WARBURG, ROSENWALD AND LEHMAN AS MEMBERS OF $50,000,000 PALESTINE LOAN COMMITTEE
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, Jan. 9.—Felix M. Warburg, Herbert Lehman and Julius Rosenwald were suggested by Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, to serve with him as American members of a Committee to study the possibilities of a national loan for Palestine or a special Jewish loan for the reconstruction of Palestine.

This suggestion was made by Mr. Morgenthau following his visit to Palestine. He described the advance, since his last visit in 1914, of the country, as “stupendous,” and recommended prominent Jewish financiers to make an exhaustive study whether Palestine is ripe for that financial assistance which successful development requires. The Zionists have achieved a great political victory. The question now is, can the movement stand an immigration of the economic possibilities, the leaders abiding by it,” Mr. Morgenthau stated.

If the Zionists invite him, Mr. Morgenthau is willing to be one of the investigators.

Having directed successfully the $50,000,000 Greek loan, Mr. Morgenthau believes that Palestine is capable of arranging a loan on similar terms, setting aside certain state duties and land taxes to make up the difference on interest payments.

Mr. Morgenthau would undertake to study the possibilities of a national loan for Palestine or a special Jewish loan for the reconstruction of Palestine, for which the last Zionist Congress appointed a commission under Dr. Arthur Kuppin, the Palestine economic expert.

He considers that he has 10 more years activity, which he is willing to devote to further service for the Greek nation, or to study to improve the Filipino situation or, if possible, to aid his own people in Palestine.

PINCHAS RUTENBERG, NOTED ENGINEER, FIRST CITIZEN OF NEW PALESTINE
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 9.—Pinchas Rutenberg, originator of the engineering project for the electrification and irrigation of Palestine, is the first of the returning Jews to acquire citizenship in Palestine under the recently promulgated Palestine nationality law.

The citizenship papers granted to him yesterday made him the first naturalized Palestinian citizen since the ratification of the mandate by the League of Nations, containing the clause for the establishment of a National Home in Palestine.

Many prominent Jews were eager to attain the privilege of being the first Palestinian citizen under the new law.

ANTI-SEMITES OF FIVE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN HUNGARIAN COUNTERFEIT PLOT
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Jan. 9.—Anti-Semitic organizations, representatives of which participated in the Anti-Semitic Congress from five East and South European countries, which took place recently in Budapest, are involved in the counterfeiting plot, according to a surprising report which appeared today in the Hungarian paper “Mainop.”

According to this report the counterfeiting conspiracy was only one detail of a larger plot. Members of the Awakening Magyars, one of the Fascist organizations which is involved in the plot, attacked Jewish passersby last night on the streets of Budapest and assaulted Jewish guests in Budapest cafes.

The State Attorney ordered the arrest of Mr. Bartha, the cabinet chief of Regent Horthy, Horthy’s son-in-law, Zoltan Fay, Deputy Julius Gom- boes, Bishop Zodravey, member of the Fascist organization, as well as Deputies Telekys, Perenyi and Pronay.

Budapest, Jan. 9.—The establishment of a Ku Klux Klan in Hungary, modelled after the American Klan, was planned by Dr. E. Nadosz, Supreme Chief of the State Police, who was arrested in connection with the counterfeiting conspiracy, it was learned here today.

Further developments in the discovery of the counterfeiting plot were made today. The plates from which the banknotes were stamped were found in the National Geographical Institute, where they were manufactured and the notes stamped.

Several new arrests of officials were made. Searches in the state banknote printing plant continue, although one printing plant was discovered in the basement of the palace of Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz. The property of Prince Windisch-Graetz was confiscated by an order of the state attorney.

Eugene Halasz, administrator of the Prince’s estate, was also arrested today. He testified that funds which were expected to be obtained through

"LEAGUE OF GENTILES" CAUSES NO ALARM, SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH BOARD DECLARES
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Johannesburg, S. A., Jan. 9.—The South African Jewish Board of Deputies in a statement issued to the press, following the monthly meeting of the body and the Board, states that the Jewish organizations in South Africa are alarmed at the activities of the League of Gentiles.

"Were it not for the prominence which has been given to the matter in the press the Board would not have found it necessary to take note of the League and its activities,” the statement declared.

