

LOST HEDJAS THRONE AND CALIPHATE ON ACCOUNT OF PALESTINE, EX-KING HUSSEIN DECLARES

Prefers Ibn Saud to Foreign Power in Arabia.
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 15.—The throne of Hedjas and the Caliphate were lost to King Hussein owing to his unwillingness to recognize the Balfour Declaration concerning the establishment of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine, according to ex-king Hussein who published a declaration to this effect. "I lost the throne because I declined to sign the Anglo-Hedjas treaty. I tried to cancel the Balfour Declaration but was unsuccessful. However, I would rather see Ibn Saud master of Arabia than a foreign power dominating the Arabs", ex-king Hussein states in his declaration. British officials visited ex-king Hussein in Akaba last week and discussed with him the possibility for peace negotiations between the Hashimite family and Ibn Saud, it was learned here today.

WAHABIS AGAIN DEFEAT KING ALI'S ARMY; ADVANCE TOWARD JEDDA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cairo, Nov. 15.—The army of King Ali in its offensive on Mecca, met in battle with the Wahabi forces on Friday, according to reports received here.

King Ali's troops were defeated and are retreating. The Wahabis continue their march towards Jeddah.

FURTHER ALLOTMENTS MADE FOR JEW- ISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 15.—Large areas of land in the District of Ekaterinoslavl in the neighborhood of the existing Jewish colonies, have been allotted for Jewish colonization. 500 families, coming from the districts of Podol and Poltava are expected to settle on this land next spring.

CAUCASUS MOUNTAIN JEWS SEND DELE- GATION TO MOSCOW; ASK FOR REPRESENTATION IN LAND SETTLING COMMISSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 15.—A delegation of the Jewish communities in the Caucasus Mountains arrived here and submitted a request to the government to send a special commission to investigate the economic position of the Mountain Jews in order to afford them the possibility of settling on the land.

The delegation also applied to the Commissariat of Education, asking for the opening of schools in that district, which should be connected with the general school system of Soviet Russia, and to publish textbooks in the Tartar language. The delegation also appeared before the Council of the National Minorities in Soviet Russia and asked that the Caucasus Mountain Jews be permitted to have a representative on the Committee for Settling the Jews on the land.

The number of Jews who live in the Caucasus Mountains is 150,000.

PROFESSOR CUZA RUNNING FOR PARLIA- MENTARY ELECTION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Nov. 15.—Professor Cuza, leader of the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania, is running for parliament in the by-elections in the town of Romanatz, on the ticket of the National Democratic Party.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS DISCUSS IMPORT- ANT PROBLEMS OF PALESTINE AND SYRIA Both Countries to Cooperate in Reconstruction and Safety.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 15.—Problems of the necessary cooperation in the field of economic reconstruction and more safety on the frontiers between Syria and Palestine were discussed by Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine and General Weygand, French High Commissioner of Syria, during the latter's visit to Jerusalem, it was learned from well-informed sources.

The negotiations with regard to the measures necessary for securing more safety on the frontiers ended successfully. With regard to the economic problems it was made clear that Syria is in favor of removing the economic barriers by eliminating the customs duty.

A problem of great importance to Palestinians was also the object of discussion; it concerned the plans for establishing a seaport in Palestine. It is understood that Syria is not in favor of constructing the proposed port of Haifa.

General Weygand will leave Jerusalem on Tuesday.

ALARMING DECREASE IN JEWISH POPU- LATION IN GERMANY REPORTED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Munich, Nov. 15.—Disquieting statistics with regard to the decrease of the Jewish population in Germany were made known by Superintendent Stollworbzurg, at the conference of Jewish teachers of Bavaria held here.

Supt. Stollworbzurg asserted that the decrease in the Jewish population in Germany is continuing. It is particularly evidenced by the small number of Jewish births. During the last ten years the number of Jewish children in the elementary schools of Munich diminished from 780 to 250. The number of Jewish children born decreased 50 per cent.

SCHOLAR IN LENINGRAD PRISON COM- MITS SUICIDE BEFORE BEING EXECUTED

Was Sentenced to Death on Charge of "Economic Espionage."

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 15.—Suicide in the Leningrad Spalernaya prison preceded execution of the death sentence imposed by the Bolshevik Government on Professor Raffalovitch, an authority on economics, according to information received by Professor Charles Sarolea of Edinburgh University.

Professor Sarolea, in a letter to the editor of the London "Times" states that he was informed of the suicide of his friend, Professor Raffalovitch, in the Leningrad prison. Professor Raffalovitch was held for execution on the charge of "economic espionage". "Professor Raffalovitch was not a politician but a quiet and inoffensive scholar", Professor Sarolea claims in his letter, "and his only crime was that he engaged in a conversation with me when I visited Russia recently."

