

## FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER EXPRESSES ADMIRATION FOR PALESTINE UPBUILDING WORK

Says Palestine Situation Better than  
Syrian, Due to Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, June 7.—Admiration for the Jewish upbuilding work in Palestine was expressed by Henri de Jouvenel, French High Commissioner of Syria, at a mass meeting held here Sunday at the Trocadero in honor of the arrival of Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

M. Jouvenel stated that he envied England for having the Mandate over Palestine. The situation in Palestine is much better than in Syria because of the Jewish population there, he declared. He expressed a hope for French Jewish collaboration.

In his address Dr. Weizmann declared that the principal policy of the Zionist Organization in Palestine is to bring about an amicable cooperation between the Jews and the Arabs and the other communities of Palestine. Other speakers at the meeting were M. Corcos, who was chairman, Dr. Leon Motzkin, secretary of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, who spoke in Yiddish, and Mr. H. Zlatopolsky, who spoke in Hebrew.

Prior to the meeting fear was expressed that disturbances might be made by Ukrainian residents of Paris because of the Petlura assassination. No disturbances occurred during the meeting.

## ROMANIAN HOLY SYNOD FORMULATES BLASPHEMY CHARGE AGAINST CUZA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, June 7.—The charge of blasphemy against Professor Alexander Cuza, leader of the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania, was formulated by the Greek Orthodox Holy Synod of Roumania.

The Holy Synod charges Professor Cuza with blasphemy and insulting the founder of Christianity. The charges were based on statements which Cuza made in his addresses during the recent election campaign in Roumania. It was reported that at various times he stated that "Jesus was not a Jew. He was only a symbol. At best, he was an apostle. Down with the Jewish Old Testament!"

## CULTURAL AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL OF ESTHONIA JEWS OPENS ITS CONFERENCE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Reval, Esthonia, June 7.—Messages from many parts of the world were received by the meeting of the Jewish Cultural Autonomous Council which was opened here yesterday. Seventy-three per cent of the Jewish population in the Republic of Esthonia participated in the elections to the Council, which is the only Jewish cultural autonomous council in the world.

## ZIONIST EXECUTIVE EXPRESSES REGRET THAT THERE HAS BEEN "NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT"

Dr. Weizmann, in Letter to Lord Plumer, Asks for State and Waste Land for Jewish Colonization and Government Funds for Hebrew Education System; Memorandum of Zionist Executive to Permanent Mandates Commission Raises Question Whether Mandatory Power Is to Have "Passive Role" in Upbuilding Jewish National Homeland

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 7.—Regret that there has been "no material change in the attitude of the Palestine government toward the questions raised by the Zionist Executive with regard to allotting state and waste land for Jewish colonization in Palestine and allotting state funds for the Hebrew school system in Palestine," was expressed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, in his letter accompanying the third memorandum of the Organization on the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission which opens its session here tomorrow.



Dr. Chaim Weizmann

### Dr. Weizmann Takes the Initiative in Land Question

In his letter, which was addressed to Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, with the request that it be submitted to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for the information of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Dr. Weizmann "takes the initiative," as was recently suggested by the British government, in the land question, repeats the demand that greater allotments be made for the Hebrew educational system, voices the complaint of the Jewish population of Jerusalem against the events on the last day of Atonement at the Kotel Ma'aravi (The Wailing Wall), and raises the question whether, according to the provisions of the Mandate, the Palestine government is to play an entirely passive role in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann's letter also deals with the question of the establishment in Palestine of an Arab military unit from which Jews were originally to be excluded. The letter of Dr. Weizmann reads:

"On behalf of the Executive of the Zionist Organization, which is recognized as the Jewish Agency for Pal-

estine in Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate, I have the honor to request that the accompanying memorandum on the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, 1925-1926, may be transmitted through the proper channels to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for the information of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

"2. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has been good enough to forward to the Executive a copy of the Minutes of the Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, to which is annexed the Report of the Commission in the form in which it was approved by the Council of the League on December 9, 1925. It is noticed that the reference is made in the Report to certain questions which have been raised with regard to the allotment of State and waste lands for Jewish colonization, as contemplated in Article 6 of the Palestine Mandate. In their letter of September 1, 1925, which was submitted to the Commission through the medium of the Mandatory Power, the Executive felt obliged to draw attention to the fact that this provision of the Mandate has remained substantially inoperative. It is a matter for regret that there has since been no material change.

### Points to Concrete Proposals Made by Zionist Executive

"3. In this connection the Executive beg leave to refer to the letter addressed by His Majesty's Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations under date October 19, 1925, and printed in the Minutes of the Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission as Annex 9a. It is observed that His Majesty's Government, while not suggesting that Article 6 of the Mandate conceives of the Palestine Government as playing an entirely passive role, are nevertheless of opinion that "this is a matter in which the Government might reasonably expect the Zionist Organization to take the initiative." The Zionist Organization is at some disadvantage in doing so, since its information as to the actual limits of the State lands, and the degree to which they are available, is necessarily less complete than that which is in the possession of the Government. The Executive cannot but think that the Government's cooperation might, in these circumstances, take a somewhat

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# INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM OPENS CONVENTION IN SARATOGA SPRINGS

**Jews Complimented for Contributing to Development of American Carlsbad; Resolution for Cooperation in Jewish Education Submitted by Grand Master Adolph Stern**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 7.—Eight hundred and ninety delegates representing 483 lodges of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham were present at the fortieth annual convention of the Order which opened here Sunday morning.

Mayor Knapp greeted the convention and presented the key of the city. Greetings were offered by Judge Foster Peabody and State Reservation Commissioner Jones who emphasized the large contribution of Jews to the Saratoga Springs as the American Carlsbad.

Dr. S. Margoshes, editor of "The Day," Judge Jacob Pankin, Congressman Nathan Perlman, addressed the opening session.

Dr. Margoshes urged the order to enter now into energetic cooperation with all Jewish Cultural and Educational agencies for better Jewish education for the young generation.

Judge Jacob Pankin, speaking in behalf of the American Ort, spoke of the condition of Jews in Eastern Europe. Judge Pankin criticized the recent steps to insure better Jewish education which he termed "as undesirable separatism."

