

trinitist" work on Zionism—the Bible. In the second place there are grave political dangers in being silent about, or worse still, in denying flatly our true aim. It can only lead to the impression that we ourselves sanction the restrictions on Jewish immigration, and that impression has already been produced. It has enabled the anti-Zionists to pose as "cultural Zionists." The argument is: "since the Jews do not desire to create a majority in the country, but only to establish there a spiritual centre, there is no need for us to bring hither into Palestine scores of thousands of Jews; a few thousands, even hundreds, well selected and provided with plenty of money, are quite sufficient for the purpose." It is only in the name of the need to create a majority that we can logically demand facilities for a mass immigration. This is why we most resolutely oppose all restrictive interpretations of the aim of Zionism. One of the official documents bearing such a restrictive character—the so-called Churchill White Book of 1922—having been repeatedly rejected by the Arabs themselves, should be considered as virtually cancelled, which view has been implicitly confirmed by the Under-Secretary of the British Colonial Office at the meeting of the League of Nations Mandates Commission in Geneva, October, 1925.

The Majority

In order to create within a period of, say, 25 years, a stable Jewish majority in Western Palestine only, we must have an annual average immigration of 40,000 Jews. If Eastern Palestine is to be included, the number of new settlers must be between 50,000 and 60,000 per year.

That the Jewish People possess a sufficient reserve of man-power to send a steady stream of immigrants of that magnitude year by year has been proved by the immigration of the year 1924-1925.

It must, however, not be overlooked that the economic absorption of such great numbers in a country the size of Palestine is a very complicated problem which is almost without parallel in the history of modern colonization. An annual influx of 40,000 souls would (at present) equal 5 per cent of the total population of Palestine (not including Transjordan). Even the immigration into the United States has at no time exceeded the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total population on the spot.

Political Prerequisites for the Creation of the Majority

It follows that, in order to create a Jewish majority in Palestine, very special measures must be taken to make "economic room" in the country for the newcomers. Our enthusiasm, our "drives" for money, our energy and our spirit of self-sacrifice, however splendid, are not in themselves sufficient. The problem of a steady absorption of so large numbers of new settlers—year in, year out—requires the direct intervention of the Power of the State, that is to say, a whole series of administrative and legislative measures which can be achieved by a Government only.

That is the meaning of the expression "Political Zionism." Nobody underestimates the importance of practical work in Palestine, or the vital need for our collections and drives. Zionism consists, and must consist, of 90 per cent "economics" and only 10 per cent "politics." But these 10 per cent of politics are the prerequisite of any success, the "Conditio sine qua non." Petty colonization calculated to create a new ghetto can, of course, be carried on without the intervention of the State; but the creation of a majority is a State enterprise, mass immigration is essentially a State business. To bring it about the State must give its whole-hearted active and systematic support.

A clear definition of our political demands is therefore the first task of political Zionism. It is

not sufficient to speak generally of "carrying out the mandate" or "perfecting our political activity." Even the most friendly government on earth can only reply to that by asking: "Very well, but what is it about, what measures do you ask for?" Zionism, therefore, must clearly formulate its demands and must explain specifically to itself and to the world, what reforms are necessary in order to secure the absorption of a great influx of new settlers in the various fields of economic life in Palestine.

Transjordan

The opening up of the country east of the Jordan is the first and foremost of these reforms. Transjordan, although coming within the boundaries of the Mandate, was subsequently excluded from the scope of the "Zionist" clauses of that document. This was both a historical and a practical injustice. Historically, the East Jordan Land was always part of Jewish Palestine: the Jews settled there even before the conquest of Western Palestine. From the practical viewpoint, of mass immigration, Transjordan is perhaps of greater importance even than the West Jordan Land. Its area is almost as large, but it is inhabited by but one half or one third of the number of people inhabiting Western Palestine; it has a better soil and several rivers. The opening up of Transjordan to Jewish immigration will double or triple the scope of possible immigration. In view of the great Jewish misery in Eastern Europe it is wrong even from the general humanitarian point of view to withhold from Jewish colonization this best part of Palestine.

Land Reform

An Agrarian Reform, applying to both shores of the Jordan, is the next immediate practical necessity of a real mass-colonization. It is acknowledged on all sides that the majority of new comers should be settled on land as tillers and laborers. For the present, however, but a very small minority of the immigrants are able to devote themselves to agriculture. In the year 1925, notwithstanding a large influx of newcomers, many of them possessed of means of their own, notwithstanding very considerable resources placed at the disposal of the Keren Hayesod and the National Fund, it has been impossible for the Zionist Organization to organize even one single new colony. Private efforts in that direction also met with very scant success. The chief cause of the trouble is the high price of land. Already in 1921 we had to pay, for the ground where Nahal stands today, 50,000 Egyptian pounds, and of that estate 8,000 Dunam only were found to be usable and are being tilled by 80 families of farmers; 4,000 per family as price of the bare ground without buildings, roads or wells. Since then, however, the price of land has soared higher still. That state of affairs renders agricultural settlement on any large scale not only unprofitable, but an entirely unfeasible undertaking. No change can be expected in that respect so long as the Jews have to obtain land by buying it from individual private owners, who are therefore in a position to exploit fictitious prices regulated only by the insatiable land-hunger of the Jew. Nor could the problem be solved by granting Jews leases of so-called "State lands," as the available land possessions of the State seem to be rather insignificant.

The only real and complete solution of the problem is the transfer of all waste lands in the State under a scheme including reasonable indemnity to their present owners; and the creation, in this way, of a Land Reserve for agricultural settlement.

According to the latest official statistics (Land Statistics in the House of Lords, May 20th, 1925), the area of Palestine (without Transjordan) contains 27,000,000 Dunam, of which 10,000,000 Dunam only are more or less cultivated. Sixteen million Dunams remain uncultivated. Now

anal service of whose sinking fund and interest would be covered by settlers' rents. A scheme on these lines would be the only practicable way to raise a National loan of any considerable amount. All other suggestions (such as mortgaging the property of the various colonies, or pledging the revenues of the Keren Hayesod to cover the annual interest and sinking fund of the Loan) are mere utopias.

Regulating the Immigration

The opening up of the country East of the Jordan, land reform, and tariff reform are, as we have seen, the political pre-requisites for ensuring the economic absorption, year by year, of an uninterrupted mass immigration. Such an immigration can, of course, not be allowed to flow uncontrolled. The larger the number of immigrants, the greater the need of a systematic supervision and of a methodic selection of the human material. But that control should be vested in the same authority that is responsible for the success or failure of the Colonization scheme. It is an absurdity that the whole burden of raising the funds, providing for the new settlers, and in general the whole of the colonizing and building up work is on the shoulders of the Zionist Organization, whilst the selection of human material on which the success of the work depends remains entrusted to other hands—to the government.

The entire control of the immigration, both as regards numbers and qualifications, should be handed over to the Jewish Agency. There would be no real difficulty in safeguarding the Sovereign prerogatives of the Mandatory Power and the Palestine Government, provided real goodwill exists on both sides.

The High Commissioner

The above applies especially to the choice of High Commissioner. When Lord Plumer was appointed without any consultation with the Jewish Agency, the whole of National Jewry felt deeply hurt. This disappointment was not in any way on account of His Lordship's personality: it was simply the expression of a conviction which lies deeply rooted in the Jewish mind, that it is the moral duty of the Mandatory Power never to act in such important matter over the head of the Zionist representation. This principle is no violation of the Sovereignty of Great Britain: it is sanctioned by proper precedents in her own colonial practice. The Chief Administrator of North Rhodesia is appointed with the consent of the British South Africa Company; the latter, being a Chartered Company, presents many analogies with the position of our Jewish Agency. A precedent still more in point was, in 1920, the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel whom, as is well known, Mr. Lloyd George selected after consultation with the President of the Zionist Organization.