JEWISH MEMBERS IN BALDWIN'S CABINET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 13. (Delayed).—Sir Philipp Sassoon, secretary to Lloyd George during the War, has been appointed Under-secretary of the Air Ministry in Baldwin's cabinet. Mr. Samuel was appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department.

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130TH ANNIVERSARY OF JEWISH PARTICIPATION IN POLISH INSURRECTION CELEBRATED

(Jewish Daily Bulletin Mail Service)

Warsaw, Nov. 3.—Special services in memory of the Jewish volunteer soldiers who fell in the Polish Insurrection of 1794 under Kosciusko, fighting against the Russian armies of Suvarov, was held on Saturday, November 1st, in the Great Synagogue here.

A Jewish volunteer regiment was raised to defend Warsaw against the Russians and perished to the last man in the attempt to keep Suvarov out of the city. Suvarov's regiments, when they entered the Warsaw suburb of Praga, carried out a massacre, a large part of the Jewish and non-Jewish population falling to the swords of his soldiers. It was only by the heroic intervention of a Jew, Shmuel Zbitkower, that many Jews and Poles were saved from massacre.

The synagogue was crowded. Those present included the members of the Rabbinate, the Board of the Jewish community, the Committee of the Great Synagogue, the Jewish Deputies, Senators and City Councillors, and a grandson of Shmuel Zbitkower.

Rabbi Prof. Moses Schor, who delivered the memorial address, said that during the siege of Warsaw by Suvarov's army, the Jews had stood side by side with their Polish brothers, although it was only two decades since the Jews had again been allowed to dwell in Warsaw. The Jewish hero, Berek Josselwicz, formed a Jewish Legion whose deeds were immortalized in Polish history. A whole Jewish regiment perished in the defence of Praga. The name of the Jewish hero, Shmuel Zbitkower, had engraved itself into Polish history and is still legendary for the Polish people, both Jews and non-Jews. It was he who by his heroism had saved the lives of countless persons.

A memorial service was held on Sunday, November 2nd, in the Great Synagogue of Praga. After the service, the congregation proceeded to the grave of Shmuel Zbitkower in the Praga Jewish Cemetery. They also visited the graves of the other Jews who fell in battle or in the massacre of November 4th, 1794.

JEWISH WORKINGMEN DEMAND COLLEGE IN YIDDISH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Nov. 15.—A workingmen's college in the Yiddish language is the demand of the Jewish Communists in Odessa, where 80 per cent of the general workingmen's class are Jews.

Recent examinations in the Workingmen's College in Odessa proved that many Jewish workingmen, proficient in their subjects, fail owing to their insufficient mastery of Russian or Ukrainian.

DAILY DIGEST OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

Proposes Plan for Organizing American Jewry

The problem of organizing American Jewry is dealt with in the "Day" of Nov. 15 by S. Niger, who proposes a plan whereby this problem can be solved, he believes.

"We have," writes Mr. Niger, "an alliance of Polish Jews in America, an alliance of Ukrainian Jews, an alliance of Roumanian Jews, etc. But we have no alliance of American Jews."

"Each of these alliances has an address. American Jewry has none. Its address is c/o Mr. Louis Marshall. And if Marshall were to yield his post it would be c/o some other individual."

"Even the American Jewish Congress is no exception. Because it does not represent a federation of Jewish institutions and activities in this country. It is merely another separate organization, the sole contact between it and the other organizations being that the Congress asks the others for money to help upkeep its 'office'."

"If we wish to have a central federation of American Jewry it must grow out of and rest upon all the other local and national federations. In other words, it must be a 'federation of federations'."

"The process must start from the bottom up. All Jewish institutions and organizations in every city must first be coordinated, then these must be federated into state and national organizations and these in turn must be represented in the one central American Jewish federation. This cannot be accomplished in one day. But a start can be made by coordinating all those larger federations which are now in existence."

Jewish Member of Sejm Criticizes Polish Government.

I. Greenbaum, leading Jewish member of the Polish Sejm, in an article in the "Heint" of Warsaw, accuses the Polish government of feigning that it is endeavoring to give the Polish Jews in the Eastern provinces of Poland their just "minority" rights, only it is waiting for their cooperation in this matter.

