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All the News Concerning Jews



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Palestine Aim Gets Praise Of Roosevelt

President's Message to Be Read to 1,500 at Capital Parley

(Special to the J.D.B.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A message from President Roosevelt is scheduled to be read at the initial session of the two-day National Conference for Palestine when it opens at Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution here on Sunday afternoon.

The conference will be attended by 1,500 leaders of Jewish communities from every part of the country, who will consider a program for speeding the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home, so that it may absorb a continually greater number of homeless Jews. Initiated by the Zionist Organization of America, the gathering is sponsored by many Jewish national organizations.

President's Message

President Roosevelt has indicated his approval of the project of rebuilding Palestine in a letter to Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America. An excerpt from the letter follows:

"I regret that the inescapable pressure of official business prevents me from accepting the invitation to address the Palestine conference to be held in Washington.

"On many former occasions I have expressed my deep and abiding interest in all that pertains to the development, material and otherwise, of the great conception of creating in Palestine a home of happiness and prosperity for those of the people of the Jewish race who turn to the land of their fathers."

Prominent Speakers Listed

The National Conference for Palestine coincides with the nationwide observance of Palestine Day, which hereafter will be celebrated each year as a Jewish holiday. More than 400 communities throughout the country have arranged exercises.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Prof. S. Askenazi Is Ill in Warsaw

Noted Historian and Diplomat in Hospital; Berlin Physician Is Summoned

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Jan. 18.—Professor Simon Askenazi, 68, noted Jewish historian and diplomat, is seriously ill in a hospital here. Professor Herman Strauss, well-known German Jewish physician and head of the Jewish Hospital of Berlin, was hurriedly summoned to Warsaw to care for Professor Askenazi.

The Polish Jewish scholar, an ardent assimilationist, became famous as a historian of the last Polish kingdom. Under the Czarist regime, he was made professor of history. When Poland became independent Professor Askenazi represented his country at the League of Nations. He was recalled in 1923 owing to the campaign carried on against him by Polish anti-Semites.

Lack of Jewish Unity in U. S., Hauptmann Case Intrigue Asch

Fond of Walking, Noted Novelist Is Interviewed in 2-Mile Hike

By ADRIAN J. BERKOWITZ

"The Jews are in the midst of one of the most serious crisis in their history, and here in America, which contains the most important Jewish community in the world and to which Jews all over the world turn with hope, what do you do? You quarrel with each other. You play petty politics. You argue over who shall be your leaders. It's a terrible tragedy."

This was Sholom Asch, beloved Yiddish novelist who has won universal respect and renown during his prolific years of literary productivity, speaking.

(Continued on Page Twelve)



SHOLOM ASCH

Jewish Agency Man Is Convert To Christianity

Rumanian Industrialist, Ausschnitt, Becomes Greek Catholic

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BUCHAREST, Jan. 18.—A sensation was caused in Rumanian Jewish circles today when it became known that the powerful Jewish industrialist, Senator Freiherr Max von Ausschnitt, a member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, had become a convert to the Greek Catholic faith.

Jewish newspapers showed obvious uneasiness over the conversion, but pointed out that Rumanian Jewry had never profited from Ausschnitt's wealth and high political position. On the contrary, due to his prominence as one of Rumania's leading industrialists, anti-Semites had attacked the Jews on the ground of Ausschnitt's alleged domination of Rumanian economy.

Senator Ausschnitt resides in Cernauti and is said to be the richest man in Bukovina. His commercial interests are wide and include practically every enterprise of importance in that country.

Auster Is Chosen For Jerusalem Post

Becomes One of Two Vice-Mayors; Christian Arab Is the Other

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18.—Daniel Auster, Jewish member of the municipal council, was appointed vice-mayor of Jerusalem, it was officially announced today. Jacob Farraj, Christian Arab and member of the municipal council, was also appointed a vice-mayor.

Two vice-mayors were chosen, according to reliable information, in order to satisfy the Jews and the Christian Arab minority. Dr. Hussein Khalidi was appointed mayor yesterday.

Mr. Auster was leader of the unsuccessful fight to have a Jew appointed mayor of the Holy City.

Warsaw Rules Flier's Widow Must Shun Jews

Condition Imposed as She Gets Concession; Protest Due

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Jan. 18.—An instance of official discrimination against Jews in commerce was revealed today when it became known that the government salt monopoly had granted a concession to the widow of the Polish air hero, Zwirko, on the sole condition that she refrain from trading with the Jews.

The widow, having no experience whatever in business, wanted to form a partnership with Jewish specialists in order to exploit the concession she had been given for the district of Nowogrodek. Permission was refused by the government.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Over 200 Quit Austria To Reside in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Sixty-six persons left Austria to take up residence in Palestine during December, it was revealed today by the official Austrian Emigration Office, which added that emigrants bound for the Holy Land totaled 153 during the third quarter of last year.

Brought Up by Christian Family, Jewish Boy Seeks His Own Kin

If Jacob Cooper or Rose Cooper, nee Serine, is alive, a twenty-one-year-old Syracuse boy, their son Hyman, would like to hear from either or both of them, as well as from his sister Eva and brother Albert.

In a letter received by the Jewish Social Service Association, 71 West Forty-seventh street, and made public Friday, Hyman writes: "My name is Hyman Cooper, aged twenty-one. I have been placed with Christian people at an

Wires in Hebrew Sent By Phone, Not Code

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The transmission of telegrams in Hebrew within Palestine is entirely by telephone, with no Morse alphabet used, the postmaster general of Great Britain disclosed today.

The postmaster general had asked the Palestine government for a copy of the Morse alphabet in Hebrew and was informed there would be none. The new service started January 1.

Pelley Earned \$40,000 Yearly, He Tells Court

But Began His Galahad Press Venture With \$10, He Testifies

(Special to the J.D.B.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 18.—Although prior to his founding of Galahad Press his annual earnings aggregated from \$5,200 to \$40,000 a year, he invested only ten dollars in the organization at the outset, William Dudley Pelley, anti-Semitic Silver Shirt leader, testified as his cross-examination ended here today during his trial on charges of violating the North Carolina "blue sky laws." His earnings dropped in 1929, he said.

Albert H. Blake, certified public accountant, witness for the defense, declared it is not "good accounting" practice to carry capital stock as a liability. Removing the capital stock from the liabilities column, Galahad Press had assets in excess of \$12,830 over liabilities, instead of \$100, as charged by the prosecution, Blake said.

On cross-examination R. R. Williams, special State's attorney, questioned Pelley regarding financial affairs of the Galahad Press. The State also attempted to introduce several ideas attributed to Pelley, but was overruled by Judge Warlick.

Shortly after the cross-examination began Mr. Williams asked: "Have you ever been dead, Mr. Pelley?" Defense counsel objected and was sustained. Thomas J. Harkins protested, saying: "Your Honor, this man's book, 'Seven Minutes in Eternity,' in which he says he died and came back to life, is among the assets of this corporation and we think this question has a bearing on its value."

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Saar Outlook To Be Probed By League

French Force Move at Geneva to Protect Refugees

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—French diplomacy scored a decided victory today when the question of Saar refugees was placed on the agenda to be discussed by the Council of the League of Nations during the present session.

French representatives insisted that the question be discussed at length. Feeling in League circles is that, unlike the situation in Germany, the League is directly responsible for the Saar and the expected 50,000 refugees who will leave the Basin.

Representative Jewish groups have addressed petitions to the League asking that body to take up the question of Saar refugees.

The French are particularly interested in having the Saar problem settled, since most of the refugees would find their way to French soil.

When the Council began discussion of a petition submitted by the German minority in Poland, the Polish representative walked out of the Council chamber. Last Fall Poland announced she would no longer cooperate with the League on minority questions unless the minority treaties were generalized to include all the Powers.

Financiers in Lebanon For Colony Survey

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18.—Led by an American journalist residing in Palestine, a group of Jewish financiers reached Alexandretta, Lebanon, today to survey large stretches of land which have been offered for Jewish colonization.

The local government is believed ready to grant attractive concessions to the Jewish financiers.

Il Duce Frowns on Anti-Semite Drive

Tells Hungary's Chief Rabbi European Statesmen Must Combat Prejudices

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 18.—In an interview granted Chief Rabbi Hevesi of Hungary, Premier Benito Mussolini agreed with the rabbi's contention that it was necessary for European statesmen to fight race hatred and intolerance as a menace to humanity and civilization. Nyolcorai Uszag, Hungarian government newspaper, reported today in a dispatch from Rome.

The Premier and the Hungarian Chief Rabbi discussed the wild anti-Semitism in certain European countries, aiming at the destruction of Jewish emancipation and annihilation of rights and liberties achieved by two countries of struggle, the government paper reported.

early age and until recently I did not know I was their own, but recently I found that I am of Jewish extraction and that I have brothers and sisters, whom I am trying to locate.

"My father's name was Jacob Cooper and my mother's maiden name was Rose Serine and last address of my mother was 948 Jamaica avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1922.

"At one time I was placed in a

(Continued on Page Two)

Services Held For Mrs. Beer, Charity Leader

Mother of Philanthropic Heads Buried in Salem Fields

Funeral services for Mrs. Sophia Walter Beer, for many years prominent in Jewish charitable endeavors and mother of leaders in Jewish charity, were held Friday morning at her late residence, one West Sixty-ninth street.

Mrs. Beer, who was 90 on December 14, died Wednesday of pneumonia, complicated by Myocarditis, at her home.

Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, of Temple Emanu-El, of which she was a member, assisted by Rabbi Nathan A. Perilman, conducted the services, which were private. Burial followed in Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Aided Many Charities

During her lifetime, Mrs. Beer was a devoted worker for charitable endeavors. She was a founder and director of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women; a trustee of the Emanu-El Sisterhood; a director of the Mount Sinai Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary; an honorary trustee of the Recreation Rooms and Settlement, and a subscribing member of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City.

Mrs. Beer was born in this city, a daughter of I. D. Walter, merchant and philanthropist. She married Julius Beer, tobacco merchant and philanthropist, who died about thirty years ago. In her younger days she attended a Roman Catholic convent school.

Worked With Red Cross

During the World War Mrs. Beer worked with the Red Cross. She was an extensive traveler, spoke many foreign languages and was interested in poetry, which was a hobby with her. She had been a semi-invalid for nine years, following injuries she had received in an automobile accident.

Surviving Mrs. Beer are Walter E. Beer, a son, treasurer of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, a daughter, chairman of the women's division of the federation, and prominent in the city's social service work; Dr. Edwin Beer, a son, surgeon and urologist, and former chairman of the Medical Board of Mount Sinai Hospital; Mrs. Alice B. Carns, a daughter, active in educational and philanthropic endeavors; Mrs. Carrie Seligman, a daughter, wife of Dr. E. R. A. Seligman; Professor Emeritus in Residence of Political Economy at Columbia University and internationally-known economist; William I. Walter, a brother, and two sisters, Dr. Josephine Walter, a physician, and Mrs. Maurice M. Sternberger, all of New York.

Leo Monsheimer Buried; Was Auctioneer Here

Funeral services for Leo Monsheimer, auctioneer, were held Friday afternoon at the New York and Brooklyn Funeral Home, 187 South Oxford street, Brooklyn. Interment was at Beth-El Cemetery, Queens.

Mr. Monsheimer died Wednesday at his home, 115 Lenox road, Brooklyn. His business address was 401 Broadway, Manhattan. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, Louis.

Trust Income Kept by Kin If They Observe Religion

Nehemiah Gitelson, who died November 3, 1932, left a gross estate of \$64,112 and a net of \$59,703. He set up a trust fund of \$2,000 for the benefit of his children and grandchildren.

The income is to be paid them

Dead at 90



MRS. JULIUS BEER

only if they observe strictly the orthodox Jewish holidays and religious rites, according to his will. The residue goes in trust to a son, Moses L. Gitelson, of 510 West 112th street, out of which he is to maintain his mother "in a worthy manner."

Syracuse Man Seeks Parents

(Continued from Page One)

Hebrew Orphan Asylum and later in the N. Y. Children's Hospital and later placed out to work. My sister's name was Eva, brother Albert and the others I can't find.

"Kindly look into your records and help me. I have been directed to you by Christian friends of the Jewish people in Syracuse and I feel confident I will find my people."

Hyman's address is 715 South Townsend street, Syracuse.

Bulletin Calendar of Events

Saturday, January 19
Young America Institute, 118 West Fifty-seventh street, 8:30 p. m. "Biro-Bidjan—The Jewish Autonomus Region in U. S. S. R.," Charles Recht.

Testimonial dinner in honor of Mrs. Mark Harris by the Vigilance Division of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, Hotel Ambassador, Park avenue and Fifty-first street, evening. Speakers: James W. Gerard, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, James J. Lyons.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States, National Council meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, Seventh avenue at Thirty-fourth street, 8 p. m.

Annual dance of the affiliated organizations of Temple Anshe Chesed, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Madison avenue at Forty-sixth street, evening.

