

DIFFICULTIES IN PALESTINE DUE TO DUAL NATURE OF PALESTINE MANDATE, MANDATE COMMISSION DECLARES IN REPORT TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

Controversy Mitigated By Impartiality of Sir Herbert, Whose Efforts Will Be Successful, Commission Hopes.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Nov. 11.—The Palestine Administration of High Commissioner Sir Herbert Samuel has a two-fold duty, resulting from the dual nature of the Palestine Mandate; discontent undoubtedly exists in Palestine, but this is in no way attributable to the Administration, which discharges its two-fold duty faithfully, declares the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in its report to the Council of the League of Nations, following discussion of the Commission last week on the Palestine reports.

It is owing to the dualism of the Palestine Mandate that repeated complaints have been received from persons invoking only one of the Palestine Mandate's principles.

The Arab majority of Palestine rejects the idea of a Jewish National Home in the country and regards the policy of the present administration as a seizure of their patrimony by foreigners. The clash between the interests of Zionism and the Arab majority is apparent. The Arabs demand numerical and proportionate representation in the government of the country, the establishment of self-governing institutions, proper apportionments

for Arab education and participation in the public works. While the Administration cannot admit it, the majority of the Arab population is opposed to the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The Commission appreciates the fairness of Sir Herbert Samuel's administration in the discharge of its two-fold duty. If the Mandatory Power had only one object, either the interest of the present population or the interest of the Jewish National Home, the task of the Administration would be much easier. The Commission is, however, gratified to learn that the bitterness resulting from these conflicting interests is mitigated by the impartiality of the High Commissioner. The Commission is also satisfied that Sir Herbert Samuel repudiates the Zionist extremists who seek to supplant Arabs by Jews. This policy of the Administration is in agreement with the "White Paper" issued by the British Colonial Office on its Palestine policy which the Zionist Organization has accepted.

The report of the Permanent Mandates Commission further draws the attention of the Council of the League of Nations to the considerable Jewish immigration into Palestine. This immigration, the report says, comes mainly from East European countries and creates in Palestine a new population which, although it is very zealous to contribute towards the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home, is not entirely prepared, neither by training nor by tradition to manual work, especially agriculture, which Palestine needs most.

The immigration policy of the Mandatory Power arouses acute controversy between the Arabs and the Zionists, although the Zionists are not entirely satisfied with the immigration policy of the Administration. They feel that the first duty of the Mandatory Power of the Jewish National Homeland is to encourage and facilitate the immigration of Jews. Sometimes difficulties are placed in the way of Jewish immigration and in granting land to the immigrants.

The Permanent Mandates Commission hopes that the efforts of the Palestine High Commissioner to bring about cooperation of the Arab majority in the Central Administration will be successful in the interests of the peaceful development of the country.

TREASURE HIDDEN BY GERMANS SOUGHT IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 12.—A treasure, hidden by German officers in the soil of Palestine, is now being sought, by government officials as a result of information submitted to the authorities.

The authorities were informed that in 1918, a few days before the Turkish army was compelled to evacuate Palestine before the conquering troops of General Allenby, German officers who were attached to the staff of the Turkish army buried near Jenin two cases containing 100,000 Turkish Pounds in gold.

Excavations which have been started have not yet led to any discoveries.

PASSPORT AND VISA FORGING ORGANIZATION DISCOVERED

Officials of Holland-American Line Involved.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 12.—Forty-two swindlers who are responsible for the misery and plight of many hundred Jewish refugees stranded in the various European cities were arrested today in connection with the recent discovery of forged Polish passports and falsified American visas. A widely organized association with headquarters at Lomza was detected. Three officials of the Holland-American Line are charged with complicity in the swindlers' undertaking.

MOTION TO ABOLISH COMMERCIAL CONCESSIONS OF JEWS REJECTED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Munich, Nov. 12.—A motion introduced by the Voelkische Party to withdraw all economic and commercial concessions from Jews in Bavaria was discussed today at a meeting of the Economic Committee of the Bavarian Diet.

The motion was rejected by the Committee after the government representative declared that the acceptance of this motion would be a violation of the German Constitution.

11,500 CHALUTZIM AWAIT THEIR TURN TO PROCEED TO PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 12.—11,500 Chaltuzim are now waiting in various European cities for their turn to proceed to Palestine, according to a cable received by the Palestine Zionist Executive from the Chaltuzim Headquarters in Berlin.

The Palestine Zionist Executive is urged in the cable to increase the means for providing the necessary agricultural training for Chaltuzim, the granting of certificates and transportation to Palestine.