The objection that the Mandate does not expressly make the procedure binding upon the Mandatory Power is no true argument. The Mandate is not an encyclopaedia, it contains principles and main lines which simply require good will in their interpretation and application. One of the principles there laid down is as follows: "An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine" (Article 4). It cannot fairly be denied that the personality of the High Commissioner and his views on Zionism, by which the whole attitude of the Administration in Palestine is necessarily determined for a number of years, is certainly one of those things that "may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home

and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine."

Before making appointments of decisive importance on the staff of the Palestine Administration, the Mandatory Power should consider that body which alone is in a position to judge whether A or B is a Pro-Zionist or anti-Zionist, or possibly even an anti-Semite. That body is, naturally, the Jewish Agency—the Zionist Executive.

The Question of the Jewish Legion

There is, however, one difficulty that might frustrate all our efforts to arrive at an agreement with the Mandatory unless we are prepared to meet and answer it at the outset, and that is the problem of public security in Palestine. Every colonization in the whole history of the world, had to account with the resistance of the natives, and Palestine is no exception. A government responsible for order, however well disposed towards Zionism, cannot, nor ever will, lose sight of that possibility. Any reforms favorable to the Zionist plan can, therefore, only be undertaken if, at the same time, there is a corresponding strengthening of the official machinery for the preservation of peace.

Since 1919 British public opinion has been unanimous and resolute in one demand: the burden of the taxpayer must be relieved of all avoidable additions, especially on matters military. The government was therefore compelled to reduce the enormous British war-time army to an absolute minimum. Today England has fewer battalions than in 1913. Of that small army, a very small portion only can be maintained in Palestine: in 1925, including the British gendarmierie, it numbered only about 1,500 men, and further reductions are already announced. Such a small garrison, with the best will in the world, would not be able to defend the 100 odd Jewish settlements in the country in the event of a sudden attack, or any serious disturbance. To protect effectively the scattered Jewish villages and farms that force, according to expert opinion, should at least be trebled. But such an increase cannot be made at the expense of the British people. The very suspicion that the Zionists contemplate asking for anything of the sort would turn the British taxpayer against us; and it would be objected, with perfect justice, that the suggestion that the British people should provide their men and their money for the protection of the Jews is diametrically opposed to the spirit of that Anglo-Jewish pact of which the Mandate is the legal expression. The Balfour declaration has never meant, and was never understood to mean, that even a small fraction of the costs of Jewish colonization was to be found by the British people. The obligations of Great Britain are confined to the creation of "such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home" (Article 2). By reason of these obligations we Jews are entitled to ask for legislative and administrative acts, but not for any material sacrifices, great or small, direct or indirect. Every shilling of money, every drop of sweat or of blood that may be required for the Jewish colonization must be given by the Jews themselves. This was and is the ethical contents of the "covenant" which, in the shape of the "Balfour Declaration," was made by and between the British and the Jewish peoples in the year 1917.

"Militarism" has nothing to do with all this. The most convinced opponent of standing armies and armaments is bound to see realities. Let us recapitulate: The possibility of anti-Zionist disturbances in Palestine today cannot unfortunately be denied by any serious observer of events. Pro-Zionist measures may increase their probability. Such measures can, accordingly, be contemplated only in conjunction with a simultaneous strength-

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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 items, which is received by cable or telegram, to secure the complete text of important documents for the convenience of its readers.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MINORITY TREATIES

Text of Memorandum on Minority Rights Submitted by Mr. Louis Marshall to the Secretariat of the League of Nations

While the Jews of the United States can do much to improve the economic status of their brethren overseas, our work would not be of much avail unless the political and economic conditions of the various countries became secure, declares the annual report of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, presented at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of that body on Nov. 8, 1923, and just published in book form. The treaties and agreements arrived at recently at Locarno between the principal European powers are a happy augury for a period of continued peace on that continent, and a potent factor in removing political insecurity and economic instability, two forces which are among the most active causes of racial strife and religious intolerance. The opening of a new era of international tranquility should also tend to the more speedy and amicable solution of those problems, which the so-called minority clauses in the various peace treaties aimed to settle. Such problems are arising continually and are brought to the attention of the League of Nations in accordance with a clause in the treaties that "the stipulations (of the treaties) so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations."

The President of the Committee spent a month in Geneva during the past summer, and there made a full and intensive study of the operation of the several minority treaties, of the various complaints relating to alleged infractions of their provisions, which have been referred to the Council of the League and its committees, the action taken thereon by the Council and in such cases as have been brought to the attention of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the procedure followed by the League and by the Permanent Court in relation to these questions.

Before leaving Geneva, Mr. Marshall submitted to the Secretariat the following memorandum:

"After devoting a month's careful study to the working of the Minority Treaties and their application by the Council of the League of Nations and by the Permanent Court of International Justice, as one largely concerned in framing and advocating the adoption of these Treaties, it is for me a pleasant duty to express my appreciation of what has been done and the belief that the Treaties are receiving that sympathetic consideration which is destined to make of them the medium for securing a better understanding among the peoples of the various nations to which they relate.

"The Treaties are not looked upon as mere paper promises. They have become living organisms. It is doubtless true that while much remains to be done to raise them to the highest level of efficiency, they mark a great forward stride. What has been accomplished is an earnest of what will eventually be achieved.

"I am conscious of all the difficulties to be overcome. They will vanish in the face of a firm determination to obviate the abuses which the Treaties were designed to cure.

"In the administration of the sacred trust reposed by their terms upon the Council of the League of Nations much depends upon procedure. It is gratifying to note that that which has thus far been evolved is well calculated to simplify the effectuation of the Treaties in accordance with their real essence.

"It is, of course, evident that this procedure is in a sense tentative. Experience seems to show that in the interests of justice it may be improved in some respects. I am confident that it will not be taken amiss if I venture to suggest at least one particular in which the present regulations adopted by the Council and acted on by the Assembly may be extended and made more searching. It has necessarily been provided in order to carry out the spirit of the Treaties, that any of the minorities affected may lodge with the Secretariat of the League a petition setting forth an actual or threatened breach of a right conferred upon or guaranteed to the members of such minorities. The Secretariat communicates the petition to the Government affected, and the latter may within a time fixed submit its answer to the complaint made. The petition and answer are then considered by a committee of three members of the Council, which determines whether or not these documents are to be dealt with by the Council itself. At the hearings before the Committee and the Council the Government against which complaint is made is permitted to appear by its representatives and to supplement its written answer by oral arguments and additional statements as to the charge made.

"As a lawyer, it seems to me that in accordance with the fundamental rule applicable to all judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, and especially such as are determinative of rights secured by an instrument like a constitution or a treaty, no one of those concerned in the ultimate decision of a controversy which is the subject-matter of a proceeding shall be placed at a disadvantage in the presentation of the case. Hence an opportunity to be heard in respect to the merits of the controversy is equally essential to the petitioner and to the Government against which complaint has been made. That is the necessary implication derivable from the terms of the Minority Treaties. Under the existing procedure no opportunity is given to the petitioner to reply to the answer of the Government, or to sub-

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ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF GERMAN SOCIETY FOR COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM

"If Judaism Goes, Christianity Goes Also"

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cologne, Mar. 18.—The annual conference of the Union for Combating Anti-Semitism has been held here. Ex-Federal Minister Dr. Gotheim, the President, who opened the conference, expressed the regret of the conference that the ex-German Chancellor, Dr. Fehrenbach, his co-President, was unable because of illness to be present.

