A Weekly Journal Devoted to the



Volume 69. Number 18. Whole Number 1686.

PHILADELPHIA, Ab 5, 5679.—August 1, 1919

Single Copies, Ten Cents Four Dollars per annum

Mr. Marshall and Dr. Adler Return From France

Jews Now Equal Before the Law In All Countries Throughout the World

[SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE JEWISH EXPONENT]



TOTHE return to this counhas Friday of Mr. Lou-is Marshall, chairman of the Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, a

and Dr. Cyrus Adler, a prominent member of this committee was the occasion of a welcome on the part of the Jewish Communities of Philadelphia and New York that may be said to be unprecedented in the annals of our American Jewish history. Acclaimed as American Jewish history. Acclaimed as American Jewry's High Commissioners at the Peace Conference at Paris, the great work achieved by these men in the securing of human rights for the oppressed Jewish peoples in Eastern Europe, was given wholehearted and unstinted recognition.

When Mr. Marshall went abroad, he went as one of the nine delegates elected by the American Jewish Congress at Philadelphia in 1918. The delegation consisted of Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mr. Marshall, Colonel Harry W. Cutler; Jacob de Hans; Rabbi B. L. Levinthal; Joseph Barondess; Nahum Syrkin: Leopold Benedict and Bernard Bernard

at the conference was formed, how as the Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference. Judge Mack was at first chairman of this commit-tee, and with his departure for home Mr. Marshall was chosen to fill the

As Mr. Marshall and Dr. Adler step-As Mr. Marsaall and Dr. Adder Stepe ped from the French line steamer La Touraine they were greeted by hundreds of representative co-religionists from New York, Philadelphia and other cit-ies. Mr. Marshall, as chairman, was asked for a statement of the commit-tee's work in Paris

MR. MARSHALL'S STATEMENT Marshall's prepared statement

follows:

"The purpose of our mission to Paris was to co-operate with organizations from all parts of Europe to secure full civil, religious and political rights for the racial, religious and linguistic minorities of Eastern Europe. It is well known that these minorities have occupied an exceptional position in all East European countries. They have been deprived of the most elementary rights such as are guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, of England, of France and of Italy. England, of France and of Italy.

England, of France and of Italy.

Treaty of Berlin a Failure

"In 1878 it was sought in the treaty of Berlin to secure rights of this character for the minorities of Rumania, but, unfortunately, the terms of the treaty were such that for forty years its provisions have not only been a dead letter, but have been defiantly violated. It is, therefore, considered of the utmost importance to secure new treaties to which the new and enlarged States of Eastern Europe should be parties, whereby these rights will not only be secured to minorities, but also that there should be such sanction for the treaties as would make them enforceable. This problem has been satisfactorily worked out.

"In the treaty with Germany it is provided in Article 93 that Poland shall enter into a treaty with the principal European powers which will guarantee these minority rights. In conformity these minority rights. In conformity with this provision in the German treaty, there was drafted a treaty to which the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on one side, and Poland on the other, defined what these rights should be. Poland bound herself to carry out the stipulations of this treaty. First it defined citizenship and made all persons who were habitually residents in Poland, or who were hour there, inso-facto nationals of ually residents in Poland, or who were born there, ipso-facto nationals of Poland without going through any pre-liminary proceedings. This was necessary because of the unfortunate Ru-

sary because of the unfortunate Ru-manian experience.

"Next, the treaty provided for grant-ing all civil, political and religious rights regardless of nationality, creed, race or language. It provided that all nationals should be equal before the law; that all inhabitants of Poland should be secure in their lives and lib-erties; that all Polish nationals should have the right to sneak and write their have the right to speak and write their own language not only in private but also in public; that they should have the right to maintain their own schools the right to maintain their own schools in which they might be taught in their languages, subject, of course, to the condition that they should also be required to become familiar with the official language of the country. They were also permitted to share proportionately in all funds raised by taxation for the purpose of supporting their schools and communal institutions. Those observing any day other than Sunday as their day of rest were also protected against compulsary desecration of the day.

"These and other similar provisions

"These and other similar provisions were declared to be obligations of in-ternational concern, the enforcing of which was made a part of the jurisdiccarrie of Nations

important principle in international law, It is particularly necessary at this time in view of the desire of all thinking men to do all that is possible to prevent future friction which may lead to war or insurrection.