Congressman Perlman stated a relief bill in substitution of the Perlman-Wadsworth bill will be passed by Congress before it adjourns. Congressman Perlman appealed for a closer cooperation between the large Jewish fraternal orders.

Congressman Christopher D. Sullivan, Judge Max Levine and Magistrate Louis Brodsky were speakers at the afternoon session.

The resolution passed by the last convention whereby candidates having served in office for two years are not permitted to run for reelection to the same office was ruled by the convention to go into effect at the present session.

Speculation is going on at the convention on the question of who will be elected Grand Master of the Order, the present Grand Master, Adolph Stern, having determined not to accept nomination for reelection.

In his report submitted to the conference, Grand Master Stern reviewed the activities of the Order with regard to the immigration question, the United Jewish Campaign, the American Jewish Congress, Palestine, the Ort and the branching out of the Order to the creation of I.O.B.A. centers.

Reminding the members that the Order is celebrating its fortieth anniversary, the Grand Master declared:

"Forty years ago, a handful of men arriving in a new country, seeking freedom and opportunity, struggling with hardships and difficulties in strange surroundings, conceived a noble idea of bringing into life an organization that shall, in the spirit of fraternity, embrace and welcome every Jew, without regard to the country of his nativity, his occupation in life or his social station, and which in time, would become a

mighty instrument of loyalty and service to the Jewish people. Thus, they laid the foundation for the Independent Order B'rith Abraham. They have built well, those noble Jewish pioneers! In the four decades that have elapsed, their fondest hopes have been transforming into living realities. The seeds which they have planted, were laid in fertile soil and have brought forth fruits worthy of their aims.

"Forty years is ordinarily considered to be a long life for an organization. The conscientious interest of our membership, the admittedly important part which we play in all activities, is proof of the striking vitality of our Order and an indication of the strength which it possesses. Tens of thousands of members, scattered in every part of the country, who are united and bound together within our Order, by invisible ties of brotherhood, and loyalty, are a potent force in the life of our people. It rested with us to make that power felt for good. It was in our hands to see that the gigantic reservoir of human energy should not go to waste.

"Happily for our Order, it has steadily followed the clearly marked path of duty. It has pursued a course of wisdom in adjusting itself to the needs of the time, in widening its appeal to all classes of Jewry, to the native younger Jewish men and women as well as those who came from abroad, and in offering of its services and its resources, unselfishly and unstintingly, to every movement and cause which stood to better the fate of our brethren.

"Standing today on the threshold of the last decade of a half century of life, conscious of our potential strength, it is fitting that our Fortieth Anniversary shall be marked by a suitable public celebration so that we may dedicate ourselves anew to the attainment of the ideals which inspired the founding of our Order. Let us, in the spirit of harmony and good-will, consolidate our forces and augment our ranks with the growing Jewish generation. Let us, with an increase of enthusiasm and devotion, continue our participation and exert our influence in all the fields of Jewish endeavor. Let us make of our Order a bulwark of strength, a common meeting ground for all. Men and women, parents and children should unite in the ennobling task of loyalty and service," he declared.

Introducing a resolution on the question of Jewish education, Mr. Stern stated:

"During the past years we have been observing with great interest the development of the movement for Jewish education in this country. American Jewry is showing signs of awakening to the importance of this great problem. Communal agencies, working for Jewish education, have been organized in many of the leading cities of the nation. One of the foremost of such

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# TWELVE RABBIS GRADUATE FROM JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

**Bialik Receives Degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature; America to Train Not Only Rabbis But Scholars As Well, Dr. Adler States**

Twelve rabbinical degrees were conferred Sunday afternoon by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, at its commencement exercises held in Aeolian Hall.

Thirty-two graduates received diplomas from the Teachers' Institute of the Seminary, and the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature was conferred on Chaim Nachman Bialik of Tel-Aviv, Palestine. Addresses were delivered by Solomon M. Stroock, a director of the seminary, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, its president.

"America should not only train its rabbis and its teachers," said Dr. Adler, "but also its scholars and professors." Mr. Stroock spoke of the difficulties encountered in establishing an institution like the Jewish Theological Seminary here, spoke of the history of the Jewish people in America and urged those receiving rabbinical degrees not to get too far ahead of their congregations, else they prove "leaders without a following."

Those who received rabbinical degrees are:

Alexander J. Burnstein, Joel S. Gelfen, Israel M. Goldman, Elhanan H. Golomb, Jacob Granowitz, Louis Greenberg, Lewis B. Grossman, Moses Hadas, Michael Higgin, Jonas Kaminkowski, Herbert Parzen and Benjamin Unger.

The following received diplomas from Teachers' Institute:

Rachel Bernstein, Shoshannah Biegelstein, Deborah Goldstein, Pearl Horowitz, Helen Hyman, Anne Kaufman, Aaron Klein, Jenny Mochlowitz, Fannie Morgenlander, Leon Polack, Jessie Sack, Leah Schmeilewitz, Frances Soler, Rebecca Soyer, Lillian Yedlin, Jacob Altman, Yonina Brimberg, Rose Cohen, Leah Finkelstein, Stella Friedland, Frederick Goldberg, Benjamin Gorrellick, Nathan Itkowitz, Samuel Langer, Samuel Liebman, Matthew Schwartz, Elliot Stern, Sophie Barish, Florence Bernstein, Marcia Silberman, Annie Sobelman and Pauline Wolfson.

# CHICAGO RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY CONDEMNES DANCES ON SABBATH

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, June 7.—The Chicago Rabbinical Association unanimously passed a resolution condemning dances and card parties which take place either Friday evening or during the Sabbath, and urged the abolition of that practice.

It also decided that all Jewish school children be urged to stay away from school on the first days of the Holidays.



Dr. Cyrus Adler

# \$49,000,000 INVESTED BY JEWS IN PALESTINE IN LAST EIGHT YEARS, ZIONIST EXECUTIVE STATES IN MEMORANDUM TO LEAGUE

Progress of Palestine in the Fields of Immigration, Colonization, Urban Development, Industry, Public Health, Education, Organization of the Jewish Community, the Jewish Agency and Finances, Depicted; 83,000 Jews Settled in Palestine Since British Occupation; Area of Jewish Land Holdings Increased to 1,160,000 Dunams; Zionist Organization Has Made Formal Application to Mandatory Power to Take Over Available State Lands for Jewish Colonization

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 7.—Nearly forty-nine million dollars of Jewish capital were invested in Palestine from October 1, 1917 until March 31, 1926, the eight- and a half years since Palestine was occupied by the British.

