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BRITISH PRESS DISCUSSES CLASH OF COUNCIL AND MANDATES COMMISSION

Views of Papers Vary on Austin
Chamberlain's Attitude
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 29.—The controversy between the League Council and the Permanent Mandates Commission concerning the mandated territories has found a wide echo in the English press.

The "Daily Herald," Labor organ, in an editorial attacks the British delegation to Geneva, declaring that the statements of Sir Austin Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, concerning the Permanent Mandates Commission have been widely resented as an insult to the League. Sir Austin's attitude was interpreted as a hint to the League not to intervene in matters concerning Great Britain unless Great Britain expresses the desire that intervention be made. The attitude of the British delegation shows that the League cannot

(Continued on Page 4)

PROTESTANTS AND JEWS ARE BLAMED BY CATHOLICS FOR MEXICO CONTROVERSY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 30.—American Protestants and Jews were accused of causing the war between state and church in Mexico in an address delivered at the National Catholic Congress now being held in Manchester.

Father Ricardo, in addressing the National Catholic Congress, stated inter alia that Soviet Russia inspired the attack on the Catholic Church in Mexico. President Calles imported into Mexico 10,400 Russian and Jewish Communists to stimulate the persecutions, Father Ricardo declared. American protestantism was also responsible for inciting the persecutions, he said.

OFFICIAL DISMISSED BECAUSE OF ANTI-JEWISH CONSPIRACY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Further developments in the Rudolph Haas case came to light today when the Prussian Minister of Justice announced the dismissal from his post of an official involved in the conspiracy against Haas.

According to the announcement, Hoffman, the director of the "Landgericht," who presided at Haas's trial, was dismissed from his post.

UKRAINIAN LEADERS FEAR ALLEGED "JEWISH TERROR"

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Oct. 1.—Schwartzbard's slaying of Petlura was a matter of discussion at the congress of Ukrainians held in Roumania last week.

Many of the speakers at the congress referred to the Schwartzbard affair and stressed the point that there exists "a danger of Jewish terror against Ukrainian leaders."

POLISH JEWS LIVING THROUGH PERIOD OF ANXIETY AS GENERAL ELECTIONS ARE FORECAST

Political Crisis Arises in Poland Again When Government and Diet
Clash; Pilsudski May Head New Cabinet

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 30.—A stormy period is at hand for the Jewish population in Poland following the action of President Moscicki in reinstating the cabinet after it had resigned because of lack of confidence voted in it.

It is stated here that the dissolution of parliament is unavoidable. New elections will probably take place during October.

The Club of Jewish Deputies is already making arrangements for the new elections.

Warsaw, Oct. 1.—The Jewish population in the Republic of Poland are following the political crisis which began living through days of anxiety developed yesterday. An uncertain situation fraught with many possibilities

has arisen when the Bartel cabinet, reinstated by President Moscicki, again submitted its resignation which was accepted by the president. The resignation came about when the Diet voted by a majority to approve the reduction in the budget of 500,000 Zlotys made by the Senate despite the insistence of the cabinet. The majority for the reduction was obtained in the Senate with the vote of the Jewish senators. In the Diet the majority against the government was obtained due to the fact that the Jewish deputies refrained from voting.

Various possibilities are being discussed, including one that the president will dissolve the Diet. In the Diet lobby it is rumored that, barring other possibilities, the president will intrust Marshal Pilsudski with task of forming a new cabinet.

The vote in the Senate and Diet against the government was due to the fact that the Minister of Education, Sojkowski, and Minister of the Interior, Professor Mlodzianowski, were included in the reinstated cabinet.

CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH LEADERS TO DISCUSS RELI- GION AND WAGE SYSTEM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 29.—Another meeting for the promotion of a better understanding between Jews and Christians has been convoked for October 17th. The gathering will take place at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in London, and the subject of discussion will be Religion and Wage System.

Sir Matthew Nathan, former governor of Queensland, Australia, Sir Syndham Deedes, General Sir Frederick Maurice and Claude Montefiore will lead the discussion.

This is the third Jewish-Christian conference to be held at the London Free Synagogue.

UKRAINIAN ZIK SEALS FATE OF KIEV SYNAGOGUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Sept. 30.—The fate of the Brodsky synagogue in Kiev, the largest synagogue in the Ukraine, was sealed when the presidium of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party confirmed the decision of the Executive Committee of Kiev to convert the synagogue into a workingmen's club. The decision of the Committee was taken at the request of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party.

ALIEN REGISTRATION BILL WILL NOT BE ENACTED. FEDERATION IS CONFIDENT

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Sept. 30.—It is unlikely that legislation for the registration of aliens will be adopted. This opinion was expressed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 46th Annual Convention of the Federation to be held in Detroit on October 4th. The report adds that "the provisions of the bill (referring to the Aswell Registration Bill) followed so closely the pre-war laws of Germany that the American Federation of Labor used every effort for its defeat."

The statement closes with the aforementioned expression of doubt as to the outlook for the proposed measure, in which the following language is used: "It is not believed that sufficient influence can be bought upon Congress to secure the enactment of this character of legislation."

LORD BEARSTED, BRITISH OIL KING, REPORTED ILL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 30.—Lord Bearsted, the former Marcus Samuel, prominent Anglo-Jewish captain of industry and head of the Shell Oil Company, is seriously ill, it was learned here today.

CHASSIDIC RABBI OF SKIERNIEWICE DIED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 29.—Rabbi Rafael Simon Kalisch, Chassidic Rabbi of Skierniewice, Poland, died yesterday at the age of 69. He was buried at the Warsaw Cemetery, in his family plot.

CANADA JEWISH MERCHANT DONATES \$50,000 FOR Y.M.H.A. BUILDINGS IN MONTREAL

**Urges Hebrew Education for Jewish
Children**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Montreal, Oct. 8.—The members of a large building for the Young Men's Hebrew Association in this city was made possible through the generosity of Sir Mortimer Barmett Davis, Canadian Jewish capitalist and native of Montreal, who was on a visit here for the high holidays.