Johannesburg, S. A., Jan. 9.—A statement published by the South African press, purported to represent the view of the League of Gentiles, declared:

“It was learned today in trade-union circles that Chairman of branches and labor bodies have frequently called members to order for introducing anti-Semitism in trade union discussions. It is

MID EAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS WILL BE HELD IN JERUSALEM
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 9.—A Mid-East archaeological Congress will be held during 1926 in Jerusalem. Beirut and Damascus successively under the joint patronage of Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, and Henri de Joveneau, French High Commissioner of Syria.

Members of the Congress will visit the historical sites of Tripoli, Sidon, Baalbec, Palmyra, Tiberias, Majdud, Jerusalem and Jedda.

(Continued on Page 8)
ALIEN REGISTRATION AND DEPORTATION BILLS DENOUNCED AT NEW YORK LUNCHEON

Proposals Termed Unsound and Un-American by Walter Lippman, Louis Marshall, Sherwood Eddy and others; Registration of Aliens and Deportation Bills Seen as Thin End of Wedge Toward Registration of All Americans and Militarization of Citizens; Resolution Urges Congress and Senate to Reject Proposals

A movement to oppose the enactment of the bills for the registration of aliens and the extension of the grounds for the deportation of resident aliens was started at a luncheon meeting held Saturday at the Astor Hotel, called to discuss bills introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana (H. R. 5583), for the registration of aliens and bills H. R. 344 and H. R. 4489 introduced by Congressman Johnson of Washington.

The meeting was called by a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Conference on Immigration Policy, the Department of City, Immigration's liberal traditions and the direct efforts of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Department of Immigration and Foreign Communities, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, the League for American Citizenship, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Department of Immigrant Aid of the National Council of Jewish Women, Sherwood Eddy, chairman of the Fellowship for Christian Social Order, presided.

Walter Lippman, editor of the New York "World," was the first speaker. He was followed by Louis Marshall and Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. Senator Royal S. Copeland, who was scheduled to speak was prevented from attending, due to an automobile accident. In a message to the meeting the Senator stated he was opposed to these bills.

The proposed bills were termed un-American and opposed to the principle of justice in messages read from Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, from S. C. Hooper, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others.

Resolution Protests Against Enactment of New Bills

A resolution which was unanimously adopted read:

"Whereas, the Alien Registration Bill and the Alien Deportation Bills (H. R. 5583-344-4489) now before Congress are contrary to the spirit of our constitution and constitute a distinct departure from the uniform policy of our government and the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons residing in the United States. Now, therefore, we, citizens of the United States present at a meeting called by the Conference on Immigration Policy, Department of City, Immigrant and Industrial Work, Board of National Mission, the U. S. A. Department of Immigrant and Foreign Communities, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, League for American Citizenship, American Civil Liberties Union, Department of Immigrant Aid, American Federation of Labor and others, do protest against the enactment of these bills into law and

"We do further resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Committees on Immigration and Naturalization of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives."

Rev. Charles K. Gilbert declared that he speaks as a minister of the Christian Church, declaring that these bills would be a violation of the principles of common humanity. These proposed bills are a shameful and tragic mockery upon all our talk about the essential virtues which have their origin and sanction in the Golden Rule."

Following the chairman's remarks Mr. Lippman addressed the gathering.

"I believe as well as say at the outset that in principle, though not as to detail or practice, I am in favor of the existing immigration policy. I am not speaking here today as the advocate of free and uncontrolled immigration," Mr. Lippman said. "I do not challenge the right of Congress to exclude, and I accept the necessity and the wisdom of a policy of drastic restriction of immigration. I believe in the proposals which tax our system, and like Mr. Eddy, I should like to see a particularly extended to include the Japanese.

"I believe that when the period of free land came to an end in this country, a policy of restricted immigration was inevitable, and that when the breakdown of the economic structure in Europe came, after the war, a policy of stringent limitations became at least temporarily imperative.

"I recognize also the great difficulties which any administration must encounter which attempts to enforce a policy of limitation and exclusion, and I accept as probably true the statements, minimized from what seemed to be obvious exaggerations that there are a considerable number of aliens in this country in violation of the law."

Mr. Lippman Urges Coolidge Not To Take Counsel of Anti-Alien Group

"I understand from reading the President's recent message that he is beginning to look with some favor upon the proposal to register all aliens in the United States annually because he regards it as possibly a necessary measure to detect those who are here in violation of the law. I trust the President will bear in mind that the registration model will be adopted not of his Secretary of Labor and not of the fears which are so rampant in Congress, but of those who have had the longest experience with the immigrant populations of the United States.

