

GERMAN JEWISH LEADERS APPEAL FOR FUND FOR EIN- STEIN WOOD IN PALESTINE

We Are Proud Einstein Is Ours,
They Declare

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Berlin, Mar. 2.—Some of the most prominent leaders of the Jewish community in Germany have endorsed the proposal launched by the Federation of German Zionists to plant an Einstein wood in Palestine in recognition of the famous scientist's contribution to mankind's knowledge and of his labors in behalf of Palestine.

In an appeal issued to the Jewish communities in Germany to provide the fund necessary, it is declared that the Einstein wood in Palestine will constitute a living memorial to the immortality of Einstein's fame and of the esteem in which he is held by the present generation.

"We German Jews are proud that Einstein is one of us. The Einstein wood will be a testimonial to Jewish creativeness," states the appeal which bears among others the signatures of Chif Rabbi Leo Baeck, Herman Baer, Minister Director in the Prussian government; Oscar Wasserman, Prof. Moritz Sobornheim, Jacob Goldschmidt, Aaron Hirsch, Engineer Schocken and Kurt Blumenfeld.

THREE BRITISH JEWS RECEIVE KNIGHTHOOD

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
London, Mar. 2.—The New Year's honors list contains the names of three Jews upon whom knighthood was conferred.

The honor was conferred upon Albert Ley of London for his public benefactions; the Hon. Daniel Levy, speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, former editor of the "Australasian Hebrew" magazine; and Menasseh Meyer, leader of the Jewish community in the Straits Settlements.

Albert Ley is treasurer of the Royal Free Hospital. Recently he contributed \$250,000 to a fund for rebuilding the hospital's maternity department and for research into causes of maternal mortality and invalidity.

The new department is to be named for the Queen by her consent.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES OSCAR STRAUS MEMORIAL

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)
Washington, Mar. 2.—The Senate unanimously passed the resolution of Congressman Celler of New York for the erection of the public grounds in the District of Columbia of a monument or memorial to the late Oscar S. Straus. The action of the Senate followed that taken by the House.

The bill will now go to the President for signature.

COPELAND NATURALIZATION BILL IS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Legalizes Entrance Prior to June 3, 1921; Another Attempt to Postpone National Origins
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Mar. 2.—On the eve of its adjournment Congress was literally gorged with last minute action on immigration legislation. The House of Representatives late Friday night at an evening session passed the Copeland naturalization bill which, having been previously passed by the Senate, will now become law upon receiving the President's signature.

Another bill introduced recently by Congressman Sabath of Chicago which was passed Friday by the Senate and, after undergoing certain amendments in the Senate, favorably reported Saturday morning by the House Immigration Committee, is expected to be passed by the House Saturday and will likewise go to the President for signature. This bill makes it unnecessary for an alien to take out a new declaration of intention where there has been a change of sovereignty since the original declaration of intention was made.

Still another bill which was passed Friday by the House and is expected to be favorably acted upon Saturday by the Senate and then go to the President, is the deportation bill as amended by the conferees, who struck out the entire bill as recently passed by the House except the provision for deporting and punishing aliens with imprisonment who re-enter or attempt to re-enter America after having been previously deported and another provision with regard to the deportation of
(Continued on Page 2)

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CHINA INCREASES AS PACIFICATION PROGRESSES

Refugees from Russia Engage in Crafts and Trades

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Shanghai, Mar. 2.—The Jewish communities in the far districts of south China, particularly in Canton, Nanking and Hankow, are experiencing an influx of Jewish immigrants, refugees from Russia, as conditions in the country are improving with the progress of the unification of China.

The majority of the Jewish immigrants make a living as watchmakers, barbers, jewellers and musicians. Some are also engaged in trade. Small colonies of Russian Jews now exist in practically all of the larger towns of southern China.

In Tientsin the growing Jewish community recently celebrated the establishment of a Jewish dramatic club under the name Kunst Club. It has for its purpose the spreading of art and the furtherance of Yiddish literature.

