

Z. O. EXECUTIVE PROPOSALS REGARDING CITIZENSHIP IN PALESTINE NOT ACCEPTED

**Palestine Domicile and Right of Entry
to England Discussed in Commons**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 14.—The government is not in a position to accept the proposals of the Zionist Executive regarding facilitation of acquiring citizenship in Palestine, it was announced here.

The proposals of the Zionist Executive were submitted to the government following the recent promulgation of the Palestine Citizenship Ordinance and were intended to improve in certain details the method evolved by the government for the acquiring of Palestine citizenship.

London, July 14.—The question whether persons who have acquired domicile rights in Palestine are granted all rights of British subjects regarding entry into England or any part of the United Kingdom, was broached today in the House of Commons by Sir Gerald Strickland.

Captain D. H. Hacking, replying in the name of the Home Secretary, declared that Palestine domicile does not affect the right of entry to the United Kingdom.

PALESTINE COST OF LIVING INDEX WILL BE COMPILED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, July 14.—An index of the cost of living in the important Jewish centers of Palestine will be compiled by the Labor Department of the Palestine Zionist Executive, according to a decision of the Executive.

The work will be carried out during the month of July, and the results will be published. From then onward the index will be continued and the figures published monthly.

Some years ago the Government of Palestine started to compile an index of articles of food, collecting data from the most important towns. The basis of this index is, however, not considered by the Palestine Zionist Executive wide enough to make it applicable to the Jewish worker. The problem has always been considered as very urgent in connection with questions of wage policy, the labor market and general economic conditions.

ARAB GARRISON IN AMMAN REDUCED, IT IS ANNOUNCED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, July 14.—The rumors that the Arab garrison in Amman has been disbanded are not true, according to an announcement made here.

The Arab garrison in Amman has not been disbanded but has been reduced in numbers. It now consists of four hundred soldiers, it is stated.

MONTEFIORE URGES LIBERALS TO COME TO UNDERSTANDING ON THE TEACHING OF CHRIST

**Warns Against a Too Reconciliatory
Attitude to Orthodoxy**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 14.—Liberal Judaism will have to come to a clear understanding regarding the teaching of Christ. This was the contention made by Mr. Claude Montefiore, leader of Liberal Judaism in England, in an address at the final session of the International Conference of Liberal Jews here, in the course of which Mr. Montefiore warned against too reconciliatory an attitude on the part of Liberal Judaism toward Orthodoxy.

Addressing the conference during the discussion which took place before the closing of the session, Mr. Montefiore declared: "We need to be warned against the danger of being too reconciliatory to Orthodoxy. If I had not felt that there was a profound difference between Liberalism and Orthodoxy I would not have given my whole life for Liberalism."

"I recognize the greatness of Orthodoxy in the same way that I recognize the greatness of Buddhism and Mohammedanism," Mr. Montefiore said.

Concerning his attitude to Christianity, Mr. Montefiore stated, "I am considered a heretic, even in my own movement, regarding my opinions on Christianity. But I believe that ultimately, Liberal Judaism will have to come to a clear understanding regarding the teaching of Christ."

The changes brought about in Jewish life by the return of the Jews to agriculture were discussed by Dr. Maurice Harris of New York, who also spoke at the final session of the Conference. Describing the back-to-the-land movement among the Jews in the United States, Russia, Argentina, Palestine and other countries, Dr.

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JEWISH EMIGRANTS GET 400 PALESTINE CERTIFICATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Warsaw, July 14.—Four hundred certificates for Jewish emigrants and Chazulim, who desire to go to Palestine, are expected by the Palestine Office of the Zionist Organization here, which received information to this effect from the Palestine Immigration Department in Jerusalem.

The certificates on arrival here will be distributed to Chazulim who are not older than 35, and also to persons who are engaged in building work, provided they are not older than 45. Emigrants who are past this age will be unable to secure certificates unless they will furnish documents that they are skilled laborers.

A limited number of these certificates will be issued to Jewish women who are desirous of emigrating from Poland to Palestine.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO JEWS. FIRST ONE IN HISTORY. TO BE FOUGHT IN ROVNO

**Rabbis of Rovno Attempt to Reconcile
Two Communal Leaders**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, July 14.—What will probably be the first duel between two Jews in history is expected to take place in Rovno as a result of a quarrel between two Jewish communal leaders.

