

Vol. VII. Price 4 Cents.

Tuesday, August 26, 1930.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter  
at Post Office, New York, N. Y. No. 1748.

## MANDATES COMMISSION SAYS BRITISH VIEW THAT RIOTS WERE NOT PREMEDITATED NOR DIRECTED AGAINST MANDATORY POWER IS UNJUSTIFIED

SAYS INADEQUACY OF POLICE AND LIMITED NUMBER OF TROOPS  
WERE PRINCIPAL CAUSES FOR SPREAD OF LAST YEAR'S  
RIOTS; QUESTIONS SHAW REPORT'S FINDINGS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 25—Regarding as unjustified the view that the Palestine outbreaks were not directed against British authority or that they were unexpected disturbances "in the midst of a political calm like those sudden explosions of popular passion so often witnessed in Eastern states," the long delayed report of the League of Nations Mandates Commission on the 1929 Palestine outbreaks to the Council of the League of Nations, published today, blames the limited number of British troops in Palestine and the inadequacy of the police force as the principal causes for the spread of last Summer's Arab attacks on the Jews and for the serious consequences which followed.

In differing from the view that the Palestine troubles did not arise suddenly, the Mandates Commission points out that "they were preceded during the last four months of 1928 and the early part of 1929 by a number of premonitory incidents usually connected with the Wailing Wall. That historic spot became the focus of claims of both races concerned, each of which sought to utilize the incidents, unimportant in themselves, in order to establish their respective claims de jure or de facto. The historical account of the troubles contained in the Shaw Commission's report on pages 26 to 70 had not been seriously disputed and has, therefore, been referred by the Mandates Commission to the Council."

### Shaw Commission Conclusions

Referring to the four conclusions of the Shaw Commission's report which the British Government adopted, the Mandates Commission takes the stand that two of them call for certain reservations and draws attention to a contradiction which seems to exist between certain declarations made in the body of the report and the second of the conclusions regarding the question of premeditation on the part of those who caused the disorder.

(In a White Paper issued by the British Government on May 27th, it accepted the four conclusions of the Shaw Commission, namely that the outbreak was not premeditated, nor was it aimed at British authority, that the Zionist complaints against the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem were not justified, that the Zionist charges of premeditation and of organization of the disturbances by the Palestine Arabs were not proven and that no blame can be attached to the Palestine Administration and to the acting High Commissioner, Harry Luke, for failure to obtain reinforcements from neighboring countries before August 23).

The Mandates Commission also expresses doubts whether the kindly

judgment passed by the majority of the Shaw Commission upon the attitude of the Arab leaders, both political and religious, was fully justified by the Commission's report. The fourth conclusion of the Shaw Commission, that the outbreaks were not directed against British authority, the Mandates Commission finds, "seems to be expressed too categorically. Doubt-

(Continued on Page 3)

## BRITISH REPLY PROTESTS STRICTURES OF MANDATES COMMISSION ON PALESTINE POLICY; CALLS CHARGE OF PARTIAL INACTION INCONSISTENT

SAYS CHARGE NOT FORESHADOWED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS  
OF MANDATES COMMISSION, EMPHASIZES DIFFICULTY  
OF EXECUTING MANDATE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 25—Defending itself against the serious criticism of the Mandates Commission contained in the report of the Commission made public today, the British Government, in observations annexed to this report, voices a sharp protest against the Mandates Commission for its strictures on the British Government's Palestine policy during the last five years.

Taking up the criticism of the Mandates Commission point by point the sharply worded reply of the British Government points out that the most important criticism against it is that "the partial inaction of the Mandatory Power regarding its obligations to the Palestinian population, both Arab and Jewish, is the fundamental cause of the friction which eventually culminated in the serious disorders of last August."

The British Government expresses surprise at the particular emphasis laid upon "the alleged failure of the British Government to promote agricultural and educational development, a more extensive program of public works and the encouragement of cooperation between Jews and Arabs as the cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the Arabs with the Mandatory regime."

### Criticism Not Foreshadowed

Particular surprise is expressed at

## £850,000 Budget Submitted to Actions Committee for Next Year; £300,000 for Colonization

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 25—A minimum budget of £850,000 was submitted by the Executive to the Actions Committee now in session here. Of this amount £300,000 would be used for colonization work in Palestine.

The possibility of settling 55,000 families in Palestine in Paein, Hule, Beisan and the land around the lower Jordan was suggested to Sir John Hope Simpson, investigator into land immigration problems, Dr. Arthur Ruppin told the Committee. He declared that he informed Simpson that this suggestion was merely an example of the tremendous possibilities for suitable colonization existing in Palestine. There are vast districts of land there, Dr. Ruppin stated, which could be procured for colonization and the Arabs on such land could be compensated and be enabled to develop other land purchased by them debt-free.

The report of the Keren Hayesod, submitted by Dr. Arthur Hantke, revealed that in spite of the large contributions to the Palestine Emergency Fund for which £240,000 was raised outside of America, the American Allied

(Continued on Page 8)

this criticism in view of the fact brought out by the accredited British representative at the seventeenth session of the Mandates Commission that "since the acceptance by the British Government of the Palestine Mandate the comments of the Mandates Commission upon the British administration, based upon an examination of the annual reports, cannot be said to have

(Continued on Page 4)

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN**Published every day in the week  
except Saturday and holidays

by the

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.**

Executive and Editorial Office

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Landau ..... President  
Samuel Dienstag ..... Treasurer  
Solomon Birnbaum ..... Secretary

Vol. VII. Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1930. No. 1748.