"I think a little more careful consideration will make it evident that this proposal is unsound in principle. I am opposed to enforcing effectively and honestly a really dangerous proposal to the peace of the country. For it is the kind of law which has been passed because there are a certain number of aliens in this country who have no right to be here, every alien must prove annually that he has a right to be here. It is like saying that because a certain number of business men violate the Sherman-Trust Law, the average business man shall be compelled every year to go before the government official and prove he has not violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It is like saying because a certain number of citizens of the United States commit murder that every one of us should be compelled to go before the District Attorney annually and prove we have not committed murder.

"I say that anything is unsound in principle because when the alien enters the United States, the presumption must be that he has a right to be here."

The burden of proof is on the Government and it is not the business of an individual man to prove every year that he is an innocent man. It is the duty of the Government to detect the guilty and to prosecute them. I go further. A law of this kind will certainly fail to reach those whom it is designed to reach. It seems to me obvious that..."
United Palestine Appeal Announces
Allocations of $5,000,000 Budget

Allocation of the $5,000,000 budget of the United Palestine Appeal was made public by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, national president of the Appeal.

The $5,000,000 is allocated as follows: Kerem Hayesod, $3,000,000; Jewish National Fund, $1,000,000; Hadassah, $500,000; Hebrew University Fund, $150,000; Mizrahi institutions in Palestine, $90,000; Junior Hadassah, $45,000; contingent fund, $217,000.

Eighty per cent of the $5,000,000 fund goes for the extension and strengthening of the various colonization and immigration activities of the Kerem Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund, which, in view of the great Jewish immigration of the past year and the prospects for an even larger immigration during the present year, will prepare the land for intensive colonization.

Three million dollars allotted to the Kerem Hayesod will permit it to enlarge and consolidate its forty-three agricultural colonies and build a number of new rural settlements, it was declared. The Kerem Hayesod also proposes to enlarge the Hebrew University system it maintains now greatly overcrowded; increase its assistance to immigrants both in Europe and after they arrive in Palestine; make further loans to labor groups for cooperative workmen’s enterprises and to the General Mortgage Bank for financing the construction of additional houses; and assist further in the development of the Rutenberg concession, at the present time supplying electric light and power to Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Tiberias.

The Jewish National Fund plans to purchase another 50,000 acres and improve it through drainage, irrigation and afforestation for colonization, the statement of the Chairman declared.

The $300,000 allotment to Hadassah will permit it to increase its facilities and extend its public health program. The Hebrew University Fund allocation of $150,000 will provide for the extension of the various departments of the University already functioning, particularly those departments specializing in public health, agricultural and industrial research. The $90,000 allocated to the Mizrahi is for the extension of its schools and colonies and the $43,000 of the Junior Hadassah goes for the support of the Girls’ Orphanage, Meier Chefsey, near Zichron Jacob.

United Jewish Campaign Conference
in Newark
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, N. J., Jan. 10.—David A. Brown, national chairman of the United Jewish Campaign, was the principal speaker at the state conference here today to plan to raise $750,000 which is New Jersey’s quota in the $1,500,000 campaign. Felix Full, prominent philanthropist, received a standing ovation.

Money from all parts of the state attended the conference. Rabbi Solomon Foster offered the invocation and Rabbi Charles I. Hoffman the benediction.

A more detailed report of the conference will appear in tomorrow’s issue.
SOCIALIST MINISTER OBJECTS TO RELIEF MEASURE FOR JEWS

Two Hour Saturday Evening Concession Feared Will Interfere with Eight Hour Day

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 9.—The promulgation of the government ordinance permitting Jewish storekeepers to keep their stores open for two hours on Saturday evening, a relief measure considered a concession by the Polish government on the compulsory Sunday rest, meets with the opposition of the Polish Minister of Labor Ziemiencki.

P. Ziemiencki, who is a member of the coalition cabinet, representing the socialist party, has voiced his opposition to the proposed ordinance on the ground that it would jeopardize the eight hour working day for which the Socialist party fought. It is hoped, however, that a compromise will be reached.

A move on the part of the Skrzyzynski coalition government to meet the economic demands of the Jewish population which is suffering greatly from the crisis, was predicted in circles closely connected with the government. It is planned that a special conference will be called by the Minister of Commerce consisting of representatives of the Jewish merchants association and department chiefs, in order to inquire into the demands of the Jewish merchants and the manner in which these demands can be met.

