

AGRO-JOINT, J.D.C. AGENCY, ASKED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR PALESTINE EMIGRATION OFFICES IN RUSSIA

Minister of Interior, Following Deliberation, Consents to Allow Offices to Function; Difficulty Because Z. O. Is Not Recognized by Government
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 11.—The Agro-Joint, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which is carrying on the work of settling Jewish families on the land in Russia, was asked by the Soviet Government whether the Agro-Joint would accept responsibility for the work of the Palestine Offices, the agencies supervising the emigration of Zionists from Russia to Palestine, according to reports received here from Moscow.

The proposal to the Agro-Joint was made following the granting of consent by the Soviet Commissariat of the Interior to enact legislation permitting Palestine Emigration Offices to be opened in the Soviet Republics. This matter has been under the consideration of the Commissariat for a number of months. A difficulty appears in view of the fact that the Zionist World Organization has not been officially recognized by the Soviet Government. Because of this, the Agro-Joint was asked to assume responsibility for the Palestine Offices. Should the Agro-Joint be unable to assume this responsibility, the Ica, the Jewish Colonization Association, which is doing relief work among the Jewish population in Russia, will be asked to undertake the responsibility.

In connection with this proposal, leaders of the Agro-Joint have called to the attention of the Russian authorities that the Jewish reconstruction work carried on in Russia by the organization would not be considered as being in competition with Palestine and that the Agro-Joint workers place no obstacles in the way of those who wish to emigrate to Palestine.

During the month of November 900 Jews left Russia for Palestine. Six hundred left during October.

In reply to an inquiry at the headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign, it was stated that the headquarters had received no official notification of the request made by the Soviet Government and that an inquiry would be directed to Moscow.

ALEXANDER CUZA, LEADER OF ROUMANIAN ANTI-SEMITES, ARRESTED

Involved in Hungarian Counterfeiting Plot
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Jan. 11.—Professor Alexander Cuza, leader of the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania, was arrested in the express train from Bucharest to Czernowitz.

It was declared that he was arrested on the charge of being involved in the Hungarian 30 billion franc counterfeiting plot. The train was stopped between stations in order that the authorities could board the train and arrest him.

Professor Cuza was scheduled to deliver an address before a large anti-Semitic gathering in Czernowitz on Sunday, January 17. This announcement caused great anxiety among the Jewish population of Czernowitz who feared disturbances. The Jewish community asked the government officials to prohibit the meeting.

BILL TO REGISTER ALIENS IN UNITED STATES INTRODUCED INTO HOUSE

Finger Print Clause Omitted in New Bill; Deportation Bill Strives to Abolish Limitation Period for Irregular Entry
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Congressman Aswell of Louisiana introduced in the House a bill for the registration of aliens, in which has changed his previous bill by eliminating the requirements of taking finger prints as part of the registration process. No other registration bill has been introduced in either the House or Senate, as far as could be ascertained.

It is possible that Congressman Aswell's bill carries out the ideas of Secretary Davis, although Congressman Aswell would not commit himself as to this.

The chief provisions of Congressman Aswell's bill are: Every alien shall register within the time fixed by the President in a proclamation issued after the enactment of the bill and every alien who enters the United States on or after the first day of registration shall be immediately registered in a like manner by the immigration officials at the place of entry.

Every alien shall, subsequent to the initial registration, register once each following calendar year. The bill provides that upon the initial registration each alien from the age of twenty-one, shall pay a fee of \$10 and for each subsequent registration \$5. For any alien between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the fee shall be \$3. There is no fee for the registration of aliens under sixteen. The fee may be deferred for such a time as the secretary may by regulation prescribe in the case of any alien who is unable to pay the fee.

Whenever any alien permanently removes from the district in which he is registered, he shall report to the post office of his district and give such information in regard to his movements as may be required by regulation. He shall also, within two days after arriving in the district to which he moves, report to the post office of that district and give such information as may be required by regulation.

The bill provides that every alien shall, on demand at any time, exhibit his certificate of identification to any agent of the Department of Justice or of the Department of Labor, to any state, territorial or local police or peace officer and to any other officer designated by the President.

Each record of registration and certificate of identification shall contain the photograph, to be of uniform size and style, prescribed by regulation, supplied by the person registered.

There shall be entered on the original and duplicate records of the registration of every alien, a report of all arrests or convictions of such alien and charges upon which such arrests were made or convictions obtained, together with the final disposition of each case, and any other information, as specified by regulation, bearing upon the fitness of such alien for citizenship.