Rights Become Realities

Rights Become Realities

"With this security it is believed that the rights of minorities will become realities, and that the oppressive and discriminatory laws which have characterized Eastern Europe for so many centuries will be eradicated forever. In other words, the rights of the individual and of the minorities will be safeguarded in the same degree as they have been in our Western civilization. When one considers that in each of the new European States there are millions of inhabitants who belong to these minorities, and who without these guarantees would be practically in a state of dependency upon the whims and caprices of the majorities, it will be appreciated how important this act of the Peace Conference is.

"Treaties similar to that which has been signed by Poland will be entered into with Rumania, Czecho-Słovakia, Jugo-Słavia, Bulgaria, Austria and Greece, and the principles laid down in these treaties will ultimately be applied to the territory of Russia. For the first time, therefore, in East European life will the principle of equality before the law become a part of the life of the several nations that have been carved out of that domain. It is also believed that these guarantees will not be mere paper constitutions, but that they will become living, potent actualities through the operation of the League of Nations.

"It is a pleasant duty for me to make the statement publicly that this result could not have been achieved had it not been for the active, untiring and sympathetic interest of President Wilson and of the other members of the American delegation, and of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, France and Italy.

"It wish also to emphasize that the rights which have been secured have

ing statesmen of and Italy.

"I wish also to emphasize that the rights which have been secured have not been effected in favor of the Jews alone, but for all minorities, thus affected in the second states of the second fecting Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Czecho, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, Poles. In fact, feeting Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Uzeens, Jugo-Slays, Rumanians, Poles. In fact, every one of the peoples that are scattered through Eastern Europe. Representatives of various of these peoples co-operated with the organizations which I represented, and on the several committees which thus sought to bring about emancipation. On these bring about emancipation. On these committees were citizens of England, France, Italy and of the various States from which it was sought to secure these charters of liberty and equality which promise to bring about pros-perity, happiness and fraternity, where hitherto there has existed racial hatred,

PALESTINE NEEDS YEARS TO DE-VELOP, SAYS MR. MARSHALL

VELUP, SAID BIT, MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall, in a newspaper interview, given out or the day of his return, expressed the opinion that the future Palestine will not be a separate state, but will be ruled by Great Britain, under a mandate.

Britain, under a manoate.

Mr. Marshall made it clear that he
was not speaking as a Zionist, although
he is in sympathy with many of the
Zionist ideals, but as an American Jew,
interested solely in safeguarding the
rights of all minority races.

He was asked whether he thought Turkey would protest against taking Palestine away from her,

Palestine away from her.

"No," he said, "I think that in view of the fact that Turkey has been occupied by the British army it will recognize the right of the peace conference to dispose of the territory which has been seized. I imagine that what will principally concern Turkey will be to secure for Mohametans and for fore an Turkish subjects that meansure of

conference to the the inhabitant of the respecti territories whose political future ito be determined."

"Do you belie that migration of Jews from this country and Europe to Palestine wil be large?" he was

asked.
"Ultimately the will be a very considerable migratic from various parts of the world to 'alestine." he replied.
"However, I don't believe that will be for some year to come. It will be necessary to deelop industry which will enable the excemers to earn a livelihood and to become self-sustaining.

"It would be infortunate if a con-siderable number even of the most "It would be infortunate if a con-siderable number even of the most vigorous people should at this time seek to colonize Palestine, because the economic conditions are not so de-veloped as to penit of the absorption of any considerable number."

Mr. Marshall sad the attitude of the Allied statesmen at the peace confer-ence toward the Jewish question had been of the most friendly and helpful nature.

"The question which I presented, however," said Mr. Marshall, "was not specially a Jewish question, but a question of rights of minorities. I found generally that the attitude of all Allied statesmen with whom I came in contact was what ore might have expected, that of the most complete and unqualified sympathy for these minorities and the desire that they should be accorded the same treatment as minorities have received in modern times in the United States and Western Europe.

"I found them especially receptive with respect to the Jewish people, and there was evinced a genuine desire to relieve them of their age-long burden of oppression."

DR. ADLER GREETED HERE

As Dr. Cyrus Adler stepped from the train at North Philadelphia on Fri-day evening he was welcomed by the trustees of the lewish Publication Society and by the Governors of the Drops'e College, of which institution he is Pres'dent. Dr. Adler looked sunburnt and robust, as though his four months abroad had been most beneficial to him At his home there was an letter of greeting from the faculty the college.

request from the Exponent, for a In response had been accomplis prepared the follow-

STATEMENT OF DR. ADLER.

It is a gratification to be able to tell It is a gratification to be able to tell the Jewish public, through the medium of the Jewish Exponent, that at the greatest Assembly of the Nations the emancipation of the Jews in Eastern Europe has been secured, and, that the Jews will now be equal before the law in all the countries of the earth. It is even a deeper gratification to be able to report that this result has not been attained through any separatist action but by the establishment of the principle of the rights of racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

This principle has been clearly emmiciated in the treaty with Germany already signed and in the treaty with Austria which is still pending.