Jewish Arbor Day celebration, Hebrew Institute of Boro Park, 5012 Thirteenth avenue, Brooklyn, evening.

Dance of the Brooklyn Junior League of B'nai Brith, B'nai Brith Club, 34 West Sixty-ninth street, evening.

Third annual dance, Youth Zionist Revisionist Organization of America, Huntington Hall, 214 East Second street, evening.

Mid-winter Night Frolic and Dance of the Junior League of Beth Israel Hospital, Pythian Temple, Seventieth street, East of Broadway, evening.

Youth Groups of the Pioneer Women's Organization, monthly meeting, Jewish Teacher's Seminary, 427 Lafayette street, 3 p. m.

Informal dance and reception of the Bronx Council of the Youth Division of the American Jewish Congress, Jacob H. Schiff Center, 2510 Valentine avenue, evening.

Jewish Choral Society of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, musical festival in honor of the 250th anniversary of Johann Sebastian Bach, Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, evening.

Sunday, January 20
Dinner and ball of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Park avenue at Fifth street, evening.

Meeting of the Brooklyn section of the National Council of Jewish Juniors, Beth El-Haim Temple House, Eighth avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn, afternoon. "Has Modern Life Any Significance?" Sydney Schweitzer and Charles Werner.

Zionist Circle, 53 Marks place, 7 p. m. "The Outstanding Jewish Events of 1934," Irving Dattelskramer.

Meeting of the Manhattan Avukah, Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th street, 7:30 p. m. "Back to

Newark Temple Will Celebrate Its 75th Year

Oheb Shalom Will Hear Notables at Ceremony Set for Next Week

(Special to the J.D.B.)

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Governor Harold G. Hoffman, Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, Judge William M. Lewis and Dr. Cyrus Adler, will be leading participants in the three-day exercises starting next Friday in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Oheb Shalom Congregation, one of the oldest Conservative institutions in this State.

Spiritual leaders of the congregation are Rabbis Charles I. Hoffmann and Leon S. Lang.

Max D. Klein, of Philadelphia, will be guest speaker at the Friday evening services. Rev. Moses Gann, cantor, has arranged a special musical service.

On Saturday morning, January 26, a community service with several rabbis speaking will be conducted. Samuel Schechner, president of the congregation, will speak.

Children of the religious school will present a pageant depicting the growth of the congregation Sunday morning. The same evening a banquet will be held in the Mosque Ballroom, at which Governor Hoffman, Mayor Ellenstein, Judge Lewis and Dr. Adler will speak.

Milton M. Unger, chairman of the arrangements committee, will act as toastmaster.

Jacob de Soria, born in Bordeaux in 1762, led the synagogue choir and also served as French captain of infantry, participating in forty-four campaigns.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Reported by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Chelsea, Mass.

A city-wide forum and adult extension classes have been arranged by the Jewish Community Council under direction of Rabbi Jacob Freedman of Temple Beth-El.

Chicago

Jay Kraus was elected president of the Young Men's Jewish Charities of Chicago at the annual meeting of the Covenant Club.

Maurice Goldblatt, Charles Levy and Elmer Schnadig were named to the committee appointed by Mayor Kelly to look into the possibilities of a permanent World's Fair in this city.

William S. Sahud of this city has been appointed by Judge J. T. Mahoney, National A. A. U. president, to the national publicity committee. Mr. Sahud is vice-chairman of the publicity committee of the Central A. A. U.

Providence, R. I.

The congregation of Temple Emanu-El began celebrating its tenth anniversary Friday. A three-day ceremonial is scheduled. Israel M. Goldman is rabbi of the temple.

San Francisco

A movement for the appointment of a Jewish chaplain to conduct social service and welfare work for Jewish inmates of city jails and public and private hospitals has been launched here by community leaders.

Prince Hubertus Loewenstein, anti-Nazi leader at present in Europe, is scheduled to make an address here next month under auspices of the Women's Guild of Temple Emanu-El, following an Eastern speaking tour in this country.

Springfield, Mass.

Mischa Tulin of Boston gave a theremin concert at Temple Beth El, producing musical tones resembling a cello, a violin and a man's voice.

Palestine Excursion

The Aquitania of the Cunard White Star Line will sail from New York January 31 on an excursion to Palestine. A second trip by the same vessel is scheduled for March 9.

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Orphanage Revives Lapsed Annual Ball

Brooklyn Institution to Hold Affair April 6, First Since 1910

Discontinued a quarter of a century ago, the charity ball of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum will be revived this year, it was announced by County Judge Algeron I. Nova, president of the orphanage.

The ball will be held April 6 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Judge Nova said it was hoped to raise \$50,000 as a result of the affair, which took place regularly from 1879 to 1910 and was then permitted to lapse. Jesse Baar, a member of the board of directors of the asylum, has been appointed chairman of a special committee of arrangements.

Name Bank Officers

Trustees of the Central Savings Bank at the regular annual meeting of the board unanimously re-elected the officers of the bank. They are headed by August Zinsser, president.

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Austrian Group Requests Ban On Store Guide

Directory Lists Shops of Jews and 'Aryans' Separately

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA.—An attack on a directory of business concerns on a certain street in Vienna, which differentiates between the firms owned by Jews and non-Jews, is contained in a memorandum submitted to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg by the Austrian League of Nations Union and signed by its president, Dr. C. Dumba, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States.

"We permit ourselves to draw the attention of your Excellency to a publication which is designed to endanger the prestige of Austrians abroad, and particularly in the League of Nations," the memorandum states.

Published by Haberman

"This is the publication 'Kenn Dich Aus,' published by Ludwig Haberman of the Riepelgasse in Vienna. This publication gives the names of owners of businesses in the Mariaböhl Strasse.

"The firms printed in red belong to Jews, those printed in black are owned by 'Aryans,' and those with a red mark against them are only partly in Jewish hands.

"The object pursued by this publication is in flagrant contradiction to the new Austrian Constitution, and, further, it is in conflict with the protection provided in the legislation for the minorities living in Austria.

Reference to Reich

"To tolerate such publications puts us in danger of forfeiting the sympathies of the foreign world, since the idea might easily arise that we are trying to imitate the methods of a neighboring state, which are being rejected on all sides.

"Such publications are further designed to disturb our economic life and to hamper the great constructive work of the federal government. We therefore ask your Excellency to order the necessary steps to be taken to prohibit this publication which, under the cloak of national welfare, is pursuing a purely business interest."

Arabs Shoot Watchman

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18.—A Jewish watchman suffered a bullet wound yesterday when Arab shepherds, illegally grazing their flocks on land owned by the Jewish National Fund in the Wadi Hawareth area, attacked a party of Jewish watchmen.

5 Get Scholarship

Five Jews are among the recipients of nineteen scholarships which have been awarded to graduate students in the New York University department of Fine Arts, Harold O. Voorhis, secretary of the University, announced. The five are Doris E. Brian, Ruth Jacobson, Martha Davidson, J. Leroy Davidson and Michael Fooner.

B'nai B'rith Birthday

(Special to the J.D.B.)

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Marking the sixty-ninth birthday of B'nai B'rith in Buffalo, more than 100 members were initiated and officers of the Montefiore Lodge, women's auxiliary and junior women's auxiliary were officially inducted at a dinner at the Hotel Statler.

Henry III of England in 1232 established a home to provide free maintenance for Jews converted to Christianity.

Ten-Year-Old's Big-Time Debut Arouses Enthusiasm of Frohman

Little Ida Miller Will Play at New Amsterdam in 'Editha's Burglar'

Daniel Frohman, who has been around the Broadway show shops for so many years that a diminution in enthusiasm would seem to be a normal expectation, was as worked up Friday afternoon as a youngster at the circus.

"She's good," said Uncle Dan, who is going on eighty-four and wears the same old high starched collar. "She's fine."

Mr. Frohman was referring to little Ida Miller, who is only ten. Ida is coming up from 96 Stanton street, where she lives with her widowed mother and an older brother and sister, to appear Sunday night in the title role of "Editha's Burglar" at the New Amsterdam.

Dignified Young Lady

"She does not run about like a child," said the dean of theatrical producers, the man who gave Maude Adams and Julia Marlowe to the world. "She is dignified. She has the carriage of an empress."

Mr. Frohman had a right to be proud, for in a sense he discovered little Ida. She came to his studio with the University Settlement Players not long ago to do Shakespearean scenes for the D'Oyle Carte Company of London.

Uncle Dan was captivated at once by the child's beautiful diction, large, serious eyes and a hard-to-define sobbing timbre which she manages to get into her voice. And so he took her under his wing, and Sunday night will find her playing the central part in the one-act comedy which



Daniel Frohman and His Latest 'Find'

was popular several decades ago. The performance will be for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. When Mr. Frohman gave the play at his old Lyceum, years and years ago, the late E. H. Sothern was in it.

Loves Emotional Parts

Discovered Friday at her East Side home, Ida revealed the poise of a grown young lady who has been around, although as a matter of fact her engagement Sunday night will bring her into a Broad-

way playhouse for the first time. She is a dark-haired child with an intense face and expressive hands, and she considers Lionel Barrymore and Greta Garbo "the top."

"I love emotional parts," she explained.

Ben Remo, director of "Editha's Burglar," praised Ida for the rapidity with which she learned her part. Given her lines one day, she had them all memorized perfectly the next. Miss Regina Brown is Ida's coach at the Eldridge Street Settlement house.

Upholds Judge on Rabbi's Marriage

Gollop Says Jewish Law Allows Rabbi to Officiate at Own Wedding

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON.—Rabbi M. Gollop, member of the Beth Din, the Chief Rabbi's Ecclesiastical Court in London, upheld a Quebec judge who ruled that there was nothing in the Jewish law against a rabbi officiating at his own wedding.

Mr. Justice Gibson of Quebec had upheld the validity of the marriage of Rabbi S. Eliasoff, which had been contested on the ground that the Rabbi performed the ceremony himself.

Rabbi Gollop said it is most unusual, if not unique, for a Rabbi to marry himself but that it was not against Jewish law.

London Temple Puts Ban on Money Lenders

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON.—Members in the Jewish synagogue on St. John's Wood Road is forbidden to money lenders, it was learned here. The congregation has 1,600 members.

No efforts are made to prohibit a money lender from attending services, but membership and holding office in the synagogue are forbidden, officials declared.

"Usury is a flagrant violation of the Jewish code," Rabbi Mattuck said. "I am categorically opposed to money lending."

Christian Wilhelm von Dohm, at the suggestion of Mendelssohn, wrote a work in two volumes in 1781 advocating emancipation of the Jews.

In many Jewish communities in Europe Hebrew was spoken up to the eleventh century.

Jews Told to Fight Lure of Ingrowth

Participate in Wide Field of Endeavor, Editorial in Prussia Pleads

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN.—Jews must take part in life outside the confines of Judaism insofar as possible, an editorial in the Bulletin of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Prussia suggests.

"If every person is duty-bound to concern himself with the cultural development of his time," the editorial says, "then the Jew must embrace all the manifestations of the time with his gaze and with living participation."

Maintaining that Goethe, Hegel and Beethoven belong to Jews and non-Jews alike, the statement declares it would be "pathetic" if the Jews "should withdraw into the narrow circle of our own Jewish values because our right to this cultural association is disputed."

Two Die in Lodz Fire

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LODZ, Poland, Jan. 18.—Two Jews lost their lives in a disastrous fire which broke out in Podrzeczna street in the heart of the Jewish quarter. Sarah Weisfeld, 70, was burned to death, while Moische Sandberg lost his life when he leaped out of the window of a house in flames.

Arsene Darmesteter deciphered the difficult and beautiful elegy, preserved in the Vatican, on the burning of the thirteen Jewish martyrs at Troyes in 1288.

Free Synagogue

CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Ave. SUNDAY at 10:45 ALL ARE WELCOME

JAMES WATERMAN WISE

Editor of OPINION

will speak on

"DOES AMERICA NEED A DICTATOR?"

Install Officers Of Jewish Center

Schwartz, Steinfel and Aaron Relected by Brooklyn Institution

Joseph M. Schwartz was unanimously reelected president of the Brooklyn Jewish Center for the third time at the annual meeting of the organization. Henry Steinfel and Hyman Aaron were reelected vice-presidents. New officers also include Benjamin J. Kline, treasurer, and Max Herzfeld, secretary.

Dr. Israel Herbert Levinthal, rabbi of the center, installed both center and sisterhood officers. The latter include Mrs. Philip Brenner, Mrs. Albert Witty, Mrs. Joseph M. Schwartz, Mrs. Isadore Lowenfeld, Mrs. I. Weiner and Mrs. Hyman Rachmil.

In his annual message Mr. Schwartz reviewed activities during the past year. He stressed particularly the fact that the institution sponsored the establishment of the American Library of Nazi-Banned Books. The library was inaugurated at a dinner in honor of Professor Albert Einstein and Heinz Liepmann.



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Jerusalem Mayoralty

The long-disputed question whether the mayor of Jerusalem should be a Jew or an Arab has finally been settled by the High Commissioner of Palestine in favor of the Arabs. A compromise was reached, however, in that one of the two vice mayors should be a Jew.