Whenever the proprietor of any hotel, lodging house or boarding house, or an employer knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, that any person is an alien, he shall report this fact or belief and the exact time of arrival or beginning of employment to the post office or other proper authorities of the district in which he is situated. Any inspector or other person duly authorized shall have the authority to enter any place in which he knows or has reason to believe any alien is present and demand

PROF. KAMMERER, AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPERT, ADVISES POLAND TO GRANT EQUAL RIGHTS TO JEWISH MERCHANTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 11.—Professor Kammerer of Princeton University, who has been spending his vacation in Poland at the Polish Government's invitation in order to study the country's economic problems, left Warsaw yesterday.

Professor Kammerer believes that when conditions improve the Bank of Poland's statutes might be amended to conform to those of the Bank of England and the American Federal Reserve Bank, which are less flexible as regards reserve requirements.

An interesting report with regard to Professor Kammerer's advice to the Polish government is contained in a despatch from Berlin to the "New York Sun."

"The American financial observer, Prof. E. W. Kammerer of Princeton, who was sent to Poland to investigate conditions for extending financial assistance in the inflation crisis, handed the Polish Government a stringent note today outlining reforms American financiers demanded before making further investments," the despatch reads.

"The first stipulation is for a radical reduction in the strength of the army, the second for a stricter supervision of business firms, the third for a heavier tax on the owners of estates, who, as in Germany, have been favored in the past, and the fourth for the abolition of the eight hour day and a general speeding up of production.

"A special recommendation contained in the report is a revolutionary one for Poland, since it calls upon the Government to extend equal rights and privileges to all Jewish business men. This provision is expected to meet with much opposition, but it will be firmly insisted upon, because a large number of Jews are engaged in important businesses throughout the country.

"The recommendation concerning army reduction backs up the ultimatum issued a few days ago by the association of former soldiers who demanded that 40,000 men and fifty generals be dropped from the rolls. The ultimatum to the Government also included some other recommendations advanced by Prof. Kammerer, and were made in such stirring form that it was feared there might be a revolutionary outbreak unless some of the expenditures, which were exposed in detail, were corrected.

"Similar advice coming from American financiers is now Poland's only hope and will now have still greater weight, and a peaceful outcome is believed likely."

CATHOLICS ESTABLISH NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Think That Conversion of Jews Would Bring World Peace

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Rome, Jan. 11.—The conversion of Jews to Catholicism is considered a method of achieving world peace in the opinion of a group of Catholic missionaries who have established an organization called "The Christian League for Peace."

The founders of the League declared their purpose to be the conversion of Jews to Catholicism, at a conference of the League just concluded here. The conference further decided to establish Catholic homes and seminaries for Jewish converts in all the large centers in Italy, as well as abroad, to revive the "collegio ecclesiastico" which was founded by Pope Gregory XIII. for Jewish converts.

An appeal issued to the Catholic world calls for funds and for prayers for the conversion of Jews.

WARSAW ZIONIST POLITICAL COURT VINDICATES AUTHORS OF POLISH JEWISH AGREEMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 11.—The controversy over the political results of the Polish Jewish agreement carried on for the last few months within the Polish Jewish community, was ended yesterday when a verdict was issued by the Polish Zionist Party Court.

A resolution adopted several months ago by the local committee of the Warsaw Zionists declared that "the form in which the Polish Jewish agreement was drafted was an insult to the honor of the Jewish people."

Dr. Osias Thon who, with Dr. Leon Reich, were the negotiators of the agreement, both affiliated with the Zionist Organization of Poland, submitted a complaint against the authors of the resolution to the Party Court of the Zionists. The verdict issued by the court following deliberations which lasted for eight weeks, declared that the agreement, as well as the political declaration attached to it, contained no insult to the Jewish people.

EAST EUROPEAN JEWS IN GERMANY ASKED TO PAY FOR CONFISCATED ESTATES OF EX-KAISER WILHELM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 11.—East European Jews who live in Germany will have to pay ex-Kaiser Wilhelm and his family the price of his estates which were confiscated by the German Republic, if a bill introduced by the monarchistic and anti-Semitic Voelkische group will be passed by the Reichstag.

The proposal demanding confiscation without payment of all the estates and wealth of the East European Jews in Germany was introduced by the monarchistic group as a means of revenge for a bill introduced by the democrats.

The German courts are now considering the lawsuit of Wilhelm against the Republic, in which he demands compensation for the confiscated estates. The amount involved is said to be hundreds of million marks.

The proposal made by the democrats suggested that this payment be regulated through a governmental system of taxation.

