

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents

Sunday, July 22, 1928

Est. as 2nd Class Matter at Post
 Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 1122

WEIZMANN ASKS ACTIONS COMMITTEE TO WELCOME THE AGENCY COMMISSION REPORT

**Executive's Resolution Recommends
 Changes but Insists on Adoption
 in Principle**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 20.—The General Council of the Zionist World Organization, known as the Actions Committee, was asked by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, to welcome the report of the Jewish Agency Commission at the first session held here Thursday evening. Forty-five members of the Actions Committee and all the members of the Zionist Executive were present at the meeting which was presided over by Dr. Leon Motzkin.

The first session was occupied with reports submitted by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Nathan Sokolow and Dr. Eder for the London Zionist Executive and Harry Sacher and Miss Henrietta Szold for the Jerusalem Executive.

In his opening remarks the Chairman, Dr. Motzkin, drew attention to the extraordinary importance attached to the present meeting of the Actions Committee. The session paid tribute by rising to the memory of the late Zionist leaders Vladimir Tionkin, Dr. Zevi Chajes, Samuel Landau, member of the Mizrahi Executive, Norvin Lindheim, Joseph Barondess and Dr. Glass, President of the Zionist Federation of Italy, who died during the past year.

Dr. Weizmann, in his report on the political activities of the Executive stated that the relations between the Zionist Executive and the Mandatory power have been cordial and assumed a more intimate character during the period of the crisis in Palestine. The Zionist Executive was duly informed of the forthcoming appointment of Sir John Robert Chancellor to the post of High Commissioner of Palestine. Palestine is assuming increasing importance in the British Imperial system. The prospects for obtaining an international loan for the Zionist World Organization are good, Dr. Weizmann stated.

With regard to the report of the Jewish Agency Commission, the President of the World Zionist Organization told the members of the Actions Committee that the Commissioners were imbued with a deep desire for extending the Palestine upbuilding work. Whatever the decisions of the Actions Committee may be concerning the report of the

(Continued on page 49)

COMMUNISTS WILL NOT ABANDON BUREYA PROJECT BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES

**Any Jewish Colonization Effort is
 Difficult, Moscow Paper Argues**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 20.—The difficulties which are being encountered by the Jewish settlers in Bureya will not frighten us, declares the Yiddish Communist daily "Emes," commenting editorially on the report submitted to the Ozet by Merezhin, head of the investigating committee which made a survey of the region designated for Jewish colonization.

Mr. Merezhin's purpose was to look especially for the disadvantages. If the difficulties of transplanting the Jews on the soil should be considered, we would not have started to work anywhere, the paper argues.

Of the 643 Jewish pioneers who have arrived in Bureya, 107 returned home by the 10th of July. The reasons for these returns are said to be the poor selection of the transmigrant group, the early rains in the season, the lack of food and drinking water in the settlement district, the abundance of mosquitoes, the late arrival of tractors and the insufficiently organized medical relief. Speaking of the health conditions in the district the report submitted by Mr. Merezhin stated that because of the lack of boiled water the settlers were compelled to live on dry food which affected their health. The mosquitoes are plaguing the population but the settlers are learning to conquer this difficulty.

CONSOLIDATION OF ZIONIST COLONIES REQUIRES \$500,000

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 20.—A total amount of \$841,966 was invested by the Zionist World Organization in land settlement in Palestine, according to figures made known here today.

These figures include the colonization activity of the Zionist Organization up to October, 1927. An additional amount of a half million pounds will be necessary to consolidate the forty Zionist colonies established so far, it was stated.

NON-JEWS TO KNOW MORE OF JEWISH PURITY LAWS AS CANCER PREVENTION

**Recommendation to This Effect Made
 by Chairman at International
 Cancer Congress**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, July 20.—The opinion that the non-Jewish population should receive the opportunity through wide propaganda of learning the value of the Jewish religious laws concerning family life and sex hygiene, was voiced at the International Cancer Congress in session here, following the presentation of a paper by Dr. Moses Sourasky on the subject of cancer diseases among Jews.

Dr. Sourasky maintained that the low incidence of cancer of the sexual organs among Jewish women is due to the fact that the observance of the religious laws of purity act as a disease-preventing factor.

Col. Freemantle, M. P., presiding at the session, declared after the paper had been submitted, that Dr. Sourasky for the first time demonstrated that for the Jews as a race have neither immunity nor a predisposition to cancer. "The fact that Jewish women have such low incidence of cancer because of the observance of religious purity laws may be an important clew to finding the cause of cancer," he stated.

