POGROM ARCHIVES OPENED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO SCHWARTZBARD COUNSEL.

R. Henri Torres announced he has secured material (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Aug. 27.—The archives of the joint Jewish commission concerning the anti-Semitic massacres in the Ukraine during the pogrom period were opened by R. Henri Torres, counsel for Sholom Schwartzbard, according to advice received from M. Torres, now in Moscow. M. Torres informed him by telephone that he will not go to any other Russian town in view of the fact that he has obtained all the material he requires. He stated he would return to Paris in ten days.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE IMPROVING.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.—A revival from the economic depression in the Palestine industries is foretold here. The Delphina silk factories in Tel Aviv, which were closed some time ago, will reopen on September 1. The rayon manufacturing plant, Raanan, was purchased by the Lionberg capitalist, Lieber, and it was stated that the factory will be reopened immediately.

A step in the direction of increasing credit facilities was made by a group of Tel Aviv land owners who decided to set up a mortgage bank. Local banks are investing in the new enterprise.

FACILITIES IN ROUMANIA FOR MINORITY SCHOOLS.

(Bucharest, Aug. 27.—The Minister of Education, M. Petrovitch, has issued a circular by which all private schools are required to have the right to issue leaving certificates to their pupils, and are to remain during 1926-27 all the rights they have enjoyed hitherto until the new regulation positions the private schools into force. Those private schools whose application for the right has been favorably received will have the right beginning with the school year 1926-27.

This circular abolishes the restrictions imposed by the former Minister of Education, Professor Angelescu, which menaced the existence of the minority schools.

RUSSIAN-JEWISH MUSICIAN A SUICIDE IN MOSCOW.

(Moscow, Aug. 27.—Professor David Kuhn, professor at the Moscow Conservatory, committed suicide here yesterday. Professor Kuhn, who was one of the best known Russian Jewish musicians, was violin soloist with the Mariinsky Orchestra. The title of Artist of Merit was conferred upon him by the Soviet Government last year.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC SPREADS THROUGH POLAND: REPORTS ARE ALARMING.

Warsaw Jews Redouble Their Efforts to Control Plague.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 27.—The scarlet fever epidemic is spreading throughout the country, alarming reports received from various parts of the Republic state. It was pointed out that since 1907 Poland has not experienced such an appalling epidemic. The belief is expressed here that the epidemic originated in Russian territory.

The governmental commissioner of the city of Warsaw called another conference of representatives of the Jewish population today to confer on the situation. Measures to improve sanitary conditions in the Jewish quarter were considered. The commissioner proposed to the Jewish representatives that a special Jewish society for the purpose of improving the Jewish quarter in Warsaw be established. The commissioner promised governmental assistance in presenting a petition to the government in Yiddish were displayed today containing information to Jewish house owners and inhabitants on keeping the houses and streets clean. The Jewish population is urged to assist the authorities in their fight against the epidemic.

A special meeting of the executive of the Toz, the society for the protection of the health of the Jewish population, was called today for the purpose of taking measures to combat the plague.

Dr. Z. Bychowski, a member of the City Council, representing the Jewish community of Italy today on behalf of the Council. He will study the methods of these countries in combating the plague.

NATIONAL MINORITIES CONGRESS PROTESTS AT THE TERROR IN POLAND.

Also Registers Protest Against Compulsory Sunday Rest Laws.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 27.—A resolution protesting against the economic oppression policy of various governments against the national minorities was adopted yesterday by the National Minorities Congress which is in session here.

The resolution registered against the enforcement of compulsory Sunday rest for those minority groups who observe another day as Sabbath.

The Congress also unanimously adopted a resolution concerning state citizenship rights, following a report submitted by Dr. R. Hirsch. A resolution on the language question and franchise for national minorities was also passed by the Congress.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH CONGRESS IS CONVENED.

(Johannesburg, Aug. 27.—More than 70 constituent bodies have already indicated that they will attend the Congress of South African Jews convened by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies here for October 2. It was reported at a meeting of the Board.

Further replies, it was stated, are coming in, so that it is anticipated that the "Jewish Congress of South African Jews" will be attended by representatives of practically every important Jewish community in South Africa.

The question of Jewish children in a Government school in Pretoria having to take part in non-Jewish prayers was taken up by the Board. A letter was read from the Education Department, in which it was stated that the incident was regretted and that instructions have been given that Jewish children should be excused from participating in non-Jewish services.

FIRST HEINE MEMORIAL IN GERMANY IS UNVEILED.

