

**JEWISH NEWS
FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD
WITHIN 24 HOURS**

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

**ONLY ENGLISH
DAILY RECORD
OF JEWISH
NEWS**

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No. 424.

ROUMANIAN STUDENTS PROCLAIM GENERAL STRIKE

Insist on Introduction of Numerus Clausus
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Mar. 11.—A general strike of anti-Semitic students throughout the universities in Roumania was decided upon at a general conference of the anti-Semitic student organizations held here. The purpose of the strike is to compel the government to enact a law introducing a numerus clausus limiting the number of Jewish students in the Roumanian universities.

Understate secretary Angelescu conferred with representatives of the university senates today as to whether it would not be advisable to close all the universities in the country.

Bucharest, Mar. 11.—A general strike was proclaimed in all the universities by the anti-Semitic student body. The university faculty has urged the government to protect all peaceful students and to close the universities for a year, if the new measures will prove unsuccessful.

Angelescu, in an interview with newspaper representatives, declared that the closing of the universities seems to be unavoidable.

CAPERNAUM SYNAGOGUE OF PRE-CHRISTIAN ERA TO BE REBUILT

Franciscans Conclude Agreement with German Contractor
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 11.—The synagogue at Capernaum (K'far Nahum in Hebrew), recorded in the New Testament as one of the first places where Jesus of Nazareth spoke to the people, will be reconstructed.

An agreement concerning the reconstruction of the synagogue was concluded here by representatives of the Franciscan Order and Herr Bauerle, a German contractor.

Capernaum is an ancient village of Galilee, the site of which scientists have not agreed upon. In this city, as recorded in the New Testament, Jesus of Nazareth preached when he began his mission. Among blocks of black basalt found near the well-known ruins of Tell Hum, near Kerazah, the remains of a marble synagogue were found. These remains are considered by Dr. Joseph Klausner to be the ruins of a later synagogue built on the site of the first Capernaum synagogue. Tell Hum is considered by many scholars to be identical with the ancient village of Capernaum.

CATASTROPHIC FLOOD THREATENS CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA

Jewish Quarter Submerged, Issue Appeal for Help
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kovno, Mar. 11.—The population of Kovno, the capital of Lithuania, is suffering greatly from a flood caused by the overflowing of the rivers Niemen and Vilya.

The flood, which started a few days ago, now threatens the entire city. The Jewish quarter is entirely submerged. Hundreds of Jewish families are homeless. The damages are estimated to run into millions.

The Ezra Relief Committee, representing the Kehillah which was dissolved by the government, despatched appeals to the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Colonization Association and to other Jewish organizations abroad for immediate relief.

INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS WILL OPEN IN JERUSALEM ON APRIL 2

Will Visit Sites of Recent Excavations; Will Study Place Where Prehistoric Skull Was Found

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 11.—Many eminent American and European scientists will participate in the international archaeological Congress of the Mid East, it was learned here today.

The Congress will be held in Jerusalem on April 2 and in Beirut on April 8.

The delegates are expected to visit the recent archaeological discoveries made by the Palestine Exploration Fund in the City of David and on Mount Ophel, the third wall of Herod Agrippa, unearthed by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society.

Delegates to the Congress will also visit the sites where the British School for Archaeology in Jerusalem is carrying on its work and the place where the human skull of the Neanderthal type was found in the cave of Badi Lamud, Galilee. The delegates will visit the localities where primitive man dwelt and will examine the primitive trade route of Gorge Vadi Lamud, the Greco-Roman theatre at Gerassi, Transjordan, the Canaanite temples of Ashtaroth in Beisan, where the magnificent alabaster jar with two handles formed by the heads of ibexes, surmounted by a bronze figure of a Canaanite God holding an Egyptian sceptre was discovered recently.

PALESTINE ABSORBS MORE THAN HALF OF POLAND'S EMIGRATION

United States Receives Smallest Number

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 11.—The greatest number of emigrants from Poland go to Palestine and the smallest number go to the United States, according to official figures submitted by the government to the Emigration Committee of the Polish Sejm.

During the year 1925, 32,000 left Poland for overseas countries. Of this number 15,000 left for Palestine, 8,616 for Argentina and 3,840 for the United States. According to these figures, Poland did not exhaust the quota allotted to it by the United States Immigration Law, which provides for the admission of 5,892 from Poland. The reason for this, it was declared, is the extraordinary difficulties encountered in having passports vised by the United States Consul in Warsaw.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS CENTER PARTY FORMED IN BERLIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 11.—"Unity and Freedom" is the slogan of a new Jewish party formed here.

The party is to be known as the Jewish Religious Center Party and consists of members of the Berlin Kehillah. The party is preparing to participate in the elections to the Kehillah and is headed by Rabbi Dr. Weiss.