ASK COOLIDGE TO PERMIT ENTRY TO GET CHALITZA

Warsaw, July 20.—President Coolidge will be asked by the Rabbinate of Warsaw to grant permission to a Jewish woman whose husband died childless to come to the United States for the purpose of obtaining through the ceremony of Chalitza, release from her brother-in law for remarriage.

The Rabbinate applied to the United States Consul here to grant a visa to the woman, whose husband died seven years ago but who could not marry because of the fact that her brother-in-law, who is to effect her release by Chalitza, is a resident of the United States. The Rabbinate pointed out that in a similar case the representative of the Soviet Government had granted permission to enter the country. The Consul declined to grant the visa.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except
Saturday and Jewish high holidays by the
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Publication Office:

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

Address All Mail to

Broadcast and Editorial Office

61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Abel Landau, President

Isidor Blumenthal, Treasurer

Abel Simon, Secretary

William Z. Spivakman, Editor

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Lords Discuss Enforcement of Minorities Treaties; Change in Procedure Demanded

(By our London correspondent)

London, July 12. — The Minorities Question was raised in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Parmoor, who rose to ask the Government whether it can give any further information on the position of minorities or on the ratification of Conventions at Geneva. The question, he said, is one of much complexity. It concerns a problem that has come to the front in a special manner since the Peace Treaties, because those Treaties, by altering some frontiers and rearranging and extending others, have made the question of minorities one of extreme and immediate importance. In one sense the question of minorities is an old one and has been with us for centuries in Europe, but in its present phase it is a new question, dependent almost entirely, though not in all cases, upon the terms of Treaties which give to minorities rights, as I think, guaranteed by us and by those of the Allied and Associated Powers who signed the Treaties.

The minority question is one which affects minorities in race or in religion. There are between fifteen and twenty of them. The importance of this question may be further gauged by the fact that on statistics which have been carefully prepared and collected—the minorities which are protected by the Minorities Treaties are in the aggregate between 32,000,000 and 35,000,000.

I am not suggesting the alteration of those Treaties. I think it is far too early to make any suggestion of that kind. But taking that view, it is more important that those who have minority rights solemnly granted to them by Treaty to which this country is a party, should have the advantage of those rights, which have been given to safeguard their lives and interests.

The principle, I think, was very admirably stated to the Second Assembly by the then Representative of Great Britain, Lord Balfour. What he said is so important that I copied it out in reading again through the speech which he made to the Second Assembly of the League in 1920. He said: "We have set up a machinery for the protection of minorities and we mean that the machinery shall work." I do not suppose any one would dissent for a moment from that statement, but the part I want to call attention to is the words "we mean that machinery shall work." The question which has been raised and ought to be carefully

considered in view of our obligations, is whether, after experience and experiment, the machinery does work so as to give the protection to which the minorities are entitled.

I am afraid that in many respects the machinery wants alteration and the alteration is a thing which I should hope this country would take part in planning out. It does not, however, affect the principles of the Minority Treaties, themselves. I think that something should be done in order to make the protection of these minority rights more assured and less open to friction and dispute. For that purpose you want to arrive at two results. First of all you must have a method by which those rights, if called in question, can be decided one way or the other—that is between the minority and the national government. Secondly, and hardly less important, is it that the minorities should be satisfied whatever the decision come to may be, whether in their favor or against them that their interests have had proper, impartial and fair consideration. Although I do not want to criticise those who give the consideration, I shall be bound to point out that in my view at the present time the minorities have some reason to say: "Whatever our rights may be we should be satisfied that, if they are to be enforced, the method of enforcement is satisfactory."

Professor Gilbert Murray took a foremost part in helping to formulate the machinery by which the minorities could be protected under the Minority Treaties. The main proposals were partially accepted in 1922 and 1923, but since that time, very little change has been made, although I think experience and experiment have shown that changes must be made if the minority rights are to be effectively enforced.