The forthcoming duel will be fought between the president of the Kehillah of Rovno, Attorney Leon Kahn, and the son of a Jewish physician, Dr. M. Siegle, as a result of a controversy between these two men, which arose at a meeting of the Rovno Kehillah. Remarks made by the Kehillah president in connection with the question of appointing Dr. Siegle to head the Jewish Hospital in Rovno were regarded by the doctor as an insult to him.

Learning of the remarks made by Mr. Kahn, with regard to his father, Dr. Siegle's son, who is also a physician, challenged the Kehillah president to a duel.

The rabbis of the Rovno Jewish community are making an effort to bring about a reconciliation between the two men. In the meantime, the incident has aroused a great deal of interest among the Jews.

LONDON JEWRY HAS FIRST SUICIDE DURING 25 YEARS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, July 14.—The rarity of suicide among Jews was commented on here by the City of London Coroner, Dr. Frederick Joseph Waldo, on the occasion of an inquest conducted by him into the suicide of Sophie Hart.

Dr. Waldo declared that in all the years of his practice he had not come across a single case of a Jewish suicide. Sophie Hart's suicide is the first act of this kind among the Jews of London in the last twenty-five years.

"History shows," Dr. Waldo observed, "that until the time of the dispersion of the Jews from Palestine there are only ten recorded cases of suicide among the Jews. After their

(Continued on Page 4)

READING INVITED TO HEAD BROADCASTING COMMISSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, July 14.—The Marquis of Reading has been invited to become chairman of the Government Broadcasting Commission.

The Government Broadcasting Commission will replace next year the present British Broadcasting Company. It will constitute a government body and will be associated with the Post Office department.

Lord Reading has not yet given his answer to the invitation extended to him.

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FOUR COMMUNAL LEADERS ELECTED AS NEW MEMBERS ON THE EXECUTIVE OF J.D.C.

Jonah J. Goldstein, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, James H. Becker and Lewis L. Strauss Appointed on Felix Warburg's Proposal

The appointment of four new members to the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was announced by the office of the Joint Distribution Committee. The new members of the Executive are Jonah J. Goldstein, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, James H. Becker and Lewis L. Strauss who, although heretofore not officially elected members, had attended meetings in an ex-officio capacity and had rendered their assistance to the work of the organization.

Their appointment resulted upon the recommendation made to the Executive Committee by Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee who, in presenting their names for election, made reference to their noteworthy assistance rendered particularly in the United Jewish Campaign.

James H. Becker, the well-known Jewish communal leader of Chicago, has been active for many years in Jewish social and relief work. He succeeded Dr. Julius Goldman in the direction of the Joint Distribution Committee's work in Europe after the war and upon his return to the United States took an active part in the \$18,000,000 campaign of the Joint Distribution Committee. His work in the recent relief drive in Chicago set an outstanding example to other Jewish communities in the country.

Lewis L. Strauss, who is a member of the Executive of the American Jewish Committee and a trustee of the Palestine Development Council, has taken an active part in the work of the Joint Distribution Committee and was formerly acting chairman of the I. D. C.'s committee on Russia. He

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 indicate approval.—Editor.]

Statement of Soviet President on Jewish Colonization in Russia Discussed by Jewish Press

The statement of Michael Kalenin, President of the Union of Soviet Republics, explaining the reasons for the Soviet's promotion of the Jewish land settlement work in Russia, is commented on widely in the Jewish press.

The Soviet President's statement, the "Jewish Morning Journal" (July 14) declares, makes clear the friendly attitude of the Soviet Government to the Jewish colonization plan.

"Kalenin thinks that it is necessary to colonize the Jews in Crimea, because it is a practical way of helping them and it is the duty of the government to extend such help to them which they need perhaps more than others. The facts and the arguments are familiar to us: the significance of the statement lies in the fact that the representative of the Soviet Government admits officially that this is the attitude and the purpose of the present government in Russia," the paper writes.