Prof. Baumgarten delivered an address on the causes of the anti-Semitic Nationalist movement. It was, he said, perverted patriotism on the one hand, and a weakened sense of reality on the part of the German people as a result of the war, on the other. That was the reason for the leadership of the movement by military ex-officers.

The Catholic Chaplain Thome, of Bonn, declared that Christianity and Judaism were from the theological standpoint inseparable. If Judaism went, Christianity must go also.

LEAGUE COUNCIL POSTPONES REPLY TO PETITION OF SYRIO-PALESTINE CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Mar. 18.—The petition of the Syrio-Palestine Arab Congress, submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission, detailing the grievances of the Arab population against the Mandatory power, was taken up at the Council of the League of Nations at its session here.

The matter was discussed in connection with the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the situation in Syria, and the question was raised whether a reply of the Council be given to this petition. A proposal made by Sir Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, to postpone the matter for a later meeting of the Council, was accepted.

Monsieur Moncour stated that a reply from the Council at this moment might cause unpleasant consequences in Syria.

SENATE COMMITTEE BEGINS HEARING ON PERLMAN-WADSWORTH BILL

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 18.—Ex-Immigration Commissioner Curran, John Thomas Taylor of the American Legion, Miss Marion Shepherd of the International Migration League and Representatives of the State and Labor Departments were scheduled to appear at hearings before the Senate Immigration Committee starting today, regarding the Perlman-Wadsworth Bill to liberalize the Immigration Law.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the appearance of Jewish leaders at the hearings as has been the custom in the past. Only several local members of the American Jewish Congress are scheduled to appear.

BULGARIAN JEWS TO FOUND COLONY IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 18.—A colony of Bulgarian Jews will be established in Palestine in the near future, it became known today through Mr. Albert Romano, noted Bulgarian Zionist who arrived here for this purpose.

The colony of Bulgarian Jews will be established near the Jewish colony Ness Zionah.

BAMBERGER MUSEUM IS OPENED IN NEWARK

Newark Mayor Praises Jewish Donor of Structure

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, N. J., Mar. 18.—Nearly 3,000 persons witnessed the formal opening of the new \$650,000 Newark Museum building with its \$1,000,000 collection of rare and beautiful objects. Many notables and artists from New York and other cities were among those present.

The opening of the museum marked a significant achievement for Louis Bamberger, local merchant and philanthropist, for it is he who presented the building to the city. Mr. Bamberger laid the cornerstone of the building in May, 1925, but he could not attend the opening of the art structure because he is at present in Florida. A telegram from him deploring his absence was read.

Mayor Thomas L. Raymond delivered the principal address. The Mayor praised Mr. Bamberger and John Cotton Dana, director of the museum. He declared that "The splendid generosity of Louis Bamberger in providing this beautiful building for these ennobling uses is a fine example for us all to give of our means to enrich our store of treasures and broaden our sphere of usefulness, and the wisdom intelligence, creative imagination and great labor of Mr. Dana in creating the idea upon which this foundation rests, should furnish us with guid-

(Continued on Page 4)

"NEW JERICO" TO BE BUILT SOUTH OF JERICO

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 18.—A town to be named "New Jericho" is to be built to the south of Jericho, 900 feet below sea level, according to a statement which appeared in the "Falastin," the official organ of the Arab Executive. The future residents of the town, the paper says, are to obtain from 1 to 3 dunam of land each. The Government is to provide water for the town from the neighboring springs.

Jericho (in Arabic, Eriha) was sacked and destroyed by Joshua, who pronounced a curse on the man who would rebuild it. Nevertheless, it was rebuilt and formed part of the inheritance of Benjamin. After the Captivity, Jericho was an important place and was subsequently given by Mark Antony to Cleopatra, who sold it to Herod the Great, who died there. New Testament Jericho sprang up somewhat to the north of the older town. It has about 1,000 inhabitants and is the lowest town on the earth's surface (820 feet below sea level). There are no Jews in the whole district.

ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER SENTENCED TO JAIL BY LEIPZIG SUPREME COURT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 18.—Heinrich Pudor, well known anti-Semitic leader in Germany, was given a sentence of five months in jail by the Republic Supreme Court here.

Herr Pudor was charged with having published an article in the anti-Semitic paper "Hakenkreuz" in which he incited the population against the Jews, calling for anti-Jewish propaganda and for the murder of Dr. Stresemann.

In the article Pudor also charged that Herr Pudor was a prisoner in the hands of the

mit their contentions to the Committee of Three or to the Council in the sense that the Government is enabled to do so.

"The Government may either (1) deny the allegations of the petitioners, or (2) plead by confession and avoidance, that is, admit the truth of the allegations but contend that in law and in fact the petitioners are not entitled to relief because of other facts that may be pleaded, or (3) set forth an entirely independent state of facts, or (4) contend that the Council does not possess jurisdiction to consider the petition.

"Whatever the nature of the Government's answer may be and it may partake of all of these elements, there is no provision that the petitioners shall (a) be informed of the terms of the answer, or (b) be permitted to reply to it and indicate wherein they agree or disagree with the Government's contentions as to the law or the facts advanced by it, or (c) as to the conclusion reached by the Committee or the Council.

"It may be that the allegations of the Government are inaccurate or that they are made under a mistaken conception of the actual facts. It may be that the petitioners are able to explain satisfactorily the allegations of the Government's answer or to present the issues of law or of fact in such form as to elucidate fully their position. Yet the present procedure entirely eliminates the petitioners as soon as their petition has been filed in the Secretariat. Where the welfare of millions of human beings and the peace of nations may be at stake, it would appear not only desirable, but in the interest of complete justice, that the petitioners, who presumably are better acquainted with the facts than any third party can possibly be in what has become a controversy which may affect their most precious interests, should at least be kept informed of that fate of their petition and be enabled to communicate freely to the Committee and the Council such facts and arguments as are germane to the answer submitted by the Government. Otherwise it is easy to conceive that in many instances serious abuses sought to be remedied may be perpetuated and the spirit of the Treaties entirely evaded or disregarded.

"I fully recognize the fact that these complaints are made against Sovereign States, and that nothing should be done to impair their dignity or to wound their sensibilities. But it must be remembered that it is the object of these Treaties to protect minorities against an invasion of the rights guaranteed to them by the sovereign states of which they are citizens. The several States executing the Minority Treaties or making declarations in acceptance of their provisions entered into covenants unchangeable by their own law or acts, which inure to the benefit of the individuals constituting the racial, linguistic or religious minorities sought to be protected. That is demonstrated by the opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the German Settlers and the Polish Citizenship Cases.

"It must have been contemplated by the nations entering into these treaties, when they made their observance a matter of international concern and placed them under the guarantee of the League of Nations, that by doing so they waived pro tanto the sovereign power of disregarding complaints of those of their nationals who come within the purview of the Minority Treaties, as to the non-observance of their provisions. On the contrary, these nations consented that cognizance might be taken of such complaints. They surely did not give with one hand and take away with the other when they executed these solemn instruments. It was not within their competence to do so.

"It will not be claimed that it was contemplated that the statements contained in the answers submitted by any of these Governments to a document presented on behalf of petitioners complaining of a breach of a treaty guaranteed by the League, were to be conclusive and might not be controverted. If

so, these Treaties would merely be words of promise to the ear to be broken in their fulfillment.

