

Vol. IV. Price 4 Cents

Sunday, December 18, 1927

Est. as 2nd Class Matter at Post Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 947

## NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING DEAD SEA CONCESSION STILL GOING ON, COMMONS HEARS

High Commissioner Decides in Principle to Grant Concession to Novomejski and Tulloch

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Dec. 16.—The terms of the Dead Sea concession now in the process of negotiation between the Crown Agents and engineers Novomejski and Tulloch are still being discussed and the government is unable to state how long it will take, according to a statement made by Major Ormsby Gore in the House of Commons yesterday in reply to questions submitted on the subject.

Major Ormsby Gore stated that Tulloch was the first to approach the British government with regard to the Dead Sea concession. In January, 1917 the government invited applications for concessions to be submitted until May 1925 for the purpose of obtaining the best terms. Four definite applications have been received by the government. In April, 1927 the government informed Tulloch and Novomejski that the High Commissioner of Palestine agreed in principle to granting them the concession, subject to their furnishing satisfactory financial guarantees.

## DR. Z. P. CHAJES' REMAINS TO REST IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Dec. 16.—The remains of the late Dr. Zevi Perez Chajes, whose funeral took place today in the presence of large crowds, will soon be transferred to Palestine, it was announced here.

Deep mourning prevailed in the Jewish quarter of the city. All stores and shops were closed during the time of the funeral.

Nahum Sokolow who was expected to arrive was prevented from coming because of an audience today with President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia which could not be postponed.

## PALESTINE VESSELS TO FLY COLORS OF BRITISH FLEET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Dec. 16.—Palestine vessels were authorized by the British Admiralty to use the red ensign of the British fleet, according to an official statement made here. The word "Palestine" will also appear on the vessels.

## NEW ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS ARE REPORTED IN ROUMANIA

Germany Urged to Intervene with League; New Resolution in U. S. Congress; Polish Rabbis Proclaim Fast Day; Roumania will Punish Pogrom Perpetrators, Titulescu Tells Anglo-Jewish Leader; Declares Excesses Were Provoked by Foreign Agents

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Dec. 16.—New anti-Semitic riots in Transylvanian towns are reported in despatches today to the "Pesti Naplo," Budapest newspaper. According to the report the excesses continued in several towns. In Targu-locna, Jewish stores were plundered and the synagogue destroyed. After the excesses, the students boarded a train, Taleism draped over them.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—An open letter addressed to Foreign Minister Stresemann was published in today's issue of the "CV. Zeitung," the organ of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith.

The letter makes reference to the efforts made by Germany during the Berlin Congress on behalf of religious freedom in Roumania and says that Roumania has not fulfilled her obligations.

## CANADA CATHOLICS ASK BLUE LAWS FOR QUEBEC

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Quebec, December 16.—The enactment of Sunday Blue Laws in the Province of Quebec was asked of the Provincial Government when members of the National Catholic Unions called upon Premier L. A. Taschereau and his cabinet.

The resolutions dealing with the Sunday Blue Laws in this Province ask among other things the nomination of inspectors to track down profaners of the Sabbath and to bring them before the courts, the prohibition of illustrated posters for moving pictures, no Sunday theatrical amusements.

## HUNGARY AGAIN READY TO MODIFY NUMERUS CLAUSUS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Dec. 16.—The Hungarian government is again ready to modify the numerus clausus law declared Count Bethlen, Prime Minister, on his return from Geneva today.

The government is ready to modify the law if the proposals are in consonance with the international peace treaty obligations so that no foreign complications occur, he stated.

It is the German government's duty to use its influence with the League of Nations for the protection of the Jewish population in Roumania.

Warsaw, Dec. 16.—A resolution urging the League of Nations and public opinion of the world to protest against the anti-Jewish pogroms in Roumania was adopted today by the Executive Committee of the Union of Rabbis in the Republic of Poland.

The Rabbis also proclaimed a day of fast and prayer because of the desecration of the Holy Scrolls and synagogues in Roumania. This day is to be observed the Thursday following Chanukah.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Secretary of State Kellogg is urged to lodge a protest with the government of Roumania against "the persecution and brutality against the peaceful and law-abiding people of the Jewish faith" in Roumania in a resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Congressman La Guardia, of New York.

