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TO BRING TO TRIAL MEMBERS OF VILLAGE SOVIET WHERE JEWS WERE ATTACKED

Executive of Regional Soviet Charges
Organized Pogrom
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 1.—The entire Soviet in the village of Strugovo-Bude, Klynezy region, where a Jewish woman was killed and the houses of Jewish colonists plundered during an attack by village peasants, will be brought to trial charged with responsibility for the attack.

Concluding its investigation into the occurrences, the Executive of the Regional Communist party today urged the State Attorney to institute proceedings, declaring it considers it the occurrence an organized pogrom and not merely an outbreak of drunken hooligans as the State Attorney has officially termed them.

The investigation disclosed that not only the members of the Soviet but also local Communists were guilty. The Executive has therefore ordered a cleaning out of the Strugovo-Bude party ranks. "Party leaders saw how the anti-Semites ploughed the land belonging to Jews, how they persecuted the Jewish colonists openly at meetings and in daily contact. Their tolerating this encouraged Afanasi Shkapa to lead the pogrom," the resolution adopted by the Regional Executive declares.

Shkapa was sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Zlata Bychowski and two of his accomplices were sentenced to six and eight years solitary confinement followed by deportation, in a trial held five days after the perpetration of the pogrom.

The village Strugovo-Bude has 600 peasants, among whom there lived 9 Jewish colonist families, who settled on land granted to them in 1924. It was reported that since they first settled, the Jewish colonists were subjected to persecution by the neighboring peasants.

603 JEWS ENTERED PALESTINE IN SEPTEMBER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—Six hundred and three Jews were among the 812 who immigrated to Palestine during the month of September, according to official figures made public today. During the same period 254 persons, including 130 Jews, left the country.

ARAB LEADER PROCEEDS TO LONDON

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—Jamal Hussein, secretary of the Arab Executive and cousin of Amin el Hussein, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, left today for London.

INQUIRY COMMISSION ADJOURNS SESSIONS UNTIL MONDAY; TOURS AREAS ATTACKED; FIRST VISIT TO SAFED

Jewish and Arab Counsel Outline Cases; Merriman Charges Palestine Administration under Luke with Responsibility; Jewish Conduct and Zionist Propaganda Caused Outbreak; Declares Stoker; Arab Witness Asserts Grand Mufti Tried to Pacify Crowds, Telling Them Not to Make Attack on August 23rd

By GERSHON AGRONSKY

(Staff Correspondent, Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—Starting out on its tour of inspection of the areas affected in the recent Arab attack, the members of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry investigating the causes of the outbreak, proceeded to Safed, the scene of one of the brutal massacres. The Commission will visit Motza, Hulla, Beer Tuvia, Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Hebron, Talpith and Mekor Haim will be visited at a later date.

The party of ten includes, besides the members of the Commission, Sir Boyd Merriman, counsel for the Jewish Agency, and his assistant, Mr. Davis; William Henry Stoker, Arab counsel, and his assistant, Mr. Silley, and a photographer, a Jew. An escort of three British soldiers is accompanying the Commission.

In order to make its tour of inspection the Commission adjourned its sessions yesterday afternoon, until Monday, after hearing five witnesses, Captain Kingsley Heath, Major Monroe, Sergeant Siegrist, Mr. Harrington of the British police force and Sergeant Subbi, a member of the Arab Secret Service and the outlining of their cases by counsel for the Jews and the Arabs. Mr. Freedy, counsel for the Government, made no statement.

Luke and Palestine Officials Must Share Responsibility with Arabs

The Palestine administration under Civil Secretary H. C. Luke, who was Acting High Commissioner during

July and August, must share with the Arabs responsibility for the outbreaks, declared Sir Boyd Merriman, man, counsel for the Jewish Agency, in outlining his case before the Commission yesterday.

The Arab counsel, William Henry Stoker, presented as the Arab stand that the Jews' conduct and Zionist propaganda were the immediate causes of the outbreak. Among their provocative acts, he declared, were various Zionist demonstrations and processions. These demonstrations aroused Arab feeling and a sense of injustice. The Arabs conceive that they have suffered under the application of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. The promises made to the Arabs have not been fulfilled. The Arabs have long felt injustice in connection with the political and economic benefits conferred

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SPORADIC ATTACKS ON JEWS; NO ARRESTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—Individual Arab attacks on Jews continue to crop out. Yesterday attacks were made in Jerusalem and Jaffa. In no cases were the assailants arrested.