"It is likewise to be considered that when the Treaties were placed under the guarantee of the League, the guarantor's obligation involved the ascertainment by it of all facts bearing upon an alleged breach of their provisions, not merely those set forth in the complaints of the minorities and the answer of the Government, but any facts which the minorities might in an orderly manner bring forward by way of reply to the answers.

"When a State appears before a tribunal such as the Council of the League or the Permanent Court of International Justice, it is subject to the same rules as is a private person under like circumstances. In the Federal and State jurisprudence of the United States, the Government proceeded against, once it has consented that complaints against it may be prosecuted by its citizens before designated tribunals, is treated like any other litigant, and its answer may be controverted like that of an individual defendant. A petitioner enjoys exactly the same opportunities as does the Government in the presentation of the case. The reason is obvious. That same reason applies where complaint is made of a breach, actual or threatened, of any of the Minority Treaties.

"Without now seeking to elaborate these comments, it is my opinion that the extension of the procedure to complaints arising under the Treaties in the direction indicated would give such effect to their true meaning and intent as will carry out their beneficent purposes," the memorandum declared.

Few complaints of denial of the so-called "Minority rights" have been registered by or on behalf of Jews. A number of cases involving other minorities have, however, been acted upon by the Council of the League of Nations, or by the Secretariat with satisfactory results. In two instances the Council submitted the records to the Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinions. That great tribunal was called upon in the course of the opinions rendered to interpret the minority treaties. No judicial tribunal in history has surpassed these utterances in elevation of thought and true statesmanship, the report of the Executive Committee states.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS

(Issued by The League of Zionists Revisionists, American Branch, New York)

The Aim of Zionism

The aim of the Zionist movement is the creation of a Jewish majority in Palestine, west and east of the Jordan. That is not the ultimate object of Zionism, which has farther reaching ideals—the solution of the problem of Jewish misery all over the world, and the creation of a new Jewish culture. Yet, the prerequisite for attaining these two high ultimate objects is a country where the Jews form the majority of the population. It is only after attaining such majority that Palestine can develop on normal political lines and on the basic principle of a parliamentary democracy without endangering the Jewish national essentials of the country.

"Why proclaim that aim?" we are asked by those dreamers who imagine that the true aims of Zionism may be hidden as a secret of plotters and conspirators. They are absolutely mistaken. Should we even attempt to keep silent about our real aims, that would, in the first place be useless, for all our adversaries not only understand our aims, but often deliberately exaggerate their scope, (they allege, for instance, that we desire to oust the non-Jews from Palestine). It is too late in the day to preach attenuated or diluted Zionism, after even the Arabs have read not only Herzl's book "The Jewish State," but also a far more "dangerous" and "ex-

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CARE OF WOMEN EMIGRANTS: CONFERENCE CALLED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Geneva, Mar. 8.—The care of the woman emigrant will be one of the subjects to be studied by the eighth session of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, which will open here on May 25th. The Conference will discuss an international agreement on the whole question of simplifying the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

In a preliminary survey of the question issued by the International Labor Office it is stated that important steps have already been taken nationally for the protection of women and children in emigrant ships. Ships carrying British emigrants to the Dominions, for example, frequently have on board steamship conductresses appointed by semi-official or private organizations. In particular, ships transporting emigrants from Great Britain to Canada carry conductresses appointed by the Canadian authorities, whose duty it is to protect the interests of women and girls traveling alone during the voyage, and to provide for liaison between the inspecces in the ports of embarkation and those in the ports of destination.

The International Labor Office has therefore asked Governments their opinions as to whether the international agreement should include a clause relating to women supervisors and whether it might perhaps be necessary to state that the presence of a woman supervisor should be obligatory on board any emigrant ship carrying more than a certain number of women and young persons.

NEW FLOODS VISIT KOVNO; EIGHTEEN DROWNED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 18.—A new flood has visited Kovno, the capital of Lithuania, causing greater hardships to the population, according to a report from Kovno to the Mid-European Press Bureau. The railway station was deluged. Eighteen persons were drowned.

The Hazanir Choral Society of the Newark, N. J., Y. M. & Y. W. H. A. consisting of seventy-five trained men and women under the direction of Mr. Zavel Zilberts, gave a St. Patrick's Day concert under the auspices of the Joseph Warren Masonic Lodge and Joseph Warren Eastern Star Chapter in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, New York City.

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]

What the Jews Gave in 1925 for the Maintenance of Religion

The contributions of the American Jews as compared with that of the Catholics and Protestants toward the maintenance of religion at home and abroad during the year 1925, is shown by statistics published by the United Stewardship Council, representing twenty-five Protestant denominations, and quoted by the Uica (N. Y.) "Press."

"Last year the American people gave \$648,000,000 to maintain religion at home and abroad," we read. "This figure represents the religious benefactions of Catholic, Jew and Protestant ecclesiastical organizations.

"For example: Twenty-five Protestant denominations gave, in 1925, the sum of \$88,845,000 to benevolences, including missions of all kinds; \$332,552,000 to congregational expenses, and enough miscellaneous gifts to bring the total to \$451,000,000.

"The contributions of the Jews is estimated at \$18,500,000. The Catholics gave \$168,000,000. Other bodies, not referred to above, gave \$10,000,000.

"The Jewish benefactions do not include moneys raised for the restoration of Palestine."

The Duty of the Ica

The refusal of the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund (operating as the Jewish Colonization Association) to meet the request of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for the publication of the terms of Baron de Hirsch's will, is regarded as an injustice to the Jewish public by the "New Palestine" of March 19.

"Without in any way reflecting on the good faith of the administrators of the fund, Jews must insist that they have a right to know exactly what the Baron said, and to comment on the way his instructions are being carried out," the "New Palestine" writes. "The Jewish Colonization Association does wrong to the memory of Baron de Hirsch in continuing its policy of complete silence on so important a public matter. Thirty years ago, with an inchoate Jewish public opinion, unorganized, inarticulate, the publication of the will might not have served any useful purpose. At the present time, however, with Jewish public activity at its height prepared to cope with an unprecedented situation, the publication of the will becomes a public duty."

Calls for End to Polish Jewish Agreement

Criticism of those Jews in Poland who still expect results from the Polish-Jewish Agreement, is contained in an editorial in the "Day" of March 18, under the caption, "An End to the Agreement."

"Where people are in the midst of a fight for the very right to existence, to work and occupation, it is impossible to engage successfully in work for real national values without heeding, at the same time, the daily needs which are entirely dependent on politics," the paper says.

"It is, therefore, not the fact that so much emphasis is laid in Poland on politics that surprises us, but rather the fact that there are still people there who cling to the Agreement, while the other party, the government, ridicules it. And, too, it is to be marvelled at with what firmness and pertinacity these people guard the 'secret' of the Agreement and refuse to publish it. They guard it so tenaciously as to arouse the suspicion that the Agreement may really contain something which is too ugly to publish."

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

"Numerus Nullus" Against Jewish Students Latest Demand of Roumanian Anti-Semites

(By Our Bucharest Correspondent)

Bucharest, Mar. 5.—The movement of the anti-Semitic students in Roumania against their Jewish fellow students has taken on a new aspect: the demand for a numerus clausus is being replaced by the demand for a numerus nullus—which would bar Jewish students completely from Roumanian universities.

