

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Cable and Telegraphic Despatches

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The Jewish Telegraphic Agency (J.C.B.) will be glad to answer inquiries for further information about any of the news items contained in this Bulletin.

MAX NORDAU DIES IN PARIS.

Paris, January 22. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). Max Simon Nordau, famous Jewish author, died at his home on Rue Henner early this afternoon. His wife, his daughter Maxa, and his friend and physician Dr. Alexander Marmerack were at his bedside. Dr. Nordau was 74 years of age.

The declining days of this noted savant and Zionist leader were sad. He continued to live in town in poor circumstances, not having sufficient funds to take a place on the country-side even during the summer. Owing to his illness Dr. Nordau completely stopped writing over a year ago, leaving unfinished a big work on philosophy.

Too proud to be the object of anyone's munificence, Dr. Nordau refused to consider even the possibility of financial aid which the Zionist Organization offered him on various occasions. His only means of subsistence is said to have been a punctual remittance of the monthly salary from the "Nacion" of Buenos Aires, although he discontinued his articles 18 months ago. Every remittance from the editor of the Argentine paper was accompanied by expressions of solicitude for the state of his health.

Born in Budapest July 29, 1849 to Gabriel Suedfeld, sometime a Rabbi in Prussia, later engaged as teacher in Budapest, Max Simon Nordau received his elementary education, including that in Latin, Greek and Hebrew from his father. He later attended the University in his native city. His literary activities were begun at a age of fourteen. He worked at journalism until 1874 when he completed his medical course, and was later traveling correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, Vossische Zeitung, Pesther Lloyd, and Wiener Medizinischer Wochenschrift. His notable works include Degeneration, Conventional Lies of Mankind, Paradoxes, Paris Under the Third Republic, Selected Letters from Paris, and a Jewish play

entitled "Doctor Kohn."

In 1897 Dr. Nordau was called by Dr. Herzl, the founder of political Zionism, to aid him in propagating the Zionist ideal. From the first Zionist Congress at Basle in 1897 and for several succeeding congresses, Dr. Nordau's survey of Jewish conditions in all lands was regarded as the keynote address of those gatherings. His interest in Zionism continued unabated to the last, although he gave up active leadership during the years following the war, both by reason of the state of his health and because of disagreement with some of the policies of the present leaders. Dr. Nordau has always favored a more aggressive policy, protesting that modern Zionism was gradually losing sight of the first principles as enunciated by Herzl.

IS JEWISH SELF-DEFENCE ARMY IN UKRAINE ONLY A FEW THOUSAND.

Moscow, January 22. (J.C.B.) Careful investigation completely disproves the reports current in the American and European press that there is in the Ukraine a Jewish self-defence army of half a million. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent learns there are small groups of Jewish young men armed to resist possible aggression, and scattered through hundreds of towns. Their total is not more than a few thousand men, however. Undoubtedly a much greater force could be mobilized in an emergency, but there does not appear to be any necessity for a Jewish self-defence army.

A visit to many points in the Ukraine reveals that the Red Army is more than a match for the bandits who are heard from occasionally, and that the Jews are safe as long as the Red Army is supreme.

ARRANGE FOR MONEY TRANSFER TO RUSSIA.

London, January 22. (Jewish Correspondence Bureau). The Federation of Ukrainian Jews has concluded an agreement with a semi-official Soviet business agency known as the "Arcos" whereby the company undertakes to transfer money to all parts of Russia and the Ukraine, paying out in dollars or pounds sterling. The "Arcos" undertakes to charge only 3% commission for remittances to Petrograd and Moscow, and 5% to consignees in the provinces. Relief officials here consider the charge made by the "Arcos" moderate, as compared with the 10% deducted by the Yiddescom.

HUNDRED THOUSAND JEWS IN RUHR DISTRICT.

Berlin, January 22. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). Some concern is expressed in Jewish circles here over the position of Jewish workers in the coal and iron mines of the Ruhr district, whose number at the time of the French occupation is said to have been a hundred thousand. These Jews are mostly from Galicia and Poland. They are complete isolated from the Jewish Communities in Germany.

REPORT FRANCE AND ENGLAND FAVOR ARAB KINGDOM.

Jerusalem, January 22. (J.T.A.) That the Governments of France and England are not opposed to a union of Syria and Trans-Jordan is the claim made by ~~the~~ a number of Syrian papers, asserting they have good ground for the claim. The union referred to is a sort of Arab Federation under Emir Abdullah, the Trans-Jordanian ruler, and would include the Holy Palestine. Persons adhering to this view find corroboration in the approaching interview between Emir Abdullah and General De La Motte, the French military commander of Syria.

SOVIETS DEPORT TALMUDISTS.

Moscow, January 22. (J.T.A.) Tried for "leading unnatural cabalistic lives" seven Talmudic students were sentenced to be deported by a court in Minsk, White Russia. The charges were preferred by the Jewish Section of the Communist Party. The charge that they were evading military service was another count on which the accused were tried and convicted. It was alleged during the trial that the Yeshivah had received aid from chasidim in Poland, in addition to gifts from local philanthropists. Four butchers were sentenced to pay heavy fines for contributing towards the maintenance of the Yeshivah.

MOVE TO ADMIT RELATIVES IN EXCESS OF QUOTA.

Washington, January 22. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). A bill exempting from all quota restrictions fathers, mothers, grandparents, wives, minor children, minor unmarried or widowed brothers and sisters of American citizens and declarants who have lived here for two years and filed their declaration papers at least a year ago has been introduced by Represent Alva Vail of Colorado. Mr. Vail's bill is as follows:

a net-work of credit institutions throughout Russia and the Ukraine. The Jewish World Relief Conference of Paris, an organization commanding not a fraction of the J.D.C. resources has secured the right to conduct independent relief. And again the J. D. C. has arranged substantial credit facilities for the Soviets in this country, in return for the delivery of coal by the Soviets to the J.D.C. institutions in Russia. It is not inconceivable that what was within the range of achievement towards the end of 1922 was not within the range of achievement in 1921.

The outstanding question is not whether the J.D.C. was right in availing itself of the ARA machinery and the ARA wrong in applying the J.D.C. funds to general feeding, but whether it would not be more advisable and practicable for the J.D.C. to obtain the right to carry on relief work by Jews and for Jews.

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Cabling his answer to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent's criticism, Dr. Boris Bogen, representing the Joint Distribution Committee in Russia, replies only to the specific complaints. He does not refer to the major issue. He reports that in accordance with a new agreement between his body and the ARA, difficulties in the Jewish feeding program had been overcome recently. Moreover, he desired to assure the Jewish public that the "relief work in Russia is developing along the best possible lines. What we require is more means and support". It is for the responsible heads of the J.D.C. in this country to say whether they are satisfied that no other arrangement was possible.

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