

LOUIS MARSHALL CONDEMNS ACT OF TURKISH-JEWISH NOTABLES RENOUNCING MINORITY RIGHTS

Act, Cowardly and Disgraceful, Is Utterly Futile; Nations Signatories of Treaties, Will Treat Action
With Contempt, He Says

Louis Marshall, international lawyer and President of the American Jewish Committee, who took an active part in framing the national minority clauses in the peace treaties, bitterly criticized and condemned the action of the seventy Turkish-Jewish notables in renouncing the rights of Turkish Jewry guaranteed to it under the national minority clauses of the Treaty of Lausanne, in a statement he issued yesterday to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Terming this act of the Turkish-Jewish notables as "cowardly and disgraceful," Mr. Marshall expressed the opinion that this was an "utterly futile" act by which nobody can be bound.

The first Jewish group in Europe or in Asia to renounce its claim to the national minority rights, for which a long fight had been waged and which were welcomed as an important step forward in establishing better and just relations between the majorities and

the minorities in various countries, should be held up for "eternal execration by all lovers of liberty, humanity and common decency," in the opinion of Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Marshall's statement read: "As one who took an active part in the framing of the minority treaties during the Peace Conference of 1919, and in urging their adoption, I regard this action as utterly futile and at the same time unspeakably cowardly and disgraceful.

"While I was at Geneva last summer a diplomat of great note and extensive experience told me that the only thing which prevented the destruction of the various minority peoples in East European countries were the guarantees contained in these treaties. These guarantees are those of equality of civic, political and religious rights, and of the equal protection of the laws. They are those which define the rights of citizenship and which confer that right regardless of race or creed or language or nationality to all persons born within the territory of the various countries to which they relate or who lived there at the time when such states were created. They guarantee the right of every national, religious and linguistic group to use its own language, to conduct its own schools, and

to the same treatment in respect to the maintenance of charitable and religious and social institutions as are accorded to any other nationals of such countries. They protect those who desire to observe a day other than that recognized by the majority as the Sabbath and exempt those who observe such other day from invasion of their rights. It is the height of impudence of these seventy members who claim to constitute a Jewish National Assembly to attempt to barter away the rights of other Jews or non-Jews who constitute minority groups in Turkey. As well might seventy individuals residing in New York or San Francisco renounce, in behalf of the Jews of the United States, the rights which are secured to them by the constitutions of the United States or of the States of New York or California. These minority rights are the exact counterpart of the constitutional rights which we regard as precious. They have been written into the constitutions of the various East European countries. They are made obligations of international concern. They are placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They were recognized by all of the signatories as essential to the preservation of public peace and of the

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POLISH GOVERNMENT ISSUES ORDINANCE REGULATING COMMUNITIES-RABBIS' RELATIONS

Urges Punctual Payment of Spiritual Leaders' Salaries

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 11.—Steps towards regulating the relations between the Jewish communities and the Rabbinate of Poland were taken by the Ministry for Religious Affairs and Public Education.

The Ministry has issued a circular in which instructions are given to the local authorities on the subject. The circular, which deals with the problem, gives a vivid picture of the present state of affairs in the Jewish communities of Poland. The circular to the district governors states:

"The Board of the Jewish communities have long since acquired the habit of taking lightly their obligations concerning the salaries of the Rabbis, schoolchans and other functionaries of the community. The communities are in the habit of expending funds first of all for repairs, charity and welfare societies, with the result that the salaries of the functionaries are not paid for many months and very often for many years at a stretch. The principle that the communal income must first be applied to the regular payment of the salaries of the functionaries is almost unknown in the Jewish religious communities. Very often it has happened that under the pressure of securing payment of salaries to them at

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HIGH SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING MARKS OPENING SESSION OF CHURCH AND SYNAGOGUE FORUM

Meeting to Have Far Reaching Effect, Clergymen Say; International Problems and Good Will Between Christian and Jew Discussed

