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WITHIN 24 HOURS.

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HENRI TORRES, SCHWARTZBARD'S COUNSEL, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Accompanied by Bernard Lekash on Behalf of French League of Human Rights; Schwartzbard Committee Formed in Moscow

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 25.—M. Henri Torres, counsel for Sholom Schwartzbard, who shot Semion Petlura, arrived here yesterday in connection with the Schwartzbard case.

M. Torres will spend several days in Moscow and will later proceed to Charloff and Kiev to collect data on the anti-Jewish massacres under the Petlura regime.

M. Bernard Lekash, well known French Jewish writer, also arrived here. He is accompanying M. Torres in his investigation of the pogrom material in the Ukraine.

When interviewed by the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, M. Lekash stated that he came to Russia on behalf of the French League for the Defense of Human Rights, which is headed by Henri Barbusse, for the purpose of acquainting French public opinion and the entire civilized world with the horrors experienced by Ukrainian Jews during the civil war and especially under Petlura. "My mission is to present all the material proving Petlura's responsibility for the pogroms and to collect data which would convince French public opinion of the character of blackguards like Denikin, Wrangel and other pogromists who are now enjoying France's hospitality," M. Lekash declared.

A Schwartzbard defense committee was formed here under the chairman-

DEPORTATION OF THIRTEEN UNEMPLOYED WORKERS RECOMMENDED BY COURT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 25.—Judgment in the case of the thirteen Jewish unemployed workers, arrested for creating a disturbance in the office of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem, was handed down yesterday by the court.

They were sentenced to ten days in jail. The court also recommended their deportation from the country.

The thirteen had previously applied to the Palestine government, asking that they be deported to their native countries, as they were unable to obtain employment in the country. The government directed them to the Zionist Executive, where they caused a disturbance. While in jail they declared a hunger strike.

Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, has invited J. Ben Zwi, leader of the Palestine Jewish Labor Party, to discuss the labor question with him.

ship of Attorney Sokoloff, Russian jurist who is known for his conduct of numerous political cases. Other members of the committee are Urison, Tchlenoff, Attorney Kozloff, Malkin, Yassunsky and Dr. A. Bragin. The committee will collect important data on the pogrom period. A meeting between this committee and M. Torres has been arranged for tomorrow.

HIGHER COURT CONFIRMS SENTENCE OF HUNGARIAN COUNTERFEIT PLOTTERS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Aug. 25.—The final act in the Hungarian counterfeiting plot, in which many leading anti-Semites were involved, was enacted yesterday in the Hungarian Court of Appeals, which considered the appeal of the sentenced plotters.

The court confirmed the sentences of four years' imprisonment imposed upon Count Windisch-Graetz, former chief of police Nadossy, and others, with the exception of Geroe Raba, whose sentence was reduced by half a year.

MISTREATMENT OF MINORITIES PERPETUATES WAR, CHRISTIAN CHURCH LEADER SAYS

U. S. Urged at Conference on International Relations from Christian Viewpoint to Abandon Indifference to Minorities' Lot

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chautauqua, N. Y., August 25.—"The Great War is being perpetuated by the treatment of religious minorities in Europe," declared Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches at the Conference on International Relations from the Christian Viewpoint being held under the auspices of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches.

"By keeping alive the political conditions and methods, the national and racial antagonisms, the social and economic maladjustments that helped to bring on the war, many nations of Europe are following the old order," he stated.

"The treatment of religious minorities," he declared, "is creating a problem the significance and danger of which are by no means appreciated by the American churches or the American people."

"In Transylvania the Roumanian government is employing the wrong method in seeking to amalgamate the people within the nation into a common body of loyal Roumanian citizens and to unify the nation. The effort to

JEWISH DELEGATES PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE AT MINORITIES CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 25.—Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum, member of the Polish Sejm, and Dr. Lec Motzkin, executive secretary of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, were elected members of the presidium of the National Minorities Congress which is taking place here. Seven other Jewish delegates were elected members of important commissions of the Congress.