The city budget commission allotted the sum of 100,000 Zlotys for the maintenance of two technical schools, functioning under the auspices of the Keihillah and 15,000 Zlotys for the Ort school in Warsaw.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDITOR

Sirs,

I wish to congratulate you on your splendid achievement. It is a new experience for us, adding zest to our interest in affairs, to be able to discuss current happenings with such immediate knowledge of the full facts, and with intelligent information as to all points of view. The excellence of your service makes the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" more and more indispensable.

HERBERT J. SAMUEL
Temple Emanuel.

Westmount, Que., January 6, 1926.

Sirs,

In your report of the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, you misquoted one of my phrases. I really said, "over my dead body will I permit Dr. Wise's resignation." What I did say is, "over my dead body can I be made to agree that Dr. Wise is a misfit with us."

M. A. ZELDIN,
Executive Director, Greater New York United Palestine Appeal.

January 8, 1926.

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

G. B. Shaw Disavows Pro-Judaism and Anti-Semitism

(They are told about the greed of the Jews in the same way as jokes are told about the niggardliness of the Scotch. The Jew is caricatured with a Hitite nose exactly as the Irishman is caricatured with the jaw of a Spanish mulletier. But there isn’t any more anti-Semitism in England than there is anti-Irish or anti-Scotch sentiment sprung from its very infancy with the Old Testament, also it is Zionist. It accepted with avidity Disraeli as Premier—at a time when Prime Ministers were great men—as it had accepted Rothschild as a banker.

Attempts have been made to introduce anti-Semitism in London as an attitude of mind. To this the British is not susceptible. He has been converted recently to Catholicism his zeal is embarrassing. Mr. Chesterton went to Jerusalem with the purpose of attracting Zionism among the British writers. Living in a Protestant country they thought themselves obliged to be more Catholic than the Pope himself. Their standard bearer, G. K. Chesterton, is a writer of the first literary order and of an incontestable honesty. But having been converted recently to Catholicism his zeal is embarrassing. Mr. Chesterton went to Jerusalem with the purpose of attracting Zionism among the British writers. Living in a Protestant country they thought themselves obliged to be more Catholic than the Pope himself. Their standard bearer, G. K. Chesterton, is a writer of the first literary order and of an incontestable honesty. But having been converted recently to Catholicism his zeal is embarrassing.

C. B. Shaw Disavows Pro-Judaism and Anti-Semitism

(Our London Correspondent)

London, Jan. 2.—A disavowal of pro-Judaism as well as of anti-Semitism has been made by George Bernard Shaw in a "postscriptum to the Bernstein-Shaw polemic." "It has always been difficult for an English writer," says Mr. Shaw in the course of his remarks, "to escape being misunderstood on the Continent when he expressed an opinion about the Jews. Really there is no anti-Semitism in England, and he is not, therefore, compelled to approach this subject with the greatest circumspection. There certainly does exist in England a vulgar prejudice against the Jews exactly as there exists such vulgar prejudice against Scotsmen, Irishmen, French and all foreigners.

"Jokes are told about the greed of the Jews in the same way as jokes are told about the niggardliness of the Scotch. The Jew is caricatured with a Hitite nose exactly as the Irishman is caricatured with the jaw of a Spanish mulletier. But there isn’t any more anti-Semitism in England than there is anti-Irish or anti-Scotch sentiment sprung from its very infancy with the Old Testament, also it is Zionist. It accepted with avidity Disraeli as Premier—at a time when Prime Ministers were great men—as it had accepted Rothschild as a banker.

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ALIEN REGISTRATION AND DEPORTATION BILLS DENOUNCED AT
NEW YORK LUNCHEON

(Continued from Page 2)

if an alien is clever enough and unsuspicious enough to get across the border of the United States, he will be clever enough and unsuspicious enough to evade registration, to forge certificates, to bribe public officials, to secure political protection or to have witnesses to the registration. I don't see how any one can be so innocent as to suppose that the bootlegged immigrant, so called, is likely to go and register himself or go up and show why he shouldn't be allowed to register.

"Suppose you passed a law saying that all bootleggers in the United States should register annually, how much would that help you? The whole proposal is not of a remark that Bernard Shaw made when somebody told him that a visitor to the United States was asked whether he was a polygamist. He said, 'That is fine, and I suppose that insures if he is a polygamist, he shall also be a liar and a hypocrite.'