LOUIS LIPSKY STATES PURPOSE OF TRIP TO LONDON

Louis Lipsky, chairman of the Zionist Organization of America, in a statement issued to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency described the purpose of his trip to England before his departure Saturday on the Berengaria.

Mr. Lipsky was invited to London by Dr. Weizmann in his capacity as member of the Zionist Executive in order to confer on a number of important internal Zionist problems. Since the last meeting of the Action's Committee held in Berlin in October, no direct personal interchange of views has taken place between the Executive in London, and the Zionists of America. It has since become urgently important that a clear understanding of policy should be created as between New York and London, which should be influenced, largely, by recent events in Palestine and the reactions in European Zionist circles, with a view to the creation of clarity in Zionist activities and views, which is essential for the success of the year's work, he stated.

Mr. Lipsky will remain in London about a week or ten days. During that time Mr. Leo Motzkin, Chairman of the Action's Committee, Mr. Isaac Naiditsch, member of the Executive, both of Paris, and a representative of the German Zionist Federation, will be called into the conference with Dr. Weizmann.

NEW JERSEY STATE CONFERENCE ACCEPTS \$750,000 QUOTA OF UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

David A. Brown Inspires New Jersey Leaders ; Unanimous Resolution Forsees Possibility of Uniting Efforts with Palestine Appeal

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, Jan. 11.—The \$750,000 quota for the state of New Jersey in the \$15,000,000 United Jewish Campaign was accepted at a state conference held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Felix Fuld. Over one hundred leading Jewish citizens of the state were present.

David A. Brown, national chairman of the United Jewish Campaign, delivered a spirited address in which he pleaded for an understanding on the part of American Jews of the tragic situation now confronting the Jews in Eastern Europe. He drew a picture of the "roads of life." One road, he said, was a rocky one, on which men have as their purpose "get to the top," promising themselves that once they achieve their pinnacle they will help others less fortunate. The other road, he declared, was less rocky and more beautiful, as it led the way to greater achievement by helping others as we go along.

A resolution adopted unanimously by the conference read:

"Whereas, the United Jewish Campaign was launched at the Philadelphia Conference held on December 12 and 13, for the purpose of raising over \$15,000,000 for reconstruction, medical, cultural, child care, agricultural settlement, refugee and relief work in foreign lands, under the auspices of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the American Jewish Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee; and

"Whereas, the responsibility and duty of carrying on the splendid humanitarian work inaugurated at the beginning of the world's great war, to relieve the suffering of our people in all parts of the world, until such time as they will have become self-sustained and self-respecting, is imperative;

"Now therefore, be it resolved, that the delegates and representatives of the Jewry of the State of New Jersey here assembled, ratify and endorse the campaign inaugurated at the Philadelphia conference and pledge their cooperation and assistance toward making the campaign the success it merits; and

"Be it further resolved, that the sum of \$750,000, the quota allotted to be raised in the State of New Jersey, as its share toward the national fund of \$15,000,000, be and the same hereby is accepted; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to apportion this sum amongst the various Jewish communities in the state in accordance with their population and financial ability."

The possibilities of joint drives in the interests of both the United Jewish Campaign and the United Palestine Appeal, were foreseen when the conference with one dissenting vote adopted the following resolution

"Whereas, the state organization of the Keren Hayesod, at its conference held on January 3, formulated plans for inaugurating its campaign in the State of New Jersey, to raise its quota for Palestinian work; and

"Whereas, the conducting of separate campaigns in a single community might operate to the disadvantage of one or the other

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this conference recommend that in such cities where it is practical and feasible, the representatives of this organization cooperate with the representatives of the United Palestinian and other local needs, in conducting a single drive to raise the funds required

by such cities and all of such purposes."

Final action on the recommendation incorporated in the resolution was left in the hands of a state executive committee which the representatives at yesterday's conference elected.

Mention of the Keren Hayesod in the foregoing resolution refers to the annual conference of the North Jersey Region of the Keren Hayesod held in Newark last Sunday. In a resolution adopted by the representatives at that conference, it was stated that: "The Executive Committee for New Jersey is authorized to entertain any proposal that may be submitted to it or to inaugurate any proposal it may see fit with respect to the conduct of this drive, on the distinct understanding, however, that any arrangements to be made are to be subject to the approval and consent of the National Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal."

The quota for the Palestine Appeal in New Jersey for this year has been announced as \$300,000.

The dissenting vote on the resolution adopted at the conference was cast by Rabbi Solomon Foster of this city. The resolution brought about a discussion, Rabbi Foster moving that it be referred to the state executive committee for its consideration with power to act, and David A. Brown, Michael Hollander and several others arguing for its adoption.