(Hamburg, Aug. 13.—The first public memorial in Germany to Heinrich Heine was unveiled in this city, where the poet spent his youth and where most of his works were published.

Lord Mayor of Hamburg, Dr. Petersen, who received the memorial on behalf of the city, condemned the act of the anti-Semites some time ago in desecrating the statue while it was still private property standing in the Hamburg Art Gallery. Heine's love of his native city, as described by the poet, is also the love of a free city, in which the outspokenly critical poet was after all himself a citizen and for whom he wrote his best-known poem "Song of the Walrus."
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 Julius Rosenwald, Palestine and “Raw Materials”

That Julius Rosenwald, the noted American Jewish philanthropist, would have no objection to participating in the work of Palestine reconstruction if he were convinced that Palestine had sufficient raw materials, is the statement attributed to him by Dr. Yehiel Yellin, president of the Vaad Leumi, National Council of Palestine Jews, according to “Ha-aretz.” Hebrew paper of Tel Aviv.

Quoting Mr. Yellin as expressing the wish that Rosenwald should be “attracted” to the Palestine work, “Ha-aretz” takes Mr. Rosenwald to task as follows:

“Who ‘attracted’ Mr. Rosenwald to give millions for the Negroses and for various scientific expeditions in all parts of the world? And who ‘attracted’ Baron Edmund Rothschild to Palestine? Rothschild did not seek raw materials but went to the Jews a vineyard, wheat fields and farms, and these he found. Rothschild discovered human material in Palestine and hence, as far back as thirty years ago, he said to his representative as he rode through Palestine and pointed with his cane: this land must be purchased and that land, and the land over there too. Today all that land is settled and cultivated and the Jews are earning their bread and butter tilling the fields.”

If Rosenwald had less interest in raw materials and more in human material, he would realize that at present time to settle 20,000 Jews in Palestine is no less important than to allot new budgets for Negro schools. It is not that Palestine lacks raw materials but simply that Palestine is not in Mr. Rosenwald’s line that is why it is difficult to ‘attract’ him even if he were told that hundreds of thousands of Jews can be settled.”

Praise for Mr. Rosenwald’s recent gift of $3,000,000 for an Industrial Museum in Chicago, is contained in an editorial of the “Chicago Chronicle” of Aug. 20 wherein we read:

“We have grown accustomed to hearing of seven figure donations by Julius Rosenwald, and we might be apt therefore to lose at least part of our enthusiasm in the appreciation of them were it not for the lofty and exceedingly useful purposes for which our beloved philanthropist gives of his riches. He gives from a heart not haphazardly. His gifts are always an expression of his personality as all true art is the expression of the personality of an authentic artist.

And now in giving three million dollars for an industrial museum, this high-minded benefacto of his fellow men has enriched our city and his city in a way which makes cities truly great.”

London “Jewish World” on Turkish Jews’ Act

Whether the renunciation by Turkish Jewry of its national minority rights can be effectual “is at least open to doubt, for Turkey is bound to them by treaty obligations,” avers the London “Jewish Chronicle,” of Aug. 29.

Nevertheless, the paper hopes that the action of the National Assembly of Jewish notables in Turkey “will not be found other than an entirely satisfactory move.” Referring to the promise of the Angora government “to return all property of Jews which was recently confiscated,” to permit the return to Turkey of Jews, who left occupied Turkish territory with non-Turkish passports, and gradually to remove the discrimination against the Jews in the public services,” the paper feels that—

“It looks like a fair and square deal, and all other Jews will only hope that, subject to the views of the other signs, the Angora government will adhere to the rights, the good relations now set up between the Jewish of Turkey and the Turkish Government may never be again broken. Turkey has an excellent tradition in this respect which it is pleasing to see it evidently means to carry on.”

The J. D. C.-Zionist Controversy Again

Soviet President Kalnin’s observation, made in the course of his recent statement on Jewish colonization, that “contemporary Zionism isSupported by a clique of Jewish capitalists,” is criticized by Rabbi Louis I. Newman, writing in “The Scribe” (Portland, Oregon), of Aug. 20.

“There is supreme irony in the situation created by the Russian colonization project, Rabbi Newman says. ‘The Soviet President says that Zionism is a movement of the Jewish masses and middle classes; the five million raised for the United Palestine Appeal in 1925-26 came from the poor and the moderately well-to-do. On the other hand, Soviet Jewish millionaires in the three years of the United Jewish Campaign came largely from the Jewish capitalist class in America, particularly in New York. The Soviet leaders who oppose and confiscate the possessions of the capitalists in Russia are joining and securing millions for colonization in the United States to foster the colonization scheme as a counterfeit to Palestine.”

