

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Cable and Telegraphic Despatches

Issued by

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, INC.

132 Nassau Street, New York City.

Telephone: Beekman 9768.

Vol. IV, #158.

August 15, 1923.

DISSATISFIED WITH VOYE, WEIZMANN MAY QUIT.

Said To Insist On Eliminating Ussishkin, Soloweitchick, Lichtheim.

"REGULARS" TRY TO PLACATE LEADER.

Announcement of University Opening Cheered.

TO PREVENT BRITAIN "EMPTYING MANDATE OF CONTENT."

Carlsbad, August 15. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). The lobbies of the Thirteenth Zionist Congress are alive with rumors that Dr. Chaim Weizmann will resign as President of the World Organization. Despite the vote of confidence which the Assembly gave him Tuesday, Dr. Weizmann is said to be dissatisfied with the vote.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns that Dr. Weizmann approved in advance the formula which M. Katzenelson, the labor leader, proposed and upon which the vote was based. The formula read that in view of the Administration's achievements its report is to be placed on record, obviously a very niggardly expression of confidence. Dr. Weizmann, it is understood, expected that all factions would unite on this formula and that the vote would be unanimous. The actual vote, however, was 146 against 67 who voted no confidence. These were delegates of the orthodox (Mizrachi) group. In addition, some 50 delegates, including about 18 laborites, and followers of Deputy Gruenbaum, the Opposition leader, altogether abstained from voting. Dr. Weizmann is known to be displeased that nearly half the Congress failed to express its confidence in his leadership and his statement before the standing committee today is impatiently awaited.

Another cause of friction is the slating of the members of the new Executive. A variety of lists is being circulated in the lobbies. It is learned, however, that Dr. Weizmann insists on what he calls a "homogeneous" Executive and that his program having been approved, albeit not overwhelmingly, he will demand that the new leadership should be in thorough accord with his system. He is accordingly determined to drop M. Ussishkin, the present director of Zionist activities in Palestine, Dr. Soloweitchick, former Minister for Jewish Affairs in Lithuania and since last Congress a member of the Executive, and Dr. M. Lichtheim of Berlin, all three of whom publicly opposed him.

Amid an atmosphere of general tenseness, Chief Rabbi Chajes of Vienna on behalf of all the Landsmannschaften who voted confidence in the present leadership, paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Weizmann.

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Rabbi Chajes declared he desired to express their profound gratitude and complete appreciation of the services of the Zionist leader and to assure Dr. Weizmann that full support would be accorded him.

All of the European war cabinets have fallen, Chajes added, only the Zionistz remains under the leadership of the same persons. The discussion of the last few months, the rabbi-delegate said, had been useful to point out clearly the conflicting opinions, but unfortunately personalities had been intruded.

At this point, Deputy Gruenbaum interjected "No." In answer, Rabbi Chajes replied that he was very pleased that Gruenbaum should disavow the idea that personalities were involved.

At any rate, there had been misunderstanding, Chajes continued, and since Dr. Weizmann had been the center of them, it was only proper that the Congress should give Dr. Weizmann an indication of its good will.

Dr. Chajes' remarks were greeted with much cheering and Dr. Weizmann was the recipient of another ovation, in the midst of which he was presented with a bouquet.

Reporting on the chaluzim question, Rubaschow, a labor delegate, urged that the training for chaluzim should start in Galuth lands and that Palestine should receive the chaluzim only after they have been spiritually and occupationally prepared for the labors in other lands.

He also reported that the world Confederation of the "Heholuz" had spread in various countries and thirty training stations had been established. He urged greater support for the Chaluzim on the part of the Zionist organization. A resolution by Schachtel of Germany on behalf of the Jewish National Fund proposing support for that fund was enthusiastically received.

Professor Otto Warburg on behalf of the Hebrew University commission reported that at least the Judaica, Oriental and some of the science faculties of the University would be opened in 1924. The whole available land of Mt. Scopus has been obtained for the present and future needs of the University, he announced amidst great cheering. Support for the Jerusalem library was pleaded for by Herr Loewe.

A joint meeting of the political and permanent committees was held to consider the political situation. Mr. Ussishkin sharply criticized the "yielding policy" which, he charged, had produced the present adverse political situation there. The Mizrachi and the Gruenbaum faction supported Ussishkin in his demand for a more radical policy.