OLDEST WRITTEN DOCUMENTS FOUND AT UR BY EXPEDITION OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

Tablets May Rival Those Discovered at Jemdet-Nasr

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Mar. 3.—Diverse group of written tablets and clay jar stoppers which bear the impression of archaic seals and are the oldest written documents ever found at Ur of the Chaldees was revealed here today following receipt of a report from the joint archaeological field expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the British Museum.

According to C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition, the objects are of the utmost importance in that they belong to a period in Ur's history illustrated heretofore only by crude clay figurines of animals and men from which it would have been impossible to deduce the level of culture attained in the city at that time.

The fact that the objects were found on the very top of a vast stratum of rubbish which lies under and is very much older than the 5400-year-old royal graves at Ur has led the archaeologists to expect that eventually they will find at Ur pictograph tablets rivaling in age those excavated at Jemdet-Nasr in 1925-26.

The tablets discovered at Jemdet-Nasr are the oldest known pictographic tablets the ancient soil of Mesopotamia has yet yielded and were found by the joint expedition of the Field Museum and Oxford University which was engaged in excavations in Kish, Iraq.

In addition to revealing the discovery of the written documents at Ur, the report from Mr. Woolley also records the excavation of a number of additional graves in the cemetery, and the further clearing of the great Temple of the moon god Nannar, work on which has been in progress for a number of years.

FERDINAND I WAS MEMBER OF JEWISH BURIAL SOCIETY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Mar. 2.—Emperor Ferdinand I, the unfortunate ruler of Austria, was a member of the Chevra Kadisha (Jewish burial society) of Prague, it was recalled here in connection with the commemoration of his accession to the throne March 2, 1835.

Jewish newspapers here reproduced a transcription of an entry in the Pimkas, the official record of the Jewish burial society, in which it is related that following Ferdinand's abdication in 1848 he became a member of the Chevra Kadisha and made a special contribution providing for the recital of the Kaddish, the Jewish religious prayer for the dead, for the entire year following his demise.

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Judge Withdraws from Bench Pending Report

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The resolution directs a subcommittee, members of the House Judiciary Committee, to investigate charges made against Judge Moscowitz in an affidavit by Levine presented in the House by Congressman Somers of Brooklyn, in connection with bankruptcy administrations.

Judge Moscowitz announced in court on Friday that he will hear no more cases until the investigation is completed. Judge Moscowitz made the announcement before the Senate had approved the resolution. "I have considered the propriety of my continuing to sit and have concluded to discontinue holding court until the investigation is completed," Judge Moscowitz said. "With the exception of repeating that I welcome the investigation in the abiding conviction that it will disclose that my career as one of the United States District Judges for the Eastern District of New York has been irreproachable, I have and will have no further statements to make."

Receipts of \$25,000 featured the formal opening of the ESNAW building, first campaign of the Kosoveh Tifereth Israel Synagogue, Park Chelsea, N. Y. which took place following a mass meeting in the Casino Theatre. The subscribers represented the sale of seats in the new synagogue and brought the total amount of money raised up to \$25,000.

BENESON ANNOUNCES \$24,000 ANNUAL GIFT TO PALESTINE FUNDS

Contribution, Unprecedented, Without Time Limit

An annual gift for Palestine reconstruction work of \$24,000, without a time limit for the annual contribution, has been announced by Grigori Benenson, New York financier and well-known Zionist. Morris Rothenberg, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal, in making public Mr. Benenson's contribution, stated that the gift will be made yearly without regard to the recurring yearly campaigns or appeals for funds.

Through the years, Mr. Benenson's unconditional gift will accumulate into very large sums. This gift constitutes an innovation in philanthropic work, and is regarded by the United Palestine Appeal as the most important step thus far made to reduce the cost of campaign collections, Mr. Rothenberg said.

Mr. Benenson's decision was communicated to Col. Frederick H. Kisch, chairman of the Palestine Zionist Executive, who is at present in this country, and is regarded as showing a recognition of the need for continuous development in connection with the Zionist effort for the reconstruction of Palestine.

Mr. Benenson, who has for many years been a substantial contributor to Zionist work, was formerly one of the leading industrialists in Russia, and settled in New York after the war. He came into prominence through the acquisition of one of the largest buildings in the city, at 105 Broadway, which now bears his name.