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency  
New York ..... 611 Broadway  
London ..... Ludgate House, Fleet St.  
Paris ..... 42 Rue Le Peletier  
Berlin ..... Eisenbahnstrasse 6  
Warsaw ..... Ulica Aleje Jerozolimski Nr. 18  
Jerusalem ..... Hasolel Bldg.

## Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter Nov. 14, 1929,  
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

**Palestine Quiet; Unaffected  
by Arab Strike, Many  
Arab Shops Remain Open**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 25—Despite the Arab strike which took place today, the first anniversary of the riots, the day passed quietly throughout Palestine.

In the early part of the day most Arab shops remained closed but in the afternoon the shops opened in Haifa and Jaffa.

"Jamea Al Arabia," Arab paper, has been confiscated because it published the strike proclamation.

Approval of the concluding suggestion made by the Jewish Agency to the International Wailing Wall Commission that the Wailing Wall approaches be kept in a decent condition and that the site cease to be a thoroughfare is voiced by the former Civic Adviser to Jerusalem, C. R. Ashbee, in a letter published in the English edition of the Arab paper "Falastin." Mr. Ashbee, who is now in London, states in his letter to "Falastin" that ten years ago he made the suggestion that a garden be planted in the open space near the Wall.

Suggesting that the Arabs themselves should take this opportunity to make a garden from the whole area about the Wall, Mr. Ashbee states that this proposed garden should be controlled by the Moslems in the public interest.

"Falastin" rejects this proposal in an editorial in the same issue.

**"Jamea Al Arabia" Still  
Banned, "Al Hayat" Appears**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 25—"The Jamea Al Arabia" remains suspended by order of the government because it printed the strike proclamation of the Arab Executive. "Al Hayat", suspended for a similar reason, has been allowed to resume publication.

**Hopes Jewish Will Find  
Courage Now to Govern  
Palestine as It Should**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 25—A hope that the Palestine Government, in view of the report of the Mandates Commission, will find courage to govern Palestine as it should be governed, is expressed in an editorial in the "London Sunday Times." "It is idle to deny that the Commission's comments on the Palestine riots contain a good deal of justification," says the "Sunday Times" which states that the British return to the Commission's conclusions is so tartly worded as to suggest that the Government is unhappy about its administration of Palestine.

As an impartial body the Mandates Commission probably got nearer the truth of the situation than did the Government's "weak Inquiry Commission," the "Sunday Times" continues, saying that it is most important for the future that the Mandates body's insistence on a constructive program be vigorously carried out in order to fulfill the Mandate, which, "the Mandates Commission has reminded the Government is an international obligation. It is a notorious fact that the Zionists have received little support from the Palestine authorities, thus discouraging their further substantial investments," states the editorial. "We hope that the Colonial Government will now find courage to govern Palestine as it should be governed."

**Jewish, Arab Notables To  
Petition Government To Aid  
Arab-Jewish Peace, Is Report**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 25—A decision to petition the Government to help bring about Arab-Jewish friendly relations was made at a meeting of Arab and Jewish notables held at Nazareth, according to reports in the Arabic press today. The meeting also decided, it is said, to ask the Government to oppose the Arab Executive and the Supreme Moslem Council.

"Meraat Al Shark" reports that the Jews present assigned £50,000 to be expended on arranging Arab petitions and submitting them to Dr. Drummond Shiels.

**Carol Denies He Wishes  
Madame Lupescu to Return**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 25—A denial that he wishes Madame Lupescu to return to Roumania was made by King Carol in a personal telegram to his friend Barbu Jonescu which he authorized Jonescu to release for publication. Madame Lupescu is now in Switzerland and she will remain there, Jonescu declared.

**British Jews Plan Great  
Public Funeral for Wolf**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 25—The Jews of Great Britain are planning a great public funeral for Lucien Wolf, Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Jewish Deputies, who died Saturday at the age of 73. The funeral will be held tomorrow and burial will be at the Jewish cemetery in Willesden.

Lucien Wolf, a journalist and author of note, was born in Vienna and received his education in Brussels and Paris. He had been editor of the "Jewish World", assistant editor of the "Public Leader", foreign editor of the "Daily Graphic", and London correspondent for the Paris "Le Journal."

**Represented Jews at Peace Conference**

In 1919 Mr. Wolf represented the Jewish community at the Paris Peace Conference and obtained Minority Treaties with Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia and had before and since, as Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee striven to present the cause of the minorities both before the League of Nations and to the individual governments.

Mr. Wolf was the founder of the Advisory Committee of the High Commission for Refugees of the League of Nations and was the first president of the Jewish Historical Society of England. Besides his position as secretary to the Joint Foreign Committee he also acted as secretary for the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association and was joint-editor of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition and of "Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica."

