

LEAGUE COUNCIL AND MANDATES COMMISSION CLASH OVER MANDATED TERRITORIES

Heated Encounter When Palestine Report is Considered by Council; Question Centers Around Right of Inhabitants to Criticize Governments Verbally and in Petitions; Compromise Effected by Referring Matter to Secretary General

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Sept. 4.—A heated debate marked yesterday's session of the Council of the League of Nations when it came to consider the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations on the situation in Palestine.

Charges of overstepping its authority were formulated against the Commission and counter charges were made by the representative of the Commission that the limitations imposed and asked by the representatives of France and England might render the work of the Commission ineffective.

The controversy centered around the question of the proposal of the Commission that inhabitants of mandated territories may be allowed to submit their complaints against the mandatory governments not only through written petitions, but also by word of mouth.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, and Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, describing the effect which such a decision might have on the situation in Syria and Palestine, angrily accused the Permanent Mandates Commission of exceeding its powers. The Permanent Mandates Commission probably assumes that the mandated territories are governed by the Commission instead of by the mandator; powers, the Council members charged. The Commission is putting questions to the mandatory governments in a newly compiled questionnaire which is outside of the authority of the Commission and shows a desire on the part of the Commission to interfere in the actual business of governing the mandated territories. The business of the Commission is only to control and

CLASH BETWEEN CHASSIDIC SETTLERS AND BEDOUINS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 4.—A skirmish between Bedouins and Chassidic settlers took place yesterday in the neighborhood of the Chassidic colony, Avodath Israel.

A group of Bedouin shepherds came near the colony, expressing their wish to pasture their herd on the land of the colony. The Jewish settlers explained to the Bedouin leaders that this was forbidden because of the quarantine established by the Palestine government in view of the prevailing cattle plague. The Bedouins insisted, following which a fight occurred. One Bedouin was injured in the skirmish. Five of the colonists were arrested.

supervise the policy of the mandate powers, they contended.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, Count Ishii of Japan, M. Vandervelde of Belgium, insisted that the examination of complaints against the mandatory powers must proceed very cautiously.

An opposite view was held by M. Unden, representative of Sweden, who submitted the report of the Commission to the Council, and M. Van Rees of Holland, vice-chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

They angrily replied to the charges of Briand and Chamberlain, declaring that the Permanent Mandates Commission is within its right. They quoted the League of Nations Covenant, the text of the various mandates and the international treaties, showing that the Commission is justified in its attitude.

Chamberlain and Briand then hastened to pay tribute to the important work of the Permanent Mandates Commission. M. Van Rees, however, refused to be pacified by these statements and declared that such criticism in the Council of the League of Nations may

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JEWISH ART STUDENT COMMITTS SUICIDE BECAUSE OF NUMERUS CLAUSUS

League Assembly to Take Up Matter, Hungarian Paper Reports
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Sept. 4.—Emerich Loewi, a Jewish student, was another victim of the operation of the numerus clausus limiting the number of Jewish students in Hungarian colleges. Loewi, who was recognized as an artist of talent, was anxious to enter the Hungarian Art College. When he was rejected because of the numerus clausus he committed suicide yesterday.

The question of the numerus clausus and the promise of the Hungarian government to abolish it will be considered at the Assembly of the League of Nations which is now in session in Geneva, according to the Hungarian paper "Az Est."

A report on this matter, the paper states, is being submitted to the Assembly by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The "Pesti Naplo" published a semi-official statement today in which it declared: first, that the Hungarian government never gave the promise in Geneva to abolish the numerus clausus; second, that the League of Nations is not the authoritative body to decide on the legality of the numerus clausus; the matter may perhaps rest with the International Court of Justice; and third, that the numerus clausus is in no way a violation of the international peace treaty.