At a meeting of the Montevideo club, Sir Mortimer announced a contribution of \$25,000 to the East End Y. M. H. A. and \$25,000 to the West End Y. M. H. A. Sir Mortimer has also given \$50,000 to make good the deficit of the Montreal Hebrew Union. When he learned of the plan of the Toronto Jewish administration to erect a building to house the institution, he urged the leaders to go on with the work, promising his assistance. In an address which he delivered at the Montevideo Club, Sir Mortimer urged the Federation of Jewish Charities in Montreal to assume the administration of the Toronto building and demanded that each Jewish child in Montreal be given the benefit of a Jewish education.

Sir Mortimer left Montreal for France where he resides. He urged the Montreal leaders to keep him informed of Jewish communal developments in Montreal, declaring that his heart is with the Montreal community.

Mr. Saul Kellern announced at the same time a contribution of \$10,000 for the Y. M. H. A.

Sir Mortimer Barmett Davis is president of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, director of the Royal Bank of Canada and president and director of several industrial corporations. He was born in Montreal in 1866 and was educated in the grammar and high schools of Montreal.

JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION FORMED IN DETROIT

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Oct. 8.—The Jewish Welfare Federation was effected this week for the purpose of co-ordinating welfare and relief work in this city. Henry Winerman was chosen provisional president.

The aim of the Federation is stated to be "to raise and collect funds, acquire and hold property by purchase, bequest or otherwise, and to distribute and use the same for the advancement of the social and cultural welfare of the community and for the promotion of other philanthropies and to bring about cooperation among Jewish welfare and relief organizations in Detroit."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN TEL AVIV THIS MONTH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Sept. 30.—New elections of the Tel Aviv municipality will take place on October 25th. The election campaign, which is in full swing, has witnessed the addition of two new parties in the contest, the conservatives and the Zionist Revisionists.

JUDGE BENJAMIN CARDOZO IS NOMINATED BY REPUB- LICANS AND DEMOCRATS

**Stolz Up for Attorney-General; Fried-
sam Urged for Congress**

Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, of the Court of Appeals, was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties in New York State.



Judge Benjamin Cardozo

Chief Justice of the court. He was born in New York on May 24, 1872, the son of Albert and Rebecca W. a student of Nathan Cardozo. An Columbia University he was graduated as B.A. in 1899 and M.A. in 1900. He has since been honored with the degree of LL.D. by Yale, New York University and the University of Michigan.

He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1895, and in 1903 was elected justice of the New York Supreme Court for the term 1914-18. Governor Bryan designated him to sit as judge in the Court of Appeals on February 2, 1914, and Governor Whitman appointed him to the permanent court on January 15, 1917. He was elected for the full term as associate judge of the Court of Appeals in 1917. He is listed as an independent candidate.

He is author of "Jurisdiction of the New York Court of Appeals," "The Nature of the Judicial Process" and "The Growth of the Law." He is vice-president of the American Law Institute. Judge Cardozo is a member of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue.

Judge Cardozo has been a justice of the Court of Appeals of New York for many years. His opinions are among the clearest expositions of the law that are to be found in the reports of any state. His appreciation of the social value of law as distinguished from the technical legal conceptions of most lawyers has been a great impetus to the forward movement of legal reform.

Benjamin Stolz, candidate for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket, was a last-minute entry. Mr. Stolz has been prominent in party politics at Syracuse for several years.

Mr. Stolz was born in Syracuse, N.Y. October 13, 1867, son of David and Regina Strauss Stolz. His early education was received in Syracuse. He later came to New York City and entered the Law School of Columbia University, from which he received his LL.B., cum laude.

He has been in law practice since his admission to the bar, and has served as chairman of the legal advisory board, 4th District, Onondaga County. He is president of the Federation of

M. DIZENGOFF ATTACHES CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPT- ANCE OF EXECUTIVE POST

**Wants Autonomy for Department or
Middle Class Settlers**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Sept. 30.—M. Dizengoff, former mayor of Tel Aviv, who was elected to the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem at the last meeting of the Zionist Actions Committee, has notified Dr. Weizmann of the conditions under which he will enter the Executive.

In his memorandum, Mr. Dizengoff declares that he is willing to accept the nomination on condition that the department for dealing with the needs of the middle class settlers, to the head of which he was elected, be autonomous and that it be transferred to Tel Aviv. Another condition is that Mr. Dizengoff is to be responsible only for his department; and not for the entire Executive.

ASCH, YIDDISH AUTHOR, WRITES A NEW DRAMA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 29.—Sholem Asch, noted Yiddish novelist and playwright, was feted here last night at a banquet given by the Association of Jewish Writers and Journalists.

The banquet was arranged on the occasion of Mr. Asch's departure for France. Mr. Asch read fragments of a new drama at the gathering.

JEWISH WOMEN IN COLOGNE KEHILLAH ENFRANCHISED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cologne, Sept. 30.—Women members of the Jewish community of Cologne were granted full rights in Jewish communal affairs of Cologne. The decision was taken at a plenary meeting of the communal board which decided to give women full voting rights and the power to hold office in the Kehillah.

VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY LEAVES FOR PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Sept. 29.—Vladimir Jabotinsky, leader of the Zionist Revisionists, left for Palestine yesterday.

Mr. Jabotinsky will, during his stay in Palestine, direct a new Palestine film, and will also study conditions there.

Jewish Charities and director of the Jewish Orphan Asylum

Col. Michael Friedsam, head of B. Altman & Co., is being urged for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Seventeenth Manhattan District. A committee of prominent Republicans is expected to wait upon Mr. Friedsam before the end of the week and ask him to run.

The vacancy on the ticket is due to the nomination of Representative Ogden L. Mills for Governor.

Mr. Friedsam has never held elective office and had always declined to stand in an election. The leaders, however, have reason to believe he will accept.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL COMPLETES ITS ORGANIZATION FOR 1927

Judge William M. Lewis Chosen National Chairman of \$7,500,000 Drive; Judge Mack, Dr. Wise, Rabbi Levinthal, Lipsky and Neumann to Lead Appeal

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal held last week unanimously elected Judge William M. Lewis, prominent Philadelphia jurist and communal leader, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, to head the campaign for \$7,500,000 throughout the country. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the previous chairman, who was unable to assume the burden of chairmanship a second time owing to the state of his health, was elected Honorary Chairman and a resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting expressing the gratitude of the organization for his leadership of last year's campaign.