"Let us look for a moment at the details of one of these bills. I have here the bill introduced by Mr. Aswell, a Congressman from Louisiana. Mr. Aswell has not agreed with the Post Office of the United States hasn't enough to do delivering letters. So he proposed a bill to make it a governess and chaperon of the alien population. Mr. Aswell would like each alien to register himself and pay ten dollars the first time and five dollars every succeeding time every year. He is to register all his children between the ages of 10 and 21 and pay $3 apiece for them.

"He is then to receive a certificate of identification from a benevolent and watchful government but having done all that, he is by no means through with the business of registering.

Depicts Absurdity of Proposals

"If he moves from Brooklyn to the Bronx, he has to report to the Post Office in Brooklyn before he moves and to the Post Office in the Bronx after he gets there. If he goes away on a pleasure trip he has to report to the Post Office and tell where he is going and why he is going, and when he will be back.

"He has to carry a certificate of identification around with him and be ready to show it at any time to any agent of the Department of Labor, to any state, territorial or local police officer or any other busbody designated by the President of the United States.

"He has to have entered on his record a list of all the times he has been arrested, all the times he has been convicted and any other information that the Secretary of Labor thinks he ought to supply.

"If the alien is a woman, she has to report her marriage to the Post Office if she changes her name. Presumably if she belongs to the Lucy Stone League she is left out of that.

"Moreover, under Section 14 of this comprehensive Act, whenever the physical appearance of an alien is charged materially, he is to go and report that fact.

"If he or she goes to a hospital, that fact has got to be reported to the Post Office. If he goes into an asylum or prison that has to be reported and for failure to do any of these things he may be fined $100 or imprisoned for sixty days and if he swears falsely in any of these things, he may be fined $5,000, imprisoned for two years and then deportation.

"All these records have to be made out in the Post Office in duplicate, then filed in some central place and the alien has to carry around papers with his picture and finger prints on them and any one of several thousand government officials can stop him any time, day or night, and say, 'Where are your papers?' and if he hasn't got them and they are not in order, he is in trouble and it is his duty to prove his innocence.

"The burden of all this red tape falls on the seven million aliens who have every legal right to be here. It falls hardly at all on the minority who have no right to be here. It, therefore, seems to me obvious that this is a bill to harass, annoy and blackmail a national mass of innocent people.

"I have said that the main burden would fall upon the alien. Perhaps I have been a little optimistic. If every alien can be stopped by anybody at any time and asked to produce his papers, what am I going to do, if, for example, I go down to Mr. Aswell's state—Louisiana—and somebody stops me on the street and says, 'Where are your papers?' Suppose I say to the man, 'I don't have to register any papers. I was born in the United States?'

"Suppose he says to me, 'How do I know you were born in the United States?' Prove it.

"I say, 'I'm very sorry but I don't carry my birth certificate around with me.'

"He would say, 'Well, that is very nice but I have heard that before. You come over to the judge and explain that.'

"Will Mr. Aswell bail me out or will he next propose a bill to register all citizens so that they shall have proof that it is not necessary for them to register?

"I believe that the sponsors of this scheme hope to collect by it some $35,000,000 annually (applause) and that they propose to devote that money to what they call the education and Americanizing of the immigrant. I would like to say that they know more about education or Americanization for if any one can think of a worse way of teaching a stranger in a strange land to respect this government than this way, I don't know what it is.

"The alien will learn about the government what he experiences of the government and this measure will teach him that the government of the United States is an annoying, meddlesome, inefficient and corrupt machine, fundamentally hostile to him. He is bound to feel in his personal experience what a nuisance this law is. He is bound to see and to know hundreds of cases of corruption, swindling and theft. If he then throws out like the native stock of this country faced with the Volstead Act, he will not feel that evasion is a very serious crime.

"Above all this proposal is a reflection upon the sensibilities of native Americans. There is no surer test of the quality of a man's character or the quality of a civilization than its attitude to the stranger within its gates," Mr. Lippman declared.

