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JEWISH PRESS IN POLAND MOURNS ZANGWILL'S DEATH Funeral of Famous Writer and Leader Will Take Place Thursday (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—The death of Israel Zangwill is deeply mourned here by the Jewish community. The Jewish press devoted long articles eulogizing the late Jewish patriot, author and leader. "A Jewish giant has fallen; the greatest loss after the death of Nordau, has been suffered," the Jewish papers here declared.

The Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm has despatched a message of condolence to Mrs. Zangwill.

It was stated here that Zangwill's parents emigrated to London from Kyboniszki, a small village in Lettland.

London, Aug. 3.—Funeral services for Israel Zangwill, the late Jewish poet and leader who died Sunday, will take place Thursday noon at Golder's Green Crematorium. Liberal Jewish services will be held.

Zangwill's ashes will be buried in the Liberal Jewish Cemetery in London.

Mrs. Fels on Zangwill's Death
Mrs. Mary Fels, the well known
(Continued on Page 4)

POLISH PARLIAMENT IS UNWILLING TO DISSOLVE Parliamentary Control Necessary Be- cause of Jews, Anti-Semites Argue (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—The motion that the Polish Sejm, following its decision to grant broad powers to the Bartel Government, be dissolved, was defeated yesterday by a majority vote.

The motion was introduced by the Left groups in the House. It was strongly oppose by the representatives of the Right parties who argued that the control of the Sejm over the Bartel Government is necessary because of the existence of "the danger that the Government will sell Poland to Gruenbaum's chosen people."

The Sejm ended its summer sessions and will re-convene in September.

FINDS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT OF NAPOLEONIC PERIOD (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—An important document of Jewish history in Poland during the Napoleonic period was found by Dr. I. Schipper, Polish-Jewish historian and member of Parliament.

Dr. Schipper found documentary evidence to the effect that a certain Polish Jew named Kempner assisted Napoleon greatly in his conquest of Warsaw. Kempner later became a member of Napoleon's general staff. The document bears the handwriting of Napoleon.

The majority of Kempner's descendants have embraced Catholicism and changed their name to Kempinsky.

PRUSSIAN CABINET CONSIDERS DEVELOPMENT IN CASE OF GERMAN-JEWISH MERCHANT

Trial of Rudolf Haas Develops Into German Dreyfus Affair; Investigating Judge to be Punished

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The Haas case, termed the present-day Dreyfus affair in Germany, which has attracted wide attention, was the subject of deliberation at yesterday's meeting of the Prussian Government.

It was stated that the Cabinet decided to impose a disciplinary punishment upon the investigating Judge Koelling, who was responsible for bringing the murder charge against the innocent German-Jewish merchant Rudolf Haas of Magdeburg.

Further proof of the innocence of Haas was submitted to the Cabinet.

The Haas affair has divided German public opinion in a similar way to the division in France during the Dreyfus affair. Newspapers report that anti-Semitic circles influenced the investigating Judge Koelling to adhere to the version of the Jew Haas's guilt, despite the fact that the evidence in his favor was at hand, for the purpose of compromising the Prussian Minister of the Interior Severing, termed by the anti-Semites as "protector of the Jews."

The Haas case developed into a bat-

tle-front, on one side of which stand the anti-Semitic and reactionary elements, and on the other, the Republican and liberal elements of the Republic.

PALESTINE SUPREME COURT ISSUES RULING IN TEL AVIV ELECTION DISPUTE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 3.—The Tel-Aviv election dispute which threatened to divide the Tel-Aviv municipality, was settled by Chief Justice Haycroft of the Palestine Supreme Court, according to a report to the London "Times."

The recent elections to the municipality gave the majority to the labor groups, in spite of the fact that the majority of the inhabitants belong to the middle-class. As a result of this the middle-class representatives withdrew from the municipal government. Steps were taken on the part of certain groups to bring about a modification in the electoral system of the Tel-Aviv municipality, aiming at a new definition of the right to vote and the age limit of the voters.

A suggestion was also made that the right to vote be granted only to those residents who pay a certain amount of taxes.