An impression gaining currency here is that Dr. Weizmann is approaching the so-called Brandeis-Mack attitude of laying chief stress on the rapid economic upbuilding of Palestine in the belief that such a development will "automatically" result in improved political situation there. The opposition to Weizmann favors the policy of the late

Doctors Nordau and Marmorek for the stressing of the political policy, believing that better political conditions will induce the natural flow of Jewry to Palestine and the consequent upbuilding of the country.

An interpellation on the British mandate policy was presented at the Congress by Senator Ringle of Poland.

Ringel declared that a section of British public opinion was urging the withdrawal from Palestine, forgetting its international pledges and the reasons for its maintaining the mandate. The Jewish people of the world, he said, are alarmed, and the flow of Jewish funds to Palestine ~~which~~ was being hindered by Britain.

He asked the Executive whether it was prepared to submit to the Congress the exchange of documents between the Executive and Britain respecting violations of the mandate. It was necessary, he said, to prevent British practices from becoming an unwritten law, "emptying the mandate of all content."

PALESTINE ADMINISTRATION INCURS A DEFICIT.

Jerusalem, August 15. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). The British Administration in Palestine has incurred a deficit of about \$350,000 for the fiscal year ending April, 1923. The last official Gazette contains the Palestine Budget for 1922-1923, made up till April 1st of this year. The Government anticipated an income for the year, April 1, 1922 - April 1, 1923, of £2,062,192. The actual income, however, was £1,764,585. Expenditure was anticipated at £1,819,151. Actually it was £1,837,172, and the deficit is accordingly 72,587 Egyptian pounds.

ROUMANIA TO TRY HUNGARIAN RABBI FOR TREASON.

Budapest, August 15. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). Dr. Leopold Keckemeti, Chief Rabbi of Grosswardein (now Oradea-Mare) has been arrested and released on bail, it is reported, pending proceedings against him by Roumanian authorities on a charge of high treason. The Rabbi was arrested August 4, at the conclusion of his sermon in this synagogue in the course of which he is alleged to have expressed Hungarian sympathies.

Oradea-Mare was previously part of the Hungarian kingdom, from which it was transferred to Roumanian under the Peace Treaty.

GEDDES URGES KOSHER IMMIGRATION STATION.

London, August 15. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). In a report on the conditions on Ellis Island, prepared for the British Government by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, the establishment of a special station for those requiring kosher food is recommended.

There are twelve recommendations offered by the British ambassador. The one referring to the kosher question is as follows:

"Provide a new station for those requiring kosher food or, alternatively, let Ellis Island be the 'kosher' station and provide a new station for the rest."

The ambassador finds fault with many things on the Island, but points out that the heterogeneous mass of humanity representing all races and conditions of life naturally makes the problem difficult.

Speaking on this point, the report of Geddes says:

"They speak many tongues and dialects. They are all— lady, prostitute, mechanic, rabbi, and what not — all frightened, nervous, shy and strange to their surroundings. They are quite ignorant, too, of what is expected of them and have no conception of what is going to happen to them."

The report also recommends the introduction of more cleanliness, the improvement and painting of many of the buildings, to expedite the handling of the immigrants, especially in the matter of appeals.

One of the recommendations urges the abandonment of "the quaint custom of delivering lectures on Americanization to criminal and other deportees." Strangely, says the report, "this well-meaning activity seems to be more annoying to its victims than any other single detail in the life of Ellis Island."

KABOTCHNIK MAY BE CABOT, JUDGE IS "CONSTRAINED" TO RULE.

Philadelphia, August 15. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). The flag of liberty and freedom waved more lustily than in a long time today, following the decision by Judge Audenrie here that anyone who so desires may drop any inconvenient chunk from off his name. The question arose with the application of Harry H. and Myrtle Kabotchnik to change their name to Cabot. Descendants of the famous New England family of Cabots objected and protested to the court, that such a change meant the unjust appropriation of the glory of John Cabot. His name, they contended, like that of a famous biscuit or shoe-polish, represented actual value and no one else had any right to it. The Cabots' objections were fortified by those of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Genealogical Society.

The judge declared that he "was constrained to grant the petitioners the right to the use of the name of Cabot, as there is nothing in the law to prevent it."