**Contributor to Encyclopedias**

Mr. Wolf contributed several articles to the Encyclopedia Britannica and to the Cyclopeda of Architecture, besides being a contributor of essays on foreign and colonial topics to the "Times" and other periodicals. He was the author of many well known works, among them, "The Russian Government and the Massacres," published in 1906; "The Myth of the Jewish Menace in World Affairs," published in 1921, and "Life of the First Marquess of Ripon," also published in 1921.

Mr. Wolf was a fellow of the Institute of Journalists and a member of the Authors' Club.

**Congress Cables Sympathy**

A cable was sent to London yesterday in behalf of the officers of the American Jewish Congress expressive of the sympathy of American Jews at the passing away of Lucien Wolf, "for many years secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of British Jews whose work for the protection of the Jewish minorities in Eastern Europe, has been identical with the task carried on here by the American Jewish Congress and affiliated bodies."

# MANDATES COMMISSION SAYS BRITISH VIEW THAT RIOTS WERE NOT PREMEDITATED NOR DIRECTED AGAINST MANDATORY POWER UNJUSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

less the Arab attacks were directed only against the Jews, but the resentment which caused the Arabs to commit these excesses was ultimately due to political disappointments which they attributed to the parties concerned in the Mandate, and primarily the British Government.

## Against Mandatory Power

"All declarations by persons and organizations representing the Arab sections of the community tend to emphasize the fact that the Arab movement was a movement of resistance to the policy of the Mandatory Power solely in its capacity as the Mandatory. This has never been more clearly stated than in a letter from the Palestine Arab delegation to London and in a telegram from the Arab Executive.

"The first read, 'We believe the main cause of the disturbances which have led to continual bloodshed in Palestine for the last twelve years is the persistence of the British government in depriving the Arabs of their natural rights. We feel there can be no security in the future against the recurrence of disturbances such as those which have taken place, or perhaps of even a more serious nature, unless the British Government promptly and radically changes its policy.'

"The telegram from the Arab Executive read, 'The Palestine Arabs vehemently protest against the declaration of Dr. Drummond Shiels (British under-secretary for the Colonies) that the government desires to continue its old policy with repressive measures. We declare that any policy inadequate to safe-guard our rights will result in troubles for which the British Government and the League of Nations will be responsible. The Arabs are determined to defend their lives and rights no matter what the results.'

"Because in actual fact the Arab attacks were directed against the Jews and it was the Jews who suffered, it would be a mistake to believe that the movement was entirely devoid of any intention to resist the British policy in carrying out the Palestine Mandate," says the Mandates Commission's report.

## Mandatory Power's Attitude

Seeing its duty in another light than the Shaw Commission, "which sought to establish the degree of responsibility attaching to the Jews and the Arabs respectively for both the immediate and more remote causes of the disturbances," the Mandates Commission points out that it is not its business to decide between the two sections of the population "which these events brought into collision, but only to consider the Mandatory Power's attitude during and before the disturbances.

"The Mandatory Power alone is responsible to the League for Mandated territory which it administers on behalf of the League of Nations. That the immediate causes of the events include some for which the Mandatory Power and its local agents are responsible, have already been established by

the Shaw Commission, and the Mandatory Power has not hesitated to admit that fact."

On this matter the Mandates Commission arrives at the following conclusions: "It has already been observed that numerous incidents centering at the Wailing Wall from Sept., 1928, to August 16, 1929, contributed largely to the creation of a state of mind which eventually led to the outbreaks. For the most part these incidents were provoked by attempts of both parties to alter arrangements at the Wall and the customary use made of it.

## Wailing Wall Regulations

"The Palestine Government's declaration of November 19, 1928, regarding the status quo would have gained by being supplemented by police regulations specifying practices in which the Moslems and Jews might engage and those which were forbidden. In the absence of such regulations the status quo had no definite meaning in the eyes of both parties who were equally disposed to exaggerate their claims. Moreover, the consequent uncertainty necessarily made it difficult for the police to act.

"The regulations, which might well have been issued earlier, were finally promulgated in September, 1929. They inevitably gave rise to recriminations on the part of both peoples who found an equivocal position convenient, and it is reasonable to suppose that if the regulations had been issued earlier many incidents would have been avoided. The dangerous excitement to which they led was kept at a high pitch until the eve of the disturbances."

The Mandates Commission agrees with the Shaw Commission's report that this state of mind was maintained by "the continual incitement of the Jewish, and more especially, of the Arab local press. It has, however, been established that the Palestine Administration had not always used its power under the press law to suspend seditious publications."

## Palestine Government Surprised

That the Palestine Government in several instances was taken by surprise is beyond question, the Mandates Commission concludes. In the course of the agitation, the Palestine Administration "displayed a lack of insight, especially on the occasion of the Jewish demonstration before the Wailing Wall on August 15, and the Moslem counter-demonstration on the following day, the gravity of which the government had apparently not foreseen, and again during the days from August 20 to 23 when the danger, though imminent, could probably still have been ward off by proper precautions. The inadequacy of the Intelligence Service, which is admitted by the Mandatory Power, explains the failure to appreciate the situation."