These treaties provide for supplemental treaties between the Principal Allied and Associated powers (America, England, France, Japan and Italy) and the states affected.

One such supplemental treaty, that with Poland, has already been signed. It provides for full and comfate protection of life and liberty to a inhabitants of Poland without dist, and of birth, nationally, language, no or religion; insures the free exercise, publior private, of any creed; makes for ignormance and the private of the treaty in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland. It declares that all persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another state shall ipso facto become Polish nationals; guarantees that all shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion, that differences of religion shall not be a prejudice in the enjoyment of civil or political rights or the admission to public employments, or the exercise of professions and industries; that there shall be no restriction in the free use of any language in private or public intercourse, in the press or at public meetings, adequate facilities for the use of any language cither oral or in writing before the courts; guarantees to racial, linguistic or religious minorities, equal treatment, security in law and in fact, and, in particular, equal rights to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments with the right to use their religion freely; provision in the public educational system in towns and districts where there are a considerable proportion of persons of non-Polish speech for adequate facilities, for insuring that in the primary schools, instruction shall be given to the children of such Polish nationals through th

Article 10
"Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the State, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools in accordance with Article 9, and for in accordance with Article 9, and for the organization and management of

The provision of Article 9 concerning the use of languages in schools shall apply to these schools."

Article II
"Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a vio-

lation of their Sabbath, nor shall they lation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by rea-son of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath. This provision, how-ever, shall not exempt Jews from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Polish citizens for the neces-sary purposes of military service, na-tional defense or the preservation of public order."

public order."

"Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting elec-tions whether general or local, to be held on a Saturday, nor will registra-tion for electoral or other purposes be compelled to be performed on a Satur-day."

The sanction for all this is contained in Article 12 of the treaty, which, because of its great importance and from the fact that it establishes a new principle in international dealings, I also give in full:

Article 12

Article 12

"Poland agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guar-

Japan hereby agree not to withholy their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations."

"Poland agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or any danger of infraction of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances."

"Poland further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these Articles between the Polish Government and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers or any other Power, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of Nations. The Polish Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant."

Similar treaties have been drafted with Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Greece and any form of government recognized in Russia will have like provisions annexed to the act of recognition. The Rumanian treaty will be more specific than the others because of past bitter experience.

I strongly urge that we all recommend to our brethren in Poland and elsewhere a complete acceptance of these new relations in form and in fact. The safety and welfare of the Jews is bound up with the welfare of the States in which we live. There have been many painful experiences of the Jews in Eastern lands for a long period of time. The new era is now dawning and we must all urge that bygones be bygones and that the Jews of all lands, and particularly of Eastern Europe, should show their wi

rder in the States in which they live

order in the successful.

There is one point which I deem it especially important to make clear. The national rights, for the Jews in Eastern Europe which were "demanded" by the various Jewish congresses, in Europe and America were not granted, though following the wishes of these assemblages, an honest effort was made to secure them. It is the height

REPUTABLE attorney sailing for Europe on August 16th, contemplating to visit several European countries, especially Roumania, is willing to offer his services on any matter of importance relating to business, law or property of any person or his relatives.

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of unwisdom for the Jews in Eastern Europe, or their echoes in America, to continue to talk about national rights, since this phrase is not employed in any treaty and will not be employed. The obligations as to a treaty are mutual. If the minorities claim even in form more than they were accorded under the treaty, the majority, namely, the State, will have a plausible excuse itself for disregarding the rights of the minorities. It is of the highest importance, in my opinion, that this should be most plainly understood and that no pride of opinion or Jewish political theory should permit insistence upon the nationalistic idea. If this is done, it will, for the sake of a word, rob the Jews of Eastern Europe, probably nine millions in number, of the advantages of the greatest charter of liberty that has been written for the Jews in two thousand years.

I understand that in some quarters it is held that the treaty is unsatisfactory because the covenant of the League of Nations does not contain a general religious liberty clause and that an attempt, will be made to amend the covenant in this regard. Such an attempt, I believe, would be little short of madness. It is infinitely safer to have religious liberty provided for in the individual treaties with the protection of the League for the safeguarding of the rights of minorities. I sincerely trust that no body of sober and intelligent eitizens will be led away by such amateurish ideas. Support the Treaty in its entirety, is the counsel I would give to every American, to every Jew, to every lover of mankind.