INTOLERANCE IN AMERICA WILL DISAPPEAR, GOV SMITH SAYS IN ROSH HASHANAH MESSAGE TO NEW YORK JEWS

"Peace, Peace, Afar and Near." Is Jewish Prayer on Holy Days, Rabbis' Message Emphasizes;

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Alhany, N. Y., Sept. 3.—"The minority of intolerant people in our land are soon hushed by the chorus of disapproval which arises when intolerance and hatred raise their voices. True Americanism does not tolerate anything so un-American and unpatriotic as intolerance of any race or any religion." This was the keynote of Governor Alfred E. Smith's message issued from the Executive Chambers here to the Jewish population in New York State on the occasion of Rosh Hashanah, beginning the Jewish religious New Year 5687.

"Once again at the approach of the Jewish New Year, I want to extend to the Jewish citizens of the State my cordial and heartfelt greetings. I appreciate the sacredness of the time and have many memories of the deep solemnity with which my old friends and neighbors observed these Holidays.

"In our busy lives it is an inspiring thing to set aside days on which we take thought of our actions and our

life during the past year and prepare for the future. Communion with God in the deepest spiritual sense is the basis of all true religion. I profoundly believe in the separation of church and State as a basic American principle and I could not believe otherwise. But I (Continued on Page 4)

GREEK DICTATOR PROMISES IMPROVED JEWISH SITUATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Athens, Sept. 4.—Promise for the betterment of the situation of the Jewish population in the Republic of Greece was made by General Condylis, the new dictator.

In a conference with former Jewish deputy Salas, he declared that the new Greek government will solve the Jewish problem in Greece in a favorable manner.

The special Jewish election districts have been abolished ipso facto, because of the introduction of the proportional vote.

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IS SYNAGOGUE A CHURCH? IS LEGAL QUESTION IN STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Chinese and Jewish Congregation Dispute Over Definition of Term
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Union City, N. J., Sept. 4.—Is a synagogue a church?

A Chinese says it is not and a Jew claims it is. Vice Chancellor Bentley will have to decide the question.

The question involves a five-foot strip of land between the home of Wong Gong in Union City, and the synagogue of the Congregation Beth Jacob. Both Gong and the congregation claim the land.

In 1905 Mrs. Margaret A. Snediker deeded it to the First Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken, which then occupied the site of the present synagogue. The donor provided, however, that unless the strip were always used for "church purposes," ownership of it should revert to her.

Two years later the Presbyterian church sold its entire property to Congregation Beth Jacob, which has used it ever since. In 1912, Gong bought a quit-claim deed to the strip from Mrs. Snediker's sole heir, her only daughter. He used it as a drive-way until several months ago, when the synagogue authorities ordered him to cease. Gong sought an injunction to prevent interference with his using it.

David Newton, counsel for Gong, argued that a synagogue was not a church, declaring that a church was a place of "Christian worship." Thus, he contended, the strip was not being utilized for "church purposes" and therefore reverted to the donor's heir, from whom the Chinese had purchased it.

Julius Lichtenstein, representing the congregation, asserted that a synagogue is a church, defining the latter term as a place for "religious worship." He said the word synagogue was not derived from the Hebrew language and is alien to Jewish phraseology.

Jewish policemen and firemen of Newark, N. J., will be excused from active duty on the High Holidays, according to an order of Director of Public Safety Brennan of that city.

COUNTESS FORGES WILL OF JEWISH HUSBAND Buried Him in Catholic Cemetery; but Galician Relatives Prove Guilt

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Sensational developments resulting from an intermarriage attracted wide attention here when the case was brought to court in Potsdam.

The case disclosed the life story of the German Jewish physician Schnable, the famous professor who was born in Kolomea, Eastern Galicia. He was married to Countess Leiningen. When Professor Schnable died suddenly, he was buried in the Catholic cemetery, at the instructions of the countess, notwithstanding the fact that he had never embraced the Catholic religion.