Chief Justice Haycroft moved that all tax-payers are entitled to vote in the municipal elections—adults of both sexes. Women are not entitled to vote unless they are paying direct taxes.

TWO NOTED POLES STATE THEY WILL TESTIFY IN SCHWARTZBARD'S FAVOR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—Further proof of the guilt of Semion Petlura, leader of Ukrainian pogrom bands slain by Schwartzbard, came to light here.

Stefan Mickiewicz, attorney of Vilna and grandson of the Polish national poet Adam Mickiewicz, notified M. Henri Torres, Schwartzbard's council for the defense, that he is willing to appear as witness in the Paris court for Schwartzbard. Mr. Mickiewicz was notified by Mr. Przanowski, a resident of Czenstochowa, Poland, and former representative of the Danish Red Cross in the Ukraine, that he too, would like to appear as a witness for Schwartzbard. Mr. Przanowski stated that he is in possession of actual evidence that Petlura himself signed the order to his troops to start the anti-Jewish massacre in Proskurov. "Schwartzbard's act deserves the recognition of the entire civilized world," Mr. Przanowski wrote.

SYRIAN PRESS DEMANDS PETROLEUM PIPE LINES GO VIA ALEXANDRETTA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 3.—The Syrian press displays much concern over reports recently published, according to which the petroleum pipe lines from Mosul will be directed to Haifa where the Palestine port will be built.

The press urges the French Government to intervene with Great Britain and to ask that the petroleum pipe line from Mosul be directed to Alexandretta instead of to Haifa. They argue that the distance from Mosul to Alexandretta is 150 miles shorter than to Haifa and is less mountainous.

The Syrian press also refers to a certain agreement of the Allied Powers concluded in 1916, according to which Alexandretta was to be the petroleum port.

PALESTINE PORT WILL BE AT HAIFA, GOVERNMENT SAYS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 3.—Palestine public opinion was quieted over the Palestine port question when the Palestine Government issued yesterday an official statement concerning the matter.

The Government denied press reports that there exists a possibility of building the Palestine port instead of at Haifa, in Port Fuad, on the Egyptian coast.

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UKRAINIAN BANDS, ROBBING JEWISH FARMS IN GALICIA, ARRESTED BY POLISH POLICE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—A Ukrainian band of robbers, the purpose of which was to attack Jewish inhabitants in East Galician villages, was discovered by the police, despatches received here from Lemberg state.

Jurko Rjakow, Stefan Kaspek, Aleksey Orzechowski, Wasil Mierczuk and Stefan Orzechowski were arrested by the police as members of the band and taken to jail.

The authorities are conducting investigations into the activities of the band.

Members of this band attacked last week the house of the Jewish landowner Abraham Schindler in the village of Dobrowola. The family of the attacked farmer escaped death by hiding in the basement when the house was fired at by the bandits. The same band also attacked the house of Mendel Zuckerberk in the same village, in whose farm the bandits destroyed the crop and slaughtered the cattle.

In the village of Uzerko another band attacked the farm of Mendel Bordach, whose crop was also destroyed.

The police found a large supply of fire-arms and ammunition among the members of the band.

COLONISTS CELEBRATE WHEN FIRST RADIO SET IS INSTALLED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 3.—The first radio receiving set to be installed in a Jewish colony was an occasion for a celebration in the new Jewish settlement "First of May."

The colonists from the neighboring settlements in the district of Cherson came to "listen in."

Dr. Moses Einhorn has returned from an extended trip through Europe and Palestine. He expects to publish a book on Palestine, comparing the new Palestine with the old. He is a graduate of the Jaffa Gymnasium.

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.)

Zangwill, the Jew and Humanitarian, As Seen by the Press

Tribute to Israel Zangwill for his genius as a writer and his sincerity as a humanitarian and a leader and spokesman for his people is voiced by the whole press.