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Olivet, Mich., Aug. 11.—About one hundred distinguished Christian clergymen, university professors and leaders of social movements are meeting this week on the campus of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., to discuss international relations and to join in fellowship with representatives of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Among the distinguished leaders at the conference are: Samuel Guy Inman, John W. Herring, Reinhold Niebuhr, John Nevin Sayre, Oliver Van Horn, T. Y. Wang and Harry W. Laidler. Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of San Antonio, Tex., presided at Tuesday's session, which dealt with the situation in Mexico and the Philippine Islands. Dr. Harry Cohen of Galveston, Tex., Rabbis S. H. Markowitz of Fort Wayne, Abraham Cronbach and Victor Emanuel Reichert of Cincinnati, participated in the discussion.

The subject of goodwill and better understanding between Christian and

Jew is being linked up with the general international problems discussed.

At the request of the participating church organizations, a Jewish service will be held this Friday at the Church on the campus, at which the Christian delegates and the general community will be the guests of the rabbis. Dr. Henry Cohen will offer the opening prayer and Dr. Ephraim Frisch will deliver the conference sermon. Rabbi Fram of Detroit, Rabbi Markowitz of Fort Wayne and Rabbi Reichert of Cincinnati will also take part in the service on Sunday morning, with Dr. John W. Herring, Secretary of the Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, officiating.

A high spirit of mutuality is evident at this conclave. "The group here assembled has passed the stage where it is necessary to feature fellowship among Christians and Jews as such," Rabbi Frisch, one of the leaders at the

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POLISH GOVERNMENT TO GIVE LUMBER FOR JEWISH HOMES IN BREST-LITOWSK

J.D.C. to Give Assistance in Rebuilding of Homes

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 11.—A delegation of the Jewish community of Brest-Litowsk, the former Russian fortress which has been lying in ruin since the Russian retreat in 1915, was received yesterday by the Polish Minister of the Interior.

The delegation pleaded with the Government for assistance to reconstruct the homes wrecked during the War. The Minister promised the delegation to allot lumber from the Government forests to rebuild 120 houses of Jewish families. The amount of \$20,000 for construction was promised for that purpose by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

MEXICO CONTROVERSY BLAMED ON THE JEWS BY POLISH ANTI-SEMITES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 11.—The Jews of Poland are responsible for the religious controversy between the Catholic Church and the Calles Government in Mexico, according to the wild imaginings of Polish anti-Semitic leaders.

This idea was given expression in a leaflet circulated at a fair-day in the town of Zlotow, Pomerania. "The Jews have caused the religious fight in Mexico, aiming at the destruction of the Catholic population in Mexico," the anti-Semitic leaflet stated.

Representatives of the Jewish National Council in Warsaw have made representations to the Government to suppress the circulation of this nonsense.

The congregation Beth Israel of Syracuse, has moved into its new synagogue at Irving Avenue and Harrison Street.

The directorate of the Jewish Home for Aged and Orphans, Worcester, Mass., plans the construction of a new building in that city, according to President Jacob L. Goding. A committee is now making a survey in an effort to find available sites.

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL URGES PLANS FOR JEWISH COLONI- ZATION NEXT THREE YEARS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Moscow, July 24.—The drawing up of plans to meet the needs of the Jewish land settlers for the next three years, was urged by the Ukrainian Central Executive Council.

The Council, after considering a report submitted to it by a commission specially appointed to report on the position of the Jewish colonists, adopted the following resolution:

"Taking into consideration the difficult economic position of the Jewish town population as well as the great importance of drawing them into productive work the Central Executive decides that Jewish land settlement must be considered as a problem of State importance and that the respective Soviet Institutions should interest themselves in this work. The Central Executive Committee takes note of the report of the Ministry of Agriculture stating that during the current year of 1926, 50,000 desiatin of land have been allocated in the Ukraine for Jewish land settlement and that settlement orders for 1,885 families have been distributed up to March 6th and for 1,455 families during June. The distribution of the remaining settlement orders is assured.