Federal Judge Julian W. Mack and Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, formerly President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, were elected Honorary Vice-Chairmen. Hermann Conheim was reelected National Treasurer and Emanuel Neumann who was the General Director last year, was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee. Bernard Stone was elected Executive Secretary.

Six Vice-Presidents were elected, each of them the leading officer of the organizations associated in the United Palestine Appeal. They are as follows: Louis Lipsky, President of the Zionist Organization of America; Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Board of the Palestine Foundation Fund; Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President of the Jewish National Fund; Mrs. Irma Lindheim, President of Hadassah; Rabbi J. Levinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mizrahi Organization; and Dr. David J. Kaliski, chairman of the Hebrew University Fund.

Judge Lewis has been one of the leaders in the work for Palestine in the past four years. He has headed with success most of the campaigns in Philadelphia for the Keren Hayesod and the United Palestine Appeal.

Judge Lewis, who is 42 years old, was born in Russia, where he received a thorough Jewish education in the Cheder and Yeshiva. In this country, where he arrived in 1898, he was educated in the grammar and high schools of Philadelphia and practiced law until he was elected judge of the Municipal Court in 1923. Prior to this, he was elected for three consecutive terms to the Philadelphia City Council.

In Jewish communal affairs, Judge Lewis has been prominent, having actively participated in the Zionist movement from his youth. He is a member of the B'nai Brith and Brith Shalom, a Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia and of the Associated Talmud Torahs of Philadelphia. He is a forceful speaker.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Dr. Leo J. Frachtenberg, director of the United Palestine Appeal for the Philadelphia Region, will assume charge of the Southern Region of the United Pal-

estine Appeal, according to an announcement made by Bernard Stone, National Executive Secretary of the Appeal. Dr. Frachtenberg was appointed to the Philadelphia post in 1922 and under his administration the Regional Office raised during the last four years the sum of \$1,300,000. His new region embraces the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Frachtenberg is noted as a writer and lecturer on anthropology at Columbia University and at the Smithsonian



Judge William M. Lewis

Institute. He is a member of numerous scientific bodies and served also as a member of the United States Immigration Commission. During the war he was appointed supervisor of service clubs at Camp Funston with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3.—Harry T. Kellman, president of the Baltimore Zionist District, has been named chairman of the Baltimore United Palestine Appeal Committee. As chairman of this committee, Mr. Kellman succeeds Dr. Herman Seidel, who tendered his resignation because of the pressure of private business. Dr. Seidel served as committee chairman for five years.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The Jewish Community of Cincinnati will launch a United Jewish Appeal on October 14th for \$450,000. The effort includes \$300,000 for the United Jewish Campaign and \$150,000 for the United Palestine Appeal. The Campaign will open with a dinner at the Hotel Sinton.

Samuel Ach is general chairman of the Campaign. Oscar Beran, Maurice J. Freiberg and Max Manischewitz are the associate chairmen. Robert M. Senior is campaign chairman, Alfred M. Cohen, treasurer and Mrs. Sidney

CONSULT JEWS ON "MAXWELL STREET" MARKET POSTER

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Rabbis, artists and interested persons were invited to view a poster, labeled "Maxwell Street," which is on display by the elevated company on its platforms, in order to see whether there is anything offensive to their sense of justice in the advertisement. The poster was submitted by John J. Moran of Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad.

None found it offensive and its good points were remarked upon. It was pointed out by those who viewed it that the market is not now the "Jewish Market" of years ago, the mart now being the store of Jews, Italians, Poles, Russians, Greeks and others—more of an international market place.

Mr. Moran offered to "remove the posters within 24 hours if found offensive to the Jewish people."

J.D.C. TRADE SCHOOL EXHIBIT IN BERLIN WILL COME TO U.S.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 30.—An exhibition of the products of the Joint Distribution Committee trade schools in Eastern Europe was opened here yesterday in the Zoo Hall. Representatives of the German and foreign press and of the various Jewish organizations were present.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Schweitzer, general secretary of the European bureau of the Joint Distribution Committee and others.

The exhibits represent the work of 17,000 Jewish orphans who are being taught trades in the J. D. C. schools. Experts expressed admiration for the skill and artistry of the work. The exhibits will be transported to the United States where they will be displayed in various cities.

J.D.C. TO PROVIDE CLOTHES FOR POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 19.—Steps to meet the needs of the Jewish sufferers in Poland during the winter were taken by the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee here.

The amount of \$15,000 was allotted by the J. D. C. to provide winter clothing for the poor school children in the city.

Eisman, secretary. The rally opening of the campaign will be addressed by Judge Harry Fisher of Chicago.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 30.—A campaign to raise \$25,000, Omaha's quota of the 1926 United Palestine Appeal, was started today. Maurice Samuel of New York, Mrs. Dorothy Fuldheim of Cleveland, and Rabbi F. A. Levy of Chicago, addressed the meeting at which the campaign was launched.

"The Jews must learn to see Palestine, not as a small charitable proposition, but a great statesmanlike effort to solve the Jewish problem once and for all," Mr. Samuel said.

Fred White was chosen chairman of the drive.

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21,280 ENTERED PALESTINE DURING ELEVEN MONTHS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 30.—Jewish immigration to Palestine during eleven months of the religious year 5686 was almost equal to that of the previous year, according to figures made known here.

With the 900 Jewish immigrants who entered the country in August, the total immigration for eleven months of the year 5686 amounted to 21,280, a monthly average of about 2,000. The monthly average for the preceding year was 2,600.

NO CHANGE IN SACRAMENTAL WINE REGULATIONS PLANNED

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Oct. 1.—No material change in the sacramental wine regulations now in force is contemplated, although some change may possibly be made, it was learned following a conference between General Andrews, national prohibition administrator, and other prohibition administrators here. The principal feature of the sacramental wine regulation discussed was the method of transportation.

JOSEPH STEINBERG, JEWISH COMPOSER-WRITER, DIES

Joseph Steinberg, Jewish composer and playwright, died suddenly Wednesday night of acute indigestion at his home, 40 Second Street. When the attack began he was composing a score for the Prospect Theatre in the Bronx.