That Zangwill was primarily an East-European Jew, born in Siemiatyce, Poland, and not in London, as many assume, and that he refused to go very far in the process of assimilation with British Jewry, is the point emphasized by the "Jewish Morning Journal," (Aug. 3), which observes:

"Israel Zangwill has a particular significance for us not so much that he was a Jew but that he was an East-European Jew who became a conspicuous figure in English literature. Zangwill was a ghetto Jew; he belonged not to the British Jews but to the immigrant Jews of London's East End. Throughout his life he was the recognized and outspoken representative of Russian-Polish Jewry before the English-speaking world," the paper writes.

Zangwill's only act in the course of his whole life that did not harmonize with his role as a Jew first and last, the "Jewish Morning Journal" further points out, was his marriage to a non-Jewess. Alluding to a cable to the effect that one of the great disappointments which brought about Zangwill's breakdown resulting in his death, was the fact that his wife brought their children up as Christians, the paper remarks: "He paid so dearly for this disharmony that his untimely death must be viewed as a sort of atonement."

Zangwill's significance as a great humanitarian and exposé of shams is seen by the "Jewish Daily Forward" to be even greater than his significance as a writer. It was his extraordinary sincerity and idealism that caused his opponents always to speak of him with respect, the paper says, concluding:

"Zangwill's name will live long in the realm of literature. But still longer will it live in the annals of mankind's struggle toward progress and in the history of the development of the best and most beautiful in the spirit of the Jewish people."

It is not Zangwill the "publicist" but Zangwill the man, the artist, that should concern us most, according to the New York "Times," wherein we read:

"Zangwill, the man, was courteous and gentle; Zangwill, the artist, is all that counts. To the elder generation, at least, he is the painter, without prejudice or partiality, with careful distribution of shade and light of the 'mean streets' of Whitechapel and the rest of London Jewry. Nobody but a Cockney Jew could have written the books of the 'Ghetto' series.

"Curiously enough, this Russian refugee's son was also able to paint the true effigy of the West End Jews, so large was his sympathetic understanding. In the art—at present a trade—of writing short stories, he had a genius at times almost inimitable; and he invented a Jewish beggar who ought to be immortal. Indeed, in re-reading Zangwill, we shall turn first not to 'Children of the Ghetto,' but to the grotesquerie of 'The King of Schnorrers'."

Israel Zangwill deserves to be remembered as a great minority leader, declares the "World," observing: "He was such a big factor in vitalizing movements to help the Jews that he made major issues of his personal hopes. In his outstanding fiction, 'Children of the Ghetto,' first published in 1892, he presented portraits so richly human and sympathetic that they live today. In his Zionist activities he burned with the zeal of the ancient prophets, and although controversy maimed his effectiveness there was no abatement to his energy.

"Into his sixty-two years as teacher, novelist, dramatist and propagandist he crowded the lives of a dozen men."

The vast influence on public opinion exerted by the symbol of "The Melting Pot" staved off for a generation the restriction of immigration in America, avers the "Herald-Tribune."

"By virtue of his drama 'The Melting Pot' and above all by its title Zangwill impressed on the American mind a cast of thought regarding immigration which had a high imaginative appeal. Fears of being swamped by the alien influx were for the time quieted by the metaphor of assimilation. Seldom has an author so molded thought by the instrumentality of a single phrase," states the "Herald-Tribune."

The "Evening World" writes: "In the controversial field into which his ardent convictions led him he was brilliant and aggressive, but, with his sensitive artist nature, he must have suffered much. He was a humanitarian, a progressive, and he served his fellow men—which is something that cannot be said of all men who write well. He had a big heart and a big brain, he did big things and has left a big void."

CRACOW SUBURBS SUFFER SEVERE DAMAGES BY FLOOD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cracow, Aug. 3.—Much damage was caused in the suburbs of Cracow, Dembniki and Bidwinow, last night, by a flood resulting from the overflow of the Wistula River.

Kazimierz, the Jewish quarter of Cracow, is in danger of being swept by the flood.

A local relief committee was formed to help the victims of the flood.

IMPORTANT DETAILS IN PALESTINE GOVERNMENT LOAN GIVEN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS DISCUSSION

Colonial Secretary Explains Reasons for Palestine Loan; Attitude of British Public Opinion on Subject Revealed in Course of Discussion.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 22.—Interesting details in the proposed Palestine Government Loan and in the attitude of British public opinion towards that question are seen from the minutes of the July 21st session of the House of Commons, where the matter was first debated.