"In regard to the internal organization of the Jewish collectives, the principle should be maintained that the settlers shall be given full freedom to decide themselves on whatever form of combination they desire.

"It is desirable to draw the Jewish land settlement collectives more into the general network of cooperatives. The cooperatives should provide special instructors to communicate with the Jewish settlers in their mother tongue. Recognizing the need of setting up in the places of Jewish land settlement administrative territorial organizations (village councils and district councils) the district executive committees are asked to submit their proposals on this matter. In order to make it possible to set up administrative territorial units in the places of Jewish land settlement, the Central Executive Committee regards it as necessary to allocate wherever possible to the Jewish population unoccupied land from the colonization areas to enable the Jewish colonies to be linked together. The Commissariat of Agriculture is to submit during the next month a detailed plan with regard to the land distribution system.

"Taking into consideration the fact that the extent of the Jewish land settlement work is not of sufficient scope and does not satisfy the needs of the Jewish impoverished masses, and taking into consideration also the limited means of the Ukrainian colonization Fund, the Central Executive Council asks the Commissariat of Agriculture to explain to the Comzet whether it is possible to allocate for Jews during 1927 a part of the land of the Ukrainian Colonization Fund. The Central Soviet Government is also asked to consider the possibility of allocating a corresponding portion of land from the all-Soviet Land Fund for

DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative: Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

Says Church-Synagogue Conference Will Help Protect Racial and Religious Minorities

The conference of church and synagogue, the first of its kind, which is being held this week in Olivet, Michigan, in the opinion of the "Jewish Morning Journal," do much through exerting American influence toward the eventual protection of the interests of racial and religious minorities.

"It is well known," the paper writes, "that we Jews received expressions of sympathy from Christian churches at a time when Jews suffered from persecutions, and an understanding that may lead to a better-organized and speedier cooperation during similar situations would prove to be useful.

"The new order of things in the Old World has brought to the surface the minority problem in many countries. Even big nations, like the Germans, have minorities in Poland, Lithuania, etc., and Jewish minorities exist and suffer wherever complete political freedom does not yet prevail. A union of Jewish and Christian representatives for the purpose of being better prepared to use American influence in favor of racial or religious minorities, can have a certain value. At any rate, we have no reason to be opposed to such an understanding even though the exaggerated compliments which individual representatives offer one another under such circumstances may not be to our taste."

On the "Jewish World Council" Proposal

The decision, made on the suggestion of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of the recent conference of the Committee of Jewish Delegations which took place in London, to the effect that next year an international Jewish conference be called for the purpose of electing a Jewish World Council for the protection of the Jewish rights in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, is regarded by the "Day" as a timely and necessary step that will, if realized, bring about an improvement of the relief work for the East European Jews.

"Such an organization (a Jewish World Council) is particularly necessary today," the paper urges, "because today the Jewish world is divided into two groups: one that gives and one that takes; Jewish worlds in ruin, and

Jewish settlement during 1927 and to grant the necessary costs. A plan is to be drawn up providing for the work of Jewish land settlement for the next three years in such a way that it should satisfy the most urgent land settlement needs of the Jewish settlers proceeding to the Ukraine, and to include in the 1926-27 budget of the Ukrainian Commissariat of Agriculture, special assignment for Jewish land settlement."

UNTERMYER URGES RECONCILIATION IN J.D.C.-ZIONIST CONTROVERSY

Palestine Is Jewish Responsibility; Russian Colonization Is No Competitor, He Says

A plea to "bring harmony out of chaos" in the Joint Distribution Committee-Zionist controversy, and make possible the cooperation of all factions of American Jewry in the Palestine rebuilding work, was made by Samuel Untermyer, president of the Keren Hayesod, in a letter to Mr. Herman Bernstein, editor of the "Jewish Tribune."

The communication was in reply to an editorial by Mr. Bernstein on the subject, entitled "Danger Ahead."