"The statement confirms that the Soviet Government is sincere in its purpose to assist the Jews through colonization. The dissatisfaction of certain classes of peasants with the colonization of Jews is not denied, but the government does not consider such opinions unless the situation becomes very critical. This, however, is not the case in regard to the Crimean colonization and the fears expressed in this respect are unfounded. The Soviet Government does many things which the population does not like or which it is said the population does not like and wherever the discontent becomes too strong the government steps back. In this case the Soviet Government continues to go on with the work of colonization and this justifies the support which the Jews of America are giving to the plan."

is also treasurer of the Jewish Agricultural Society.

Mr. Strauss received war decorations from the governments of Belgium, Finland, Italy, Poland and Roumania.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ort Reconstruction Fund in America, last year visited Eastern Europe and concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government whereby the Ort Reconstruction Fund was enabled to participate in the work of Jewish land settlement in Russia.

Dr. Moskowitz is now on his way to Russia with Judge Jacob Panken to study the Jewish situation in Russia and Poland.

Jonah J. Goldstein, well known New York Jewish communal worker, was vice-chairman of the recently concluded New York United Jewish Campaign.

ifies the support which the Jews of America are giving to the plan."

Four important points have been brought out clearly by the Soviet President, in the opinion of "The Day" (July 14) which, while reaffirming its support of the Jewish land settlement movement, points out that Kalenin's statement has clarified the situation regarding certain assertions made hitherto in connection with the colonization plan. These four points are, to quote "The Day":

"First, that the Russian peasants are anti-Semitic inclined against their Jewish neighbors on the land. Kalenin rebukes the peasants, telling them that anti-Semitism is an inheritance from the Czar, and so forth. But the fact of the presence of anti-Semitism remains. Secondly, Kalenin speaks only of 60,000 desiatin land in the Crimea for the settlement of Jews, says this land is poor and that to sink wells there is such an expensive undertaking that only wealthy American Jews are in a position to make possible this work. Third, that the land which is being given to Jews in Russia constitutes less than the land of wealthy Jews which was confiscated by the Soviets; and that the land given them is a substitute for the autonomy which other parts of the population who are settled in compact masses in certain territories have received. Fourth, that the argument to convince the Jewish public that colonization in Russia and its motives are not intended as a competition to the colonization in Palestine, is not true. Kalenin says distinctly: 'the Jewish Communists living among the Jewish population feel strongly that their people should be settled on the land in Russia rather than become "the tools for capitalist exploitation in Palestine." The Soviet Government shares this view.'

"The purpose, therefore, is clear; clear for Kalenin and clear for us," the paper avers. "But it is also clear now to our philanthropists? Do they perceive now for what purposes they are being used?"

"But our intention," the paper says in conclusion, "is not to convince anyone or to argue. We only wish to point out what the true situation is. Whoever will study the facts without prejudice must needs be convinced: that the Jewish colonization in Russia is justified, but only within certain bounds, and minus the ideology of the Yevsektzia (Jewish section of the Communist Party) . . ."

A similar attitude is taken by the "Jewish Daily News" which feels that "if Kalenin desired really to help the Jewish colonization work in the Crimea he should have at least remained silent regarding the fact of dissatisfaction among the peasants. This naturally makes the plan weaker, not stronger."

The Soviet President's remark regarding the question of competition against Palestine is seen by the paper to be the most unpleasant feature of the statement. "Is this unworthy mo-

tive to place Jewish colonization in Russia in opposition to Palestine still connected with the Jewish colonization plan in Russia?" the paper asks. "Is it, then, impossible to speak of settling a number of Jewish families on the land from the standpoint of practical assistance, without turning it into a sacrilege of that which is held sacred by the Jews?"

"Kalenin is very open minded and declares that the land which is given to the Jews in Crimea has no water and that it costs 200 roubles per desiatin to sink wells, something which the peasants are unable to do, but which the Jews, with the assistance of their brethren in other countries, can do. It would appear that Kalenin does not seek to secure Jewish support for the plan, but seeks to persuade the peasant that what is being given to the Jews is not worth much and need not be begrudged, especially since the size of the entire area allotted for the Jews in the Crimea is less than the land formerly belonging to Baron Ginsburg which the Soviets confiscated."

