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## STUDENTS WALK OUT OF CLASS IN PROTEST AGAINST MAGNES, BERGMANN VIEWS Some Zionists Support Views, Oppose Untimeliness of Utterance

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20—The convocation speech of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, chancellor of the Hebrew University, at the opening of the winter session, in which he advocated a rapprochement with the Arabs, has been received by Jerusalem Jewry with mixed feelings. Although a rumored strike of protest by the students at the University did not materialize, disapproval was expressed of Dr. Magnes's attitude that the Jews should initiate steps leading to a rapprochement with the Arabs, despite the occurrence of the outbreaks. Today, in Hugo Bergmann's class, there was a disturbance when the students walked out in protest against the professor's and Dr. Magnes's attitudes.

Dr. Bergman, a leading member of the Brith Shalom, a society for the promotion of peace between Jews and Arabs, and favorable to Dr. Magnes's plan, has published articles in the Palestinian press saying that the population must first be Palestinian and then Jews and Arabs, and arguing that the Jews have no right to demand special consideration from the government because they pay the most taxes.

The "Doar Hayom" today contains a report of the convocation address, approves the hecklers of Dr. Magnes, and continues its energetic attack on the Chancellor of the Hebrew University and the Brith Shalom Society. The labor daily, "Davar," took no notice of the Magnes address. The labor group is seriously considering the future Arab policy and the question of a legislative assembly, but is still un-

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## 200,000 LEI BUDGET FOR BUCHAREST JEWISH STUDENTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Nov. 20—The Budget of the Bucharest municipality will include 200,000 lei for Jewish students as a result of the intervention by Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, with the mayor, D. Dobresco, complaining that whereas the municipality supports other institutions and cultural bodies it does not assist the Jews institutions.

## JEW SENTENCED TO DEATH BY JAFFA COURT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jaffa, Nov. 20—Joseph Orphali was sentenced to death yesterday by the district court, sitting here. Orphali was one of the Jews arrested in connection with the wounding with intent to murder of six Arabs on the day of the riots.

## CITES PROVOCATIVE ARTICLES IN ARAB PRESS, WARNINGS IN JEWISH PRESS; GOVERNMENT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN UNAWARE IMPENDING OUTBREAK

Merriman Concludes Nine-Hour Cross Examination of Luke; Grand Mufti May Be First Arab Witness; Luke Asserts He Did Not Call Troops Day Earlier Because He Was No Prophet

By GERSHON AGRONSKY

(Staff Correspondent, Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20—Pointing out that for almost a year the Arab press in Palestine had been replete with provocative stories about the Jews and that the Jewish press had repeatedly warned of an impending disaster, Sir Boyd Merriman, counsel for the Jews in the Inquiry Commission's hearings in Palestine, brought to a conclusion his nine-hour cross-examination of H. C. Luke, Acting High Commissioner at the time of the outbreaks. Luke was the last government witness and it is possible that the Mufti will be the first Arab witness to be called to the stand.

A calmer atmosphere prevailed at yesterday's session when Merriman introduced extracts from the Arab press as far back as Yom Kippur 1928, all of which were full of inciting articles, including the calls for a Holy war, and extracts from the Jewish papers, "Davar" and "Ha'Aretz," warning the government of an impending disaster.

Luke testified that the situation just before the outbreak, in his opinion, was getting better, and that since he was no prophet he had not called the troops earlier. This was an important admission since Captain Playfair, commandant of the Royal Air Forces in Transjordan, had testified that the disaster might have been avoided if the troops had been called a day earlier.

Through Luke's testimony, Merriman cleared up the question of the Mufti's tenure of office, implying that this was probably one of the causes of the agitation over the Wailing Wall, since the Mufti desired to unite all of the Moslems. Luke refused to commit himself as to whether there was anything in the Zurich resolution incompatible with the position of the Zionist Executive as a body with the official right of tendering advice on Jewish matters in Palestine.

The proceedings began with a reading of the Palestine government's telegram to the Colonial Office reporting the "disorderly outbreak" as follows: "Disorders broke out in Safed on the evening of the 29th. Troops previously enroute to Palestine have arrived. Two Moslems have been killed, and four wounded. It is rumored that 20 Jews have been killed and 40 wounded. Houses are still burning."

Merriman said nothing about the cable's text which bulked the Moslem casualties inflicted by the troops with "rumored" Jewish casualties, leaving the Commission to decide the correctness of such wording.

Luke told about detailing police re-

forcements at the Wailing Wall since May when the Moslem construction work began and he mentioned minor incidents at the Wall. He admitted that no letter had been sent to the Chief Rabbinate denying their contention that the prohibition of the Shofar blowing had resulted from Moslem threats. He also acknowledged that there was no incitement more dangerous to Palestine than supposed attacks on Moslem holy places.

Following this admission, Merriman read numerous extracts from "El Yarmuk" and other Arab newspapers threatening the Jews because of "the covetousness of greedy Jews and their mischievous and disgraceful attempts on the Mosque." One Arab paper reminded the Arabs that "Paradise lies beneath the shadow of the sword" and another

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## FOREIGN STUDENTS BARRED FROM CZECH UNIVERSITIES BECAUSE OF DISORDERS Government Trying to Place Numerous Clausus Victims in Other Universities

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Nov. 20—Disorders caused the suspension of any further admission of foreigners to the Czech universities, making it impossible for many victims of the numerus-clausus to continue their studies.

The Ministry of Education is trying to relieve Prague by transferring a number of the foreign students to universities in Bruenn and Bratislava. On the other hand, the government declines to introduce the numerus clausus because it would be incompatible with democracy. In the meantime the police are suppressing attempts at disorders at the universities in Bruenn.

## CHIEF RABBI'S PROPERTY AGAIN SUBJECT TO TAX (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Constantinople, Nov. 20—A tragicomic epilogue to the recent confiscation of the property of the Chief Rabbinate by the government for failure to pay overdue taxes, and which was bought up at public auction by the Jews of the city who donated it to the Rabbinate, came today when the government imposed new taxes on the Rabbinate's property because the furniture, utensils and other articles constituted a new donation and hence are liable to taxation.

## SIMULTANEOUS ANTI-SEMITIC STUDENT ATTACKS INDICATE CENTRAL BODY

Jewish Student Leaders to Institute Thorough Inquiry

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienne, Nov. 20.—Anti-Semitic university riots occurring almost simultaneously in different universities in Europe undoubtedly indicate the existence of a special anti-Semitic student central, it was declared here by well-informed leaders of European Jewish student organizations.