JULIUS SIMON HEADS J.N.F. ADVISORY BOARD

A new advisory board of the Jewish National Fund has been named and Julius Simon elected Chairman. Emanuel Neumann, President, announced.

The advisory board is planned to enlist the cooperation of leading Jews in all phases of Palestinian work, so that the Jewish National Fund may have the advice of outstanding experts in various fields of communal work. Mr. Simon is a member of the Committee of Seven of the Zionist Organization negotiating for the creation of the Jewish Agency. He headed the Commission appointed by Dr. Weizmann in 1920 to go to Palestine for the purpose of reorganizing Zionist effort there. The names of members of the advisory board are now being considered by Mr. Neumann, Mr. Simon and the Administrative Committee of the Jewish National Fund, and will be announced shortly.

CARDINAL HAYES GIVES \$500 TO BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL

Cardinal Hayes has contributed \$500 for Beth Israel Hospital, New York. Representative William W. Cohen, a trustee of the hospital, interested Cardinal Hayes in the hospital and turned over the gift to the treasurer. The new hospital building, which will open this month, will provide individual rooms for all patients, regardless of race, religion or financial status.

LOUIS D. GIBBS, NEW YORK SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, DIES

Dr. Krass Will Officiate at Funeral Services Tomorrow

Funeral services for the late Justice Louis D. Gibbs, member of the New York State Supreme Court, will be held Tuesday morning in Riverside Memorial Chapel, 76th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York. Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, will officiate, and burial will be in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Flushing, L. I. The body lies in state in the chapel.

Flags on the Bronx and New York County Supreme Court buildings were lowered to half staff when the death of the Supreme Court Justice was learned of. Justice Gibbs died at Glen Springs Sanitarium, Watkins Glen, N. Y., where he had gone for rest and treatment three weeks ago. He had been ill for several months and death was caused by heart disease. He was 48 years old.

Justice Gibbs had been a member of the New York Supreme Court since January 1, 1925. In 1913 he served in the Legislature, where he was active in legislation which made the Bronx a separate county in 1914 and was then elected the first judge of Bronx County. Subsequently Judge Gibbs was re-elected and so popular was his performance on the bench that he was endorsed by both parties. His popularity grew, despite his alleged severity with criminals. Because of this severity, it was necessary for him to have a bodyguard.

His forthrightness and assurance in dealing with cases brought him a wide reputation and in 1924 he was nominated and elected to the Supreme Court, assuming the position January 1, 1925.

Born in Lodz, Poland, October 16, 1880, Louis DeWitt Gibbs was brought to this country at the age of four. He grew up on the East Side of New York, where he attended public school, Cooper Union Institute and the New York Law School.

He was a member of the New York County Lawyers Association, New York State and American Bar Associations, Independent Order Bnai B'rith, and Montefiore Congregation.

He is survived by his wife, Anna White Gibbs, a son, Howard, and two daughters, Harriet and Isadora.

Messages of condolence on the death of Justice Gibbs were issued by many in legal and political circles, including Justice Peter Schmeck, Justice Alfred Frankenthaler and Justice John L. Walsh. Joseph V. McKee, president of the New York Board of Aldermen, said: "The state has lost an eminent jurist and the City of New York has lost a citizen whose life was devoted to public service."

A debate on the question of the Jewish Agency for Palestine will be held on Saturday afternoon in the Casino Theatre of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism, New York, under the auspices of Avukah, the American Student Zionist Federation. The debaters will be Maurice Samuel and Jacob DeHaas. Mr. Samuel will uphold the affirmative of the proposition. "Resolved: that the best interests of Palestine and the Jewish people, while Mr. De Haas will take the negative. Professor Israel Wechsler of Columbia University will be Chairman.

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SENATE PASSES FAMILY VISA BILL TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF FAMILIES

Provides for Issuing Visas to Wives and Minor Children of Immigrants
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Mar. 2.—The Senate on Friday, by unanimous consent, passed the bill of Senator Stephens of Mississippi, introduced at the request of the Department of Labor, requiring the issuance of family immigration visas to the wife or husband and unmarried children, under 21, of an immigrant who is issued a visa, so that they may follow the immigrant later without waiting for separate visas. The bill is intended to prevent the separation of families.