London, Dec. 16.—Assurances that the Roumanian government is taking strong measures to prevent the recurrence of anti-Semitic riots and to punish those guilty of the outbreaks last week were contained in a cablegram received today by Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association from Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Titulescu.

The Roumanian government is in possession of absolute proof that foreign

(Continued on page 2)

## ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS ES- CORT WEIZMANN TO BORDER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Dec. 16.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, whose visit to Roumania on behalf of the Keren Hayesod coincided with the anti-Semitic student outbreaks, was escorted to the train by a strong force of police.

Roumanian soldiers accompanied Dr. Weizmann on the train until he reached the border.

## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except Saturday

and Jewish holidays by the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Publication Office:

215 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, N.Y.

Address All Mail To

Executive and Editorial Office:

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Landau.....President

Isaac Grossman.....Vice-President

Jamael Blenstock.....Treasurer

Wm. Simons.....Secretary

W. M. Z. Spiegelman.....Editor

Vol IV. Sunday, Dec. 18, 1927. No. 947

## Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

New York.....611 Broadway

London.....244 High Holborn

Paris.....5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris VIII

Berlin.....Eisenstrasse 6, Berlin-Invaliden

Warsaw.....Ulita Aleja Jerolimskie Nr. 18

Jerusalem.....Hasolel Bldg.

Cairo.....13, Abou-El-Sebah

## Subscription Rates

U.S. and Canada Foreign

One Year.....\$10.00 \$15.00

Six Months.....6.00 8.00

One Month.....1.00 1.50

Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927.

at the post office at L. I. City, N. Y., under

No. 36 of March 3, 1879.

## Copyrighted

HITLERITES PLANNED TO  
CONFISCATE JEWS' PROP-  
ERTY, INVESTIGATION SHOWS  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Munich, Dec. 16—Interesting details concerning the plans of the Hitlerites in the attempted coup d'etat in 1923 were disclosed today at a meeting of an investigation committee of the Bavarian Diet.

Representative Hoegnes who reported on the subject disclosed that the Hitlerites made extensive preparations for the confiscation of all property belonging to Jews. They even had arrested fifty-four prominent Jews as hostages. He added that not all of the documents which could throw light on the subject could be recovered and urged the Diet to ask for their delivery by the courts.

BLAMES SCHWARTZBARD CASE  
FOR UKRAINIAN DISORDERS  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, Dec. 16—The disturbances which occurred in the Ukraine several weeks ago had a direct relation to the Schwartzbard trial, it was asserted today by the "Dilo," the organ of the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia.

The newspaper says that the disorders among the peasants in southwestern Ukraine were not to further the opposition to the Soviet government, but because of the indignation aroused among the peasants by the acquittal of Sholom Schwartzbard.

NEW ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS  
REPORTED IN ROUMANIA;  
U.S. IS URGED TO PROTEST

(Continued from page 1)

agent provocateurs were responsible for the excesses, Titulescu declared in his cable. The government is energetically proceeding to eradicate every possibility of a repetition of the disturbances in the future. It has dismissed the chiefs of police in Bihor, Cluj and Oradeamare and further inquiries are being made concerning the culpability of other officials.

Twenty-one students and twenty-eight other persons are being prosecuted in Oradeamare; 44 students and 9 other persons are held in Cluj; 11 students are under arrest in Bucharest because they participated in the Transylvanian excesses. Other students were also arrested. They all will be tried by a court-martial. Public officials who will be found guilty will be dismissed. Students whose culpability will be established will be expelled from the universities.

The victims will be compensated. The amount of \$50,000 lei was already appropriated as the first installment for the repair of the synagogues, Titulescu declares.

The Roumanian government will do its full duty because it realizes that the first victim of the disturbances is Roumanian herself, the Foreign Minister states. The only consolation lies in the fact that no single death has occurred.

Numerous British, American and continental European concerns have withdrawn credits from Roumanian industry and commerce as a result of the student excesses, according to a despatch from Bucharest to the "New York Times."

The Roumanian government has sent instructions to the Prefect of Police at Oradeamare to visit the American, Wilfred Keller, and apologize. According to Keller, the Prefect of Police, an eyewitness to his being attacked, had refused aid.

Government witnesses also requested Keller to name an indemnity sum for his injuries and the printing plant in which he is interested. Keller, who is said to be recovering slowly, referred them to the American Minister.