This statement was made by the Executive of the Zionist World Organization in its third memorandum on the establishment in Palestine of the Jewish National Home, submitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in fifty copies in English, French and Hebrew, for the information of the Permanent Mandates Commission which begins its session here tomorrow.

The memorandum of the Zionist Organization depicts the progress of the Jewish work in Palestine in the field of (1) Immigration, (2) Agricultural colonization, (3) Urban development, (4) Industry, (5) Public health, (6) education, (7) organization of the Jewish community in Palestine, (8) the Jewish Agency, and (9) finances.

## 83,000 Jews Settled in Palestine Since 1917

On the progress of Jewish immigration to Palestine and the present labor conditions in the country, the memorandum states:

"The number of Jews registered as immigrants by the Government of Palestine in 1925 was 33,801, as compared with 12,856 in 1924, and 7,421 in 1923. The emigration returns for 1925 show a total of 2,151 Jewish departures, made up of 666 pre-war residents and 1,485 returning immigrants. There was thus a net Jewish immigration in 1925 of 31,650. This is much the highest figure hitherto recorded for any one year and is 50 per cent. greater than the aggregate net immigration for the three years 1922, 1923 and 1924. The main stream of Jewish immigration, which formerly flowed into North and South America, is now being clearly diverted to Palestine.

"In the first quarter of 1926 there were about 5,500 Jewish immigrants, while the number of departures, including both pre-war residents and returning immigrants, was about 500. These figures are provisional and subject to correction. The total number of Jews who have settled in Palestine since the British occupation up to March 31, 1926 is approximately 83,000, not including about 5,000 residents who returned to their homes after the war. After allowing for recorded departures, both of pre-war residents and returning immigrants, the total net immigration (exclusive of returning residents) during the same period is approximately 71,000. The Jewish population of Palestine at the end of 1925 was estimated by the Zionist Organization at 138,000, as compared with about 55,000 at the time of the Armistice. Palestine

has now a larger proportion of Jewish inhabitants than any other country.

"The 33,801 Jewish immigrants in 1925 were made up of 30,621 Ashkenazim and 3,180 Sephardim, drawn mainly from the Balkan States, Morocco, the Yemen, Kurdistan and Persia. The principal countries of origin were as follows: Poland, 16,983; Russia and Ukraine, 6,718; Roumania, 2,166; Lithuania, 1,747; Germany, 963; Turkey, 749; Bulgaria, 723; Yemen (including Aden), 579; U. S. A., 570; Latvia, 460; Austria, 423; Greece, 404; Czechoslovakia, 147; United Kingdom, 137; France, 115; Iraq, 113; other countries, 804.

## Immigration Categories Analyzed

"The immigrants included 6,198 families, containing 19,740 members, or 58 per cent. of the total arrivals.

"In 1925, as in 1924, a considerable proportion of the Jewish immigrants consisted of persons belonging to what is known as the 'independent means category.' These are immigrants who are admitted, not to fill vacancies in the labor market, but by virtue of the possession of a prescribed amount of capital, which is ordinarily not less than £500. Immigrants of this type, with their dependents, formed 35 per cent. of the whole in 1925 and 41 per cent. in 1924, as compared with 13 per cent. in 1923 and 17 per cent. in 1922. The following figures give some idea of the scale on which capital has recently been brought into the country by private individuals. In the first six months of 1925 there were 7,050 immigrants of the independent means category. Among these were 2,149 as to whom means the Zionist Organization is not informed. The remaining 4,911 immigrants, of whom 1,630 were heads of families, made declarations showing that they had in their possession a total sum of £948,620, or approximately £193 per head. Among them were 478 families with more than £5,500 apiece, and 103 well-to-do families with average capital of £1,650. On the assumption that the remaining 2,149 immigrants included the same proportion of heads of families, viz., about 700, and that each of these possessed no more than the ordinary minimum of £500, the capital brought into Palestine in six months by immigrants of this category must have amounted in the aggregate to about £1,300,000. Taking the year as a whole, and allowing for a falling off in this class of immigration during the last quarter, the total amount of private capital thus introduced into Palestine in 1925 may be conservatively estimated at a total of £2,000,000.

## Immigrants of Independent Means and Laborers

"It is material to observe that while the proportion of immigrants of the

independent means category has considerably increased during the past two years, there has not been a corresponding falling off in the proportion of immigrants entering as manual workers to fill vacancies in the labor market. Immigrants of this type, with their dependents, formed nearly 48 per cent. of the whole in 1925, as compared with 42 per cent. in 1924, 59 per cent. in 1923, and 40 per cent. in 1922. On the other hand, there has been a distinct decline in the proportion of immigrants entering as dependent relatives of residents in Palestine, who formed 16.9 per cent. of the whole in 1925 and 17 per cent. in 1924, as compared with 28 per cent. in 1923 and 41 per cent. in 1922. What has happened, therefore, is that the place formerly occupied by the less productive class of dependent relatives has now been taken by immigrants bringing with them in every case at least a moderate amount of capital, and—in many cases—what is more important, a spirit of enterprise and industrial or commercial experience.

## The Effects of Economic Depression in Eastern Europe

"Immigration of the independent means category reached its height in the summer of 1925. In the autumn there was a distinct falling off, and the monthly total of immigrants of this type (including dependents) was gradually reduced from 1,258 in August to 590 in October and 278 in December. This shrinkage is largely attributable to two main causes. On the one hand, it reflects the heavy losses of Jewish capital due to the deepening economic depression in Poland, from which a large proportion of the immigrants are usually drawn. On the other hand, it also reflects the coming into force in the summer of 1925 of new Immigration Regulations, which require applications for admission to Palestine from persons of the independent means category to be referred to Jerusalem in each individual case. This rule holds good even in Poland, where the Palestine Government is directly represented by a Palestine Immigration Officer attached to the British Consular Staff in Warsaw. The prolonged delay which usually intervened, especially in the early stages, between the forwarding of an application to Jerusalem and the receipt of a reply, had a discouraging effect on prospective immigrants, who were kept for many weeks in a state of suspense. Meanwhile the assets which they would have to realize if they left for Palestine were steadily depreciating, owing to the depression of trade and the unfavorable course of the Polish exchange. It is understood that efforts are now being made by the Govern-

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**STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR  
ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION**

**Anti-Semites Introduce Motion to  
Dismiss Professor Lessing**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 7.—Ten students were expelled from the Hanover Technical College by a decision of the Senate of the college.