The hesitation of the Palestine Administration during this period is explained, the Mandates Commission finds, "by the fact that at that time the Administration had altogether in-

adequate armed forces at its disposal. The Mandates Commission several times, particularly at its ninth session, had drawn the attention of the Mandatory Power to the danger of excessive reduction of British forces in Palestine. The last British regiment was withdrawn from Palestine in 1925 and from that time onwards the maintenance of order was entrusted to a body of native police, mostly Arabs, but partly Jews, with a section of British police, whose strength was reduced year by year.

## The Native Police Contingents

"As might have been expected in a country where explosions of a religious and racial nature constantly threaten public peace there was a defection of the part of the native contingents as soon as rioting brought both races into conflict. Some of them even joined the rioters. Lastly, in a country of nine hundred thousand inhabitants order at a critical moment was entirely in the hands of one hundred and seventy-five British policemen, one squadron of aeroplanes and one armored car company.

"It has been urged that the presence of larger forces would have had no decisive effects, and reference has been made to the massacres of 1920-1921 in which larger British garrisons were unable to prevent rioting. This argument seems unconvincing, and the Mandates Commission cannot help feeling that the insufficient number of British troops and the inadequacy of the police force was the main cause of the large area over which the outbreaks spread. The casualties attendant upon the outbreaks in Hebron and Safed sufficed to show that this inadequacy was largely responsible for the loss of many lives."

Regarding the disturbances themselves "which followed upon the protracted period of tension between Arabs and Jews," the Mandates Commission finds it necessary to ascertain whether the Mandatory Power by the general policy it has followed since the Mandate came into force, "has done everything that could legitimately be expected of it to prevent an explosion of the antagonisms that were known to exist and to lessen their violence. As far back as 1924, the Mandates Commission pointed out that the task of the government entrusted with the Palestine Mandate is particularly delicate and difficult. It is to ensure simultaneously the Jewish National Home and the development of self-governing institutions for a population with a great majority of Arabs. Up to the present, the execution of the Mandate has certainly not given satisfaction either to the impatient advocates of the Jewish National Home or to the Arab extremists, alarmed by the influx of immigrants who do not share their religious faith and their national aspirations.

## Jewish and Arab Accusations

"The Jews accuse the Mandatory Power of hindering rather than pro-

(Continued on Page 5)

## BRITISH REPLY PROTESTS STRICTURES OF MANDATES COMMISSION ON PALESTINE POLICY; CALLS CHARGE OF PARTIAL INACTION INCONSISTENT

(Continued from Page 1)

foreshadowed the charges now brought against the manner in which the Mandatory Power has been carrying out its obligation."

An inconsistency in the report of the Mandates Commission is seen by the British Government in the Mandates Commission's statement that "the resentment which caused the Arabs to commit excesses was 'ultimately due to the political disappointment which they attributed to the parties concerned in the Mandate and primarily to the British Government.'" Following up the charge of inconsistency, the reply of the British Government points out that in another part of its report the Mandates Commission argues that a more active policy on the part of the British Government in promoting Arab interests in social and economic spheres and in bringing the two sections of the population into close association would have blunted the edge of the antagonism.

### Argument Called Inconsistent

Such an argument, the British Government finds, "appears to be somewhat inconsistent with what had been previously stated. It fails to take account of the paramount importance attached by the Arab leaders to the political issue and ignores the fact that Arab demands have always been for a particular form of representative institutions which are plainly incompatible with the execution of the Mandate. The repeated offers of the British Government to associate Arabs and Jews in a form of representative government which would be compatible with the Mandatory's obligations have always been rejected by the Arab leaders. The difficulties created for the Mandatory Power by this Arab attitude seemed to have been inadequately appreciated by the Mandates Commission although they were more than once brought to its notice by an accredited representative of the British government."

Emphasizing the complex character of the Palestine Mandate and quoting article two of the Mandate, which instructs the Mandatory Power to place Palestine under such political administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home, to develop self-governing institutions and also to safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race or religion, the British observations point out that nevertheless the Mandates Commission refers to "the immediate obligations of the Mandatory Power" as defined in the Mandate. In this connection the British government declares "it is remarkable that no reference is made by the Mandates Commission to the important qualifications in article two, namely the safeguarding of the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants, irrespective of race or religion."

This, the British government opines, is the core of the problem. Admitting that the difficult nature of its task in other matters is to some extent recog-

nized, the British Government complains that the bearing of this particular obligation upon the problem of devising measures which would admit of the increasing developments of Jews and Arabs side by side is largely ignored by the Mandates Commission.

### Ignores Shaw Report Findings

After referring to the Mandates Commission's ignoring of the findings of the Shaw Commission on questions of fact, the observations of the British government proceed to show that, generally speaking, pronouncements of Arabs against the Jews and of Jews against the Arabs have been omitted from the report of the Mandates Commission as ultimately held to be outside the scope of the Mandates Commission, although they are lengthily discussed in the Commission's proceedings.

As a result of this, the British Government charges, the Mandatory Power "has been made to appear as the only one of the parties concerned deserving criticism. The manner in which ex parte statements reflecting on the comments of the British government have been adopted by the Mandates Commission while the considered judgments of the Shaw Commission, based on an exhaustive inquiry on the spot and evidence subjected to a searching cross-examination by eminent counsel had been dismissed as untenable or have been ignored, suggests that undue weight had been given to criticism of the Mandatory Power which the British Government had insufficient opportunity of rebutting. The British Government feels called upon to protest against the procedure of the Commission in basing much of its criticism on information drawn from such sources."