Mr. Brown was asked by the Conference for his opinion when the resolution came up for consideration.

"My suggestion is that you pass the resolution and leave the entire matter in the hands of the already elected officers," declared Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Hollander pleaded for harmonious action by the representatives at the conference. Mr. Brown declared that although he was not a Zionist, he was a "real, true lover of Palestine. A real true lover is not a man who makes a lot of noise," he said. He recalled to his hearers that in 1923 he managed the Zionist campaign in New York. "No one will ever get me to say an unkind word about Palestine," he added.

An enthusiastic climax was reached just before the passage of the resolution when Mr. Hollander turned to Mr. Brown and exclaimed: "Fifteen million dollars is a mighty small sum for the work of aid we must do in Europe—fifty million would be nearer right. So far as Newark is concerned you can write my check, Dave, and put me down for any amount you want from me." Sentiment developed at the meeting for Mr. Hollander to head the Newark campaign.

Other resolutions adopted thanked the convening committee of the conference, Mr. Brown, the Newark Y. M. Y. W. H. A.'s and the rabbis who attended the conference and pledged the loyal support of the organization to Mr. Fuld.

Others who addressed the conference were Mr. Goldowsky, chairman of the North Jersey Region of the Keren Hayesod; Nathan Kussy, and Dr. Pollak.

A campaign for \$50,000 to enlarge the facilities of the Beth David Hospital, at Lexington Avenue and 113th Street, New York City, was started Sunday night at the Hotel Astor with prominent officials of the City and County in attendance. More than \$30,000 in pledges was received.

Among those at the speaker's table were Justice Louis D. Gibbs, County Clerk William T. Collins, Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris, Welfare Commissioner Bird S. Coler, Judge Francis Mancuso, ex-Congressman Isaac Siegel and Judge Albert Cohn.

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**GOVERNOR SMITH AND OSCAR S. STRAUS
OPPOSE REGISTRATION AND DE-
PORTATION BILLS**

The opposition of Governor Alfred E. Smith to the alien registration and deportation bills was voiced in a message addressed to Max J. Kohler and read by Mr. Kohler at the luncheon meeting held Saturday at the Hotel Astor to protest against these bills. The message of the Governor declared:

"I am opposed to the registration of aliens because under our present conception of government, the state exists for the welfare and protection of the individual when the enjoyment of that freedom does not conflict with the rights and freedom of others. This proposed law would give the kind of power to an administrative body that would inevitably lead to tyranny and abuse. It would result in the practice of espionage characteristic of too much government by administrative processes. I need only refer to the tyranny of czaristic Russia where this kind of control was vested in such agencies, and the attendant corruption and injustice which characterized this system in Russia is only one historical reason for not introducing it in America.

"I deplore the tendency manifested in recent years to give to administrative bodies control over the movements and liberty of persons which are more satisfactorily safeguarded and protected by Courts of Justice. As Governor of the State of New York, I opposed this tendency to limit the freedom of individuals in connection with my veto of the notorious Lusk Bills. While the problem was different, the methods proposed to solve it contained the same seeds of un-American abuse of power. Moreover, the administrative organs proposed for the registration of aliens would breed methods of identification and of detection such as finger-printing and measurements associated with police methods for the detection of crime.

"To subject the alien to a sample of the kind of government which drove him here is a poor way of making him appreciate American institutions.

"This proposal, in its attempt to regulate immigration, would create abuses and problems more fundamental and more destructive of American freedom than any evil it might aim to cure.

The statement of Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, was:

"The proposed legislation for the registration of aliens would have the effect of applying the Czaristic autocratic, Russian system to American institutions. I am radically opposed to it, because it is un-American and in conflict with the basic principles of American liberty. It is a reflection upon our judicial system, and places power with administrative organs, which the courts are perfectly qualified to deal with, in the case of unaturalized aliens, in the same way as they deal with all other infringers of our laws. It creates a large number of irresponsible officials, who can use that power for oppression, bribery and corruption. I very much fear that some of our citizens who favor registration-of-alien laws, have lost sight of the grave evils that would be embraced in such a system. The fathers of the republic, notably Jefferson and Madison—and even their strongest opponents, Hamilton and John Marshall, agreed on that issue with those Democratic leaders—opposed the Alien and Sedition Laws, which embodied the system of registration of aliens, as in conflict with the spirit and ideals of American liberty. Such a system of registration contravenes the charter of our liberty, the Declaration of Independence; and the orderly development of our institutions."

