

ELECTION CONVENTION IN HUNGARY IN TUMULT OVER ANTI-SEMITIC CANDIDATES

Democrats Protest Against Attitude Toward Numerus Clausus
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Nov. 19.—Opposition to the rabid anti-Semitic methods in Hungary came to the surface at the pre-election convention which is in session here today. At the convention, delegates from several provincial districts appealed to the government that it nominate members of the government party instead of the Race Purifiers' candidates. The provincial delegates raised a cry of protest which resulted in tumult in the convention when the Minister of the Interior rejected this demand. The delegates then left the convention hall and assembled before the government building, demanding that their request be granted.

Budapest, Nov. 19.—A statement protesting against the attitude of the Bethlen government toward the numerus clausus question was issued by the democratic party council yesterday.

The statement describes yesterday's declaration of Count Bethlen as "cynical," stating that the numerus clausus is a violation of the elements of human rights.

POLAND CANNOT ABSORB JEWISH MASSES, EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVE STATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Nov. 19.—The difficulty of solving the Jewish question in Poland was the subject of a lecture delivered by the director of the press department of the Polish Embassy here at a meeting of the Austrian Political Society, held last night in the presence of many foreign diplomats.

The Polish embassy official stated that the Republic of Poland in its present state is not in a position to absorb large masses of Jews, just as it is not in a position to afford these masses an opportunity of earning a minimum living wage.

HUNGARIAN JEWISH EDITOR, LEOPOLD GROSSBERG, DIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Nov. 19.—Leopold Grossberg, editor of the "Szeve Ujrag" died here at the age of fifty-six.

For twenty years before the war Mr Grossberg edited the "Allgemeine Juedische Zeitung," a daily German paper printed in Hebrew characters. The paper, which was the organ of the Orthodox Jews in Hungary, had a large circulation in upper Hungary.

PROPOSED "JEWISH REPUBLIC" IN RUSSIA IS DISCUSSED BY LAND SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Foreign Jews May Be Allowed to Settle in Jewish Territory; Heated Debate Develops Between Communists and Non-Partisans on Jewish Republic Proposal; Yevsekztia Suppressing National Elements of Colonization Movement; Attitude to Zionism Discussed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 19.—The prospects of the creation of a Jewish Republic within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, resting on the Jewish agricultural colonies, occupied the attention of the Jewish land settlement conference in session here.

Replying to the address delivered yesterday by Michael Kalinin, president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Dr. Joehelman, one of the leaders of the former Jewish Territorial Organization, who is representing the London Committee to aid the Jewish Colonization in Russia, asked for information concerning the proposed "Jewish territory." He also asked the question whether Jews from foreign countries will be allowed to enter Russia and to settle in these colonies. Mr. Merejin, leader of the Yevsekztia, Jewish section of the Communist party, replied that such questions will have to be decided in principle by the Council on Labor and Defense. However, judging from experience, individual groups of foreign Jews might be allowed to enter and settle on the land in Russia, he said.

Moscow, Nov. 19.—A heated debate between the Jewish communists and the non-partisan delegates attending the Jewish land settlement conference in session here developed Thursday on the question of the proposed Jewish autonomous republic within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The non-partisan delegates headed by Dr. Abraham Bragin, author of the republic plan and supporter of the Jewish colonization movement accused the Yevsekztia, the Jewish section of the Communist party, of suppressing the national tendency of the Jewish colonization movement in Soviet Russia at a time when Kalinin, Teicherin, and Petrowsky declare that the compact settlement of Jews on the land leads to an autonomous republic.

"You deny the national element of this movement," Bragin exclaimed, demanding that "the Jewish republic" be proclaimed as the slogan for the colonization movement.

The Jewish communists, headed by Techerinsky, while not denying the idea of a Jewish republic in principle, argued that such a slogan at the present stage would be inexpedient and harmful. Although the colonization, the industrialization and the cultural

work among the Jewish population is being conducted within the national boundaries, the Jewish section has rejected their nationalistic tendency, they argued.

J. Larin expressed his disagreement with the leaders of the Jewish section. He admitted the right of the Jews to independence within Soviet Russia, including a Jewish republic. He sharply criticized the Yiddish Communist writer, Litvakov, editor of the Communist daily, "Emes," and others for their sharp attacks against Bragin, declaring the latter to be "a noted Soviet journalist and social worker." The speaker reminded the Communist party of the devotion of the non-partisan intellectuals to the colonization movement. Techerinsky denied Larin the right to express his views on Jewish problems, claiming that he, as the head of the Jewish section of the Communist Party, has the sole right to speak. Partisans of both views were seen to react to the arguments of each group.