The resolution authorizing the raising of the loan was in two parts, the second part relating to loans for Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland or Tanganyika not exceeding ten million pounds.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy pointed out that there were two distinct questions being considered in this Resolution. He was not opposed to the Resolution, but he asked that it should be put as two separate questions, one dealing with the Palestine loan and the other with the loan for the African Protectorates.

Mr. J. Jones asked if the new board of guardians in West Ham were going to pursue the same policy in regard to loans as these new people in Palestine, seeing that West Ham represents a population greater than Palestine.

Mr. Amery Explains Situation

Mr. Amery said: "As I understand the position, what the Committee is being asked to approve of to-night in this Financial Resolution is the general principle of Imperial guarantee for a series of loans which will be raised, not by two Governments, but by six or seven Governments. One of these Governments is the Government of Palestine, in the case of which the total amount is £4,500,000, while the others are the Governments of various territories in East Africa. I will certainly endeavor, if it is of any help to Commander Kenworthy so far as the discussion of the details of this Resolution justifies it, to separate the two main aspects of the question, and I hope, therefore, that no inconvenience will arise if he wishes to confine himself later mainly to one of those two aspects.

"In Palestine," Mr. Amery said, "we are dealing with a country not of immense spaces and immense potentialities, but a small country which has developed largely since the War and still is, within its possibilities, capable of considerable development. If I might give some of the revenue figures of Palestine to show the justification of this loan, I would say that the revenue and expenditures balanced for 1923-24 at £1,633,000; in 1924-25 the revenue exceeded £2,100,000 and the surplus was nearly £300,000; and in 1925-26 the revenue was very nearly £2,750,000 and the surplus exceeded £700,000. That, I think, is a very satisfactory figure."

Sir F. Wise asked, "Why was there a Grant-in-Aid in 1925 to Palestine?" The Colonial Secretary replied: "The Grant-in-Aid was, as far as administration is concerned, a Grant-in-Aid for Trans-Jordania, but there was also a Grant-in-Aid in respect of the defence forces which cover both Palestine and Trans-Jordania, and the justification of

that lies in the fact that the recent surpluses have been in a period of rapid advance to prosperity, and that it is essential, in a small colony like that, which only three years ago was barely able to pay its way, and where we have had to cut down right to the bone, to build up something in the nature of a reserve. But we do intend progressively and rapidly to reduce any grant-in-aid that can be said to be spent even for defence in Palestine, and that position is fully accepted by the Palestine Government. In trade, too, I think that the figures are interesting as justifying our policy. The total imports of Palestine in 1923 were under £5,000,000; in 1926 they were over £7,300,000. The exports in 1923 were just over £1,500,000. In 1925 they had gone down slightly to £1,200,000. It may be of interest to the Committee to have the particular figures in relation to this country. The imports to Palestine from this country, according to the Palestine statistics, in 1925 amounted to over £1,000,000; according to the Board of Trade figures they amounted to about £750,000. That, of course, is partly the difference between f.o.b. and c.i.f., and it can also be accounted for by trans-shipment through Egypt and other causes. According to the Board of Trade we imported from Palestine £1,155,000 of Palestine produce in the last year.

The Purposes of the Loan

"To come to the actual purposes for which this loan is to be devoted, a substantial part of the money is being raised for the purpose of repayment—in the first instance for the purpose of repayment to this country for the railways and for expenses incurred by the Government during the period of occupation immediately after the War. The money will be used, in the first place, to repay a lump sum of £1,000,000 to the British Exchequer as part of the payment for the Palestine railway system which is being taken over by the Palestine Government."

Colonel Wedgwood asked: "Part only?"

Mr. Amery answered: "It is part and not the whole. The total value of the railway is about double. Palestine is paying £1,000,000 this year out of the loan towards the liquidation of this debt to the Imperial Government."

Colonel Wedgwood asked: "The rest remains a debt due to us?"