Although until now it has been impossible to establish the place where this anti-Semitic central exists, it is certain that this anti-Semitic central organizes at least once a year anti-Semitic student excesses in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Roumania.

Jewish student leaders have decided to institute a thorough inquiry in order to determine the place where the central anti-Semitic student organization has its headquarters. Other large Jewish organizations are also interested in establishing the source of the student riots in order to successfully combat them.

## 3 JEWS ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.—Three Jews from Mekor Hayim, who had been charged with murder, were released yesterday by the examining judge. Another Jew was acquitted of a murder charge by the Court. All of these cases are said to have arisen from libels by the Arabs.

## GOVERNMENT LIFTS BAN ON "DAVAR," HEBREW DAILY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.—The suspension of the "Davar," Jewish labor daily, which had been suppressed for printing a police blacklist already published in New York, has been lifted by the Palestine Government. Since its suspension, the "Davar" has been reappearing under different names.

## REDUCES ARAB SENTENCES FROM 5 YEARS TO 3 MONTHS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.—The Palestine Court of Appeal has reduced the sentence of the inhabitants of the Tihir villages from five years imprisonment to three months, the latter term taking effect from the date of conviction. On the day of the riots, the inhabitants of the Tihir villages, who were armed, had marched on Haifa.

## ASKS EXPANSION OF CLASSES AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 20.—The central executive of the Jewish Academic Union has appealed to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem for an expansion of its classes to enable Jewish students from foreign countries, especially those affected by recent riots, to enroll there.

## SAYS MANY WILL LEAVE AGENCY DUE TO NATIONALISTIC INTERPRETATION

Rabbi Calis Balfour Declaration Scrap of Paper; Charges Zionist Policy with Responsibility for Riots

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—In the course of an address last Sunday morning on "The Truth About Palestine," at Congregation Rodef Shalom, Rabbi Louis Wolsey said the following:

"The policy of the present MacDonald government is subject to the grave suspicion that the Balfour Declaration is in danger of revocation or nullification. It is true that the present Prime Minister has stated both in and out of office that he favors the Zionist claim in Palestine; but the MacDonald government hangs by so slender a thread that a vigorous enforcement of the Balfour Declaration might mean a vote of censure, and a restoration of the Conservatives. In that event the British government will not be insensible to the fact that the Zionists are a small fraction of the Palestinian population and that the Arabs are ambitious to have a window on the Mediterranean. British self-interest will not be oblivious to the fact that as always, the Jew is a minority, and politically impotent.

"In the meantime, Britain may put on the appearance of support of the Balfour Declaration so long as there is the possibility of cajoling money from American Jews through the instrumentality of the Jewish Agency. But when it becomes apparent that this Agency, through its declaration at Zurich, has attempted to foist upon the Jews of the world a nationalistic interpretation of the Jew, then those who maintain that they are Jews by religion and who were beguiled into the Agency on the representation that it was to be non-partisan, will step

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## PERETZ HIRSCHBEIN, NOTED WRITER, RETURNS TO U. S.

After a five-year tour of the world, Peretz Hirschbein, the noted Jewish writer, returned Tuesday to New York with his wife. Hirschbein had visited all of the countries with large Jewish populations, namely, Palestine, Russia and Poland.

In an interview with the representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, he expressed great enthusiasm for the Jewish colonies in Russia and for the new Jewish life which is being created through this colonization work. He admitted the existence of hardships among all the decimated Jews in the Russian villages but expressed the hope that in time all of the decimated Jew would be industrialized.

Hirschbein painted a dark picture of Jewish life in Poland. "It is impossible to describe how bad the Jewish situation in Poland really is," he said that he could not speak about the situation in Palestine because since he left there the conditions had changed greatly. He will remain in this country for some time in order to prepare some of his works for publication.

## 59 ASSAULTS ON JEWS RECORDED IN JERUSALEM SINCE SEPTEMBER 5th

Sentence of Arabs Reduced by High Court

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.—According to incomplete statistics now available, from September 5 to November 15 there have been 59 assaults recorded on Jews in Jerusalem, including murder, stabbing and robbery. The High Court has reduced to six months the sentence of an Arab originally sentenced to a year for keeping a revolver. The Court also substituted a \$300 deposit for one year imprisonment of an Arab found with a bomb. These are the first riot cases submitted to the High Court.

## SPORADIC ATTACKS CONTINUE IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.—A number of new Arab attacks on Jews occurred Monday. The well known Jewish merchant, the brothers Simcha, were fired on and seriously wounded. The Jewish section in Jerusalem, Kerem, was fired on, too. Simon Muqrabi was wounded during the affray.

The belief is entertained in Jewish circles that these attacks are inspired and deliberately organized in order to convince the Inquiry Commission and the British government that unless the Arab demand for the withdrawal of the Balfour Declaration is met, there will be no peace in the country.

## LABORITE M. P.'s HEAR PALESTINE GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 20.—George Lansbury, veteran member of the House of Commons and a member of the Labor cabinet, presided at a lecture by S. Kaplan, members of the Zionist Executive in the House of Commons before forty members of the Parliamentary Commonwealth Labor group, including the under-secretary for India.

Kaplan criticized the policy of the Palestine administration in connection with the defense system, the failure to employ Jews in government enterprises, the taxation system and the government's attitude toward Jewish colonization.

Professor Selig Brodetsky, also a member of the Zionist Executive, will debate with Jamal Hussein, secretary of the Arab Executive now in London, next Monday. The debate will be under the auspices of Union Democratic control.

## ROUMANIAN STUDENTS TO DISCUSS NUMERUS CLAUSUS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Nov. 20.—The Roumanian Minister of the Interior will permit the congress of Roumanian students to take place from December 1 to 3 at Gajova. The Jewish question and numerus clausus will be the main problems on the agenda. The student delegates will receive free transportation, meals and lodging.