**HUMANIZATION OF IMMIGRATION LAWS
DEMANDED AT MASS-MEETING**

**Gathering Called by Jewish Council of New York
Adopts Resolution Asking for Exemption
from Quota of Husbands, Wives and
Children of Citizens and Declarants**

About 4,000 people attended a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall Sunday evening, January 10th, and adopted resolutions requesting the Congress of the United States to humanize the immigration law by permitting husbands, wives and children of American citizens and declarants for citizenship to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Jewish Council of Greater New York, which is a branch of the American Jewish Congress. The chairman of the meeting was the Hon. Carl Sherman, who was introduced by Dr. Mordecai Soltes, president of the Jewish Council.

While the speakers criticized the general restrictive features of the immigration law, they made a specific appeal for the adoption by Congress of the bills introduced by Congressman Nathan D. Perlman and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr. of New York, which provides a way for reuniting families now separated under the law.

The speakers were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, representatives Nathan D. Perlman, Alfred L. Mills, F. H. La Guardia, Emanuel Celler, Dr. Alfred W. Anthony, representing the Federal Council of Churches, B. C. Vladek, Manager of the "Jewish Daily Forward," and Max J. Kohler.

Dr. Wise, who received a tremendous ovation when he was introduced, declared that he came to speak as an American citizen and to appeal for a measure of justice which was denied by the Immigration Law of 1924. He also condemned the bill for registration of aliens as one which "strikes at the very heart of America and it leads them to believe that many Americans are far more eager to hurt the alien than they are to help their country."

At the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Soltes, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the present immigration law has worked undue hardship upon many thousands of American citizens and declarants for citizenship by causing the separation of families, and

"Whereas, the President of the United States in his message to Congress on December 8, 1925, recommended that if the present immigration law deprives inhabitants of the United States 'of the comfort and society of those bound to them by close family ties, such modification should be adopted as will afford relief,' now therefore, be it

"Resolved: That this mass meeting, held on January 10, 1926, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, speaking for many thousands of native and naturalized American citizens, respectfully urges that the Congress of the United States amend the present Immigration law to provide for the exemption from quota restrictions of the husbands, wives and children of citizens and declarants for citizenship, thereby hastening the reunion of now separated families and preventing the further future disruption of homes and separating of families by enacting into law bills now proposed and pending in the Congress of the United States, intended to that end."

Preceding the mass meeting, the Jewish Council held an all-day convention at the Central Jewish Institute which was attended by about 500 delegates, representing 200 Jewish organizations from all parts of New York.

The convention adopted a resolution calling upon all organizations of New York to unite within the Jewish Council.

Addresses were made by Bernard G. Richards,

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Proposal to Create Permanent Minorities Commission, Similar to Permanent Mandates Commission, Discussed by League Council

(By Our Geneva Correspondent)

Geneva, Dec. 20.—The idea of creating in the League of Nations a Permanent Minorities Commission to deal with the minorities in a similar way as the Permanent Mandates Commission deals with the mandates established since the war was discussed here at the last session of the League Council. If this idea is realized it will mean the fulfillment of one of the lofty ideals raised by Wilson in the World War, the ideal of fair and just treatment and the proper protection of the rights of all national and racial groups. The Permanent Minorities Commission and the Permanent Mandates Commission would constitute the two greatest achievements of the League of Nations.

The suggestion of a Permanent Minorities Commission was first made by the Dutch Senator, Baron van Hoogland, at the last meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and was brought up before the Council by M. de Mello Franco, Brazil's representative on the League, in his report on the protection of minorities.

M. de Mello Franco, reviewing his study of the question of the protection of minorities and quoting a number of opinions and suggestions on the subject, observed:

"In order to attain the desired ideal, it would suffice that the Governments should never depart from the rules of good faith, and that the League of Nations should exercise its legitimate supervision; also that the persons belonging to the minorities should willingly fulfill their duty to cooperate; as loyal citizens, with the State whose nationals they have become.

"The Hungarian delegate also made proposals in favor of an automatic resort to the Permanent Court of International Justice whenever a question of law arose; that is, in the present instance, whenever a complaint was made against the infraction or danger of infraction of the provisions of the Minorities Treaties.

"This problem has been the subject of discussion in the Press, in the fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, and in Inter-Parliamentary conferences.