Mr. Marshall received last Monday night, together with those of his associates of the Jewish delegation, an enthusiastic welcome. There was a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, where several short speeches were made.

The speakers voiced the demand that atly of peace, including the cey-

The speakers voiced the demand that the speakers voiced the demand that rus Adder. Judge Otto Rosaisa, and Judge Julian W. Mack. of Chiengo, russ adder the wisdom and sympathy of President Wilson and his quick perception of the plight of the Jews in Europe. All references to the President and to the plight of the Jews in Europe. All references to the President and to the necessity of the unamended rathication of the League of Nations well as the construction of the League of Nations well as the plains.

Mr. The second with applainse.

Mr. The second with applainse of the second with applainse and the dimer. The propriet of the second with applainse that the trenty would be ratified because it was right, but he thought that the time for rejoicing would not come until the work was completed. He paid a tribute to the statesmen of England, France, Italy and of the United States in their work for the Jews and for the League, and concluded by an appeal for peace between the Jews of all lands. He declared that Judaism was not big enough to permit within its ranks internecine quarrels.

"We must have unity," he added. "We must try to understand one another. We must try to avoid differences. If we do not, even though we have accomplished many other purposes, danger still lurks at the door."

Judge Mack answered some of the eriticisms that had been directed against the Jewish delegation and declared that not one moment from beginning to end was there lack of harmony in the delegation.

Rabbi Wise, Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Orus Adler, Rabbi Z. H. Masliansky, and that soon the Rumanian pledges will be ready for signature.

GREAT RECEPTION AT CARNEGIE

and that soon the Rumanian pledges will be ready for signature.

GREAT RECEPTION AT CARNEGIE HALL

Mr. Marshall and his co-delegates were greeted at Carnegie Hall, where, in spite of the sweltering weather, more than 4000 men, women and children had gathered to hear Mr. Marshall's report of his work at Paris.

Mr. Marshall, who arose amid great applause, said in part:

"For the first time the nations of the world have recognized that, in common with all other peoples, we are entitled to equality in law and in fact. For the first time we are accorded the same constitutional rights as are enjoyed by the majorities in the several States that have been carved out of the vast domain of Eastern and Middle Europe whose governments have been reconstituted. We have been as sured not only religious, but also civil and political rights. No differences of creed nor race nor nationality are henceforth allowed to weigh in the scale of justice. Life and liberty are satisfied to all. The right to employ one's with the scale of justice. Life and liberty are tablished. The desceration of the Sabbath is profited. Education along cultural lines is guaranteed. These rights are volunted. The constitutions of the new and large States that have been recognized. The observance of these obligations is made a matter of international concern, and the League of Nations has had conferred upon it jurisdiction to protect and enforce the

rights secured, and to adjudicate upon any claim presented in the event that these rights are challenged or questioned. A new principle in international law has been established. It has now become an established principle that any violation of the rights of a minority is an offense not only against the individuals, but against the law which controls all the civilized nations of the earth."

'The treaty of Berlin became ineffective because it was wanting in such a sanction as that which is to be found in the Treaty of Versilles. There was no machinery for the enforcement of these covenants are to the covenants of the covenants of the enforcement in the even of an actual or threatened violation. Civilization has now made a tremendous stride forward in giving recognition to this new principle, and in creating a tribunal to which appeal can be made for its effectuation. It will never again take the backward step which leads to the evil regime of selfshness, which deafened its cars to the cries and groans of the disinherited of the earth. To overthrow injustice is no longer nobody's business. It has become everybody's business.

All Minorities Recognized

no longer nobody's business. It has become everybody's business.

All Minorities Recognized

"Although the Jews who have heretofore walked in the darkness of oppression are the beneficiaries of this
Magna Charta, let is be understood that
that instrument applies to all minorities, whatever they may be. The Jews
have their part of this inheritance of
laberty simply because they are of the
minorities who require protection. We
would be to failed in our duties us men,
we would have been unworthy of the
viessing bestowed, if our voices had
but beel raised in favor of the emanduation of the most humble, the most
minute, of the minorities who dwelt
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in the lands. Constitution is of necesity to the lands. Constitution is of necessity to the interest of every single
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past, of necessary, existed friction
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and admonities and disattistation,
and a lack of that spirit of solidarity
which is essential to a happy and prospersons State.

"Now that these here been friction
and unhappiness and disattistation,
and a lack of that spirit of solidarity
which is essential to a happy and prospersons State.