It remains to be hoped that the new mayor, Dr. Khaldi, will not follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Nashashibi, whose actions compelled the Jewish members of the municipality to leave their offices, thus handing the entire municipal administration of Jerusalem over into the hands of the Arabs.

By finally settling the question of the mayoralty in Jerusalem, the High Commissioner of Palestine can now proceed to accomplish his aim of putting the new municipalities in Palestine into working order. It is on the basis of how these municipalities will function that the question whether or not a legislative council should be established in Palestine hinges.

The League's Turn

The Council of the League of Nations has agreed to take up the question of the fate of the Saar-refugees at its present session.

What will the Council do? It will probably hand over the entire matter to Mr. James G. MacDonald, the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany. What will Mr. MacDonald do? He will again appeal for funds to the same Jewish organizations which have been maintaining his office since the very first day of its establishment.

The League of Nations is directly responsible for the fate of the Jewish and other refugees from the Saar, since it sanctioned the treaty with Germany guaranteeing security for Jews in the Saar for only one year. Referring the problem of the Saar refugees to Mr. MacDonald is, therefore, not sufficient. The League must also make it possible for Mr. MacDonald to conduct his work. It must secure for him not only good will but actual funds.

It is not proper for a Commissariat established by the League of Nations and supervised by representatives of different governments to exist on

The eyes of the world were directed last week on the Saar, where the fate of 5,000 Jews was decided on Sunday in the plebiscite which resulted in turning the Saar over to Germany.

Only extreme optimists expected any other outcome. After the agreement reached between France and Germany on the Saar several weeks ago, it was quite clear that the plebiscite was just a formality and that the League would hand the Saar over to Germany without opposition on the part of France.

Majority Forced To Stay in Saar

Expecting such an outcome, the wealthier element of Saar Jewry took no chances and on the week-end preceding the plebiscite moved to the neighboring country of Luxembourg. The large majority of the Jews in the Saar, consisting of professionals and small traders, had, however, no other recourse than to remain in the Saar in the hope that a miracle might happen in the last minute to divide the Saar into two territories, one of which would still remain under the supervision of the League of Nations.

Needless to say, no miracles happened. Unopposed by France, the Nazis in the Saar managed to obtain ninety per cent. of the votes in the plebiscite. Victorious, they made no secret the day after the plebiscite that it would be better for the Jews to leave the Saar.

Exodus of Jews Started Immediately

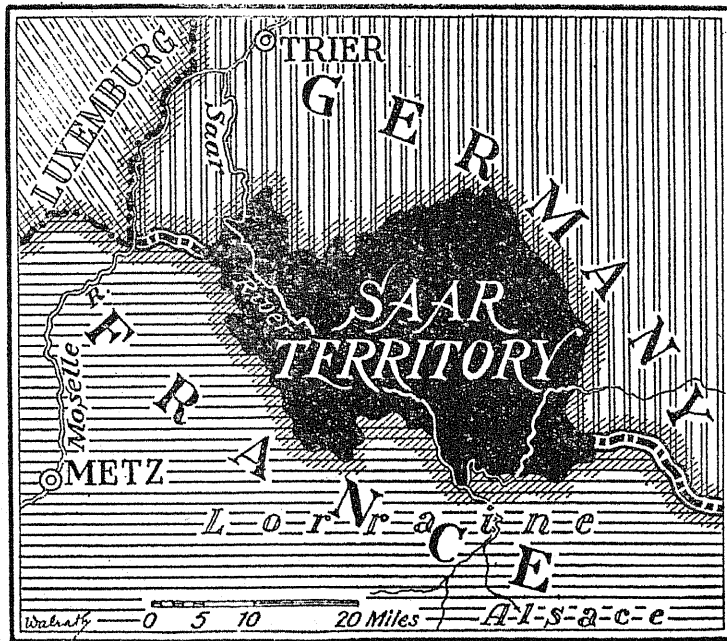
The great exodus of the Jews from the Saar therefore started immediately. Leaving everything behind them, several hundred crossed the border to France on the day after the plebiscite. Thousands of other Jews were besieging the French consulate in Saarbrücken for visas to proceed to France within the next two weeks, trying in the meantime to liquidate their businesses.

The French government, it must be emphasized, has displayed the most liberal attitude towards the refugees from the Saar. The only restriction upon the refugees is—that they will not be permitted to reside either in Paris or Alsace Lorraine. Jewish organizations in France, realizing that the bulk of Saar Jewry would migrate to French territories, mobilized their forces to grant relief and assistance to the refugees immediately upon their crossing the frontier.

Laval Appealed For Protection

The question of protection for the remaining Jews of the Saar, after it is formally handed over to Nazi Germany on March 1, has been taken up with the representatives of the German government by the French minister, Pierre Laval, before the Council of the League of Nations officially sanctioned the formalities and the date of the transfer. The French Minister appealed to the Nazi government to display a "humanitarian spirit" with regard to the Jews in the Saar.

funds coming solely from Jewish organizations. The Council of the League of Nations now has a good chance to impress upon the world that Mr. MacDonald's office is an integral part of the League of Nations and not a voluntary relief office. This can be done only by a decision of the Council that the League assign funds for Mr. MacDonald's activities for the refugees.



Map of Saar Territory

Where a majority of 5,000 are trapped by the Nazi tide which returned the territory to Germany after fifteen years. Several hundred have already escaped to France.

It is understood however, that no further guarantee for Jewish and other minorities have been obtained from Germany except the one year's grace which Germany accepted under the Franco-German agreement concluded a few weeks ago. This means that within a maximum of twelve months not a single Jew will remain in the Saar unless willing to suffer humiliations, privations and restrictions.

Many to be Absorbed By German Jewry

While a large proportion of Saar Jewry will migrate to France, it is nevertheless clear that not all the Jews of the Saar will be in a position to do so. A large number will have to be absorbed in Germany.

Marked as "undesirables" in their places of residence in the Saar, hundreds of Jews who for many reasons will not be able to go to other countries, will probably proceed into the interior of Germany to become absorbed in German Jewry and assimilated with the five million Jews in the Reich.

Reich Jews Send Agent to Saar

The Jews of Germany, anticipating this possibility, have delegated a special representative to the Saar, to confer with the Jewish leaders there as to how to make Saar Jewry an integral part of German Jewry. A proclamation to this effect was issued by the central Jewish organizations in Berlin, making it clear that since the Saar has become a part of Germany, the Jews of the Saar will be considered by the Jewish organizations of Germany as a part of German Jewry and will be treated as such.

This alleviates to a certain extent the precarious position of the majority of Saar Jews who, having no means to move to other countries would remain exposed to actual misery in the Saar under the Nazi regime, where they would be deprived of certain rights under the "Aryan paragraph." Accepted by the Jews of Germany as an integral part of German Jewry, they will be given the same chances by the Jewish organizations for adjustment to new professions and for all kinds of philanthropic and economic relief.

Seek Refugees For French Farms

Jewish organization abroad, though doubtful of any successful results, raised their protest

to the League of Nations this week and cabled for a revision of the clause in the Franco-German treaty protecting the Jews of the Saar for one year only. In their appeal to the League, Jewish groups in France, in Palestine, in Poland and in other countries asked that before turning the Saar over to Germany on March 1, something be done to secure an arrangement with Germany which would guarantee human treatment for the Saar Jews under the Nazi regime.

In France certain non-Jewish groups suggested this week that all Jews of the Saar be brought to the interior of France for agricultural work. It was emphasized that French agriculture is declining because of lack of farm hands and it was pointed out that the Jews of the Saar revive farming in France, since their agricultural adjustment would proceed under supervision of specialists, as was done in Russia, where there are today a quarter of a million Jews on land.

British Withdraw Cyprus Land Ban

Developments in Cyprus were also pointed out as proof that the Saar Jews would bring a spirit of revival into French agriculture. The British administration in the island, which has issued an order prohibiting foreign Jews to acquire land there unless by special permission of the governor of Cyprus, was compelled to withdraw the order this week when it turned out that land restrictions for Jews would hamper development of the island.

From sources enjoying the confidence of the Colonial Office in London, it was announced publicly this week that the order in Cyprus had resulted in a great deal of correspondence between the British government and interested parties. Hence the British government instructed its authorities in Cyprus to withdraw the proposed law.

Acquire Territory In British Island

Meantime several groups of Jews acquired during the week in Cyprus large tracts of land with the intention of developing orange plantations similar to those in Palestine. One group has also acquired a large stretch of land for a factory and a hundred and fifty homes for the workers who will be employed there.

A group of Jewish financiers, led by an American Jewish newspaperman, arrived at Alexandria, Lebanon, this week to negotiate for large areas of land for Jewish colonization. They brought along with them plans for a project which is finding support of the French government, which holds the mandate over Syria.

EMCOL to Boost Migration Projects

The problem of colonizing Jews in new territories also acquired stronger impetus when a number of Jewish organizations in Europe formed a special international committee to promote immigration and colonization in countries hitherto not popular for Jewish settlement. This new organization, EMCOL, will enjoy the support of many Jewish leaders who have had years of experience in the work of emigration.

Palestine Farmers Protest Labor Shortage

While all kinds of plans and projects for placing Jews on land were being discussed in Europe this week, it became known that the shortage of Jewish farm hands in Palestine is becoming more and more acute since workers in the cities there are paid five times as much as those in the colonies. The Jewish Farmers Association of Palestine has therefore issued a threat to the Executive of the Jewish Agency that it will negotiate with the government directly for immigration certificates, in order to be able to bring Jewish farm hands over from Poland, especially from Galicia, where there are thousands of young farmers anxious to proceed to Palestine with the view of not remaining in the cities, but to work on the land.

Arab Appointed Jerusalem Mayor

The Jewish population in Palestine was extremely excited this week over the state of health of Mr. Dizengoff, the much-respected mayor of Tel Aviv, who suddenly became seriously ill. Mr. Dizengoff is seventy-four years old. He has undergone several blood transfusions and is now being attended by Professor Sondak, eminent German specialist who has settled in Palestine.

The lengthy question of whether the mayor of Jerusalem should be a Jew or Arab was settled this week in favor of the Arabs. The High Commissioner of Palestine appointed Dr. Hussein Fakri El Khaldi mayor of Jerusalem. A Jew will probably be appointed vice-mayor.

TEN YEARS AGO

in
The Jewish Daily Bulletin

January 20, 1925

JERUSALEM.—The call for a strike of Hebrew teachers was revoked as a result of negotiations between the Zionist Executive and the Teachers' Organization.

Five Years Ago

MOSCOW.—Finance Commissar Brukhanov decreed that tools sent to Jewish artisans by relatives through the Ort might not be confiscated for taxes.

One Year Ago

WASHINGTON.—The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization filed a report with the House of Representatives on the unofficial investigation of Nazi propaganda activities and recommended that Congress take immediate action to stop such foreign activity.

Lipsky's Repudiated Statements Are Verified by His Hearers

The Jewish Daily Bulletin is in receipt of the following communication from Carl Sherman:

"I notice in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of January 6, an account of the address by Mr. Louis Lipsky at the meeting of the New York City Election Committee for the American Jewish Congress, the tenor of which completely misrepresents the spirit and text of Mr. Lipsky's address.

"As the chairman of the meeting, I can attest:

"1. To the fact that neither in Mr. Lipsky's words nor in those of any other speaker was there the abusive attitude which your report unfortunately attributes to the meeting.

"2. Mr. Lipsky was not engaged in a discussion of personalities. His address was devoted exclusively to a discussion of philosophies of Jewish life, and the name of the American Jewish Committee was mentioned only incidentally in his presentation.

"3. He said that the Jews of America would have to decide for themselves whether they prefer to have their affairs conducted without public scrutiny or for the benefit of public discussion, and called upon those Jews who believe in the open consideration of all Jewish matters to take their stand under the banner of the American Jewish Congress."

"4. He did not call for the abolition or destruction of Jewish federations or any other groups. He deplored a system of control in Jewish institutions whereby no opportunity was given for public discussion or for action based upon vote. This, he said, has the effect of killing off initiative on the part of the Jews and in absolving them of communal responsibility.

"5. Implicit in the text and in the spirit of Mr. Lipsky's words was the view that adherence to the Congress or to any other group is a matter of choice.

"You will find this was the theme of his address as contained in his prepared statement which

reached your office and in the extension of his remarks extemporaneously.

"May I ask you to publish these remarks in the interest of the impartiality which the Jewish Daily Bulletin should maintain?"

A Blanket Denial

Mr. Sherman in his attempt to whitewash Mr. Lipsky follows the easy method of placing in the mouth of The Bulletin statements which were never made by it. The Bulletin, for example, never reported that Mr. Lipsky called for the "abolition or destruction of Jewish federations." What The Bulletin stated was that Mr. Lipsky said that the Congress "must destroy the leadership of wealth."