Born in Russia 46 years ago Mr. Steinberg started his career as a choir singer and leader, and a composer of Hebrew music. After coming to the United States he composed music for Temple Beth-El. Among the plays he wrote are "The Landlord's Wedding," "The Day Before the Wedding," "The Broken Vow" and "Knightous Paths."

Harry O. Levin, Republican State Senator from the Fourth Legislative district, Maryland, is contesting for reelection against E. Milton Altfield, his cousin, who is Democratic opponent for the State Senate. Mr. Altfield now is an Assistant State's Attorney.

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.]

Contents Rembrandt Was a Jew

The contention made from time to time in the past that Rembrandt was of Jewish descent, is renewed by Professor Leigh Harrison Hunt, noted artist and head of the art department at the New York City College. In an interview appearing in the Sept. issue of the "B'nai Brith Magazine" Irving Lippmann quotes Prof. Hunt as saying: "In my mind there is no doubt but that Rembrandt was of Jewish descent." Explaining the reasons for his opinion, Prof. Hunt said:

"Why did Rembrandt live all his life in the Amsterdam ghetto? It was no great honor to live in the Jewish district, and for an artist who wished to establish himself as a portrait painter, the ghetto was not the most desirable residence. Unless he was Jewish, why did he do it? Yet he remained in the ghetto all his life.

"Another argument that might be forwarded to support the theory that Rembrandt was a Jew is the peculiar aversion that he had toward painting the nude. Even though it was the fashion of the day, he very rarely painted unclad models. But he did have the oriental trait of loving ornamentation and fineries. Whenever it was possible he introduced into his paintings intricate vestments, jewelry, armor, and velvety materials.

"It is a well known fact that Rembrandt chose almost all the models for his religious paintings from the ghetto," Professor Hunt asserted. "His Christ was invariably a Jewish young man of the Amsterdam ghetto. If Rembrandt were not Jewish he certainly would not have done that."

"Coupled with the fact that Rembrandt used Jewish models, we have an extensive list of paintings and etchings by the master presenting rabbis, Jewish brides, Jewish women, over and over again. A transient interest in Jews could not possibly have found such productivity."

Difficult to Be a Jew

The recent experience of Mrs. J. G. Spitz of Virginia, who was finalist in the women's state golf championship tournament but had to forfeit the possible victory because the contest was set for Yom Kippur, is the subject of an editorial in the Wisconsin "Jewish Chronicle" (Sept. 24), which observes: "According to the story as told by Billy Sixty in the Milwaukee Journal, the committee could have postponed the match under the rules of the U. S. Golf Association, if it desired. But it didn't desire any such thing, at least not when there was any possibility of a Jewish woman winning the state championship by actually playing golf.

"It is difficult enough to be a good golfer—it is much more difficult to be a good golfer and a good Jew! But let this fact console you, a few years

BRITISH PRESS DISCUSSES CLASH OF COUNCIL AND MANDATES COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

expect any support for its proper functions from the present British Government, the "Herald" states.

The "Morning Post," on the other hand, takes a different view of the subject. In an editorial today it states that the Roman Empire managed to rule the civilized world and maintain peace without a system of counting heads and without a "mandate bestowed by the League." Rome ruled the world to the advantage of its subjects by ignoring matters of detail. The League of Nations is still imbued with the "Trans-Atlantic spirit" which led to its foundation, the "Morning Post" remarks.

The newspaper continues, stating that Sir Austin Chamberlain's remarks concerning the Permanent Mandates Commission have caused great consternation in certain quarters. If, however, the League of Nations becomes an obstacle, the "home cranks" will swiftly end it. The Permanent Mandates Commission has lately shown signs of its readiness to pronounce judgment on the mandatory power before a proper examination was made.

The paper expresses the hope that the Permanent Mandates Commission will remember the warning of Lord Cecil not to make the task of the Mandatory power, which is a delicate one, too difficult.

ago it would have been unthinkable to permit a Jew to even enter an important golf tournament. Some day a Jew may be given a fair chance at even the Virginia State Cup! Progress may be slow, but it's progress."

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RESULTS OF COLONIZATION WORK IN RUSSIA ARE REVIEWED BY DR. ROSEN IN A PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

**Achievements Exceed Expectations, He Says; Congregations Have
Right to Publish Religious Books; Brings Text of Russian
Government's Decree on Colonization Allotments**

A review of the situation of the Jewish colonization work in Soviet Russia was issued to the press by the headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign on the occasion of the arrival in the United States of Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, director of the Agrojoint in Russia.

The review is contained in a preliminary statement prepared by Dr. Rosen for the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee. Dr. Rosen's statement declared:

"Notwithstanding the fact that out of 25,000 Russian Jewish families registered for land settlement in 1925 only about 10,000 actually were settled, the second registration which did not cover the entire Jewish population numbered over 30,000 families as applicants.

"The land settlement work has developed to a much greater extent than I, or anyone else anticipated, and its possibilities are only now being grasped by the people and the government.

"Additional lands are being set aside for Jewish settlement in the Ukraine and the Crimea. It is true that some of the land in the Ukraine and the Crimea is difficult for settlement by individual peasant families for the reason that deep wells have to be drilled and the soil is too heavy to be ploughed by a single horse. However, with the aid of our well-drilling equipment and tractors these difficulties are insignificant and in many cases even turn out to be an advantage.

"No land settled by the Agro-Joint has to be irrigated. A water supply has to be provided, but for the people and cattle only one well for a colony of fifty families is more than sufficient, and the actual cost of drilling and complete equipment of artisan well for a colony of about fifty families amounts to about two or three thousand rubles (from \$1,000 to \$1,500)—depending on the difficulties of the drilling.

"There are lands in the Crimea that have to be irrigated, but I am sorry to say that none of these lands have as yet been set aside for Jewish settlements. I wish they would be, for this land, if irrigated (at an approximate cost of from \$100 to \$150 per acre) would require only from five to six acres to enable a family to make a better living than our settlers can be expected to make on the 75 acres they are getting in the prairie districts.