At the Thursday afternoon session, the attitude toward Zionism was discussed. Mr. Larin, speaking on the subject, declared "If the World Zionist Organization will harm the colonization movement in Russia, we will brand it as a shameful and dangerous action toward the Jewish poor. We won't combat Zionism inside our settling organizations."

Statements to the same effect were made by Mr. Weinstein, vice-president of the Ozet, and by Merejin. Merejin added that even some Zionists are members of the Ozet. Weinstein acknowledged the great services of the foreign organizations, mentioning first the Agrojont, the Ica and the Ort, and declaring that the Soviet Government would gladly admit foreign organizations which are willing to do the work along the same lines as the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

MASARYK POSTPONES HIS VISIT TO PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Nov. 19.—The visit to Palestine of Masaryk, president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, was postponed for some time, due to political conditions in this country.

The delay has been caused by the difficulty of Premier Sevhla to form a new cabinet.

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CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE OPENS TODAY IN BOSTON

\$100,000 Raised at Opening of Boston
U. P. A.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Boston, Nov. 19.—Boston launched its United Palestine Appeal at a banquet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night. Approximately \$100,000, one third of the local campaign quota, was raised.

Dr. Weizmann declared that the crisis in Palestine can easily be remedied by redoubling Zionist efforts.

Mrs. Irma Lindheim, Rabbi Mileikowsky and Jacob Rabinowitz addressed the gathering. Judge David A. Lourie presided. Eight hundred guests were present at the first kosher dinner held at the Chamber of Commerce.

Many delegates are arriving to attend the National Conference on Palestine which will be opened Saturday night at the Hotel Copley Plaza. Morris Rothenburg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, will preside at the opening session. Judge William M. Lewis, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, will be in the chair at the Sunday morning session and Louis Lipsky at the Sunday afternoon session.

RONALD STORRS, DEPARTING, SORRY TO LEAVE PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 19.—Regret at leaving his "beloved Palestine" was expressed by Sir Ronald Storrs, former governor of Jerusalem, at a farewell reception given in his honor here. Reviewing the history of his administration, Governor Storrs declared that he endeavored to establish an equilibrium between Jews and Arabs in Palestine. The task of the administration will therefore be easier now, he said.

Louis Banberger, philanthropist of Newark, N. J., contributed \$25,000, the largest single sum so far, to the Community Chest campaigns being conducted in the metropolitan suburbs, according to an announcement of the American Association for Community Organizations.

NEW YORK FEDERATION ANNOUNCES SPECIAL FUND FOR CAMPAIGN COSTS

A special fund to help defray campaign costs of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies was announced by Frederick Brown, General Chairman of the present \$4,720,000 campaign.

Figures submitted by the Budget Committee of the Federation to Mr. Brown showed that the cost of administration and distribution of federation funds for 1926 was 3.47 cents on the dollar, and the purpose of the special fund was to meet special advertising expenses and other emergency campaign costs without using any of the funds contributed for the beneficiaries of federation.

The largest contribution received to date for the special fund, it was announced, was \$2,500 from A. D. Julliard & Co.

Other contributors to this fund include William Skinner & Co., Corn Exchange Bank, Bank of Manhattan, Best & Co., Fairchild Publishing Company, Bank of the United States, National City Bank and the Otis Elevator Company, \$1,000 each; Chatham and Phenix Bank, \$500, and United Publishers, \$250.

These sums represent donations obtained from corporations and individuals not solicited in the regular course of the campaign, \$11,250 having been thus obtained to date.

Mr. Brown made known contributions to the drive of \$5,000 from the estate of the late Marck Stroock and \$2,000 from Joseph Stroock. Among the larger individual subscriptions announced on Friday was \$10,000 by Charles Kaye, Vice-President of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, one of the ninety-one constituent societies of the federation. John T. Underwood contributed \$2,000; Richard M. Lederer, \$1,000, and the Anderson Galleries, \$100.