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AMERICAN JEWRY IS HIDDEN TREASURE, SAYS PALESTINE CHIEF RABBI

Delegation of Rabbis Leaves America After Raising \$400,000 for Orthodox Theological Seminaries

"American Jewry is a hidden treasure which contains great material and spiritual wealth, potentialities which may contribute towards securing the existence of Judaism and the development of the highest and best Jewish ideals", declared Rabbi A. I. Cook, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, in a press interview before leaving for Palestine.

Rabbi Cook, Rabbi Shapiro of Kovno and Rabbi Moses Mordecai Epstein, dean of the Slabodka Yeshiva left yesterday on the "Mauretania" after a stay of eight months in the United States. The Rabbis came as a delegation for the purpose of helping in the campaign of the Central Relief Committee to raise the necessary funds for the orthodox Jewish theological seminaries in Europe and Palestine. A sum of \$400,000 was raised during the campaign.

In speaking of the qualities of American Jewry, Rabbi Cook emphasized the sense of social responsibility which is finding such abundant expression in Jewish life in America. Both the excellent human material of which the Jewish communities in the United States consist and the civic liberty enjoyed by American Jews as free citizens of a free republic under a generous and democratic government are responsible for the high standard it maintains in all philanthropic and social activities. Of no less importance is the civic education which American Jews receive through their unhampered participation in the political affairs of this great Republic, the Rabbi declared.

However, my observations in the last eight months, during which I had the privilege of coming in contact not only with the elite of American Jewry, but also with the masses, I think that there are still greater potentialities to be developed in those elements which could be termed raw material. I want to lay special emphasis on the needs of a proper Jewish education for the growing Jewish generation. In this respect it is my belief that the parochial school system which would accord to the Jewish children a general, as well as a fundamental Jewish religious training, is an important necessity. These schools would have to be built on a large scale and in conformity with the needs of the environment, Rabbi Cook stated.

REPRESENTATIVE OF MIGDAL GARDEN CITY HERE

Mr. Moshe Gluckin, representative of the Migdal Garden City in Palestine has arrived here. He intends to interest American Jews in the project of building a large hotel in Migdal. The city is located on the shores of Lake Tiberias.

If you are pleased with the Jewish Daily Bulletin tell your friends to subscribe.

DAILY DIGEST OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

"Ort Conference Proves Need of New Methods
The "Day" of Nov. 11 dwells editorially on the "Ort" conference which was held last Sunday at the home of Adolph Lewisohn.

"The conference", says the "Day", "has not fulfilled our expectations. The sum of money which was collected there is not commensurate with the importance of the cause. It is only rarely that it is possible to gather nearly all Jewish millionaires in one place, as was done last Sunday, and it was hoped that this occasion would mean the solution of the 'Ort' problem. But, with the exception of Mr. Nathan Straus, none of the wealthy Jews responded fittingly.

"The conference has proven that we need a new method, that the entire system of 'drives' for collecting funds for special purposes has been outgrown. An organization must be created that will concentrate in its hands the entire social-philanthropic work of the Jews, an organization that will be more democratic in its composition and its management and will represent not the 'classes' but the masses of American Jewry."

Wealthy Jews Do Not Give Enough

Mr. J. Fishman takes occasion ("Jewish Morning Journal," Nov. 11) to reproach the Jewish millionaires for their cold response to the "Ort" cause at Sunday's conference. He says:

"Let us not be ashamed to say openly that our wealthy Jews do not give enough. If it was thought before that they do not contribute to the Palestine funds because they do not sympathize with the Zionist idea, it is now clear that they give ridiculously small sums even for the 'Ort,' which is much nearer to their assimilationist ideas. Mr. Nathan Straus, the Zionist, gave more than any other individual at the conference."

AMERICAN TRAINED FARMERS HELP IN REBUILDING OF PALESTINE

American-trained farmers, who have introduced the most modern agricultural methods into Palestine, are a big factor in the recent development of Palestine as the Jewish Homeland. Miss Eva Leon declared at a luncheon given in her honor by the Women's League of the Palestine Foundation for H. J. Gotthel, President of the League, presided, and over one thousand members of the League throughout Greater New York were present. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, gave the invocation.

Miss Leon returned recently from a nine months' visit to Palestine, where she went to investigate conditions on behalf of the League, and to determine the activities on which American Jewish women should concentrate in order to expedite the restoration of the country. Her address today was her first report to the League.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ORT AND RUSSIAN ORT CONCLUDED

The Communistic Ort has severed its connections with the European and American Ort, according to a cable from London to the "Jewish Morning Journal."