Under the bill the family visas are to be good for one year, and may be extended upon application made sixty days prior to expiration. The bill now goes to the House. It is uncertain whether the House will act upon the bill prior to adjournment.

The text of the bill as passed by the Senate follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (a) of section 2 of the immigration act of 1924 is amended by adding the following paragraphs at the end thereof:

"Whenever it shall appear to a consular officer that an immigrant applying for an immigration visa has an alien wife, husband, and/or unmarried dependent children under the age of 21 years residing outside the United States and such wife, husband, and/or children are not applicants for immigration visas, the consular officer shall require the immigrant applying for an immigration visa to make a declaration under oath, as a part of the visa application, as to whether he or she intends to have the wife, husband, and/or such children join him or her in the United States at some future time. If an immigration visa is issued and if the facts in the declaration disclose that the wife, husband, or such children will at some subsequent time apply for immigration visas, the consular officer may accept at once the applications for immigration visas of the wife, husband, and/or such children. If the consular officer finds that the wife, husband, and/or such children are in other respects eligible to obtain immigration visas under the provisions of this act, such officer shall reserve sufficient consecutive immigration visa serial number for the wife, husband, and/or such children, and charge such aliens to the quota then existing for the appropriate country as determined by the provisions of this act. The actual issuance of immigration visas to the immigrants for whom reserve shall be deferred by the consular officer until the immigrants are ready to immigrate to the United States. Immigration visas reserved for future use under this paragraph shall be valid for one year subsequent to date of the reservation, notwithstanding the limitations on the issuance of immigration visas in subdivision (1) of section 11 of this act and the provisions of section 6 thereof, as amended by the act of May 29, 1928,

(Continued on Page 4)

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Wedgwood Gives His Reasons for Seventh Dominion League

Special Correspondence

London, Feb. 15.—"The Jewish Chronicle," which supports the proposal that Palestine eventually become the Seventh Dominion of the British Empire, publishes today an interview with Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Labor M. P., originator of the idea as set forth in his book, "The Seventh Dominion." Col. Wedgwood outlined the purposes of the recently formed Seventh Dominion League.

"The ideas which are embodied in the program of the Seventh (Palestine) Dominion League," he said, "are the outcome of my close study of Zionism and the investigations I made during my stay in Palestine. Both the methods of the Zionist Organization and of the British Administration in Palestine, caused me to doubt whether this most important historic enterprise of establishing a Home for the Jewish people is being conducted on the right lines. I saw mistakes on both sides, but what troubled me most is the fact that the British people have not played their part in the undertaking which found its highest expression in the Balfour Declaration and in the Mandate. I have noticed a sort of 'shyness' on the part of the British to show a real and determined friendship for the Jews; a feeling of reticence, in cooperating with the Jews to build up Palestine as the Jewish National Home. This attitude has manifested itself in many ways, in negligence and in petty fault-finding, in London as well as in Jerusalem.

"We started all right during the war and up to the time of the drafting of the Mandate," continued Colonel Wedgwood, "but then the English seemed to say that they had done enough and that the partnership was at an end so far as they were concerned. We put Palestine on the road; what more is there to do? They left the whole burden of colonizing Palestine to the Jews alone—a task which is insurmountable to a nation without State machinery at its disposal.

"It was a long time before I personally realized that the cooperation which was the basis of the Mandate has in fact ceased," Colonel Wedgwood proceeded, "and as I had a good deal to do with establishing this cooperation during the war, this realization came upon me rather as a shock. The friendship and understanding between the British people and the Jews seems completely to have ceased. Furthermore, there was the danger of growing alienation between the Jews and the British administration in Palestine.

"To me it looks as if the English behaved snobbishly diffident about being known as being partners with the Jews. Snobbism is the most contemptible of all vices; it consists of fear of what other people will think about you, and I cannot stand my country showing that form of cowardice.