A different opinion on the subject is entertained by the "Forward" which finds that the chief merit of Kalenin's statement lies in the fact that he has, once and for all, denied the notion that the Soviet government is planning to create an "Independent Jewish Republic" in Russia.

"No Jewish Republic, not even a very large stretch of land for Jewish colonization in Crimea, Kalenin says," the paper writes, adding, "For this Kalenin deserves credit because his open mindedness on the matter helps to put the Jewish colonization movement in its true light."

"It is a necessary and very useful movement which aims to settle several tens of thousands of Jewish 'luftment-schen' on the land and to make them a productive, healthy social element."

"It is necessary, of course, to remember that the land in Crimea is only a part of the land which the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has at its disposal for the carrying out of its historically important work. In so far as Jews are being settled on the land in any considerable numbers, this is being done not in the Crimea, but in the Ukraine and in Southern Russia. Even in White Russia in the districts of Minsk and Homel the Jewish colonization work has a more concrete and successful aspect than in the so-called 'Crimea Republic,'" the paper observes.

Satisfaction with Kalenin's statement is expressed by the "Freiheit," Jewish Communist paper of New York. The paper contends that since the complaints on the part of the peasants against the settlement of Jews on the land came from Crimea and not from other territories, they are not of much importance as "actually Crimea plays a smaller role in the Jewish colonization work than other parts of Russia."

"We do not doubt for one moment," the paper writes further, "that Kalenin's answer will satisfy even those who have been grumbling hitherto, that Kalenin's authority, his just arguments and the fact that the land in Crimea must be improved before it can be

SITUATION OF JEWS IN SMALL TOWNS OF WHITE RUSSIA IS DESCRIBED IN REPORT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Moscow, June 24.—The economic and cultural conditions among the Jewish population in the small towns of White Russia is dealt with in a report which has just been issued by the Jewish Bureau at the Central Committee of the White Russian Communist Party.

"There are in White Russia 165 small towns," the report states. "Forty-seven of these are officially counted for purposes of administration as small towns and 118 as villages. The small towns contain 31 per cent of the whole of the Jewish population of White Russia. Nominally, the majority of the Jewish small town population are artisans. Actually, however, a large part of these must be included as among the declassed poverty-stricken Jewish population because they have neither the necessary qualifications, nor the materials with which to do productive work. The same applies to the workers. Nominally, they constitute in some of the towns 25% to 30% of the Jewish population. In actual fact, however, the proportion is much less than that, because of chronic unemployment, scanty wages and insufficient qualifications, so that the workers too, for the most part, must be counted among the declassed element."

"Traders constitute the smallest group, numbering between 2% and 11%. Most of them are traders of the first and second classes, being street traders and small traders in the market places. In general, trading in the small towns is dying out."

"The declassed, impoverished mass," the report states, "consists chiefly of unemployed, insufficiently skilled artisans, unemployed officials, war-wounded and orphans of the pogroms and banditism. This section forms the largest group in the Jewish small town population. It lives from hand to mouth, or rather on air."

"The position of the young is worst of all. The majority of them are unemployed. There is no place where they can be taught a trade. Those who have already learnt a trade have no openings for employment. Tailoring and boot-making are of no use at all, because there is no demand for clothes or shoes in the small towns. The population have no money with which to pay for them."

"There are in White Russia about 7,600 Jewish families of agricultural workers," the report states. "The old settlers number 3,128 families with 18,481 individuals settled at 237 different places covering an area of 17,239 desiatin."

"During 1925, 903 families were settled comprising 4,400 individuals settled in 90 places covering an area of

worked will allay the few discontented ones. Up to now the new Jewish colonists have lived on excellent terms with their non-Jewish neighbors everywhere and they will continue to do so," the paper concludes.

9,985 desiatin. There were in addition 3,600 families settled on individual farms scattered about the small towns and villages."

"In spite of the poverty, cultural work among the Jews in White Russia is progressing. The network of schools has increased. As against 134 schools with 19,095 pupils last year, there are today 176 schools with 22,335 pupils. Forty-five per cent of the Jewish pupils attend Jewish schools. The educational work will be increased considerably next year when the compulsory school attendance law comes into force."