JEWISH PEASANT WOMEN HOLD CONGRESS IN WHITE RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Minsk, Mar. 11.—A Congress of Jewish peasant women of White Russia was opened here yesterday. This is the first Congress of its kind to be held in Russia.

A Jewish town Soviet was inaugurated in Ber-shad, in the District of Tulchin.

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CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTS SUPPLEMENT TO THE "JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN"

Editor's Note:—The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" will publish from time to time the full text of important documents marking decisions by governments, courts or influential institutions on vital questions affecting the life of the Jew.

The institution of this department in the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" has been found necessary in view of the fact that many of its readers desire to have for reference the complete text of such documents in addition to the current news reports. The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" will take particular care, in addition to the short news item, which is received by cable or telegram, to secure the complete text of important documents for the convenience of its readers.

ROTHSCHILDS REFUSED CZARIST GOVERNMENT LOAN BECAUSE OF ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS, DOCUMENTS REVEAL

The Role of James de Rothschild
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Moscow, Feb. 12.—Important documents concerning the Czarist government's endeavor to obtain credit abroad and the anti-Jewish persecutions of that government during 1905-1906 were published in the "Krasny Archiv" (Red Archive), a historical magazine published by the "Zenter Archiv," No. 10, 1925. The material is contained in an article entitled, "Kokovtzev's Negotiations for a Loan in 1905-6."

In 1905 the Imperial Government of Russia experienced one of the acutest crises. The debacle of the Russian armies in the Far East, in the Russo-Japanese War, accompanied by the ever-growing revolutionary movement throughout the country, which movement culminated in the uprising in Moscow in December of that year, and by the ever increasing financial embarrassment, brought the Government to realize its desperate position and forced it, after the quelling of the Moscow revolt, to grant a constitutional and some kind of representative assembly, the "Duma"; while under Count P. J. Witte, who had just concluded successfully the Portsmouth peace treaty with Japan and who had become Premier, the former Minister of Finance, V. Kokovtzev, was sent hurriedly to Paris, there to negotiate a loan on any terms. From the documents now published and cited below it appears that the Russian Government now for the first time met with a determined opposition of the Paris branch of the Rothschild house, as well as of the Rothschild firm of London. The reason for such opposition of the Rothschild firm, which had only in 1901 been the main factor in putting Russian papers in the market, was clearly given by the younger member of the Rothschild house of Paris, James Rothschild. This reason was: the aggressive anti-Semitic policy of the Russian Government, beginning with the Kishinev pogrom of 1903 and manifesting itself in the pogrom wave of the end of 1905 in Southern Russia. This firm attitude of the Rothschilds was not changed even by the interference of M. Rouvier, then French Prime Minister. It was with the greatest difficulty and under humiliating conditions, that Kokovtzev did at last succeed in obtaining an advance of a comparatively small sum on a future loan.

From a private letter of Benkendorf (Russian Ambassador to England) to Lansdorf (one of Russia's Ministers), dated London, Dec 15, 1905.

"The trip of Lord Ravelstock to St. Petersburg

and the causes of this trip led to a break between the Baring firm and the Rothschilds and all the Jewish banking houses of England and America. For the Baring firm this is a very serious matter. However, they knew what they were doing, after all. Of more importance to us is the fact, that the Rothschilds make it known everywhere that Ravelstock compromised the City, that the credit of Russia is at present very low, but that it would be rehabilitated immediately upon the solving of the Jewish problem, which is inevitable. Then—so the Rothschilds say—they will take over all the affairs of Russia, and we shall then apply to them, not to the Barings. What is worst here is, in my opinion, the fact that there is some truth in these assertions. At that decisive moment we shall take into consideration our own interests and nothing else, etc., etc.

Telegram of Shipoo, Minister of France, to Kokovtzev, in Paris, dated Jan. 7, 1906.

The telegram, which was signed by the writer, was made up collectively. However, I think the threat at the end is a very dangerous argument. . . The sum of 100,000,000 Rubles is, even if we defer payment on the German bonds, very little for the period of two months, from all viewpoints. But we should rather take even this small amount, for even if we win a little time it may give us some slight chance. What is important is the attitude of the Jewish houses. Are they not searing the Credit Lyons, which had recently, as would appear, something like a point on the ground of a tie-up of funds in Russia.

Note—The threat referred to in this telegram was made by writer in his telegram to Kokovtzev, of Jan. 7, 1906, where he demands an immediate loan of an advance of at least 100,000,000 Rubles under a future loan. Witte threatens that in the event of a forced discontinuation of exchange by the Russian Government, it would be unable to protect the interests of the foreign holders of Russian funds).

Telegram, Kokovtzev to Count Witte, Jan. 8, 1906.