"Whilst it is an eloquent and dispassionate resume of the situation," Mr. Untermyer writes, "perhaps I may be permitted to say that it omits one element which is to me almost as important as the reasons you have set forth why the Jews of the world should strain every nerve toward the success of the colossal work of establishing a Homeland in Palestine:

"When the British mandate for Palestine was under consideration by the Allies and when the phraseology of that Mandate was framed and the Jews of the world gratefully accepted that decision, we deliberately assumed a responsibility that cannot be evaded. Although the Jews are in number only a fraction of the people in the civilized world, their power and influence greatly exceed their proportion of the population. Their combined wealth leaves no room for the argument that they are unable to meet the obligations solemnly assumed in their name. If the colonization of Palestine does not go forward as expected of us we should rightfully be disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. The honor and dignity of our race is at stake. We dare not fail. Apart from all other considerations, every self-respecting Jew who loves his people is in duty bound to prevent such a catastrophe.

"I am not among those who share the view that the United Jewish Campaign in aid of the Russian colonization scheme is in any way hurting the Palestinian movement or that there is or should be the slightest antagonism or competition between the two movements. We are sufficiently rich, powerful, and I hope generous, to be able to support both movements, and to bring both of them to the point of success. The controversy outlined by Messrs. Neumann and Brown is one for

which there is no occasion and which should never have occurred. There is no reason why the two should not work harmoniously together. Notwithstanding the unnecessary acrimony that has arisen it is not too late to bring harmony out of chaos. The two movements should and do logically supplement each other, and every effort should be directed toward restoring harmony and establishing a basis of reciprocal friendship and support.

"In assuming the Presidency of the Keren Hayesod I left no doubt as to my position on the subject of World Zionism. Whilst an enthusiastic supporter of the establishment of a Homeland in Palestine, and anxious to see the work of colonization pressed to the utmost limit in that direction, I differ from many of my good friends who are interested in the Palestine movement. I am opposed to all this vague talk about a "Jewish State," which is no part of the program relating to Palestine. Political Zionism died when the Mandate was granted and World Zionism accepted its share of the responsibility for the carrying out of the Mandate," he stated.

ROUMANIAN FASCISTS SAY THEY ARE NOT ANTI-SEMITES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 11.—The program of the new Fascist party formed by the group which seceded from the Cuza Party was outlined in the "Cuvintul," the organ of the group.

Termining itself "Fascist Party," the leaders declared that they were not anti-Semites, but only nationalists.

"Jewish birth is not a disqualification for membership in our party. The "Down with the Jews" policy is not a remedy for the ills of our country. We oppose that section of the minorities including the Jews, which refuses to recognize the Roumanian National State. However, we are the friends of those minorities, including the Jews, which recognize the Roumanian National State," the "Cuvintul" declares, stating that Cuza's policy was wrong.

DOCUMENTS ON UKRAINIAN POGROMS WILL BE PUBLISHED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Aug. 11.—A book containing all data on the anti-Jewish massacres in the Ukraine during the Petlura period will be issued here in September by the Committee of Jewish Delegations. The documents, which have been prepared in connection with the Schwartzbard trial, will be issued in French and English.

It was learned here that a Ukrainian colonel, who served in Petlura's army, has offered to testify in the Schwartzbard trial to prove Petlura's guilt.

The Committee of Jewish Delegations has also announced that it has transmitted all the material concerning the Ukrainian pogroms to M. Henri Torres, Schwartzbard's counsel for the defense.

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Palestine Supreme Court Decides That Only Tax-Payers Can Vote
(By Our Jerusalem Correspondent)

Jerusalem, July 25.—The recent decision of the Palestine Supreme Court, under the Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Haycraft, in the case of the Landlords and Property Owners Association of Tel-Aviv against the Tel-Aviv Municipality, in the matter of the franchise, has not, as some expected perhaps, settled the issue involved in this case, namely, the question of who is entitled to vote, every Jew living and working in Palestine or only those who pay taxes.