The students were dismissed for participating in the tumultuous demonstrations against the Jewish professor, Dr. Theodor Lessing.

Berlin, June 7.—A motion urging the Minister of Education to dismiss Professor Lessing from his post at the Hanover Technical College was introduced by the anti-Semitic Voelkische group in the Prussian Diet.

The motion urges this action "in order to free the college of that destroyer of German science."

**JERUSALEM MERCHANTS'  
STRIKE IS POSTPONED**  
**Protest Against 100 Per Cent Increase  
in Rents**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 7.—The strike of Jerusalem storekeepers against increased rents which was to begin today was postponed by the Merchants' Association following the intervention of the Jerusalem mayor.

At the request of the mayor and Lord Plumer, negotiations are now under way with the Jerusalem landlords to maintain the present scale of rents. Representatives of the Merchants' Association claim that the proposed increase in rent is as much as 100 per cent over that of last year and from 100 to 1,000 per cent above the pre-war rents. The Association states that 1,100 storekeepers were prepared to strike.

**CORRECTION**

In the report of Mrs. Mary Fels' address before the National Farm School Conference two typographical errors occurred. Mrs. Fels had stated that Mr. Fels came to London in 1901 and that he purchased a stretch of land in Lainsdown. The date was erroneously given as 1921 and the place London.

**MEYER LONDON, SOCIALIST  
CONGRESSMAN DURING WAR,  
KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT**

Meyer London, former Socialist Representative from the 12th Congressional District, New York, died in Bellevue Hospital Sunday night, as a result of injuries suffered earlier in the day when he was struck by an automobile.



Meyer London

The accident occurred at First Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Mr. London was rushed to the hospital, and his brothers, Louis and Harris London, and his wife, Mrs. Anna London, and his daughter, Isabella were summoned to his bedside. They were

all with him when he died.

Witnesses told the police that Mr. London was crossing First Avenue from east to west, when Louis Greenspan of 23 Calden Street, Newark, who was driving north, swerved to avoid striking an automobile driven by Jack Applebaum, of 1290 Lafayette Avenue, the Bronx. The two cars crashed together and Greenspan's was thrown to the right, striking Mr. London, who was in the middle of the street. Although suffering severe pain London asked that no charge be made against Greenspan and he was not arrested.

Meyer London was fifty-five years old. He lived at 308 East Eighteenth Street and had his law offices at 302 Broadway. He came to the United States from southern Russia, when he was eighteen years old, studied law and became a leader and the attorney for several labor unions.

Mr. London was the first Socialist sent to Congress by an Eastern state. He served in the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth Congresses in 1915-1919 and again in the sixty-seventh Congress in 1921-1923.

Mr. London opposed the entrance of the United States into the World War and went to Congress with the declared intention of proposing to "make war on war," to force Europe to come to terms by starving out the warring nations and refusing to furnish war materials by which the fight could be maintained. He was denounced on the floor of the House when he voted alone against the resolution to make war on Austria-Hungary. He carried on his fight to oppose conscription.

Mr. London was torn by two emotions when he voted against our declaring war on Austria-Hungary, he explained. One was his desire that the action of Congress be unanimous and the other that the philosophy of the people he represented, which was op-

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**WORK ON PALESTINE ELEC-  
TRIFICATION AND WATER  
SUPPLY SYSTEM TO START**

**Agreement Signed in London**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 7.—An agreement to carry out the work of installing an electric power and water supply system in Jerusalem was signed in London by a representative of the Palestine government and a London bankers' group, despatches received here state.

It is understood that the agreement was concluded with the Sir John Jackson, Ltd. of London, who have taken over the rights of the Mavrommatis concession for a period of sixty years. Work will start shortly, it was stated.

**28 JEWS SERVE IN PALESTINE  
FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCE**

**Many Rejected Without Examination**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 7.—Enlistment into the Palestine frontier force, created by the Palestine Government for the purpose of defending the Palestine and Transjordanian frontiers, was closed.

Out of the 425 soldiers stationed at Sarafand, only 28 are Jews. The remainder of the force is stationed in Transjordan. It is understood that this unit has no Jewish soldiers.

Two hundred Jewish volunteers recently applied for enlistment in the frontier force. Nearly all were rejected, many without examination.

**GENEVA STUDENTS HONOR  
PALESTINE DELEGATES**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 7.—A reception in honor of the Palestine Jewish delegation, representing the Vaad Leumi, the National Council of Palestine Jewry, at the session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations was given here on Saturday evening.

The reception was arranged by the Jewish Students Association, Ha'shachar. Rabbi Uziel, M. Dizengoff, Dr. Arlosoroff, the members of the delegation, and Mr. Aberson, honorary president of the Students' Association, addressed the gathering which received the Palestine delegation enthusiastically.

**SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVES  
EXAMINE AGUDATH PETITION**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 7.—Examination into the contents of the petition of the Agudath Israel, submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations was referred to Madam A. Bugge-Wicksell, Swedish member of the Commission.

Examination into the contents and the reporting of the petition of the Palestine Arab Executive were referred to Prof. L. Palacies, representative from Spain on the Commission.

Rabbi Wolf Gold, formerly of San Francisco, returned to the United States from Palestine. Rabbi Gold will speak before communities on behalf of the Mizrahi, it was announced.



## ZIONIST EXECUTIVE EXPRESSES REGRET THAT THERE HAS BEEN "NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT"

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more positive form than would appear to be contemplated. The Zionist Organization has, however, submitted at least two concrete proposals. Of these, the first relates to the State lands in Southern Palestine and is referred to by His Majesty's Government in paragraph 7 of their letter as being at that time under consideration. This application has not, up to the present, had any definite result.