The Countess also produced a will, according to which she was named the sole heir. Professor Schnable's Jewish relatives in Kolomea contested the will. The attorney for the relatives, Gronemann, proved that the will was forged. The Countess admitted the forgery and the attorney waived charges against her.

FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN PALESTINE ARE ISSUED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 4.—Figures on the unemployment situation in Palestine were made known here.

Unemployment has increased since the cessation of the building activity in the country. In July 1925, the number of unemployed was 300, in August 950, September 975, October 1,750, November 2,000, December 2,700, in January 1926, 4,729, February 4,741, March 4,902, April 5,657, May 6,113 and June 6,400.

Most of the unemployed are in Tel-Aviv where they number 3,500; in Haifa there are 1,500 unemployed and in Jerusalem 300. About 2,000 of the unemployed in Tel-Aviv belong to the building trades.

In the period from January to June 1926, over 5,000 immigrants are reported to have entered Palestine, about 1,400 of them being absorbed in the colonies.

8,000 FAMILIES WILL BE SETTLED IN UKRAINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Charkoff, Aug. 18.—The number of families to be settled in the Ukraine during the years 1927 and 1928 is not to be less than during the present year, that is, not less than 4,000 families each year, the Ukrainian Government Commission for Jewish Land Settlement decided at its meeting here.

Since the number to be settled outside the Ukraine during 1927 will not exceed 1,000 families, and in 1928 will be 3,000 families, it has been decided that sufficient land should be allocated in the Ukraine for the settlement in 1927 of 3,000 families and in 1928 of 1,000 families.

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America has this year produced a new form of collapsible Succah, which can be erected within an hour. These Succahs give an opportunity to the Jews of America to have their observance not only in the Synagogue, but at their homes. Applications can be made to the office of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, 131 West 86th St., New York City.

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.)

Endorses Marshall's Attitude

Louis Marshall's statement that the rights guaranteed by the national minority treaties are essentially the same as those guaranteed to citizens by the United States Constitution and therefore the Turkish Jews had no right to renounce their minority rights, is approved by the "Philadelphia Jewish Times."

In its issue of Sept. 3, the paper says, in part:

"We learn that the Turkish Government induced these Jewish notables to renounce their rights upon some condition whereby certain other privileges are promised them. These privileges, however, fall far below the rights they might have obtained had they accepted them through the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty. The 'American Israelite' seems to exult in the thought that the Turkish Jews are Turks first and Jews afterwards. The same could be said, of course, for the Jews of Hungary, who seem to feel that they are primarily Magyars and Jews at the very last. There are many such persons in every country who take this means of ingratiating themselves with those whom they would like to imitate.

"Mr. Marshall is right when he says that the rights guaranteed by the National Minorities Treaties are essentially the same as those guaranteed to citizens by the United States Constitution. His words should be deeply imprinted upon the hearts of all men. We quote from his statement: 'As far as I am concerned, I would rather die ten thousand deaths than to show myself so lacking in manly courage as to sell my birthright of liberty and equality for temporary safety.'"

Unity in American Israel

The opinion that there is unity in American Jewry and the only real division is on the question of Jewish nationalism and Zionism is voiced by the "American Israel" of Sept. 2.

Referring to the various rabbinical seminaries that have been established in American Jewry, the paper continues thus:

"These widely varying institutions are typical of the divisions in American Jewry. We have the strictly orthodox, the moderately orthodox, the middle of the road, the moderately reform, the ultra-reform and the Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashana and Kiddish Jew, each holding firmly to his own views.

"In a number of instances these differences of opinion have resulted in the useless duplication of philanthropic institutions, especially hospitals, homes for indigent aged and infirm and orphan homes.

"Here the main dividing factor is the matter of 'Kashruth,' not only according to the commands of Mosaic Law, but also the requirements added after

PAYMENT OF ALL PLEDGES TO U.J.C. URGED ON OCCASION OF JEWISH HIGH HOLIDAYS

An appeal to those who pledged contributions in the local drives of the \$25,000,000 United Jewish Campaign, for the payment of their pledges on the occasion of the High Holidays was issued by David A. Brown, national chairman of the Campaign.