"It is also going to pay a sum of about £260,000 in the present year," Mr. Amery replied. "In respect of a certain amount due to the Imperial Government for deficits during the period of the Imperial occupation, and for certain stores taken over from His Majesty's Government. Therefore, the total amount from this £4,500,000, or from the accumulated surpluses of the Palestine Government, which is coming directly to this country in alleviation of the burdens of the taxpayer here during the current year, will be about £1-

260,000. I do not think that critics of our policy in making ourselves responsible for the mandate of Palestine five or six years ago would have admitted for a moment the idea that Palestine would be in a position to-day to pay off so large a proportion of her obligations in this direct fashion. Over and above that, a considerable amount has been borrowed by the Palestine Government from the Crown Agents in respect of railway improvements and other public works carried out during the last year or two. These various items, which are in the nature of really of clearing off past obligations, will amount together to about £3,000,000. The remainder is wanted, in exactly the same way as the expenditure in East Africa is wanted, for necessary development, more particularly of railways and harbors.

"There is a good deal of railway work which needs to be done. The largest items, however, will be the improvement of Jaffa Harbor and, still more important, the creation of a really adequate harbor at Haifa, which has all the natural conditions needed to make it one of the great harbors of the Middle East. I believe that a moderate expenditure—the highest expenditure estimated by the engineers and surveyors so far is £1,000,000—would provide a harbor there which would enable a very great development to take place, not only in Palestine, but, perhaps, throughout the whole Middle East, and I am not excluding even the possibility of railway development from Haifa across to Iraq."

"Will the right hon. Gentleman say whether any actual new railways have been made in Palestine?" Colonel Wedgwood asked.

Mr. Amery replied: "I do not think any new routes are being made, but I think that some short cuts across the existing lines near Jaffa and a deviation through Jaffa itself are in contemplation."

Mr. W. Graham, former Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the Labour Government, said: "The Right Hon. Gentleman has just explained to us that this loan, which is to be raised by the Government of Palestine, presumably in the open market, and which we are to guarantee as to principal and interest, is in part a loan designed to repay to us a certain debt due on railways, and also in part to repay certain deficits associated with the period of administration. It must be plain to every Hon. Member of this House at once that, as a financial proposition, a loan of that kind is to that extent at least in a different category from a loan which is raised for productive purposes for enterprises and will probably entail rather more onerous terms for the Government of Palestine than would otherwise

(Continued on Page 4)

SIX HUNDRED JEWS LEFT PALESTINE DURING JUNE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 3.—Eight hundred and seventy-five persons emigrated from Palestine during the month of June, figures made known here today state.

Six hundred and three of the emigrants were Jews.

IMPORTANT DETAILS OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT LOAN HEARD IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 3)

have been the case. What is the view of the Treasury in a problem of that kind? Are they justified in asking the taxpayers of Great Britain to shoulder the responsibility of guaranteeing as to principal and interest a loan of that description?

"We on this side are not hostile to these schemes of development by any means. The right Hon. Gentleman was so far well within the mark in saying that probably in all parts of the House there is a very keen desire to promote this development. Although we on this side want to take very definite steps to try to secure just conditions and the best possible terms for the labor employed, it is no part of our case to oppose development. Hon. Members will not misunderstand my criticism, which is devoted entirely to the financial aspects of the claim.

"I am suggesting that having regard to the arguments which the Government itself has advanced, you should lower this amount, and I think you could lower it appreciably without doing any injustice to these territories. I cannot conclude without expressing regret that we have heard so little on the purely financial aspects of these proposals."

Mr. Snell (Labor) stated: "I will try to compress into a very few minutes a statement as to what I personally think are the views of the majority of the Members of the Labor party on this measure. The development of territories which are required to open out to us markets for our industries at home is not a purely academic question or one for idle speculation, but it is of very great urgency and real and vital importance. So we are compelled to look at it first of all from that point of view. I will not go into the reasons why the expansion of our trade is necessary if our people are to be fed in this country. I will, however, allow myself to say that the Labor party, in its approach to this problem, has always urged the development of our national estate in this country, including the full development of our land, our minerals, and all the resources at our disposal which would provide employment for our people and enrich the nation as a whole.

