BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL HELP JEWS REBUILD PALESTINE, STATESMEN DECLARE AT BALFOUR DINNER IN LONDON

(Palestine Government Will Soon Introduce Necessary Reforms. Balfour Announces; Weizmann Voices Zionist Executive's Political Demands; Reading, Samuel, Ormsby Gore, Mond, Wedgwood and Sokolow Speak; Leaders Join Palestine Mandate Society)

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, Nov. 11.—The British Government was assailed by the Jewish Agency in the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home and will introduce the necessary reforms in the Palestine taxation system. This was the tenor of the assurances given by leading British statesmen at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration which took place at the Hotel Savoy Thursday night.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Anglo-Palestine Club which gave a dinner in honor of Lord Balfour, author of the Declaration.

In addition to these assurances, two important announcements were made at the gathering, one to the effect that a Palestine Mandate Society had been formed in London with the participation of leading British statesmen and that the Jewish National Fund will undertake to plant a "Balfour Forest" in Palestine.

Five hundred and eighty guests, prominent Jews and non-Jews, members of parliament, leaders of the army and the diplomatic corps, attended. Among those present were Sir Herbert Samuel, the Marquis of Reading, Major Ormsby Gore, Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Gilbert Clayton, Sir Wyndham Deedes, Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Commissary-General, and Lord Reading, Consul-General and Conservator of the "London Observer," Chief Rabbi Joseph H. Hertz and Dr. Moses Gaster. James de Rothschild, son of Baron Edmunde de Rothschild, founder of the first Jewish colonies in Palestine, presided.

The unanimity of sentiment prevailing in Great Britain with regard to the British government's obligation toward the Jewish efforts in reconstructing Palestine was manifest in the addresses of the representatives of the three governments, Liberal, Labor, and Conservatives, which have in turn endorsed the Zionist policy since the issuance of the Balfour Declaration ten years ago.

Weizmann States Zionist Demands
Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, in his address devoted mainly to reminiscences of the time when the Balfour Declaration was issued, put forward the political demands of the Zionist Executive at present. Dr. Weizmann, as well as Col. Josiah Wedgwood and Sir Herbert Samuel, urged the Palestine administration to lend more energetic support to the Jewish effort in Palestine.

The Marquis of Reading in proposing a toast to the Mandatory Power stated that the meaning of the toast was that His Majesty's Government and Lord Balfour will forever be associated with the Declaration. In a warm personal tribute to Lord Balfour, the Marquis stated that Balfour enjoys the affection and esteem of all classes.

The British Government will carry out the Balfour Declaration and the provisions of the Mandate. England, the Marquis stated, holds and protects Palestine and there could not have been a better choice for the mandatory power for Palestine than the English government. And Reading praised highly the work of Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner, and that of Lord Plumer, the present High Commissioner. Both of them have carried out England's promise to the Jewish people, he said.

Major Ormsby Gore, Understate Secretary for the Colonies, replying to Lord Reading's toast, stated that no matter what party is in power the government is responsible to parliament and the League of Nations for its work in Palestine. He laid emphasis on the fact that England has continued in Palestine her traditional policy of governing the country not from London but through a High Commissioner in the country, to whom the responsibility for the administration is intrusted. All that has been achieved up to now in Palestine is due to the administrative abilities of Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Balfour, he stated.

The Understate Secretary added that he shared with the Zionists all their hopes and enthusiasm for Palestine and its reconstruction. It is necessary, however, to face the practical difficulties. England, he stated, considers and acts upon all practical problems when they arise. The first principle of good government is to establish internal peace in the country, to balance the budget, to protect all enterprises. When this is achieved, economic and social progress is made possible. The British government cooperates and will contribute to cooperate with and facilitate the work of the Jewish Agency in Palestine. The material prosperity of the country is continuing to grow.

The present difficulties and failures
(Continued on page 3)

ANTI-SEMITES DECLARE CHALLENGES TO DUEL JEWS
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Budapest, Nov. 11.—Beaten in the first two duels, the anti-Semitic students, members of thestudent organization, Tarul, which was responsible for the demonstrations, declined today to accept forty more challenges issued by Jewish students.