"Now that these new States are
about to grant these rights as an act
of sovereignty, recognizing as they do,
that their future depends upon the
establishment of liberty and justice, let
all of the minorities accept this great
gift of liberty with a full understanding that these duties which are tine
corelative of the rights granted, are to
be performed cheerfully by the minorities. Thus every person born or habtinally resident in these lands becomes
at once a citizen. The rights of all
are on a parity. The duties of all
are likewise equal. It should be the
endeavor of all to co-operate for the development of the resources, human and
material

Sees Dawning of New Day

Sees Dawning of New Day

"I am confident that I spenk for every true Jew when I say that hence forth the Jews of Poland, of Rumania, of Uzecho-Slovakia, of Jugo-Slavia, and of the other new states will vie with their fellow-citizens in the effort to establish but one standard of citizenship and to cultivate brotherhood. Let us forget the nightmare of the past. Let it be swallowed up by the brilliancy and graph the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of the dawning of a new day. It may be the dawning of the shadowed by many a close but, after all, I am sufficiently optimistic to believe that in due course the people in the same water as other minorities who say well as other minorities who say and the part of their populations will rove to be assets as valuable as those of them who have taken up their abode on the blessed soil of the United States have proven to be to their foster mother.

"And now a word as to the duties of the American Jewry to their sufferings are without parallel. To attempt to recount them would be as impossible as it would be to exaggerate them. They have now in their struggle risen to the heights where they behold the promised land of liberty. Until now it has been the proud boast of the American Jews that they have gladly opened their hands and their hearts for the purpose of bringing succor to their unfortunate brethren. Liberty, although it may be an impetus to endeavor, will not in itself alleviate the pangs of starvau't has now become our two-fold duty to make further sacrifices to drive the wolf of famine from the door, where

vation.

"It has now become our two-fold duty to make further sacrifices to drive the wolf of famine from the door, where freedom has entered. One further effort, but it must be a vigorous one, must be made for the extension of adequate relief to the suffering. Temporary relief is not sufficient. It now

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is stronger or more convincing than actual results obtained

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becomes incumbent upon us to make careful studies to bring about the countries of Eastern Europe. That means the industrial reliabilitation, and, as a necessary incident, the development of the resources of the countries in which they live. This reconstruction must not and cannot be on the basis of claim to and cannot be on the basis of can be on a purely business basis. Raw be not a purely business basis, Raw be not a purely business who, without them, would be doomed to destruction. Influential men in each of these different states are prepared to cooperate but states are prepared to prepare the states are prepared to cooperate but in the second the supplied by American Tevery. I also so particularly the prepared of this work is conducted along conservative business lines, and our bankers and merchant princes may be relied upon to give such an impetus to this movement as will make it unquessionably successful. There is no time to lose. It will become incumbent upon every man to help in this work, to invest in it some of his capital to the end that self-respecting, self-supporting, self-determining and patriotic communities may be built upon the ruins of the past."

Mr. Comparison of the service of the anterior of the service of the anterior of the service of t

and he said that he was strongly impressed with the spread of the American idea of fair play throughout Europe.

The Jews, as well as the other minorities who sought to scure the protection of their rights through the Peace Conference, were fortunate in having the powerful support of the leading and most calightened autions among the Allies of the said further that the Jews are to be congratulated on the broad and smocratic manner in which they organized the enabled them to appeal to the largest numbers and to influence the enlightened public opinion of the world.

"We, of course high-minded statesman and every high-minded statesman and every high-minded statesman and every high-minded statesman and every high-minded the temperature of the world."

We, of course and view of the world with the said very high-minded the statesman and every high-minded the saventiement and it was of the through the means of the large proposed of the saventiement and it was of the utmost importance to fine garge public through the means of organization and publicity. To also end the helding of the American Jewish Congress in this country and the wish Congress in this country and the wish (Congress in this country and the wish (Congress) to the result of the proposed of the American Jews hourse, has not yet come for presenting a complete report of the work of the Jewish delegations at Paris, and the visit of the proposed of the first and will then be shown in detail what difficulties were experienced and what a tremendous amount of work these forts and great love for their people the gratifying results were achieved or are about to be consummated."

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PLAN CANNING COMPANY FOR ZION

Jewish capitalists of Wilmington, Del., have applied to Dover for a charter to the Zion Canning and Preserving Company for the purpose of building a canning factory in Palestine, backed by \$500,000 of Delaware capital. The promoters are Louis, William and Charles Topkis, of Wilmington, and Abraham Goldberg, of New York.

BOOKS AND GAMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The girls at the Emily G. Gerson Farm were made happy by books sent by Mrs. Jacob Weil and books and games sent by Mrs. Victor A. Loeb.
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