"If we refer to the strict letter of the treaties in force, we shall see that it would not be easy to bring the formula suggested by the Hungarian delegate within its terms. In conformity with this formula, the head organizations of the churches and educational and economic institutions of the countries which have accepted the obligations laid down in the Minorities Treaties would have the right to draw the attention of the Council to any infraction or danger of infraction of any one of the obligations of international interest concerning race, language or religion, and the Council would be obliged automatically to receive without further examination petitions coming from these organizations and institutions. We have seen, however, that all existing treaties without exception grant only to the Members of the Council of the League of Nations the right of drawing the attention of the Council to the

Nathan D. Perlman, Judge Gustave Hartman, Leon Savage, H. G. Robins and Dr. M. Eisenberg.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr. M. Soltés, President; Judge Hartman, Louis Diamont, Max Blumberg, Eli Rosenberg, Adolph Stern, Senator Benjamin Antin and S. Rosenfeld, Vice-Presidents; Jacob Rosenberg, Treasurer and Samuel Kaplan, Secretary.

IBN SAUD PROCLAIMED KING OF HEDJAS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 11.—Ibn Saud, the victorious leader of the Wahabis, was proclaimed King of Hedjas and protector of the Moslem holy cities, Mecca and Medina, according to a despatch from Mecca sent by Sir John Philby, former British advisor to the Transjordanian government and now on a special mission in Arabia.

The despatch of Sir John Philby to the London "Daily Telegraph" declared that the proclamation of Ibn Saud as king took place at a public assembly in Mecca.

infraction or danger of infraction of any of these obligations.

"If the Treaties have not granted even to the State Members of the League which do not sit on the Council the right to draw the attention of the Council to an infraction or danger of infraction of the provisions of the Treaties on Minorities how is it possible to admit the possibility of granting, by means of the interpretation of the clauses of these Treaties, as similar right to churches or educational or economic institutions, however great the respect which may be due to them?

"If we consider the practical side of the question, it will be perceived that it would not be wise in the interests of the minorities themselves for the petitions under discussion to be automatically submitted to examination by the Council, and made the subject of debate in that body before a thorough study of the circumstances to which attention is drawn and the documents on which the petitions are usually based. Senator van Hoogland proposed at the last meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference that the Conference should suggest to the Council the institution of a permanent Minorities Commission which should be entrusted with preparing and sifting the work of the Council of the League of Nations by making an investigation into any claims presented by freely checking the facts which were alleged before these matters were taken up by the Council itself.

"The duties which would be entrusted to this Commission would be the same as those which in conformity with the procedure of the Council are at present performed by the Committee of Three with the effective assistance of the Minorities Section directed by an expert whose capacity both intellectually and morally is universally recognized."

M. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia) commented on the report, saying that he had himself followed this question of minorities from the outset. After the war, he had taken part in the discussions of the Paris Conference to which M. de Mello Franco had alluded when the question had arisen of signing the Minorities Treaty. The account given by M. de Mello Franco of this event corresponded exactly with the reality. M. Benes had also participated in all the Assemblies and in the discussions concerning minorities questions.

He had recently had occasion in London to assist at a conference on the question of minorities, and he had reached the same conclusions as M. de Mello Franco. "It was necessary that nations possessing minorities should respect the rights of these minorities, but it was also necessary for the minorities to realize that, if they went too far, the consequences might be deplorable and quite contrary to the wishes of all those who had originated the minorities treaties," he declared.

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DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative; Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

The Anti-Semite Forgers in Hungary and Fascism

If the counterfeit scandal in Hungary will hasten the end of Fascist influence it will turn out to be a blessing, declares the New York "Times" of Jan. 11.

Termining the counterfeit plot of the Hungarian anti-Semites as "only another phase of that 'realism' on which the Fascist doctrine prides itself," the "Times" remarks:

"Foreign sympathy, of which Hungary stands sadly in need, is not likely to flow to a nation where forgery and patriotism apparently go hand in hand, where the just claims of the Fatherland and the gambling debts of princely adventurers seem to have become inextricably intermingled. Yet the counterfeiting scandal may turn out to be a blessing if it hastens the end of Fascist influence.

"Whatever may be the price paid by the Hungarian people for the present ascendancy of its strong-arm patriots, in Europe as a whole the effects of the Budapest scandal should be salutary. Discontent everywhere is playing with the dictatorship idea. Force is being exalted above right, above liberty, above internal peace, as the only way of substituting national 'efficiency' for the demoralizing effects of parliamentary partisanship. It is now shown once more that a so-called resolute minority can be productive of as much mischief and lends itself as easily to sinister personal motives as any selfish parliamentary regime. For the sake of the Hungarian people it is to be hoped that the latest serio-comic episode is only the bad smell that marks the snuffing out of a guttering candle."

Says Scapegoat Trick Will Fail This Time

The attempt of the Hungarian anti-Semites to repeat the old anti-Semitic stunt and place the onus of the counterfeit plot, which they attempted to perpetrate, on Jewish shoulders will not succeed, asserts the "Day" of Jan. 10 in its English section.