"The real test of friendship and cooperation, was obviously whether the

BELIEVE LITTLE HARM OR GOOD WILL RESULT FROM OHIO BIBLE BILL PASSAGE

Protestant Churches Consider Effect Will Be Negligible
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, Mar. 2.—Little harm or little good will result from the Weaver bill, now before the Ohio Legislature, which provides that ten verses of the Bible shall be read in the public schools of the state each day that the schools are in session. This opinion was expressed by several Protestant ministers.

The Cleveland Federated Churches have taken no action of any kind concerning the bill, according to Rev. A. J. Wright, committee secretary. There has been practically no discussion of it in the meetings of the various denominational groups. It has had practically no place in the discussion in the Protestant pulpits here.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak of the Temple on the Heights, objected to the passage of the bill in a sermon on the subject.

MAKE \$25,000 GIFT TO CLEVELAND HOSPITAL
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, O., Mar. 2.—Mount Sinai Hospital has received a gift of \$25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Will S. Halle, and trustees of the hospital have voted to use the fund for research.

Only the income of the fund is to be used for fifteen years, terms of the gift provide. After that time, the principal also may be used, according to F. E. Chapman, director of the hospital.

British Administration in Palestine would treat the Jewish settler in Palestine as it would treat English settlers in a new colony—fraternizing, encouraging and cooperating. This I did not find in Palestine. They drifted apart. One asks why? It seemed to me that the reason was the failure of the British Administration in Palestine and the British officials there to grasp our common aim in Palestine. Moreover, in addition to joint British and Jewish real interest in this country, we have a common culture and common ideas spread in the East. The progress of Palestine is in fact English as well as Jewish business. This lack of understanding was coupled with a suburban survival of medieval prejudice which has been small credit to British colonial officialdom.

"Now we have got to stop this for the sake of the good name of the British people and the life interests of the Jews," declared Colonel Wedgwood with emphasis. "We English have to show both to the Jews and to the world that the English and the Jews are not ashamed of being friends and that the business of developing British culture and Jewish ideal in the East is of great moral and imperial value. If there ever was an imperial interest of magnitude it is in Palestine. We must impress this point of view on the British people.

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Special Correspondence

London, Feb. 15.—"The Jewish Chronicle," which supports the proposal that Palestine eventually become the Seventh Dominion of the British Empire, publishes today an interview with Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Labor M. P., originator of the idea as set forth in his book, "The Seventh Dominion." Col. Wedgwood outlined the purposes of the recently formed Seventh Dominion League.

"The ideas which are embodied in the program of the Seventh (Palestine) Dominion League," he said, "are the outcome of my close study of Zionism and the investigations I made during my stay in Palestine. Both the methods of the Zionist Organization and of the British Administration in Palestine, caused me to doubt whether this most important historic enterprise of establishing a Home for the Jewish people is being conducted on the right lines. I saw mistakes on both sides, but what troubled me most is the fact that the British people have not played their part in the undertaking which found its highest expression in the Balfour Declaration and in the Mandate. I have noticed a sort of 'shyness' on the part of the British to show a real and determined friendship for the Jews; a feeling of reticence, in cooperating with the Jews to build up Palestine as the Jewish National Home. This attitude has manifested itself in many ways, in negligence and in petty fault-finding, in London as well as in Jerusalem.

"We started all right during the war and up to the time of the drafting of the Mandate," continued Colonel Wedgwood, "but then the English seemed to say that they had done enough and that the partnership was at an end so far as they were concerned. We put Palestine on the road; what more is there to do? They left the whole burden of colonizing Palestine to the Jews alone—a task which is insurmountable to a nation without State machinery at its disposal.

"It was a long time before I personally realized that the cooperation which was the basis of the Mandate has in fact ceased." Colonel Wedgwood proceeded, "and as I had a good deal to do with establishing this cooperation during the war, this realization came upon me rather as a shock. The friendship and understanding between the British people and the Jews seems completely to have ceased. Furthermore, there was the danger of growing alienation between the Jews and the British administration in Palestine.

"To me it looks as if the English behaved snobbishly diffident about being known as being partners with the Jews. Snobism is the most contemptible of all vices; it consists of fear of what other people will think about you, and I cannot stand my country showing that form of cowardice.