"4. More recently the Zionist Organization has submitted a second proposal in a similar sense. It has been encouraged to do so, both by the suggestion that it should take the initiative, and also by certain statements which appear from the Minutes of the Seventh Session to have been made to the Permanent Mandates Commission by the Accredited British Representative. The Accredited Representative, referring to the allocation of the djiflik land in the Beisan area, is stated at page 113 of the Minutes to have informed the Commission that "some of it" the Beisan (djiflik) "might remain uncultivated, in which case it might be given to the Jews." In a further statement on the same point, the Accredited Representative agreed that there was probably some truth in the reports that the djiflik lands granted to Arab cultivators in the Beisan area were being offered by them for sale to the Jews. It is common knowledge in Palestine that these reports are, in fact, well founded, from which it follows that the allotments under Beisan Land Agreement of 1921 are to this extent demonstrably surplus to the actual requirements of the cultivators concerned.

### Zionist Executive Formally Asks for State Land for Jewish Colonization

"5. In these circumstances, the Zionist Organization has now addressed a two-fold application to the Mandatory Power. On the one hand, its application relates to such djiflik lands in the Beisan area as the Government may have left at its disposal after the full execution of the 1921 Agreement. In so far as such lands are or may be available, the Zionist Organization has asked for an opportunity of acquiring them for colonization on equitable terms. On the other hand, the Zionist Organization has also requested that it may have reasonable facilities for taking over the rights and obligations of those beneficiaries of the 1921 Agreement who, having been allotted land in excess of their requirements, are voluntarily offering it for sale. The Agreement of 1921 was intended to enable bona fide cultivators of State lands in the Beisan area to become freeholders in consideration of a moderate purchase-price payable to the Government by fifteen annual instalments. It is not and has never been suggested by the Zionist Organization that there should be any interference with cultivators who desire to take advantage of this Agreement for the purposes for which it was originally designed. What the Zionist Organization has represented to the Mandatory Pow-

er is that it would be neither consonant with the spirit of the Mandate nor desirable in itself that the cultivators should be authorized to give a good title to the first comer, provided only that he pays the Government the balance of the purchase-price in cash. The result must inevitably be to encourage speculation in land, to the disadvantage both of the Zionist Organization and, in the long run, of the country as a whole. The Zionist Organization has, therefore, suggested that in sanctioning the voluntary transfer of State lands on which instalments of the purchase-price remain payable, the Government should give preferential treatment to public utility bodies which can be relied upon to use these lands for development and colonization, and that among such bodies the Zionist Organization should enjoy the priority which in this regard it is reasonably entitled to expect in the light of Article 6 of the Mandate. The preferential treatment which is asked for does not relate to the price which is to be paid to the cultivator, but to the manner in which the balance of the purchase-price is to be paid to the Government. All that is proposed is that where the land is being acquired by such a body as the Zionist Organization, not for resale, but for productive use in the spirit of the Mandate, the Government should agree to accept payment, at least in part, by a limited number of annual instalments. As regards the present occupiers, the Zionist Organization would arrange equitable terms with them for the transfer of their rights and obligations, subject to any safeguards for their interests which the Government might think proper to specify.

### Hopes for Early Action by Government on Mandate Article 6

"6. The Zionist Organization desires to make it clear that the lands to which these proposals relate are, as already stated, exclusively lands which are or may be voluntarily offered for sale. It goes without saying that there is no question of any pressure being brought to bear on any cultivator to part with his land; indeed, the Zionist Organization would go further, and would agree that no transfer ought to be sanctioned which would leave the seller with less land than he needs for his own requirements. It appears from the recent Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission that the Mandatory Power is desirous of furthering the settlement of Jews on the land, and has expressed its willingness "to give its very special consideration to any requests which may be made by or on behalf of such settlers for the acquisition of any State or waste lands which may be made available without prejudice to the rights of those belonging to other sections of the population." The Executive feel sure that, in these circumstances, their proposals will receive early and favorable consideration as a first step towards carrying Article 6 of the Mandate into practical effect.

"7. The Executive are reluctantly obliged to advert to paragraph 5 of their letter of September 1, 1925, in which they drew attention to the inadequacy of the Government contribution to the cost of the Jewish schools. They represented that the grant-in-aid was only a fraction of what the Jews were reasonably entitled to expect on the basis of their numbers and of their contribution as taxpayers to the public revenues. The Executive regret to have to point out that this anomaly has not yet been rectified.

### The Question of Government Funds for Hebrew Education

"8. In dealing with this subject in their letter of October 19, 1925, His Majesty's Government began by laying down a principle which the Executive respectfully beg leave to question. That principle, if it has been rightly understood, is that where two races speaking different languages live side by side in the same country, there is no necessary connection between their relative numbers and the support to be given to their schools from public funds to which both contribute on an identical footing. In the light of what the Executive believes to be the almost universal practice elsewhere, they venture to represent that the principle stated by His Majesty's Government in paragraph 3 of their letter, while it may be applicable in other fields, can hardly be applicable to the maintenance of schools in a bilingual country. The Executive welcome the educational facilities which have been provided for the Arab population and trust that they may be continued and extended. At the same time, they feel sure that His Majesty's Government cannot themselves be content with a situation in which a community now constituting nearly 17 per cent of the inhabitants of Palestine receive for their schools only about 3 per cent of the sum appropriated to education from public funds. It is observed with satisfaction that the Government, in its reply to the representations of the Second Jewish National Assembly, has recently intimated in general terms its intention of doing something to redress this inequality. The Executive welcome this mark of goodwill and trust that the necessary practical measures may shortly follow.