New Policy Toward Aliens Based on "Mythical Ancestry," Says Mr. Marshall

Mr. Marshall, who followed Mr. Lippman, said:

"I believe in selective immigration, and we have had the best selective immigration law upon our statute books during the past ten or fifteen years that has ever been enacted anywhere. It is fair, logical, and physically unfit, those who would be likely to become public charges. There we should have left it. We would have had in this country only those who, like their predecessors from: foreign countries, would become part of the bone and sinew of the land, men and women bound to and loyal to the country which received them hospitably, to do their utmost to maintain its traditions and its institutions.

"But a new policy has been enacted, based not upon merit, but based upon ancestry, and not only real ancestry, but mythical ancestry. A person..." (Continued on Page 4)
ALIEN REGISTRATION AND DEPORTATION BILLS DENOUNCED AT NEW YORK LUNCHEON

(Continued from Page 5)

must have been a Nordic in order to come into the United States. Now, that is the secret of the bill which has been discussed by Mr. Lippmann in the Alien Registration Law and his sister iniquity, the Deportation Law, both of which are now before Congress and are being pressed to a passage.

"The Asweli Act has been presented to you not by way of irony. There has been absolutely no exaggeration in the statement made by Mr. Lippmann with reference to the Asweli Act. It has not only its provisions literally and it is so utterly absurd that one would suppose that no intelligent man would dare to present such a measure to the Congress of the United States. But it has been done. It is the pet measure of the distinguished Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis, who, in a report which he presented to Congress the other day with regard to immigration stated that that measure is the panacea of all our ills.

"Sixty years ago, when I was a boy in search of literature, I used to go to the drug store every January and get Ayers and Hostetter's calendars and almanacs. These were read of what sarapharilla would do to the Hoo-doo and how it would benefit the human race. It would eliminate every ill. That is exactly what this Asweli Bill proposes to do.

"I think that it would have been more humorous if Mr. Lippmann had read what the Secretary said in regard to the merits of that measure than to have presented it. Why, reading between the lines, as the reading is done by our distinguished Secretary of Labor, we learn that this bill is intended to educate the immigrant; that it is intended to look after his sanitary condition, intended also to improve the health of the United States. It is intended to wipe out Socialism, Communism and anarchy, disloyalty, and all those terrible crimes and the only way to accomplish it is by methods which you have heard described and which are practically read out of this law.

More Illiteracy in Mr. Asweli's State Than Among Immigrants

"Now the distinguished Secretary forgot one or two things. He forgets what he had said on several occasions before the public. He had said, and he said right here in this report. He always says it: That he was an immigrant himself, that he came from Wales with his father and mother and five brothers and sisters. That, of course, makes him something other than a Nordic, but he has been adopted into the Nordic tribe. He is not fortunately his parents were illiterate, they were unable to get an education in the foreign land and they have never yet, although they have been in this country for forty years, been able to learn how to read and write. Why doesn't he begin with education of his own family?

"He is always trying to educate the other man; that is what we are all trying to do. There has been no difficulty in educating the immigrant in the past, there has been no difficulty in educating adult immigrants. We have here in the City of New York organizations which have been devoted to the education of the immigrant like the Educational Alliance for instance, and other similar organizations, and our Public Schools take care of the immigrant in the same way, the adult immigrant, at night school. But Mr. Asweli, who comes from the South, is very anxious that there should be education of the immigrant. Now I will make this statement and prove its accuracy by a reference to statistics gathered by the Census Department, that there is more illiteracy to the square inch among the native residents in the Southern States than there is in the whole of the United States which is populated by the immigrants.

"But they want them to learn to read English and to write English and to speak English. Well, New York City after five years is able to speak English better than some of the gentlemen in the South who were born here and certainly are able to read more languages than the majority of the people in the South would be able to learn. They do not only read "The World" but they also read "The Times." They read languages and they get their education in various languages and taking them as a mass, there is less ignorance and less illiteracy among them than among those who are furthering these measures.

"It is unnecessary to point out the evils of the Asweli bill. The statement of its contents is sufficient to do so. It would mean the continued harassment of the immigrant, of the alien and as has been pointed out not only by those who have come from abroad, who have been naturalized, and that is not an idle statement.

"Let me pass to that sister iniquity, the Deportation Bill. The two go hand in hand. The distinguished Secretary of Labor is not sufficiently satisfied with registration, but he wants something that will enable him to make that evil one which will blossom into great good for those who desire to get rid of the immigrant. That is deportation. By the one act they try to get evidence against the immigrant and by the other act they try to oust the immigrant from this country.