"On the one hand," says Greenbaum, "the government, with the approval of the Sejm and the Senate, issued decrees which proclaimed very brutally that the Jews in the Eastern provinces are doomed to serve as mere tools for Polonization. On the other hand, it assured the Jews that if they will have patience until the fall session of the Sejm the government would turn its attention to their problems with a view to solving them satisfactorily. But when fall came, anonymous statements from 'authoritative sources' began to appear in the press to the effect, first, that I, through my activities, am hindering the government in its good intentions toward the Jews, and later, that I am not to blame, only the government is waiting for the Jews to take the initiative in this matter."

"It is truly astounding to hear this from the government after numerous memorandums had been presented to it, after the matter had been discussed with it over and over again. The government knows well enough what the Jewish demands are. It did not wait for the 'initiative' of the other national minorities in giving them their rights. Why does not the Polish government come out with a frank, unequivocal statement as to how far it is willing to go in satisfying the just demands of the Jews?"

What Will United States Jews Do Now?

Pointing out that the election of President Coolidge and a Republican administration will

OUR FOREIGN NEWS LETTER

Jewish "Protestants" and the School Problem of the Canadian Jews

(By Our Canadian Correspondent, B. G. Zack)

Montreal, Nov. 10.—The attention of the Jews in the province of Quebec is now centered on the discussion as to whether their sore school problem has come nearer to a solution or not.

For thousands of Jewish parents in Montreal the school problem is a very painful one not only because in the eyes of the Quebec school laws they are not recognized as Jews but also because for decades now they have been offered constant affronts and injustices by the Protestant teachers of their children. It has now come to a point where the Jews feel that conditions are unbearable and that things will have to take a turn.

Unfortunately the discussion which has been going on in the Canadian and Jewish press relative to this matter has resulted in a situation where the Protestant point of view has been made thoroughly clear in Gentile circles while the Jewish point of view still remains obscured and misunderstood.

Last year, during the debate in the provincial legislature on the famous Protestant Bill No. 150, which deals with the school question, the Premier of Quebec said: "We have preached it too much, not to give to others that which we demanded for ourselves." He referred to the Jews, and his broad-minded noble statement was really followed by the creation of a special commission to study the school question. On this commission the Jews had an equal representation; there were three Protestants, three Catholics and three Jews.

Several days ago this commission concluded its hearings and, after it has arrived at some understanding in the matter, it will present its report offering a solution to the school problem.

It is impossible to say what plan the commission will recommend. But it is interesting at this time to note some facts in the history of this school problem.

It must be understood that Canada has no national school system. The schools are divided into three systems, and the Constitution speaks only of Protestants and Catholics in this connection. That is why the Jews, ever since they formed a considerable settlement in Canada, have had trouble with their school problem. It occurred in many instances that Jewish children had to be sent to Catholic schools to be instructed by priests and nuns. The Jews even turned over their school taxes to the Catholic fund.

As for the Protestants, the Jews endeavored to come to some arrangement with them but never succeeded fully. At one time the Protestants agreed to employ a Jewish teacher for the Jewish pupils in the school of Dofrin, but they constantly complained that they were losing money on the Jews. Furthermore, they accepted and considered Jewish children not as Jews but as "Protestants."

This actually meant that the Jews were denied recognition as a national and religious entity and their children classified as "Jewish Protestants."

Another remarkable thing is the fact that a Jew cannot be represented on any Protestant school commission, so that whereas he has the right to be

(Continued on Page 4)

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE IMMIGRATION OF UKRAINIAN JEWISH REFUGEES TO CANADA

(Communication to the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin) Sir:

In August 1923, a committee of the Executive of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews in America was invited to confer with a committee of Jewish philanthropic organizations with the object of devising ways and means for the assistance of Ukrainian Jewish refugees, who were stranded in Roumanian and Poland. Nine thousand of them who were in Roumania were ordered by the Government to leave the country by the first of October, 1923.

The executive officers of the Ukrainian Federation sent the writer to Canada to investigate the possibilities for the immigration of refugees to that country. I met Rabbi Brickner in Toronto, on September 3rd, 1923, and told him the object of my mission. He doubted the ability of anyone to induce the Canadian Government to utilize its discretionary powers in favor of admitting Jewish refugees. He suggested, however, that the only man to be approached on the subject would be Hon. S. W. Jacobs, the Jewish Member of the Canadian Parliament. He also advised me to take the matter up with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Freiman of Ottawa, the most prominent Jews of Canada, who are always ready to help any good Jewish cause.

I proceeded to Ottawa immediately, laid the matter before Mr. and Mrs. Freiman, who promised all possible assistance and also referred me to Hon. S. W. Jacobs. When I told my story to Mr. Jacobs, I found him to be very optimistic. He told me that the Ica of Paris had requested him to secure the admission of 1,000 immigrants and that 74 were already on their way. He hoped to be able to get permission for 5,000 more immigrants to settle in Canada and was glad that Jewish organizations of the United States were willing to assist. He did not tell me of his connections with the Ica of Canada, nor did he suggest that that organization would be interested.