When information that Jewish congregations in Roumania had sent out an appeal to hold a three-day mourning in synagogues throughout the world reached the government officials were much chagrined because of the fear that public opinion would be embittered.

The leader of the opposition, M. Maniu, is preparing several interpellations for the next meeting of parliament. He will ask why the government failed to prevent and to end the riots, whether the government sponsored the meeting, knowing riots would result, and what indemnity it will pay the victims.

GOVERNMENT PREVENTS  
WARSAW KEHILLAH AID  
TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Dec. 16—A decision of the Kehillah Executive to include in its budget an amount to support political prisoners will be overruled by the Government Commissioner, it was learned today.

At the last session of the Executive, a resolution introduced by the Poale Zion included in the budget for 1928 an item of 10,000 Zlotys to aid the political prisoners. The governmental commissioner objected to this item, declaring that the support of political prisoners is outside of the Kehillah's sphere of activity. This decision can also be viewed as an anti-state move, he declared, adding that he will annul the provision.

ALTMAN FOUNDATION GIVES  
\$50,000 GIFT TO FEDERATION

A gift of \$50,000 from the Altman Foundation was made to the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. Announcement of the gift was made in a letter from Col. Michael Friedsam, president of the Foundation, to Sol M. Stroock, president of the Federation.

Col. Friedsam, in announcing the gift, wrote: "It seemed to us, considering the circumstances of this present campaign, that it would be desirable to make this special gift and we do it with the realization that there is no organization better equipped to use it more effectively or for a finer purpose."

ADVOCATES MONUMENT  
TO LATE OSCAR STRAUS

The erection of a monument to the late Oscar S. Straus is advocated by "The Jewish Tribune," New York weekly, as a result of a canvass conducted among its readers to select the Jew who by his services to America deserves to be honored with a statue.

Others who were suggested were: Nathan Straus, Haym Salomon, the Unknown Jewish Soldier, Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judah P. Benjamin, Louis Marshall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, David Lubin, of California, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals Benjamin N. Cardozo, Otto H. Kahn, Julius Rosenwald and Henry Morgenthau.

Nathan J. Miller, formerly head of the Stock Exchange firm of Miller & Co., died in Paris in his forty-fourth year. Mr. Miller was prominent in various Jewish charities and was a founder of the university settlements in New York.

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

### British House of Lords Debates Dead Sea Concession; Political as Well as Economic Aspects of Concession Emphasized

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Dec. 9.—When the question of the concession to exploit the salts of the Dead Sea heatedly debated in the House of Commons, was raised in the House of Lords, the government was asked to make a statement with regard to the granting of the concession. Lord Islington asked the government to reply to the following points:

(1) Whether they have received applications for the concession and from what quarters.

(2) Whether they have in contemplation the selection of any one applicant as suitable for negotiation, and if so, whom.

(3) Whether, in view of the great value and the important nature of the products, the Government can state what conditions they intend to impose for the protection of all the interests concerned, and to ensure the adequate development of the enterprise.

Lord Islington said: "This question deals with a subject which, I understand, has been under the consideration of the Government now for some time past, and if the reports in the public press be true, the consideration has extended to certain negotiations that have taken place with individuals. If the reports are only approximately correct which have been made by expert chemists of high repute, confirmed also by an expert Departmental Committee of the Government, in regard to the salt deposits in and around the Dead Sea, I think there is little doubt in the mind of anyone who has studied these reports that, both in regard to quantity and quality, there exist in that area deposits of quite immense value and importance. It is stated that the deposits in and around the Dead Sea are similar in character to those now mined by the Germans in the Strassbourg and Alsace districts, so that, with capable administration, it may be presumed that these salts around the Dead Sea can be mined with even greater facility than is done by the Germans, and at a considerably lower cost.

"This concession undoubtedly is one of quite exceptional importance. It is not only important in regard to the potential value of the deposits intrinsically, but it is of great importance for reasons of a very far-reaching character, both political and economic.

