the Jewish Daily Bulletin during the week ending Friday, January 11th, must be mailed or brought to the Bulletin not later than Monday, January 14th, Midnight. Only one manuscript may accompany each set of blanks.

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# Amazing Rumanian Prodigy Expresses Self as Prophet

By HENRY W. LEVY

Add to the list of "wunderkinder" the name of Moses Barasch, fourteen-year-old, artist of Cernauti, Rumania.

And if you need references beyond the mere statement of a reporter, may we turn you to any or all of the following: F. B. May, a retired dealer in fine arts; James N. Rosenberg, lawyer, philanthropist and amateur artist, and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, wife of the rabbi, social service worker and an artist in her own right.

Or if you are one to make judgments yourself, visit the synagogue house of the Free Synagogue, 40 West Sixty-eighth street, where is placed an exhibit of the paintings and sketches of this youthful genius.

## Lives in Poverty

Living in the abject poverty of the typical East European Jew, young Barasch, a disciple of Hassidism, has painted and sketched works of a highly religious and ethical concept. He has also done a few items—at least only a few on exhibit in this country—on the pitiful people he lives among. The Joint Distribution Committee, or some other relief organization, should they be in need of one, need look no further than these samples of young Barasch's art for a harrowing and pitiful campaign poster.

It is the idea of Mrs. Wise and others to take the youngster from his squalid surroundings and transplant him to Palestine where his genius will have a chance to flourish. The proceeds from the sale of his paintings and contributions received from persons interested in his art will, it is hoped, prove adequate.

## Professor Impressed

Testimony from a disinterested critic on the art of the youngster is to be noted in an article written by Dr. Vladimir von Zaleozlecki, professor of history of art at the University of Cernauti. The authority, a Gentile, viewed the works of young Barasch. Impressed as he was, he nevertheless tried to turn the youngster to a more normal life, not believing in prodigies as such.

In his article he tells of the reaction of the youngster when he took him to his country home to play with his own children. He writes:

## Paints Scene

"The third Sunday I took him again to the place in order to exterminate the gnats and ants which his environment had pumped into his heart and brain; and I pointed out to little Moses (at the time he was twelve) a pine tree standing before my house; he began to draw that pine tree, and he drew in it the red dead branch which it held in its boughs since the winter, and with which it will not part, may the wind shake ever so hard; and thus it became a 'Pieta' of the pine trees. And the sun, who would have made green the branch like the most hopeful son, and the sun who, later, after the heaviest of snowfalls, caused the snow to melt into watery snow, and who on that day so rapidly retired into the coldest of nights, so that the heavily inburdened and now iced son had to collapse and 'die,'—that very sun Moses painted as a dusky murderer, standing above the tragedy, soaked with blood—the guilty criminal.

"In view of this picture I capitulated. Should anybody, even when only twelve years of age, be compelled to laugh and carouse, jump to lightheartedness, whilst his soul is afraid of all that and pushes it away and alone feels free when meditating, when reading Konstantin Brunner, when contemplating the Michelangelo portfolio? No. Cecilia Mountain

any longer and since that time complete freedom."

## Interprets Baptism

Or listened to the youngster himself. Asked to interpret his conception of a canvas: "The Baptism of Christ," the child wrote:

"In the evangels I have given much attention to the following dictum: 'I baptize you with water, but He will baptize you with the Holy Ghost.' This uttering of John holds a leading place in my picture. John is a wild ascetic who feels best in the desert, because the desert is just as large and just as cruel and, at the same time, just as sublime as he is himself. There is a discrepancy arising between John and Christ. I feel it. As a matter of fact, John who has something external in him, has compelled Christ, who is only something internal, and who needs no confirmation of the body for such purpose, to this baptism, to this bodily evidence of ideas. Hence my 'Baptism' is a conjunction of two men in a fight. John and Christ are like day and night, who, in my canvas, are connected by the baptism, by the dusk."

## Notes on 'Hosea'

Young Moses notes on some of his other paintings on exhibition are equally interesting and revealing. Of "The Prophet Hosea," he writes:

"The angry prophet who always punished, who always announced perdition and who never ceased to accuse the people, the wrathful great man at one time asked himself whether all his 'wrath' had cause and reason. This constitutes a big moment on the life and in the work of that true genius.