### Defends Shaw Commission's Findings

Dealing with the Mandates Commission's statement that it dissents from the definite conclusion of the Shaw Commission that last year's outbreaks were not premeditated, the British Government points out that the suggestion of the Mandates Commission, supported by reference to various passages in the Shaw Commission's report "shows that the view that the disturbances had not occurred simultaneously in all parts of Palestine but had spread from the capital over a period of days to the most outlying centers of population and to some rural districts, has been accepted by the British Government, which cannot but emphasize that the care with which the evidence was collected and sifted by the Shaw Commission and exhaustively dealt with in cross-examination, make the grounds on which the Mandates Commission differs from the conclusion arrived at, scarcely adequate."

These grounds, the British observations point out, "are solely certain statements made by the Shaw Commission itself in a variety of context. It is obvious that all these points cited as inconsistent with the conclusions were necessarily taken into account by the Commission and their importance care-

fully appraised by it before arriving at a considered opinion which the Mandates Commission, who without any further evidence before it, accepts ex parte and untested statements, seems inclined to call in question.

### No Evidence for Commission's Stand

"The British Government does not find any evidence for the Mandates Commission's arguments that the Shaw Commission was wrong in holding that the outbreaks were not directed against British authority. It may be that the outbreak was 'ultimately due to political disappointments.' Evidence to which the Mandates Commission refers in support of its view is apparently the protest by various Arab authorities against the fundamental position of Palestine as fixed by the Mandate itself. These protests are not in any sense against British authority but against the Mandate and the action of the League of Nations.

"British authority is only implicated as being the mechanism by which the Mandate worked. On this point the Mandates Commission announced its opinion as 'to all sections of populations which are rebelling against the Mandate whether they object to it on principle or wish to retain only those of its provisions which favor their particular cause.' The Mandatory Power must obviously return a definite and categorical refusal."

### No Attacks on British Authorities

Continuing its criticism of the Mandates Commission's charge that the outbreaks were to some extent an attack on British authority, the reply of the British Government declares that "whatever may have been the attitude of the Arab leaders the significant fact remains that during the disturbances no attack was made or attempted on the local British authorities. This fact, which speaks for itself, and which was directly brought to the Mandates Commission's notice by an accredited British representative, finds no place in the Mandates Commission's report."

The reply of the British Government also vigorously defends the Mandatory Power and the Palestine Government from charges of being responsible for the immediate causes of the outbreak. Saying that the conclusions of the Mandates Commission "condemn the government for not having defined the status quo regarding the Wailing Wall before the disturbances, and suggest that details and regulations such as those issued by the Palestine government after the outbreaks might have been promulgated at an earlier date with a favorable affect," the British observations point out that it was, however, "obviously the right course for the government in matters of a religious nature (especially having regard to the doubtful juridical position created by the failure, for which the British government cannot accept responsibility, to establish a commission on the Holy Places, as announced in the Mandate itself) to arrive at a defini-

(Continued on Page 6)



## MANDATES COMMISSION SAYS BRITISH VIEW THAT RIOTS WERE NOT PREMEDITATED NOR DIRECTED AGAINST MANDATORY POWER UNJUSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 3)

moting Zionist immigration and of having done too little to "encourage the close settlement of Jews on the land including state waste lands not required for public purposes" according to article six of the Mandate. On the other hand, the Arabs consider that the newcomers are receiving unduly generous treatment, that the number of immigrants authorized to enter the country is too great and that there has not been a development of self-governing institutions provided for in article two of the Mandate.

"These two problems set both elements of the population at variance and they sum up the whole Palestine conflict. The first is a social and economic problem raised by Jewish immigration and settlement, and the second is a political problem arising from the obligation to develop self-governing institutions in a country thus divided against itself.

"It is neither possible nor has the Mandates Commission the power or the wish to judge these conflicting complaints in all their details and bearings. It is required only to give a general opinion about them, and the Mandates Commission cannot conceal its regret that on certain points the Mandatory Power has not yet succeeded in giving full effect to all provisions of the Mandate. The Mandates Commission's only desire in making them is to contribute to a solution to the present difficulty."

### On Jewish Immigration

The Mandates Commission views with approval the Mandatory Power's intention of "keeping Jewish immigration proportionate to the country's capacity of economic absorption in accordance with the White Paper of 1922. The Mandates Commission is inclined to ask whether the obligation to encourage close settlement by the Jews on the land does not—as a measure for the preservation of the social order and economic equilibrium—imply the adoption of a more active policy which would develop the country's capacity to receive and absorb immigrants in larger numbers without ill results.

"Such a policy has been no more than outlined in the form of encouragement and protection for embryo industries. It is quite clear, however, that the Jewish National Home, so far as it has been established, has in practice been the work of the Jewish organization. The Mandate seems to offer other prospects to the Jews. It must be recognized that their charge against the Palestine Government, that it has not fulfilled by actual deeds its obligation to encourage the establishment of a Jewish National Home, has been notably reinforced by the fact that the government has shown itself unable to provide the essential condition for the development of the Jewish National Home—security for persons and property.