"If we apply the same idea to our colonial dependencies we are following out a line of consistency that means to us the development of our Commonwealth estate for the benefit of everybody concerned in it.

"On the proposal of Palestine, it appears to me, we have a problem of very great interest and complexity. Within 9,000 square miles or so we have a community of Moslems, Christians and Jews, each with almost every possible subdivision of interest and functions of sect and nation, and the problems of settlement is very difficult. In this country our minds run upon the rough division of interest as between the Arabs and the Jewish people. I do not propose to go into that question, except to say that it is our desire on these benches to see that both have a square deal, and that if development

MRS. FELS COMMENTS ON DEATH OF ZANGWILL

(Continued from Page 1)

Single Tax advocate and leader in Palestine reconstruction work, commenting on Zangwill's death, stated:

"Israel and Edith Zangwill have been my personal friends these many years and I could say much, very much, out of my affection and admiration for them, but I cannot, or rather, I will not, at this time. I cannot speak of him otherwise than as alive, very much alive, as indeed he will always be.

"I am grateful for what Mr. Louis Marshall has said about him. It speaks for all of us and does it so well."

takes place it shall be a development which will affect the whole population, to whatever race, sect or religion they belong.

"We should like to know something more of the details of development. We have complaints from the Jewish Labor organization that Government work in Palestine is given out to the cheapest trader or tender, and that the tender is based upon the cheapest kind of woman and child labor. We hope that this House will not lend itself to expending money in a way which is undignified in that sense. We note that very little, if any, social legislation has taken place in Palestine, so far. We would like to ask for the inclusion of a Fair Wages Clause in whatever contracts are involved in the application of this loan? Finally, we feel that contracts, whenever given, should not be made the excuse for the importation of the cheapest form of sweated labor from the Sudan or elsewhere, to the exclusion of labor amongst the Palestinian people themselves. That is a matter to which we shall have to direct the attention of the House in the subsequent stages of this discussion. For the moment, I think I am speaking for practically everyone on these benches when I say that we do not wish to oppose the development of our Colonies in any way, but we do wish, and we shall insist so far as we can, that the development shall be such as will bring blessings to the humblest person living in them as well as to those who are more prosperous."

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ZIONIST CENTER GROUP TO FORM "GENERAL COUNCIL"; WILL BACK Z.O. EXECUTIVE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, July 21.—A preliminary conference of members of the General Council representing the Zionist Federations, called on the initiative of Mr. Louis Lipsky, was opened here. Four meetings have already been held attended by about 25 members of the General Council as well as by some members of the Executive and of the Finance and Economic Council.

Louis Lipsky has been elected chairman. Dr. Weizmann, who delivered the opening address, after reviewing the political situation, emphasized the need of increasing the budget income in order to enable the reconstruction work in Palestine to be continued on the necessary scale. If they could continue to bring into Palestine 40,000 people a year, he said, there were great possibilities for the successful realization of their idea. He urged that each of the Federations should take up a definite pledge with regard to its contribution to the Keren Hayesod.

On a proposal made by Mr. Ussishkin, it was decided that members of the General Council who do not belong to any separate Union, shall for the purpose of the meeting form a single group which shall frequently deliberate on questions arising in the course of the proceeding, and agree as far as possible on a joint attitude to be adopted by it within the General Council.

A debate followed on Dr. Weizmann's speech, in the course of which speeches were delivered by Kurt Blumenfeld, Dr. Gottlieb, Leon Levite, Dr. Alexander Goldstein and Mr. Supraski of Palestine.

Mr. Supraski said that the middle-class immigration had brought into Palestine £8,000,000 and no one had taken any interest in it. He urged the need of establishing an industrial bank to provide credits for the development of the small exporting industries. This would require at the outset at least £50,000. They would have to extend the mortgage bank, which would need £100,000 and they should transfer the urban population of Palestine to the soil.

A small committee has been appointed for the purpose of formulating a resolution the sense of the debate.

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