Rouvier (French Prime Minister) had two talks with a representative of the Rothschild house, in the person of one of the young men, James, who enjoy the reputation of being the most capable of them; the others are not well and are out of town. Rouvier advised urgently, in the interests of France and her political situation, that the banking house of the Rothschild participate in the new operation. The Rothschilds were promised the leading role. In spite of all this, James Rothschild has with the consent of all other representatives of the house, categorically refused the offer, motivating his refusal by purely Jewish reasons only. Rouvier even declared that the President of the Republic is willing to make the same assurances to them personally, but even this

was of no avail. Today and tomorrow the other banking firms, etc., etc.

Excerpts from report of V. Kokovtsev to the Committee on Finance.

1) . . . As you know, the Rothschild house was always at the head of the entire French markets as regards Russian funds. But some years ago, under the sole influence of the Jewish problem, this firm has retired from all active participation in Russian affairs, and even long before the war with Japan (and this chiefly owing to the influence of the recently deceased Baron Alphonse Rothschild), the participation of this house was confined to holding its own Russian funds and those of its clients, without any subsequent cooperation in new loans. It is true that even this participation in Russian affairs was at the time very beneficial to us; thus, for example, the point on the Paris exchange upon the news of sudden commencement of military operations was constrained and made milder solely by the intervening of the Rothschild house. The place relinquished by the Rothschilds was taken by new institutions, etc., etc.

2) . . . Speaking of the London market, we must omit altogether the Rothschild firm, as we cannot under any circumstances at the present time hope to obtain its cooperation. We must now strive to get the non-Jewish firms interested in our operations; in this connection it appears extremely difficult to combine these firms, or rather to find one which could have the rest grouped around it. The firm of Baring Bros., of which Lord Ravelstock, etc., etc.

PALESTINE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE: TEXT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Feb. 16.—The Palestine Religious Communities Organization Draft Ordinance, 1926, which has just been published in the "Official Gazette" reads as follows:

Whereas it is provided in Article 83 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, that each Religious Community recognized by the Government shall enjoy autonomy for the internal affairs of the Community, subject to the provisions of any Ordinance or Order issued by the High Commissioner,

Be It Enacted by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

This Ordinance may be cited as the Religious Communities Organization Ordinance, 1926.

If any Religious Community in Palestine makes application under this Ordinance, the High Commissioner in Executive Council may with the approval of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make, and when made vary or revoke regulations for its organization as a religious community and its recognition as such by the Government of Palestine.

Separate regulations shall be made in each case, suited to the special circumstances and organization of the community concerned.

Any such regulations may provide for the constitution of religious and cultural Councils or Boards of the community which shall have capacity to acquire and hold immovable and movable property of every description, to enter into contracts to execute any deeds and to sue and be sued under the titles granted to them.

Any such regulations may bestow upon the said Councils or Boards power to impose upon members of the community contributions or fees for communal purposes which shall be recoverable in the same way as municipal taxes and fees.

Any regulations made under this Ordinance may provide that any Ottoman Decree or Regulation relating to matters falling under this Ordinance shall cease to have effect in Palestine.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS OF JEWISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Feb. 11.—The Palestine Government's reply to the memorandum containing the resolutions of the second Jewish National Assembly in Palestine, tendered to Col. Symes by David Yellin, President of the Vaad Leumi, National Council of Palestine Jews, and Dr. J. Thon read:

Q.—The right of the Jewish population to receive its share from the Government's budget for public services (education, health, etc.).

A.—The Government intends to increase its subvention to Hebrew schools provided they submit to additional Government supervision. In general the present Government system is to make all possible provision for services intended to benefit the whole population.

Q.—Proportional employment of Jewish laborers in public works at wages suitable to existence of educated workmen.

A.—When public works, in which taxpayers participate, are carried out there is no distinction of race or creed or unfair payment of labor. Nevertheless the Government promises facilities.

Q.—Legislation for protection of working men, women and youths.

A.—The Government realizes the necessity for such legislation, and a draft Ordinance, that it has drawn up, is being considered by the Colonial Secretary. A Standing Commission has been appointed to collect data and make suggestions for protection of women and children in industry. The Commission will in the future consult the General Jewish Labor Federation and other organizations in this matter.

Q.—Repeal of the tithe, reform of taxation and facilitation of development of industry and agriculture.

A.—The Government realizes the extent of opposition to the present form of tithe taxation and is desirous of introducing reforms in the whole taxation system. The arrival of Sir Ernest Dowson is expected. He will aid the Government in the preparation of a plan of reforms, some of which may take years to carry out. The Government also realizes the necessity to aid such industries which can be developed in this country.

Q.—The allocation of waste and State lands for Jewish colonization on the intensive system, in accordance with the Mandate.

A.—The Government is obliged by the Mandate to give such support so far as it corresponds with justice and right. The Government proposes early agricultural reforms and aid intensive cultivation throughout the country.

Q.—Participation by the Jews in adequate proportion in the Civil Service and public security forces, and creation of conditions enabling such participation.

A.—See answer to Q. 2.