"The real test of friendship and cooperation was obviously whether the

BELIEVE LITTLE HARM OR GOOD WILL RESULT FROM OHIO BIBLE BILL PASSAGE

Protestant Churches Consider Effect
Will Be Negligible
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, Mar. 2.—Little harm or little good will result from the *Wesleyan* bill now before the Ohio Legislature, which provides that ten verses of the Bible shall be read in the public schools of the state each day that the schools are in session. This opinion was expressed by several Protestant ministers.

The Cleveland Federated Churches have taken no action of any kind concerning the bill, according to Rev. H. J. Wright, committee secretary. There has been practically no discussion of it in the meetings of the various denominational groups. It has had practically no place in the discussion in the Protestant pulpits here.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak of the Temple on the Heights, objected to the passage of the bill in a sermon on the subject.

MAKE \$25,000 GIFT TO CLEVELAND HOSPITAL

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, O., Mar. 2.—Mount Sinai Hospital has received a gift of \$25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Will S. Halle and trustees of the hospital have voted to use the fund for research.

Only the income of the fund is to be used for fifteen years, terms of the gift provide. After that time, the principal also may be used, according to F. E. Chapman, director of the hospital.

British Administration in Palestine would treat the Jewish settler in Palestine as it would treat English settlers in a new colony—fraternizing, encouraging and cooperating. This I did not find in Palestine. They drifted apart. One asks why? It seemed to me that the reason was the failure of the British Administration in Palestine and the British officials there to grasp our common aim in Palestine. Moreover, in addition to joint British and Jewish real interest in this country, we have a common culture and common ideas as spread in the East. The progress of Palestine is in fact English as well as Jewish business. This lack of understanding was coupled with a stubborn survival of medieval prejudices which has been small credit to British colonial officialdom.

"Now we have got to stop this for the sake of the good name of the British people and the life interests of the Jews," declared Colonel Wedgwood with emphasis. "We English have to show both to the Jews and to the world that the English and the Jews are not ashamed of being friends and that the business of developing British culture and Jewish ideal in the East is of great moral and imperial value. If there ever was an imperial interest of mankind it is in Palestine. We must impress this point of view on the British people.

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J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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We must stop our patronizing attitude towards the Jews and cease to think that we are in Palestine only as on-lookers. British officials there must realize that they are performing a responsible imperial task and not simply maintaining order in the country. We want a joint League to ensure the right thing being done there, and not only must we insist upon the right thing being done but we must strive to continue the friendship and understanding between British and Jews which was so conspicuously manifested during the War. Palestine must be governed in a spirit of partnership, because those Jews who settle in Palestine are surely likely to play an important role in the future of the British Empire.

"I have tried to show, in my book," declared Col. Wedgwood, "what can be done in Palestine, what kind of regime it is necessary to establish there to achieve the Zionist task, and what concessions must be made by the Palestinian Government to help bring Jewish settlement there to a success. I also pointed out that without taking a premature step in any direction, the Jewish population in Palestine should begin to think of the future and view this future in association with the British Empire. Jewish Palestine as well as Great Britain must, in short, have some sort of policy, because it is the lack of a policy, especially on the part of responsible Englishmen, that has brought about the present position.

"That book of mine was received by the British and American press with interest and sympathy, but by some organs of the Jewish press of the world with almost pathetic amazement; it was too good to be true. Some wholeheartedly applauded it, seeing the almost miraculous possibility that not one English "crank," but perhaps the English people, might become their friends and see with their eyes the injustice of exclusion from the family of nations and the wrong of misdirected administrative policy in the country of their hope; some have suspiciously commented on it as on a new venture of British Imperialism.

"The program of the Seventh Dominion League will now be known to your readers. It was drafted after careful consideration and consultation with the friends of the scheme, both non-Jewish and Jewish, who want important changes in all directions. It is in my opinion a clear, straightforward and honest statement of aims and objects. And it is hoped that the League will find wholehearted support among both partners."

"I should like to elucidate a few points of the program. First of all, in visualizing Palestine of the future as a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, we do not count any act of disloyalty to the League of Nations or to the terms of the Mandate. If Palestine is to be a Seventh Dominion, it will be by the free will of its population, who will take a voluntary step in choosing for the country the status of a British Dominion after the expiration of the Mandate—in other words,

after the Mandate's purpose has been accomplished. In the meantime the Seventh Dominion League will see to safeguarding the vital interests of the people who are to build the National Home.