The differences of opinion represented in this case are indicative of a wider circle than Tel-Aviv and the outcome of the matter may have a far-reaching effect on the whole country, in so far as the question of franchise is concerned.

As is well known the municipal elections which took place in Tel-Aviv at the end of 1924, resulted in the election of a Labor majority on the Municipal Council. Consequently, the element representing the landlords, property owners and rate-payers (tax-payers), decided to bring to a head the issue of the franchise, which had been outstanding in Tel-Aviv for a long period, by taking the case to court. It was contended by this element that only rate-payers should be allowed to participate in the polling. The labor group, however, argued that every Jew coming to Palestine and working in Palestine is entitled to a vote, whether he is a rate-payer in the strict sense of the term or not.

While in its judgment, just handed down, the Supreme Court did not touch directly upon the actual request of the landlords, the dissolution of the Municipality, it was suggested that the township hold municipal elections as early as possible, three months being considered the time-limit, and declared that "actual rate-payers" only should be eligible for franchise.

The position of the landlords and tax-payers, for whom the decision of the Supreme Court was a victory, is stated in an editorial appearing in the "Palestine Weekly" of July 23.

"It is perhaps not so surprising," the "Palestine Weekly" writes, "that the Municipal Council of Tel Aviv as at present constituted should seek to widen the circle of electors to such an extent as to ensure to their party a safe majority at the forthcoming municipal elections. At the last elections towards the end of 1924, the Labor Party at Tel Aviv owed its victory mainly to the excellent discipline prevailing in the ranks of the party. This time, when a considerable degree of disaffection is being manifested in the ranks of the Jewish workmen at Tel Aviv and elsewhere as a result of the economic crisis prevailing in Palestine as a whole, the leaders of the party and their nominees at the Municipal Council of Tel Aviv aim at organizing an electorate which will be able to carry the day at the

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Jewish worlds that seek to reconstruct the ruins. Between these two groups there is rarely an adequate understanding, an exchange of opinions as of equals and equals. At the charity table the relations are, after all, different than they would be at a general Jewish congress. In order to be in a position to properly participate in the relief administration, so that the work may be performed in the most adequate and decent manner, the Jews who are in need of the relief must also have a say in the management of the relief activities," the paper declares.

TRIAL IN SAPIRO-FORD LIBEL CASE IS AGAIN POSTPONED

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11.—The attorneys for Aaron Sapiro, Jewish attorney of Chicago, and Henry Ford were to confer today to arrange a system of gathering depositions to be used in the suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford and his "Dearborn Independent" for \$1,000,000 damages growing out of a series of articles published in that paper.

In Federal Court, Judge Benson W. Hough of Columbus, Ohio, granted a petition filed by the Ford attorneys for a postponement of the trial until March, 1927, over the objections of Sapiro's attorneys. Heated arguments featured the hearing on the petition. Senator James Reed of Missouri, one of Ford's counsel, figured in several of the lively arguments over the question of postponement. The suit was scheduled to commence September 14th. Charges that the Ford attorneys were attempting to obstruct the progress of the suit were made by Henry Gallagher, one of Sapiro's attorneys, in commenting on the method of taking depositions. In an affidavit, Mr. Gallagher charged that Ford tried to avoid service of subpoena and resorted to stringent measures.

In closing the proceedings, Judge Hough warned the counsel of both sides that unless they agreed upon the system and itinerary of the taking of depositions, he would force a strict policy upon them. Although a notation appears in the docket of the Federal Court showing that a certificate of prejudice had been filed while Judge Arthur J. Tuttle was trying the case, it appeared in today's hearing that Judge Tuttle withdrew voluntarily after having differences of opinion with the Ford attorneys.