Q.—Removal of restrictions on Jewish immigration, and transfer of rights of the regulation of this immigration to the Jewish Agency.

A.—The Government has no intention to discontinue the present system, but in its control of immigration does not lose sight of Jewish demands in this connection.

Q.—Full rights of the Hebrew language in Government and Municipal offices.

A.—This matter is carried out so far as the financial and other considerations of the country permit.

Q.—Facilities of citizenship to Jewish residents, as prescribed by the Mandate.

A.—The Palestine Citizenship Order-in-Council

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SOUTHERN OHIO ORGANIZES FOR UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, O., Mar. 11.—Organization of Southern Ohio's drive in the United Jewish Campaign was effected at a conference here yesterday, at which David A. Brown was the principal speaker.

The 100 delegates from Southern Ohio ratified the \$1,000,000 quota for Ohio in the United Jewish Campaign, after a stirring address by Mr. Brown.

Samuel Ach was elected regional chairman, Maurice J. Freiberg, Max Manischewitz, Samuel Sturm and Sidney Freiberg, vice chairmen, and Hon. Alfred M. Cohen, president of the I. O. B. B., treasurer.

The executive committee includes Mayor Murray Seasongood, Charles Schoengold, Oscar Berman, Jacob W. Mack, Dr. Boris Bogen, Julius Rauh, Maurice E. Pollak, Max Senior, Charles Stohi, former president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, L. S. Roth, Julius Schildt, Herbert Getzinger, Wm. J. Schroder, Robert Senior, Carl E. Pritz, Sidney E. Pritz, Abe E. Cohen, Sidney Eiserman, Harry Meiss, Arthur Joseph, Emil J. Mayer, Adolph Rosenberg and Gus Hill. This committee will also act as the Cincinnati executive and chairman Ach has been given authority to add additional representatives for other communities, and all the Rabbis of Southern Ohio are included.

The Dayton committee elected at a conference includes Milton Stern, as chairman and Elmer J. Rauh, vice-chairman; Middleton, Edward Hirsch, chairman and Michael M. Cohen, vice-chairman.

Cincinnati's campaign will be deferred until after the Community Chest drive has been completed.

DETROIT CAMPAIGN FOR \$125,000 FOR UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL LAUNCHED

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Mar. 11.—The Detroit Campaign for \$125,000 for the United Palestine Appeal was launched here last night. Morris Friedberg was elected chairman.

Contributions will be announced at a luncheon Sunday at the Statler Hotel in honor of Miss Maxa Nordau. Mr. Silbert Ullian, national president of the Junior Hadassah and Isaac Carmel of New York, addressed the meeting.

The Bezalel Exhibition has been transferred to the Hias Building, where it will be displayed for three weeks. A number of new pieces have arrived from Palestine, adding to the variety of the subjects in the Exhibition.

Simon Shulansky, 57, oldest resident of Ansonia, Conn., died Tuesday.

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]

New American Type Is Not Nordic

The discovery by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, formerly an immigrant from Bohemia and now eminent anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institute, of the new American type, which is non-Nordic, is regarded by a number of papers as a final refutation of the "Nordic superiority" claim made by Dr. Lothrop Stoddard and other proponents of the Nordic theory.

"An American scientist, an immigrant from Bohemia," writes the "Jewish Morning Journal" (Mar. 8) "has published his observations showing that a new American 'type' is being developed with distinct mental and physical characteristics as a result of the welding of the various races in this country. And this new type, the latest and in stature the tallest of all the white races, according to Prof. Hrdlicka, is as far from the Nordic as from the Alpine races, i.e., French, Italians, Spaniards, etc. Thus, the entire foundation on which the restrictive immigration laws are based is shattered at one blow."

The New York "Times" (March 8), referring to the distinction drawn by Dr. Hrdlicka between the Old American type, whose ancestors were in this country at least three generations back, and the Neo-American type which is being developed as the result of admixture with newer arrivals, observes:

"The facial type of the 'old American' is nearest that of the British, as it naturally should be; and while the American cannot be said to be fully developed, it is yet generally distinguishable. But this old American type is 'not Nordic'; it is not even nearer the Nordic than it is to the Alpine. Like the British, it is an intermediate type.' It is not pleasing to the pride of those who came of this old stock, the original white Americans, to be put in an 'intermediate' class, even in such association."

Life insurance and medical experts, who have read Dr. Hrdlicka's report, agree with him, we are told by George R. Witte in the "Evening World" of Mar. 10, that a bigger and stronger race is developing here as a result of the welding of the various races.

One of the medical experts of one of the leading insurance companies told Mr. Witte that the Neo-American is "superior to any of the races which formed his stock originally."

"Take the Americans of German stock, for instance," he explained. "The mortality rate among them is far lower than among the Germans in Europe. This is due partly to the amalgamation with other races. . ."