"But still more interest is the dawning of such question, the moment when his innermost becomes disquieted and when he, with wrath and curse on his lips, listens to his innervoice that, finally, leads him to a new road, to the 'Road of the Consolation.'"

## Highly Imaginative

The ardent fervor and vitality of young Barasch's choice of subjects, the high degree of imaginative imagery and the great but unschooled technique shown by Barasch in his canvases indicate him to be something more than a child possessed of the power to draw pretty things. A flame surges within him; it is apparent even to the untutored in art.

In a canvas, "Melody," young Barasch attempts to tell the whole story of Chasidism. To him, the sect was born because "melody" in the Jewish faith had been lost.

"Since the time Jewish independence was lost," he writes of this picture, "when the sages of the Talmud became the leaders, the Talmud had been neglected. It went into oblivion because the dry teachers of the Talmud prohibited it and sometimes condemned it as fetishism.

## Forgotten Melody

"Many centuries of hostility to melodies had passed, and the Jewish character, which is so closely allied to melody, deteriorated and degenerated. Already melody was forgotten, but in the unfathomed depth of the Jewish gleamed a spark, a remainder of the Godly fire called melody.

"Nothing falls into emptiness and this is no exception—Chasidim arrived and the spark which glimmered in the unknown bottom of the Jewish soul flamed up brightly and became a mighty fire of the soul. There it was where the Jewish melody found its reincarnation."

Continuing with a description of what melody means to Chasidism, Barasch says that "in the moment of most exalted ecstasy

the Chassidim talk to God in the language of the melody. The melody is a world of its own. It gushes forth from the many sad and glad hearts, that melody, the only real language of the devotee. And whereto strives the melody, to its original source: the Godliness of the soul, its splendor and its secret.

"My canvas represents a man in whom the melody longs for return to its original source. It is a man in whom the great process of melody-redemption is taking place."

Such religious fervor, such articulateness both on canvas and on paper is rare in an adult. In a child it is amazing. His sponsors think Moses Barasch a true genius, a possible successor to Boris Schatz. Not to send him to Palestine, they feel, would be criminal. All of which is the reason for the exhibit which, it is hoped, will bring him to the attention of someone willing to subsidize a child of fury, a little child who thinks in terms of the Prophets.

## New York University Adds Hebrew to Curriculum

Hebrew will be taught in the School of Education of New York University, beginning with next semester. This course will be given as an experiment, for which there will be no scholastic credit given.

## Adolf Rosenthal Is Honored by Anniversary Memorial Tribute

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BUDAPEST.—Hungarian Jews are holding a number of memorial tributes for Adolf Sonnenthal on the occasion of the centenary, which occurred on December 24, of the birthday of this world-famous actor.

Sonnenthal, whose father had a draper's shop and who himself apprenticed to a tailor, was born in the Koenigsgasse in Budapest on December 24, 1834.

## Rabbi Heads Mannheim Jewish Community

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN.—For the first time in the recent history of German Jewry, a rabbi has been appointed chairman of a Jewish community in Germany. Rabbi Dr. Gruenwald of Mannheim has been unanimously elected as president of the community for a period of two years.

His predecessor as president of the community, Professor Moses, left Germany about six months ago for Palestine, where he is now resident.

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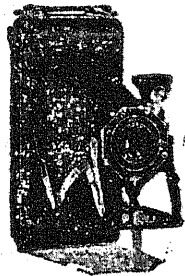
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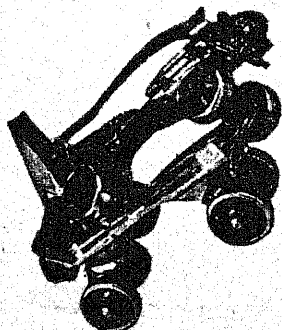
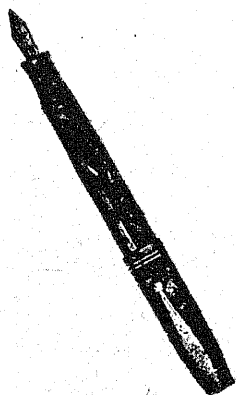
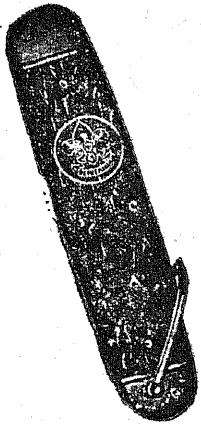
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# Popular Enthusiasm Wanes in Reich

## Observer Finds New War Spirit, Art in Decline

### First Enthusiasm for Hitler Flagging as Circuses Pall

By V. WILLIAMS

BERLIN.—The Nazis and their apologists will tell you that Germany is in the throes of a revolution. In a revolution, they point out, anything can and does happen; Germany must not, therefore, be judged by the standards of other nations.