"I am very anxious to make it clear that the Jewish settlers who are taking up land in Russia are not happy peasants living a carefree and easy life. Life in the Jewish colonies, especially for the new Jewish settlers, is a struggle for existence. The people have to work very hard in order to make a living, but they are much better off than in the small towns, where they have nothing to do and no future before them. Here they can establish a home

for themselves and their families; they have hope and a future to look forward to."

Dr. Rosen's attention was called to a recent cable that large importations of Jewish books, Bibles, prayer books and the like are being brought into Russia from Poland.

"I am glad to hear that because it means business for the Jewish publishers in Poland who need new business very sorely because of the economic conditions in their own country," he said. "But it should be known, at the same time, that there is a very large production of Jewish books of a religious character right in Russia. Synagogues and congregations or groups of them have the right to print and publish such books as are essential to them, and availing themselves of this right a number of congregations have organized a collective which is publishing siddurim for misnagdim and chassidim. I have brought with me a page from a Hebrew Bible which is being published by this collective."

Dr. Rosen has brought with him the text of a statute adopted on August 23 last by the All-Russian Executive Committee (WZIK) and the Council of People's Commissars, setting aside large additional tracts of land for Jewish settlement in the Crimea and Black Sea District. The document is an interesting demonstration, Dr. Rosen says, of the earnest cooperation of the Russian government with the Jewish "back-to-the-soil" movement.

A translation of the text of the decree reads:

"DECREE OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (WZIK) AND THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS CONCERNING LAND SETTLEMENT OF TOILING JEWS.

I. "On the land settlement in the Eupatoria and the Jankoy districts of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

a. "All lands in the Eupatoria and Jankoy districts of the Crimean Republic not occupied by the local peasants under a tilling usage title except those referred to in paragraph 3 are to be placed at the disposal of the Council of the WZIK for the purpose of settling Jews who are taking up farming on a toilers' usage basis.

b. "The lands referred to above include: 1. "All lands in the Eupatoria and Jankoy districts originally reserved for settlement but not yet decided to anybody up to August 1, 1926 (Class I); or if so decided but not actually ordered to the Comzet after August 1, 1926 (Class II) are to be transferred to the Comzet on or before November 15, 1926; lands of Class 2 on or before May 1, 1927.

c. "All Government pasture-lands in the Eupatoria and Jankoy districts, with the exception of lands actually occupied on August 1, 1926 by sheep-breeding farms on a lease basis. These pasture-lands are to be transferred to the Comzet after the expiration of the leases or on cancellation of same if such be the case.

d. "All Government estates that will be liquidated after August 1, 1926. These estates are to be transferred to the Comzet at the same time of liquidation, due consideration being given to the needs of the neighboring farming population.

e. "All lands remaining vacant after the

contemplated general land survey will be completed.

3. "The surplus tracts of land after the above survey (paragraph 'd') are to be assigned, in the first place, to the local farming population whose land allotment is below the norms set for these sections, and should there be such cases, the balances only are to be transferred to the Comzet.

4. "The transfer of the above mentioned lands (under 'a' and 'c' in paragraph 2) is to be executed by a Commission organized by the Federal Land Office (Fedcomzem) and consisting of one representative of said office, as chairman, one representative of the Comzet, and one representative of the Crimean Agricultural Commissariat. Dissensions are to be settled by the Special Superior Land Control Collegium of the People's Agricultural Commissariat of the RSFSR whose decisions are final.

II. "On the allotment of the Lowlands of the Azoff-Sea District.

1. "To place at the disposal of the Comzet of the WZIK for the purpose of settling of Jews taking up farming on a toilers' basis, all the lowlands in the Azoff Sea District between the towns of Temruk and the 46th parallel not occupied by the local population before August 1, 1926. (These lands are not to include the town of Temruk and the lands assigned to it.)

2. "The eastern border line of this tract is to be designated by a Commission appointed by the People's Agricultural Commissariat of the RSFSR, consisting of one representative of said commissariat, one representative of the Comzet and one representative of the Northern Caucasus Executive Committee. The work of this Commission is to be finished not later than August 1, 1926. All dissensions are to be referred to the Commissariat of Agriculture whose decisions are final.

3. "The Commission is to be guided by the herewith attached outline map prepared by the Department of Agriculture of the RSFSR which shows free government lands estimated to contain 160,000 desiatins, including on this tract the strip of land extending twenty versts from the eastern and southern to the northern and southern sections of the sea.

4. "The Comzet has the right to submit in the usual manner for confirmation agreements with foreign organs providing for the amelioration and utilization of the allotted land.

5. "The Council of the People's Commissars of the RSFSR is requested to include in 1926-27 budget of the Narcomzem of the RSFSR an allocation of not more than 150,000 roubles for preliminary work in connection with the drainage of the above Azoff-Sea Lowlands.

III. "On the Allotment of lands in the Black Sea District.

1. "The Commissariat of Agriculture of the RSFSR is requested to turn over to the Comzet of the WZIK 10,000 desiatins already reserved for Jewish settlement in the Black Sea Shore district in Northern Caucasus 5,000 desiatins not later than August 1, 1927, and the other 5,000 desiatins on February 1, 1928, selecting tracts located as compactly as possible.

2. "The Commissariat of Agriculture of the RSFSR is hereby requested to instruct together with the Comzet and the Executive Committee of Northern Caucasus the possibility of allotting additional tracts of land in the Black Sea Shore district for Jewish settlement, taking into consideration also the interests of the Caucasian Mountain Jews, and reporting to the Presidium not later than August 1, 1927. A final decision on the matter is to be taken at the meeting of the Presidium of the WZIK on August 23, 1926."

The total amount of cash received from pledges in New York City in the United Jewish campaign last Spring amounted to \$2,370,000, it was announced by Paul Baerwald, Treasurer.

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MINUTES OF CZARIST CABINET DISCLOSE STARTLING DETAILS OF PERIOD OF ANTI-JEWISH PERSECUTIONS DURING THE WAR

Story of Mass Evacuations of Jews by Russian Army Told; Allied Governments Protested; "Act" Signed by Cabinet to "Quiet" Jewish Public Opinion

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Berlin, Sept. 10.—A graphic picture of the growing concern with which the Russian Czarist Government was, during the war, beginning to regard the Jewish question in Russia and trying at its Cabinet meetings to find ways for internal and international reasons of putting a stop to the anti-Jewish activities of the General Command and generally of easing the position of the Jewish population in Russia, is given in the minutes of the secret meetings of the Russian cabinet held between July 16 and September 2, 1915, which have just been published in the eighteenth volume, the latest to appear, of the archives of the Russian Revolution. The minutes have been compiled for the archives by the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet, A. N. Yachontov from the records he took during the meetings of the Cabinet.