REVISION OF RABBI SCHAPIRO TRIAL IN SEPTEMBER

Warsaw, July 20 (J.T.A. correspondence). A deputation of rabbis has visited the Chairman of the Warsaw Military Court and asked him to take up at an early date the revision of the trial of Rabbi Schapiro of Plotzk, who was shot during the Bolshevist invasion of Poland after trial by court martial on an alleged charge of espionage. The Chairman of the Court promised that the revision would be started in September.

Several attempts have been made to get a revision of the trial in order to establish the innocence of the rabbi, but for various reasons the arrangements had to be postponed. In January, 1922, several sittings were held of the revision court in Warsaw. It was decided to transfer the proceedings to Plotzk, but owing to the severe winter the roads were impassable

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 JEWISH SECTION IN THE PALAIS MONDIAL

Paris, July 28 (J.T.A. correspondence). The last bulletin of the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris contains a note on the Palais Mondial in Brussels and its Jewish section. In 1920 soon after the declaration of peace, the Palais Mondial was dedicated as a memorial to human labour and intellect, and as a symbol of peace and solidarity between nations. A special Jewish section was opened, consisting of a library, a museum and a hall for bibliograph. The Jewish section contains a rich collection of documents pertaining to Jewish history from the Biblical period to the present day. There is a particularly large collection of documents dealing with the Zionist movement. The Jewish University in Jerusalem is given special prominence.

The distribution of the Jews throughout the world is shown in a diagram. There is a special department for material relating to anti-Semitism, containing both anti-Semitic attacks and apologia.

 COURT TO DECIDE WHETHER PRILUTZKI MADE HIS PAPER POPULAR

Warsaw, July 27 (J.T.A. correspondence). Deputy Noah Prilutzki has brought an action against the proprietors of the Yiddish daily here, the "Moment". Prilutzki declares that his personal popularity had brought the newspaper to its present prosperous position. Despite that, he had been prevented at the time of the Parliamentary elections, from printing his articles in the columns of the "Moment". As a result, he had come into conflict with his fellow-proprietors. He asked that the concern should be ordered to liquidate.

The defendants contend that instead of Prilutzki making the "Moment" popular, it had been the "Moment" which made Prilutzki popular. He had sought during the Parliamentary elections to use the newspaper for his personal interests, which threatened to react harmfully on the standing of the newspaper. Prilutzki had therefore declared on September 18 that he was severing his connection with the "Moment", and there could be no reason for ordering the liquidation of the business. After consideration, the court decided to grant a temporary injunction against the property of the "Moment".

HEBREW RECORD MERGES WITH JEWISH ADVOCATE

Hartford, Conn, August 15 (J. T. A.). The Connecticut Hebrew Record has been purchased by the Jewish Advocate of Boston and will in the future appear under the name of the Jewish Advocate and Connecticut Hebrew Record. The Issue of August 10 is the last of the Hebrew Record in its present form.

Dr. George H. Cohen, editor-in-chief of the Record, will be an Associate Editor of the combined publication.

105 EAST SIDE VENDORS ARRESTED, RELEASED

New York, August 15 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). Upon appeal of Congressman Samuel Dickstein, 105 East Side peddlers were released when arraigned at the Essex Street Court House before Magistrate Cobb for doing business on Sunday. Congressman Dickstein pointed out that the alleged offenders observed Friday as the day of mourning for President Harding, that some of them did no business on Saturday, and that the majority of them were open only until 10 o'clock Sunday morning, until which hour, he contended, it was permissible to sell food stuffs.

JEWISH DEAF MUTES GET WORK THRU FEDERATION

New York, August 15 (J. T. A.) In order to give deaf-mutes employment without undue competition, more than 700 employers of New York have cooperated with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, according to an announcement made yesterday by Dr. Albert J. Amateau, director of the Society for the Welfare of Jewish Deaf which is maintained by Federation at 40 West 115th Street.

The Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf is the only real community center exclusively for the deaf and dumb in the United States. It not only provides recreation for more than 4,000 handicapped persons but teaches trades to many men and women who cannot speak or hear, besides conducting a placement bureau for its pupils.

"Most printing shops employ at least one deaf-mute", said Dr. Amateau, "and many electrical and mechanical manufacturing houses have been very sympathetic to our task of getting these men and women jobs. The 700 employers on our lists accept a certain quota of deaf mutes in proportion to the number of normal persons in their shops. Stores have taken our boys and girls who did not know skilled trades into the packing and shipping departments".