In refusing, the Tarul declined responsibility for the anti-Semitic demonstrations. The ring-leaders of the demonstrators who assumed the entire blame refused to give satisfaction. A statement issued by the Tarul declared: "We won't cross swords with Jews and what is more, with forty of them. Besides, we did not issue orders to beat them up at the recent disturbances."
SCHILDKRAUT EXPLAINS
WHY HE ACTED CAIPHAS
IN 'KING OF KINGS' FILM

Did Not Attach Significance to Role;
Debts Incurred for Yiddish Theatre
Led Him to Movies

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Los Angeles, Nov. 11.—Rudolph Schiækraut, well known Jewish actor
who played the role of Caiphas in the Cecil de Mille production "King of
Kings," a picturization of the crucifixion story and who has been severely
attacked and criticized by many Jewish circles
for agreeing to play the role in the picture
which is considered dangerous because
of its tendency to stir up religious and
racial prejudice, offered an explanation
in an interview given at his home in
Hollywood to a representative of
the "California Jewish Voice," Jewish
weekly published here.

"I personally do not believe that mo-
tion pictures generally leave any im-
pression on the audience," Mr. Schil-
dkrout said. "In my opinion the best
motion picture can be compared to the
cheapest novel. One is interested only
as long as one reads the pages and
when the covers are closed, the impres-
sion disappears like smoke. I do not
believe that my roles on the screen
have any artistic value. I do it only
because I am well paid for it. It is
work, one might say, physical labor for
which I receive payment. That is all.
When asked by the interviewer
whether he did not stop to think in
playing the role of Caiphas that by
his characterization he furnished the
enemies of the Jewish people with a
poisonous weapon, Schiækraut stated:
"One does not stop to think in the
movies. Everything has to be thought
out for you in advance. All that one
has to do is to make-up as prescribed.
Moreover, Caiphas was one who was
installed in the office of high priest
by the Romans and it is self-evident
that he had to serve the interests of
the Romans. At the end of the picture
Caiphas admits that he, as an individ-
ual, bears the responsibility for the
crucifixion. I can tell you that the
scene in the present version at the
end of the picture was the middle of the play in the
original novel. There were many
more scenes which brought out clearly
the idea that Caiphas bore the
responsibility for the crucifixion
himself. It was further shown that
the thought of his responsibility plagues
him so much that he loses his mind.
They found it necessary, however, to
eliminate these scenes. What could I
do then?"

When told by the interviewer that
the Jewish press severely criticized him
for this role, Mr. SchilDKraut said:
"What! Do they think they are right?
Who is responsible for my leaving the
Jewish stage if not they? I have
given up my time, my money, I
was sunk in debt all these years.
From the salary which I received play-
ing in the motion pictures I paid the
debts which I incurred for my Yiddish
theatre in New York. The few weeks
during which my Bronx theatre was
functioning cost me $18,500. To
think that in the city of New York
there were not 300 persons to spend an
evening in an artistic Yiddish theatre.
Now they are angry. I did not want
to be in debt. I accepted the offer to
play in the motion pictures. Here I
receive a considerable salary and
I saw an opportunity to pay my debts.
I assure you, however, that if I had
to play the same role of Caiphas on
the stage I would have weighed and
measured each word and not only my
part but the entire play. Then it
would have been a great question
whether I would act as the 'King of
Kings' was written."

The interviewer writes that Mr.
Schiækraut then remained silent for
a while. He breathed heavily and
heads of perspiration stood on his broad
forehead. Looking off into space he said:
"There is only one role in my career
in the motion pictures of which I am
proud. I refer to my role in the
picture 'His People.' This role was dear
to me and I am ready to defend it.
But the role in the 'King of Kings' or
the other roles which I acted before
or after are not worth speaking about.
While I was acting my role in the
'King of Kings' I cannot think about
it. Nor do I think about it now. One
good recollection I have from this
role and that is that with the money I
received for this work I paid my debts
incurred in my attempt to build a
temple of art for New York Jews," Mr.
Schiækraut declared.

Commenting on the explanation
of Mr. SchilDKraut, the "California Jew
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which have been observed of late are merely temporary and will soon disappear, Major Ormsby Gore continued. These failures are certainly no cause for losing courage. "We are making steady and continuous progress in Palestine," he exclaimed.

It is the duty of the British government to enable the Jewish people to grow and develop in a bright atmosphere which would take roots in the soil of the land, to grow without fear, to be protected against their enemies, to develop and to flourish unhindered. The policy of the Palestine mandate was some years ago the subject of a controversy in British public opinion. Today, however, it is accepted by all parties since it has been realized that the Zionist movement has a spiritual value for humanity, he concluded.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann in his toast to Lord Balfour stated that the Balfour Declaration was issued not for political reasons, but as a measure, but out of a feeling of justice due to the Jews, to that ancient people whom the Christian world owes everything.