## DR. BERGMANN CALLS ON ZIONISTS TO TAKE INITIATIVE IN REOPENING GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Brith Shalom Leader Says Arab-Jewish Locarno Must Be Established; Points Out that Zionism Now Faced by New Nationalistic Movement of Arabs; Calls for Bi-national State; Strict Adherence to White Paper; Admission of Arab Workmen, Employees, Officials to Jewish Enterprises; "Felestin" Endorses Views

By HERBERT SOLOW

(Special Representative, Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.—Declaring that the present Zionist generation should overcome the consequences of the war and find the road to an Arab-Jewish Locarno, disclosing that one and a half years ago Arab leaders were seeking Jewish aid toward the establishment of a parliament, Dr. Hugo Bergmann, one of the leaders of the Brith Shalom Society in Jerusalem, including among its members Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Martin Buber and, until recently, Dr. Arthur Ruppin, who resigned upon joining the Zionist Executive, formulated the aims of the society by demanding the transformation of Palestine into a bi-national state, active adherence to the White Paper and full cooperation with the Arabs by admitting Arab workmen, employees and officials to Jewish enterprises.

Dr. Bergmann's views, which were expressed in an article published recently, in the "Hapoel Hazeir," are evoking considerable discussion, pro and con, in all circles in Palestine. Partisanship has penetrated even the Hebrew University, where a group of students yesterday walked out of Dr. Bergmann's lecture, as a protest against his views.

Dr. Bergmann, in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, amplified his views. Aligning himself with Dr. Judah L. Magnes, he called upon Zionist leaders to take the initiative in causing the Government to reconsider the granting of a Legislative Assembly and urged an immediate round table discussion regarding the future relations between Jews and Arabs, and the future government of Palestine.

Dr. Bergmann stated that he disagrees with the Vaad Leumi, Palestine National Council, which at a recent session, expressed its opposition to conversations with the Arabs concerning a National Legislative Assembly on the ground that it would be giving "a premium on violence."

"The inhabitants of this country have the right to a Legislative Assembly where they would be able to express their views and assist in the government of the country. This would not hurt the Jews, the Brith Shalom leader asserted.

"The Zionist Organization should take the initiative and ask the Government to reopen the negotiations and consider the granting of a Legislative Assembly, consideration of which was suspended because of the riots.

"The following conditions should be and will be acceptable to the Arabs:

"1. The right of Jewish immigration in accordance with the economic capacity of the country, and in accord-

ance with the means at the disposal of the Jewish Agency.

"2. The recognition of Hebrew as the official language of the Hebrew system.

"3. Administrative autonomy of all Jewish districts, following the example of Tel Aviv.

"We cannot get more and we should take the initiative to secure this.

"S. Kaplansky proposed a Legislative Assembly in 1924, but the local Poale Zion Executive declined to accept his plan. There were better conditions then. In 1928 the Arabs asked for a Legislative Assembly, in which they agreed to guarantee and respect the Jewish rights," Dr. Bergmann asserted.

He disagreed with the theory held by the Zionists that the Arabs have no real national movement, and that all Arab parties are not united against the Zionist theory, he stated. Nor is it true as the Zionists hold, that the fellahs are unopposed to the Balfour Declaration. In support of his belief he pointed to the fact that during the tour of the Inquiry Commission, there were demonstrations in all the villages, where sentiment was quite strong.

This, he asserted, was a very natural manifestation, since the Arabs fear the talk about a Jewish state and a Jewish majority.

Agreement with Dr. Bergmann's view is expressed by the "Felestin," Arab publication, which hitherto has strongly opposed the Jews. The "Felestin" reprints Dr. Bergmann's article, commenting on it: "If the Zionists had attempted to work out a plan similar to Bergmann's, and in the same spirit, Palestine would have been a much different country today."

Dr. Bergmann explains his standpoint as follows:

"The events of the summer," declared Dr. Bergmann, "indicate a new epoch in the history of Zionism. The aims and methods of our work must be radically changed if we are to take into account what has occurred. What up to the present was known and appreciated by only a few of us, has now been revealed to the eyes of the entire world; another national movement is opposing the Zionist movement. The Arab people has carried out 'a national revolution' (this is the name the Arab press gives to the recent events) whose only goal is the destruction of the political premises upon which our work rests. Palestine has been transformed into a new Ireland. Our movement, which was proud of being a movement for freedom—to free one nation without enslaving another—appears now, whether rightly or wrongly, in the eyes of the entire

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## PROTEST JEWISH SCHOOLS SUBSIDY WITHDRAWAL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 20.—The Kehillah Executive has adopted a resolution protesting against Sunday's attack on the Kehillah office, stating that terrorist acts will not force it to support schools which teach animosity for the most sacred of Jewish traditions.

The riots on Sunday were the result of the withdrawal of subventions by the Kehillah from the Yiddish schools. When supporters of the Kehillah office demanding the payment of the subventions and were refused, they broke into the office and destroyed furniture and cut telephone wires.

The "Folkzeitung" publishes a statement of the Zisho (Central Jewish School Organization) saying that the suspension of the subsidy for the schools by the Kehillah provoked the people's anger which was responsible for Sunday's riot. It also protests against the Kehillah's wrong characterization of and accusations against the Zisho schools.

## RIGA RABBINATE DEMANDS CANTOR'S RESIGNATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Nov. 20.—The Rabbinate is demanding the resignation of the famous Viennese opera singer, Herman Yadlowker, who was recently engaged as chief cantor in the Riga synagogue. His resignation is demanded because he asked for an organ accompanist which aroused great indignation among the Jews, especially when at yesterday's celebration of the eleventh anniversary of Latvia's independence Yadlowker was accompanied by a church organist.

## WANTS AUTHORITY ON JEWISH QUESTIONS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 20.—The "Hajnt" reports that the Rabbinical Union has decided to demand that the government should recognize the Rabbinical Union as the authority on all Jewish questions. Hitherto Adalberg had been the authority on Jewish questions in the Ministry of Education. Since he has recently resigned, the Union now asks that his duties with regard to Jewish matters be turned over to it. The "Hajnt" is opposing this demand because the Agudath Israel controls the Rabbinical Union and would hence be in a position to influence Jewish matters with the government.

## ALL JEWISH GROUPS FORM ADULT INSTITUTE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Rochester, Nov. 20.—An institute for adult Jewish education has been formed here. It is sponsored by the Conservative, Reform and Orthodox Jewish groups. Courses in Jewish history, customs and ceremonies as well as Hebrew are being offered. It is planned to take up the matter of getting college credit for this work with the University of Rochester.

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### KORNGRIN NAMED TEL AVIV MAGISTRATE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20—Dr. Korngryn, Tel Aviv advocate, was yesterday appointed magistrate to take the place made vacant by the death of Magistrate Neufach.