"Already the anti-Semites of Hungary are trying to find a Jewish scape-goat for the sins of the aristocratic band of forgers," the paper writes. "But it is doubtful whether such an attempt can be successful even in Hungary. The guilt of the counterfeiters is too evident to be denied or argued away, and what is more important—the whole investigation is now in the hands of the French officials who are too interested in getting hold of the real culprits to be swayed by the consideration of race prejudice. The Hungarian Jew baiters are now driven into the open and this time, we are confident, all their efforts to burrow in will prove unavailing."

Governor Smith's Opposition to the Alien Registration Bill

Governor Smith's opposition to the Alien Registration Bill expressed in his letter to the organizations which met in New York last Saturday to voice their protest against the proposal is praised by the New York "World" editorially on Jan. 11. Says the paper:

"Gov. Smith has said all that need be said against the enactment of the offensive Alien Registration Bill. It proposes an extension of the un-American system of espionage which has recently grown so popular with men and women who have somehow convinced themselves that they are the custodians of American institutions. It is a proposal to adopt

in this country one of the most hateful methods of the Old World—to escape the tyranny of which hundreds of thousands of the best people here came across the sea. "That government is best which governs least," said Jefferson; and here is a plan to treat millions of people as potential criminals and traitors by a system of constant espionage.

"Had he seen fit, the Governor could have made out quite as strong a case against the even more sinister Deportation Act which, in comparison, makes the Alien Law of odorous memory seem harmless."

East European Jews in German Industry

The part of Jewish workers from the East European countries in German industry and agriculture is dealt with in the latest issue of "Jewish Emigration" here by Herr S. Rudel.

"The East European Jew," he writes, "was much sought after not only during the war but also in the post-war period, even in the time of greatest unemployment, and he has always enjoyed the perfect comradeship of the German worker. These Jewish workers, who were previously employed in small industry in Eastern Europe, have without any great effort gone over to big industry and to agriculture."

Herr Rudel quotes a number of testimonials from big industrial firms and from the managements of large estates, praising the work, industry and human qualities of the East European worker. The good comradeship between the Jewish and the non-Jewish workers is especially emphasized in the testimonials.

"There have been between 12,000 and 15,000 Jewish workers from Eastern Europe employed in big industry in the Ruhr and the Rhine district as well as in mining and blast furnaces. It was only when the crisis came in the Ruhr that the Jewish workers were forced to look out for employment elsewhere. They are now employed in Belgium and France, where, too, they seem to give complete satisfaction."

JEWS ARE NECESSARY TO AMERICA HENRY FORD SAYS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Subbury, Mass., Jan. 11.—Henry Ford has a good word to say for the Jews of America occasionally. Speaking here on many subjects, he declared: "The Jews are necessary in America. They, with their business ability, keep the people on the go. Otherwise, we would have sat back and taken things easy."

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR

Sir: I note in your issue of today a detailed report of the important luncheon-conference of Saturday last concerning the registration of aliens and deportation bills, and was glad to note that you gave this subject so much attention. I am surprised, however, to see that you fail to reprint two of the most important (if not the most important) statements on the subjects read at the meeting. I refer to Gov. Smith's splendid statement (which I read at the meeting, as it accompanied a letter to me personally), and which was printed in full in Sunday's "Times," "World," etc.; also Oscar S. Straus' vigorous and masterly concise denunciation, which I have not found printed anywhere. As both certainly ought to appear in full in your columns, I enclose a copy of Mr. Straus' herewith; Gov. Smith's is obtainable, as above stated. Very truly,

New York, Jan. 11, 1926. MAX. J. KOHLER. (The two statements referred to are printed on another page of today's issue.—Ed.)

"The Right to Kill." Herman Bernstein's adaptation of Leo Urvantsov's play, will be produced by Charles Bryant at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, 66 Fifth Avenue, Feb. 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Berlin sailed for Europe Saturday on the Leviathan.

T O D A Y

The

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of DENVER, COLORADO

MILLION-DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

to Relieve the Present Deplorably
Congested Conditions at the Sanatorium

STARTS

in Denver Tuesday, January 12

and Denver Jewry Assures the Friends and Supporters of the Society throughout the Nation that the Entire Quota of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Rocky Mountain District will be Subscribed Within a Few Days.

The Rocky Mountain Campaign Organization is Headed by Mr. Godfrey Schirmer, president of The American National Bank, Denver. The Vice Chairman and Treasurer is Mr. Frank Kirchof, President of The American Fixture Company, Denver. Many of the Most Prominent Gentile and Jewish Citizens of Colorado are Actively Cooperating for the Success of This Campaign.