This is a logical move on the part of the anti-Semites, for the numerus clausus, though not sanctioned by legal procedure, is today an actual fact in Roumania. Through the manipulations of university heads in cooperation with the Education Ministry the number of Jewish students in the universities today does not exceed the proportion of the Jews to the rest of the population in Roumania. So that while the movement for a numerus clausus is merely a demand for legal approval of an existing condition, the new movement is preparing the ground for the complete ousting of the Jews from the universities. In reality all the recent anti-Jewish excesses in Bucharest, Jassy, etc., have been directed towards this end, for this is the ultimate purpose of the anti-Semitic students and their open avowal of this fact in the form of the movement for a numerus nullus merely indicates their boldness which is growing from moment to moment as a result of the attitude of the Roumanian government. The attitude of Tatarescu, Minister of the Interior, in his reply to complaints of the Jews: "We can do nothing—the police and gendarmerie are with the Cuzists," is further reflected in the behavior of the Minister of Education, Dr. Angelescu. Dr. Angelescu is on the friendliest terms with the anti-Semitic students and their leaders, Cuza et al. Whenever the directors of a university do make an attempt to suppress the outrages in their institution by ordering the suspension or expulsion of the anti-Semitic students, the order is invariably countermanded from the offices of the Education Ministry. A characteristic incident was that regarding the Jewish professor, Dr. Reiner. The persecutions and abuse which he endured at the hands of the anti-Semitic students reach such a point that the council of professors at the university publicly expressed their condemnation of the anti-Semitic students. Following this the anti-Semitic students presented the professors with a memorandum on the Jewish "menace," asserting that the Minister of Education had instructed them to do so.

When one enters the Roumanian universities today one finds gendarmerie posted inside and outside, ostensibly guarding the peace. Yet the excesses continue, the Jewish students are beaten daily, while the soldiers look on idly. One service, however, is always at the disposal of the Jewish students: ambulances. The government sees to it that there are always plenty of ambulances in readiness to take wounded Jewish students to the hospitals.

SIR SIDNEY'S NAME WAS LEE, NOT LEVY

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir:

In recording the death of Sir Sidney Lee most of the daily papers stated that his name was originally Levy but that he changed it by advice received from a professor in the Oxford University. This statement was also copied in some of the Jewish Weeklies that are satisfied to give information, even on matters of Jewish concern, at second-hand.

This statement is absolutely untrue. The family name was never other than Lee. I speak from first-hand information. I intimately knew his father, Mr. Lazarus Lee; his gifted sister, Miss Elizabeth Lee, also many other members of the family that still survive.

Will you kindly make this correction in your columns.

RABBI MAURICE H. HARRIS,

Temple Israel, New York City.

NEW YORK JEWISH WOMEN ORGANIZED FOR UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus Head Women's Division; Judge Moscovitz Appointed Chairman of Brooklyn Section

Preliminary plans for organizing a city-wide group of women workers for the \$6,000,000 New York drive of the United Jewish Campaign, of which William Fox is the chairman, were launched at a luncheon meeting of the advisory committee of the Women's Division for the campaign at the Harmonie Club.

Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, who is chairman of the women's division, presided. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, honorary chairman of the Division, was the guest of honor, and among others present were Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, Mrs. Ira Hill-Bamberger, Mrs. Nathan Glaubler, Mrs. Max L. Levenson, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, Mrs. Paul Baerwald, and Mrs. Charles J. Liebmann.

It was announced that the Federation of Jewish Women's organizations of the city will lend its active cooperation in the campaign.

Announcement was made by Mr. Fox of the appointment of Judge Grover M. Moscovitz as chairman of the Brooklyn section of the local drive.

\$150,000 PLEDGED FOR UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL IN CHICAGO

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Mar. 18.—Activities of the local Palestine Appeal Committee are growing more numerous and already pledges totalling more than \$150,000 of the half million dollar drive have been raised.

Morris Rissman is chairman of a Building Trade Committee which is composed of I. Coblurn, Bernard Ruekberg, Nick Lippert, Morris Pearlman, A. Himmelblau and B. Ruttenberg and which has undertaken to raise a minimum of \$15,000 and probably \$25,000 among the city's Jewish builders, architects and allied professions.

Emil Braude heads the jewelers group which seeks \$25,000 from its group. Martin Fox is secretary.

Judge Julian W. Mack and Maurice Samuel will address other group meetings, scheduled for the first part of next week at various of the city hotels on the north, west and south sides.

CHICAGO NON-ZIONISTS RAISE \$70,000 FOR UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Mar. 18.—At a dinner in honor of Judge Harry M. Fisher, which took place on March 17th, sixty-four men were present who pledged \$70,000 to the United Palestine Appeal, the entire sum to be paid in full by April 1st.

These pledges represent a group of people who had never before contributed for Palestine purposes and it is expected that they will this year contribute a minimum of \$100,000.

The committee representing this group consists of the following: Judge Harry M. Fisher, S. J. Rosenblatt, William Sultan, David Labowitch and Michael Rosenberg.

The director of the United Palestine Appeal Campaign in Chicago is George Greenspun.

PROF. JULIUS EPSTEIN, PIANIST, DIED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Vienna, Mar. 2.—The death has taken place here today at the age of 94 of Prof. Julius Epstein, the famous musician.

Born at Agram in Croatia in 1832, he soon became one of the most popular pianists and teachers of music in Vienna. For 34 years, from 1867 to 1901, he was at the Vienna Conservatoire of Music, one of his pupils being the famous composer, Gustave Mahler.

Prof. Epstein edited works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schubert.

much of this last land can be made use of for agriculture or cattle breeding, will only be ascertained—as Lord Stanhope himself had to admit—after the completion of the official land survey. (In the year 1921 the Government estimated that about one-third of the fallow lying land—in so far as it had been more or less investigated—may be considered as fit for cultivation without any exceptional preparatory expense). One thing is certain: there are in Palestine today several millions of Dunams that can be cultivated either immediately or after suitable amelioration, but which have remained unused for centuries notwithstanding the fact that the greater part of that land is private property. Such a state of affairs can not be tolerated in a country deliberately opened for colonization.

In some 20 states in Europe land reforms are carried through of a much more drastic nature than the reform we urge, as in those countries not only fallow-lying land but even well cultivated large estates are being taken over under expropriation procedure and parcelled out to small-holders. We, however, do not wish to lay claim to a single Dunam of land that is actually being tilled by anybody today. But the waste lands, even according to the letter of the Mandate (Article 6), should be made available for colonization. All waste land should become the property of the State.

Moreover, such a procedure would be in full accord with the spirit and sentiment of Mohammedan Land Law. There still exists in Palestine an old Turkish law based on the Koran (although, most unfortunately, it has never been carried into effect) that every plot of land that has remained uncultivated for three consecutive years automatically reverts to the State.*

The Land Reserve should, of course, be made available for Jews and Palestinian Arabs equally and on equal terms, of which the principal two are: (a) the applicant should prove that he does not own any other land in Palestine; and, (b) he should be in possession, either individually or as a member of an organized group, of the minimum capital required for setting up the necessary farm buildings, for the purchase of implements, etc.

It will be no injustice to the Arabs if under these two reasonable conditions the great majority of eligible applicants prove to be Jews.

Two important observations: Firstly, even after the reforms we suggest are carried out, it will remain impossible to settle men on the land who are entirely without resources. That could not be overcome even by the creation of long term land credit facilities; a portion—at least one-third—of the cost of settling (buildings, implements, stock, etc.), must always be found by the settler himself: out of the pocket of the old-style colonist, or out of the collective fund of the Kevutza. But the land reform will make possible what today in Palestine is not possible: the settlement on the land of individuals or groups who are possessed of a certain amount. Secondly, even under the reform law, land cannot be allotted freely. In every case the settler must begin to pay after a certain time of grace, generally after the third crop or harvest, that is after about two years, a reasonable rent. But the amount of the rent will be fixed by a responsible authority, not by a profiteering landlord. A part of that rent would be available for paying a reasonable compensation to the former owner.