"The Jewish schools are working under great difficulties. There is a lack of teachers, lack of the necessary teaching materials, of desks, books, etc. The teaching personnel in employment in the schools gives complete satisfaction and 125 new teachers who have graduated at the Soviet Teachers' Seminaries are being added this year."

The report refers to the creation of a Jewish Chair at the Teachers' Seminary in White Russia, the Jewish Department at the White Russia Scientific Research Institute, and the Yiddish publication activity.

The report states that the rich men and the Jewish communal workers are exercising a strong influence upon the Jewish population in the small towns, because it is they who organize the relief work. "They therefore appear to the poorer masses as their benefactors, and their political influence is consequently very strong. In those places where the economic position is exceptionally bad, the bourgeois influence is felt of various Zionist groupings who are now conducting their campaign, not only against the Jewish sections of the Communist Party, but against the whole Communist Party. The Zionists work chiefly among the young. Lately there is an attempt on their part to win over also the artisans," the report states. The report declares that the Jewish sections of the Communist party have decided to intensify their anti-Zionist activities. In this connection instructions were sent to all District Party Committees advising them of the methods to be adopted to fight against the Zionists. "The result," the report claims, "has been very favorable. Zionism is now in a state of decay. That is especially noticeable in the Haholuz, where the number of members has fallen to 30 per cent. The leadership is in a state of demoralization."

The same applies to the Young Zionist Organization, Hashomer Hazzair. The Yekopo (Jewish Communist Labor Party Poale Zion)," the report concludes, "has in the whole of White Russia only twenty-eight members and the Party is dying out."

Fifteen acres were bought for \$35,000 by the site committee of the board of directors of the Hebrew Women's Home for Children of Hartford, Conn.

Morris Older, president of the home and chairman of the site committee, announced that a campaign for building funds would be started early in the fall.

The New York chapter of the American Association of Jewish Academicians has arranged a series of educational lectures for teachers, principals and school workers.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE HEARS FINAL ADDRESSES

(Continued from Page 1)

Harris urged the need of cooperation between the Orthodox and Liberal Jews for the purpose of strengthening the religious spirit and raising the Jewish ethical standard.

The modification or substitution of ceremonials in Judaism without defeating its essential power was urged by Dr. Rosenau.

"Ceremonials come and go, but Judaism remains," Dr. Rosenau stated. "Many ceremonies in the Jewish religion are primarily not Jewish but Babylonian and Persian and also bear the impress of the influence of the Catholic Church. We Liberals insist on the modification or substitution of those ceremonies which lost their pristine power, provided this process does not defeat Jewish aims," he concluded.

Funeral services were held Tuesday for Mrs. Rebecca Eisman, 76 years old, mother of Dr. Aaron Eisman, rabbi of Mount Nebosh Temple, New York City.

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LONDON JEWRY HAS FIRST SUICIDE DURING 25 YEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

return from Babylon, suicide became more frequent among the Jews. The Old and New Testaments contain only four cases of Jewish suicides. We find three cases in the Old Testament, King Saul, his swordbearer and a Jew who, being pressed, barricaded his house and burned himself to death. The New Testament contains the case of Judas. Other instances of suicide in the New Testament are not of Jews," the Coroner stated.

A poetry contest is announced by the Independent Order B'nai Shalom. The contest, to be known as the Samuel Morris Memorial Poetry Contest, is open to everyone. Babette Deutsch, Felix Gerson and Walter Hart Blumenthal are the judges.

ALEPH ZADICK ALEPH JUNIOR I.O.B.B., ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

St. Paul, Minn., July 13.—Jacob Finkelstein of Lincoln, Neb., was elected Grand President of the Aleph Zadik Aleph, junior order of the Independent Order B'nai Brith, at the concluding session of the Order's third annual convention held here.

Nolton Lieberman, St. Paul, was elected Grand Vice-President of the Order. The following are other officers elected: J. Weiner, Grand Rapids; Ben Salinsky, Sheboygan; Sergeant at Arms; Leo Peller, Maywood, Ill., Secretary; L. Glazer, Ft. Dodge, Treasurer.

Samuel Beber of Omaha was re-elected President of the Supreme Advisory Council.

Who's Who in American Jewry?

The Index

of the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

is a

"WHO'S WHO"

of all men and women active in Jewish life in the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia,

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