David Mizzachi was attacked by Arabs in the Old City of Jerusalem this morning. He was gravely wounded. Yesterday at noon Kalman Levy was attacked by the number of Arabs in Jaffa.

Shots were fired on a group of Jews proceeding to Jerusalem from Neve Yaakov, a colony seven kilometers north of Jerusalem.

Arabs caught smuggling firearms into the country from Syria were arrested at Haifa.

PROTEST TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—A demand for better treatment and prison conditions for political prisoners was voiced in a cablegram despatched by the Palestine Labor Federation to the British Labor Party.

The hunger strike proclaimed by Communists awaiting trial in Jerusalem because they were not accorded special treatment as political prisoners has ended.

GREAT BRITAIN SPENT \$150,000. TO QUELL ARAB OUTBREAK

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 1.—Approximately £30,000 exclusive of the value of stores issued from stock, is the estimated expenditure incurred up to date in connection with the despatch of troops to Palestine, stated Secretary of War, Tom Shaw, in the House of Commons yesterday. Replying to the question of Capt. Peter MacDonald, Shaw said that approximately three infantry battalions and section of armored cars were dispatched to Palestine, together with auxiliary troops. One infantry battalion and the armored cars have been withdrawn.

Asked by Captain MacDonald by whom the expenditure would be met, Shaw replied no decision has yet been reached.

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PROBLEM OF SMALL TOWN JEWS REQUIRES SOLUTION. CONFERENCE IS TOLD

Small Town Weakest Spot, Jewish
Communist Spokesman Declares
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 1.—The prospects for the Jews in the small towns in Russia were outlined by Chemersky, head of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party, addressing the impartial Jewish labor conference now in session here to acquaint Jewish workers, Communists and non-Communists with the five-year plan for industrialization.

"The small town," Chemersky said, "is our weakest spot. It needs more attention because of its change in population, the young, able and healthy elements migrating to the cities and leaving behind the aged, invalids and widows who now constitute the major part of the residents in the small towns. This, of course, hinders economic development. We are trying to solve the problem by assigning land for cultivation near the towns and by creating collectives. However, we must admit that the measures we will not be a complete success. They will not discourage migration of the able elements, although they may make life painful for those who remain."

Mr. Chemersky chided those who are inclined to belittle the prospects in Biddjan. He also criticized those who demand that henceforth emphasis be laid upon industrialization. "The factories should be open for the children of workers and the poor peasantry but not for the deceased," he said. "Nor should the artisan cooperatives be open to all."

The conference adopted a resolution against Great Britain and the Zionists in the recent Palestine events.

BALFOUR ANNIVERSARY MEETING SUNDAY

The twelfth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, will be celebrated Sunday night at a mass meeting at the Mecca Temple Auditorium. The speakers at the meeting will include Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Shmarya Levin and Abraham Goldberg.

JEWISH LEADERS TERM POLISH MINISTER'S STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS INACCURATE

Indignation Expressed by Club of
Jewish Deputies: To Take Up
Question in Sejm

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 1.—Indignation at the description of Jewish conditions in Poland given out by Tytus Filipowicz, Polish Minister to the United States, was expressed by Jewish leaders here. At a meeting today of the Kolo, Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm, Minister Filipowicz's interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York was discussed. Following the session a communique was issued declaring: "Minister Filipowicz indicates his partiality in informing the American public with regard to the Jewish situation in Poland." Isaac Gruenbaum, president of the Club, was authorized to correct the inaccurate statements made by the Polish Minister. It was learned that the question will be taken up in the Sejm.

The "Volkszeitung," organ of the Bund, Jewish labor party, comments on the statement of Mr. Filipowicz that the government is giving technical training to Jews in order that they may be able to earn a living without depending on small trading. "Never before," the paper writes, "were the Jewish masses so systematically kept hungry, boycotted, granted almost no rights, and suffocated in the prison of an economic ghetto as now."