The pre-conference of the Jewish delegates is continuing its discussions. At yesterday's meeting, the delegates discussed the cultural autonomy demands.

MENDELSON WITHDRAWS AS CANDIDATE IN ROUMANIAN SENATE ELECTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 25.—Former Senator Elijah Mendelsohn, who was unseated by a vote in the Senate, has withdrawn as candidate for reelection. The reason Mr. Mendelsohn's election was called invalid was given as being that his name as it appeared on the ballot was different from that on his birth certificate.

Mr. Mendelsohn urged the electors to vote for Mr. Vishnitzer, a prominent Jewish manufacturer of Czernowitz.

enforce uniformity and identity at one stroke over night of two peoples of such differing languages, customs and traditions is the commission of both a wrong and a blunder, especially when this is attempted by forcible means. While the Roumanian government will find sympathy in its efforts to develop a public school system, the manner in which it is taking over the confessional or church schools and properties is a serious thing. The sudden dispersment of both faculties and pupils is involved.

"The effort to induce loyalty to the nation by forcing the Reformed Hungarian bishop to have a picture of the king and queen of Roumania hung over his desk illustrates a method that can be characterized by no lesser term than stupidity."

Dr. Macfarland pointed out that the Hungarian populations are "obviously very far from being whole-hearted, loyal citizens to Roumania."

"The treaty on record with the League of Nations regarding minorities," he stated, "is not being observed, either in letter or in spirit, and it is

(Continued on Page 4)

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ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS MINORITIES' SCHOOL QUESTION

Jewish Teachers May Be Reinstated at New Examinations

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 25.—The national minorities school question in Roumania was the subject of consideration at the last meeting of the Roumanian cabinet.

It was learned that Minister of Education Petrowitch stated that he would confer with representatives of the national minorities concerning Secretary of State Angelescu's private school bill, in which changes are necessary.

The Minister of Education issued an ordinance permitting teachers in the secondary schools of the national minorities, who were dismissed because of insufficient knowledge of the Roumanian language, to apply for re-examination this year. It is expected that this ordinance will give many Jewish teachers the opportunity to be reinstated.

NEW ARRESTS OF ZIONISTS IN RUSSIA REPORTED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 25.—New arrests of Zionists in Russia, particularly members of the He'chalutz, Palestine pioneer organization, are reported in despatches received here from Moscow. Mass arrests of Zionist-Socialists have taken place in the provincial towns of Russia, the despatches state.

STORM CAUSES FLOOD IN ROUMANIA; LIVES LOST

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 25.—Losses in life and property were the result of a devastating storm which raged yesterday in the province of Dobruja, along the Donau.

Several towns, including Tulcea and Isaccea, and many villages were flooded. The crop was damaged.

Max Steiner, New York lawyer, and Jules Mastbaum, of Philadelphia, returned yesterday on the steamer "Majestic" from Europe.

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.]

On Kalenin and the Siberia "Jewish Republic"

The plan for a "Jewish republic" in Siberia, for the purpose of saving Russian Jewry from assimilation and to preserve it culturally, as described to Elias Tobenkin by Michael Kalenin, Soviet president, is termed by two writers in the Jewish press as "a transference from Zion to Siberia of Achad Ha'amism," the theory of the Hebrew philosopher, Achad Ha'am, who founded the movement in Zionism which aims for the preservation of the Jewish culture in Palestine rather than for a political Jewish state there.

But, declares Dr. K. Fornberg, who writes on "Siberian Hopes," in the "Day" of Aug. 24—

"Grateful as we may be to the Soviet president for being, as it appears, a true and sincere friend of the Jewish people, and much as we may be anxious, perhaps much more than President Kalenin himself, about the future of Jewish culture and the Jewish individuality, we must nevertheless observe that the thing is not so simple and easy as he imagines. Not to speak of the fact that his optimism regarding anti-Semitism in Russia which, according to him, is completely dead, is far from the actual facts; not to speak of his unique conception of Judaism which leads him to regard 400,000 Jewish officials and employees of the Soviet government as no longer Jews, it is our conviction that Kalenin's idea of a mass migration of Jews to Siberia is too primitive and too optimistic."