Protective Tariffs

A reform of the custom tariffs is a prerequisite of any sound urban colonization. A minority only of the town population is able to maintain itself by commerce or the so-called liberal professions.

*It has been suggested that direct expropriation could be replaced by a heavy tax on uncultivated land, together with an official assessment of land values on a fair pre-war basis.

The majority must engage in industries. And, in fact, we see that the increased immigration during the last few years has brought about an increased industrial production. In 1923 the capital invested in Jewish industries in Palestine was estimated to be worth E£967,000, employing about 2,500 workmen and having mechanical plants of 1,380 HP. For July, 1925, the corresponding estimate was E£2,000,000, 5,000 men and 3,350 HP. (These figures do not include the Palestine Electricity works nor the new Rothschild Mill). The monthly consumption of electrical power for industrial purposes in Tel-Aviv in January, 1924, was 13,000 KWH only; in January, 1925, it was 45,000, in April 62,000, in May 87,000. That is in itself a very high tempo of development; yet it is only the beginning. The main question is: where can markets be found for disposing of a production that is growing so fast? The purchasing power of the Palestinians themselves is by no means negligible: In the course of the last few years the annual importation of goods of various kinds into Palestine was to the tune of 4½ to 5 million Pounds; the greater part of the goods was no doubt purchased by Jews. Not all the goods so imported can as yet be produced in Palestine, but the returns of imported merchandise include such items as boots and shoes, clothes, stockings, silk goods, furniture, etc., the like of which are made in Palestine itself. From these facts it clearly follows that Palestine itself can absorb a considerable quantity of goods of the nature indicated, provided a system of protective tariffs, well thought out and firmly applied, sets up a custom duty wall that will effectively prevent or at least greatly curb foreign competition. Without such protection the Palestinian industries—factories and artisans alike—are doomed to succumb to competition.

The export trade also can be judiciously helped by State measures. Exportation premiums, especially reduced railway rates for export goods, and especially Commercial Treaties, can be made to help. It would not serve any practical purpose to attempt to prophesy as to whether Palestine will ever be able to become a great "industrial" country. The actual growth of the industry is a sufficient problem and aim for the present. Every new wave of immigration is bound to stimulate that home production: to insure its future growth Palestine requires measures similar to those that have always been adopted, in similar circumstances, by practically all countries except Great Britain: Protective custom duties, Commercial Treaties—in short, the intervention of State power.

National Loan

The financing of a large scale colonization is equally a matter depending upon political measures. The Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth are both most important and useful institutions as far as they go; but the only means for procuring those much larger funds that are necessary for extensive land improvement, afforestation, drainage of marshes, etc., on a really national scale, is the launching of a National Loan. A loan, however, cannot be placed, unless two conditions are obtained: an adequate tangible security, and an official guarantee. The second, again, cannot be forthcoming in our case unless the first is secured. In the present circumstances obtaining in Palestine, the only security which represents a sufficient intrinsic value for the investor is land. When the agrarian reform is carried out and the land reserve to which we have referred duly organized and established, such reserve could serve as sufficient security for a mortgage loan, on lines similar to those applied in California. In that case it will also become possible to request the Palestine Government to step in as guarantor of a reliable and well planned administration of the "Dette Publique," the an-

BAMBERGER MUSEUM IS OPENED IN NEWARK

(Continued from Page 1)

ance and direction for the future growth of this newest force in our educational and cultural life, growing as it must, side by side with the tremendous industrial and commercial future of our city and helping to rear not only fine craftsmen and artists and students, but also finer citizens."

A bronze relief of Mr. Bamberger has been given a conspicuous place near the main entrance to the building. The relief bears the inscription: "Louis Bamberger. He Gave This Building To Newark May 14, 1925"—the latter in Roman numerals. The donor of the building has agreed to donate a fountain to be placed in the center of the museum court.

The panorama of exhibits on display in the building includes a collection of twenty-three works by modern American painters. Sixteen of the pictures were presented to the museum by Mrs. Felix Fuld, wife of Jersey's prominent philanthropist and sister of Mr. Bamberger.

Among those prominent in the artistic world present, were: Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henri, Mrs. Louise Upton Brumbach, Louis Kronberg, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Myers, Henry R. Poore, Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Art Museum; Grace Ravlin, Mr. and Mrs. Niles Spencer, Joseph Pollet and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wise Kiser.

The museum building is a three-story structure. In the center of the large sky-lighted court on the first floor stands a full size cast of Venue de Milo. A children's museum is another one of the many features of the first floor. On the second floor there is at present a big leather exhibit. On the third floor is housed the science department with its rare stones and relics of early American history, handiwork of the Indians and Alaskans.

A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia was the biggest buyer Tuesday at the third day of the sale of rare volumes from the library of S. R. Christie-Miller in London. Of the total amount of £2,863 realized during the day, £1,658 represented Mr. Rosenbach's purchases.

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DR. KOERNER, PRESIDENT OF THE HAKOAH CLUB, ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

Dr. Ignatz H. Koerner, president of the Hakoah Sport Club of Vienna and founder of the World Maccabee Organization, arrived yesterday on the Aquitania to direct the tour of the Hakoah Football Club which plays its first game at the Polo Grounds in New York, Sunday, April 25th.

"I am confident the team of the Hakoah will make a splendid showing in America and will add substantially to the many laurels which the club already has in European countries," Dr. Koerner stated on his arrival in an interview with a representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"I look forward eagerly to the competition between our Jewish team and the representatives of American sport clubs," Dr. Koerner continued. "I feel that the results of this competition will be manifold and will bring about a better conception of the part which the new Jew is playing in athletics. It will also serve to bring about better international relations, since athletics is international and permits each national group to give and take the best it can."

Following his stay in New York Dr. Koerner will visit a number of cities such as Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, where the Hakoah Club will play.

JEWISH NATIONAL DISTRICT IN UKRAINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Charkoff, Feb. 26.—The Central Committee for National Minorities at the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee has decided at its last meeting, according to the "Isvestia," to apportion in Krivorojie (district of Krivoyrog) a special Jewish national district which will comprise the Jewish agricultural settlements which have recently been created there. It has also been decided to apportion a district in the locality of Jitomir as a German national district.

(12)

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ening of the protective power of the government, which involves fresh expenditure, in men as well as in money. That additional expenditure the British people cannot bear, does not wish to bear, and has not the slightest moral obligation to bear. Therefore the Jews must either find all the men and money required, or give up all political demands. But we have already seen that unless certain political demands are fulfilled, a successful immigration on a large scale becomes an economic impossibility. The opposition to the so-called "Legionism" amounts to renunciation of Zionism. That is the inexorable logic of reality before which the most devoted pacifist has to bow.

The Cost of the Legion

It has been calculated, by men with expert knowledge of these matters, that the effective protection of Jewish settlements requires a special force of 3 Battalions (about 3,000 men) which should be stationed at certain important points of the country in more or less important detachments. Arms and equipment (rifles, tents, etc.) will have to be supplied by Great Britain from the enormous residues of her war stores, without expending one pound of new money. All cash expenditure, however, (pay, food, etc.) will have to be borne by the Keren-Hayesod. In 1921 that expenditure was estimated at about £40,000 per Battalion, or £120,000 for three Battalions, on the condition that the Jewish soldier be prepared to content himself with a much smaller rate of pay than the one generally accepted in the British army. There is no doubt that he will gladly do so.