Makes Suggestion To American Jewish Philanthropists

The suggestion that an American Jewish philanthropist should endow the chair in Rabbis at Cambridge University, England, which has been left vacant by the recent death of Dr. Israel Abrahams, is made by the London "Jewish Chronicle" of February 26.

It appears that the chair was supported by subscriptions aggregating £500 per annum, of which £350 was provided by Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, £100 by the University, and £50 by Christ Church College. When Dr. Abrahams passed away, Mr. Montefiore decided to continue to charge himself with the payment of that amount, but in another

(Continued on Page 4)

JEWISH WOMEN CRITICISED AT MEETING OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Modern Mothers Prepare Brides for Wedding
Not for Marriage Is Charge

Three hundred women attended the opening of the sixth annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Wednesday.

The convention, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution opposed to supporting public benefits on Saturdays.

Bills pending in Congress and the Legislature of especial interest to women were read to the delegates. Among these was the Antin bill calling for the licensing of charitable organizations in an effort to stamp out fake money-raising campaigns.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Washington, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, a guest of the convention, spoke of the growth of law violations in the country, and asked for delegates to the "allegiance luncheon" to be held in Washington on April 13.

Mrs. Leroy S. Blatner, Field Secretary, New York State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, launched a spirited attack on the modern Jewish mother who prepared her daughter for a wedding and not for marriage, and failed in proper religious training in the home.

Home training was being neglected, Mrs. Blatner said, and Jewish brides started building their own homes with little or no qualification or skill. She also emphasized the failure of wives in seeing to it that their men folk were actively interested in religious observances and attendance at synagogues and temples, thereby setting a poor example for Jewish children. She lamented the fact that young men and young women were not to be found in the temples but rather in places of amusement and extravagance.

Religion was for men as well as for women, she continued, and "our tired business men surely need religion." It was an unhappy deduction, she said, that because women were supposed to have more leisure religion was for them.

About 100,000 women were represented at the convention by the present enrollment of 108 united organizations. Mrs. Max L. Levenson, President of the Federation, welcomed the delegates of nineteen new organizations which had joined since the 1925 convention.

A recommendation that the delegates make a careful study of Governor Smith's housing bill was made by Mrs. Isaac Kubie, Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

Dr. David de Sola Pool offered the opening prayer. At a luncheon, held in the Grand Ballroom, messages of endorsement of the work of the federation from Mayor Walker and Sol M. Strock, President of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, were read by Mrs. Kubie.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein addressed the afternoon session.

Dr. Maximilian Nemser of the Health Department read an address by Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris, who commended the aims of the federation and paid a tribute to the earnest regard of Jewish women for the welfare of their own, especially with regard to the bringing up of their children.

ARABS SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR MURDERING JEWISH WATCHMAN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 11.—Six Arabs, accused of murdering the Jewish watchman, Liberman, on August 20, were sentenced by the Jaffa district court to five years imprisonment.

CORRECTION

In reporting the conference of the United Jewish Campaign in Columbus, Ohio, the wrong amount of the quota for the state of Ohio was given. The quota for the state is \$1,000,000.

JEWISH WORKERS IN POLAND WILL DEMAND RIGHT TO WORK

Congress of Labor Organizations Called for April 1
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 11.—The right to work will be demanded by Jewish laboring masses in the Republic of Poland at a special congress of Jewish labor organizations which will open its sessions here on April 1.

Every 100 organized Jewish workers, every socialist group in the town councils and in the Kechillahs, the cooperatives and agricultural colonies, are entitled to send one delegate to the Congress.

The agenda of the Congress will include a protest against the action of many Polish municipalities and state owned factories in reducing the number of Jewish workers and in refusing to employ Jews. The conference will also discuss the general situation of Jewish labor in Poland. About 150 towns will be represented at the Congress, it is expected.

"BULLETIN" USED FOR INSTRUCTION IN JEWISH CURRENT EVENTS

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:

I am pleased to inform your readers of the experiment which is being conducted in our Hebrew High School in connection with the teaching of Jewish Current Events.

Jewish Current Events as a subject is allotted one forty minute period a week. The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" is used as a text in this course. Every student receives one or more copies of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" every week.

In accordance with a plan proposed by Dr. Benderly, of the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York, all the news are divided into five categories as follows:

1. Anti-Semitism;
2. The Migration of the Jews;
3. Matters pertaining to Palestine;
4. Adjustment of the Jews to their respective environments;

5. Matters pertaining to the inner life of the Jew. The class likewise is divided into five groups, and to each group is assigned a different category of news. The first part of the period is devoted to a brief examination of the students to determine whether they have read intelligently the news items assigned to them for that week. Two questions are put, one pertaining to news items appearing the first half of the week and the other to news items pertaining to the latter part of the week. The second part of the lesson is devoted to a discussion of the major topic of interest during that week.