Dr. Leon Bramson, representative of the Ort in America stated today to a representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin that the report is unfounded. According to a cable he received several days ago, an agreement has been concluded between the Russian Ort and the Berlin headquarters of the European and American Ort.

The representatives of the Ort in Russia will be, according to this agreement, Mr. Abraham Weinstein in Odessa and Mr. Joffe in Kiev.

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

A Cultural Pogrom

(By Our Bucharest Correspondent, I. Skwirsky)

Bucharest, Oct. 27.—On August 14, 1918, the Roumanian King issued a decree granting autonomy to the Jewish schools in Bessarabia, which was annexed to Roumania in consequence of the war. According to this decree, which was issued in conformity with Roumania's solemn obligations imposed on her by international treaties, the government would subsidize schools where Jewish subjects would be included in the curriculum. But solemn obligations mean nothing to Roumania, and today the Jewish school system is threatened with complete extermination at the hands of the government.

When the Jews received the government's assurances that Jewish schools would be permitted they immediately set to work and created a net of Jewish schools in every part of Bessarabia. A summary for Jewish teachers, a high school in Kishinev and a school commission to supervise the entire educational activity of the Jewish school system were established.

At first the government regarded these enterprises with approval, for it saw in all this an antidote to the traditions of "Russification" which prevailed when Bessarabia was under Russian sovereignty. But it was not long before the government exposed its treacherous face and began to suppress the Jewish schools. In 1921 the only Jewish government high school, the one in Kishinev, was shut. The Jewish school commission was, after a heated struggle, decreed out of existence. Little by little the Jewish subjects were ordered to be stricken from the curriculum of those Jewish schools which were maintained by the government, while those schools which were supported by the Jews had to eliminate the Jewish national elements from the course of study. It was ordered that at the end of the year all examinations had to be written by the pupils in the Roumanian language and that all schools be kept closed Sunday.

A regular systematic campaign was conducted against the Jewish schools, each day bringing a new circular from the government and each circular being a curtailment of the rights of the Jewish schools and an insult to the national honor of the Jewish people.

In their desperate plight the Jews decided to appeal to the Parliament, for it was thought that in the school satraps trampled on Jewish rights, the highest law making body of the land would not dare to turn its back on sacred pledges made in international treaties.

But here too the Jews were terribly disappointed.

After much excitement and disputing the Parliament adopted a bill in regard to the rights of minorities in Roumania. But it turned out that this bill was valid for every other minority but not for the Jews. And when the Jewish Deputy Fisinger inquired in Parliament about this matter he was told by the Minister of Education that he did not consider the Jews a national minority in Roumania.

This was followed by new restrictions and restrictions in regard to the Jewish schools.

The press and public opinion in Roumania took no cognizance of the whole matter. And hence it was startling when the Roumanian Secretary of State, Mr. Totareski, who also has supervision of the National Minority situation in the land, recently came out with a public statement reproaching the Minister of Education for his attitude to the Jewish schools and promising to bring the question up before the next meeting of the cabinet.

But it is doubtful whether this was sincere on the part of Mr. Totareski. We are too familiar with the trickery of Roumanian diplomats. . . .

BLAME PARIS ICA FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S CANCELLATION OF AGREEMENT

Admit Mistakes of Canadian Ica

The Paris headquarters of the Ica, are said to be actually responsible for the cancellation of the agreement with the Canadian Government by which additional refugees could be admitted to Canada, according to a statement made by the Canadian Jewish Delegation which is at present in New York to confer with the Emergency Relief Committee regarding the Jewish refugee problem. The Delegation consists of S. W. Jacobs, A. Levine, chairman of Montreal Hias and Rabbi Brickner.

2,500 refugees have already come into Canada with the help of the Paris Ica, and 495 are now on the high seas from Trieste to arrive in Canada at the end of November, making a total of some 3,000 refugees.

According to the Canadian Ica, the Paris Ica, in a letter dated October 16th to Mr. Egan, the Deputy Commissioner of Canadian Immigration who was at that time in London, expressed her desire that since all bona fide Jewish refugees in Roumania had already been transferred to Canada, that they desired to withdraw from the arrangement to transport additional Jewish emigrants to Canada. The events leading to this decision of the Ica were described by the delegations as follows:

About a year ago, the Montreal branch of the Ica was approached by the Paris office with a request to see whether it would be possible to arrange with the Canadian Government for the admission of 1,000 Russian Jewish refugees then stranded in Bucharest. Mr. Lyon Cohen of Montreal, as chairman of the Canadian Ica Committee, and Mr. S. W. Jacobs, the vice-chairman and Jewish member of the Canadian Parliament, called on Mr. Robb, the Minister of Immigration, and Mr. Egan, the deputy minister.