"9. There is one other question which the Executive feel it their duty to raise, though they are fully conscious of its delicacy. It relates to an incident which recently occurred in Jerusalem on the Jewish Day of Atonement, when the police were sent by the district authorities to remove seats and benches placed at the Kothel Maaravi (the so-called Wailing Wall) for the use of the aged and infirm worshippers during the continuous services held there, in accordance with immemorial custom, throughout the East. No complaint is made of the conduct of the police, who carried out their instructions as considerably as possible, nor is it denied that those instructions may have been justified by the strict letter of the existing law. At the same time, the Executive feel bound to place on record the painful impression caused by this deplorable incident

(Continued on Page 6)

## ZIONIST EXECUTIVE REPLIES TO AGUDAH CHARGES IN MEMORANDUM TO LEAGUE

Statement Describes Efforts of Palestine Jewish Community to Reach Form of Organization Which Would Bring Recognition of Palestine Government; Declares Zionist Organization Practices No Discrimination; Agudah Followers Are Under No Disability or Disadvantage, Zionist Executive States

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 7.—A reply to the charges of the Agudath Israel, Orthodox world organization, was made for the first time in the history of the Zionist movement by the Zionist Executive in its memorandum submitted to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for the information of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Describing the efforts of the Jewish community in Palestine to reach a form of organization which would bring the recognition of the Palestine government, the memorandum refers to the complaints of the Ashkenazic community of Jerusalem, which were brought to the attention of the Permanent Mandates Commission at its last session.

The memorandum of the Zionist Executive declares:

"As explained by the Accredited British Representative at the Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Ashkenasic community in question is a body with a membership of about 1,200. It thus forms only a small proportion of the Ashkenasic Jews of Jerusalem and an insignificant proportion of the Jews of Palestine as a whole. Its trifling numbers are in themselves no reason for disregarding its legitimate demands, but they have some bearing on the demands which, in the submission of the Zionist Organization, it is entitled to make. The view of the Zionist Organization is that, for the purposes for which the Communities Ordinance has been framed, the Jewish community must clearly be the community which comprises the overwhelming majority of the Jewish population. Statutory recognition as a second Jewish community on the same footing cannot reasonably be claimed by a group consisting of a few hundred families. What such a group has a right to expect is unrestricted liberty of conscience. It is fully entitled to its own conception of Jewish belief and practice. If it prefers to dissociate itself from the bulk of the Jewish population, it should be free to do so, and to organize itself on a voluntary basis. As regards the question of Shechita (ritual killing), the existence in one area of two competing Shechita authorities must inevitably have a variety of undesirable consequences. It is, therefore, important that Shechita should be under the administrative control of a single body representing all the interests concerned, but without prejudice to the right of any particular group of Jews to have their meat killed by slaughterers of their own choosing. If the group here in question have any doubts as to the qualifications of slaughterers certified by the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine, there is no reason why they should not nominate slaughterers of their

own. The Zionist Organization, in short, is of opinion that the conscientious convictions of this, as of any other religious group, should be rigorously respected, and no proposal inconsistent with this principle has been or will be made.

"As regards the Agudath Israel, the Zionist Organization has no desire to discuss in detail the character and status of this body or to disparage any constructive achievements which it may have to its credit in Palestine. It need only be observed in passing that those achievements have, up to the present, been inconsiderable. What the Zionist Organization feels it necessary to point out is that there is no foundation for the claim which the Agudath would appear to have made to speak in a representative capacity for traditional Judaism and to come forward as the champion of its interests. Adherents of traditional Judaism numbering many hundreds of thousands are members of the Zionist Organization or actively associated with the Zionist work. Nor does the Zionist Organization, in discharging its functions as the Jewish Agency for Palestine, regard its duty as being owed merely to its own supporters. It deems itself a trustee for the Jewish people as a whole. In the selection of immigrants, as in other matters with which the Jewish Agency is called upon to deal, Jews holding the views advocated by the Agudath are under no disability or disadvantage. The Zionist Organization declines to distinguish between one Jew and another according to his particular shade of religious belief. This it regards as a matter for the individual conscience, and it cannot admit that members of the Agudath Israel are entitled, as such, to privileged treatment. On the other hand, there can equally be no question of discriminating against them, and the allegations which have been made to the contrary are without any foundation in fact. These allegations are believed to relate more particularly to the allotment of immigration certificates within the quota periodically assigned by the Government of Palestine to the Zionist Organization as the Jewish Agency. The Zionist Organization desires, therefore, to state categorically that, in distributing these certificates, its representatives in the various emigration centres have instructions, which are strictly complied with, to act with complete objectivity and to deal with every case on its individual merits. An immigrant's shade of religious belief has no bearing on his prospects of making a successful settler, and applicants holding Agudist views, like applicants holding any other views, are dealt with, and will continue to be dealt with, solely by reference to their relevant qualifications."

## Z. O. REGRETS "NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT"

(Continued from Page 5)

throughout the Jewish world. They earnestly hope that through the good offices of the Mandatory Power and the League of Nations means may be found of putting an end, by common consent, to a state of affairs which it is impossible to regard without serious concern.

"10. Anxiety has been expressed by the Jewish population as to the possible effects of the far-reaching changes now in progress in the arrangements for the defense and security of Palestine. These changes involve (inter alia) the disbandment of the Palestine Gendarmerie and its replacement by a Frontier Defence Force. It is understood that a number of Jewish gendarmes are to be given facilities to transfer to the police, but the Executive feel sure that the Mandatory Power will at the same time appreciate the legitimate desire of the Jewish population which was substantially represented in the gendarmerie, to take a corresponding share in the defence of Palestine under the new conditions, and to play its part in the only locally recruited armed force which is to be maintained in the mandate territory.

## The Jews and Arabs in the Matter of Health

"II. It appears from the Minutes of the Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission (page 120) that attention was drawn to the statement in the Report of the Mandatory Power for 1924 (page 32) that "typhoid, typhus and dysentery affected only the Jewish population, but with low incidence." On this point the Executive have consulted their Medical Advisory Committee in Palestine, the Va'ad Habriuth, who offer the following observations:

"1. In the case of the Arab population, more especially in the villages, the notification of the infectious diseases is not complete. This is a well-known fact, which is mentioned by the Government Department of Health in its Report for 1923.

"2. On the other hand, cases of infectious disease among the Jews are almost invariably dealt with and duly notified either by the Hadassah Medical Organization or by the Kupath-Cholim. Nearly the whole of the Jewish population comes within the purview of one or other of these bodies, whose activities are more fully described in the accompanying memorandum.