We have found that this course has proven very valuable, and of great interest, due primarily to the convenient form in which the news items are presented in the "Jewish Daily Bulletin." I do not hesitate to recommend the use of the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" as a text for the purpose of teaching Jewish Current Events to pupils of high school age.

BEN ROSEN, Director,

The Hebrew High School of Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, March 10, 1926.

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR

Sir:

As I continue to read the "Jewish Daily Bulletin," I must repeat what I said on another occasion.

I think the "Bulletin" is a marvel of accurate condensation. And I also think that condensation is one of the vital requisites of modern journalism. In time it will be realized that you are a pioneer in the compact, precise presentation of news. It strikes me that the "Bulletin" is doing a work of tremendous value in recreating a spirit of solidarity in new Jewry. The doings in the Vilna ghetto are brought as near to your readers as the importance of a change of rabbis in an Ohio reform temple, let us say. It also brings home to me each morning the realization of the oneness of Israel, though scattered he may be over the globe. But also the inseparable ties which bind every Jew to what will be the ultimate fate of Eretz Israel.

MERRE VAN PAASSEN.

New York, March 6, 1926.

Governor Hammill will greet the delegates to the Iowa State Zionist Conference which will be held in Des Moines on Sunday, March 14.

One hundred and fifty delegates are expected to attend the conference where the United Palestine Appeal in Iowa will be organized. Joseph Baron and Rabbi Hyman Rabinowitz will address the mass meeting on Sunday evening. L. Oransky will preside at the conference.

A movement to establish in New York City a Jewish Museum of art and science is being organized. It has gained the sympathy and cooperation of many prominent Jewish people. A Campaign Committee for a Building Fund for the Jewish Museum was formed. The goal of the committee is to raise \$100,000.

has been published, and may be changed if experience of its operation requires.

Q.—Declaration of equality of rights of women in all branches of civil, political and economic life of Jewry, and a demand of the Government that such equality be provided for in the country's laws.

A.—Noted for attention.

Q.—Demand for holding of graduation classes for youths and girls leaving school, before 14 years of age and that employers should extend to such workers certain hours of freedom to allow their attendance.

A.—It is doubtful whether the matter is one for legislation, but the Government will do all possible for its own young employees to enjoy such benefits.

Two other questions referred to the autonomy of Jewish schools and the rights of Jewish labor in public works, and were covered by answers to queries 1 and 2. To the third question, regarding railway and customs tariffs, the Government stated that transport rates were not excessive as compared with other countries, but promised its attention to the matter.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION IN URTAS WATER QUESTION INTERPRETS ARTICLE 2 OF PALESTINE MANDATE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, Mar. 1.—An important decision concerning the British Mandate of Palestine was taken in the Judicial Court of the Privy Council.

In the Judicial Court of the Privy Council there being present the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Duncannon and Lord Parmoor.

It was an appeal from an order of the Supreme Court of Palestine restraining the District Governor of the Jerusalem-Jaffa District and the President of the Jerusalem Water Supply Commission from taking water from the springs at Urtas, a village near Jerusalem.

The Lord Chancellor, delivering their Lordships' judgment said:

In the month of May, 1925, the water supply of Jerusalem was causing anxiety; and on May 25 the High Commissioner for Palestine, acting under the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, dated May 4, 1923, promulgated an Ordinance (called the Urtas Springs Ordinance, 1925) empowering the High Commissioner by order published in the Official Gazette to authorize the municipality of Jerusalem or such other authority as undertook the supply of water to Jerusalem, to take water from the springs in the village of Urtas for augmenting the supply contained in the reservoirs at Solomon's Pools upon certain conditions set out in the Ordinance. On the same day the High Commissioner, acting under the Urtas Springs Ordinance, published in the official Gazette an order whereby he authorized the municipality of Jerusalem to take over for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of the order the water arising from the spring in Urtas for the purpose mentioned in the Ordinance. It appears that the spring at Urtas is the private property of the inhabitants of that village, who use the water for drinking and other domestic purposes, for watering their animals, and for the irrigation of land planted with trees or with vegetables or other crops; and the respondents, who represent the inhabitants and landowners of Urtas, objected to the taking of the water and applied by petition to the Supreme Court for an injunction. The Supreme Court granted the injunction asked for, but stayed the operation of the order pending an appeal to his Majesty in Council, for which special leave has been granted.

A question was at one time raised whether an appeal would lie from the Supreme Court of Pal-

estine to his Majesty in Council; but on the argument of the appeal this point was not pressed, and in their Lordships' opinion there is no doubt as to the competence of such an appeal. Provision for such appeals has been made by the Palestine (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council dated October 9th, 1924.

Before dealing with the substance of the appeal it is necessary to refer in some detail to the Ordinance which is in question, and to the instruments under which it was made.