Making reference to Kalenin's belief that the American Jews would render the same assistance to the Siberia "Jewish republic" as to the present colonization work, Dr. Fornberg asks: "The question arises: what attitude should we American Jews assume in this matter? Contrary to the Soviet president, we have very serious doubts."

Enumerating the difficulties of a mass migration of Jews to the remote, cold and bleak Siberian regions, the writer concludes:

"We must also remember that the Jews are, after all, not a peasant peo-

ple and not a colonizing people. The task, even under the best conditions and the accustomed climate, of converting the city Jew into a town Jew is difficult enough. To multiply all these difficulties by dragging him into the distant, cold Siberia, into a primitive region—this is not so easy nor so simple for the Jews as the Bolsheviks leaders imagine. And as regards Jewish culture, the Jewish language and Jewish individuality, it must be borne in mind that all these are the products of city life of Jewish communities, and we doubt very much if "the Torah will come out of Altai and the word of God from the Kirghiz region."

In an article in the "Jewish Morning Journal" (Aug. 24), A. Revoutsky, drawing a similar comparison between Kalenin's plan and Achad Ha'amism, points out that the Soviet president's opinion that Jewish culture and individuality should be preserved, constitutes a blow to the Jewish communists who have been striving to bring about the assimilation of Russian Jewry.

"At times," we read, "the colonization was deliberately scattered over various parts of Russia in order to clip the wings of the 'middle class dreamers.' The biggest concession, made only recently, to 'territorialism' was the effort to establish larger settlements of eight to ten colonies each. Every step further was regarded as territorialism, Zionism, and was strictly prohibited."

"And now comes the president of the Union of Soviet Republics and proclaims himself before the world not as a territorialist, but—as an Achad Ha'amist! The hearty Russian peasant who heads the Russian peasantry of 90,000,000, sees how the Jews are being assimilated and it pains him. As a matter of fact, he just simply likes the Jewish race, and without seeking any theoretical sanctions for his direct human feelings, he wishes to find a haven of refuge for this race in order to preserve its culture and its language. He wants a cultural center for the Jewish people, which, in his opinion, is doomed to disappear. Is this not the purest Achad Ha'amism?"

"It must now be established," the writer proceeds, "that if once the principle underlying Kalenin's plan is accepted—that is, the need of a Jewish territorial cultural center—then it is impossible to combat Zionism on principle."

"Kalenin's approach to this question is not anti-Zionist; his conclusion is rather Zionist-Achad Ha'amistic. There is, therefore, a much better possibility of coming to an understanding with him than with the bitter, uncompromising Jewish young fellows who so poorly represent the Soviet power before the Jewish masses in Russia."

Adolph Lewisohn, New York banker, with his son, was a luncheon guest of President Coolidge at White Pine Camp yesterday. Samuel S. Koenig was among the New York political leaders with whom the President conferred.

JULIUS ROSENWALD, LARGEST DONOR OF THE UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN, HEARS THAT RUSSIAN COLONIZATION IS GREAT SUCCESS

Cherson Colonists Raised Million Dollar Crop, Twice as Much as Neighboring Peasants, William Rosenwald Cables from Russia

A grain crop valued at more than a million dollars has been raised by farmers in the Cherson district of Southern Russia, living in agricultural colonies established by the Joint Distribution Committee through funds raised in America by the United Jewish Campaign.

This information was made public today by David A. Brown, who stated that it was contained in a cable sent from Russia by William Rosenwald to his father, Julius Rosenwald.

In his cable, William Rosenwald said that the cost to American philanthropy of establishing a single Jewish family on the soil was \$250.

The younger Mr. Rosenwald, accompanied by Jacob Billikopf, has just visited the Crimea, Ukraine and other parts of Southern Russia. He found men and women, who a few months ago lived in constricted districts raising banner crops of wheat, excelling their peasant neighbors with the quality and quantity of their crops, and declared that the present harvest is an indication that the "back to the soil" movement of Jews in Russia is proving a philanthropic investment with unprecedented financial return.