In a statement to the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York concerning the position of the Jews in Poland, Minister Filipowicz declared that the Government of Poland is doing its utmost to relieve this situation by speeding up the process of liquidation of the ghetto, raising the level of the Jewish population through proper education and technical training to an extent that may enable it to make a decent living in walks of life other than that of the small tradesman.

He denied emphatically that there was anti-Semitism in Poland with the knowledge and sanction of the government. Asked whether or not there was discrimination against Jews in government employment, he expressed his disbelief that this was possible. The abolition of the old Czar's restrictions has placed the Jew on a parity with all other citizens of Poland, he said.

NEW ENGLAND ZIONISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Worcester, Nov. 1.—The eighth annual New England Zionist Regional Convention will be held at Worcester on November 2 and 3. Dr. Schmarya Levin, Maurice Samuel, Professor Nathan Isaacs and Dr. Ernst Feichenfeld will address a mass meeting opening the session Saturday evening.

On Sunday, November 3rd, the Hebrew Theological College of Chicago will lay the cornerstone of its new library. Barney Balsban is head of the committee which is raising the fund for the new structure.

SAYS POSSIBILITY OF ARAB: JEWISH CONCILIATION BRITAIN'S REAL PROBLEM

"Near East and India" Implies Need
for Investigating Administration
Policy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 1.—The real problem in Palestine today is the question whether a reconciliation can be effected between the Jews and the Arabs, is the statement made by the "Near East and India Magazine," said to be close to the Colonial Office.

In a full page editorial under the heading "The Palestine Conflict," the magazine writes: "Outside observers, while convinced that Great Britain will continue to execute the Palestine Mandate to the best of her ability, despite the opinion to the contrary entertained by a section of the British press, still speculate variously upon the precise form in which the Mandatory will endeavor to soothe the intestine arbuties which latterly have been only too visible. Undoubtedly the action of the British government will be solely based on the findings of the Inquiry Commission. British public opinion, which after all is the main arbiter in this affair, will not voice its opinion on the matter because it is still subjudice. Nevertheless, it is only natural that attempts should be made to influence public opinion before the Inquiry Commission has completed its work."

After analyzing in detail the Arab and Zionist viewpoints and their attitudes toward the Palestine Administration, questions of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration, the editorial continues: "Since these opinions generally involve questions of major policy, the Commission will not hear them. However, they will form the background of thought of rival witnesses before the Commission, and should be the subject of study of the people interested in the Palestine situation in order to see whether any real possibility of reconciliation exists, because the real problem of Palestine forms the possibility of reconciliation between the Arabs and the Zionists. Cynics might of course say that since both the Arabs and the Jews disapprove of the Palestine Administration consequently the policy probably is quite sound, but cynics, even in Eastern matters are not always right," the editorial concludes.

STILL AROUSED OVER COLLECTIVIZATION DELAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 1.—Criticism of Vice-President Peter Smidovitch for his order postponing Collectivization Day for the Jewish colonists because it coincided with the Day of Atonement is still being voiced in Communist circles here. The Comzet, governmental department for Jewish land settlement, published a statement today dissociating itself from Smidovitch's action. "The Comzet never ordered the postponement of Collectivization Day and opposes the postponement ordered by Smidovitch against the will of the Comzet and without its sanction," the statement which is signed by M. Larin, declares.

INQUIRY COMMISSION ADJOURNS SESSIONS UNTIL MONDAY; TOURS AREAS ATTACKED; FIRST VISIT TO SAFED

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red on the Jews by the Palestine administration, Mr. Stoker contended.

Civil Secretary Luke, while he was administering the government, gave way to any Arab demands which were made with sufficient insistence and the impression of his weakness affected a number of his subordinates. At the demand of the Arab Executive, Luke dismissed respectable Jewish citizens. In such an atmosphere trouble was inevitable, Sir Boyd Merriman declared.

In spite of official declarations to the contrary, the Grand Mufti spread the news to the Moslem world that the Jews had threatened the Holy Places and that the Moslem faith had been endangered, Sir Boyd continued. Rumors were current in all parts of the country that the Jews had bombarded the Mosque of Omar and slaughtered Moslems.