The Colonial Office has dismissed the complaint of Ben Horin, secretary of the "Doar Hayom," against Keith-Roach who insulted and arrested him when carrying out the order closing the "Doar Hayom" last September.

### MANDATE COMMISSIONERS SEE PALESTINE MOVIE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Nov. 20—At the initiative of the Zionist Political Bureau a moving picture about Palestine was shown to the members of the Swiss Geographic Society in the presence of all the members of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, including A. Theodoli, Vanries and Vito Castanini, permanent director. Eugene Pittard, president of the Society emphasized the non-political character of the show. After the performance the secretary of the Zionist Political Bureau spoke about the Palestine Mandate and the Jewish National Home.

### PROMINENT NEW YORKERS JOIN FRIENDS OF UNITED SYNAGOGUE

Many prominent New York Jews have joined the newly organized "Friends of the United Synagogue," according to a list just made public by Nathan Levy, national president of the United Synagogue of America. The new organization is cooperating with the United Synagogue for the advancement of conservative Judaism. While the United Synagogue is composed of congregations, the new organization consists of individuals.

Among those who have joined are Samuel E. Bernstein, Joseph Durst, Isidor Fine, Samuel Friedenber, S. Herbert Golden, Louis J. Moss, Sol Mutterper, Nathan D. Shapiro and Martin Wechsler.

### NOTABLES RALLY TO ZIONIST ROLL CALL

The National Zionist Roll Call, whose aim is to enroll 500,000 American Jews as a demonstration of faith in the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland, has evoked interest in every section of American Jewry, according to a report issued this week by Meyer W. Weisgal, Director of the Roll Call campaign. Men and women who had not hitherto been known to take an interest in Palestinian affairs have responded to the Roll Call to give expression to the unity that exists in American Jewry with regard to the Jewish Homeland.

The Mizrahi, the orthodox wing of the Zionist Organization, has joined forces with the Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah in sponsoring the Roll Call. A public appeal was issued last week by Gedaliah Bulbick, President of the American Mizrahi, urging all orthodox institutions to support the Roll Call campaign to the fullest extent. Young Judaea, national Jewish youth organization, is another of the Jewish bodies which has endorsed the aims of the Roll Call and which is calling upon all its members to secure enrollments.

A list of notable Jews in all walks of life who have answered the National Zionist Roll Call was made public this week, and includes a number of prominent names in the arts, the law, education, the stage and screen, and public life. Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, member of the United States Congress from San Francisco, was one of the first to sign an enrollment blank. Others include Louis K. Ansperger, noted dramatist; Prof. Benjamin Harrow of Columbia University; George Sidney Hellman, one of America's foremost art critics; Eddie Cantor, famous musical comedy star; Prof. Isaac Husik, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania; S. Jay Kaufman, prominent New York columnist; Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Professor of Business Law at Harvard University and Henry Hurwitz, Chancellor of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association.

### PLAN WOMEN'S BRANCH OF JEWISH CONGRESS

Plans are on foot for the organization of a women's organization of the American Jewish Congress. A number of women who have for some time been interested in the activities of the Congress have taken the initiative in this movement, which has for its object the extension of a wider knowledge of the work of the Congress among various societies and groups of Jewish women. The new group is also seeking wider participation on the part of women in the activities of the Congress.

### GUARD OFFICES OF JEWISH PRESS IN POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 20—All the offices of Jewish newspapers here are being guarded by the police. This is being done on the initiative of the authorities who fear anti-Semitic attacks.

### NO GOOD-WILL UNTIL PROSELYTIZING STOPS

There will be no good-will between Jew and Christian as long as there is proselytizing activity for the conversion of Jews, said Dr. Philipson, Cincinnati rabbi, in an address Tuesday night at the Broadway Tabernacle, on "Judaism and Christianity." Dr. Philipson spoke about the relationship between the two faiths through the ages and then reverted to a discussion of the present good-will movement. After his address there was a round table discussion.

### SAYS ARAB ATTACKS NOW DIRECTED AGAINST BRITISH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 20—The Palestine correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" interprets the recent Arab attacks in Safed as directed not against the Jews but British soldiers signifying that the uprising is now taking a turn of not only a anti-Jewish nature but also an anti-British.

British officials have been receiving black hand letters threatening their lives for daring "to force Jewry on Palestine." A very high government official is among those threatened.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

St. Louis, Nov. 20—The Y. M. H. A. in this city has been awarded the national singles and doubles senior handball tournament by the National Amateur Athletic Association, which held its convention here this week.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 20—Rabbi Joseph M. Roth of El Paso, was the speaker at a dinner of Tucson Jews, who are planning to organize a Conservative synagogue.

The ninth anniversary of the New York City Jewish Court of Arbitration will be marked by a dinner and reception on December 1.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20—Last minute subscriptions for the Jewish Hospital fund brought the campaign for \$1,500,000 to a successful conclusion here yesterday.

Yonkers, Nov. 20—The Yonkers section of the National Council of Jewish Women this week celebrated its 16th anniversary.

Ellenville, N. Y., Nov. 20—Gabriel Davidson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society, delivered the principal address at a memorial meeting held here Sunday for Louis Marshall.

Baltimore, Nov. 20—Bernard M. Baruch and Paul M. Warburg were among the 12 members of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad re-elected yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

Cleveland, Nov. 20—Rabbi Harris S. Davidowitz has been installed as the rabbi of the Jewish Center here.



## "NEW PALESTINE" ATTACKS DR. MAGNES; CALLS HIM "A PACIFIST IN PANIC"

**Negotiations with Arabs Severely Condemned; Says Panicky Action Apt to Encourage Further Bloodshed; First Principle of Order Is to Grant Nothing Under Threat of Violence; Cites Chancellor's Breaking Off of Negotiations for Arab Parliament**

A severely critical indictment of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his untimely and misguided negotiations with the Arabs for a Palestine parliament, is contained in an editorial in the November 22 issue of the "New Palestine." The editorial, entitled "A Pacifist in a Panic," says:

"It is very seldom that action proposed by a man in a panic achieves its purpose; the rule is, in fact, that panicky action obtains results which are the opposite of those desired. Dr. Judah Leib Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, has long been known as a pacifist of an extreme type. He has demonstrated his sincerity on more than one occasion; but he has never demonstrated more clearly than now the futility of pacifism as a policy of panic. At the annual opening exercises of the Hebrew University, Dr. Magnes declared: Palestine can never be a Jewish National Home. It will always be an international home for Jews, Christians and Arabs alike.