In the Cherson district, Mr. Rosenwald reported, the Jewish colonists had raised a half million bushels of wheat beyond their personal needs, and their yield per acre, despite lack of working cattle, doubled that of their neighbors.

He declared that having interviewed numerous colonists, all of them expressed a desire to remain on the land, even if conditions in the cities improved, because greater security and more promising future was offered by their agrarian life.

"I am convinced that no other philanthropy would yield such returns," he declared. "Work could be more than doubled at the same efficiency within the next year."

Mr. Rosenwald's cable to his father read:

"Tremendously impressed with colonies especially Cherson district which grew half million bushels wheat beyond personal needs. Total saleable produce

worth million. Despite fewer working cattle Jews grew twice the weight per acre as neighboring Ukrainians and Jews poorest quality betters Ukrainians' best. Relations satisfactory. All colonists said even if conditions in towns improve materially would remain account greater security and promising future. Average Agro-Joint investment \$250 per family. Convinced no other philanthropy would yield such returns. Work could be more than doubled at same efficiency within next year."

Calling this a great constructive social and philanthropic experiment, Mr. Brown in making public Mr. Rosenwald's cabled report said:

"This is the first harvest for many of the agricultural colonists of Southern Russia. Mr. Rosenwald's report and others which are coming to us daily from American and Russian observers indicate that it is an unqualified success. We have already settled close to seven thousand families on the land. They have devoted themselves to the task of conquering the soil. With unparalleled energy, with a whole-heartedness equalled only by that of their American co-religionists in helping them. The seven thousand families, conservatively thirty thousand persons, will remain—this fact is verified by every investigator—for the enjoyment of that "peace and bread" which has been the unfulfilled dream of harrassed, long suffering Russian Jewry for many years.

"Seven thousand families are achieving their economic regeneration and the cost of this regeneration, to the American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee which has made it possible, has, according to Mr. Rosenwald's cable, been about \$250 a family. Hundreds of thousands of fertile acres in Southern Russia await the plow and tractor. In the cities where disease, famine and excessive taxes have reduced a people to despair, thousands of families await word that their turn is coming to emigrate to the life-giving fields. Next year's harvest time should find the numbers of colonists greatly increased. And, the money that comes into the treasury of the United Jewish Campaign this fall and winter will help to bring this into actuality. To these statements there can be only one conclusion—that during the coming months American Jewry must redouble its effort and must pour a flood of money across the sea. This great social and philanthropic experiment merits the participation of every American."

A mass meeting to honor the memory of the late Israel Zangwill, has been arranged by the American Jewish Congress. The meeting will be held Sunday evening, September 19th, in Carnegie Hall, New York, and will be under the auspices of an Israel Zangwill Memorial Committee composed of prominent men in literary and public life.

It is expected that Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who officiated at Mr. Zangwill's funeral in London, will return to New York in time to address the memorial meeting.

RECENT BOOKS OF JEWISH INTEREST

The House of Salan, by George Jean Nathan. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The "Dicaan" of Don Tzadok Hailev in Abu Alafiah, by Haham Dr. M. Gaster. London: E. Goldston.

What Can a Mother Do? and other stories, by Lily H. Montague. London: Routledge, 5s.

The Dybbuk, by S. Ansky. Boni & Live-right.

The Religion of the People of Israel, by Dr. Rudolf Kittel. McMillian Co. *Pirke Aboth*, by R. Travers Herford. Block Pub. Co.

Tramping Through Palestine, by Milton J. Goetz. New York: Kensington Press. An American Student in Palestine. 52.

L. Pasternak. His Life and Work, by Ch. N. Bialik and Dr. Max Osborn. The Sybel Publishing House, Warsaw, Berlin Branch, 1924. Pasternak's Art in a Hebrew Monograph.

Land Problems in Palestine, by A. Granovsky. London: Routledge's Land Problems in Palestine views at close range the work of the National Fund in Palestine and interprets the national and social problems to which it is committed.

Wanderings in the Middle East, by A. Sloan. London: Hutchinson. This account of a recent visit to Palestine, Syria and Iraq has the merit of being written in a simple, unpretentious style which makes it easy and pleasant reading.