The destruction in the country has clearly shown that the disturbances were premeditated. In Petach Tikvah where the Jews and Arabs had been living peacefully for three generations, Arab laborers on August 19 withdrew their women and children to their own villages, stating frankly that they thought it unsafe to remain in the colony. The Police Commandant said he did not know this, but if the secretariat did not know it, their secret service is amazingly inefficient. Sir Boyd declared, and if they knew it, they took no radical steps. It would have been easy to bring a battalion from Egypt within twenty-four hours in order to make it plain that no disturbances would be allowed. The defective measures taken to protect the population make it clear, Sir Luke, together with the government, must share with the Arabs the responsibility for the outbreaks.

It was the government's duty to keep peace. The main government office was the secretariat administered by Luke, whose weakness paralyzed the whole country, the counsel for the Jewish Agency declared.

Fixing of Time First Jew Killed Important Point

The fixing of the time of the murder of the first Jew in Jerusalem, on August 23rd, the day of the beginning of the outbreak, was an important point of yesterday's proceedings. Major Monroe, head of a section of the British police, asserted that the first Jew was killed outside of Barclay's Bank at twelve thirty on Friday. Arab counsel made a persistent attempt to fix the killing of the first Arab at an earlier time, perhaps as a means of showing provocation for the anti-Jewish attack.

Viscount Erleigh, associate counsel with Sir Boyd Merriman for the Jewish Agency, cross-examined Major Monroe, causing Monroe to disclose many extraordinary features of the Arab influx on Friday, August 23rd. The Arabs, he said, were armed with sticks, clubs and daggers. This was confirmed by Sergeant Siegrist, who

also revealed the significant fact that he had asked the British police to be armed, a request refused by the authorities.

Describing the scene at the Wailing Wall, where he was on duty on August 23rd, Mr. Harrington, member of the British police force, declared that the Moslems pouring into the city were sullen, did not greet the police as was their usual custom, and answered all questions evasively. Every man, he continued, was armed, Arab carpenters were busy turning out clubs for men who neglected to bring arms.

He gave unshakeable evidence that he heard revolver shots from the Mosque area, just as the muezzin had sounded his call to the Arabs for prayer. He asked the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem to send a responsible sheik to pacify the crowd. Sheik Hassan was sent, whom he distrusted, Harrington testified.

The efforts of William Henry Stoker, Arab counsel, to make Harrington say that he heard fire crackers, not revolver shots fired from the Mosque, were unsuccessful. Nor could the Arab counsel establish the insinuation that others than Moslems fired the shots heard by Harrington.

Harrington testified that the Jewish procession to the Wailing Wall on August 15th, was highly provocative, and that the Moslem procession which followed was "much more highly provocative." His description of the Jewish procession conflicted with the testimony of Captain Kingsley-Heath, who

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PROF. HENRI BERGSON ATTAINS 70th BIRTHDAY (J. T. A. Mail Service)

Paris, Oct. 18.—Professor Henri Bergson, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature last year, attained his seventieth birthday today.

Professor Bergson was born in Paris on October 18th, 1859, the son of Michael Bergson, a Jewish immigrant from Poland, who settled in Paris and became a naturalized Frenchman. He was a musician by profession and the leader of an orchestra. His mother, Madame Kate Bergson, was an Englishwoman who died last February at the age of 99.

Professor Bergson was elected in 1900 to a professorship at the College of France. His great work, "Creative Evolution," published in 1907, has had a profound influence on both science and philosophy. Until 1925, when he resigned on account of ill-health, Professor Bergson was President of the League of Nations Commission on Intellectual Cooperation. He has taken no interest in Jewish affairs. He is often associated with Professor Einstein and Professor Freud as the outstanding examples in the present day of Jewish genius.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Italy and the Palestine Events

By Our Rome Correspondent

Rome, Oct. 18.—Wariness is the watchword in Italian politics today. This ought to be taken into account in watching the reactions of the Government-controlled Italian press to recent events in Palestine.

The victimized Jews in Palestine, of course, met with prompt and unanimous sympathy among the Italian people, but that the press should have echoed this spontaneous outburst of feeling is not as popular in Italy where a Jewish question as such, can hardly be said to exist. It was a case for human sympathy, and the press dwelt on the details and commented upon the dire situation of the unarmed Jew who was left without protection to face the bloodthirsty fury of an incensed mob. Long editorials drew attention to the unpardonable slackness and laxity of the British government, and openly declared its non-committal policy. "One hundred and forty men!" said one paper. "Imperial prestige could hardly be maintained at a lower cost." Especial care was taken to point out England's delectable position in not being able to administer strict justice, without running the risk of seriously offending her Moslem subjects, elsewhere, and therefore the need of a thorough re-examination of the Mandates question.