The Holy days, he said, emphasized the nearness of winter, which would increase the need of men, women and children of Poland whom economic failure, disease and famine have rendered homeless and destitute. He said that the amount of money paid into the treasury of the organization during the last few months was greater, in proportion to the total of subscriptions, than in any other Jewish campaign. The money thus made available, he said, had enabled the Joint Distribution Committee to carry on its program of relief in Poland, Russia, Roumania, Bessarabia, Checo-Slovakia, and other countries, and to continue its work of agricultural colonization in Ukraine and the Crimea. He stated that the child-care and medical activities, reconstructive loans, and land settlement work would be interrupted unless additional funds were forthcoming immediately to meet the current budgeted activities.

In his message to State and local campaign officers, Mr. Brown said:

"That up to the present we have been able to carry on our work in all of the countries in which the Joint Distribution Committee is functioning at present, is due in a large measure to the prompt remittance of all collections by state and local treasurers of our Campaign. I believe that I am correct in stating that, in proportion to the amount subscribed, more money has come in during the past few months than in any other campaign.

"I have before me the budget requirements of the Joint Distribution Committee up to December 31st of this year, and I can readily see that a very large sum must be collected between September 1st and the end of the year if we are to continue to carry on all of our necessary activities. Nothing could be more tragic than an interruption of our child-care, our medical activities, our reconstructive loans, and our land settlement work in Russia, which would necessarily follow should we lack the necessary funds.

"It is our hope that we may be able between September 1st and Rosh Hashonah send through the Joint Distribution Committee to our suffering brethren in Russia, Poland and throughout Eastern Europe, such help as will make this New Year a happier and brighter year for them."

the Scriptural era by the Rabbis and other Talmudical authorities.

"Yet all these divisions in American Jewry, irremediable as they apparently appear arc, after all, not so wide, nor so important as they seem.

"Whenever persecution becomes violent, as it is at present in Europe, and misfortune in its direst forms comes upon our brethren anywhere, the truth

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OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER

Renunciation of Minority Rights and Disruption of Turkish-Jewish Community Laid to Angora and Jewish Assimilationists

(By Our Constantinople Correspondent)

Constantinople, Aug. 15.—The renunciation of the national minority rights by the Turkish Jewish notables, who, according to the news broadcasted to the world, adopted this decision unanimously and of their own accord, is declared in some well-informed circles here, to be in reality a measure forced upon the Jews by the Turkish government with the aim of bringing about the complete "Turkanization" of the Jews in this country, and of using the Jews as a tool for coercing the Greek and Armenian minorities into submission. Moreover, these circles point out that in return for the surrender of their minority rights the Jews were not only denied all their demands in regard to the reorganization of the Turkish Jewish community, but were deprived of rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed. In proof of this, certain facts and developments in the course of the negotiations between the Jewish representatives and Angora are pointed to as incontrovertible evidence.

When the organization commission of the Jewish Communities first presented an outline for the reorganization of the Turkish Jewish community to the Angora government, the latter refused categorically to consider it, declaring that it was ready to negotiate only in regard to certain technical questions relating to the organization of the Jewish population of Constantinople. The peculiar geographical situation of Constantinople and the manner in which the Jews are settled in the various parts of the city makes it essential that an organization of the Jewish community should be in a measure decentralized. Realizing this, the Jewish commission in its outline proposed, however, for a central body representative of the separate communities in the city. This too was rejected by the government. Following that the government informed the commission that the right of taxation could not be entrusted to any non-State organization, and when it was requested that the obligatory dues of the members of the Jewish community should be raised to the sum stipulated by the Turkish law relative to membership in societies, this, too, was refused.