"3. The Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission suggested that "the Arabs have been accustomed for centuries to drink bad water and have therefore become immune." Though it is probable that the Arabs do for this reason enjoy some degree of immunity, this is not in itself sufficient to account for the official figures, and the explanation is to be sought, at least in part, in the facts referred to above.

"4. It is highly questionable whether there is any ground for the suggestion that these diseases have been introduced by carriers among the immigrants. As regards typhus and typhoid, these diseases were known to be endemic in

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# \$19,000,000 INVESTED BY JEWS IN PALESTINE IN LAST EIGHT YEARS, ZIONIST EXECUTIVE STATES IN MEMORANDUM TO LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 3)

ment of Palestine to dispose of these applications with greater promptitude.

## Measures Against Unemployment

"The slowing down of immigration of this type coincided with a temporary check to the exceptional prosperity which marked the first three quarters of 1925. In the last quarter of the year there were some signs of financial stringency, which was reflected in the restriction of credit, with unfavorable effects on the labor market. Employment was also adversely affected by the interruption of building operations on account of the heavy winter rains. The number of Jewish unemployed reached its highest point in January, 1926, when it rose for a few weeks to an estimated total of about 4,600. By the middle of April this figure had been reduced to about 3,000, and the labor market was showing signs of improvement. None of the unemployed were allowed to become a charge upon public funds, and the Palestine Zionist Executive, in conjunction with the municipality of Tel-Aviv and other Jewish public bodies, took effective measures to deal with the situation, mainly by the execution of necessary capital works in advance of immediate requirements. It is material to observe that the unemployment figures were not appreciably higher at the end of February than at the end of the preceding November, though in the interval there had been over 8,000 Jewish immigrants of whom a considerable proportion were manual workers.

## No Prolonged Period of Unemployment on Large Scale

"While every effort is made to regulate arrivals in strict accordance with the state of the labor market, a precise balance between demand and supply at any given moment cannot be absolutely guaranteed in the case of large bodies of immigrants travelling to Palestine from a great number of distant countries. On the other hand, while a certain ebb and flow is to be expected, it is noteworthy that, in spite of the greatly increased volume of immigration, there has been no prolonged period of unemployment on any considerable scale. It is also noteworthy that the somewhat abrupt, though temporary, contraction of credit at the end of 1925 did not produce anything in the nature of a collapse such as would almost inevitably have followed had there been any large amount of speculative over-trading. The economic structure was severely tested, and the fact that it has weathered the storm without suffering serious damage is some evidence that it is inherently sound.

"The memoranda which the Zionist Organization had the honor of submitting to the Permanent Mandates Commission in 1924 (paragraph V) and in 1925 (paragraph I) contain detailed information, which need not here be repeated, as to the machinery provided by the Zionist Organization and affil-

ated bodies for the selection and training of immigrants in their countries of origin, and for their reception and further training in Palestine. During 1925 additional Zionist Immigration Officers were appointed in Teheran and Helsingfors. Particulars of these appointments were submitted in the usual course to the Mandatory Power, which notified the British passport authorities concerned."

Reporting the progress of Jewish colonization in Palestine, the Zionist Executive points to the rising of land values and, stating that during the period under review the Palestine government did nothing toward the realization of Article 4 of the Mandate, the memorandum takes up the question of Palestine state and waste land.

## Jewish Landholdings Are Increased to 1,100,000 Dunams

"During 1925 the area of Jewish holdings of land in Palestine was increased from 900,000 to 1,100,000 dunams, of which the great bulk is in rural areas. One hundred and eighty-five thousand dunams, of which 140,000 dunams are in the Plain of Esdraelon and the Vale of Jezreel, are held by the Jewish National Fund, the principal land purchasing agency of the Zionist Organization, as the inalienable property of the Jewish people.

"All the land made available for Jewish colonization in 1925 has been acquired by purchase in the open market, the Government of Palestine not having found it possible to do anything in the period under review to give practical effect to that part of Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate which provides that—

"The Administration of Palestine... shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish Agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes."

## Zionist Organization Applied for State Lands for Jewish Colonization

"The Zionist Organization, as the Jewish Agency, has now made formal application to the Mandatory Power for an opportunity of taking over on equitable terms such State lands in the districts of Beisan and Semakh as may prove on inquiry to be available for settlement by Jews after making every provision for the requirements of the Arab cultivators. The rights of these cultivators are fully recognized, and the Zionist Organization has expressly disclaimed any desire to interfere with them. It is understood that this application is now being considered by the competent authorities.

"Land values show a constant tendency to rise as the demand increases and the supply on the market is reduced. When a given area has been acquired and settled, the capital sunk by the Jews in improvements goes to increase the market value of the neighboring properties. It follows that the more land the Jews acquire and the more improve-

ments they carry out, the higher is the level to which they are in effect raising prices against themselves, a steady stream of unearned increment being thus set flowing into the pockets of the landowners. The inflation of prices might to some extent have been checked, if the Government had been in a position to provide in the State lands an alternative source of supply. In the absence of such a check, prices are rising to a height at which the initial outlay involved in rural colonization is becoming increasingly burdensome, with the result that numbers of immigrants who have come to Palestine with the intention of starting a new life on the soil have up to the present been unable to do so.

## 24,000 Jews Living on the Land

"The total number of Jews living on the land at the end of 1925 is estimated by the Zionist Organization at 24,000, as compared with an official estimate of 23,000 in the spring of 1925, and an ascertained figure of 15,000 at the Census of October, 1922. The total number of Jewish settlements at the end of 1925 was 100, including forty-four established under the auspices of the Zionist Organization. The corresponding figures at the end of 1924 were respectively eighty and thirty-five. The area of Jewish land under plantation, as distinct from arable cultivation, increased during 1925 from 75,000 to 97,000 dunams, the principal crops being oranges, lemons, almonds, vines and olives. Among special types of immigrants who have recently been assisted to settle on the land may be mentioned two groups of Sephardic families from Bulgaria, Georgia and Turkey, and a group of Chassidic (ultra-Orthodox) Jews from Poland, headed by the Rabbis of Jablona and Kregenitz.