In this way the century-old rivalry of France and Italy in the Near East has come once again to the fore. Both powers have long striven to be the Defenders of the Faith in the Near East, and to further their national interests under the banner of the cross. Free-thinking governments attempted to dispose of the dispute as irrelevant; Freemasons in both countries openly derided it. But the French Fathers held their own, and carried on their tradition which had made France illustrious in the Levant since the times of the Holy King.

When the Fascist Government came into power, it soon sensed the danger, and, dropping all doctrinal prejudices, openly supported the cause of the Church abroad. It was part and parcel of its nationalist policy to preserve the tradition of Italian power, under any favorable form it could find. Indeed, so much was this the case, that the cry arose from various quarters that Italy again owed a firm allegiance to the Church.

Today after the conciliation between Church and State in Italy, these fears have proved to have been groundless, and Mussolini, far from being appointed grand Gonalanier of the Throne of Peter, has known how to hold his own.

These family bickerings did not, however, extend outside Italy, and Italian consuls in the Near East worked hand in hand with the Italian Fathers.

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INQUIRY COMMISSION ADJOURNS SESSIONS UNTIL MONDAY

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was with the Jewish procession, during the whole line of its march, and who insisted on the witness stand that it was an orderly procession of peaceable citizens.

Sir Boyd Merriman established that most of the fellahen who came into Jerusalem on August 23rd did not go to the Mosque for prayer. He stressed the point that the leaving of the women in the villages was indication of an unusual condition.

Witness Says Mufti Tried to Pacify Crowd

The most surprising statement read into the record yesterday was the testimony of an Arab Secret Service man, Sergeant Subhi, to the effect that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem on August 23rd, tried to pacify the crowds, telling them not to make any movement of attack.

When told by the spokesman of Lifta, an Arab village just outside of Jerusalem, that the Jews had interfered with the villagers and that the police had arrested one Mufti, the Grand Mufti is alleged to have said, after promising the release of the man: "Beware of making any movement which we do not wish." When told of the attack on the Jewish quarter near the Damascus gate, the Mufti, according to the witness said: "The government will protect our rights."

Sergeant Subhi's testimony followed the presentation of the original letter, allegedly signed by the Grand Mufti, calling upon the Arabs of Nablus to come to Jerusalem to aid in the attack on the Jews.

The Arab demonstration at the Wailing Wall on August 16th, following the Jewish youth demonstration was described by Sergeant Subhi. Reading from a notebook, he reported a speech made at the Wailing Wall by Sheikh Hassan to the assembled Moslems. The gist of the speech was: "The Jews are attempting to gain access to El Burak (the top of the Wailing Wall, declared to be the burial place of the horse of Mahomer). We shall defend your rights if nobody else stops their trespassing." The response of the multitude was "Down with the Jews. Down with the Balfour Declaration."

On August 23rd, the same Sheikh addressed the Moslem crowd outside of the Mosque of Omar, according to Sergeant Subhi, exhorting them: "We are rising against the government. Do not take action with regard to El Burak. There is one who will protect our rights." Unconvinced, the crowd, Subhi reported, shouted back at him: "We cannot accept this. We wish to wage a Holy War. Why have you, forgotten your previous preaching?"

Another speaker, following Hassan, Subhi continued, appealed to the crowd: "Do not listen to the words of Sheikh Hassan. He tells you lies. Our leaders are traitors. A Holy War is inevitable. We will kill all the Jews who take El Burak from us. Once

SAYS J. T. A. PROVED IMPORTANCE WITH PALESTINE SERVICE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 1.—Praise of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for its news service during the emergency period of the Palestine events was voiced in the Warsaw Yiddish daily "Hajnt."