"Our League aims at being a useful instrument for a real cooperation between the British and Jewish peoples, based on common interests and common ideals. The British Administration in Palestine must be constantly reminded that its main task there is to govern the country in accordance with the Mandate—that is, in such a manner, as to make it worth while for the Jewish population to join the British Commonwealth of Nations, instead of creating dissatisfaction and suspicion.

"Naturally, the Seventh Dominion League intends, not only to use the press and platform to propagate its objects and aims, but it will press for practical measures, for appropriate legislation, for necessary changes in administrative practice. The Government must facilitate the absorption by the country of a greater number of Jews, and the transformation of Palestine into a real Jewish National Home. The establishment of a colonization department as part of the Government machinery, the introduction of a specially trained civil service, are considered by us a practical application of the mandate. British citizenship for Palestinian citizens, treatment of loans for Palestine on the same basis as loans for Dominions, are among the steps which the Seventh Dominion League will advocate. Palestine must become a sound, practical proposition instead of being an abstract object of sympathy.

"It would be a mistake," said Col. Wedgwood, in conclusion, "to consider the establishment of the Seventh Dominion League as an attempt merely to appeal to the Imperial instinct of the British politician. It is much more the desire to stand up for a right thing for a just cause, and for an enterprise which appeals both to the common sense of statesmen and the humanitarian feelings of civilized Europeans.

"I have no doubt that both non-Jews and Jews throughout the British Empire and in Palestine, and, indeed, in all countries, will come together to make the Seventh Dominion League an instrument for the furtherance and promotion of the Zionist aim."

SENAE PASSES FAMILY VISA BILL TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF FAMILIES

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but shall be subject to all the other provisions of said act: Provided, That the provisions of subdivision (c) of this section shall apply only after the immigration visas have actually been issued by the consular officer.

"An alien admitted to the United States under the immigration laws for permanent residence for whose wife, husband and/or unmarried dependent children under the age of 21 years immigration visas have been reserved under the paragraph next above, may, not

COPELAND NATURALIZATION BILL IS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

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alien seamen under certain circumstances.

Following these actions Friday by Congress, the House Immigration Committee met Saturday morning and voted to favorably report the bill of Congressman Chindblom to postpone the National Origin clause for another year, a bill identical to that upon which Senator Nye made an unsuccessful effort to obtain action by the Senate recently. Congressman Chindblom will make a strong effort to get the bill passed by the House today so that it may go to the Senate where it is hoped a majority may be mustered for it, despite the hostility of the Senate Immigration Committee led by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, father of this clause, who may conduct a filibuster which would defeat the measure.

The House Immigration Committee Saturday morning also approved a technical amendment made by the Senate to the aforementioned Sabath bill and it is expected this bill will be passed by the House Saturday and go to the President for signature. The Committee also voted to report favorably the resolution of Congressman Johnson of Oklahoma to appoint a special committee to investigate the smuggling of aliens into the United States and the alleged smuggling ring regarding which a sensational series of articles has been appearing in the press. It also reported favorably the bill of Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York to deport aliens convicted of peddling narcotics. It is doubtful whether the last two bills can be acted upon by both the Senate and the House prior to adjournment before noon on Monday, although there is talk of an all-night session Saturday night and possibly one Sunday.

An interesting feature in connection with the adoption of the Copeland naturalization bill Friday was the fact that Congressman Kahn of California occupied the chair as Speaker pro-tempore, while the most bitter opponent of the bill, Congressman Box of Texas, was leading his furious onslaught against the measure.

less than 60 calendar days prior to the expiration of one year immediately following such reservation, apply to the Secretary of Labor for an extension of the validity of such reserved immigration visas or visas. If it shall appear to the Secretary of Labor that refusal to grant such extension will result in unusual hardship to the aliens, he may approve the application, inform the Secretary of State of his decision, and the Secretary of State shall then authorize the consular officer with whom the application for the immigration visa has been filed to issue the immigration visa.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1929."

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