Lord Balfour, the president of the World Zionist Organization stated, was at first opposed to the plan that England alone accept the mandate for Palestine. Balfour wanted the mandate to be given to the United States of America or at least to the United States and England jointly. Notwithstanding the fact that he was in close contact with those British Jews who were opposed to the ideal of Zionism, Balfour learned the truth about the aspirations and the abilities of the Jewish people. It was Lord Balfour and David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister, who proposed the issuance of the Declaration to the cabinet.

"It was only natural," Dr. Weizmann continued, "that the Jewish people should interpret the Declaration to the".

mean that Eretz Israel was given to the Jews. It was unfortunate that the Jews were not then prepared to take Palestine. Now, however, the Jewish people takes the opportunity afforded them and it is our hope that we will make of Palestine that which the Jews wanted to see in the Balfour Declaration."

After reviewing the work of the Zionists in Palestine, the achievements which they have to their credit and the difficulties which attended the work, Dr. Weizmann stated that the Jews had proven to the world that they can rebuild Palestine. "There was a time when our work had the character of an experiment. That time has passed. The hour has arrived when the government of Palestine must hasten to facilitate the Zionist work and to make our task in the country easier."

The present of the World Zionist Organization stated emphatically that several provisions of the Palestine mandate have not yet been carried out. "The mandate states explicitly that Jews should be admitted to Palestine freely, not as of sufferance but of right. However, in order to accomplish their task, the Jews must have the loyal cooperation of the government. The success of Jewish work in Palestine depends not on the amount of money invested by Jewish people in the country, but on the number of people whom they bring in and on the policy of the Palestine government, its support and cooperation."

Turning to Lord Balfour, Dr. Weizmann thanked him in behalf of the Jewish people for the issuance of the Balfour Declaration and for his work in behalf of Zionism. In glowing terms he depicted the glorious future of Palestine and stated that the best reward for the father of the Balfour Declaration would be the great future of a Jewish people.

Samuel Enthusiastic About Palestine

Sir Herbert Samuel in his toast praised the heroic achievements of the Chaluzim and of the Jewish workers in Palestine. They, Dr. Weizmann and the English administration had contributed toward the success of Palestine, he declared. The former High Commissioner spoke with great enthusiasm of the Hebrew University and the renaissance among the Hebrew language and culture in the country. During the five years of his administration the peace and order were established in the country and much of the prejudice was removed. If another policy would have been adopted, the English people would have been alienated from Palestine, he said.

Lord Balfour, who was accorded a long ovation by the assembled guests, in rising to reply to the toasts, stated that he was moved by the spirit of the evening and by the honor accorded him. The author of the Balfour Declaration stated that he was an old Zionist, long before the Declaration was issued. The Declaration will, in the course of time, become a complete reality. The Declaration, which was issued on behalf of the British government, did not mean merely colonization work in Palestine of a philanthropic nature. It means much more, he said. The Jewish people will be given the opportunity. He agrees with the opinion of Dr. Weizmann that England and the Jewish people must cooperate in the work in behalf of Palestine. When one accuses the government that it does not treat the Arabs fairly, this does not yet mean that the Jewish people are given the proper opportunity for their work in Palestine.

Commenting on the present situation in Palestine, Lord Balfour declared that the experiment made in Palestine is far from being a failure. It is indeed a success. This success is due to the statesmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel and Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Balfour Assures Cooperation

When he was in Palestine two years ago, Lord Balfour related, he observed how the Jews and Arabs live peacefully together. He is deeply convinced that the remainder of the antagonism will soon disappear. "I am convinced that the Jews are devoting themselves to the work and I am certain that the government will help them in this work."

Replying to Dr. Weizmann concerning the grievances against the Palestine administration for limiting immigration and for maintaining the high taxation on land, Lord Balfour stated that he was authorized by the Palestine government to declare on its behalf that important progress was made in the land taxation system, that the government has in mind all the difficulties which are dealt with by the Zionist organization. It intends to introduce certain general reforms. A special staff recently was appointed to undertake the work of a land review which is essential as a preliminary in the reform of the land tax. The result of this work will enable the government to readjust the present difficulties in the land taxation system.

"England and the allied governments as well as the Jewish people wish that Zionism be crowned with success. No one is now opposed to Zionism. The success of Zionism is secure," Lord Balfour exclaimed.

"The second of November will remain a great day not only in the history of the Jewish people but in the history of the world," he concluded.