"The ill-effects of the inaction, or at least the partial inaction of the Pal-

estine Government confronted by the unprecedented phenomenon of the Zionist movement has not been limited solely to Jewish interests. In such economic and social conditions as prevail in Palestine a scheme of colonization undertaken on such a vast scale was bound, as soon as it began to develop independently of the active intervention of the public authorities, to cause profound disturbance in the lives of that section of the population which is not concerned in the movement.

### Arab Economic Fears

"Faced by a strongly organized Jewish body under single control and with considerable capital, the Arabs, without an organization or financial resources, were bound before long to have legitimate apprehensions regarding their economic future. The Arab element in the population might have found its interests safe-guarded by the government agricultural policy, including not only public workers to develop cultivable area, but also the organization of agricultural credit, land credit cooperative societies and an educational campaign. This would have initiated them into working these institutions, convinced them of their advantages and familiarized the fellahen with modern methods of working the soil.

"The fears that the Arabs felt when they saw the land passing into Jewish hands, would certainly have been largely allayed had they observed that the cultivable area and the yield of the available land of the country as a whole, were increasing at the same time. Such action, both social and economic in character, could only be taken by the government because it could not be expected that the Arabs would take it themselves.

"Though undertaken for the direct benefit of the Arabs it would have indirectly helped towards the establishment of the Jewish National Home. Consequently the Mandates Commission believes that if the Mandatory Power concerned itself more closely with the social and economic adaptation of the Arab population to the new conditions due to Jewish immigration it would have served the interests of both sections of the population. Moreover, if in a working economic organization, which would have been desirable in a country, where more than anywhere else, economic problems affect the outlook on life of the population, the Mandatory power had endeavored to bring both sections into close association, it would have helped to bring about a fusion of interests which is the best possible means of developing a sense of solidarity and blunting the edge of antagonism."

Pointing out that hitherto all those institutions which should have been equally open to both sections of the population associated together under the patronage of the Mandatory Power had been established entirely on the initiative of Jewish organizations, "and naturally in the interests of the Jewish population alone," the report of the

Mandates Commission notes that "if institutions were now to be founded on official initiative for the benefit of the whole population and more especially for the Arab element, which so far has been left to its own resources, there is some reason to fear that they in their turn will be viewed with indifference by the Jewish population which is already provided for."

### Advises Association of Capital

To avoid the danger of perpetuating the existence in so small a country of two sections of the population, "strangers to each other," the Mandates Commission advises the Mandatory Power to counteract this tendency by the association of capital in industrial, agricultural and commercial concerns. To help towards the same result, the Mandates Commission advocates vocational training for the youth of both Jewish and Arab communities as far as possible.

Dealing with the complaints of the Arabs that the Mandatory Power has been insufficiently active in the developing of self-governing institutions, and noting the reply of the British Government which refers to its repeated attempts to introduce a legislative council, attempts which failed through the Arabs' refusal to associate themselves with this scheme, and the established autonomous municipalities and the proposed creation of advisory bodies such as an Arab Agency, the Mandates Commission finds it not surprising to discover a claim for self-government in "a people who can watch the operation of representative institutions in some neighbors of the same race and civilization."

### Will Not Encourage Agitation

The Mandates Commission warns that "if those responsible for the agitation hoped by its means to secure the triumph of their opposition to the League of Nations as a party to the Palestine Mandate they will not find encouragement from the Mandates Commission." Addressing itself to "all sections of the population which are rebelling against the Mandate whether on the principle of objection or the wish to retain its provisions favoring their particular cause," the Mandates Commission points out that the Mandatory Power "must obviously return a definite and categorical refusal so long as the leaders of the community persist in repudiating what is at once the fundamental charter of the country and, so far as the Mandatory Power is concerned, an international obligation which cannot be set aside."

Pointing out that negotiations with these leaders would only unduly enhance their prestige and raise dangerous hopes among their partisans as well as apprehensions among their opponents, the Mandates Commission expressed the hope that the necessity of continually acting as umpire between hostile factions will not prevent the Palestine Government from proceeding to carry out a constructive program

(Continued on Page 7)

## BRITISH REPLY PROTESTS STRICTURES OF MANDATES COMMISSION ON PALESTINE POLICY; CALLS CHARGE OF PARTIAL INACTION INCONSISTENT

(Continued from Page 4)

tion of the status quo by agreement rather than by imposing it.

"That is exactly what the Palestine government was attempting before the outbreaks. The delay which occurred was due to the failure of one of the parties to comply promptly with a request that they submit their claims with evidence on which it is based, and also partly to the necessity which obtained for authoritative legal advice on certain points connected with the powers of the Palestine Government under the Mandate."

### "Rights" to Holy Places

Recalling in this connection that one month before the disturbances High Commissioner Chancellor, who had been continuously seeking to obtain information as to the nature of "rights" involved, had explained to the Mandates Commission the problem of the Wailing Wall, and was congratulated by the chairman of the Mandates Commission upon the endeavor to find a satisfactory solution to the problem, the British Government feels that it is therefore, "inconsistent for the Mandates Commission to take the view that the policy which it approved in July, 1929, was entirely wrong in August, 1929."