I think that after experience and experiment reform and change are necessary. It is in this direction that I hope the Government may exercise its influence. In the first place, the aggrieved minority, who obviously are the persons or parties especially interested, cannot approach the League at all. There is no machinery whatever by which the aggrieved persons can approach the League directly. I am sure, Lord Cushtendun, will agree with me in that. There is machinery by which you may ask some other country to take up your case or something of that kind, which is entirely different. But the ordinary principle ought to prevail and there ought to be machinery by which the aggrieved minority should be able to bring forward their case and state it—I do not say whether before the Assembly or the Council of the League—before

Vol. V. Sun., July 22, 1928 No. 1122

Office of the Jewish Daily Bulletin
New York _____ 61 Broadway
London _____ 244 High Holborn
Paris _____ 3, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris VIII
Berlin _____ Bernstrasse 4, Berlin-Halensee
Warsaw _____ Ulica Aleja Jerozolimskie No. 12
Amsterdam _____ Haseled Bldg.
Batavia _____ 13, Asoed-El-Sabah

Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
Per Year	\$19.00	\$25.00
Per Month	5.00	8.00
Per Month	1.00	1.60

Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879

Copyrighted

OSCAR SLATER COMPLETELY
VINDICATED IN 2nd TRIAL
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Edinburgh, July 20. — The vindication of Oscar Slater, sentenced to death and held in prison for eighteen years on the charge of having murdered a woman in Glasgow, released following a resolution in Parliament eighteen years later, was completed today when the Court of Appeals unanimously quashed Slater's conviction.

The court found that there was misdirection by the presiding judge at the original trial.

Kalmel Weiss, aged 11, who is hailed as the youngest cantor in the world, arrived in New York on the Leviathan from his home in Warsaw accompanied by his father. He intends making a concert tour in the United States.

The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada met 32 boats which arrived at the ports of Halifax and Quebec during the month of June. These boats brought 20,334 immigrants. Of these 388 were Jews. They were destined by provinces as follows: Quebec 127; Ontario 161; Manitoba 97; Saskatchewan 10; Alberta 24.

The graduates of the Hebrew Theological College on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 17 and 18, held a conference at the Assembly Hall of the College on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 17 and 18. Rabbis from the states of Colorado, Indiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Utah and Illinois gathered to discuss the problems of the younger Orthodox Rabbis.

The officers of the Annual Association of the Hebrew Theological College who were elected are: President, Rabbi Simon G. Kraemer, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, Rabbi Harry Miller, Terre Haute, Ind.; Secretary, Rabbi Louis Greenwald, Denver, Colo.; Treasurer, Rabbi Irwin Meisel, Green Bay, Wis.

HIGH COMMISSIONER STOPS FLOGGING PRACTICE WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION

Flogging Permitted only After Permission from Chief Secretary

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 20.—The practice of flogging prisoners in Palestine jails, which called forth many questions in the House of Commons and wide protests in Palestine and abroad was stopped by an order issued by the High Commissioner Lord Plumer.

According to the order, flogging in the Central Prison of Jerusalem is permitted only after consent had been obtained by the jail authorities from the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government.

One hundred eighty-three Arabs held in prison by the authorities in Transjordan were released yesterday on the basis of an order granting amnesty, issued by the High Commissioner.

According to reports in the Arab press Emir Abdullah, the ruler of Transjordan, presented to the Colonial Office through the High Commissioner two demands, one calling for the abolition of the uncollected taxes by Transjordanian peasants and the second, asking for amnesty for political prisoners. Only the second demand was granted.

The States in the Southern part of the United States have organized a Zionist Regional Unit, which includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The preparatory steps for the formation of the Unit were taken at the Pittsburgh Zionist Convention, on the initiative of Dr. Leo J. Frachtenberg, Director of the United Palestine Appeal for the South.

Rabbi Max Heller of New Orleans, has been elected President of the provisional committee and Harry P. Shukerman of Birmingham, Ala., President.

the competent body which is to give the decision. But the minorities are not really recognized as competent parties to the process at all.

They have to stand on one side to a very great extent, and entirely so far as their right is concerned, while matters are discussed in which they have critical and immediate interests. They take no part and are not allowed to take any part in the examination of their grievances.

A Congress of National Minorities was held at Geneva in 1925, which asked for three things in order that their rights might be properly protected. One of the things that Congress asked for was the publicity of documents.

At the present time I do not think there is any part of the procedure at Geneva which is less public than that dealing with minorities. Secondly, the

(Continued on page 4)

FASCISM MUST ADOPT ANTI-SEMITIC PROGRAM HUNGARIAN LEADER URGES

Gumboes Starts Anti-Jewish Propaganda in Italian Press

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, July 20.—An attempt to justify the action of the Hungarian anti-Semitic leaders by injecting anti-Semitic propaganda into the Italian press was made by the notorious Hungarian anti-Semitic leader Deputy Gumboes.