The Evacuations: Protests by Allied Governments

From the beginning of our retreat, Yachontov writes, our Cabinet constantly had to deal with questions concerning the Jews. At army headquarters they were convinced that the Jewish population in the areas around the Front were all spies and friends of the enemy. That gave rise to the idea of evacuating the Jews from the Front areas. The work of evacuation was started in Galicia. The authorities behind the Front evacuated by force tens of thousands of Austrian Jews into the interior of Russia. They were driven out in herds, irrespective of age or sex. There were sick, crippled, and women with children among the refugees who were expelled from their homes in masses.

The news of the evacuation and the acts of violence by which it was accompanied spread all over Russia and abroad. Influential Russian Jews began to protest. The Allied Governments too protested and drew attention to the dangers which would result of such a policy. The Ministry of Finance found itself faced with difficulties in carrying out its financial operations. The Cabinet by word of mouth through the President of the Cabinet and through several of the Ministers as well as in writing tried to get the Commander-in-Chief and General Yanushkevitch to see the necessity of stopping this persecution of the Jews and of withdrawing the accusation of mass treason made against them. Internal and international reasons, it was explained to them, made it imperative to stop the evacuation. But army headquarters turned a deaf ear to all the entreaties of the Cabinet. In fact when our retreat made it necessary to evacuate also some of the Russian provinces, the forced evacuation of the Jewish population was carried out first in Courland and then in other

places and special troops were appointed to supervise the evacuations. The things that were done in the course of this evacuation baffle description. Even avowed anti-Semites were shocked and made complaints and protests to the Government against the terrible ill-treatment of the Jews in the Front zone. Life became simply unbearable in those places of the Jewish Pale where the refugees driven out by the military were herded together with the native Jewish population. The whole area was affected by a succession of severe crises—shortage of food, shortage of housing, and infectious diseases began to spread. Feeling grew to be dangerous. The Jews were incensed and the native population was wild with fury against the refugees who had been forced upon them as intruders and who came there under the stigma of being traitors and spies. The Jewish intellectuals and Russian Society were outraged. The Press, the Parliamentary groups, many organizations and important representatives of Russian Jewry all united in demanding the stoppage of these mass persecutions. In the allied countries and in America proclamations were issued appealing for help for the suffering Jews in Russia and protest meetings were held against the policy of the Russian Government. This resulted in setting up fresh difficulties in the way of our obtaining credits both in the country and abroad. Matters became especially difficult in this respect in the United States which at that time was growing increasingly influential as the bankers of Europe at war.

Minister of the Interior States His Position: Government Helpless Against the Army Headquarters

The Minister of the Interior, Prince N. B. Stcherbatov, realizing the extent of the crisis, rose at a meeting of the Cabinet and declared that it was essential to find a way of easing this difficult situation. All our efforts to bring army headquarters to reason are without effect, the Prince said. All of us, collectively and individually, have spoken, written, complained, implored, but the all-powerful Yanushkevitch does not think himself bound by reasons of State. It is part of his plan to keep alive in the army the feeling of prejudice against all Jews, and to accuse the Jews of being the real cause of the defeats at the Front. This policy is bringing its results in the shape of a pogromist agitation among the soldiers. I don't like saying it, but as we are among ourselves I will not hide my suspicion that the Jews are to Yanushkevitch one of those alibi which Krimsthorpe mentioned last time. However that may be, we, it seems, have no means of combating this evil at the root and we have to find a way of diminishing its evil influence in the in-

terests of the State. Even if army headquarters were now to give orders to stop the persecutions against the Jews, the evil has already gone so far that we would be unable to do anything without taking very drastic steps. At the present moment the situation is as follows:

Hundreds of thousands of Jews of all sexes, ages and social position have been driven out from their homes and are being driven eastwards from the Front area. To settle this great mass on the outskirts of the Jewish Pale is not only difficult, but impossible. The local Governors report that their provinces are filled to capacity and if there is any further influx they will not be able to answer for the safety of the new refugees, because of the general excitement among the population and the pogrom agitation carried on especially by the soldiers who are returning from the Front. Not only local, but also general economic and sanitary reasons, demand a thinning out of the population. This makes it necessary to settle the forcibly evacuated Jews outside the Pale. I must say that even now this prohibited line is in many cases violated. Pupils of the middle and high schools evacuated from the occupied territories, Jewish soldiers—those who have been awarded the Cross of St. George and have been wounded and other elements are being expelled everywhere. There are also many cases of Jews living outside the Pale by bribing the police, but in many cases the violations of the law are permitted knowingly by the Ministry itself, for the law was issued during the time of peace and we are now living in conditions of catastrophe and have to adapt ourselves to the unexpected demands of the time. Single exceptions cannot overcome the evil or in any way render the crisis less acute. The fact remains a fact.

Jewish Demands

The leaders of Russian Jewry demand steps of a general and legal nature to ease the position of their co-religionists. During my conversations with them I have been told that the revolutionary movement is gaining a hold among the Jewish masses, that people are in the last stages of despair, that it is becoming more difficult to fight against the tendencies of active self-defence, that big disorders are expected, and so on. I was also told that people abroad are losing patience and that it is very possible that Russia will not be able to raise a kopek of credit. In other words their demands are assuming almost the character of an ultimatum. If you want to have money for the carrying on of the war, then... The demand is made that the Government should issue an Act which by making easier the position of the Jewish refugees should also serve as a re-

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habilitation of the Jewish masses who have been stamped as traitors. I do not doubt that the Minister of Finance will support my proposal to issue at once a Government Act to suspend temporarily the law of the Pale of Settlement, that is to say, to give a definite form to what already partly exists. If we agree to do this, we shall also have to make use of it politically; we shall have to call together the Jewish leaders and put certain demands to them—we come to meet you, and you please exert your influence to calm the Jewish masses and then we will consider any further steps that are to be taken. But we must hasten so that we should not be too late, otherwise the importance of this gesture will be lost and we shall not be able to obtain anything by it. From the practical point of view there is one thing which still remains doubtful, namely, how far should the Jews be allowed to leave the Pale. Should we allow them to settle in the towns outside the Pale, or also on the land and the villages. I would advise that we keep to the first only. The police force has grown so weak that it would be very difficult for them to manage the situation in the towns. In the villages there could be practically no supervision at all.