Referring to the statements of the Mandates Commission that the Palestine Government had in several instances been taken by surprise by the events of the outbreaks, events which the Mandates Commission attributed to the inadequacy of the Intelligence Service, the reply of the British Government points out that "this inadequacy had already been recognized and steps have been taken to remedy it. The force of this conclusion, however, depends largely upon the acceptance of the Mandates Commission's view that there was premeditation, but if the Shaw Commission's view is accepted that there was no premeditation, it is, of course, not unnatural that the local authorities were taken by surprise."

### Inadequacy of Forces

Referring to the Mandates Commission's conclusion that there was an inadequacy of armed forces, the British Government points out that the Shaw Commission had similarly pointed out that there had been a premature weakening of the garrisons and disbandment of the British gendarmes.

In connection with the Mandates Commission's various charges that the Mandatory Power failed in important respects to carry out the Mandate the British Government's reply claims that in taking this view the Mandates Commission accepted "the more extreme Jewish contentions regarding the meaning and object of the Mandate. The duty imposed on the Mandatory power is not to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine. This is the function of the Jews themselves directed by Jewish agents.

"The Mandatory Power is 'responsible for placing the country under such administrative and economic conditions as

will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safe-guarding the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants irrespective of race and religion.' The difficulty is serious enough in itself in fulfilling the first two objects and would be even more difficult if further increased by the addition of a third object."

Commenting on the Mandates Commission's statement that "in the interests of a restoration of a peaceful atmosphere in Palestine the time has come to define the legal foundation of the assertion that the obligations laid down by the Mandate regarding the two sections of the population are of equal weight," the British Government's reply "fails to see how any ambiguity in the terms of the Mandate can be removed by any act of the Palestine Government or the Mandatory Power. The British Government would, however, welcome any elucidation of the Mandates Commission's suggestion which the Council of the League of Nations may care to offer."

### Defends Development Policy

The charge that the British Government failed in its Mandatory obligations to the Arabs by neglecting agriculture and other developments is one which the British Government feels called upon to deal with at length in its reply to the Mandates Commission's report. The Mandates Commission seems to imply, say the British observations that "a proper development policy would have so increased the general productivity, prosperity and contentment of the population as to reconcile the Arab section of the community to a progressively increasing inflow of Jewish immigrants.

### Resources Limited

"Having regard to the unpromising local conditions such a view assumes that practically unlimited funds for this purpose are at the disposal of the Palestine Government. Their resources, on the contrary, are strictly limited. It implies, moreover, a fundamental misconception of the British Government's general policy regarding the territories for which it is responsible. It has been its consistent aim, justified by long experience, to emancipate as soon as possible such territories from dependence upon grants in aid from the British Exchequer.

"If the territory is to be developed on sound economic lines it must be on a self-supporting basis. It is true that until recent years it has been necessary to assist the Palestine Government by grants from the British Exchequer. In fact, the expense which has fallen on the British Government in connection with the Palestine Mandate has been considerable. Taking only the period since 1921, when the present system of Colonial control was inaugurated, the sums provided by the British Government amounted to more than \$45,000,000. This expenditure naturally includes the

cost of defending the territory in addition to the Palestine loan of \$22,500,000."

### Mandate Must Be Considered

Pointing out that the Mandates Commission's conclusions in 1924 that the interests of the Palestine population be taken into consideration and that the immigration policy ought to be directed primarily by considerations of the economic needs of the country, the British reply to the Mandates Commission's report emphasizes that any policy of development in Palestine must take account of the obligations imposed by the Mandate.

The British reply declares that "if account be taken of these general considerations the British Government feels it may justly be claimed that it has not been neglectful of its obligations regarding development. No reference is contained in the Mandates Commission's report to the work which has already been done in this direction by the Mandatory Power in developing and improving conditions in Palestine. Previous to this report the Mandates Commission at no time expressed any dissatisfaction with the progress made."

The foregoing remarks deal with the more serious criticism levelled against the British Government by the Mandates Commission. The last part of the Mandates Commission's report dealing with the future policy in Palestine will be further considered by the British Government before any reply is made.

### Communists Try to Halt

#### Meeting of League for Work in Palestine, Several Arrested

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 24—An uproar was caused today when non-Jewish Communists attempted to halt a meeting under the auspices of the League for Work in Palestine. Furniture was overturned when members tried to resist the attack and fights started around the hall. Many were slightly wounded and police were forced to intervene and eject the disturbers. The meeting then continued with addresses by S. Kaplan Kaplansky, leader of the Poale Zion, Zionist group, and M. Sprinzak.

### Synagogue Fired Upon

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 24—Shots were fired into the Wolska Strasse Synagogue during the afternoon prayer services today. The assailant disappeared. No one was injured.

### Police Continue Raids

#### On Left Wing Unions

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 24—Police raids on Left-Wing professional unions are continuing. During a meeting of the Jewish Tailors' Union today police entered and arrested many of the participants.

## MANDATES COMMISSION SAYS BRITISH VIEW THAT RIOTS WERE NOT PREMEDITATED NOR DIRECTED AGAINST MANDATORY POWER UNJUSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 5)

in the interests of the peaceful masses of the population more vigorously than hitherto.