Three weeks after my visit to Canada Mr. Belkin, the Secretary of the Canadian Ica, informed me that Mr. Jacobs, in cooperation with the officers of the Ica of Canada, acting under instructions from the Ica of Paris, entered into an agreement with the Canadian Government to admit five thousand Ukrainian Jewish refugees to enter Canada. Mr. Belkin took pains to inform me that my visit had absolutely nothing to do with the matter, that Mr. Jacobs was an honorary officer of the Canadian Ica and dealt with the Government as such. He told me that if our Organization is interested in this matter, it would have to get in touch with the head office of the Ica in Paris, which was managing this immigration project. For additional information he referred me to Mr. Lyon Cohen, President of the Ica of Canada, who was to visit New York a week after our conversation.

I met Mr. Cohen in New York and he confirmed the statements of Mr. Belkin. He said that the matter would be entirely taken care of by the Ica and suggested that they would come to us when they were short of funds, but he made me feel that it was a remote possibility.

I notified the President of the Ukrainian Federation and the philanthropic organizations that the Ica had taken this matter out of our hands completely. We all agreed that there was no reason to begrudge them the "nitzvah" nor the "koved" attached to performing the good service. I wrote to Rabbi Brickner reporting what had occurred and he too agreed that the Montreal people were fully entitled to the honor.

Personally, I had my misgivings. However, the matter was settled and there was nothing more to be done about it for the time being.

Last winter a committee came to New York to ask American Jewry to finance the immigration of the refugees. At the joint meeting of the American Jewish Congress, the Canadian Committee and the representatives of the Ukrainian Federation and other philanthropic institutions, the Ica representatives of Canada made much of the visit of the representative of the Ukrainian Federation to Canada. This time we were the responsible party and in agreement with the Canadian Government and were asked to furnish the funds necessary to carry the work to its conclusion.

The sum asked was altogether beyond the ability of the American Organizations to furnish at short notice. The Ukrainian Federation particularly was not in a position to contribute its share, because, being an after-war relief organization, it was in the process of liquidation and incapable of raising large sums. However, as the Canadian committee says, American Jewry did contribute \$37,000, and nothing was heard of the Canadian Refugees affair until the Canadian Government publicly announced that its agreement with the Ica was cancelled and referred those interested to the Ica for the reasons that lead to the breach of this agreement.

Now, I do not want to pose as the defender of American Jewry, and I am certainly the last one to do so, but it must be said, that the original sin against the Jewish refugee immigrants was committed by those who were eager to monopolize this work for the Ica in order to give that Organization additional prestige. If it were not for our over-anxious Montreal friends, American Jewry would not have shirked its duty to the refugees, the Levine affair would not have occurred and thousands of refugees would have been saved from the disaster of finding the doors of Canada shut against them.

JOSEPH CHAIKIN.

Rabbi Morris H. Youngerman, of Charleston, W. Va., died after a short illness. He was 25 years old, and had been in charge of the congregation for about a year, succeeding Rabbi Israel Bettan.

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"Will the Jews of the United States continue their attitude of timidity which they maintained before the present immigration restrictions were adopted and of advising and criticizing the Canadian Jews, or will they do something now in their own America?"

"And yet again—what can they do?"

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SIR ALFRED MOND JOINS KADOORIE GARDEN CITY COMMITTEE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, Nov. 6.—Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., and Mr. Elias Meyer of London, have joined the Committee which will be in charge of the building of the Laura Kadoorie Garden City in Palestine, which Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, who is now in London on his way to Palestine, intends to build near Afulah, on the land of the American Zion Commonwealth. The other members of the Committee are Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Dr. Benson, Mr. David Yellin, Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt and Mr. Harry Kottler, the last two representing the American Zion Commonwealth.

FRENCH JEWISH DRAMATIST APPOINTED GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Nov. 15.—Georges de Porto, celebrated French dramatist and member of the Academy, was decorated as Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

M. de Porto has had his plays produced in the Comedie Francaise. He is one of the wealthy Jews of Paris and is of Askenazic stock.

RUSSIAN JEWRY ENTERS NEW ERA OF NORMAL LIFE, SAYS ALL UKRAINIAN STAROSTA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Nov. 15.—"The Jews of Russia, who were suppressed during the Czaristic regime and had to depend for their livelihood on 'luft' professions, are now entering a new era of normal life on the soil," declared the All Ukrainian Starosta, Petrowsky, at the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the October Revolution, held by the Jewish Workmen's Club in Charkow.