Gumboes started an anti-Semitic campaign in a number of Italian newspapers, publishing articles in which he advocates that the Italian Fascisti embrace the anti-Semitic program of the Awakening Magyars. In the articles Gumboes polemizes with Benito Mussolini, arguing that Italian Fascism is merely semi-Fascism since it does not endorse the anti-Semitic program. Several Italian newspapers, among them the "Lavoro D'Italia," published the Gumboes series of articles in which it is declared that the Jews are "enemies of the fatherland" who attempt everywhere to "conquer the commercial, industrial and financial leadership of the nations among whom they live." Italian Fascism must include in its program anti-Semitic propaganda, but in the meantime it must at least endorse "Hungary's Fascist movement against Jewish domination."

GREECE ALLOTS SUBSIDY TO JEWISH SCHOOLS (J. T. A. Mail Service)

Salonica, July 4.—An annual subvention of 1,200,000 drachmas for the schools of the Jewish community of Salonica has been agreed to by the Zaimis-Cafandaris Cabinet after a considerable delay. The decision still requires ratification by the Chamber of Deputies. Since the reorganization of the Cabinet by M. Venizelos, with the resignation of M. Zaimis, the future of the Jewish communal schools of Salonica has again become doubtful. The schools cannot exist without State grants, and it is hoped that M. Venizelos will decide to approve the decision of the late Government with regard to the subsidy for the Jewish schools.

The summer camps conducted by the Council Sections throughout the United States and in Canada are now at the height of their activity, according to a statement made by Mrs. Julius Fryer of Cleveland, National Chairman of the Department of Social Service of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Chicago Council Section, of which Mrs. Samuel Alschuler is president, will make it possible for 1000 mothers and babies to leave the city in July and August for a vacation at its camp at Wauconda, Illinois. This camp is equipped with unusually excellent recreational facilities and has been conducted for several years.

JABOTINSKY URGES JEWISH AGENCY OPPONENTS TO START UNITED CAMPAIGN

Proposes Secession from World Zionist Organization

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, July 20.—A call to the radical Zionists to help in an active campaign to overthrow the present form of extension of the Jewish Agency, is made in a communication from Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky, the leader of the Zionists Revisionists, appearing in Mr. Robert Stricker's radical Zionist organ "Neue Welt" here.

Mr. Jabotinsky urges that all who are in opposition to the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission should unite and issue a joint ultimatum before it becomes too late. The ultimatum should threaten a break-away from the Zionist Organization, and if necessary even the proclamation of a new Zionist organization, since there will be no room for Zionists in a mixed Jewish Agency in which the Zionist Organization will lose its political independence, its sovereignty and its power to make decisions, and will be only an advisory body dependent on the non-Zionists.

Four charitable bequests of \$2,000 each and nine of \$1,000 each were made by former Supreme Court Justice David Leviatt, who died Jan. 9, 1926. He left an estate appraised yesterday at \$1,380,983 gross and \$1,253,546 net.

The first audience ever to assemble at the Menorah Institute, a new Jewish community center connected with the Baron Hirsch Synagogue, Memphis, Tenn., was addressed last night by Mayor Watkins Overton and prominent members of the Jewish community. The Institute building, representing an outlay of more than \$100,000, is now nearing completion. Funds have been exhausted and the members of the Jews of Memphis are asked to help in the campaign for the Institute.

Because of Tisha B'Ab, the price of red meat fell in New York City.

William Edlin, former editor of "The Day" and for the past three years connected with the national office of the Zionist movement as Executive Secretary of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), has resigned his position as a paid worker, but will continue in the office as a volunteer.

"I find myself so completely out of harmony with the forces that shape the administrative direction of the executive work in the United Palestine Appeal that I deem my usefulness as a paid worker at an end. Therefore, beginning with today, I choose to withdraw as a paid worker, but shall fulfill in a voluntary capacity, without any remuneration, whatever duties may be connected with my office as National Secretary of the Palestine Foundation Fund to which office I had been elected at the last Annual Meeting held in February 1926."

If you are pleased with the Bulletin tell your friends to subscribe

WEIZMANN ASKS ACTIONS COMMITTEE TO WELCOME THE AGENCY COMMISSION REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

Agency Commission, will be transmitted to the members of the Commission. Whatever may be decided by this meeting, the principle of the extension of the Jewish Agency should not be affected in view of the crisis which the Palestine work has just passed. This is the only way to gain further support for the resumption of a large immigration to Palestine, which is dependent on the cooperation of the Government and on the increase of financial support. The cooperation of the Government is assured, Dr. Weizmann stated. "Let your decision on this question be a frank one," Dr. Weizmann urged the members of the General Council.