It is rather strange that instead of correcting the report himself, Mr. Lipsky has Mr. Sherman issue a denial. Perhaps Mr. Lipsky assumes that a denial issued by a third person will meet with more credence.

Lipsky Blames Reporter

The New Palestine, like Mr. Sherman, in denying the report of The Bulletin does not refer to any specific remark in the report, but rather indulges in generalities. The New Palestine ascribes to The Bulletin devious designs with regard to the report. Mr. Lipsky obviously applies to The Bulletin methods and standards which he follows himself. Lacking the courage to stand by his statements, and as is the habit of the politician, he blames it on the reporter.

The correctness of the story published in The Bulletin is confirmed by the following letter received from Mr. Shepard Stone:

"I have read the news report headed 'Calls Work of A. J. Committee Inconsequential, Hits Aid Body' in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of January 6, 1935. Though the New York Times did not carry any report, so far as I know, I was present during the meeting mentioned in the article. The story, in my estimation, is substantially correct and a fair and truthful description of Mr. Lipsky's speech."

"SHEPARD STONE."

Dismissed Jew Wins His Case In Nazi Court

Decree Disapproves of Firing Man After Twenty Years

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN.—A decision handed down by the Berlin Labor Court has upheld a Jewish complainant. Last October the plaintiff, a Hungarian Jew, was given notice of dismissal by a printing firm which had employed him for twenty years. His employers said it was necessary to terminate his connection with the company because almost all its work came from official quarters.

Consequently, he was advised, the services of a "non-Aryan" could not be used. In addition to this factor, the Nazi cell in the firm demanded that none but members of the German Labor Front should be employed.

The court ruled that the "Aryan" legislation does not apply to the concern, since it is a private enterprise. The decision stated that the dismissal caused a hardship which could not receive approval.

The complainant was formerly a member of the Labor Front but was compelled to leave because he was a Jew.

Even if the authorities who give work to the firm had expressed a wish that he be dismissed, the court's ruling continued, his discharge would have been wrong. The concern would have had to call attention to a recent decree by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, prohibiting extension of the "Aryan" legislation to "fields that are not intended to be affected."

"The Court has found no ground for the dismissal of the complainant," the decision read. "For twenty years he carried out the work of the firm to its complete satisfaction."

Educational Work Marked by Soviet

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MOSCOW.—The fifteenth anniversary of Lenin's decree that illiteracy must be abolished is being celebrated here with stories recounting the achievements made in education appearing in the Soviet newspapers.

The stories tell how the Jewish working masses under the Czar numbered many who could neither read nor write, whereas today there remains not a single illiterate in the Jewish national regions in Crimea and the Ukraine.

Many who were illiterate a decade ago now occupy important positions in the government, it is pointed out. In the Jewish townships there are still a few who are unable to read and write, but they are members of the generation which will soon disappear.

School Announces New Courses for Spring Term

The School for Adult Jewish Education announced yesterday an enlarged program for the Spring term to open Wednesday, January 30, at 35 East Sixty-second street.

The courses to be given are: "Jewish Labor Movements," by Dr. Elsie Gluck; "Racial Theories and the Jews," by Dr. Otto Klineberg; "A Survey of Yiddish Literature," by Dr. Israel Kroon; "The Jews of Soviet Russia," by Dr. Joshua Kunitz; "Main Currents of Jewish Thought in Modern Times," by Dr. Koppel S. Pinson; "The Economic Factors in Modern Jewish Life," by Nathan Reich; "Crises in Jewish History," by Leo W. Schwarz, and "The Modern Hebrew Renaissance," by Prof. Shalom Spiegel.

New Officers Named For East Side Center

Joseph Rosenzweig was elected president of the Jewish Center of the East Side, 128 Stanton street, at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the institution, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Leibel, 590 West End avenue.

Other officers named for this year were Louis Lazare, first vice-president; Israel Silberman, second vice-president; Morris Stadler, third vice-president; Samuel Witky, treasurer, and Stanley A. Katcher, secretary.

Fete to Mark Birthday Of Harry Schneiderman

A luncheon will be held at the Hotel Vanderbilt next Wednesday in celebration of the fiftieth birthday anniversary of Harry Schneiderman, assistant secretary of the American Jewish Committee.

Herman Bernstein, former United States Minister to Albania, is chairman of the committee which is making arrangements for the affair.

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The Reader's Forum

Asks for Realism on Hitler

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: Now that the Saar is being returned to Germany, it is time for Jews to stop whistling on their way through the cemetery and to view matters with the eye of the realist rather than of the hopeful but helpless child of whimsical fate.

For many months prior to the Saar plebiscite, writers and commentators kept insisting there was a good chance that Saarlanders would vote for the status quo. It seems to me that the wish was father to the thought in nearly all these prophecies, and that any one who attempted to make an unbiased study of the situation could see clearly that the Reich was destined to win back this rich territory.

Similarly, it seems equally ridiculous and ill-advised for Jewish writers to continue to give birth to column after column of material which pretends to foresee an early doom for Hitler and Hitlerism.

Why not admit that however bestial Der Fuehrer may be, he has sold himself thoroughly to his people, and that there is no immediate prospect of his downfall?

Once we decide to look facts in the face, I believe, we will be in a much better position to take positive steps to decide our own fate, rather than to allow it to be at the mercy of the winds of chance.

JONAS MORRISON.

New York City,
Jan. 15, 1935.

Catskill Temples Set to Organize

Delegates Meet at Liberty to Form New Branch of United Synagogue

(Special to the J.D.B.)

LIBERTY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Delegates from synagogues throughout the Catskill Mountain region will gather at Congregation Ahavath Israel here on Sunday to organize the Catskill region branch of the United Synagogue of America.

Speakers at the afternoon opening session will be Rabbi Joel S. Geffen of Troy; Rabbi Israel Lebendiger, Mrs. William Gorowitz and Dr. Louis Kauner, all of Ahavath Israel, and Rabbi Abraham Simon of Middletown.

In the evening, following the convention dinner, Sam Sacks, president of the local congregation; Dr. Benjamin Abramowitz of Monticello and Rabbis Lebendiger, Simon and Geffen will speak.

Order Is Disbursing \$100,000 to Members

The financial office of the Independent Order Brith Abraham this week distributes approximately \$100,000 to members and heirs of members of the organization, it was announced Friday.

This amount includes endowment and disability benefits and relief to many members in distress who depend for support upon the order. Philanthropic, cultural and Jewish organizational contributions are not included in the \$100,000.

THE WOMAN OF IT—

SOCIETY NOTES, FEATURES,
ORGANIZATIONS, RECIPES

ORGANIZATION NEWS

Mrs. Arthur Brin, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, spoke over a nation-wide radio hookup Friday sponsored by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. Mrs. Brin was in New York after a tour of the Canadian branches of her organization.

She has issued a call to the fourteenth triennial convention of the National Council, which is scheduled to be held in New Orleans March 10 to 15. Arrangements are under way to have James G. McDonald, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, address the convention by means of an international hookup. Mr. McDonald will be in South America at the time.

To assure the success of the \$40,000 drive for funds to complete a home for girl pioneers in Palestine, a \$20.00 plate luncheon was held at the Waldorf Astoria on Wednesday under the auspices of the Women's League for Palestine. The affair was most successful and Mrs. William Prince, who is president of the organization, feels the fund will be greatly benefited by the event. The Women's League for Palestine conducts an intensive campaign for the Beth Hachalutzoth, Home for Girl Pioneers, which is now being built in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. Mrs. A. Lipton and Mrs. L. Kiosk were co-chairmen of the arrangements. Mrs. Charles Hyman, Mrs. Joseph Hordes and Mrs. Louis Hyman were chairmen of the journal, while the chairmen of the various divisions of the organization acted as hostesses. Mrs. Louis Dlugash represented the East Side Division; Mrs. S. Greenberg, Harlem; Mrs. I. Danchig, the North Shore of Long Island; Mrs. S. Friedman, Brooklyn; Mrs. Louis Klotz, West Bronx; Mrs. Louis Diamond, the West Side of New York, while Mrs. Julius Cohen was leading the Junior Matrons.

The annual benefit of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Infants Home of Brooklyn also took place Wednesday. The event was staged in the grand ballroom at the Hotel Astor, and the work of the group was warmly lauded by Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the Board of Aldermen, speaking for Mayor LaGuardia. Mr. Deutsch said that this private charity, in caring for unfortunate children up to the age of five, was contributing to the well-being of the City of New York.

Others who paid tribute to the organization were District Attorney William C. Dodge, Fannie Hurst, and Dudley Field Malone. Mrs. Hannah Maged, president of the auxiliary, reported on the care of more than 100 children during the year.

Last Wednesday joint installation ceremonies were conducted by the Sisterhood and Brotherhood of the Sanhedrin Jewish Community Center of Dunton. Three hundred guests attended the affair and Judge Benjamin Marvin officiated. Officers of the Sisterhood inducted were: Mrs. Rose Silverman, president; Mrs. Jennie Rausnitz, vice-president; Mrs. Sadie Stier, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Krakow, recording secretary; Mrs. Lily Cooper, financial secretary; Mrs. Rose Simon, hostess; Mrs. Sarah Schneider, Mrs. Fanny Goldstein and Mrs. Rausnitz trustees.

The hostess committee included the Misses Shirley and Selma Silverman, Rose Gold, Rose Enoch, May Spool, Edith Cooper, Sylvia and Rose Simon, Evelyn Stemple, Belema Steier, and Hilda Mellon.

Mrs. Sadie Bishoff, chairman of the adult education division of the Sisterhood of the Jamaica Jewish Center, announced that the first in a series of lectures on Jewish religion will take place on January 28 in the center. Rabbi William Maley will be the speaker.

The cruise contest of this Sisterhood, with trips to the Panama Canal, Bermuda and Florida, will be brought to a close on February 24 instead of on January 20 as originally planned. The prizes will be awarded at a supper and card party at the center. Mrs. Hattie Edelstein and Mrs. Flora Solomon will be in charge. The cruise committee consists of Mmes. Sophie Feldman, Theresa Borowitz, Ida Roth and Minnie Estrin.

At a board meeting of the Kew-Forest Hadassah plans were discussed for the annual luncheon to take place on February 6 at the Hotel St. Moritz, Manhattan.

In conjunction with the luncheon, souvenir journals will be distributed. Mrs. A. R. De Vos, chairman of the group, is assisted by Mmes. Lillian Silbiger, Irving Spenadle, Nellie Forster, Anna Braun and Mae Kronfeld.

The Young Folks League of the Wall Street Synagogue is holding its annual dance and entertainment at the Hotel Edison on Saturday, January 26.

Through the medium of this dance, the League looks forward to increasing its membership and treasury and thus to enter a wider field of activities. In the past, the League has given valuable support to the works and endeavors of the Wall Street Synagogue and has also succeeded in launching some independent charitable works. With an increased membership it will be possible to spread this good work over a wider area.

On Tuesday, January 22, the Bensonhurst group of Ivriah will hold its monthly bridge and social at the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst at Seventy-ninth street and Bay parkway. Refreshment will be offered and prizes awarded. Mmes. Gladstone and Roth are in charge of the affair.

Mrs. H. Wald, favorably known in Bensonhurst Jewish circles, will conduct a series of classes for adults desiring to learn the Hebrew language. Classes will meet every Thursday at 9 p. m. at the Bensonhurst Jewish Community House and are open to all.

SOCIETY NOTES

Miss Carol Glazier Gimbel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, has chosen her twin sister, Miss Hope Gimbel, as maid of honor for her wedding to Edward Lasker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker of Lake Forest, Ill., and Chicago. The wedding will take place on February 1 at Chieftains, the Gimbel estate in Port Chester. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Goldenson of Temple Emanu-El will officiate. The ceremony will be followed by a reception.

Miss Estelle Newhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer R. Newhouse of West Brighton, S. I., was married to James M. Miron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miron of Elizabeth, N. J., on the ballroom of January 16 in the east ballroom of the Commodore by her cousin, the Rev. Dr. Abraham Burstein.

Mrs. Joseph G. Bedell was her sister's only attendant. Jacob Lincoln Kaufman, a classmate of the

Modern Women Have Learned Teamwork, Says Mrs. Goldfarb

Federation Head Finds New Spirit of Work Toward Goal

On January 30, when the whole country will celebrate the birthday of President Roosevelt, the Jewish women of our city will have an added reason to mark this day not only with a red but with a golden letter. For it is also the birthday of Mrs. David E. Goldfarb, president of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, president of the Mt. Nebo Sisterhood, honorary president of the New York State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, executive board member of the American Red Cross, and so on and so forth. For the list of her dignities, her offices, and her activities are too numerous to be retold in detail.