Rabbi Newman also objects to the present ratio of nearly 60 per cent of the United Jewish Campaign funds for the Russian colonization plan and 40 per cent for Polish and allied relief. Declaring his opinion that the United Jewish Campaign was successful not because the Russian colonization scheme was emphasized, but because the distress of Polish Jewry was used as the
PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATOR OF NEW YORK CLOSES SACRAMENTAL WINE SHOPS

Applications Must Be Made Through Rabbis; Charges Abuse of Privilege; New Regulations Are Issued

An order closing the 250 sacramental wine shops in New York City was issued yesterday by Major Chester P. Mills, Federal Prohibition Administrator.

Temporary suspension of all sacramental wine permits was ordered and a provision that all wine needed by Jewish worshippers for the coming holidays, Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur must be obtained through their rabbis. The order stipulates further that no vehicular wine must be sold at an individual's home or from any location where the wine stores are not located or within two or three days.

The withdrawals of sacramental wine for the first part of 1926 were almost in excess of the actual religious needs of the individuals of the Jewish faith. Major Mills stated that the cause of the suspension was the abuse of the sacramental wine privilege. The withdrawals may be made to several places, among which may be mentioned the mishandling of the regulations governing the withdrawal of sacramental wine.

Taking advantage of the fact that there are no Jewish holidays during the summer months, no permits to withdraw sacramental wine were issued after April 30, 1926. As these permits were issued for a duration of 90 days, the result has been that on August 1, 1926, there were no authentic withdrawals in existence.

The Government fully realizes that the requirements for sacramental wine and the Government desires to inform the public of the method by which this wine can be procured. The rabbis who desire to have sacramental wine for their personal use should make known their needs to the rabbi of the synagogue at which they worship. The rabbi in turn is requested to determine as closely as possible the needs of his worshippers for sacramental wine. He will be issued such sacramental wine on permits approved by the executive officer of the Federal Prohibition Administrator, who is located at No. 1 Park Avenue. Ample provisions have been made at the administration's office for the quick accommodation of rabbis who will present their requests for permits to purchase sacramental wine.

"In this way it is hoped that the entire religious needs of the community may be adequately met and at the same time assistance given the Government in formulating a correct policy for the distribution of such wine," the prohibition administrator's statement read.

Misinterpretation of the regulations, Major Mills said, is responsible for the inception of wine stores, according to the "New York Times.

"The rules," Major Mills said, "provide that the wine shall be distributed by the rabbis to members of his congregation, or by a church officer who corresponds in the Christian church to sexton.

"Some of the rabbis employed men to distribute the wine and these men operated in the city. In some cases the storekeepers didn't know the members of the congregation and they sold to everybody. Thousands of persons of various Gentile faiths have been buying sacramental wine in New York."

"I have conferred with the leading rabbis and they agree that there are not more than 600,000 Jewish families here utilizing sacramental wines. Figuring five gallons to a family, which is the maximum, this would mean a yearly distribution of 3,000,000 gallons of wine. Between January 1 and August 1 of this year, 1,500,000 gallons of wine were released on permits. That is more than half the yearly allotment and without doubt far in excess of the religious needs of the Jewish race."

The third annual prize oration contest among the Jewish students of the University of Alabama was held recently under the auspices of the Department of Jewish Life of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Eugene Zeldman, Birmingham, read his oration "Negro Outlook in America." Miss Celia Cohen, Birmingham, received second prize for her oration, "The Jew in American History." Abraham Cohn, Tuscaloosa, third prize for his essay, "The Jew in American History."

American Jewry has a right to know whether this proportion is to be followed. In the allocation of the twenty millions of dollars granted by the United States through the Emergency Campaign, a tremendous treasure chest has been placed in the hands of the Joint Distribution Committee, giving it the ever-enormous power of the vote. Now that it has the money, it can enforce the command the situation under Jewish law. Its opinion is without doubt a compelling authority. Will the Joint Distribution Committee, American Jewry an opportunity to put its own money, with a ratio of nearly 60 percent into the Russian colonization scheme, and win 40 percent Polish and allied relief?"