## Agricultural Training Under Zionist Organization Auspices

"Under arrangements made by the Zionist Organization, twenty-six groups of immigrants with a total membership of 1,200, are receiving practical training in agriculture in various part of Palestine. In addition, similar training is being given under Zionist auspices to six groups of women, of which three have been formed during the period under review.

"In the memorandum submitted by the Zionist Organization in 1925, reference is made (paragraph IX) to the Agricultural School for Women established at Nohal in the Vale of Jezreel by the Women's International Zionist Organization. The formal opening of this institution took place on April 7th, 1926. The school has already forty resident pupils. The number of applicants considerably exceeds the available accommodation, and an extension will shortly be required.

"At the request of the Zionist Organization, a competent Anglo-Jewish engineer, who has had prolonged experience in the Public Works Department of the Government of India, has visited Palestine for the purpose of drawing up a detailed programme of drainage and irrigation scheme for the Plain of Esdraelon and the Vale of

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## I. O. BRITH ABRAHAM OPENS CONVENTION IN SARATOGA SPRINGS

(Continued from Page 2)

agencies is the Jewish Education Association of New York City, which, in a short time has increased the number of pupils in the Jewish religious schools in New York by fifteen thousand and moreover, has succeeded in focusing the attention of the greatest Jewish community in the world to this grave problem.

"The seriousness of the problem may be seen from the fact that in spite of the progress that has been made in the past few years, only one out of every six Jewish children is receiving any Jewish instruction whatsoever. The importance that ample provision be made for encouraging Jewish learning is self-evident.

"It becomes imperative, therefore, for us, the largest Jewish fraternity in this country, to give due thought to the future of our children.

"I recommend that the following resolution be passed: 'Whereas our duty as American citizens as well as Jews requires that we give our children a thorough Jewish and moral training.

"Therefore he it resolved that the Independent Order Brith Abraham give its hearty cooperation to all the agencies which aim to provide our boys and girls with a Jewish religious training, and that the members individually as well as our lodges as groups, should make adequate provision for such education in their respective localities."

The budget for the year 1926-1927, proposed by the Grand Master, amounts to \$83,350. This sum would include \$25,000 for members' relief, \$13,000 for charitable institutions.

## MEYER LONDON, SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN DURING WAR, KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

(Continued from Page 4)

posed to the declaration of all war, be expressed.

"I hate professions of loyalty," he said, "but I believe I am as deeply in love with the United States as any man who can trace his ancestry to the Mayflower."

Mr. London said from the beginning that communism had no place in this country, and he refused to make speeches favoring the Soviet. Only about a year ago he made a speech before the Young People's Socialist League in which he advised the members to "keep their noses to the grindstone," to forget idealism for the time being and to work out their problems in an American way, also to convert America to socialism in the light of existing facts and not fancies engendered by the Bolshevik revolution.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, from the hall of the "Jewish Daily Forward." Internment will be at the Workmen's Circle cemetery.

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## JEWS INVESTED \$49,000,000 IN PALESTINE IN LAST 8 YEARS. ZIONIST EXECUTIVE STATES

(Continued from Page 7)

Jezeel is now on the point of completion, and it is hoped to carry it into effect in the immediate future.

### Agricultural Experiment Station

"The Agricultural Experiment Station maintained by the Zionist Organization at Daganja (Jordan Valley) has been closed after four years' work, and replaced by a new station at Jabatta (Plain of Esdvacon). The Jabatta Station occupies an area of 1,200 dunams near the settlement of Nahalal. The cost of maintenance is divided between the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) and Baron de Rothschild of Vienna. Like the Experiment Station and Ben Shemen, which remains at work, the Jabatta Station is a branch of the Zionist Agricultural Institute at Tel-Aviv.

"In the year ending September 30, 1925, £E.125,000 were provided for agricultural colonization by the Keren Hayesod, and a further LE.£107,000, making a total of £232,000, in the three months. £E.300,000 were expended during approximately the same period by the Jewish National Fund on the purchase and amelioration of rural land, making a total Zionist expenditure in the fifteen months ending December 31st, 1925, of £E.532,000. This is exclusive of substantial sums, of which reliable figures cannot at present be furnished, invested in various agricultural undertakings, both by individual settlers and by the American Zion Commonwealth and other bodies operating under Zionist auspices," the memorandum declares.

## 423 JEWS WERE CONVERTED IN GERMANY DURING 1923

German Evangelical Church Publishes Figures

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 7.—Four hundred and twenty-three Jews were converted to Protestantism and 85 Protestants embraced Judaism in Germany during the year 1923, according to statistics of the German Evangelical Church.

During the year 1924, 243 Jews became Protestants, the Church statement declared.

Berlin, June 7.—The Minister of Education in Hessen issued an ordinance by which Jewish school children are excused from school on Saturdays.



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## Z. O. REGRETS "NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT"

(Continued from Page 6)

Palestine before and during the War. As regards dysentery, it is amoebic dysentery which is mainly prevalent in Palestine, whereas it is well-known that in the countries from which the immigrants are drawn dysentery occurs mainly in the bacillary form.

"12. On behalf of the Executive I have the honor to request that this letter may be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for the information of the Permanent Mandates Commission at its next session, together with the accompanying memorandum, of which I beg to enclose fifty copies, in English, French and Hebrew.

"13. The Zionist Organization approaches the Permanent Mandates Commission, not as a local body speaking for a section of the inhabitants of Palestine, but as the Jewish Agency constituted under Article 4 of the Mandate. It is, however, observed that His Majesty's Government state in their letter of October 19, 1923, that they prefer as a matter of convenience that such memoranda as that which forms the enclosure to this letter should be submitted through the Government of Palestine, and this procedure has accordingly been followed."

Ground breaking ceremonies for the New Bronx Hospital building were held Sunday afternoon.

I. Teitelbaum, chairman of the arrangements committee, presided, and the speakers included Dr. A. A. Berg, president of the medical board of the hospital; Dr. Alexander Goldman, former president, and Alexander S. Kin, president of the hospital; Sam Minskoff, chairman of the building committee; Arthur J. Hilly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, representing Mayor Walker; M. Baldwin Fernis, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Mrs. Fannie S. Blumstein.

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## DO YOU KNOW THAT

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