The Commercial Losses Resulting from the Evacuation

I support wholeheartedly the proposal of the Minister for the Interior, said Prince V. N. Shachovskoi. I do not want to consider the principle of the matter now, for the time has come when principles have to be disregarded. The political side of the matter has been fully explained to us by Prince Stcherbatov. I would like to say only this, that the solution of the Jewish question one way or another is most important to us from the point of view of trade and commerce. You know that the evacuation has resulted also in the evacuation of a great many commercial, industrial and artisan enterprises. These are now all crowded together in small areas and it is making still more difficult the already difficult question of labor: it is making more acute the shortage of raw materials and business is gradually going to pieces. The losses of national capital are irretrievable. I would like to point out that the admission of Jews only into the towns would not solve the question because the factories and workshops are compelled in many cases to seek refuge in villages and as the majority of the evacuated enterprises are Jewish, serious difficulties would arise which would greatly weaken the economic importance of our proposal.

The Financial Losses of the Government Because of the Anti-Jewish Policy

The Finance Minister who is at present engaged in the Duma, M. Krivosheine said, and will have no time to come to our meeting today, has asked me to inform you of his absolute agreement with the Minister for the Interior as to the absolute necessity of taking measures for the solution of the Jewish question and the desirability of passing an Act which will have a

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Creation of Jewish National Home Will Not Affect Citizenship Status of Jews in Other Countries, Sir Herbert Samuel Declares

(By Our Berlin Correspondent)

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The question of the effect of the creation of the Jewish Homeland on the citizenship status of the Jews in the other countries, a question which has been regarded with anxiety by many non-Zionists, was discussed by Sir Herbert Samuel, the former High Commissioner of Palestine, in the course of his recent address in Nuerenberg, when he spoke on the various problems connected with the reconstruction of Palestine.

Sir Herbert pointed out that the British Government as well as the governments of the other important countries have assumed the position that the citizenship of the Jews in their territory will not be affected by the Palestine Homeland. This, he declared, is also the view of the Balfour Declaration where it is distinctly emphasized that the establishment of the national home in Palestine must not affect the status of Jews in other lands. "The relation of the Jews in the Diaspora and the Jews in Palestine," Sir Herbert said, "is a spiritual and moral one, but not a political one. Naturally there are anxious Jews everywhere who groundlessly fear an infringement of their rights and therefore combat Zionism; but this anxiety will pass away. In part it has already disappeared. So, for example, the Anglo-Jewish paper, the 'British Guardian', which until recently fought against Zionism vigorously, has now become an adherent of the Palestine idea."

Sir Herbert then devoted himself to the question of the relations between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine on which subject, he observed: "At the beginning of the Jewish immigration the Arabs were suspicious, fearing that they would be oppressed or ousted from the country. The Zionist Executive, as well as the British Government, however, assured the Arabs that there were no hostile motives. It would, of course, have been thoroughly unjust to a people that has lived in a country for hundreds of years to employ methods that would have been objectionable even in ancient times. I, myself, have on numerous occasions declared that if it were to appear after twenty or thirty years that the establishment of a Jewish National Homeland led to an oppression of the Arabs it would be a disgrace for the Jews, quite apart from the political and material questions. On the contrary, it is the aim of the Jews to extend a hand to the Arabs and to help them develop economically and spiritually."

"Today," Sir Herbert continued, "the Arab movement which during the first years was strong as a result of the Arab suspicions of the Jews, has been greatly weakened. The Arabs see that

their land has not been taken away from them, that they have not been subjected to any kind of oppression, that they have profited from the purchase of land by Jews. Consequently there have been no disturbances of any importance on the part of the Arabs since 1921. The question will be solved completely when the Arabs will finally agree to participate in the administration of the country."

Regarding the possibilities for the further progress of the development of the Jewish National Home, Sir Herbert described the condition of Jewish colonization in Palestine which, he declared, was especially good in the old colonies. "But in the recently created Jewish colonies, especially in the Emek Jezreel," Sir Herbert added, "progress is being made from year to year and in the near future when the period of the first investments will be over, these settlements will be in a position to exist without outside assistance."

"As regards the Jewish settlement in the cities, very rapid progress was made during the last year, the outstanding example being Tel Aviv, which alone absorbed something like half of the Jewish immigration to the country. Of course, such a rapid immigration naturally produces conditions susceptible to crises. In my opinion the present crisis there is to be regarded as a temporary condition. This is especially true when we bear in mind that in the near future a number of large undertakings will begin operations in the country which will give thousands of workmen jobs, so that the economic life of the country will be favorably affected."

Referring to the four and a half million pound loan which the Palestine Government is to secure on the endorsement of the British Government, the development of the Haifa port and the further work on the Rutenberg Electrification project, Sir Herbert expressed his view that as regards industrial development in Palestine the prospects are very promising.