Mrs. Goldfarb is a New Yorker born and bred and she shares with the city of her birth a sparkle, a vitality, an energy, and an enthusiasm that have made her a true leader of New York's womanhood. As a student in Hunter College, of which she is a graduate, she showed her talent for leadership as well as for distinctive personal performance. She was class president and, deeply musical, she not only led the graduating class in their exercises, but won wide acclaim as a soloist. Soon after she married a brilliant young lawyer whose consciousness of civic duties inspired him to do much for the neighborhood in which he and his young bride had settled. Finding in her an able and willing helpmate, they founded the first free religious school on Washington Heights. Out of this school, an important congregation, Mt. Nebo, finally developed, and the Mt. Nebo Sisterhood, of which Mrs. Goldfarb was and still is the president and guiding spirit, ranks foremost among the Jewish Sisterhoods of our city.

Continued Activities

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Goldfarb worked hand in hand for the furtherance of every worthy civic and philanthropic cause, giving special attention to educational problems and the guidance and the moral training of the growing child of our city. When five years ago Mrs. Goldfarb was widowed, she did not forsake the work in which she and her husband had achieved such signal success, but honored his memory in continuing to devote herself to the service of



MRS. DAVID E. GOLDFARB

her fellow-citizens. Her only son grown up and a lawyer, she gave herself fully to the manifold duties and demands made upon her, and whenever something especially important and difficult is to be accomplished, one turns to Mrs. David E. Goldfarb and her never failing zest.

Combined with the graciousness of her manner and the charm of her personality, this zest and enthusiasm, ingrained in her nature, have always assured her a triumphant success. On December 3 she was chairman of the Jewish Day for the Blind under the auspices of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, Division of the Blind, and this Jewish Day was one of the most successful of the entire series; when the United Jewish Appeal needed the help of New York's womanhood, Mrs. Goldfarb was made chairman of "The Night of Stars" at the Yankee Stadium, and the glamor of this "Night of Stars" was due to her and her work. Thus one could continue indefinitely to enumerate what she has done, but her outlook and point of view are perhaps best revealed in her own words. Speaking of the modern woman and her work, she says smilingly: "One thing women have learned: To forget all smallness, all little jealousies, all bickerings and all backbitings. Our modern women work together beautifully in a spirit of true camaraderie, eager only to serve, united by the common endeavor to help in the betterment of social conditions. To create this attitude and to foster it is the work and the proudest achievement of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations. The modern woman forgets herself in the service of mankind."

Nothing better and nothing truer can be said of Mrs. Goldfarb herself and her work, and January 30 will, therefore, be a double holiday for all those who ever came under the influence of her gracious personality.

the Social Science Research Council, received his Ph.D. degree from Wisconsin in 1926. He is a Professor of Sociology at the University of North Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Hollander of Paris, France, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Audrey Hollander, to Leon Israel Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Israel of 182 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Abrams of Binghamton, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clarice Ruth Abrams, to Roger J. Strasser, son of Mrs. Joseph A. Strasser of 300

BREVITIES

When your children play Halma or Checkers or any other of the many board games in which variously shaped pieces are moved after certain rules over a number of squares, or when they throw dice in a cup in order to determine how many moves they are permitted to make with their playing pieces, neither they nor perhaps ever you realize that they indulge in a game that amused Egyptian as well as Hebrew children thousands of years ago in Mizraim and in Palestine.

Mizraim, Egypt, was for the Jew always fraught with bitter memories; it was the land of slavery and oppression, and the slavery and oppression were doubly galling because they came suddenly and undeservedly after members of the Jewish race had risen to high honors and had done signal service to the country. Perhaps we, witnessing similar occurrences in our own day and time under the reign of Hitler, can understand more fully than another generation how the ancient Jews must have felt toward Egypt. Yet despite all the bitter memories, despite all the oppression, the Jew was yet deeply influenced by Egyptian culture, and in Palestine, in the second millennium B.C., almost all manufactured goods which were imported from outside came from Egypt. Children's toys were among those goods, and a few years ago Professor Allbright found in Southern Palestine during his third campaign of excavation a set of Egyptian playing pieces and dice and some game boards which clearly showed how the Palestinian youngsters of those times amused themselves.

The game those children played was twofold. On a board of twenty squares they played with one piece, the tetotum, and determined its movements through the dice that came with the game, while on another board of thirty squares twelve pieces were used. The first game resembles the modern Parcheesi, the second our Halma and Checkers. No tome of historic facts can make the past to us so vivid and so alive as those ancient objects of everyday use, and when next time your children engage in a board game tell them that many thousands of years ago little boys and girls in Palestine played similar games. In making them thus aware of the continuity of life, in giving their transitory play the richness of historic associations, you will have added to their cultural possessions and will have deepened the pleasure they derive from their toys.

Selina Dolaro, Anglo-Jewish actress, produced Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" in the 1870's in the London Haymarket Theatre.

Central Park West, this city. Miss Abrams attended the Lady Jane Grey School and was graduated in 1932 from Radcliffe College. Mr. Strasser was graduated from Yale in 1929 and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1931.

The engagement of Miss Helen Judith Skinder, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. Kalmon Skinder of 320 Central Park West and the late Mrs. Skinder, to Dr. Saul Al Schwartz of 1928 Prospect avenue, the Bronx, has been announced.

Miss Skinder attended Hunter College. Dr. Schwartz was graduated from City College and New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

STAGE

CRITICAL MOMENTS

By GEORGE JOEL

SCREEN

Coward Goes Tropical

The event of the week theatrically was the opening at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre of Noel Coward's very latest drama, "Point Valaine," in which Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt and Osgood Perkins play the leading roles, and play them very well. It is unfortunate that this able trio were not given a better play on which to lavish their talents.

"Point Valaine," with its setting in the Caribbean, is the story of what happens in a tropical hotel when love runs amuck. It seems that Stefan (Alfred Lunt) is an amorous, brutal waiter—a great lover and somewhat of a beast. He is very much taken with the forty-year-old inn-keeper, Linda (Lynn Fontanne), who seems to object but slightly to the attention of Stefan. But one day she finds a young aviator who is recovering from an accident. Linda believes that a change of lovers will do her no harm and then she feels that she needs more than the brutal lust (strong words) of Stefan. Her affair with this young man has terrific repercussions. Stefan becomes violent and alternately chokes and caresses Linda. Finally he cuts his own wrists and tosses himself into the sea.

You must admit that the foregoing sounds pretty melodramatic but the extremely sensitive and intelligent acting of the principals saves it from banality. Of course, Mr. Coward is an able and clever dramatist and he has written enough brilliant dialogue to take the edge off his plot. Yet, after all is said and played and although there are moments of great intensity, "Point Valaine" lacks the spark of conviction and reality that lifts a play to greatness.

Priestley's Grove

The work of another Englishman was presented during the week when Gilbert Miller, in association with Milton Shubert, brought over from London, where it enjoyed a long run, J. B. Priestley's "Laburnum Grove" and set it down on the stage of the Booth Theatre.

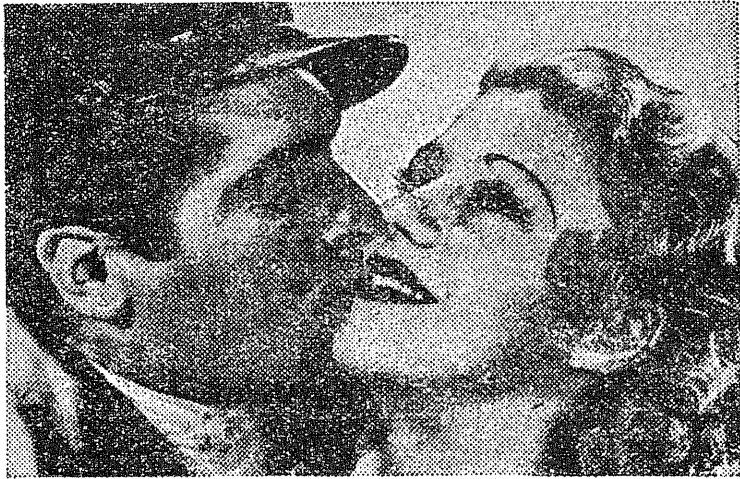
Mr. Priestley, whose novels are bought in great numbers in this country, displays a lighter side in this mystery play in which the comic element far outdistances the other ideas of the author—that is, if he had any other ideas. Anyway, it is all very delightful, amusing and rather entertaining. Edmund Gwenn, who plays the role of a prosperous gentleman of impeccable tastes living quietly in a London suburb, is a fine comedian whose work is a delight to the audience.

As "Laburnum Grove" is a mystery it would be unethical to tell you exactly what happens. You may know that the prosperous gentleman, mentioned above, finds himself saddled with a brother-in-law and sister-in-law who wish to borrow money from him. He tells them that his wealth comes from counterfeiting activities. What transpires after that makes Mr. Priestley's play something for your amusement.

Fly Away Home

"Fly Away Home," which faced Broadway at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, is also a comedy but there is enough substance in it to satisfy those who demand a little thought with their entertainment. The work of Dorothy Bennett and Irving White, it is a rollicking, robust, yet provocative tale about modern children and their views on life. Specifically, "Fly Away Home" recounts the experiences of a father who learns the facts of life, as they are quaintly called, from his children.

It seems that twelve years before (stage time) Mother had divorced Father because he was domineering. The children were allowed to bring themselves up without the influences of parental care. New Mother wishes to re-



AT THE MUSIC HALL

Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer, as they appear in the new film, "Romance in Manhattan," at the Radio City cinema house.

marry and being broadminded, she invites Papa home for the wedding. It is at this point that he meets his children again and the shock nearly drives him to apoplexy—not the mere meeting but his attempt to understand the youngsters.

Thomas Mitchel, as the father, is convincing. His reaction to his children's casual views on all the things he held sacred make fine theatre. The children, of whom there seem to be a great many, are equally believable.

Creeping Fire

"Creeping Fire," a melodrama by Marie Baumer which opened at the Vanderbilt Theatre, might better be titled "Everything Goes" because before the evening is over just about everything that could happen in a melodrama does happen. About the only thing missing is the girl tied to the railroad track.

Desite its high color, "Creeping Fire" is first-rate melodrama. The story it tells smacks of O'Neill yet never loses the flavor of the old thrillers. A young son falls in love with his stepmother but she, dear girl, loves her husband yet has room in her heart for her husband's best friend. The son knows this and plans violent deeds. A dynamiter by profession, he blows up the cave in which his stepmother's lover is supposed to be working. But unfortunately the lover is home with Ma, while Pa is in the cave with some other men. The remainder of the play shows how the friend, filled with remorse, digs Pa out of the wreckage. Finally Pa dies but not before he vindicates the lover, accuses his son of murder and cements to his widow's impending nuptial.

The Cinema

Three "big" pictures came to Broadway this week-end. "Clive in India," with Roland Colman at the Rivoli; "David Copperfield," with W. C. Fields at the Capitol, and "Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer at the Music Hall. This is the most promising line-up in weeks. "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" holds over for another week at the Paramount. Starting Monday at the Astor, the latest Charlie Chan picture "Charlie Chan in Paris" will get under way. Advance reports on this are also laudatory.

To Show Arliss Picture At Music Hall Thursday

"The Iron Duke," a Gaumont British production starring George Arliss, is scheduled to have its American premiere at the Radio City Music Hall Thursday. The story is based on the public and private life of Wellington before and after he met Napoleon at Waterloo. George Arliss portrays the role of the Duke, with Gladys Cooper and Lesley Waring as the two royal ladies who figured dramatically in the Duke's court scandal.

Bergner Makes Her U. S. Debut At Shubert

'Escape Me Never' Under Theatre Guild Is Her Vehicle

Elisabeth Bergner makes her American debut in "Escape Me Never" at the Shubert Monday night. The play, which is by Margaret Kennedy, is being presented under the aegis of the Theatre Guild in association with Charles B. Cochran, and all indications point to an opening night that will bring out an exceptionally large sable and chinchilla brigade.

Miss Bergner, who arrived Wednesday morning on the Olympic, will re-create a role she first essayed in London last season. It was the first English speaking role of the Austrian Jewess who rose to fame in Germany only to be barred from the Berlin stage by the provisions of Herr Hitler's Aryan laws.

Known to Fame Here

Although she has never before been in this country, fame has preceded her and Miss Bergner has a loyal legion of fans throughout the United States. A motion picture, "Catherine the Great,"—hailed by a majority of the critics as among the "best ten" of the year—served as her calling card. She has also been seen on Amer-

ican screens in "Ariadne," awarded a prize in France as the second best picture of 1932, and in "Dreaming Lips," a German picture of pre-Hitler vintage which when being chosen the best German production of its year scored forty-seven points to the thirty-six for the cinematic "Grand Hotel."

A Tiny Star

To those who recall the regal bearing of Miss Bergner as Catherine the Great, it will undoubtedly be a surprise to learn that she is diminutive in stature. Like Helen Hayes she finds her slightness no handicap to here career. What she lacks in size, she more than makes up in ability.

She is a slender, but shapely blonde, strawberry cheeked and demure. Attractive, winsome and possessed of a contagious charm she nevertheless—judged by Hollywood standards—is not a beauty. In her first season on the London boards she scored an unprecedented success becoming the toast of the West End. She bids fair to duplicate that achievement in New York.