"This statement is the public climax of recent activities that Dr. Magnes has undertaken — without public authority or request — as the obvious result of the riots in Palestine. These activities included, among other things, negotiations with St. John Philby, notorious anti-Zionist and general meddler in the Near East, who has drawn up an extraordinary "constitution" for Palestine, a constitution which speaks gently to the Jews and places unlimited power in the hands of the Arabs.

"It is almost incredible that at a time like this an intelligent Jew should go off on a private political spree of his own. Now, if ever, it is our duty to concentrate all moral and political authority in the properly elected bodies — the Vaad Leumi in Palestine, in the Zionist Executive outside of Palestine. And precisely at this moment Dr. Magnes rushes off to the agent of Ibn Saud to tell him how much he — Dr. Magnes — is willing to give up on behalf of the Jewish people, which he has not consulted on this point, in order to ensure the goodwill of the Arabs and peace between the Arab and the Jew.

"Now apart from its sheer irresponsibility — and even arrogance — this action has no intelligible relation to pacifism. We honor the pacifist principles of Dr. Magnes, but we cannot see how the cause of peace (or of decency) is served by a hysterical yielding to the importunations of rioters and murderers. Does Dr. Magnes imagine that he imbues the Arab leaders (more accurately the mob-leaders) with a sense of peace and responsibility when, as the fruit of their blood-thirsty lawlessness, he makes offers and concessions? Does he suppose that the instigators of the riots will accept his proposals as anything other than the helpless plea of cowardice and terror?

"The first principle of order, of civilized human behavior, is to grant nothing under a threat of violence: for such a grant merely increases the appetite of the bully. Sir John Chancellor who had (according to his proclamation) instituted conversations with the Home Government for an Arab Parliament, cancelled the conversations as a result of the brutal and inhuman behavior of the Arab leaders. They had proved themselves unfit to govern a country: a few of them had proved themselves unfit to live outside of a prison. But Dr. Magnes, who had not even been agitating for an Arab Parliament hitherto, pleads for it now in order to pacify the Arab leaders!

"Never was panicky action so apt to encourage further bloodshed. Never was the policy of a pacifist, misapplied, more likely to lead to a reign of murder. The Jews of Palestine, the Jews of the world, long for peace with the Arabs, for cooperation and friendliness: but it is fantastic to hope that we can achieve a stable, decent relationship by these breathless and untimely concessions. They are undignified, ill-considered, ill-timed — and above all — dangerous to the peace of the country."

## BRITAIN SPENT \$170,000 TO QUELL PALESTINE RIOTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 20.—The British Government has spent \$170,000 on the measures undertaken by the Palestine Government following the recent disturbances in that country. This was the statement made yesterday by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in response to a question raised in the House of Commons. This sum does not include the expenditures made from Palestinian funds nor the value of British stores issued from stock. No accurate figure has yet been reached as to the ultimate cost of the outbreaks.

## ERIE BNAI BRITH ORPHAN HOME SEEKS \$250,000

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Erie, Pa., Nov. 20.—The B'nai B'rith Home for Children at Fairview, Erie County, the only home of its kind to serve the needs of over 300 Jewish communities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware, is launching a campaign for a quarter of a million dollars to carry on its child care work in these four states.

The Home is now in its eighteenth year. With the growth of the Jewish communities in the smaller towns of these four states, the task of the Home has been increasing. The funds from the campaign will be utilized to meet the growing demands made upon the Home.

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## SAYS MANY WILL LEAVE AGENCY DUE TO NATION- ALISTIC INTERPRETATION

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out of the Agency and refuse to support it. Such Jews will not ignore the fact that the Balfour Declaration has already been violated and that it will be violated still more, in precisely the same way as Great Britain has broken its covenant with the Arabs.

The political policy of Great Britain has always been motivated not by idealism, but by a cold self-interest. The situation in Palestine under the mandate of Great Britain, is considerably more unhappy than it was under the rulership of the Turks. Great Britain made a pledge to the Arabs when it was in Great Britain's interest, but when there seemed the possibility of enlisting the sympathy and the support of the Jews of America and of Eastern Europe in the Allied cause, it broke the covenant with the Arabs and issued the Balfour Declaration. Now that it seems to be Great Britain's interest to defer to the Arabs, who are very much in the majority, it calls the Balfour Declaration the Lloyd George Declaration, and then proceeds to repudiate Lloyd George.

"If only the Zionists had been wise enough to devote their propaganda to the establishment of a home in Palestine where Jews might develop an industrial, an economic and a cultural life, instead of a political interpretation and a political domination, these massacres never would have taken place and the Balfour Declaration would not have been a plaything or a scrap of paper."

## CAIRO PAPER BLAMES JEWS FOR ASSAULT ON DR. TICHO

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cairo, Nov. 20.—The Cairo newspaper, "El Ahran," in its story about the attack on Dr. Ticho in Jerusalem says that it is certain that he was stabbed by two Jews because of his opposition to Zionism. The story goes on to say that the attack on Dr. Ticho is similar to the one made on Israel de Haan, a prominent Agudist journalist and politician, some years ago. De Haan was also opposed to Zionism and his murderer, who was a Jew, has never been apprehended.

## BALTIMORE JEWS SEEK SABBATH OBSERVANCE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Nov. 20.—A resolution calling for a city-wide congress of all of the organizations of Orthodox Jews to take the necessary steps for giving those who want it an opportunity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was adopted at the fifth annual meeting of the Council of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of Baltimore. Opposition to any change in the present calendar was voiced in another resolution.

Israel S. Gomborov was elected president. Philip W. Gundersheimer, Dr. Moses Seidel and Eli Haas were chosen vice-presidents, and Emanuel M. Strauss was elected treasurer.

## CITES PROVOCATIVE ARTICLES IN ARAB PRESS, WARNINGS IN JEWISH PRESS; GOVERNMENT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN UNAWARE IMPENDING OUTBREAK

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urged that "it was time to leave off idle talk and that it was time for action against the oppressors and colonizers."

Although he admitted that these extracts were fair examples from the Arab press, Luke did not recall that a single Arab paper had been prosecuted for incitement. He also did not dissent from Merriman's hypothesis that in dealing with the people of Eastern countries it is important that the government make clear that it intends to take strong measures against lawlessness.