On the other hand, the government showed itself willing to allow the communities—the individual communities in the various parts of Constantinople and not the central community—to institute a tax on meat, and to have the privilege of baking and selling matzohs for Passover. But even in regard to this all assistance from the government was denied. In this way the only remaining possibility was an unjust and unbearable tax on the impoverished Jewish population. And, whereas hitherto certain rights were vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which was assured of a regular income of funds from which

various Jewish institutions unable to support themselves were assisted, now, with the practical abolition of the Chief Rabbinate this support for religious and cultural institutions has been made uncertain in many cases and impossible in others.

What is no less amazing is the effort of the government to intrude not only into the activities of the Jewish communities but to disturb even the dead. It will from now on be forbidden to bury Jews in a Jewish cemetery. The Europeanized Turkey has created municipal cemeteries with subdivisions for the various religions. In justification of its new policy the government presents the spurious and ridiculous reason that the Chevrah Kadischah (Jewish burial society) has no right to charge for its services. Such charges, according to the government, should go rather to the city. This being applicable to well-to-do persons, the Chevrah Kadischah will be allowed to bury the poor at its own cost. In no European state, including Bolshevist Russia, which is opposed to religion in principle, has an effort been made to interfere in this way in the internal affairs of the religious communities.

These facts, coupled with the divestment of practically all the rights formerly had by the Chief Rabbinate, are seen as undeniable indications of where the policy of the Turkish government is leading. It should also be noted that the language question has been settled by the Turkish government in a manner of intolerance which even Poland and Roumania have not reached. The use of any but the Turkish language in the proceedings of the Jewish communities has been categorically prohibited.

In view of all this, declare those who are opposed to the action of the Turkish Jewish notables, what becomes of the promises which the government is said to have made in return for the renunciation by the Jews of the minority rights? The attitude of the Turkish government is interpreted as something to this effect: When you Turkish Jews will have become completely "Turkanized" we will see to it, if conditions will be favorable, that equal rights should be granted you. In the meantime, at any rate, there can be no thought of abolishing the restrictions which apply to non-Mohammedans in regard to government and public institutions (seventy-five per cent of all officials and employees in public and government organizations must be Turks, which according to the interpretation of the government, means Mohammedans.)

It is charged that a small group of assimilated Jews were responsible for the hard and uncompromising tone adopted by the government in its negotiations with the Jews. This group is headed by one Ferid Asseo Bey, whom the Jewish assembly refused to elect on the committee which was to negotiate with the government. Fer-

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ROSH HASHANAH MESSAGE
OF. GRV. SMITH SAYS INTOL-
ERANCE WILL DISAPPEAR
(Continued from Page 1)

do not believe in the separation of religion from daily life. Each of us observes the requirements of his religion in his own way but together we are all children of the one God. The minority of intolerant people in our land are soon hushed by the chorus of disapproval which arises when intolerance and hatred raise their voices. True Americanism does not tolerate anything so un-American and unpatriotic as intolerance of any race or any religion.

"The Jews are notably a people of peace and in wishing my fellow Jewish citizens of the State of New York a good New Year, I hope that their prayers will join with mine that our Universal Father help us all to strengthen the time-honored American principles of toleration and religious freedom."

The New York Board of Jewish Ministers issued a New Year message, in which it declared:

"With Rosh Hashanah begins Israel's most solemn season of the year, culminating in Yom Kippur, the sacred Day of Atonement. It is a hallowed usage in the House of Israel that this season is a time for noting and estimating the individual and the collective situation.

"Crowded synagogues will once more attest to the call of the Faith which summons the Jew to scrutinize his soul and take inventory of his spiritual condition. May the Heavenly Father send light and guidance upon the path of every sincere supplicant who implores help from On High.