Has Garbo Reputation

Miss Bergner comes to the metropolis with a Garboesque reputation. Though she has never resorted to dark eye-lashes as a means of evading interviewers, she has been quite successful at it. During the run of "Escape Me Never" in London she is reputed to have only met the gentlemen of the press twice. In her meeting with American reporters—the boys who go down to the ships—she came off quite well. But the boys first had to promise that they wouldn't question her on politics.

Miss Bergner came to this country without her husband, Paul Czinner, a noted European motion picture director who specializes in directing his wife. With her, it is rumored, came the script of a new play by Sir James Barrie, his first in fourteen years, one especially tailored to her charming pattern.

Her career, mainly in German, includes performances as varied as Nina in O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," Rosalind in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Saint Joan in Shaw's play of that name and the title role in Lonsdale's "The Last Mrs. Cheney."

Music Notes

Emanuel List, basso of the Metropolitan Opera, will offer a Schubert program of twenty-three numbers in a recital at Town Hall February 3.

Robert Casadesus, French pianist, will again be the soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony at Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoon. Hans Lange will conduct.

Arturo Toscanini opens his tenth season with the Philharmonic-Symphony Thursday evening.

Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in D major and Mozart's Sonata in C major will be played in Frank Sheridan's piano recital at Town Hall next Saturday afternoon. The same artist is scheduled for a return engagement March 24.

To Present 2 Plays

The Little Theatre of the Institutional Synagogue, 37 West 116th street, will present a program of two plays in the auditorium of the community center on Saturday evening.

Completes New Play

Albert Maltz, co-author with George Sklar of "Peace on Earth" and "Merry-Go-Round," has completed a new play tentatively called "The Pit," for the Theatre Union.

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Saturday at 2—"Romeo and Juliet"
Sat. at 8 (\$1 to \$4)—"Tristan and Isolde"

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In the Realm of Authors and Literature

A NOVEL OF GREAT SCOPE

LAND OF PROMISE. By Leo Lania. Translated from the German by R. Henry. 392 pp. The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

Reviewed by ROBERT ROAT

Can a Jew ever obliterate his racial origin? Can a Jew ever trust in a promise of complete social and civic equality, even if it come from the highest authority of a sovereign state? Here is the old, old question probed once again, but in this case the probing serves to produce one of the most stirring, and to Jewish readers, one of the most interesting novels to come from a German pen since the advent of Hitler.

Leo Lania of course is living in exile. Before his flight from the terror he was making himself a name as a journalist and dramatist. In distinction to most émigrés, who have been driven by bitter necessity to putting words on paper, Mr. Lania is a professional. He has not written an autobiographical document of the type with which the manuscript desks of publishers are flooded; instead, he has produced a hard, terse panoramic novel of great scope.

A whole host of characters play parts in this book, but the most important of them are Jews. Kurt Rosenberg was the son of a wealthy Berlin Kommerzialrat, in whose home, even before the war, the Bohemians, the intellectuals and artists, gathered. If any of the guests remembered that they were in a Jewish house, the good wine and good food and brilliant conversation soon made them forget it. After the war, the same atmosphere prevailed, but a heavy salting of political personages was added. It is no exaggeration to say that a good part of the fate of Social-Democratic Germany was settled in the Rosenberg drawing-room.

In the meantime, young Kurt had gone to war, fired by Prussian ideals, inspired by his youth and war propaganda to deeds of heroism. He soon earned his Iron Cross, a lieutenantancy, and numerous honorable citations. This was the background of service to his Fatherland which he considered should earn him a place of respect and honor for the rest of his days.

The revolution did not shake his ideals; the inflation he survived; and he saw fit to scoff at the first rumors that Hitler would come into power. In fact, secretly he may have been a little in sympathy with that point of the Nazi program which insisted on treaty revision and equality of armament for Germany. He never dreamed that the anti-Semitic aspect of the program would be applied to Jews of his standing, and he was not far-sighted enough, not to say humane enough, to care how it would affect the masses of poorer Jews. And yet he lived just long enough to see his honor and position scorned, his uniform mocked, his Iron Cross ripped off, and himself beaten and killed.

During the war, a humble Jewish tailor in Borutsch, on the Eastern Front, had sewed a button on Kurt Rosenberg's tunic. With amazement the tailor, Moses Mendel, had inquired whether his Lordship, the Lieutenant, could possibly be a Jew. A Lieutenant and a Jew—that, in Tsarist Russia, bordered on the impossible. Slowly, in Moses Mendel's mind, there dawned the notion that things must be different in Germany. And then came the great day when the High Command issued a proclamation signed by Ludendorff himself. The great general had even bothered to have his message translated into Yiddish. "To my dear Jews of Poland," it began, and it spoke honeyed and unheard words about freedom and civic and social equality.

"This General," said Moses Mendel, "is a great man." Eventually the Russian revolution

broke out, Poland and the Ukraine set up autonomous governments, and Borutsch sweated and groaned as before under the martial rule of the occupying German army. Petition after petition and tax after tax the Hetman Skoropadsky addressed to the Jews; and after him the Hetman Petliura did likewise—and always the Jews paid. And when they could no longer pay, and Petliura still needed money, he raised old cries of hidden gold, bell-smashing and ritual murder, and launched a pogrom.

In Moses Mendel's mind the words of Ludendorff and the image of the Jew who was a Lieutenant remained, and so he fled before the storm; fled with much suffering, cold, hunger and poverty, westward to Germany, land of promise. After many difficulties he reached Germany and set up his tailor shop; he didn't make much money, but he was happy. During the inflation he brought out his small store of dollar bills and pound notes and gold rubles, and bought merchandise, "intrinsic values," as he had learned to do in other inflations. And when he sold his clothes for millions and even billions of marks, he thought his dream of wealth

1-Volume Jewish Encyclopedia Is Mine of Facts, Information

Ephraim Hart in 1792 was one of the founding members of the New York Stock Exchange. Hebrew Union College, which was founded in Cincinnati in 1875 by Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, is the third oldest modern rabbinical seminary in the world.

The Hatikvah, which has been adopted as the song of the Jewish National Homeland, was composed twenty-five years ago by Naphtali Herz Imber. Jerusalem, capital city of Palestine, is located in the Judean Hills over two thousand feet above sea level. Petroleum was discovered in 1853 by a Galician Jew, Abraham Schreiner, who used it for lighting purposes at Boryslaw, Galicia, where he founded a distillation plant.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded by Lewis Gompertz. Lorenzo Da Ponte, a librettist for Mozart, brought the first Italian opera company to New York at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Switzerland had a Jewish president, Hermann Arthur Hoffman, during the years 1914-17.

Jews in Rome

Daylight saving time was introduced into the United States by Marcus M. Marks. The Jewish settlement in Rome dates back to at least 180 B.C. More than 36,000 Jewish university men belong to sixteen national Jewish college fraternities with 314 chapters on 100 college campuses.

This interesting miscellany of facts is not the exclusive possession of the writer. They are picked at random from the one-volume Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge edited by Jacob de Haas for Behrman's Jewish Book House



Irving Fineman
Young Jewish writer is now at work on a new novel.

had come true—until he found his billions would not buy him a pound of meat. Thus, Mr. Lania seems to say, did the Jews inspire and profit from the inflation. Only one thing stood Moses Mendel in good stead—the knowledge that he could flee. And so, when the Hitler terror reached its orgiastic climax, he and his daughter, Esther, unlike the stiff-necked and purblind Kurt Rosenberg, slipped over the French border.

I have traced the course of but two of the many characters who live in the pages of this book. There is much else that will hold the reader as the swift panorama of Germany in War, Revolution, Inflation and Terror unfolds; but Mr. Lania is at his best when he writes to show that the same fate awaits Jews of both high and low estate at the hands of Fascism. It is a duty to recommend this book to Jewish readers.

Among the Literati

James Waterman Wise, Rabbi Wise's very large son, is contemplating the idea of writing a book on Fascist trends in the United States. His compilations of the present Nazi regime sold very well—not any of the other anti-Nazi books did but Wise had the backing of many of the Jewish organizations. . . .

Stanley Walker's transfer of allegiance from the Herald-Tribune to the Daily Mirror has caused a gasp to go up in newspaperdom, especially in the light of Walker's book, "City Editor," in which he set forth what he believed the standards of journalism should be. Does Hearst who now owns the Mirror, want to change it into a Tribune? What a job! The lineup at the Mirror is now Walker, Brisbane and John Hearst, the old man's son. . . .

Hearst, according to the inside, will stop those pro-Nazi editorials now running in his papers and will also soft pedal the Communist issue. He found that his papers were losing circulation. The Communist red herring has been drawn across the path so often that it can't even be smelled at six inches. . . .

The amalgamation of John Day with Reynal and Hitchcock really means the elimination of John Day as a publishing house. R. & H. do nothing more for John Day than hold the contracts John Day has with authors. Mr. Walsh, president of John Day, is seldom seen at 386 Fourth avenue and even

his secretary has moved her desk up to the offices of the magazine "Asia," Mr. Walsh's pet project. John Rimington, the editor, has also resigned from John Day. . . .

Harry Hansen, literary editor of the World-Telegram, is on the air again. He broadcasts weekly at four in the afternoon over NBC. American Bookbindery and Stratford Press are the sponsors. . . .

One of these days Lewis Gannett, literary editor of the Herald-Tribune, will write that book on gardening. It is Gannett's favorite pastime—not writing, gardening. . . .

New books are to be expected from the following Jewish authors—Leonard Erlich, Irving Fineman, Edna Ferber, Ludwig Lewisohn and Tess Schlesinger. . . .

Random House will publish the future plays of S. N. Behrman and will bring out "Rain from Heaven" January 30.

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Croce's Comment
The great Italian critic, Benedetto Croce, says that an author should be judged by the success achieved based upon his aspirations and the inherent worth of them. Certainly the idea of a one-volume Jewish encyclopedia cannot be challenged and I do not believe that Mr. de Haas's editorial

(Continued on Page Ten)

Poland Promises to Ease Artisan Law

Excessive Fees Affect Jewish Trade Workers

Industrial Administrator Assures Action on Protest

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW.—Easing of the artisans' law, which went into effect on January 1, and which was expected to work great hardship on Jewish artisans, was seen here as result of a conference between Dr. M. Sokolowsky, chief of the department of industrial administration, and Jewish representatives.

Definite promises were obtained that the government would relax payments on the heavy fees, which poverty-stricken Jewish are unable to pay, liberalize the regulations on applications, accept affidavits issued by the Jewish communities, and in general interpret the law in a liberal spirit instead of sticking to the letter of the law.

One result of the discussions, it was stated, is that it was made clear that the government bureaus do not act in the spirit of the law and the intentions of the legislators, because many thousands of artisans are not in a position to adapt themselves to the provisions despite their most earnest attempts to do so.

Officials Complicate Ruling

The delegates dealt first with the question of settling the applications for artisans' certificates which were introduced before August 15. They pointed out that in spite of the definite provisions of the Industrial Law, which says that those who submitted their applications for an artisan certificate before August 15 on the ground of acquired rights should receive it without having to present a certificate from the artisans' chambers, district officials have ordered that all such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the artisans' chamber.

These instructions will result in making it impossible for many artisans to carry on their work, because the artisans' chambers demand documents which they are in many cases unable to produce.

Dr. Sokolowsky said he did not think that administrative authorities should place difficulties in the way of artisans who had submitted their applications before August 15.

Evidence Fails Applicants

The delegates also informed him of the difficulties which are being put up by the artisans' chambers. They do not accept a certificate from the town council or the Jewish community that the applicant had a workshop before the Industrial Law entered into force on December 15, 1927, but they require production of evidence that payments were made to the sick fund at that time in their capacity as artisan workshop owners. It is not possible for many of the applicants to produce such evidence.

The government representative declared that a certificate issued by the town council or the Jewish community is sufficient evidence for acquiring the necessary rights.

The delegates also told Dr. Sokolowsky that since the chambers have not yet managed to deal with many of the applications made and the large number of new applications, which it will not be possible to deal with by January 1, government bureaus should recognize the fact that the application has been made and issue provisional registration until the application is dealt with.

He replied an order was issued on December 28 that all applications for artisans' certificates which were submitted up to De-

cember 31, 1934, the industrial authorities or artisans' chambers should be dealt with and replied to within the next three months, and that during the course of this period workshops should not be closed.

The delegates also complained that the Union of Artisans' Chambers had issued a circular which recommends that the chambers grant dispensation only if the applicant has passed his thirtieth year, which would mean that he had worked uninterruptedly in the particular branch of artisanship. The issuance of such a circular was in conflict with the law and had caused a great deal of excitement. Many memorandums had been submitted to the Minister of Trade and Industry by social and professional organizations and individuals.

Dr. Sokolowsky replied that the principal criterion for dealing favorably with applications for dispensation should be by investigation by an objective qualifying commission that the applicant has sufficient professional knowledge.

The delegates also called attention to the fact that the artisans'

chambers were charging excessive fees for issuing artisans' certificates by means of dispensation. The fees had been increased recently from twenty to sixty zlotys, so that together with other necessary payments it would amount to 100 zlotys, a sum which very few artisans can now afford to pay.