Mr. Marshall Points To Dangers In Bills

"That deportation measure is the favorite measure of Representative Johnson of Washington. He has been talking about that in season and out of season. I shall not attempt to go through all of his propositions, but the substance of them is that at any time an immigration inspector (salary $1,800 a year) (laughter) comes to the conclusion that any person is an alien, an unnaturalized alien, and he thinks that he has come to this country irregularly, that he did not observe to the letter every one of the numerous provisions in the Immigration Law, that he has become or is likely to become a public charge, that he has committed some other offense other than the one for which he has been arrested, while a boy, for stealing apples, he may bring that man before himself. (Laughter).

"Mr. Immigration Commissioner becomes at once a judicial officer. He is to determine the fate of the man whom he has arrested and brought before himself. He now becomes examining counsel. He begins to bully-rag the individual, to apply the third degree. He tries to get such evidence as he may from other persons. He makes a record such as he pleases of the facts which he thus elicits. He then presents those facts with his conclusion to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Labor submits to a clerk (salary $300) to consider as to whether or not, upon the face of the paper, there is sufficient ground for the deportation of that individual. He then decides that the person is to be deported.

"Is there any hearing before a court? No. Is there any right to a hearing before a court? No. That decision is a finality and therefore in effect the immigration inspector can determine in the life of any man, who comes from this Southern (Nordic) in the United States and send him abroad, separating him from his family, and putting him in exile.

"There never has been anything more shocking than that in our legislation. It is practically allowing one official to determine whether or not a person is entitled to remain in this country without any possible chance to review his determination.

(Continued on Page 7)
ALIEN REGISTRATION AND DEPORTATION BILLS DENOUNCED AT NEW YORK LUNCHEON

(Continued from Page 6)

"That is not irony. That is a plain statement of fact, and the criticism has never been answered. "Yet that Johnson Bill passed the House at the last session and they tried to jam it through the Senate without a hearing or an opportunity for anybody to appear in opposition to that measure. They failed. Now they are trying it again."But that is not all. In this law we have what is known as a Statute of Limitations. Except in the case of murder, after five years in the state (three years in some states), under the laws of the United States there can be no prosecution even for a heinous offense, the theory being that after that time it may be difficult for a person charged with crime to produce his witnesses, and it may also be difficult for the government to produce its evidence. But it is largely a law based upon clemency and mercy."That is so even in the case of a criminal. The Deportation Law that we now have is stringent enough, God knows. In that law, however, there is a limitation, and that limitation is five years, and the theory is that after a person has been in the United States for five years or old age—they say as a result of that Act he will not be able to support himself further. He has given his best years and his best energies to the industrial life of this country. They say he is likely to become a public charge, and, therefore, after twenty years, he is to be deported."

Will Alienate Alien, Declares Mr. Eddy

"That is only one illustration. There may be others, many others, but the point is simply this: Is it thinkable that in a country like ours, there shouldn't be a time when the past shall be overlooked or forgotten, even if there are irregularities, as long as the man remains in this country, of which he is a part, and is in mind and soul, at least, an American?"Is it possible that Americans true to the old traditions of this country shall look with patience upon such an attempt to reverse those policies that have really made the America that we love and that we cherish?"

Sheffield Eddy, Chairman, concluded the meeting with a statement in which he declared:

"I object to the registry and deportation of aliens on the following grounds:

(1) "It is Reactionary. It seems to mark a trend of tendency of the times toward the steady abridgment of our traditional liberties.

(2) "It is Unconstitutional class legislation to which we would object, and to which we have objected in the past, when applied to ourselves. How would our business men, missionaries or Americans residing abroad for health object if they were forced to register and to become citizens of another country. A man representing one of our large business corporations or a missionary society would not wish to forfeit his American citizenship, which would be forced to become a German, a Russian or a Japanese subject. Such action was protested by our own State Department when a substantial penalty was involved. (See Moore's International Law Digest, 316-315.) President Roosevelt well stated our own American position in his Presidential message of 1906: "Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbors and with the State, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to reserve our hard duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the surest mark of a man to judge him by his exports, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly."

(3) "Such legislation is unjust, impracticable and impossible of fulfillment. If we have often failed to keep our inspectors at Ellis Island in order and have had to reduce the scandals there by persecution and imprisonment of some of our officials, even under close supervision at that one spot, how could we supervise a vast army of men scattered among these seven million aliens and with every temptation for blackmail, bribery and favoritism?"