Large as the above-mentioned sums are, no person of good faith will maintain that they are beyond our national resources. It is a strain, but a strain which can be borne. Nor would it be fair to describe it as an "unproductive" expenditure: being one of the conditions prerequisite of all those political reforms without which mass immigration is impossible, this expenditure would, on the contrary, be among the most justified and most productive of all the items on the budget of the Keren Hayesod.

Voluntary Self-Protection

Here we must utter a warning against a beautiful, but dangerous illusion: it is the popular catchword that, in case of danger, "Our colonists will know how to defend themselves without any Legion." In a country where the Jews are, at present, outnumbered six to one, this is not a question of heroism but of simple arithmetic. One stick against six sticks, one contraband firearm against six equally easily smuggled firearms—are no use. In the face of such overwhelming odds even the most heroic defence force can be successful only if its technical training, its organization and especially its equipment are incomparably superior to those of its possible adversaries. Such superiority obviously can be achieved only by a body sanctioned and controlled by the government. The best, and the only effective, form of Jewish self-protection is a Jewish Regiment.

"Legionism" and Zionist Public Opinion

The legend that Zionist public opinion is on principle opposed to the formation of the "Legion" cannot be substantiated. In the year 1921 the following Zionist bodies declared themselves in favor of the reconstruction of the Jewish Regiment: The Vaad Ha-Leumi, The Zionist Conference of Poland, the Central Committee of the English Zionist Federation, the Actions Committee, the Political Commission of the XII Zionist Congress, and the Zionist Executive. The fact that some men, who formed part of those bodies, have lately changed their attitude is due not to any principle or conviction, but to that irresponsible impressionism which always acts under the influence of the very latest report, and forgets the foremost duty of statesmanship—the system of

Joseph—to provide during the seven years of plenty against the following lean years of need and storm.

Great Britain: Mutual Loyalty

Our relations with the Mandatory Power are determined by two factors. With one of them we have already dealt: we are deeply convinced that the British nation is perfectly able to see the justice of every fair and reasonable claim, provided those making the claim carry out their own obligation and bear all the burdens involved in the upbuilding of the Jewish Homeland, whether in money, work, or blood. But there is also another factor, and that is the community of interests. It is not true that England has conferred upon us a unilateral beneficence, without any counter-value being given by ourselves. The partnership has already brought Great Britain a great deal of valuable moral assistance, and will bring in future even more. In the whole "colonial world" controlled by European powers there is only one single land which is growing at an unprecedented rate, which attracts a relatively unprecedented number of immigrants—of whom a large proportion bring with them considerable private means,—and which balances its budget with an unprecedented surplus of income over expenditure. That land is Palestine. There are Powers in Western and Eastern Europe which do not conceal their envy of England's "deal" with the Jews: this fact is known and appreciated by British public opinion as well as by the British government, even if diplomats are silent about it, or enemies try to deny it.

The Jew receives much from Britain, but he also does much for Britain. The accounts are square, both partners benefit equally. Mutual loyalty on the basis of mutual benefit: that is the only foundation upon which Zionism must build up its relations with the Mandatory Power. The sense of gratitude with which the Jewish people will ever hold in mind the Balfour Declaration is not in the least diminished by that sense of mutual usefulness.

The Arabs

Our attitude to the Arabs of Palestine is determined by the recognition of the plain fact that, even after we shall have succeeded in creating a Jewish majority, there will always remain in the country a very large Arab minority. A moral or material decline of such an important portion of the population would mean the decline of the country as a whole. The political, economic and cultural welfare of the Arabs will, therefore, remain for all eternity one of the principal conditions of the welfare of Eretz-Israel. The future Jewish State must, lest it perish, be based on absolute equality-in-law for all the inhabitants, for both the principal races, for both languages and for all religious communities. National self-administration of all peoples in religious, communal and educational matters, as well as scrupulous fairness of political representation must be the mainstays of the constitution of future Palestine. It is our proud belief that in that way the Jewish People will ultimately succeed in achieving reconciliation with the Arabs both within Palestine and without.

But we deem it a dangerous lie to pretend that such reconciliation is already an accomplished fact. The Arab attitude in Palestine is at present frankly opposed to the creation of a Jewish majority in the country, and it is obvious that the Arabs will continue, for some considerable time to fight against Zionism by every means in their power: at times in a milder, at times in a stronger way,—sometimes by peaceful means and sometimes otherwise—right up to the time when the Jewish majority will become a reality. Then only will true reconciliation begin. It would be futile and foolish of

as to shut our eyes to this attitude. We Revisionists look facts in the face, and wish to be prepared against any event. With the most sincere goodwill towards the great Arab People, we trust and believe that the transformation of Palestine into a Jewish State will be a consummation of the highest justice, and that therefore all opposition to this process is morally wrong and unjust. It is impossible to compromise with wrong or to make concessions to wrong, especially as in this matter, in the creation of a majority, there is actually no room for any concession. Wrong can only be opposed; opposed with peaceful means so long as it does not express itself in violence, with other means if it does attempt to break the peace of the country.

The Class Struggle

We consider the class-struggle within Palestine Jewry as a fact both inevitable and healthy. We note with satisfaction that in Palestine that struggle expresses itself not in a fight for power—as is the case elsewhere—but rather in the competitive creation of new values, where the working man brings forth Kevuzoth and cooperative trade associations and the middle classes build private enterprise. It may be the fashion today to take up a "strong" attitude for or against one or the other of these two methods of upbuilding. The Revisionists, however, refuse to follow the fashion, and decline on principle to proclaim, with one set, the "bankruptcy of the Kevutzah," or to abuse, with the other set, "the fourth Aliyah"—the bourgeois immigration of 1925. The Activists have only one criterion, and that is the Zionist State-idea. In order to create the Jewish majority every honest form of Jewish energy must be wholeheartedly welcomed, assisted and utilized.

These groups of working men which share our political views are perfectly free to establish Socialist-Revisionist factions; there exist, on the other hand, Activist groups of "bourgeois," or even of "Mizrachi" tendencies. But Revisionism as an Eitzra is and remains above all class divisions: it is the expression of the pure Jewish State-idea, the preconception of the Jewish state itself.

The Jewish Agency

In the rebuilding of the Jewish Homeland Zionism appeals to the whole Jewish people; every Jew, whoever he be, is called upon not only to give, but also to come and share in our responsibility. But—and that must be quite clearly understood, once and for all—every man may share in the responsibility for that only which he actually contributes. Zionism demands of the Diaspora not money only, but also faith—faith in the Zionist ideal. He who contributes both is called a Zionist, and has a full title to participate in the solution of both the budgetary and the political problems of Palestine. But he who gives his money only whilst openly and honestly declining the confession of Zionist faith, is entitled to a voice on purely practical matters. Political work, the building-up of the Jewish State is the inalienable prerogative of those who believe in the Jewish State and desire it—of Zionists.