Replying to Merriman's question as to whether any steps had been taken to make clear to the Arabs that the government did not intend to allow an outbreak, Luke said, that one couldn't know that outbreaks would happen. To the further question as to whether he anticipated the possibility of outbreaks Luke admitted that there was always the possibility of outbreaks in Palestine. Luke admitted that the situation was certainly more tense after August 16, in response to Merriman's query as to whether he was saying that there was no more possibility of an outbreak than usual after the 16th.

At this point Merriman introduced a discussion regarding the powers of the district commissioner, under the prevention of crimes ordinance to deal with anyone likely to commit a breach of the peace, by binding him over for a year.

Assistant Attorney General Drayton interrupted to explain that the district commissioners exercised authority in connection with this law more frequently than the district courts, the interruption helping Merriman's point that the district commissioners could have dealt with agitators.

Merriman stressed the point that the witness had said that as chief of the government he had not expected anything to happen as late as noon on Friday, August 23, because Cust, Acting Governor of Jerusalem, had told him that the villagers were soon going back home and that things were quieting down. Merriman asked Luke how he could reconcile such assurance with the "savars" warning of August 21st, that a "secret hand was apparently not leaving any stone unturned to disturb the peace" and reporting that there were some among the Hebrews who had not participated in the previous disturbances, who had been told that the Jews would attack the Mosque and urging the Moslems to come to Jerusalem to defend the holy places.

Luke did not remember hearing or seeing this warning nor that in the "Ha'Aretz" of the following day reporting the absence of the Arab women produce vendors in the Jerusalem market. Merriman also reminded Luke of the interview with the executive of the Vaad Leumi, the Palestine National Council, who warned Luke of grave rumors about an impending outbreak the next day. Luke could not recall that the delegation had told him that the

Arabs were beginning to arrive armed with daggers and clubs and begging him to order the police to disarm them. He did remember that he had told the deputations that the armored cars had been ordered to Ramleh but he did not promise to disarm the villagers because Assistant Secretary Mills had pointed out that such action would be too dangerous. He also recalled asking the Mufti to deliver a calming address on Thursday and a calming sermon on Friday and a similar request to the Rabbis for Saturday, ironically enough, the day of the fateful Hebron massacre.

Luke could not recall the Jewish deputations that on Saturday had complained because the armored cars did not have orders to fire. He admitted that he had not ordered any reinforcements except the armored cars. To the question of why he had not called for more reinforcements, he explained, that he had no evidence of a disturbance and he had reason to suppose that the tension was easier. Since he had been able to bring the Moslems and Jews together for a conference this was all that he could do under the circumstances, he said, without more definite information.

Here Merriman read Captain Playfair's evidence, saying that a successful attempt to prevent the disturbance could have been made if he had been called earlier. To Merriman's question as to why Playfair had not been called sooner, Luke replied that he was no prophet, and went out of his way to explain that troops did not necessarily prevent outbreaks, citing the Jaffa riots of 1921 despite the presence of a division of troops in the country.

Merriman established that the decision to disarm the Jewish special deputies had been made on August 27, when Luke "had a pretty clear idea as to who had been attacked and who were the attackers." The counsel for the Jews pounded away on the point that among the disarmed Jews there were a number of Britishers, some in the civil service and some of them people like his friend Horowitz and also a brother of the Attorney General. Merriman charged that they had been disarmed because the Mufti said that disorders would occur unless that was done.

To this Luke replied: "My sole concern then was with security and human lives and not with feelings." He claimed that he had to take a difficult decision, one of the most painful and most difficult decisions he ever had to take. To the question "Was it implicit in your decision that you anticipated that there would be bloodshed?" Luke did not reply, but re-read General Dolbier's letter dated August 28, the day after the disarming, which said: "No Jewish personnel should be employed as special constables in order that the Arabs may be assured that no Jews are being employed by the government in that capacity."

Merriman brought out the fact that the abortive peace meeting between Arabs and Jews in Luke's house was held at the instance of Horowitz, acting on behalf of the Palestine Zionist Executive. At the time Horowitz made it clear that the temporary Executive could not agree to a binding decision regarding the Wailing Wall, and he asked Luke to convey this to the Arabs. It was also made known that Luke had agreed that separate drafts of the resolutions should be drawn up by the Arabs and by the Jews. The cross-examination was concluded undramatically by Merriman mentioning another peace meeting scheduled to be held the following Monday, but which was never held.

Moslem theology and mythology were introduced into the hearings of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry by William Henry Stoker, counsel for the Arabs, when he undertook the cross-examination yesterday afternoon of Luke, after Merriman had completed his cross-examination.

To the amusement of the Commission, Mr. Stoker introduced as evidence of the immediate causes of the outbreak, Jewish household decorations showing views of Solomon's Temple, Rachel's tomb, as well as a copy of "Dos Yiddische Folk" of April 13, 1920, containing a cartoon of a vision of Theodor Herzl, showing the founder of political Zionism leading a throng of Jews into a building which Stoker said was the Haram area. The cartoon was passed around to the Commissioners, Snell remarking that it bears not the slightest resemblance to the Haram area, while Shaw observed that the building looks like the National Gallery.

One of the principal points of the discussion was the tethering of the mythical horse of Mohammed, El Burak, inside the masonry of the Wailing Wall, during his halt in Jerusalem on his mythical journey heavenwards, on the basis of which the Moslems make their religious claims to the Wailing Wall.

In response to an inquiry from Stoker, Luke said that El Burak was buried inside the masonry of the Wailing Wall, on a level higher than the pavement of the Wall, but lower than the pavement of the Haram area. El Burak, Luke said, is part of the Wailing Wall, but not part of the pavement on which the Jews stand. Stoker extracted from Luke a lecture on the Zaiweh, or Moslem parish church.

Turning to other matters, Luke, in response to Stoker's questioning, declared that the Moslems and the Jews had been asked to produce documents supporting their claims to the Wailing Wall. The Rabbinate, he stated, was unable to show that the Jews were authorized to use benches, asking that they should be permitted in the future what they had been permitted in the past. On May 25, Harry Sacher, in behalf of the Zionist Executive, submitted a memorandum to the Palestine Government on the Wailing Wall situation.