The result of this interview was that Mr. Egan, who had only a few days previously been appointed to his post, granted the Canadian Ica Committee a concession whereby the Paris Ica would be permitted to bring into Canada 100 Russian Jewish refugees weekly; the concession to run for a period of one year. Thus the delegation succeeded in obtaining the privilege of bringing into Canada more than the original 1,000 refugees requested by the Paris Ica. The Minister was able to grant this concession because the Canadian law permits him to use his own discretion to set aside the Immigration Law in cases of emergent needs.

The plight of the Russian refugees in Roumania with their hopelessness, appealed to Mr. Egan. On this, as on other future occasions, the Deputy Minister clearly indicated that it would be impossible to include in this quota such emigrants stranded in various European ports, who had passports valid to the United States, and were waiting for admission to the United States. The Canadian Government had a gentleman's agreement with Washington to which it desired to live up to, that Canada should not admit immigrants who held American visas.

The Paris Ica, after financing the transportation of over 1,000 refugees, stated that it could not finance the sending of the more refugees. Mr. Lyon Cohen, chairman of the Canadian Ica, and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, president of the Emergency Jewish Aid Committee of Ontario, came to New York early last winter and appealed to a conference composed of representatives of the American Jewish Congress, Ukrainian National Verband and the Hias for funds with which to do the work of settling and absorbing the refugees. They stated that the Ica and the Canadian Jews could only finance 20% of the burden, and this they had already done in the admission of the 1,000 refugees. The result of this conference was that only part of the financial assistance expected was forthcoming.

In order to visualize the work involved, it is necessary to bear in mind the work done by the Hias, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and the Industrial Removal Office. It means to these refugees who come penniless, and distribute them throughout Canada, by establishing them in homes, giving them food, clothing, furniture and relief during the first few weeks before they can secure employment, finding them employment, granting them loans to establish them in some little business, and looking after them in illness. All of this has to be done in order to observe the agreement with the Canadian Government that none of these people shall become a public charge.

Toward all of this work American Jewry has to date contributed only \$37,000. According to the delegation, the per

(Continued on Page 4)

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BLAME PARIS ICA FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S CANCELLATION OF AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 3)

capital cost to establish an individual is at least \$75,000, and a total sum of \$2,000 is necessary for this purpose. Last May it became apparent that since practically no funds could be expected from the American Jewry nor the Paris Ica, it became apparent that the valuable concession obtained from the government was in jeopardy. Mr. Lyon Cohen and Mr. S. W. Jacobs then interceded with Mr. Egan to permit relatives of Canadian Jews whose plight was similar to those of the refugees in Europe, to be brought to Canada as part of the quota. Canadian Jews who had been anxious to bring relatives to Canada had found it difficult to receive permits from the government to bring over their relatives from the time that the concession was obtained.

With the consent of the Deputy Minister of Immigration, Mr. Herbert Levine, who had formerly been chairman of the Baron De Hirsch Institute of Montreal, and one who enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Egan and the Ica, was commissioned to proceed to Europe and to bring over such emigrants as were relatives of Canadian Jews, to Canada, Mr. Levine was at the time also an agent of the Holland-American Line. According to an agreement which was made by Mr. Egan with the Canadian Lines, the business was divided and 1,200 were allotted to the three Canadian steamship lines, and 800 to the Holland-American Line. Mr. Levine then proceeded to Europe in order to carry out this arrangement.

The Ica leaders in Montreal had, however, stipulated with Mr. Levine before leaving for Europe, that the emigrants were not to be charged more than the regular rate of \$100, that no charge was to be made for visas, and that the Local Jewish Immigrant Aid Committee was to supervise and O.K. all applications made by Canadian relatives through the local steamship agents in their particular communities. In this way every guarantee was secured that there would be no fleeing.

The serious difference with the Paris Ica arose when Mr. Levine reached Europe. Mr. Cohen went to Europe in the summer. It seemed that the Paris Ica insisted upon adhering strictly to the letter of the definition made by the Canadian Minister of Immigration, to consider only those as refugees who were without passports and in Roumania. When Mr. Lyon Cohen explained that Mr. Egan had consented to refugees from other parts of Europe as well as Roumania, and that emigrants as well as refugees could be included, the Paris Ica accepted the arrangement. They also agreed, at the recommendation of Mr. Cohen, to help in the transportation of 1,500 additional refugees over and above the 1,000 which they had already financed.