Nahum Sokolow, in submitting a general report on the political work, dwelt at length on the Jewish Agency plan and stated that it is a marked step forward.

Dr. Eder reported that the proposal for the creation in Palestine of a Legislative Council, frequently referred to in reports, will not become acute during the next year.

Mr. Harry Sacher, reporting for the Palestine Zionist Executive, paid tribute to the attitude of the retired High Commissioner of Palestine, Lord Plumer. Miss Henrietta Söld reported on the health and education work in Palestine.

The resolution submitted to the Actions Committee by the Zionist Executive called for welcoming the report of the Jewish Agency Commission, which is "an expression of confidence in the Jewish National Home." The resolution includes a passage expressing thanks to Lord Melchett, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Wassermann. The second part of the resolution recommends that the final decision concerning the Commisic Kvrsoth be postponed until they are placed in a position to prove their final value as an economic factor.

The resolution also lays emphasis on the necessity of raising immediately the necessary funds for continuing the unbuilding work on the basis of a unified and coordinated economic plan, but adds that the integrity of the Jewish National Fund and its system of leasing land to settlers, remain unaffected. The resolution calls for the immediate creation of a bank with a capital of one million pounds, for the purpose of providing commercial credits and furthering the development of industry in Palestine.

A special section of the resolution asks the Actions Committee to author-

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

Congress of National Minorities asked that minorities should be treated as parties to the case. It seems to me obvious. I must say, that this should be done in the cause of justice. Thirdly, they asked that any Member of the League, whether a Member of the Council or not, should have the right to bring a case before the Council and so start it on its way to the Permanent Court of International Justice. At the present time that can only be done by a Member of the League who is also a Member of the Council. Surely the question arises, why should not any Member of the League, any Member of the Assembly, be allowed to take a step of that kind?

Lord Cushendun, replying for the Government, said that Lord Parmoor was quite mistaken in one very important respect, in saying that the minorities themselves have no means of making their case known to the Council. That is a complete misconception. A report was adopted in 1920 by the Council to the effect that minorities themselves, or States not represented on the Council, were not debarred from bringing to the notice of the League any infraction or danger of infraction of the Minority Treaties and the procedure that is now in force, under the Committee of Three is that any minority that thinks itself aggrieved has the right to present a petition to the Council. That petition is examined by the Committee of Three, consisting of the President and two other Members of the Council, and according to the judgment that they form of the justice or otherwise of the petition that has been presented they may move the Council to take it into consideration. Unless they do this, the petition is not, of course, considered by the Council itself.

The point on which I chiefly differ from Lord Parmoor is this. He seems to think that, in order to carry out these Minority Treaties, it is desirable that there should be the greatest possible freedom of approach to the Council, either by petition or otherwise, that every aggrieved minority should have easy access to some tribunal, either the Council or the Permanent Court, and that there should be the greatest possible publicity allowed. That was one of the points on which the noble Lord laid stress. I am

lie the Zionist Executive to negotiate with the representatives of the American Non-Partisan Conference in Palestine concerning the creation of a Provisional Agency Committee which would have the power to organize the extended Jewish Agency.

bound to say that I take a very different view. The noble Lord must be perfectly well aware that it would not be difficult for these Minority Treaties to be used for purposes very different from that for which they were intended by the framers of the Peace Treaties. It might perfectly well be that they could be used for irredentist propaganda for raising all sorts of minor questions with which they were not intended to deal, and if on any occasion some perhaps quite inconsiderable minority were to raise some case in which they alleged that their rights under these Treaties had been violated, very likely without any evidence whatever to support them, and if that sort of thing were to grow general, it would probably make these Treaties impossible to carry out and would also be a source of friction and of bad blood.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, speaking on the same question, stated that it would be a great mistake to try to uphold these Treaties which have been so recently signed. Moreover, there is not the least probability that the other parties to them would agree to any considerable modification even if it was desirable. I agree also with Lord Cushendun that there is not any case at present for any change in the Treaties, but the question of the procedure by which these Treaties are worked at the League is rather a different matter.

THE NEW PALESTINE

(Published in English)

*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

Wanted to Purchase—JEWISH PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. Yiddish language portable typewriter in good condition. Box 10, Jewish Daily Bulletin, 621 Broadway, New York.

Assists Nature—Does Not Force It

EX-LAX

The Ideal Laxative

"Chocolated" and "Fig Flavor"