R. Hopkin Morris, a member of the

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## DR. BERGMANN CALLS ON ZIONISTS TO TAKE INITIATIVE IN REOPENING GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 3)

Orient and a part of the Occident, as a movement which enslaves the independent development of another people, deprives another people, which has the same right to freedom as we have ourselves, of the free development of its political institutions and takes the ground from under its feet.

"In such an atmosphere Palestine cannot be built up. Even if by some political combination there were a possibility that England would for generations keep a strong garrison in the country, until we have achieved a majority by immigration forced upon the country—even if this were possible we would not want to build up the country. Although hostile propaganda may proclaim to the world that we are an imperialistic movement which intends to enslave the Arab people, we ourselves have not forgotten (even though after the World War fate placed us in another position) that the roots of our movement have been the aim for freedom, the striving for a more just world order. We have not forgotten that at the cradle of Zionism, Laharanno, the Christian friend of Zion, wrote these words: 'You will be to the Orient the moral pillar because you have written the Book of Books. Be the educators of the Arabs.'

"Let us confess it: since the war, Zionism has not always clearly seen this road toward which Zionism has pointed; we have suffered from the same war-fever as other nations. We must free ourselves from it.

"I am not at all an optimist with regard to the possibility of finding this road. A year and a half ago when Arab leaders were seeking our aid in order to obtain a parliament, and displayed, in a number of interviews, their readiness to negotiate with us, this possibility perhaps existed. We did not make use of this possibility because we did not consider ourselves strong enough to carry out those negotiations successfully. Today, such an atmosphere prevails that probably for a long time peace negotiations cannot be thought of.

"The Arabs have just discovered their nationalism. The process of the creation of a national consciousness, which among us took place thirty years ago, is only now beginning among the Arabs. Their resistance against the Balfour Declaration is the most powerful method of kindling Arab nationalism. The prestige of the leaders, which six months ago was most doubtful, is today unlimited, and even if there are among the Arabs men who at heart sympathize with Zionism in some form, they will not for a long time have the courage to stand up against the leaders of the people. The Arabs have just reached the stage where individual egotism is expressed in national sentiment. They have not yet reached that level where the individual finds the courage to oppose an extremist wave out of a realization of national responsibility. Thus, even where there is a will for peace on our part, there does

not exist its counterpart on their side.

"The situation therefore is not very encouraging. Nevertheless, we have no other choice. We will never be able to build in an atmosphere of latent or open war as now prevails in Palestine. We must find the road, we must do everything which can possibly be done on our side in order to establish peace with the Arab people, in the hope that if everything is done on our part, there will in the end be also men on the other side who will realize that not conflict, but cooperation between both peoples can secure the future of the country, and who will have the courage to bear the consequences of this realization.

"I say that everything must be done on our side. If ten years have passed since the war-psychology has taken root in our camp, perhaps a number of years will pass before the consequences of this psychology will be extinguished from the souls of our adherents. This educational work of the Zionists is no less difficult than the preparation for an understanding with the Arabs. The manner in which a large part of the Diaspora reacted to the events (the clanking of swords in Poland or in the United States, the senseless resolutions which were adopted, etc.) proves how little the situation in Palestine is understood and how the lowest instincts of the masses have seized part of our press and our organizations. To extinguish these instincts is a difficult task, which must be begun immediately. The only way to carry out this educational work is by unequivocal declarations from the responsible Zionist bodies, and particularly actions which would interpret the Zionist program in such a way as would make it clear to our adherents and opponents that we wish to carry out, to the furthest possible extent, cooperation with the Arabs.

"Some means for such a cooperation shall be shown in the following:

"On June 18, 1922, the Zionist Executive addressed a letter, signed by Dr. Weizmann, to the Colonial Office, giving assurances that the activities of the Zionist Organization will be carried out in accordance with the policy formulated in the White Paper. The Executive gave expression to the hope that the policy of the White Paper will be loyally accepted by all parties and will represent the beginning of a new era of peaceful progress. The Executive thus signed the only official interpretation of the Balfour Declaration which exists. What does this interpretation contain? The following are the most important points:

1. The promise of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in which the Jews live as of right.
2. At the same time the White Paper rejects the interpretation of a Jewish National Home as meaning that Palestine would be "as Jewish as England is English."
3. The creation of organs of self-deter-

mination is promised to the inhabitants of Palestine, the first step being the convocation of a legislative council, the majority of its members being elected.

"The Mandate was recognized on July 24, 1922, after the Zionist Organization had given its official consent to the White Paper. The recognition of the White Paper by the Zionist Executive therefore preceded the Palestine Mandate.

"To our misfortune the Executive has not fulfilled its solemn promise to accept the White Paper loyally. The Balfour Declaration, in the official interpretation of the White Paper, was undoubtedly fit to become the instrument of peace in Palestine. But this promise which we have solemnly given to the outside world has again and again been discredited within our own ranks. We have continued to cultivate the ideology of the Judenstaat in our own circles and have considered the White Paper as a concession which was forced from us and which we were not obliged to fulfill. This created an atmosphere of distrust and resulted in the fact that the White Paper has not been loyally accepted by all parties and the Balfour Declaration remains in the eyes of the Arabs a "scarce word" which, after that interpretation, it would not have been.

"It would be too late today if the Executive were to again obligate itself by the White Paper. No one would believe it. Today it is no longer declarations but deeds which can prove that the Executive, as it then wrote, wishes to bring about harmonious cooperation with the Arabs.

"Unequivocal recognition of the White Paper within our own organization and cooperation with the Arabs in the spirit of the White Paper, is the only road which we can follow.

"If we wish to express the contents of the White Paper in a short formula, it means: Palestine as a bi-national State. The question which destiny demands of us is whether we wish to recognize this formula with all its consequences, even if such consequences are politically and practically disagreeable.

"I want to give some examples, to show what the consequences would be if we were one of these two State nations—consequences which are fully contradictory to the present ideology of our movement.