SUGGESTS TEN BEST BOOKS FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

(Communication to the Editor)

Sir: In response to the request of the Rev. John W. Heering for the ten best books, which are bound to bring about a better understanding between Christians and Jews, I wish to present to you the following list:

1. Joseph, Morris: Judaism as Creed and Life (Macmillan);
2. Klausner, Joseph: Jesus of Nazareth (Macmillan);
3. Goodman, Paul: A History of the Jews (Dutton);
4. Zangwill, Israel: The Voice of Jerusalem (Macmillan);
5. Gottheil, Richard: Zionism (Jewish Publication Society);
6. Friedlaender, Israel: The Jews of Russia and Poland (Putnam);
7. Straus, Oscar: Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States (Putnam);
8. Newman, H. (Editor): The Real Jew (Macmillan);
9. Antin, Mary: The Promised Land (Houghton Mifflin);
10. Tobenkin, Elias: God of Might (Minton, Balch).

S. FELIX MENDELSON.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1926.

Max Swiren and Marvin Schaeffer are members of the debating team of the University of Chicago who will meet the team of the University of Sydney, Australia, on November 23rd. The subject will be the effect of the World War on democracy.

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. Quotations do not indicate approval.—Editor.]

On the Offer for a "Jewish Republic" in Soviet Russia

The statement made by Michael Kalinin, president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, at the land settlement conference in Moscow, that the road to a Jewish republic in the Soviet Union is open, is discussed by "The Day."

While expressing satisfaction with the offer of the Soviet president to assist the establishment of the Jewish republic in Russia, the paper voices resentment against his advice to the Jews to abandon Palestine.

"The offer is truly a historical one," the paper writes. "To create an autonomous Jewish territory in Russia, to form a self-administrative Jewish republic in the realm of the Soviet Union, means to create new favorable conditions for the further Jewish development which have not been equalled in the Golus history of the Jews. It means, to give extraordinary opportunities for expression, political, cultural and national, to a considerable part of the Jewish people; it means to put the masses of Russian Jewry in a position where they can be completely equal with all other national groups in the Union of Soviet Republics.

"And even if this is merely an offer in this direction, though it may be quite far from realization, it is nevertheless a historical Jewish happening.

"But Kalinin did not content himself by making an offer to the Jewish people, he undertakes to give us advice, in regard to the attitude of the Jews to Palestine. According to him we must abandon every effort to build our national home in Palestine and concentrate our efforts entirely on the new 'Jewish fatherland' in Soviet Russia.

"This advice of Kalinin's can under no circumstances be accepted by the Jews. We cannot give up Palestine, neither for Kalinin nor even for the new 'Jewish fatherland.' For had Kalinin looked at this matter the way it should be looked at, and had he seen a little further beyond the Soviet boundary, he would have perceived that the Jewish republic in Soviet Russia can never become 'the Jewish fatherland.' And certainly not the fatherland of the whole Jewish people. Kalinin the peasant, if not Kalinin the president, should have understood that Jews have intelligence, and that they cannot be so easily deluded.

"A Jewish republic for the Jewish masses in Soviet Russia—splendid, but that the whole Jewish people should exchange Palestine for the new 'Jewish fatherland' in Soviet Russia, this can be regarded as no more than a "holies go!" (a Gentile's error), no matter how good or wise the Gentile may be, and

MEMBER OF Z.O. EXECUTIVE, IN LONDON ADDRESS, DEFINES CONCEPTION OF ZIONISM

Executive Is Not Responsible for Various Interpretations of Policy (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, Nov. 8.—There seem to be many strange definitions of Zionism and Zionists gaining currency in the world, Dr. M. D. Eder, member of the Zionist World Executive, said speaking at a dinner given here on Saturday night in honor of O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, President of the Jewish Board of Deputies, and Mr. Eder.

The Executive of the Zionist Organization, he said, had nothing to do with these peculiarities. The Executive is the servant of the Congress and is there only to accept the definition of Zionism given in the Basic program with the further interpretations made at the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses. Mr. Greenberg, the editor of the "Jewish Chronicle," basing his stand upon the garbled report of a speech made by Mr. Rosenbluth, called upon Mr. Rosenbluth to resign. The Executive did not recognize the authority of Mr. Greenberg in these matters. In any case, Mr. Rosenbluth had repudiated nothing, no policy enjoined by the Congress. The nature of the attack upon Mr. Rosenbluth was particularly unfortunate because Mr. Rosenbluth inaugurated the Zionist Organization Month last year in order to give scope for the propaganda of Zionism, Dr. Eder said.