This is the staple rejoinder to criticism, not only of methods which have profoundly shocked the civilized world, but also of the singular sterility of the intellectual life of the nation under the present regime.

Nolens volens, the German people is today subject to a Spartan rule which definitely subordinates the cultivation of the arts to the work of national recovery. The country is at war, the inquiring foreigner is told, with the forces of disintegration and disaster—there is no leisure for cultivating the works of peace.

The almost complete paralysis of activity in the field of literature, art and the theatre affords perhaps the most striking contrast between the Germany I knew before the war and after, and the Germany of today.

#### Off Artistic Map

From this standpoint Germany is no longer on the map, and the lack of contact between her intellectual life and that of other countries induces in the visitor from abroad a sense of intolerable isolation.

The measures enforced against Germany's Jewish citizens, driving into exile writers like Stefan Zweig, Leon Feuchtwanger or Emil Ludwig, producers like Max Reinhardt and actresses like Elizabeth Bergner, have dealt a mortal blow at Germany's contribution to the arts of the world.

More than this, creative genius is stifled under the iron hand of Government control. Christian writers who have retained their independence of mind, in so far as they are not behind the bars, are silent or have voluntarily expatriated themselves.

Take the bookshops. In justice to the Nazis let it be said that they have made a clean sweep of the pornographic literature which was formerly so widely displayed throughout the country, in the same way as they have closed such disgusting haunts of vice as the Eldorado Bar in Berlin. But what the bookshops offer today is the most monotonous collection of reading material imaginable—a vast hotchpotch of books and brochures about the Nazi movement, from Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (said to have sold some 3,000,000 copies) to stodgy treatises on the new German Christianity or Jewish machinations in world history, German war reminiscences, works on military history, economics and finance, and pamphlets on the art of war.

The vitality which has departed from the arts reappears in the glorification of martial pursuits. Throughout the country the outfitters' windows are stacked with military gear of all kinds, belts, field-boots, binoculars, compasses and protractors, map cases, uniforms, together with a wide range of cheap manuals covering every branch of modern warfare, from infantry training to "Tarn" or camouflage—one might be in the Strand again in London during the war.

This display is, of course, for the benefit of the Brown Shirts, who have to buy their own equipment, and in whose curriculum military exercises form the most important part.

#### Less Evident in South

Though the Nazi movement had its cradle in Munich, signs of the iron hand are much less evident in South Germany than in Prussia—I mean as far as the purely civilian element of the population is concerned.

But then the South Germans always took life less seriously than their brethren in the North. In the South, for example, the "Heil, Hitler!" salute has among civilians in most instances degenerated into the most casual of handflaps; in Prussia it is still a matter of arm stiffly shot out, heels clicked together, and the greeting sharply barked or fervently murmured.

I lived in Berlin for five years before the war. It was a prosperous, bustling capital, vital and gay in a somewhat garish way. With pride old Berliners would refer to the contrast between the rather shabby provincial city of the 'eighties and the glittering Weltstadt of the Imperial era.

Today Berlin has receded a long step backward into the past. It is like a clockwork from which the mainspring has been removed. Hard times are in part responsible; in part the virtual disappearance of the Jews.

Without its broad stratum of middle-class Jewish people, Berlin is scarcely recognizable. Hustling, rather blatant, cheerful, moderately prosperous, they were once the backbone of the theatres, the cafes, and those enormous restaurants like Kempinski or the Rheingold, where the surroundings are luxurious, the food and wine good and cheap. Such places know them no more.

Not that they have gone away—only the wealthy can afford to do that. They have simply withdrawn themselves from circulation. Many of them, however, I am assured, are carrying on their avocations at home, in many cases retaining their Christian business connections.