(4) "It would be self-defeating. It will alienate the alien and be provocative of ill will. Forced citizenship and forced Americanization breed suspicion, as we have recently had occasion to observe. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its memorandum submitted by the Immigration Committee in January, 1924, pointed out that 'only a minority would register voluntarily, so a large force of detectives would be necessary to round up the rest. They view with alarm possible abuses of power by this force. They believe that compulsory registration would breed in the unregistered majority an outlaw attitude of mind which would make them ready converts to propaganda of discontent.'"

(5) "Such legislation would add to law evasion and lawlessness already rampant and growing in our country. Are we so proud of the record we have made in the enforcement or lack of enforcement of our dry laws that we wish further to clog the overcrowded courts with petty cases and to provoke the people into an attitude of distrust and resentment. Are we so proud of the disgraceful record of Philadelphia and a hundred cities where laws are flagrantly, openly and defiantly violated?"

(6) "Will not such registration be the thin end of the wedge toward the registration of all Americans and militarization of our citizens, and the gradual abridgment of our liberties? Secretary Kellogg, in his speech in New York in the middle of December, tells us that we, as Americans, still have the right of free speech. How long shall we have to wait? Dr. Samuel Gompers and the Federation of Labor of this country are fighting squarely against such proposed legislation. Mr. Gompers wrote: 'The American Federation of Labor is opposed to the registration of aliens proposal. If foreigners who come to this country are givenized, it will not be long before the citizens of the United States will be compelled to register. Then will we have the registering of every citizen, as prosecuted by Mr. W. B. Burton.'"

(7) "Such legislation would add to race prejudice, to espionage and to class division. It would be doubtless approved by the most reactionary, headed orders, like the man who put on his sign, 'I am 200 per cent American. I hate everybody.' Such legislation will further divide our communities. Let us not forfeit our dearly won Anglo-Saxon tradition of liberty, dating from the Magna Carta—All

(Continued on Page 8)
SECRETARY DAVIS PROMISES SUPPORT OF AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION LAW
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)
Washington, D. C.—Congressman Nathan Perlman, Senator Wadsworth and Congressman Mills of New York were received by Secretary of Labor Davis, pursuant to an appointment arranged before their conference with President Coolidge. It is understood that Secretary Davis assured the delegation that he is in sympathy with the exemption from the quota proposed by the Perlman and Wadsworth Bills and will so inform President Coolidge when the latter consults him.

Anti-Semites of Five Countries Involved in Hungarian Counterfeiter Plot
(Continued from Page 1)
the counterfeiting conspiracy were intended to be used for financing the political plans of Archduke Albrecht.

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 9.—The investigation into the Hungarian counterfeiting plot was extended to Czecho-Slovakian territory. Officials of the Hungarian police searched the houses of leaders of the Hungarian Christian Party in Carpatho-Russia. Important documents in connection with the plot were found in the home of Mr. Arky, chairman of the Christian Party, who was arrested.

The right of Representative Nathan D. Perlman, Republican, of the Fourteenth New York district, to test in the Supreme Court the investigation by the House Committee on Elections No. 1.
Mr. Perlman’s election is challenged by Dr. William L. Sirovich, the Democratic candidate in 1928. He charges irregularities in the count of ballots and other illegal practices.

Funeral services were held Friday for Mrs. Hannah Bierhoff, oldest member of the Congregation B’nai Jeshurun, New York. Rabbi Schneur the career of Mrs. Bierhoff from the time of her joining the congregation seventy years ago, until her death on Wednesday at the age of 52.

Benjamin Winter acquired the residence of Mrs. Henry White, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, New York. He is reported to have paid $750,000 for the two buildings, the northerly one of the “Twin Vanderbilt” houses. General Cornelius Vanderbilt, brother of Mrs. White, lives in the other “twin” house directly opposite. The Winter residence is on the W. K. Vanderbilt house, which Mr. Winter acquired several months ago for $3,000,000, as a location for a thirty-five-story commercial building.

Two hundred and five thousand dollars was bequeathed to the Daly Corp., Sommers Shelter Home and $25,000 to the Jewish Hospital by the will of David Sommers, philanthropist, who died in St. Louis last week. The remainder of his estate, estimated at two million dollars, was divided among the relatives. During his lifetime Mr. Sommers maintained the Dorothy Drey Shelter Home.

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