Dr. Eder further declared: "I am glad to welcome Mr. Jabotinsky as a convert to Dr. Weizmann's policy. Speaking the other day in Jerusalem, Mr. Jabotinsky said that England

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even though he may hold the office of president."

"Not from Zion but from Moscow," is the way the "Freiheit," Yiddish Communist organ of New York, epitomizes its opinion of Soviet Russia's offer for a Jewish republic. The "Freiheit" takes occasion to compare Kalinin's statement with the Balfour Declaration, terming the latter a "paper declaration regarding an imaginary home in the Holy Land," and characterizes Kalinin's address as "an earnest, sincere and simple speech, which will remain in the history of the Jewish masses in Soviet Russia and throughout the world." The "Freiheit" further writes:

"Years have passed. The Balfour Declaration has resulted in a katzenjammer, plus a big collection box. All the guarantees for national minorities have evaporated into thin air. Of the autonomy in Kovno only a Hebrew gymnasium remains. But Jewish culture is blooming and growing, and a new Jewish life is developing and becoming stronger, precisely in the country where Jews did not get a charter or any other scrap of paper as a guarantee for special rights.

"Not in Zion, but in Moscow, burns the torchlight of the final solution to the Jewish problem," the paper says.

JUDGE MACK HONORED ON SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY AT YOUNG JUDEA DINNER

One-Third of New York's \$50,000 Quota Raised

One-third of the New York campaign for \$50,000 for the Young Judea was raised at the nineteenth annual banquet of the organization which was held Thursday night in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack's sixtieth birthday. Four hundred persons attended the dinner at the Hotel Plaza.

Dr. David de Sola Pool, president of Young Judea, presided. Addresses were delivered by Benjamin Winter, Rabbi Elias Margolies of Mt. Vernon, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Max D. Steuer, Emanuel Neumann and Samuel J. Borowsky, Executive Chairman of Young Judea.

Judge Mack's ideals and attainments were praised by the speakers who turned the affair into a tribute to the veteran jurist and Jewish communal leader. Greetings were read from Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Stephen Wise, Nathan Straus, Judge Lewis, Adolph Lewisohn, Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Rebecca Kohut, Felix Fuld, Albert Hollander, Judge Rosalsky, Judge Hartman, Louis Lipsky and others.

Joseph Baronides announced an endowment of \$10,000 by I. Friedman of Long Island, to be given as a scholarship in the Hebrew University in Palestine and of which Judge Mack is to be the trustee. In addition, Mr. Friedman contributed \$500 to Young Judea. Among other contributors were: Hon. Nathan Straus, \$3,500; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Winter, \$1,500; Levy Bros., \$750; Mr. Jacob H. Cohen, \$500; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Durst, \$500; Mr. Edward Friedman, \$500; Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldstein, \$500; Chann Bros., \$250; Herman Conheim, \$250; Max N. Koven, \$250; Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Morrison, \$250; Levy and Baird, \$250; Mr. Max Steuer, \$250; Mr. Charles Zenker, \$250; Mr. S. Kottenberg, \$200; Mr. Jerome I. Kiker, \$150; Mr. Nathan D. Shapiro, \$150; Mr. Milton Goelz, \$100; Judge and Mrs. Julian W. Mack, \$100; Mr. Joseph Pines, \$100; Dr. David de Sola Pool, \$100; Mr. David Tannenbaum, \$100.

Plans were formulated for the campaign which will take place during the ensuing month. A committee headed by I. Montefiore Levy, Chairman of New York Young Judea Campaign and fifteen associate chairmen of various districts, will direct the drive.

PALESTINE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 19.—A Palestine exhibition will be held in New York in connection with the forthcoming United Palestine Appeal for \$7,500,000.

The exhibition is being arranged by the Palestine Near East Exhibition and Fair, organized under the auspices of the Judea Industrial Corporation.

Palestine Sabbath was observed yesterday in Baltimore, prior to the opening of the United Palestine Appeal Campaign in that city. Rabbis of Orthodox and Reform synagogues spoke on Palestine.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN ADOPTS RESOLUTION AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING

Will Urge Judicial Settlement of International Dispute

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Nov. 19.—Compulsory military training in the schools was declared to be running counter to the movement to substitute law for war in a resolution adopted by the National Council of Jewish Women in its eleventh triennial convention here. The resolution urged compulsory military training be eliminated at all land grant colleges, because "it stresses war psychology in the minds of the youth."