"So far as the political aspect is concerned, these deposits lie partly in the mandated territory of Palestine, and partly in the mandated territory of Trans-Jordan. The line of demarcation, I believe between those two territories, under mandatories of whom the British

Government are the trustees, lies right down the centre of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. It may be assumed, therefore, that any concession that is granted will have to lie across these two respective countries. I should like to point out, by way of emphasising this political aspect of the matter, that these two territories, although under British mandatories, are controlled under quite different jurisdictions. You have in the one case in Palestine a British Government and a Jewish executive, with a population in which Arabs largely preponderate, while in Trans-Jordan you have an Arab king, King Abdullah, with a practically wholly Arab population. It is obvious, therefore, I think that to whomsoever this concession is granted most careful provision should be made that the claims of these two countries and of their people should be protected and satisfied. In considering a concession of this character, therefore, there will inevitably arise questions of a political and racial character, which may develop into matters of very serious moment. The situation in that event, I would add, would not be confined within the areas of those two countries, but would unquestionably extend far away to the east.

"There is one other very important aspect of this concession. This deposit, with its immense amount of chloride of potassium, which, I believe, is estimated by experts to represent something around 1,000,000,000 tons of potash, to say nothing of the other auxiliary chemicals of the greatest possible value, that are to be found in this area, contains products which are daily becoming more necessary for fertilizing agricultural land over the whole world. In this country undoubtedly, if the cost of this particular fertilizing product could be brought within reasonable dimension, it would be of the greatest possible value, especially in the cultivation of beet and other agricultural products. It is in very great demand at the present time in many other parts of the Empire, in Australia, in Canada, and in the Sudan. And if the price of this potash became more reasonable, I have no doubt it would find its way with great advantage into practically all the countries of the Empire. At present the supply of potash is almost exclusively in the hands of a German monopoly and, in correspondence with that monopoly, the cost of potash to agriculturists is extremely high. It is, I believe, somewhere round about 48. 10s. Od. a ton at the present time, with the prospect of an increase in the early future.

"During the War this monopoly was used by the Germans as a very formidable

able weapon against us, with the result that potash increased in cost until in the extreme periods of the War it was something over £100 a ton; I have alluded to this aspect of the question because I venture to suggest to the Government regarding a matter which I am sure they have taken into full consideration, that to whomsoever the concession is granted, the group ultimately selected shall have no connection direct or indirect with the German monopoly, but shall be in essence a British group and one which can stand outside all existing undertakings so that the market may be freed and more reasonable prices assured. This deposit is undoubtedly a matter of very great importance to our Empire and of immense importance, therefore, to the whole of the consumers of the world. Under all the peculiar circumstances surrounding this concession, seeing that it stands in a different category from many concessions which are granted, and that so many interests of vital importance are concerned, I urge that it should not be dealt with exclusively as a Departmental matter. It may become of such immense importance to the Empire and the world that it should stand quite outside of Departmental consideration and should be most carefully considered and ultimately decided upon by the Government as a whole," he declared.

Lord Danesfort spoke of the concession as a vital question not only in the interests of the mandated territories concerned, but of this country and the Empire as a whole. He dealt with the effects of the German potash monopoly. "I believe," he said, "that the Germans control something like 70 per cent. of the market and the French perhaps something like 30 per cent. As far as America is concerned, they endeavored, no doubt with a certain degree of success, to establish potash industries in that country, but it would appear that Germany has largely regained the American market and is now forcing prices up with a view to killing all competition. As Lord Islington said, 'we want potash in this country and in our Dominions. We want it for agriculture and we want it for chemistry. Fortunately for us there is this new great supply which will be available. It is vital to make provision, when you are granting those concessions, so that the concessionaires shall not be allowed to join up with Germany or any other monopoly. If they did, the value of these enormous deposits in the Dead Sea would be largely lost. This is not merely a Departmental matter; it is a matter which involves large political, economic and other considerations which should be taken account of by the Government as a whole.'

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Lord Lovat, replied to the question, saying: "His Majesty's Government is fully aware of (Continued on page 4)

## J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 2)

the great importance of the Dead Sea deposits. They are fully aware of their importance not only in themselves but of their possibilities and also of the political questions which may arise in working them. They were further alive to the agricultural world interest which those deposits have as a possible means of breaking down the monopoly which exists at the present time, but I do not wish noble Lords to go away with the belief that there is absolute certainty as to the extent to which these deposits can be worked. After all, we are at the experimental stage in this matter and much has to be proved and worked out before we are certain that the deposits can be developed to the extent which noble Lords suggest. The Government, naturally, is also aware of the strategic importance of the product. We all know what we suffered during the War on account of this monopoly and, especially with a gentleman like Lord Plumer in partial charge of arrangements, we may be quite certain that this question will not be overlooked.