Marshall Condemns Act of Turkish-Jewish Notables

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protection of the lives, the liberties and the well-being of the minorities. The very fact that these Turkish 'notables' are in one breath renouncing all of the rights guaranteed to Turkish Jews and to other minorities in Turkey, by the Treaty of Lausanne, and are at the same time requesting as a favor from the Turkish Government that it shall regulate the administration of the affairs of the Jewish community and the maintenance of its scholastic, charitable and educational institutions, indicates the unfortunate mental state in which they find themselves. Nobody can be bound by such an irrational and presumptuous attitude. The various nations who were parties to the Treaty of Lausanne and the League of Nations will treat such action with contempt. Human rights cannot be disposed of in such a slavish manner. The men who participated in this act, if it is true that they have perpetrated so shameful a deed, should be held up for eternal execration, by all lovers of liberty, humanity and common decency."

POLISH GOVERNMENT ISSUES ORDINANCE REGULATING COMMUNITIES-RABBIS' RELATIONS

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present, the Rabbis and other functionaries have been compelled to sign fictitious receipts for the entire or partial payment of the salaries due them. Attempts have often been made to compel the Rabbis to agree to a reduction in their salaries, although the amounts had been fixed in the annual budget.

"In view of these circumstances, the Ministry for Religious Affairs and Public Education urges the District Governors to issue the following ordinance which must be adhered to by the Boards of the Jewish Religious communities.

1. The Rabbis are not allowed to derive any income from the supervision of the sale of kosher meat, directly or indirectly; on the other hand all income from conducting the registration records of the population, from weddings, divorces and other religious functions, belongs to the personal revenue of the Rabbis and not to the communities.

2. As long as the Rabbis, Schochtim, their widows and orphans, as well as other communal functionaries, have not received their salaries, the Communal Board has no right to make any expenditure of an investment nature, for repair of buildings, for subsidies, etc.

3. The salaries of the Rabbis, assistant Rabbis, Schochtim, their widows and orphans, which were approved in the budgets for the year 1925, may be increased, but never reduced.

4. The Communal Boards are to be warned that should they compel the Rabbis, Assistant Rabbis, Schochtim and other communal functionaries to issue fictitious receipts or statements concerning their salaries, they will be prosecuted by the Government according to law.

Spirit of Understanding Marks Sessions of Church-Synagogue Forum

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conference, declared. "We are rather concerning ourselves with the common human international problems and are treating our commingling together as a perfect natural relationship, which is as it should be," he said.

Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Pastor of the Beth El Evangelical Church of Detroit, declared: "We do value the opportunity of having this contact with leaders of the Jewish community. One of the results is that we see how much alike our common ideals are. This group has long taken it for granted but this meeting of Jews and Christians is a new demonstration and experience. These Jewish-Christian contacts are likely to have a far reaching and wholesome effect throughout the country," he stated.

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INTERNATIONAL MIZRACHI CONFERENCE IS OPENED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Antwerp, Aug. 11.—The international conference of the Mizrachi, the Orthodox Zionist Organization, was opened here today in the presence of delegates representing fourteen countries.

The conference was opened by Rabbi Amiel, in Hebrew. Rabbi Meier Berlin, formerly of New York City, in his opening address pointed out the purpose made by the Mizrachi Organization in the Palestine work.

Deputy H. Farbstain of Warsaw was elected Chairman of the conference.

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

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polling booths by sheer force of numbers.

"What is more surprising is that the Township of Tel Aviv should try to defend this point of view in the High Court. While we can understand the contentions of the Labor and pro-Labor press that every Jew coming to Palestine and working in Palestine is entitled to a vote, whether he is a 'rate-payer' in the strict sense of the term or not, it is difficult to see how such an argument can be advanced in a court of law. There are doubtless quite a few Australians, Canadians and other citizens of British Dominions or Colonies who come to settle in the United Kingdom, people who have rendered yeoman service both to their country and to the British Empire as a whole. For all that, no man in his senses will lay claim to suffrage rights unless he has complied with the laws and regulations governing elections," the paper declares.

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(This space is contributed by an anonymous friend.)

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