That the Council be dedicated to the promotion of arbitration and the judicial settlement of international disputes as an essential step in the outlawing of war, was approved by the delegates.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with which the council is affiliated, addressed delegates on World Peace.

The 1,400 delegates went to Mount Vernon and Arlington Cemetery, where Mrs. William D. Sporbeger, National President of the Council, placed wreaths before the tombs of Washington and the Unknown Soldier.

Reports on the various activities of the Council were presented at yesterday's session.

Mrs. Sydney M. Cone of Baltimore, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported on legislative activity in cooperation with the Women's Joint Congressional Committee at Washington, D. C., of which the National Council of Jewish Women is a member organization. Public interest in various legislative proposals was fostered through the local Council Committees on legislation.

Forty institutions are conducted by Council Sections, including community centers, vacation camps, girls' homes, clinics, girls' protective bureaus and family welfare bureaus. An increasing number of sections are cooperating with and participating in Community Chests and Federations of Philanthropy, according to the report of Mrs. Samuel Altschuler of Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare.

Mrs. Max Bloomstein of Chicago, National Chairman of the Committee

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BLAMES INTERNATIONAL ANTI-SEMITISM FOR ARAB ATTITUDE IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Nov. 19.—The opinion that international anti-Semitism is the only factor responsible for the opposition of the Arabs to Jews in Palestine was expressed by Mrs. Von Schoenast in a lecture he delivered here last night on his impressions on Palestine.

There are no opponents to the Jewish work in Palestine except international anti-Semitism, which incites the Arabs. The entire world will learn something in the field of political life, economics and religion from Palestine, he stated.

JEWISH STUDENTS GAIN DISTINCTION AT HARVARD

Of a group of thirty Harvard students whose scholastic honors brought them membership in Phi Beta Kappa, National Honorary Fraternity, nearly half were Jews, according to an announcement from the college.

Five of the eight juniors elected to membership and a large portion of the twenty-two seniors to win the honor were Jewish students coming from various parts of the country.

The following are the students selected for membership.

Lensen A. Weisburger, New York; George T. Major, East Hampton; Earnest T. Berkley, New Ipswich, N. H.; Alfred W. Bettigoie, Chicopee; Eugene L. Bleiweis, Cleveland Heights, O.; Edgar M. Hoover, Boise, Idaho; Carroll H. Jones, Jr., Evanston, Ill.; Hyman Sobell, Dorchester; Israel Solomon Stamm, Norwich, Conn.; Martin Tall, Dorchester; Prescott Arnold, Milton; Gordon Benedict, Cambridge; Melvin Bernstein, Gloucester; Thomas Berry, Northampton; Karl O. E. Anderson, Cambridge; Dana C. Bachus, Flushing, N. Y.; Dwight W. Chapman, jr., Wilmette, Ill.; David Dickson, Lakewood, O.; Warren Farr, Dorchester; Stanley T. Frame, Rockland; Joseph Furness, Indianapolis; Allen Holsky, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Judah Isaacs, Cincinnati, O.; Lester King, Cambridge; John D. Houghton, Chestnut Hill; Charles Platt, jr., New York; John R. Richardson, Dorchester; Glenn Millikan, Pasadena, Cal.; Abraham Swilnick, Springfield; Robert T. Smith, Saco, Me.; Henry E. Williams, Cambridge; Charles E. Wyzanski, Brookline; Maurice Abrahams, Erie, Pa.; Stuart V. Sommerville, Hartford, Conn.; Philip Solomon, St. Louis, and Bernard Dandler, 2d, New York.

National Council of Jewish Women Opposed to Military Training

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on Work for the Blind and Sight Conservation, stated that the Council Sections in many cities have established a complete program of service to the blind. She also reported that scholarships are being provided for blind musicians, stenographers and readers. The program of the Sections extends to preventive work among the children in the schools and the men and women in industry.

Mrs. Simon E. Osserman of New York City, National Chairman of the Committee on Deaf, declared that great gains had been made among the Council Sections in securing their interest in work for the deaf. Activity in this field included religious services, religious education, educational classes and scholarships. Acousticians were installed in synagogues.

Councils of Jewish Women have been established in Australia, Jugo-Slavia and France. Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris reported.