Mendel Marantz, by David Freedman. New York: The Langdon Pub. Co. Mr. Freedman has written a light, bright, whimsical novel, touched with something of Daudet's faculty for blending tears and laughter, and has created Mendel.

Beyond the Bosphorus, by Lady Dorothy Mills, New York: Brentano. A record of a journey from Anatolia, through Syria, Palestine and Trans-Jordan to Iraq.

The Jew in the Drama, by M. J. Landa. London: P. S. King & Son. A history of the stage Jew, more especially in England, with a lively excursion on the Yiddish theatre.

Laughs from Jewish Lore. Jacob Richman. A collection of Jewish stories and anecdotes.

Y' Understand, by Montague Glass. Doubleday Page.

Social Life and Institutions, by Jos. K. Hart. World Book Co.

Easter in Palestine, by Dame Millicent Fawcett. F. Fisher Unwin 9s net.

Date of the Exodus in the Light of External Evidence, by J. W. Jack. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark 10s net.

Choice of Pearls. Translated from Hebrew, by Rev. A. Cohen. New York: Block Pub. Co.

British India: From Queen Elizabeth to Lord Reading, by an Indian Mohammedan. Pitman & Sons, 32s net.

Sketches of Jewish Social Life in the Days of Christ, by Dr. A. Ederheim. Religious Tract. Soc. 6s.

The Lost Kingdom, by Samuel Gordon. London: Shapiro Valentine.

Die Matrasengruft, by Alfred Meisner. Memoirs of Heinrich Heine. Stuttgart, Germany: Robt. Lutz.

RABBI MEIR SCHAPIRO, PRESIDENT OF POLISH AGUDAH, ARRIVES IN U. S.

Seeks Aid for Lublin Yeshiva

Rabbi Meir Schapiro of Piotrkow, Poland, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamer Majestic.

A delegation representing the American Branch of the Agudath Israel and representatives of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America welcomed Rabbi Schapiro at the pier.

Rabbi Schapiro is the president of the Agudath Israel in Poland and a member of the Polish Sejm. He is visiting this country in the interests of the Yeshiva in Lublin, of which he is the founder.

MINORITIES' MISTREATMENT PERPETUATES WAR, SAYS CHURCH COUNCIL LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

hoped that the League of Nations, which is gathering such moral power and influence, may be able to exercise its proper control in these situations."

Dr. Macfarland suggested that the Orthodox Church of Roumania has its great opportunity to serve as "mediator and interpreter between these sister churches in Transylvania and the Roumanian government and its local officials. The Roumanian Church might immediately invite a brotherly conference of all churches concerned and consider these problems as common interests of the Kingdom of God on earth."

In discussing the situation between Poland and Germany Dr. Macfarland said: "In this case there is no doubt but that the political situation is mixed up with religious antagonisms, Poland being so largely Roman Catholic and the Germans in Poland so largely Protestant. Indeed 'Every Pole a Catholic' is a slogan of some political elements, thus making nationality conditioned on religion. In any event, the war is simply being perpetuated and it is hoped that the League of Nations may have the loyal support of the U. S. to speedily exercise its influence."

Czechoslovakia was given some praise by Dr. Macfarland, who said: "While not free from wrongs and mistakes, this country is evidently pursuing a better course. If the spirit and purpose of President Masaryk can prevail in Czechoslovakia, there is hope that this nation in its treatment of minorities, may set an example to the rest of Europe and the world."

In concluding he said: "It ought to be understood that these minorities have a right to appeal directly to the League of Nations, and what is still more important, to the judgment of mankind, which the League should interpret and express, and the Government of the United States cannot be deaf and blind to these situations without culpability for any disaster that may ensue."

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC DELAYS OPENING OF TERM IN WARSAW SCHOOLS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 25.—The opening of the school term in the public schools of Warsaw was postponed because of the scarlet fever epidemic. The date for the opening was set for September 15, provided that the epidemic had subsided by that time.