"During the Palestine events the Jewish Telegraphic Agency not only justified its existence one hundred percent but its necessity. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency was the first to deliver the news of the Palestine events not only for the Jewish press but also for the general newspapers of Europe and America, which led to a sympathetic attitude being adopted toward our cause. This to a great extent was due to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency which has proved in this respect of utmost importance," the "Hajnt" declared.

Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador from the United States to Mexico, will head a committee for the selection of Mexican scholars and artists to receive grants from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. It was announced by the Trustees of the Foundation. The Foundation received last June an additional gift of \$1,000,000 from former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim for an extension of the Foundation's Fellowships to include several countries of Latin America.

A general committee on Jewish religious radio programs has been formed under the chairmanship of David N. Joselsohn. The premier program of the committee will be broadcast from Station WEAF and a network on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, from 3 to 4.

The director of the programs will be Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen and the musical director will be Joseph Achorn.

E. F. Singer of Toronto, Can., was elected to the provincial legislature in the provincial election held recently. He represents the Toronto district, largely populated by Jews.

Mr. Singer is said to be the first Jew elected to the Toronto provincial legislature.

they take El Burak, they will possess the Mosque of Omar."

A man from Kolonia, the village which sacked Morza, incited the crowd: "We must rise against the Jews and every man who meddles with us. We cannot accept bondage." An Arab from Lifta urged: "We must kill the Jews this day, and scatter any one opposing us," Sergeant Subhi stated.

The Arab witness asserted that Communist circulars in Arabic and Hebrew, signed by the Palestine Communist Party, were smuggled into the Mosque area, during the excitement.

The testimony of the junior Arab officer to the effect that the Sheikhs made conciliatory speeches, was characterized as untrustworthy by Sir Boyd Merriman.

Captain Kingsley-Heath testified that he saw a Moslem killed after the attack on Mea Shearim, eliciting the question from Sir Walter Shaw: "Can you enlighten us whether Jews attacked the Arabs or the Arabs the Jews in Mea Shearim?" "Of course the Arabs attacked the Jews," said Kingsley-Heath. "They came from the Damascus Gate."

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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By the time a certain measure of success had crowned Mussolini's policy, France was alarmed to such an extent that a thoroughly Left Parliament in Paris was roused into granting official protection and subsidies to the much-abhorred Congregations.

Italy's first aim had of course been Syria, but the French were already well established there, and did not seem inclined to give up a country which had cost them so much, and over which they claimed a sort of hereditary right. Moreover the Druse War might be taken as a gentle hint that a colonizing power would not find an altogether friendly welcome among the natives. Italy's colonial urge would clearly have to seek some other outlet, and Palestine could hardly be taken into consideration in that respect. In the case of Palestine, however, the chief consideration was prestige.

To be appointed by the League of Nations as the Ward of the Holy Sepulchre and the Trustee for the most significant and sacred spot on earth, jealously contended for by the votaries of three great religions, was something to soothe the ambitions of the Fascist Directory. Hence the unfeigned satisfaction of the Fascist press in contemplating the difficult task of Great Britain in Palestine, and the consequences of British policy upon the unfortunate Jews.

But Britain did not appear willing to give up her protectorate, and besides voices were heard in the international press advocating America as the only possible successor to Britain. The Fascists may have felt that the time had not yet arrived; anyhow they soon dropped the impartial attitude as possible successors to the Mandate, and openly supported the Catholic point of view. Long correspondences began to pour in from Palestine, showing up the folly of the Zionist dream, and the inevitable crash of Jewish illusions. Palestine, it was claimed, was fundamentally Islamic. The needs of the various religions could be met only by delicate adjustment, based on the strictest "Realpolitik." Jewish efforts, however admirable, had only brought confusion and strife; it was unsound both politically and economically; worse than that it was an ideology. Any attempt to keep it alive must mean danger to the world at large.

This line of argument is fundamentally the same as that followed by the French Royalists in the "Action Francaise," and coincides with the policies of the Vatican, as expressed with great discretion by its official organ, the "Osservatore Romano." The Church of Rome has always stood for de facto situations, and its cautious realism fundamentally averse to Protestant idealism and Jewish enthusiasm, has never disguised its sympathy for the laissez-faire of Mohammedan rule.

Thus, as far as Palestine is concerned, a momentary entente cordiale has been reached between two powers and two currents of thought in Italy, which are otherwise vastly conflicting.