The delegates were the guests of the local Hadassah at a luncheon, at the Jewish Community Center.

Benjamin Glassberg, of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia, has been appointed Executive Director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee, Wis.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO MANDATES COMMISSION DEMANDS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Nov. 19.—The government of Great Britain as the mandatory power for Palestine and Mesopotamia is opposed to the proposals made by the Permanent Mandates Commission which caused the recent controversy between the mandatory powers and the Commission. This was learned today when the secretariat of the League of Nations published the text of a note from the British Foreign Office on the subject. The foreign office expresses itself as being opposed to the submission of the new questionnaire to the mandatory powers and to giving the Permanent Mandates Commission the right to hear petitioners from the mandated territories, as is urged by the Commission. These measures, the note declares, are dangerous and furthermore will not accomplish anything. The British government, on the basis of its colonial experience, has reason to believe that written petitions and shorter questionnaires will do.

London Member of Z. O. Executive Defines Conception of Zionism

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could not be forced, but it could be convinced. Mr. Jabotinsky used to maintain that only by force could anything be obtained from Britain. Like most converts, Mr. Jabotinsky has become fanatical and I could not follow him when he said in his statement that England contained only great men. Unfortunately I think the small men in Great Britain often try to vitiate the work of England's noble statesmen," Dr. Eder stated.

Coincident with the breaking of ground in Erie, Pa., for the construction of the new \$100,000 addition to the B'nai B'rith Orphanage and Home for Friendless children of District No. 3, comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware, arrangements were announced for the raising of a \$30,000 anniversary building fund to commemorate the fifteen years of the work of the orphanage and to aid in standing the expense of new construction at the institution.

July 4th, 1927 will mark the fifteenth anniversary of the B'nai B'rith orphanage. More than \$100,000 will be required to complete the work on the new addition to the orphanage, which has been made necessary during the past several years by the extension of its activities and the admittance of many children from the district.

The structure will house a synagogue, superintendent's quarters, gymnasium, and auditorium as well as a hospitalization ward. The building committee of the board of governors follows: N. J. Bunstein, chairman, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. Feuchtwanger of New Castle; Dr. B. S. Pollock, Jersey City, N. J.; Morris Schaffner, Erie, Pa.; Isador Simon, Erie, Pa.; Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa.; and Joseph M. Ruben, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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WEIZMANN, IN ADDRESS BEFORE BOSTON CONFERENCE, PICTURES IN DETAIL PRESENT PALESTINE SITUATION

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entirely will become the cornerstone of the British policy in Palestine. Armed with this confidence we shall be patient realizing the difficulties the Mandatory Power has to overcome and realizing also that Palestine is not going to be built up in a day. And those who have no patience should at least give a chance to those whose patience and endurance are ready to carry the burden under political conditions which perhaps render our work more difficult than it should be.

The Executive's Policy

"If I have committed myself in this assembly to utter a word of criticism, I must at the same time, in fairness to the political situation, state that it is this very cautiousness of the Mandatory Power, inaugurated by the first High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, which has allowed us at all to go on with our work. Not only the 16,000 British soldiers who fell on the fields of Palestine but the wise, cautious and tactful management of the first High Commissioner have given Palestine peace and security. And peace and security are above all the fundamentals of our work. Without that, we might have scored a temporary success here and there, but again, we might have not. We might have proceeded perhaps a little more quickly, but we might also have proceeded much more slowly than we did. Weighing on the one side our ardent desire to get on at a quicker tempo and on the other side the extreme risk which may be involved if the strain is stretched too much we have chosen, difficult as it is, to advocate this slower, conciliatory policy, believing that this, after all, is the quickest road to success.

"It is easy to make a heroic gesture and say: 'We demand, and we demand, and we demand.' I could myself formulate the demands in terms which would certainly elicit applause at this or any other assembly. We deal not only with Zionist assemblies where the heart is poured out and the sentiments are aflame. We deal with the cold, hard, calculating world, with a world which knows not of Zion, with a world which has dealt with Jewish matters in quite different manners from the one it is being educated in now, with a world which has not understood and did not wish to understand what the Jewish renaissance and the Jewish regeneration might be. And this world would coldly reply to our demands and say: 'Rather than endanger this or the other political situation, we shall not do anything for the National Home.' We have a hard task not only to educate the Jews, but to educate the non-Jews to comprehend what Zionism means and what it aims to achieve. Education is slow by its nature, and therefore do not wonder and do not grumble if in six or seven years you have made so much progress and not more—to which you are perhaps entitled.