In a communication dated October 16th, Mr. Egan, who was then in Europe, learned from the Paris Ica that since all bona fide refugees in Roumania had already been transported to Canada, it was not in favor of being a purely philanthropic organization of the plan in which Mr. Levine was an agent. They refused to give their consent to the visiting of any passports of emigrants arranged for through Mr. Levine, whose business they regarded as of a private nature.

Upon hearing to this effect from the Paris Ica, Mr. Egan cancelled the concession which he had offered a year ago. The representative from the Canadian Ica, Mr. S. W. Jacobs, stated emphatically that there was absolutely no truth in the accusations made against either the Canadian Ica or Mr. Levine's activities. Rabbi Brickner stated that it was an unpardonable mistake on the part of the Paris Ica to have communicated with Mr. Egan, and that he had had Mr. Egan to take the steps he did, without first communicating with their Montreal Committee. He also stated that all concede that it was indeed a mistake for the Ica leaders in Montreal to have allowed Mr. Herbert Levine to be injected in this situation, because of his relationship with the Holland-American Line.

It is further admitted that if Canadian Jewry had sent a delegate to Europe at its own expense without any connection with any steamship line, the cause of the Jewish refugees would have been better served.

Mr. Jacobs claimed that Mr. Herbert Levine did not in any way act dishonestly, but that the Canadian steamship lines which had accepted the quota of 1,200 allotted to them in the agreement with Mr. Egan, refused to accept emigrants who held passage over other lines, and that many Jewish agents flooded the Deputy Minister of Immigration with complaints regarding the preference accorded the Holland-American Line.

Rabbi Brickner maintained that the American Jews cannot be absolved from the situation which developed, for had there been money forthcoming to keep the stream of refugees flowing into Canada, the whole situation in reference to Mr. Levine and the bringing in of immigrants to Canada who are relatives, would never have occurred.

Asked whether in their opinion there were not enough Jewish refugees in Europe which would have complied with the definition of the Canadian Minister of Immigration, Mr. Jacobs and Rabbi Brickner stated that there does not at present seem to be any accurate information on this regard. The Delegation expressed the belief also, that a change of policy in favor of more liberal immigration on the part of Canada might be expected.

ARMISTICE DAY IS ONE OF SHAME, SAMUEL UNTERMYER SAYS

Tribute to the memory of President Wilson and regret for the failure of his high principles embodied in the Fourteen Points, which was to lead to a peace without victors and vanquished, was paid by Samuel Untermyer at the Armistice Day celebration held at Temple Rodeph Shalom, at Lexington Avenue and 63rd Street. Mr. Untermyer at the same time expressed his disappointment at the subsequent developments following the signing of the Armistice and the Peace Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Untermyer declared that Armistice Day should be "a day of sackcloth and ashes, rather than one of joy."

"If American wants a real Armistice Day" he said, "that shall be a source of pride rather than shame and mortification, we should at least make an effort to correct or modify those wrongs for which we are at least partly responsible. As the first step in that direction let us ask the forthcoming disarmament conference to include in its program the discussion of treaty revision. It would be a difficult task, but if it can be only partly accomplished it will open the way for us to become a part of the League of Nations, to preserve the peace which we need not be ashamed to defend."

DR. KORNFELD INSTALLED IN TOLEDO TEMPLE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin Mail Service)

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Dr. Joseph S. Kornfeld, former United States Minister to Persia, was formally installed as rabbi of Collingwood Avenue Temple at impressive services held in the Temple.

Hundreds of Toledans attended. The services were conducted by Rabbi Samuel Schulman, New York, who also preached the installation sermon.

PALESTINE TO HAVE RADIO FANS

Jerusalem, Nov. 12.—Residents of Palestine will be permitted to install radio receiving sets in their homes and listen in to the broadcasting from Europe and, eventually, America, according to official announcement issued today. Special license will be required however.

Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 10.—Jewish Sunday school sermons were held here for the first time last Sunday in the Chamber of Commerce building under the direction of Mesdames Zade Rosenthal, H. Grunewald, M. Edelstein and I. Dorfman. These services are to be held regularly in the future.

MOSHE GLICKIN, managing director of Migdal Garden City, is again in the United States, in the interests of

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the only Jewish Garden City being built in the most beautiful spot on the shores of Lake Tiberias, which is about to become the RIVIERA OF PALESTINE, particularly attractive during the winter season.

The first 12 houses, surrounded by the farms of the Jewish colonists, being built in Migdal City by American Jews, are near completion. In order to take care of the great flow of tourists expected to visit the hot springs of Lake Tiberias, which according to medical experts will make Migdal a world famous resort, a large hotel will be built there in the near future.

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