By the Mandate for Palestine dated July 24th, 1922, the Council of the League of Nations, acting under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League, entrusted to Great Britain the administration of the territory of Palestine which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire. The Mandate contained the following among other provisions:

Article 1.—The Mandatory shall have full powers of legislation and of administration save as they may be limited by the terms of this Mandate.

Article 2.—The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home, as laid down in the Preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

Article 11.—The Administration of Palestine shall take all necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the community in connection with the development of the country, and, subject to any international obligations accepted by the Mandatory, shall have full power to provide for public ownership or control of any of the natural resources of the country or of the public works, services and utilities established or to be established therein.

By the Palestine Order in Council dated August 10th, 1922, provision was made for the administration of Palestine by a High Commissioner with full executive powers; and authority to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of Palestine was entrusted to a Legislative Council, subject to a provision that no Ordinance should be passed which should in any way be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of the Mandate. The institution of a Legislative Council did not prove successful; and on May 4th, 1923, an amending Order in Council was made by which the legislative authority was transferred to the High Commissioner, who was thereby authorized to promulgate such Ordinances as might be necessary for the peace, order and good government of Palestine, subject to a condition that no Ordinance should be promulgated which should be in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with the Mandate. It is under the authority conferred by this Order in Council that the Urtas Springs Ordinance was promulgated.

It is unnecessary to state in full the provisions of the Ordinance, but the effect of it was, first to secure to every inhabitant of the village of Urtas a sufficient supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes, and for his animals and for watering his trees and permanent plantations, and, secondly, to provide compensation for any loss which he might suffer by the use of his land for pumping machinery or the laying of pipe lines, or the destruction of his vegetables or other crops or his inability to sow further crops; any question as to the sufficiency of the supply under the first category or as to the compensation payable under the second being referred to arbitration.

The Ordinance was held by the Supreme Court of Palestine (Haycraft, C. J., and Corrie, J.), to be ultra vires and void, on grounds which are fully stated in their judgments. They interpreted Article 2 as requiring that where in the interest of good government the Administration interfered

with the antecedent rights of any inhabitant he should receive full compensation for such interference, this being, as the learned Chief Justice said, a "recognized principle of sound legislation." Having arrived at this interpretation of Article 2, they proceeded to inquire whether full compensation was in fact provided by the Ordinance for the water taken; and they held, upon grounds to be hereafter referred to, that it was not, and accordingly that the Ordinance was an infringement of Article 2, and was therefore ultra vires and void.

In their Lordships' opinion the Supreme Court was fully justified in entertaining an argument as to the validity of the Ordinance, and it was the right and duty of the Court to examine the terms of the Mandate and to consider whether the Ordinance was in any way repugnant to those terms.

Meaning of Ordinance

But it appears to their Lordships that the construction put by the Supreme Court upon Article 2 of the Mandate is not justified by its terms. That article stipulates that the Mandatory shall be responsible for (among other things) "safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race and religion." This does not mean—as the Supreme Court recognized—that all the civil rights of every inhabitant of Palestine which existed at the date of the Mandate are to remain unaltered throughout its duration; for if that were to be a condition of the Mandatory's jurisdiction no effective legislation could be possible. Nor does it, in their Lordships' opinion, mean that in every case of expropriation for public purposes full compensation shall be paid. Their Lordships agree that in such a case and in the absence of exceptional circumstances, justice requires that fair provision shall be made for compensation. But this depends, not upon any civil right, but (as the Chief Justice said) upon principles of sound legislation! and it cannot be the duty of the Court to examine (at the instance of any litigant) the legislative and administrative acts of the Administration, and to consider in every case whether they are in accordance with the view held by the Court as to the requirements of natural justice. In their Lordship's opinion the key to the true purpose and meaning of the sentence quoted from Article 2 of the Mandate is to be found in the concluding words of the article, "irrespective of race and religion;" and the purpose of the article is to secure that in fulfilling the duty which is incumbent upon every Government to safeguard the rights from time to time belonging to the inhabitants of the territory, the Mandatory shall not discriminate in favor of persons of any one religion or race. There is no suggestion that any such discrimination is to be found in the Ordinance now under consideration.

But even assuming (contrary to their Lordships' opinion) that any legislation providing for the appropriation of property to public uses without proper compensation would be an infringement of the Mandate, and therefore of the Order in Council, it does not appear to their Lordships that the Urta Springs Ordinance would be invalid on that ground. The right to sufficient water for the purposes mentioned in the proviso to section 2 of the Ordinance was specifically reserved to the villagers; and it was fully competent to the High Commissioner in reserving this specific right of a somewhat special character to provide for the determination by a specially designated person of any difference which might arise as to the limits of the right.

It is true that no compensation is provided for a breach of the proviso in section 2 of the Ordinance; but this is because a breach of that clause would be a wrong for which the persons aggrieved would be entitled to recover full damages in the local courts.