The Jewish Agency, the only mouthpiece through which the Zionist movement can communicate officially with the Mandatory Power and the League of Nations, must remain a prerogative of true Zionists. Non-Zionists, even Assimilationists, who join us in helping to establish new settlements, need by no means be debarred from joining us in our deliberations. The scope of the Zionist Congress may be extended, its franchise granted to any Jew, whatever his political creed, who actually shares in the upbuilding of Palestine: no Zionist would shrink from such an extension, for we are convinced that in any democratic vote on matters concerning Palestine the masses will follow the Zionist lead. There would be no objection even to a scheme under which such a Congress should always include in

the Jewish Agency a fair proportion of non-partisans, provided the whole Agency is elected by the Zionist Congress, is responsible to it, and can at any time be reversed and replaced by democratic vote. For Jewish democracy is a Zionist democracy, and to it—but to it only—may the destinies of the Jewish future be safely entrusted.

PALESTINE BUDGET PUBLISHED: OFFICIAL SCHEDULE

The official schedule of the Palestine budget for the year ending March 31, 1926, has been published in the "Official Gazette," the Palestine Government organ. The schedule and the ordinance relating thereto follow:

An Ordinance to appropriate a sum not exceeding LE.2,166,601 for the service of the twelve months ending the 31st day of March, 1926.

Whereas it is necessary to make provision for the expenses of the Government of Palestine for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1926.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Appropriation (1925—26) Ordinance, 1926.
2. There shall be issued and applied to the twelve months ending the 31st day of March, 1926, any sum not exceeding the sum of LE.2,166,601 for defraying the charges of the Government of Palestine for such period.
3. A sum not exceeding the amount set down under each head of the Schedule hereto may be issued and spent in respect of the establishment or service specified and referred to therein.

SCHEDULE		L.E.
1. Pensions		18,250
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges ...		223,000
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner	9,620	
4. Secretariat	26,884	
5. District Administration	97,479	
6. Legal Department	8,825	
7. Judicial Department	67,245	
8. Treasury	18,131	
9. Audit Department	8,019	
10. Customs, Excise and Trade	43,412	
11. Health Department	84,481	
12. Education Department	106,511	
13. Agriculture and Forests	58,606	
14. Antiquities Department	5,910	
15. Land Department	15,796	
16. Survey Department	16,836	
17. Police and Prisons	211,415	
18. Gendarmerie (Palestine Section) ..	88,360	
19. Gendarmerie (British Section) ...	189,247	
20. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	93,485	
21. Public Works Department	25,011	
22. Public Works Recurrent	119,850	
23. Railways	255,841	
24. Miscellaneous	146,479	
25. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	10,000	
Extraordinary	85,166	
26. Public Works Extraordinary	152,782	
27. Railways Extraordinary		
Total		L.E. 2,166,601

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, S. W. Strauss and Sam A. Lewin are among those who are sponsoring the Curtis Bill for a Department of Education in the United States government.

WORLD FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SOCIAL AID PROPOSED

Resolution of Jewish World Relief Conference

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Mar. 6.—The Executive of the Jewish World Relief Conference at its session here has adopted a resolution, to suspend its relief and fund-raising activity and to proceed with the establishment of a World Federation for Jewish Social Aid, the formation of which was decided upon the last Congress of the Jewish World Relief Conference held at Carlsbad in August, 1924.

The resolution adopted by the Executive reads:

1. The Executive of the Jewish World Relief Conference decides to suspend its relief work till further notice and to undertake no fund-raising activity. 2. The Executive of the Jewish World Relief Conference will concentrate all its efforts in the near future on a work of enlightenment concerning the economic position of the Jews in the various countries in connection with the necessary relief activity, and the creation of the Federation for Social Aid which was decided upon by the Carlsbad Congress, and the extension of the relations with international non-Jewish organizations. 3. The enlightenment work is to be carried on by special inquiries and investigations, the issue of pamphlets and other publications, and the possible publication of a periodical. 4. The establishment of the Federation for Social Aid should be carried into effect in conjunction with the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris. 5. A beginning in the activity for the establishment of the Federation is to be made by the joining up of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. For this purpose a Commission consisting of the members of the Central Council of the Jewish World Relief Conference and several well-known personages who will be co-opted is to be established in Berlin, to be joined later by the most important Jewish organizations.

The Bureau is instructed to consider the question of creating a special organization for child aid and to prepare a draft on the subject in collaboration with the child aid organizations. The Bureau is further instructed to take steps to put on a firm footing the existing Jewish institutions of the Jewish World Relief Conference in Russia and in other countries, especially the work of the Committee for Assisting Intellectuals. The Bureau is instructed by the supply of propaganda material in its possession to support the relief activities which are now in progress on behalf of the Jews in Poland and Bessarabia.

JEWISH COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

Seder services for college students in Chicago, who are away from home or family, have been arranged by the Young People's League of the United Synagogue, it was announced today. Seders will be held on Monday and Tuesday nights, March 29 and 30.

The services will be held at the community center of the Radetzki Zedek Congregation on Monday, and at the B'nai B'rith Congregation for the second night, each in charge of a prominent Chicago rabbi. Strict conformity to the dietary laws and traditional customs will be the rule.

This is the first service of its kind in the city and a very nominal charge, merely to cover actual cost of food, is to be made. The committee in charge is Donald Ginsman, Chairman, Sylvia Phillipson, Beatrice Simon, Sarah Melnick, B. J. Ecker, Florence Geilsman, Roy Zeff, Al Bain, Jeanette Rubin and Florence Cohen.

Jewish youth groups throughout the United States have been called upon to contribute a total of \$3,500 to the support of the Boy Scout movement among the Jewish boys and girls of Palestine. Young Judaea, National Jewish youth organization, sponsors the campaign.

Young Judaea clubs, which number almost 1,000, Sunday School and Hebrew School classes, have been called upon to contribute \$5.75 each to the support of the Palestinian Scout movement, which styles itself the Hebrew Scout Association.

The Palestinian scout movement, which is conducted entirely in Hebrew, from its literature to the language of command, has been in existence for a number of years past.

Mr. Nathan Straus is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Young Judaea which is sponsoring the campaign.

PROF. NOELDEKE CELEBRATES 90TH BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Mar. 2.—Prof. Dr. Theodor Noeldeke, the famous Orientalist, attained his ninetieth birthday today at his home in Carlsruhe. Prof. Noeldeke's name is among the most outstanding in modern German scholarship. His researches spread over a large section of Oriental philology and he has in addition devoted himself to several branches of Old Testament research. He has over 600 books and treatises to his credit. He is a great authority on the Hebrew language and on Biblical and Talmudic literature, and was intimately acquainted with a number of rabbis and Jewish scholars, among them Abraham Geiger (died 1874).

Among his works are "On the Amalekites" (1864), "The Old Testament Literature" (1868), and his "Researches into Old Testament Criticism" (1869). His volume on the "Semitic Languages," a revised form of his article on "Semitic Languages" in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," gives a masterly survey of the developments of the Semitic linguistic family. He has also contributed to Cheyne and Black's "Encyclopaedia Biblica."

Baron Maurice de Rothschild, son of Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris, and three others were found guilty of having sent an ancient statue of Venus Genetrix to America in 1923 without official permission. The statue was unearthed in excavations near Rome.

The court condemned Baron de Rothschild, as purchaser of the statue, to pay a fine of 370,000 lire (about \$14,800), and Marquis Maella, the seller, and Erere Pizani and Alfredo Camparelli, the shippers, to pay 120,000 lire (about \$4,800) each. All four must pay a joint indemnity of 150,000 lire (about \$6,000) to the State Treasury.

Delegates to the convention of the Federation of Religious School Teachers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, at their closing session in the Hotel Casco, Philadelphia, elected Rabbi Bernard Heller, of the Madison Avenue temple, as president, succeeding Miss Miriam Schonfeld, of Pittsburgh.

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