Present Capacity of Sanatorium is 302 Patients but More than Twice that Number of Applicants are Now on the Waiting List and Must Be Refused Admission Because of Lack of Room.

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BILL TO REGISTER ALIENS IN UNITED STATES INTRODUCED INTO HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

any information necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, and to arrest or detain any person who refuses entry or refuses to give such information.

Whoever fails to register will be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both. Punishment is also provided for violations of other provisions of the act. Any alien who is sentenced to imprisonment for violation of any provision of the act shall upon the termination of his imprisonment, be immediately taken into custody and deported.

It is probable that efforts will soon be undertaken to push the bill, although no move has yet been made.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Immigration Committee Friday held an executive session for the consideration of the Deportation Bill introduced by Congressman Holaday which aims to codify and amplify all existing laws regarding the deportation of aliens.

The bill contains a new provision which will endanger all aliens who entered the United States irregularly at any time in the past, no matter how long they have been residents. This provision requires the deportation of any alien who at the time of entry belonged to a class excluded by law or one who entered at any time or place other than as designated by the immigration laws or officials. It also provides for the deportation of any immigrant who eludes examination or inspection or obtained admission by misrepresentations or failure to disclose material facts.

Under the existing law an alien who entered the country irregularly, cannot be deported after expiration of five years from the date of entry. Under the Holaday bill this limitation period would be abolished and regardless of the length of residence, family and business connections, or standing in the community, the alien would become subject to deportation. Charges have been made from time to time by the immigration restrictionists that a large number of such aliens are in America.

Another important provision requires the deportation of any alien whose sentences for conviction for any crimes aggregate a total of eighteen months. That is, a conviction involving eighteen months' sentence would not bring about deportation, but convictions for several minor offenses, if totalling eighteen months' imprisonment, would be sufficient cause for deportation. This provision applies, however, only for convictions taking place after the enactment of the bill.

Another provision calls for the deportation of any alien convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, regardless of when committed and upon conviction for any offense committed after the enactment of the bill, involving a sentence of one year or more, including conviction for violation of the prohibition law. It is understood that an effort is being made in the Committee not to deport under this provision, unless the imprisonment is eighteen months.

TEMPLE EMANUEL PASSES RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF DAVID LEVENTRITT

A resolution in memory of former Supreme Court Justice David Leventritt, who died last Friday, was adopted by the Board of Trustees of Emanu-El Congregation, of which Mr. Louis Marshall is the President.

"A year ago it was our great privilege to rejoice with our beloved and honored associate, David Leventritt, on his attainment of the crown of four-score years of usefulness and distinction," the resolution stated. "Today we meet to record our sorrow upon the termination of his earthly pilgrimage. His has been an active, busy life, devoted in large part to public service and to the elevation of the standards of the profession in which he shone refulgently, both at the bar and upon the judgment seat.

"For seventy years he lived in this community as a model of excellence. During all that time he was identified with our congregation, in whose endeavors for the advancement of Judaism and the development of its inner content he participated energetically and where, for a generation, he strove as trustee and as Vice President to uphold the moral precepts and the high traditions of our faith. The religious education of our youth was regarded by him of prime importance, and he labored earnestly with all his strength to attract to properly equipped schools children who otherwise would have been deprived of the moral training which he looked upon as essential to true manhood and womanhood.

"He has left the impress of his fine personality upon this community which he loved and which will long remember him with esteem and veneration. The sympathy of the congregation is extended to his bereaved family."

CANADA ZIONISTS HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Jan. 11.—The twentieth convention of the Zionist Organization of Canada was opened here Sunday at His Majesty's Theatre in the presence of five hundred delegates.

H. L. Seurkis of Montreal, introduced Mayor Duquette who, as the French Canadian Chief Magistrate, welcomed the delegates.

A. J. Fricman of Ottawa, president of the Zionist Organization of Canada, read his annual report. Lewis Fitch, vice-chairman for Montreal, referred in his speech to the Wise controversy and declared that there is religious liberty for everybody.

Nacham Sokolow, the guest of honor, declared that he hoped to see the League of Nations in Jerusalem. "Then the United States would join," he stated.

Paul Cassirer, noted German Jewish art dealer, died in Berlin yesterday from a wound sustained when he shot himself on Wednesday, in an attempt to commit suicide.

A gift of \$40,000 to the Charity Chest of the Fur Industry from the Eittingon-Schild Company and Mr. Motty Eittingon was announced. The Chest is trying to obtain \$1,000,000 for distribution among 1,000 institutions in this country and abroad during 1926.

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