Meanwhile, the Christian shareholders of erstwhile Jewish-owned newspapers, theatres and department stores, confronted by steadily dwindling dividends, are becoming increasingly restive. There are already indications that the first heat of the anti-Semitic campaign is abating, and if I know anything of human nature, it is only a matter of time before the measures excluding Germany's Jewish citizens from great businesses they built up and directed will have to be relaxed.

With the economic and financial state of the country as bad as it can be, and with the Nazis getting the worst of it in the religious conflicts they have provoked, the first enthusiasm which greeted Adolf Hitler's accession to power has undoubtedly flagged.

The small Berlin tradespeople, for instance, Socialists to a man, are not afraid to gamble openly at falling business and rising taxes. "Make a clean sweep of the Brown Shirts," the more daring of them mutter, "and we shall be prosperous again, as we were in the Kaiser's day."

The truth, of course, is that there is a limit to the extent and duration of popular enthusiasm, and that the German people as a whole are beginning to crave quietude, a respite from the heroics and hysteria of the present order. It wants more bread and less circuses.

Hitler's personal hold on the imagination of the masses, though weakened by recent events, is still his party's strongest asset—save among their immediate followers, the prestige of the country at large of his associates is negligible. It

would spell disaster for the Nazis were the Fuehrer's position to be further sapped by mistakes of his own or of his subordinates.

Yet, if his influence be waning, how shall he discover it? Under the old system of personal government the ex-Kaiser, so often the dupe of his ministers, was lamentably ill-informed as to the trend of public opinion; under a regime a hundred times more autocratic, how shall the Dictator fare better? There is General Goering's secret police, of course, but secret police reports are notoriously untrustworthy, and even such a reliable barometer to the real temper of the people as the Imperial government possessed in a free press is lacking.

The collapse of the Nazi government at this juncture would have unpredictable consequences. There is one factor in the country which is strong enough to prevent or at least control it.

This is the Reichswehr, the regular army, Mr. Lloyd George's ingenuous gift to a humiliated and revengeful nation of a long-service force is ideally suited to serve as cadres and training-ground for millions of young Germans.

At the present time, of its size, it is the best army in the world. One sees and hears very little of the Reichswehr in Germany today; but it is known to be in full process of reorganization, while in numbers of strength is already far above the figure of 100,000 men laid down in the Versailles Treaty. Until this reorganization is completed, violent cataclysms at home or abroad would be wholly against the policy of the astute and virtually anonymous officers in charge of the work.

At least insofar as the Reichswehr did not oppose the advent of the Nazis to power, it is responsible for putting Adolf Hitler where he is. The indications are that it will continue to support him—but only so long as he uses his influence for peace.

The World War was decreed by the German Great General Staff alarmed by the advance of democracy in Germany. It is a curious historical paradox that today the regular military authority in Germany should be the most decisive factor in favor of peace. But for how long?

## Jews Are Leaving Turkey Every Day

(Continued from Page One) their furniture and property because they cannot sell them. A special decree enacted recently by the Turkish administration forbids Turks buying furniture or immovable property from Jews. This law was enacted by the government in good faith in order to protect the Jews when wholesale attacks against them took place last July and when they were obliged to sell their property for insignificant sums. Now, however, the law works against Jewish interest, since it prevents the Jews from selling their belongings and thus obtaining the money which would enable them to proceed to Palestine.

## Avukah Groups to Hear Reports on Convention

Reports from delegates who attended the tenth anniversary convention of Avukah in Cleveland last month will be held by all the New York chapters of Avukah at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth street, Sunday evening.

Principal speakers will include A. Solkoff, former director of the Avukah Summer school; Sylvia Binder, Ben Wender, Morris Goldfarb, Al Kohanski and Isadore Solkoff. Each will present a different phase of the convention.

## Reich Migration To Zion Falls Off

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes figures relating to immigration to Palestine during the first nine months of this year. The total immigration, as the N. Z.-Korrespondenz reports, amounted to 23,450 people, of whom 27,263 were Jews. The number of Jews who emigrated from Germany during these nine months was 4,935.

In 1933, the total number of German Jews who emigrated to Palestine was 5,392, so that the total number of Jews who have left Germany since National Socialism took over power in Germany, with Palestine as their goal, amounted to more than 10,000.