The celebration was held in a building which was previously the main synagogue of Charkow. The Yevsektzia presented Starosta Petrowsky with an address in Yiddish.

WILL ESTABLISH COLONY IN MEMORY OF DR. SCHEINKIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A colony in Palestine in memory of Dr. Menachem Scheinkin, will be established, according to a resolution adopted by the Herzliah here today. The colony will be named Scheinkin.

THREE JEWISH STUDENTS WOUNDED IN CLAUSENBURG

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Nov. 15.—Demonstrations of an anti-Jewish character were made by Roumanian students here. This led to disturbances during which three Jewish students were wounded.

"Jewish Protestants" and the School Problem of the Canadian Jews

(Continued from Page 3)

a councillor, a premier or even a governor-general, he has no right to sit on commissions which decide about the school taxes he is to pay and about the education of his children. Up to 1913 Jewish teachers, too, were kept out of the schools and today the number of those who have been accepted is very small.

The Protestants have always been complaining that it costs "too much" to teach the Jewish children, that the Jews have too many holidays, that Jewish pupils corrupt the Christian atmosphere in the schools, etc. They have even introduced a bill in the Legislature which, if passed, would give them the right to act entirely according to their own discretion in dealing with the Jewish pupils and even to segregate them in separate classes.

Everyone here, Jews as well as Gentiles, are waiting anxiously to hear the report of the School Commission.

CIGARETTE CASE IDENTIFIES HIM AS PARTICIPANT IN BERLIN ANTI-JEWISH POGROM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Hugo Schallert was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for participating in the anti-Jewish excesses in Berlin on November 5th of last year.

A police officer saw two men of Jewish appearance hustled off a car, beaten and robbed. He called several policemen. The accused and a few others were arrested.

A cigarette case found in Schallert's possession was recognized by one of the victims as his property. The accused pleaded that he had not participated in the attack, but had bought the cigarette case from a man he had met in the street.

THE NEW PALESTINIAN CURRENCY DISCUSSED IN ARAB PAPER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jaffa, Oct. 23.—The question of the new Palestinian currency is discussed by a "British Financial Expert" in an article published in the Arab paper, "Falastin".

The writer points out that the only way Palestine could now start a coinage of its own would be for the British government to guarantee to make up the deficiency on the balance of trade and on the profit by paying something from its own revenues to cover the deficiency each year for otherwise the value of the coinage would rapidly go down as the country is not very productive and the excess of exports over imports does not exist.

It is not likely, however, says the writer, that the British people would submit to this and there would be the danger of Palestine issuing more money than necessary in order to cover up the deficiency.

NEW CENTERS AND SYNAGOGUES

With nearly one-half of the total of \$250,000 announced as subscribed, the five days' campaign for a fund to secure a Jewish community center building for Albany, N. Y., goes under way to a dying start.

One of the striking features of the first day of the campaign was the number of non-Jewish contributors to the fund. Although the workers are soliciting only among the Jews of Albany, several non-Jews have already made voluntary subscriptions and others have indicated their intention of doing so.

Site for a new synagogue in Winsted, Conn., has been purchased. Benjamin Epstein, acting for the Jewish residents, secured the transfer of the St. James' Church, which will be remodelled into a synagogue.

Preparations are being made for the securing of a charter by the Congregation of Mispaleime, Delaware County, Pa.

Plans for the formation of Temple Carmel in New Haven, Conn., have been completed.

It is planned to form a conservative orthodox temple here. Leaders of the congregation are: Joseph Calchman, president, Harris Hoffman, Harris Botwinik.

Plans for the erection of a community center in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have been completed. The building committee consists of Nathan Kornfeld, Joseph F. Sovatnik, Abraham Lavine, Benjamin Kirschenbaum, Morris Abrahamson, Nathan George, Charles Zelekofsky, David Seritta, Meyer Isenberg, Bernard Kaufman, Samuel Saroff, and M. J. Cohen.

BREVITIES

Dr. Morris S. Lazaron, rabbi of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, is one of four chaplains in the Officers' Reserve Corps who have been promoted to the rank of major, according to an announcement of the War Department.

All of the chaplains served in the World War. Since then they have been active in advancing the moral and religious interests of soldiers through the Officers Reserve Corps. Rabbi Lazaron served at the embarkation center at Camp Merritt, N. J.

YIDDISH
ART
THEATRE
27th Street &
Madison Ave.

TO-NIGHT, Nov. 17, at 8:30
Entire Ensemble
"THE DIBBUK"
By S. ANSKY
Directed by Maurice Swartz

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