Col. Wedgwood, Labor M.P., stated that Palestine was not only the Jewish Nation..."
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The appeal to Britain is not to be discourage.

The British government will be able to cooperate with the British government. If the American and British government will give sufficient money, the British government will be able to help and undertake the supervision of the completion work. Every Jew who is willing to come to Palestine is more than welcome. We believe that the British government can help and the British Jews should be able to work to reconstruct the land.

Sir Herbert Samuel was summoned to the British government. He expressed the wonder of the British government. He expressed the wonder of the Jewish people. He expressed to a few individuals that the government will cooperate with the Jewish leaders.

Mrs. Phillis Schorr was one of the members of the American Jewish Committee. He was not able to attend this celebration. "I was always pleased with the hopes of Zionism in England," he declared.

The annual lecture and concert series of the south and central states, as arranged by the Jewish Welfare Board, will begin the latter part of November. Jewish women and men everywhere will participate in the series including the lecture and concert, Scholarship, N. Y. University, Long Beach, Calif., and St. Louis, Minn., and Madison, Wis.

In addition to the concerts, there will be open house at the Home of Jewish Welfare for women, and a number of the women's organizations and Jewish communities in English and English and Hebrew, will be on subjects of Jewish women.

The Council of Jewish Women, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eileen Feldman, composed of outstanding women of the Jewish community, will be held in Chicago for that purpose. The organization was made in cooperation with the Jewish government for the above work.

COUNCIL EXTENDS WORK TO MIDWEST JEWISH FARMERS

A report on the survey of Jewish farmers and their families in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio, has been made public by the National Council of Jewish Women.

The report made by Miss Anne E. Blumenfeld, Division of Research, Department of Farm and Rural Work, describes the character and situation of the farm families owned by Jewish farmers, the economic conditions, social facilities, health conditions, and the special problems that face the farmers and their families.

In Michigan, the rural communities studied were in the southern part of the state, adjacent to the cities of Detroit, Ann Arbor, and Ypsilanti. In Wisconsin, the rural communities studied were in the central and southwestern districts of the state. In Ohio, they are located in the northeastern section of the state, and number approximately 120 families.

The report recommends that the National Council of Jewish Women extend to the families of the Jewish farmers in these states, the service that it has been rendering to the Jewish farmers in the eastern states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, where its Department of Farm and Rural Work sends Supervisors in Education, Religion, Health, and Social Service, to promote the Americanization of the farmer's family, as well as, establish, synagogues, religious schools, and hygiene and sanitation to aid them in their problem.

The Executive Committee of the Department of Farm and Rural Work will assist in the project. It has received the basis of the report and the materials to be used in the project.

The Council of Jewish Women, Women of the Midwest, Illinois, and Ohio, have been working on the problem of education for women in the Midwest.

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GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS MADE IN JEWISH REGION

Moscow, Oct. 22.—The All-Union Committee of Jewish Workers, after hearing a report from the Jewish Department of the government on the conditions prevailing in the region, adopted a resolution declaring that the establishment of the Jewish region has strengthened the social fabric in the district and helped to solve the problem of the use of land, increased the co-operative movement and improved the communal conditions of the Jewish migrants in the region.

The Committee establishes the same time, however, that because of the partial failure of the harvest this year, the Jewish migrants of the region of Kalinin are enduring hardships. The Committee has therefore decided to allocate certain sums of money in order to provide them with cattle. It has also asked the OZt to provide food for the migrants.

The Committee further declared that the Jewish land workers of the district of Kalinin should be further encouraged to develop the co-operative movement.

Special attention will be given to the Jewish tobacco growers in Moldavia.

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR:

Dr. Eliezer заявил in a letter that he is in favor of the principle of 48 mice as limiting to violence against the Jews in Eastern Europe.

We Jews cannot do justice to the efforts of the Jewish workers and the Jewish overlords for the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of the religious and political liberties or tend to ridicule any race or people.

Henry Wollman
New York, Nov. 5, 1937

Eight hundred and eighty-five students have enrolled in the Brandeis University for the 1937-38 academic year. In the division of the New Jewish Institute, Brandeis Literature, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, and Economics and Science, in the Department of Social Welfare, and in the Department of Hebrew and Jewish Education, the University is located in the United States. The students are enrolled in the division of Jewish Education, Intermediates, and Advanced Hebrew, and the history of the Hebrew Civilization.

The faculty is composed of outstanding teachers of the Pittsburgh universities, Harvard University, Columbia University, and the University of Chicago.

The students enrolled are from various parts of the United States, Europe, and the Middle East.

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