Dr. Sokolowsky promised he would endeavor to have these fees reduced. He said he was sure that the artisans' chambers would agree to make reductions for artisans who had no funds and concluded by saying he considered it was not desirable to have artisan workshops opened without legal registration. He asserted that it was harmful to the artisan profession as a whole.

The interests of the artisans should be in consonance with the interests of the State. The government had no intention of setting up a privileged class of artisans, but wanted everything done in a legal manner, without in any way making more acute the already very serious economic crisis. The present situation in regard to the artisan profession was result of the fact that this was a time of

Encyclopedia Mine of Facts

(Continued from Page Nine)

judgments can be seriously challenged.

The one-volume Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge is a worthwhile contribution to the Jewish book shelf, one that brings honor to its editor and publisher. Coming at a time when no Jewish encyclopedia in English is more current than twenty-five years old, the least that can be said for it is that it fills a gap between Dr. Singer's work and any future project that may present a more complete record of Jewish existence.

Three features of the encyclopedia are particularly impressive and warrant special mention. Biographies of all those important figures who lived prior to the fall of the Jewish state in 70 are in-

cluded. If these are arranged in chronological order, they will provide a fairly detailed review of Jewish history to that date. Secondly: The articles on Palestine, Jerusalem and other phases of modern Zionism are written, for the most part, by Mr. de Haas himself. Thirdly: Mr. de Haas compiled a very interesting table, "Original Jewish Contributions to Civilization." It is an answer to the anti-Semite's charge that the Jew has not contributed his part to the progress of civilization.

HENRY W. LEVY.

Klein's Kentuckian

Norman Klein's new book, "Ter-ror by Night," portrays the first sleuth who is a Kentuckian by birth and affable habits. Mr. Klein's mother was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and the Kentuckian in his story has the admirable qualities of courage, kindness and humor.

Octavus Roy Cohen's novel, "Transient Lady," will be filmed by Universal under the same title with Henry Hull playing the star

TANNENBAUM LETS THE BULLETIN WORRY FOR HIM

Only the constant ticking of the clock and the rustling of a newspaper broke the quiet of the Tannenbaum living room. Morris reveled in the very peacefulness of his home. Rachel was at a Hadassah meeting, the children were out, and even the radio was quiet.

As the door in the hall slammed Tannenbaum sighed as if to say it was too good to last. Sam, his first born, breezed into the room with a cheerful hello and plunged into the subject uppermost in his mind.

"Listen, dad, I've been offered a job for the Summer in a new camp. It will be a change from the sameness of the camp I've been at for years. Do you think I ought to accept? They've promised me everything, yet maybe I will miss the old place."

During this outburst, Rachel came home. The talk of camps reminded her that now is the time to decide upon a camp for the younger children.

The conversation grew animated, the arguments heated as camp after camp was named and discarded only to be considered again. Morris looked longingly at his Bulletin which he had been reading and wished they would let him alone.

A bright thought struck him. "Suppose we drop a line to the Jewish Daily Bulletin Camp Department for suggestions," he said. Everybody agreed and once again Morris resumed his reading.

NOTE TO CAMP OWNERS: Why not reach the parents of the children you are anxious to sign by presenting your story in a paper they trust. The Bulletin is such a paper.

Palestine Notes Greatest Jewish Gain

Ranks Eighth In Population, Report Reveals

Statistician for Jewish Agency to Give Details at Parley

(Special to the J.D.B.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A report on the present status of Palestine, showing that the Holy Land has absorbed 85,000 Jews during the past two years and that the Jewish population now exceeds 300,000, will be placed in the hands of delegates attending Sunday's session of the two-day National Conference on Palestine here.

The report was prepared by David Gurevich of Jerusalem, statistician of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who says:

"During the past two years Eretz Israel provided a home to 85,000 immigrants; if to this number be added the natural increase of about 9,000 and the unregistered immigration of 6,000, the total increase will pass the figure of 100,000.

Greatest Increase

"This increase is the largest increase not only for any single country, but also for all other countries combined. While Eretz Israel absorbed 45,000 persons in 1934 and over 40,000 in 1933, the world Jewish migration into all other countries hardly reached the figure of 15,000 per annum. . . .

"By the end of 1934 the Jewish population has passed the figure of 300,000, and is now the eighth country in the world having a large Jewish population, being placed immediately above Great Britain and Austria. These countries in order of importance, are as follows:

"United States, 4,500,000; Poland, 3,000,000; Russia, 2,750,000; Rumania, 900,000; Germany, 500,000; Hungary, 475,000; Czechoslovakia, 400,000; Eretz Israel, 300,000; Austria, 250,000.

Reaches First Position

"By its qualitative strength, i.e., by the proportion which the Jewish population bears to the total, Palestine occupies already the first place in the world, as it constitutes twenty-five per cent. of the settled population of Palestine, as compared with three and one-half per cent. in the United States, ten and one-half per cent. in Poland, two per cent. in Russia and five and one-half per cent. in Rumania. . . .

"The birth rate reached the high figure of twenty-nine per 1,000 in 1933, and the death rate the low figure of nine per 1,000, thus producing a balance representing a natural increase of twenty per 1,000 in 1933, twenty in 1932 and twenty-one in 1931. These figures compare favorably with the rates for other countries. . . .

Three-fourths in Cities

"On account of these factors the Jewish population increases by leaps and bounds; in the census of 1931 it was proved that the population is doubled every nine years, but now the rate is accelerated and will reduce the period to a much shorter one of four to five years. The annual increase amounts in the last two years to an average of twenty-two to twenty-three per cent. . . .

"The Jewish population is distributed as follows: 230,000, or slightly over three-quarters, live in the towns, and almost one-quarter live in the villages.

"The urban population is concentrated in three large towns: Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, where they account for 100, sixty-six and fifty per cent. of the total

1,500 Delegates Ready to Open Capital Conference on Palestine

President Praises Work of Rebuilding in Message

(Continued from Page One)

cises during the day and evening. The conference will make its headquarters at the Mayflower Hotel, where all sessions except the opening one will be held.

Speakers at the opening meeting will include Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America; Louis Lipsky, chairman of the conference committee; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress, Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Alfred M. Cohen, president of B'nai B'rith.

Governors Call for Observance

Others scheduled to speak during the various sessions are Senator William E. Borah, Dr. Elwood Mead, chief of the bureau of reclamation of the United States Department of Interior; Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the New York Board of Aldermen and of the American Jewish Congress; Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court; Israel Brodie, president of the American Economic Committee for Palestine; Leo Hermann, international secretary of the Palestine Foundation Fund, and Rabbi Abram Simon.

The Governors of Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Virginia and Georgia have issued formal proclamations designating January 20 as Palestine Day in their States, and calling on all citizens, regardless of religion, to observe the day.

"As a non-Jew, my interest in the cause of Jewry is an interest in the cause of justice and toleration," Sir Norman Angell, who recently won the Nobel Prize for peace, said in a message to the conference.

"It does not matter who the victims are: that is less important than the fact that great nations can forget the principles upon which all free civilization must be based. If we do not see when the principles of civilization are outraged because our race does not happen to be the victim of the movement, then we shall not be able to carry on civilization at all."

Jews of Chicago To Observe Day

(Special to the J.D.B.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 18. — Chicago Jewry will hold its first annual Palestine Day celebration on Sunday evening at the Auditorium Theatre.

Flier's Widow Must Shun Jews

(Continued from Page One)

ernment bureau in charge of the salt monopoly.

The Central Association of Jewish merchants has announced its intention of submitting a memorandum to the government asking that the principle of equal economic rights for Jews and Gentiles be strictly enforced.

population respectively. Formerly Tel Aviv used to absorb about two-thirds of the immigration, the rest being almost equally spread between Haifa, Jerusalem and the villages; lately, however, the intensity of this attraction by Tel Aviv is being gradually decreased and more immigrants are diverted to other places as well; Haifa, the villages, and to some extent Jaffa."



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Pelley Earned \$40,000 Yearly

(Continued from Page One)

"The fact that a man claims he was dead for seven minutes cannot impeach his testimony in North Carolina, even if it is not exactly a matter that the State Supreme Court has passed on," Judge Warlick answered.

State Persists

Mr. Harkins contended that the question would bear on the charges of misrepresentation in the indictment and especially on the value of the book, but the judge remarked that such evidence would not help the State much because "if he was really in eternity for seven minutes and then came back, the book would be worth more than the sixty-cent price anyway."

When State attorneys continued questioning along the same line, defense counsel Robert H. McNeill protested vehemently, saying: "Your Honor, I think counsel's persisting in this line of questioning is almost contempt of court." Judge Warlick then warned Mr. Williams to confine himself to the three remaining counts of the indictment. When the State persisted in asking the same question, defense counsel asked for a mistrial, which was refused.

Press' Money Probed

The question then shifted to the financial affairs of the Galahad Press. Pelley admitted that \$13,000 worth of stock was sold the first year, but denied that practically all of it was bought by women. He admitted that the \$56,000 income for the first year mentioned in stock advertisements included \$13,000 proceeds from stock sales and \$13,500 more in donations and silver offerings from his Liberation assemblies.

After he had brought out other points, Mr. Williams asked Pelley: "And despite all this, you think the corporation was doing a prosperous business, prosperous enough to ask people to put more money into?" "I do, sir," Pelley answered.

David Paul Dracn, convert to Christianity, held the position of librarian to the Propaganda in Rome from 1827 to his death in 1845.

London Medical Review Recalls Maimonides' Career in Healing

Physicians of Middle Ages Credited With Knowing Many Principles of Present Day—Rambam Was Kept Hustling by Saladin

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON.—Although it is the usual thing to dismiss the Middle Ages as the "Dark Ages," it was during the latter half of this period that the foundations of modern medical science was formulated, an article on Moses Maimonides, appearing in General Practice, quarterly review of British and foreign medical research, points out.

"It is surprising to learn of their knowledge of some of the most modern advancements in medicine," the writer says. "Though they did not use the term 'asepsis,' they at least understood some of the principles, for they used wine as an antiseptic in the dressing of wounds and were decided in their opinions to keep the wound clean and free from ointments and other sources of contamination; and at the end of the Middle Ages their knowledge of anesthesia was not inconsiderable.

Tribute to Monks

"So much contempt has been heaped upon the retrogressive influence of the Church that it is good to be able to point to the immense debt science owes to the noble custody which the monasteries undertook—the preserving of the knowledge of the past from the forces of destruction."

"The Church was the one stable instrument in a world of kaleidoscopic change of this time. Hence, the persistence of the great Greek influence, which in medicine was continued until well on in the Renaissance.

"This custodianship of Greek medicine, aided by the great Jewish scholars, who wandered over the face of the civilized world because of persecution and political unrest, was further nurtured by the conquering Arabs, who had now leisure to become interested in philosophy and science.

"For Arabian medicine has little, if any, original thought, but it is very largely a compilation from the best parts of Hippocrates and Galen."

Notable Medical Grasp

It is difficult to realize how much the spread of knowledge during the early Christian centuries is owed to the genius and devotion to medicine of the great Jewish physicians and scholars, for at all times the Jews have been remarkable for their knowledge of medicine and at no time was this more prominent than during the Middle Ages, the article says. They taught the Arabs in the East and Moors in Spain. Not the least of these great teachers and philosophers was Maimonides.

"At the age of fifty, soon after he took up medicine, he became a very successful physician. In his own words, 'Jews and Mohammedans, prominent and unimportant, friends and enemies, a varied crowd, but each looking for my medical advice.'

"There is scarcely time for me to get down from my carriage and wash myself and eat a little (by this time he had been appointed court physician to Saladin, and each morning he went to the palace, which was some way away, to attend to any of the family or retainers who were ill) and then until night I am constantly occupied so that through sheer exhaustion I must lie down.

"Only on the Sabbath day have I had the time to occupy myself with my own people and my studies, and so the day is away from me."

"It is really extraordinary to think that a man so busy in prac-

tice should have had such wide influence over Jewry by his monumental writings and dominant personality. He became the recognized chief in Cairo, which was the center of the Jewish community at the time.

"Of course, his reputation as an author in medicine is secondary to his treatises on philosophy and Talmudic literature. Yet the medicine he practiced, though not original, was founded on sound com-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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Hebrew Poet Met in Rivera's Library Surprises New Yorker

Since Diego Rivera, the great fresco painter and citizen unusual of Mexico has claimed that Jewish blood flows in his veins, many of our people have been making the artist's native land a vacation resort. Of course, some of the desire to see Mexico may have been inspired by the propaganda of the travel bureaus, but the fact remains that many Jews are visiting the land that once had Madero, a part-Jew as its president. Some of the incidents experienced there come as a complete surprise to the New York Jews who find themselves in that pleasant country.