It is only necessary to add that, even if objection could be taken to the provisions of section 5

of the Ordinance, it may be doubted whether that objection would of itself be sufficient to render invalid the Ordinance as a whole; but upon this point it is unnecessary for their Lordships to express a final opinion.

For these reasons their Lordships are of opinion that this appeal should be allowed, and that the order of the Supreme Court should be set aside and the petition dismissed, and that the respondents should pay the costs of these proceedings, including the costs of this appeal; and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

The Attorney-General and the Hon. Stafford Cripps appeared for the appellants; Mr. De Gruyther, K. C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the respondents.

Solicitors: Messrs. Burchells; Messrs. Ellis, Willes, Ingpen and Armitage.

LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST ROUMANIAN ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Bucharest, Feb. 9.—The Labor Syndicates here held a mass demonstration to deal with the question of the continued anti-Jewish disturbances at the University.

A resolution adopted by the meeting says: "We protest against the barbaric attacks carried out by the Fascist anti-Semitic bands on the Jewish students, in which we perceive a hooligan aggression against the freedom of education. The working class of the capital condemns the students for allowing their enthusiasm to be exploited by our oligarchs."

M. Tartarescu, the Secretary of State of the Ministry of the Interior, replying to a deputation of Jewish students headed by the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, Dr. Fildermann, and the President of the Bucharest Jewish community, M. Bercovici, said that he would do what was possible, but added, "I can do nothing. The Police and the Gendarmerie are anti-Semitic."

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WARSAW KEHILLAH COUNCIL CLOSSES SESSION BECAUSE OF FIGHTING AMONG MEMBERS

Yiddishists Object to Hebrew Declaration
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 11.—Turbulent scenes were witnessed at the meeting of the Warsaw Kehillah Council last night.

The cause for the disturbance was the desire of a Zionist delegate to read the declaration of his group in the Hebrew language. Delegates of the Volks-partei, the Bund and the Poale Zion objected, demanding that it be read in Yiddish. The Zionist delegate threatened to disturb the speakers for the Left when they would read their declaration.

The meeting of the Council had to be closed when one of the Bund delegates threw a chair at Mr. Rittermeister, a delegate for the Agudath Israel, who, in his address, criticized the Bund.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN FORMED IN FRANCE

The Council of Jewish Women of Paris, with Baroness Edouard Rothschild presiding, held its first meeting on February 24th, to launch its activities, a statement issued at the New York headquarters of the Council declared. Women from various American cities were present at this meeting of the Paris Council of Jewish Women, which was organized upon the initiative of the National Council of Jewish Women of America. The French organization proposes to further a program modeled upon that of the American body.

Among the women figuring prominently in the activities of the Paris Council of Jewish Women are Mme. Eugene Simon and Mme. Leon Zadok-Kahn.

EDITORS OF ENCYCLOPEDIA JUDAICA ARRIVE IN U. S.

Dr. Jacob Klatzkin, Hebrew writer, and Dr. Nahum Goldman, Hebrew and German journalist, arrived in New York on the Majestic.

Dr. Klatzkin and Dr. Goldman came here in the interests of the Hebrew publishing company, Eskal, in Berlin, which publishes scientific works in Hebrew. The publishing company has undertaken to issue an Encyclopedia Judaica, which will be published first in Hebrew and later in English and Yiddish. The purpose of their visit is to establish a committee of prominent Jewish scientists in America to assist in the work.

(9)

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DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from Page 2)

more personal direction. In the meantime the Authorities at Cambridge have decided not to maintain this Readership unless an Endowment be provided for it which will produce at least £800 per annum.

"We doubt," says the "Chronicle", "whether it would be found feasible to raise in this country the sum needed for the object mentioned. We Jews here are too poor—in imagination we mean; and the purpose is not one which lends itself to long and tedious begging, guinea by guinea. It needs doing spontaneously. In America, however, Jews have again and again shown an altogether different spirit. We wonder whether one could be found willing to provide the Endowment at Cambridge."

The "United States Daily" and the "Jewish Daily Bulletin"

The appearance of "The United States Daily" based on the principle first introduced by the "Jewish Daily Bulletin"—i. e., "all the facts, no opinion"—is welcomed by the New York "Herald-Tribune."

The newspaper will be headed by David Lawrence and will be a "record of the official acts of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government."

"It differs from other newspapers," declares the "Herald-Tribune", "in the fact that it contains no editorial comment and limits itself to the recording of official views and acts. Supported as it is by prominent Americans, representing various shades of political opinion, it should escape criticism on the ground of political bias."

"The new journal promises to deserve a permanent place in the newspaper world."

Mrs. Sol. Weil, of Goldsboro, N. C., was reelected honorary president, and Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro, N. C., president, at the annual conference of the North Carolina Association of Jewish Women held in Durham, N. C. About 150 women attended the convention.

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