The emigration of German Jews to Palestine has gone down during the last months, the report adds. While in July it was still 729, in August it was only 513 and in September 461.

## Jabotinsky Has Trouble at Meet

(Continued from Page One)

the general debate at the sixth Revisionist World Conference now in session here.

In speeches before the conference, extremist delegates declared that arrangements for peace with the World Zionist Organization can be accepted only on the basis of the Revisionist program. "Anything else," their spokesman asserted, "is Utopian, and will lead to a continuation of the quarrel now going on between the Revisionists and the Zionist Executive." The extremists also demanded that the Revisionist Organization should not participate in the forthcoming World Zionist Congress and should, instead, proclaim an independent Zionist Congress.

Delegates adhering to Jabotinsky's policy during the general debate, strongly attacked the extremist demands, pointing out that isolation of the Revisionist party from the general Zionist movement is inadvisable. They emphasized the fact that the Zionist movement must not be split in view of expected developments in Palestine.

The conference today sent cables to Marshal Pilsudski and to the Polish President Mosciski, greeting the two heads of the Polish Republic.

## Endek Organ Attacks Revisionist 'Army'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Jan. 11.—The Jewish population of Krakow feels itself as much at home in Krakow as in Tel Aviv, the anti-Semitic Gazeta Warszawska complains in an attack on the Revisionist conference in session there. It reiterates the allegations it has made several times about the so-called Jewish military forces of Brith Trumpeldor. Interpellations have also been made in the Polish Parliament by anti-Semitic deputies concerning the alleged "Jewish Army" of the Revisionists.

## Hull Lauds the Work Of Jews in Palestine

Secretary of State Cordell Hull praised the work being done by the Jews in rebuilding Palestine in a message to Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, in connection with the observance of Palestine Day on January 20.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will be one of the principal speakers at the National Conference on Palestine in Washington, held simultaneously with the observance of Palestine Day.

## Citrus Fruit Export Figure Is Reported Up

### Palestine Shipped 17,757 More Boxes Than in Previous Year

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11.—The export of citrus fruit from Palestine this season is taking a bold stride ahead of last year's figures. From the beginning of the export season until December 16, 1934, there was an increase of 17,757 boxes over last season's shipment. The total to date is 913,631, of which 157,500 were grapefruit; 21,750 lemons; 130 other citrus fruits; and the remainder oranges. From December 10 to 16, the total of boxes shipped was 150,848. Of this number 120,871 were sent from Jaffa, 27,453 from Haifa and 2,524 through Port Said.

## Iraq Pine Line to Be Opened Monday

(Continued from Page One)

dered, cleaned, scraped, enamelled, wrapped in tar paper, and laid in the ground. Leeway is left between the joints of each section to allow for expansion and contraction due to changes in temperature.

But the crude oil is sluggish; it flows with difficulty. So twelve pumps, empowered by oil, must help the laggard flow.

And now the work of 600 technicians of all nationalities, 10,000 laborers, and a host of tools and machines is completed—the virgin flow of oil has made its first long journey of 800 kilometres into Haifa, the future gate of entry into the Middle East.

The Mosul-Haifa oil line was developed under terms of a concession between the Palestine government and the Iraq Oil Company. The duration of the concession is for seventy years. At the expiration of the concession the rights granted to the company under the convention will be terminated and all immovable property of the company and all fixtures in Palestine that are part of the industry, will become the property of the High Commissioner, free of charge, provided that on or before the expiration of the concession, should the company so desire, the High Commissioner "undertakes to consider sympathetically the extension or removal of the concession terms to be agreed."

#### Local Labor

The company undertook to employ local labor for the purpose of the undertaking in Palestine, provided that if the supply of suitable local labor was insufficient, the High Commissioner would supply facilities for the admission into Palestine of labor for the purposes of the undertaking upon the condition that if such labor is admitted temporarily, the company would agree to repatriate the men who have not obtained the consent of the High Commissioner to remain in Palestine.

André Crémieu-Foa, French Jewish cavalry officer, fought two duels over an article in an anti-Semitic paper before dying in West Africa in 1892, where he had distinguished himself in combat.

In 1306 Philip the Fair of France disputed with the bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne the claim to the confiscated property of the Jews of that district.