"The celebration of the 150th anniversary of American independence brings vividly to mind the privilege as well as the responsibility with which the Jew has been entrusted in this blessed land. He has shared fully in the life of the nation, from its beginning, having made many sacrifices and received many benefits. Among the patriots who achieved the success of the Revolution, the Jewish names were plentiful, though the Jewish population was meager. The Jew therefore feels thoroughly at home in the land which he has helped to defend in times of war and to uphold in times of peace. He appreciates the bounties, material and spiritual, which he, together with all American citizens, here enjoys; and with the same fervor that he prays for his personal well being, he prays also for the well being of the United States of America, its civil leaders, its citizens, and its institutions.

"The collective situation of the House of Israel abroad gives promise of better things for the coming year.

"The lot of the Jew in Europe and in Palestine is showing measurable improvement. As the European nations regain their composure, the Jew regains his safety. The Peace and Welfare of Israel is intimately bound up with the

OUR DAILY NEWS LETTER
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rid Asseo Bey, however, made it his business to play a role and found other ways to Angora, so that when the Jewish committee arrived there they found him in the office of the Minister. There are grounds to believe that this Ferrid Asseo Bey and his group were the ones who formulated the attitude of the government.

The group of which Ferrid Asseo Bey is the leader, and of which it is said some leading representatives of Turkish Jewry are members, has created a "Judeo-Turque" organization which has set for itself the aim not of doing philanthropic work or assisting the suffering Jews of Eastern Europe but to collect a fund of \$80,000 to be given to the Turkish government for the building of its air-fleet.

Things would take a different turn and the question of the national minority rights would have been decided in a different way, it is pointed out, had the Jewish population of Turkey been given an opportunity to express its attitude.

DAILY DIGEST
(Continued from Page 3)

of the old maxim. 'All Israel are brethren' is sure to be again verified and help is given unstintedly by all Jews, regardless of the particular kind of Judaism they may profess. This has been splendidly exemplified during the last few years in which brief-period American Jewry, in addition to private benefactions, has contributed not less, probably more than one hundred million dollars for the alleviation of the misery brought upon suffering coreligionists through the fanaticism and barbarism of their Christian countrymen.

"After all, there is more or less unity in American Jewry. If there is any real division today it is on the question of Zionism and that, except as it refers to Nationalism, is of no vital importance."

Peace and Welfare of Humanity. Therefore the Prophetic Proclamation of the Holy Day season, 'Peace, Peace, afar and near,' is Israel's constant prayer.

"May the wounds of sorrow and suffering everywhere be healed.

"May the New Year 5687 bring Peace and Blessing to Israel and to all Humanity."

The message was signed by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the Board, Rabbi Jacob Dolgenas and Rabbi Jacob Sonderling.

A message of New Year's greetings, in behalf of the Board of Managers of the National Council of Jewish Women, was issued to its officers and members throughout the United States and Canada, by Mrs. William D. Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y., president, and Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger of New York City, executive secretary. This message, addressed to the Council's membership of more than 53,000 women marks the opening of the organization's thirty-fourth year of activity in religious, civic, educational and social welfare causes.

BUENOS AIRES JEWS PLAN
DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED
COMMUNAL ORGANIZATION
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Buenos Aires, July 27.—Jewish life here has of late grown to such an extent that it has been found necessary to take steps for the establishment of a democratically elected Jewish communal organization.

The statutes of the prospective community have already been drafted.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 15.—The Chevra Kadisha, at its last meeting here, decided to contribute a sum of 5,000 pesos to the Palestine campaign.

At the same time, it decided to contribute a sum of 500 pesos to the Jewish Colonization work in Russia.

League Council and Mandates Commission Clash Over Authority in Mandated Territories
(Continued from Page 1)

render the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission impossible.

The Council, following this discussion, decided to adjourn the decision on the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on Palestine for the next session, in order to consider the objections raised by Sir Austen and M. Briand.

At today's session, the Council accepted a new resolution on M. Uden's report. The clash between the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council on the proposal of the Commission concerning the hearing of petitioners was settled by the decision of the Council to ask the Secretary General of the League of Nations to obtain the opinions of the various mandatory powers on the questionnaire issue.

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