ORT CONFERENCE IN BERLIN DISCUSSED JEWISH COLONIZATION WORK IN RUSSIA

Ort's Role in Russian Colonization Work Described by Agronomist

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The Jewish colonization work in Soviet Russia was widely discussed at the Third International Conference of the Ort held here at the Hillsverein of the Deutschen Juden, declared in his address that he is in full agreement with the idea of solving the Russo-Jewish question in Russia itself. Palestine, as a small country," he said, "cannot, and this is beyond all dispute, do for the Jews of Russia what it is possible for the Russian Jews for making the attempt to solve the problem by their own efforts and to remain in their old homes."

Mr. Zegelnicki, agronomist, who reported on the work in Russia, said that there were in Russia about 3,000,000 Jews. 300,000 were living in the 300,000 member of the trade unions. 150,000 families comprising 380,000 are living by agriculture. 35% of the Jewish population is engaged in trading. There are still a million of Jews whose economic existence remains obscure. This is the formation of the situation following the War, the Civil wars and the transformation of the economic system have thrown into an unaccustomed sphere and have declassed it. It is not, however, a bad element. It is not striving to adapt itself to productive activity. The members of this class is especially sad. Russia's industry although it is now at its full capacity can not absorb many of them, for the physically stronger peasant element is too strong a competitor. The way out is to have the most efficient training, for there is always room for skilled workers, he said.

Mr. Zegelnicki described the rapidity with which the former Jewish shopkeepers had adapted themselves to agriculture. The farms in the new Jewish colonies served as models for the neighbors. Russian peasants, the colonist is more open to new ideas and methods and is a willing learner. This applies also to those Jewish colonies which are organized on a collective basis.

Mr. Zegelnicki described in detail the methods of work of the Ort in the Odessa region. The Ort made the first effort after the Civil wars and the pogroms to rebuild the ruined Jewish colonies and to promote the establishment of small farms in the vicinity of the towns.

He reviewed the Jewish colonization work in Russia, dealing mainly with the plan for the settlement by the Comz of a hundred thousand Jewish families on the land by 1936. The land provided at present for Jewish colonization, he said, is not enough for the purpose, but in any case the question of the settlement of Jews on the land has now become a burning question and the opportunity opened up should not be lost for later on the land will not be available. The settlement of 100,000

(Continued on Page 4)
MAY SUBMIT PALESTINE PARLIAMENT PROPOSAL TO COLONIAL OFFICE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Aug. 8.—The "Falaslin," the organ of the Palestine Arab Executive, continues to report on the negotiations said to have been conducted between Palestine government representatives and the Arab organization for the creation of a Palestinian parliament.

The government representative, the "Falaslin" states, said that the Senate or Upper Chamber should be composed half of British officials and the other half of notables appointed by the Government. Other notables would be invited to act in an advisory capacity.

Lord Plumier, the paper adds, has been consulted concerning the proposals made on both sides, and if they are approved they will be passed on to the Colonial Office in London.

DATES FOR HIGH HOLIDAY SEASON EARLY THIS YEAR

The Jewish holiday season begins somewhat earlier this year than other years. The first holy day is the New Year, or Rosh Hashanah, which occurs this year on the 9th and 10th of September.

The Jewish year beginning with this New Year's Day will be known as the year 5697.

The Day of Atonement falls this year on Sunday, September 28. The Feast of Tabernacles, Succoth, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, September 22 and Thursday, September 23, and continues for eight days.

The second days of Rosh Hashanah and Succoth are observed by Orthodox Jews, whereas Conservative and Reform congregations observe only the first day.

The new synagogue of the Congregation Agudath Achiem of Jacksonville, Fla., was dedicated last Sunday. J. Helman is president of the congregation and its rabbi is Jonathan Abram.

The Jewish community of Jacksonville, Fla., has launched a campaign of $23,000 for the erection of a community center. The building was fixed as the annual budget of the Hebrew Emanu.

The cornerstone of the new edifice of the Tifereth Israel Congregation, Columbus, Ohio, was laid. Ben. F. Levinson, chairman, Rabbi Samuel Goldstein, president of the congregation, James W. Huffman, representing Rabbi Donahue, Strong Wehe, acting mayor of Columbus, were among the speakers.

The Jewish community of New York City has obtained a firm financial basis. They had succeeded in raising money in countries like Finland, Estonia, Egypt and Morocco, but the hope still lies in America. A second hope lies in the repayment by the colonists and artisans of the amounts which had been advanced to them by the Ort. In the last three years the amount of such repayments increased from $11,000 to $35,000. If things go on in that way the large arrears of repayments will be met; a large part of the basis for their future work.

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