"First of all: the State must provide for the fulfillment of the elementary needs of its inhabitants (schools, security, hospitals, etc.) without asking from which of the two nations the taxes are derived which it uses for this purpose. In Switzerland, no one thinks of giving the Italians less schools because their contribution to the taxes is smaller than that of the Germans in the country. In Palestine, however, we are accustomed to considering it an injustice if the elementary needs of the Arabs are paid for out of taxes which we pay. Our entire position, our high standard of living, the fact that we are smaller in number and economically relatively stronger than the Arabs, results in the fact that

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## ASKS ZIONIST INITIATIVE TO REOPEN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION

(Continued from Page 7)

the Arabs derive greater benefits from the fulfillment of the elementary needs of the population. This is simply a consequence of our coming into this impoverished land in order to build it up, but if we wish to be here as a State people, we should not indulge in such accounting as long as the government fulfills its elementary duties towards us also. If with our taxes we facilitate the establishment of Arab elementary schools, if areas which are settled by Arabs are made sanitary—all this is merely a logical consequence of our position in the country. If we really wish to settle the fight, then we must be conscious of our obligations to a common State, particularly when this is the only country where we wish to be a State nation.

"I have given this example of the taxes because it is again and again quoted in our literature, and the writers who undoubtedly would have been shocked if American Jews dared request the government to expend in their behalf exactly as much as it received from them, nevertheless find this demand entirely justified here."

"I want to mention another example: There is the question of concessions. In a Jerusalem Hebrew weekly it was recently mentioned with satisfaction, and emphasized by bold type, that with the concession of the Dead Sea, all concessions for the exploitation of the natural resources of the country are now in Jewish hands. Every right-thinking man must consider this fact, which is by us so joyfully accepted, as an outrage against the native population. What right have we to exclude the native population from the exploitation of these concessions? What would the world say if the Germans went to Poland and secured for themselves the exploitation of all mineral resources? I will be answered: We are not strange usurpers, but citizens of this country. If we are really that—if we are really state-folk of this country inhabited by Jews and Arabs alike, then we must take care that the Jewish capital which pours into the country through these companies should benefit Jews and Arabs, that Jewish and Arab workmen are employed in these enterprises, that Jewish and Arab officials administer them. This is the least we can do to repair the injustice which exists in the fact that "all concessions are in the hands of the Jews." These are things we must start immediately.

"A special task in the upbuilding of a Jewish-Arab Palestine will be fulfilled by our labor organizations. Two souls exist today in the bodies of our labor leaders. The labor organization on the one hand seeks to obtain the largest possible employment for Jewish workmen. On the other hand, it is a Socialist organization, and as such cannot make any distinction between Jewish and Arab workmen if both are organized in unions and demand the same wages. It is the right of the labor organization to wage the fight

## STUDENTS WALK OUT OF CLASS IN PROTEST AGAINST MAGNES, BERGMANN VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

decided on its stand. Labor is unwilling to take an open stand on Magnes's attitude at the present time, because it believes the time is not yet ripe, but it is anxious not to appear reactionary.

There are a significant number of important Zionists in various groups and parties who agree with the principles set forth by Magnes, but deplore his speech at this time. They declare that he should have awaited the report of the Inquiry Commission before discussing future policies.

Asked regarding a rumor current in Jerusalem that he would shortly leave Palestine because of illness, Dr. Magnes stated that it was absolutely untrue. He said he was in perfect health. He had been invited to come to London, but had refused the invitation. He plans to remain in Jerusalem indefinitely.

against cheap labor, but only too often is the fight against cheap labor and against exploitation only a mask for the fight against the Arab workman. This is the deeper reason for the fact that the labor organization has so far not succeeded in organizing the Arab workmen. It is impossible to organize the Arab workman and fight him at the same time. The labor organization must arrive at a clear Socialist policy.

It will have to fight cheap labor, regardless of whether the exploited workman is a Jew or an Arab. It should make no distinction between the Jewish and Arab workman at a moment when the Arab workman is organized in a union and seeks a decent wage policy. Only with such a clear Socialist program will they be able to stand before an international Socialist Forum and only with such a program will labor succeed in organizing the Arab workman and bring about at one of the most important points cooperation between Arabs and Jews.

"I have given a few examples of how cooperation between Jews and Arabs can be brought about, which would prove that Zionism benefits in the upbuilding of Palestine. These examples can be easily enlarged: the establishment of cooperatives in the villages with Jewish capital and Jewish instructors; the employment of Arab physicians in our hospitals; Arab officials in our banks; in brief, cooperation in the common upbuilding of a common home. Only if the Zionist work in Palestine is conducted for a number of years in this spirit can we hope that the Arab national movement will consider Zionism as its ally and not as its deadly enemy."

## CITES PROVOCATIVE ARTICLES IN ARAB PRESS AND JEWISH PRESS WARNINGS

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Commission, interrupted at this point to ask why a religious dispute should be dealt with by a political body. Luke replied that the government accepted Harry Sacher's letters in the interests of the Jewish case in lieu of other presentations. The Arabs, he said, were worried about the non-implementation of the White Paper concerning the Wailing Wall.

Here, Stoker introduced a book entitled, "Palestine of the Jews—Past, Present and Future," written by Attorney General Norman Bentwich, and published in 1919, at the time when he was a Colonel with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Stoker quoted from the book immigration figures, passages on the Wailing Wall, and descriptions of the Mosque, in which he said: "The Haram, although remaining a special religious domain of the Mohammedans, must be open freely to men of all creeds." Luke pointed out that this had been written before the issuance of the Palestine Mandate and the Churchill White Paper, issued in 1922.

When Stoker declared that the objections of the Arabs to an Attorney General of pronounced Zionist sympathies was comprehensible, Luke asserted: "I wouldn't call Bentwich a pronounced Zionist," evidently unaware that Bentwich had declared: "I am a Zionist, first, second and third, and then a Britisher."

At this point Stoker introduced the samples of Jewish folk art, and the Herzl cartoon, which provoked the mirth of the Commissioners and which drew from Luke the admission that he had been shown these samples by the Grand Mufti.

Luke declared that the Moslem building operations at the Wailing Wall had excited the Jews because it tended to convert the pavement into a thoroughfare. Some of the Jews were really worried, he stated. "I would not say that the others made political capital from it," he asserted. He declared that he had informed the Grand Mufti that the orchestra which played in the Zahweil, on the eve of Sabbath, was an innovation calculated to annoy the Jewish worshippers and that he had asked the nuisance be abated. The orchestra was not a part of the Orthodox Moslem ritual and the Mufti eventually stopped its playing, he said.

## EGYPTIAN LAWYERS TO AID PALESTINE ARABS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cairo, Nov. 20.—The union of Egyptian lawyers has decided to delegate to Palestine a number of lawyers as counsel for the accused Arabs. The union has approached a number of prominent lawyers, among them Doss Pasha, to aid in the defense.

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