A friend of mine recently spent a month in Mexico City and came back amazed because he had found some kindred spirits. One afternoon he went to pay a call upon Rivera. Fortified with the proper credentials he was ushered into the artist's library. While he was sitting there, a dark, slim, olive-complexioned Castilian-looking gentleman entered. He nodded courteously to our friend and addressed him in Spanish but, alas, the New Yorker was unable to answer. The dark gentleman then tried French but with no more of a response. The New Yorker fidgeted and timidly attempted a few words in German. The response was instant. "Ah a Jew," said the Castilian in Yiddish and immediately began to converse in the mother tongue. In his "patois" the New Yorker was very much at home and learned that the Castilian was a Spanish Jew who not only spoke Yiddish but also Hebrew and who was, in fact, at that moment waiting to present Rivera with a copy of his latest book of poems, written in Hebrew.

What impressed our friend even more forcibly was a scene he witnessed in the interior of Mexico. He was on a bus trip and the car had rolled into a small village to take aboard a fine-looking Spanish lady who had been escorted to the bus by a party of friends. They talked with animation, but in Spanish. Just as the bus was about to pull out, a gentleman, evidently the lady's husband, wishing to say something for her ears alone, talked to her and was answered in Yiddish. Our inquisitive friend queried the lady and found out that she was a Jewess who had been brought up in this little Mexican town.

On his way back to the United States, our New Yorker's ship stopped at Havana. Naturally, he had to stop off and get some cigars at one of the Cuban cigar shops, famous the world over. He picked out one of the more imposing stores and entered. The clerk was typical of his country. He showed the New Yorker, who was accompanied by a Jewish ship-board mate, various brands of cigars. The New Yorker turned to his friend for advice and in Yiddish asked a few questions. The clerk's face lit up and he joined in the conversation, saying that as long as they were fellow Jews he would sell them the "real" stuff. Flattered, the New Yorker bought twice as many cigars as he had planned. When he returned to the ship he was informed by one of the officers that the cigars were of a very inferior quality.

As you know, when a group of people gets together and decides to tell stories it is usually difficult to get the spinners started but once the ice is broken, stories come easily. I am having that trouble at this instant. The Mexican stories remind me of another I heard. Only this time the locality is Alaska, way up north in Nome, Alaska. It is about Aben-Kandel, the Jewish author.

It seems that some years back when he couldn't decide whether he would be a great lawyer or a greater author, he got himself a job with a geographical survey party which was mapping Alaska. He had been out in the timber for some weeks and came into Nome

feeling very much the big, tough prospector. He was dressed in the rough clothes of the North. Sauntering into a restaurant, he sat down and ordered. A few moments later an old man walked into the restaurant, took one look around and walked over to Kandel's table. Sitting down he gazed at Kandel and saw that he was eating clam chowder. He sniffed a few times and then in Yiddish said, "A fine thing for a Jewish boy to be eating, and on a Friday night."

Bombay Head Turns Down Jews' Request

Bene Israelites Sought to Be Represented Separately in City

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BOMBAY. — Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, was petitioned to provide separate representation for Indian Jews on the Bombay Legislative Council and the Ahmedabad Municipal Council during a visit to the new synagogue of the Bene Israelite community at Ahmedabad.

The Governor thanked the members of the community for their welcome but said he was unable to grant their request.

"There are several minority communities in Ahmedabad with an individual existence," he pointed out, "which are not represented separately, either in the Municipality or the Legislative Council."

The Bene Israelites first landed in India about 2,000 years ago, it is calculated. The first arrivals are said to have been refugees from the Northern Kingdom of ancient Israel.

Not very adept at commercial pursuits, the Bene Israelites have devoted themselves to military service, many of their number rising to high rank in the British army. They rendered notable service to the British during the Indian Mutiny.

There are 20,000 Bene Israelites in India and Burma.

In the request for representation addressed to Lord Brabourne, reference was made to the fact that new legislation reserves one seat for the Jews in the Karachi Municipality. Non-Jews as well as Jews were in the throng which welcomed the Governor at the synagogue.

Recalls Career Of Maimonides

(Continued from Page Eleven)
mon sense. He had no theories in medicine, at any rate, but simply applied the acute observations possible to such a man of erudition and insight.

"The influence of the writings of Maimonides over the intellectual life of the civilized world of those days is really remarkable; an influence which lasted for fifty years after his death at least. Indeed, Albertus Magnus, Alexander of Hales and Duns Scotus were all greatly influenced by Maimonides, who must be recognized as one of the great world teachers."

Rosh Hashonah Defined

The New Year, which is called in Hebrew Rosh Hashonah, and is the beginning of the Jewish civil year, is kept in memory of the creation of the heavens and the earth.

It is sometimes called "Day of Judgment" (Yom Hadin) because on that day we represent ourselves as being judged by God for our past lives.

Lack of Jewish Unity in U. S., Hauptmann Case Intrigue Asch

(Continued from Page One)

It was Friday afternoon—a cold, windy day that sent pedestrians moving along at a brisk rate, eager to reach havens of warmth and shelter.

The Jewish Bulletin reporter's appointment with Sholom Asch was at 2 East Forty-fifth street, just off Fifth avenue—headquarters of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the writer's American publisher.

Pleads Fatigue

The Putnam offices were warm and cozy. The reporter looked forward to a pleasant chat with the great novelist in these comfortable surroundings, while he thawed his chilled bones.

"But I'm so tired!" Sholom Asch pleaded immediately after he had been introduced. "I want to go to my hotel and sleep a while. Can't we make it later this afternoon?"

He had spent the entire day with his publishers, it seems, and was worn out from that and from his trip to this country aboard the Conte di Savoia, which had brought him here on Thursday evening.

Deadline Must Be Made

The reporter explained the exigencies of the deadline, which made it impossible to postpone the interview if it was to be printed in the week-end issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

"All right, then," said Sholom Asch. "I'm going to my hotel now. You come with me and we'll talk on the way."

Thereupon the writer donned his huge coat—one of those coats with fur lining and collar, and loops of braided thread instead of buttonholes—jammed his floppy velvet hat onto his head, and swung his silver-trimmed cane onto his arm. Garbed in his ensemble, which for some reason seems to constitute the uniform of the man of Yiddish letters, this big, portly, vigorous man grabbed the reporter by the arm and led him to the elevator.

A Long Walk

Down on Fifth avenue it was cold. The reporter pulled his neck into his collar while his eye scanned the horizon for a taxi.

"Let's walk a little," Sholom Asch suggested. "I'm staying at the Brevoort." The Brevoort is on Fifth avenue, thirty-seven blocks south of the Putnam offices.

Resignedly the reporter trotted along at the author's side, hoping vaguely but, as it turned out, futilely that Sholom Asch would tire somewhere between Forty-fifth and Eighth streets and hail a cab.

As they walked, butting their heads into the marrow-freezing wind, the writer talked.

Bemoans Lack of Leadership

"What has happened to the days of Louis Marshall?" he lamented. "Where is American Jewry's real leadership? How can anything be accomplished when you spend all your time fighting each other?"

He went on in this vein, explaining that he had come to this country for no particular reason and for no determined period, but that he hoped while here to do some missionary work for unity within the body of American Jewry. He thought he would return to Europe and his home at Nice, in sunny southern France, in three or four weeks.

"I couldn't have picked a worse time to come here," he said ruefully, pulling his fur collar around his ears. "It's warm in Nice now. You can go around without a coat."

May Attend Conference

He was interested in the fact that many of American Jewry's leaders were to gather in Washington for the National Conference for Palestine, which is being held this week-end. Perhaps he would attend the Sunday session, he said. First, though, he wanted to communicate with some of his friends

among those leaders here in New York. He hadn't had an opportunity to speak with any of them during his less than a day in this city.

"Everyone knows my books in this country," he said proudly. "Not only Jews. Jews aren't interested in my book 'Salvation,' a book about the very heart and soul of the Jews, a really Jewish book."

"You have to knock the Jews down to make them interested. If you write that Jews are money lenders, traders, middle men, they praise you for being a great artist, a great realist. If you do a constructive piece of work, if you show how our ancestors were forced into money lending and trading, if you tell of the wonderful contributions to civilization Jews have made—then they aren't interested."

There were a few book shops on Fifth avenue, along the route. At each Sholom Asch stopped, peered through the window, apparently searching for something he didn't find, then moved on.

At the Empire State Building the writer came to a sudden halt. He turned his head skyward and grinned.

"So this is the tallest building in the world!" he exclaimed. "Come, let's go into the lobby."

There was no Empire State Building when he was last in this country, four years ago. The reporter thought he might like to go up into the tower and gaze down upon the metropolitan area from that majestic height.

But Sholom Asch was content to stroll about the pretentious lobby, examining the decorations and asking questions.

Derides 'Biggest Building'

"Isn't this silly?" he said finally, waving his hand with a sweeping motion to indicate that he was referring to the entire building. "Human beings are so small and they build places so big. Such a place is all right for giants, not for men."

On the way out he stopped to look at a mysterious dial indicator, which resembled a big compass except that it had two moving hands instead of one.

What is that?

The reporter inquired and learned that it was an instrument for measuring the velocity and direction of the wind. The hands now showed a fifty-mile "breeze" coming from the northwest.

Sholom Asch was weary of the Empire State Building by now. Out he and the reporter went again onto Fifth avenue. Oh for a taxi!

Meet David Pinski

But the great author was in a walking mood. In the lower Thirties he saw something which caused his face to light up. It was David Pinski, his fellow Yiddish literateur, coming from the opposite direction.

The two writers stopped, removed their hats, shook hands and then kissed each other, in the European manner. Pinski's eyes were rheumy with the cold. His face was lighted in a pleasant smile, but tears trickled down his cheeks. It was an incongruous sight.

The two men chatted in Yiddish for a while, virtually ignoring the reporter, who cowered within his overcoat and dreamily contemplated the joys of a fireplace and a hot toddy.

Saar Intrigues Him

"No," the author said in reply to a question, "I didn't come here especially to see my publishers. All arrangements were made with them long ago."

"I came here to see New York again. I'm an American citizen, you know." There was joy in his voice as he said this. "These days it's a great thing for a Jew to be an American. All Jews deserve it."

"In Europe conditions are terrible. We are at war with Ger-

many. None of us ought to be incognito in this war, if you know what I mean."

"But conditions are changing there every day, I believe. Hitler's importance and his popularity are waning. The Saar plebiscite was no victory for him. It simply means the return of a traditional German territory to Germany."

"I don't think things can continue much longer in Germany as they have been. No one can tell me the German people are solidly behind Hitler. I know from personal experience that the intellectuals are not."

Will Trace Nazism in Book

"In the book I'm writing now I shall tell about the post-war period of inflation in Germany. I shall show how Germany subsisted on the flow of American gold into the country for a long time, and how when that ceased, Hitler came."

Are Jews as badly off in Poland as they are in Germany?

"This is a foolish question if you'll excuse my saying so," Sholom Asch said. "True, the Polish Jews are in a terrible economic state—much worse than in Germany, where the numbers are much smaller, and where, after all, Jews mostly have been prosperous in the past."

"But in Poland they have not been insulted by the government, as they have been by Hitler. Their honor has not been attacked. Their right to live as Jews has not been questioned. There is no 'Aryan' clause there. There has been no official charge that they are an inferior race."

Hauptmann Case Enters

By this time the author and the dogged reporter had reached Twentieth street. Suddenly Sholom Asch grew tired of being interviewed and began to do some interviewing of his own.

"Tell me about this Hauptmann case," he said. "He killed the child, didn't he?"

The reporter explained that the mills of justice are now grinding in Flemington, N. J., to determine whether or not this is true. But Sholom Asch persisted:

"He killed the baby, though, didn't he?" he asked again. "They found him with the money. He spent some of it. He didn't tell them where to look for the rest of the money, as he would have done if he had come by it innocently."

Aids a Panhandler

Like all good American citizens, Sholom Asch had his opinions in the Lindbergh kidnaping case, and he wanted to air them. So for the next few blocks the conversation centered around this intriguing and revolting crime.

On Fifth avenue at Ninth street, just across from the Brevoort, a well-dressed, soft-spoken young man approached the writer with a panhandling appeal.

"Listen, friend," the panhandler said, "I'm hungry. I haven't eaten all day. Could you spare a few cents?"

Sholom Asch looked at the man uncertainly for a moment. Then he reached into his pocket and extracted a quarter, which he gave the beggar.

"Do such things go on in this country?" he said in wide-eyed surprise. "Do respectable people like that go hungry?"

Goodbye—And to Sleep

"But he probably isn't respectable," the reporter said. "He's probably in the business of begging and keeps himself looking well so as to excite more sympathy. He probably makes a good living at it."

At the hotel portal the reporter strode forward to accompany the author into the warmth of the lobby, and perhaps up to his room.

But Sholom Asch slapped him on the shoulder and pumped his right hand in a farewell greeting.

"Thank you very much," he said, pushing the reporter gently but firmly away from the hotel entrance. "I have to go upstairs and sleep now. Goodbye."

He strode through the doorway and was gone.

"Taxi!" shouted the reporter. "And make sure it's heated!"