The governmental commissioner of Warsaw, General Skladkowski, paid an official visit to Rabbi Perlmutter, former member of the Polish Sejm, thanking him for his initiative in urging an improvement of sanitary conditions in the Jewish quarter of the city.

A large crowd awaited the commissioner at the Rabbi's house, greeting him in Polish and in Hebrew.

The health authorities have issued a warning that indications of a hydrophobia epidemic have been found. The authorities declared the city in danger of mad dogs and a campaign against the plague has been started.

ARAB PAPER DISCLOSES DETAILS OF NEW ARAB-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Aug. 1.—Further details of the reported unofficial negotiations between members of various Arab parties and a Government representative in Jerusalem, in connection with the political demands of the Arabs and the measure of willingness on the part of the Government to fulfill them, are given by the "Falastin" the organ of the Palestine Arab Executive.

Six Arabs, two from each of the cities of Jerusalem, Haifa and Nablus, comprising three of the Moslem-Christian Associations, one of the Peasants' Party and two of the Arab National Party, were present, the paper states. Persons in official party positions withdrew from the conversations. The paper further states that "as a result of the decision of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League to urge the Government to form a Legislature and a national Government in Palestine, as in Iraq and Syria, the Government decided to renew unofficially negotiations to meet Arab demands in this connection, without committing itself." The Arab leaders met the Government representative three times, and they stressed the fact that they did not officially represent the Arab population but were expressing their private position. They were sent a short survey of the basis on which both sides had come to agreement, in the form of suggestions to the Government together with the latter's amendments.

According to the "Falastin," the articles of the program were fourteen, and included: The election of a House of Representatives of 28 members, at the proportion of one deputy to 25,000 inhabitants approximately. Of them 22 to be Moslems, 3 Christians and 3 Jews, on condition that Palestinian citizens only be allowed to vote. Apart from the lower House, a Senate will be elected, and would number members to be appointed half by the Government and half by the people.

The amendments suggested by the Government's representative, who acted unofficially, were: The Government would appoint the members of the Senate from among its officials only, and invite to the sessions when occasion demanded leading citizens in the form of advisory members; the House of Representatives would confine its functions to criticism of draft legislation proposed for promulgation by the Government and would have the right of supervision on all forthcoming Government activity, apart from international obligations, with which the Government was concerned as the Mandatory Power. The House would have an advisory function only in connection with the budget.

The "Falastin" says that the question of creating a national government was also discussed. It was suggested that Ministers be appointed from the natives and British advisers by the Mandatory Power, but the proposal was not accepted by the representative for the Government.

PALESTINE SUPREME COURT DEFINES "TAX PAYER" IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS LAW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Aug. 5.—A definition of the term "tax payer" in the Palestine municipal election ordinance was given by Supreme Court Justice Sir Thomas Haycroft in the case of the Landlords and Property Owners Association of Tel Aviv vs. the municipality, involving the validity of the last Tel Aviv elections.

Giving the Court's definition of the term "tax-payer," Justice Haycroft said it had been based on English law, which refers to a tax-payer or property-holder or tenant who pays taxes on property. The term "tax-payer" could have two meanings: A voluntary taxpayer or one who is liable to pay taxes. The latter was taken as having the wider meaning, so that the franchise could be enjoyed by every man or woman of 21 years of age and upwards either an owner or a tenant of property.

Replying to the counsel for the Municipality as to whether this did not deprive women of the vote, in the case where her husband paid taxes, the Chief Justice replied in the affirmative. No woman would be entitled to vote in such an interpretation of the term, she herself does not pay taxes. Both counsel then agreed to the wiping out of the charge. Dr. Dunkelblum, for the Municipality, announced that his principals reserved the right of appeal to the Privy Council in London from the judgment, but the Chief Justice pointed out an appeal hardly arose, as neither a judgment nor a decision had been handed down; an interpretation had been asked for and issued.

Asked by the Chief Justice as to whether his principals would withdraw the charge in the question of the invalidity of the previous elections, counsel for the landlords said they would do so if the promise to hold elections in October were to be fulfilled.

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