"It has been asked whether applications have been received for the concession, and from what quarter. Applications were received in 1925. The offers that were then submitted were not regarded as acceptable and the applicants were informed that they might have to the end of 1926 to revise their applications. These applications were then considered. The applicants included Dr. Norton of the Palestine Salts Corporation, Mr. Maitland Edwards and Major Henry, Messrs. Tottie and Bicknell, Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomeysky. After careful consideration of all the applicants, of their financial position and of their knowledge and connections, the Government has decided in principle to grant a concession to Major Tulloch and to Mr. Novomeysky, based on the offer which they have put before them. May I say that there is nothing signed or sealed yet. The question is in negotiation and therefore I cannot do more than indicate the general lines on which such agreement, if it is come to, will be made. May I say in this connection that in considering to whom this concession should be given, it is of the first importance that the group receiving the concession should be in a position to work it. They must have capital, they must have knowledge, and they must be tied by the concession so that they are certain to carry on this work."

Lord Islington: "May I intervene to ask if the noble Lord can tell me whether the Government is satisfied that these qualifications are possessed by the two gentlemen whose names he gave as being probably the recipients of the concession."

"They are satisfied," Lord Lovat replied, "that these gentlemen and the group who are working with them, the

MARRANOS IN PORTUGAL  
RETURNING TO JUDAISM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Dec. 16—Many Marranos, descendants of the victims of the Inquisition who outwardly embraced the Catholic faith but secretly remained Jews, are returning in numbers to Judaism, the London Committee to Help the Portuguese Marranos Return to Judaism reported today.

In an appeal for further funds to carry on the work, the Committee reports that increasing numbers of Marranos in Oporto have formally entered the Jewish faith.

The movement to return to Judaism is spreading in various Marrano centers. A kehillah has been established in Braganca which has a population of approximately 800 Crypto-Jews. In Bilarinho, where nearly all of the 500 inhabitants are Marranos, the community has formed a kehillah.

financial backing they have, are suitable for carrying out the work. As I have stated, the object of the Government is to get the work done and to get it done independently of any combines which exist at the present time. A feature of the concession, in whatever form it ultimately takes, will be the allocation of a share of profits to the countries concerned, which the Government regard as the most satisfactory way of dealing with a concession of this kind and which to a great extent may eliminate, or at all events lessen, some of those political difficulties to which the noble Lord has referred. I do not think it would be advisable, in fact it is certainly not advisable at this stage, to go any further into the actual conditions surrounding the contract or agreement, but I would assure the noble Lord that the Government have no intention of confining themselves to a single department if they require advice, as they no doubt will require advice, on any portion of the contract. They are anxious that this should be a real live concern which will compete with the existing monopoly. They attach the very greatest importance to it, and they have taken full time to consider who would be the best group to carry on the work and the terms under which they can achieve the objects which they have in view."

The Community Center of Congregation Beth Israel, Richmond Hill, L. I. will be dedicated today. Justice Mitchell May and Rabbi Simon R. Cohen will be the speakers at the exercises. Dr. Mordecai Soltes will be the speaker at a dinner to be given next Sunday evening, marking the week of exercises in connection with the dedication of the new center. Nathan Tannenbaum is chairman of the committee.

When writing to Advertisers, please  
Mention The Bulletin

HELP BUILD  
PALESTINE

By Purchasing Building

Lots in Haifa

on Mt. Carmel

The new suburb, Hod Ha Carmel, is connected with the city by buses. The first electric trolley car line is being built there by Ruttenberg's company.

Menorah Palestine

Building Corporation

111-113 Delancey Street

(Room 208)

New York

Telephone: Orchard 1197

## THE NEW PALESTINE

A Dignified Literary and  
Informative Journal

The contributors to "The New Palestine" include some of the foremost men of letters, Jewish and non-Jewish. It has correspondents in all parts of the world. Its articles on Palestine, Zionism and general Jewish affairs are authoritative and of high literary merit. It has the Largest Paid Circulation of Any Anglo-Jewish Paper in the World

Subscription: \$4 a year

THE NEW PALESTINE

114 Fifth Avenue

New York

Assists Nature—Does Not Force It

EX-LAX

The Ideal Laxative

In 3 Forms:

'Chocolated,' 'Fig Flavor,' 'Chaufurm'

When writing to Advertisers, please  
mention the Bulletin