Asked why up until now no state lands in Palestine have been turned over to the Jews for cultivation, Sir Herbert stated that all the state lands that are suitable for cultivation are occupied by Arabs. "It was thought for a time," Sir Herbert explained, "that the Arabs had no right to these lands (the question is chiefly regarding the state lands in Beisan and Beersheba) and it was, therefore, intended to turn these lands over to the Jews. It appeared, however, that in the Beisan district while the Arabs had no legal right they had a moral title to live on it, for they had been settled on it for a long period and had been cultivating it. It would have been unjust and would also have made a bad political impression had the Arabs been driven from this land. As regards Beersheba it was learned as a matter of fact that the Arabs have a

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CHARIST CABINET MINUTES DISCLOSE DETAILS OF WAR PERIOD JEWISH OPPRESSION

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demonstrative significance not only in Russia, but also abroad. Kamenka, Baron Guenzburg and Varshavsky came the other day to M. Bark to tell him that it is becoming exceedingly difficult to place Government securities, that the internal loan has failed, that financial circles abroad are hostile to Russia and that everywhere people are outraged at the way the Jews are being treated. They did not hide the fact that the improvement of our financial operations depended to a considerable degree on a change of our policy with regard to the Jewish question. They further declared that they blame the Government for what is happening at the Front, that they expect the Government to do something to carry out their humanitarian demands. In short our conversation could be summed up as follows: You give and we will give. This is the position into which the Government has been placed by Messrs. Yanushkevitch & Co. A knife has been put to our throat and we can do nothing. The Finance Minister comes to the same conclusions for financial reasons as the Minister for the Interior for Interior reasons. It is absolutely imperative to make a demonstrative act with regard to the Jewish question, and the sooner the better. If we do not act now, we may have to grant even more at a time less propitious. We must not drag along at the tail of events. We must take the bull by the horns. At present we are asked very politely and we can demand certain conditions. We have to put an openly worded ultimatum to the leaders of the Jews: We give you an alteration of the regulations concerning the Pale and a very important alteration too, and you please give us financial aid on the Russian market and abroad and help us with regard to the Press which is almost completely under the influence of Jewish capital so that it should change its revolutionary tone. If such an ultimatum is not accepted (which I do not believe) we shall have to take heroic measures to increase the capacity of the foreign market and we shall have to demand more assistance from our Allies.

The Debate

M. Sazonov said: "The Allies too depend on Jewish capital and their reply will be to demand first of all that we should make peace with the Jews."

Prince N. B. Shtcherbatov: "We are in a vicious circle. We are helpless, for the money is in the hands of the Jews and without them we shall not find a single kopek, and without money we cannot carry on the war."

I. L. Goremykin: "We have to admit that we must make concessions. The question is how far. The Premier proposes that the Jews be allowed to live in the towns only and not in the villages outside the Pale."

Prince Shtcherbatov: "I quite agree. We can give a very convincing reason. As I have already told you, in the villages there is a growing pogrom move-

ment. Against that we cannot protest the Jews."

S. V. Ruchlov, the Minister for Mines and Transport was the only one to speak against the proposal: "The whole of Russia," he said, "is suffering from the war, and the Jews are the first to obtain alleviation. Somehow, my conscience does not allow me to agree to it."

The Procurator of the Holy Synod, A. D. Samarin, said that he "fully understands the feeling of protest which was aroused in the soul of Serge Dimitrievitch (Ruchlov), but he agrees to Shtcherbatov's proposal."

The State Controller, P. A. Kharitonov, made the following remark: "But don't you gentlemen fear any complications from the side of the police? For are we not depriving the police of a splendid source of income? The pristavs and the rest of them will declare a strike in protest against this intimidation by the Government or they will organize pogroms to show that this new state of things will not be agreed to by full-blooded Russians."

The Czar Agrees

At the next meeting of the Cabinet held on August 6, 1915, I. L. Goremykin informed the Cabinet that he had told the Emperor of the measures discussed at the last meeting of the Cabinet with regard to the Jewish question. The Emperor had given his consent in principle to the measure to permit the Jews to live in the towns outside the Pale. A debate took place with regard to the wording of the future "Act." A. V. Krivosheina expressed himself against any discussion of details. "The present situation," he said, demands quick and demonstrative action. Let us hasten. We cannot fight Germany and the Jews at the same time. Although General Yanushkevitch is of a different opinion, I maintain that these two wars have to be fought at different times."

I. L. Goremykin thought that the question had been exhausted. "It means, therefore," he said, "that the Cabinet empowers the Ministry for the Interior to issue at once on the basis of Article 158 a circular permitting the Jews to live in the towns outside the Pale with the exception of the capitals and those places under the authority of the Court Ministry and the Ministry for War as long as the War lasts."

S. D. Sazonov said: "As Minister for Foreign Affairs I welcome the decision. It will help me very much in my communications with the Allies who have been of late very much worse with regard to the Jewish question in Russia and have been prone to regard it as a serious danger to our common interests. I know from a well-informed source that Leopold Rothschild demands nothing more than that the Jews shall be allowed to live in the towns."

T. L. Bark: "I could add that the French Rothschilds are far from demanding absolute equality of rights. They want from us an Act sufficiently effective which would even for a short time quieten the more excited minds among Jewry abroad and would enable them to carry through the neces-

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legal right to the land, and that it had been illegally confiscated by the Turkish Government. Other land which was placed under cultivation proved to be unfruitful, so that more than once the Jewish ex-soldiers who had been given this land free for settlement and cultivation, had to abandon it."

Sir Herbert was also asked why the Palestine Government has failed to subsidize the Jewish schools in Palestine. Replying to this, Sir Herbert declared that in principle only those schools which are under the government's supervision are entitled to subsidy. "Since the Jewish schools are not under the Government's supervision they can receive assistance only from the limited means at its command. Such means were not present in the previous budgets but now larger subsidies are possible."

In conclusion Sir Herbert discussed the spiritual and cultural development of the country, pointing out that the progress made in this field is bound to have its effect on the Diaspora as well. This is the chief reason, Sir Herbert emphasized, why all Jews must participate in the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, for there, he said, a new spiritual centre is being created for Judaism. "The majority of Jews will continue to live outside of Palestine," Sir Herbert concluded, "and efforts should not be spared to improve the material condition of the Jews in all the countries. But the spiritual and cultural centre of Judaism will be in Palestine, and therefore all Jews throughout the world must join in the work of reconstructing the Jewish Homeland."

sary credit operations. I want to point out that the Rothschilds are sincerely desirous of helping the Allies to defeat Germany. It is characteristic that Kitchener has many times said that one of the most important conditions for the successful outcome of the War is the amelioration of the position of the Jews in Russia."

The "Act" was signed at the meeting of the Cabinet which took place on August 9th. S. V. Ruchlov refused to sign it, declaring that his conscience did not allow him to do so. The other Ministers signed the Act and several said in doing so that they did it against their own wish and only because of the War.

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