The Attitude of the Palestine Government

"Our relations with the Palestine

Government are controlled by one fundamental factor: our strength in the country itself. Whether we like it or not, we have and rightly so, accepted democracy as the leading principle of our own organization. Democracy fortunately or unfortunately, reckons with brutal numbers, and we are 160,000 in Palestine against 500,000 to 600,000 non-Jews. It is true that the specific gravity of these 160,000 is perhaps higher than the specific gravity of those who form the majority. No reflection is involved on the majority. They have been less fortunate in many respects than we. They have not had the advantages of European civilization, but the difference between them and us—and this compensates to a great extent the difference in the specific gravity—is that they are in the country and have been there for ages. We are newcomers and have to become part and parcel of the country. We are introducing a new people into the country. It is true that it is our country but for them it is also theirs. And to harmonize these two interests it is essential that we should understand them just as we expect that they should understand us, and the Palestine Government is constantly guided by this consideration.

"Again, I must repeat, the progress is slow, it is tedious. Perhaps some of the officials of the Palestine government are carried away by an old anti-Semitic tradition. That may be true but as for the higher Magistrates of the Palestine Government I say advisedly that Lord Plumer and his immediate associates will carry out the policies of His Majesty's Government loyally, fully and to the best of their ability," he declared.

Lord Plumer's Role

"I will cite a fact of recent occurrence. You all know that there is a crisis in Palestine. My distinguished colleagues have already spoken of it, and I shall probably have to say a few words about it. Now, a crisis has to be solved by action and not by speeches. There was a meeting recently of Lord Plumer and his officials and in the introductory remarks which he made at this meeting, called to consider ways and means of meeting the crisis, he said that whoever may be responsible for this crisis, it was the business of the meeting to institute action which would help to get over it. And certain action, whether it is adequate or not, was taken, and I wish that fewer people would speak about the crisis and more would help overcome it.

"The greater the activity in Palestine development, the more strength that will be brought organized, the more Jews, productive and anchored, become part and parcel of the country, the easier will become our relations with the Palestine Government. Our relations will improve in proportion to the increase of our strength.

The Key to Improvement

"The key to an improvement in the political situation does not lie in platform speeches in New York or in Lon-

don, does not even lie in Parliamentary debates in Westminster. It lies essentially with the Jews and with their power to increase their value in the country itself. And therefore, do not demand from your representatives, however many compliments you may pay them, do not demand from them the impossible. They will reflect the power which you will bring them. They can not create ex nihilo. They have to convert the power which you give them into the necessary political lever.

"When the day comes when I shall sit on the bench of the opposition, I shall be able to make a brilliant speech criticizing the executive for what it has done. I know very well that, particularly after the War, it is almost fashionable to think of any government as a set of wasters and idiots. It is easy for one, especially one who does not know all of the difficulties, to criticize the other man because he has failed to do everything. But it is much more difficult to find the road and the means. And here today we are to find some of the means, at any rate, which will improve even the political situation.

"There was a time when the fate of the mandate, even after it had passed the League, was in the balance. You remember, perhaps, that an important Cabinet meeting was called by the Government to investigate the whole policy. It was under pressure of the Arab agitation. It was under the pressure of the British anti-Jewish agitation. The fate of the policy hung in the balance, but it was decided on two things: on the achievements of the people in Palestine and on the material support, which represented also moral support given principally by American Jews.

"No Force on Earth Can Stop Us," Says Weizmann

"I think I have been trying to be as impartial as it is possible for a man in my position, I contend that we are making slow but sure progress. Four or five years ago, the world at large looked upon our work in Palestine as a mere experiment. Some looked upon this experiment with sympathy, some with reverse feelings, but to both it was merely an experiment. To our shame we have to admit that some Jews looked for the failure of this experiment. Today there is not a man in the civilized world who knows what he is talking about who would not admit that it has passed this stage of experiment. It is something which has come to stay, come what may. And unless Palestine will be washed away by the Mediterranean, we shall go on working and working for it until a generation will come and say, 'Here it is! Now it stands firm!' The others, whether Jews or non-Jews, can make the task easier, or can make it more difficult, but there is no force on earth today which can stop us.

"I view therefore the possible setbacks as temporary. For the minute they may not improve our position,