### Necessary for Execution of Mandate

Such action, the report of the Mandates Commission finds, is necessary not only for the complete execution of the Mandate but also because there is "no better means of bringing about general pacification than to encourage and to organize in every possible way, effective cooperation between the various sections of the population."

Similarly, the Mandates Commission reports, such an attitude on the part of the British Government would assuredly have given it better protection "against the continual demands of representatives of both parties. It would have enabled the Mandatory Power to convince the fellaheen more easily of the undeniable material advantages that Palestine derived from the Zionist efforts. By enhancing the moral authority of the Mandatory Power as the natural protector of the Holy Places, it would have enabled it to dispel Arab apprehensions of the intentions attributed to the Jews to encroach upon El Burak."

Admitting that it is not proved that a more active policy by the Mandatory Power and a firmer, more constant and unanimous determination on the part of all the Palestine government officials to carry out the Mandate in all its provisions would have eliminated the racial antagonism from which the country suffers, the Mandates Commission expresses the belief that "it seems at least probable that the force of that antagonism would have been diminished."

"Any uncertainty or hesitation regarding the application of the various provisions of the Mandate must inevitably leave the extremists in both camps to seek by propaganda and force to obtain what the Mandate loyally interpreted and energetically carried out, could not give them. The capacity of the government to establish this accord among those whom it governs is proportionate to the confidence in itself and its policy and the likelihood of its being obliged to resort to force in order to impose its will is proportionate to the uncertainty of its intentions."

### Notes Steps to Prevent Recurrences

After noting the steps taken by the British Government to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances, such as reinforcement of the garrisons, the reorganization of the police force and the mission of Sir John Simpson, the Mandates Commission records the Mandatory Power's statement that the stoppage of immigration is a strictly temporary measure and should, therefore, "dispel the fears expressed in Jewish circles regarding the Mandatory Power's inclination to discharge in full its obligation to encourage Jewish immigration and to insure the establishment of the Jewish National Home under the conditions stipulated in the Mandate."

Summarizing the various British de-

clarations made since last year's riots, including those of Premier MacDonald at Geneva and in the House of Commons, and by Dr. Drummond Shiels at the last session of the League of Nations, the report of the Mandates Commission declares that two assertions emerged from these declarations which should be emphasized; "first, that the obligations laid down by the Mandate regarding the two sections of the population are of equal weight, and secondly that the two obligations imposed on the Mandatory Power are in no sense irreconcilable."

The Mandates Commission does not object to these two assertions which it feels accurately expressed what it concedes to be the essence of the Mandate, but to insure the country's future and in the interests of the restoration of a peaceful atmosphere in Palestine, the Commission opines that "the time has come to define the legal foundation of the first assertion."

### Interpretation of the Mandate

"The interpretations of the Palestine Mandate are too often confused with quite different matters, namely the objects of the Mandate and the immediate obligations of the Mandatory Power. The objects of the Mandate are the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the establishment of self-governing institutions. The Mandate does not fix the time limit for the accomplishment of these objects because that depends on circumstances over which the Mandatory Power has no control."

"Even the most energetic action and the employment of immense financial resources cannot alone achieve the establishment of the Jewish National Home which is dependent upon economic factors in the process of time and that political maturity without which independence is a mere illusion. Between the two terms of the Mandate obligations, namely the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the development of self-governing institutions, the Mandate recognizes no primacy in order of recordance or priority in order of execution. It would be equally unfair to complain against the Mandatory Power that eight years after the Mandate is enforced a regime of self-government has not yet been granted or the Jewish National Home has not yet reached its full development. Those are objects of the Mandate and it is not the Mandatory Power's obligation to bring them into immediate completion."

### The Immediate Obligation

"The Mandatory Power's immediate obligation is solely to create and maintain in Palestine general conditions favorable to the gradual accomplishment of both objects of the Mandate. The Mandate Commission's conception of the immediate duty of the Mandatory Power is in accord with that expressed by the accredited representative of the Mandatory Power when he compared the regime instituted in Palestine to an organism not static but

dynamic and in constant process of evolution."

"The Mandatory Power's task is a particularly difficult one. To this difficulty, which could not have escaped the British authors of the Balfour Declaration or the framers of the Palestine Mandate, the Mandates Commission refers here only to record its satisfaction that the Mandatory Power does not consider it insuperable. The excessive impatience of the inhabitants of Palestine would only work to their own detriment by interfering with the operation of a system whose international basis they are not in a position to challenge."

"The League of Nations is entitled to expect that Palestinians of all races will recognize the fairness and merits of the regime, which while providing an effective safeguard against arbitrary action, is leading the country steadily onwards to a political state which they will better appreciate in the course of time since most of them never possessed political freedom or even had full assurance of individual freedom."

### Chicago Rabbi Attacked Following Refusal to Approve Kosher Butchers' Union

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Chicago, Aug. 25—Rabbi Isaac Weiner of this city is in a serious condition in a Michigan City, Indiana, hospital as a result of an attack on him by three men. The attack is said to have resulted over a heated controversy regarding the establishment of a Kosher Butchers' union to which Rabbi Weiner objected, and occurred at Union Pier, Michigan.

The assailants, who were arrested here today, were identified by Rabbi Weiner and are being detained on a charge of assault with intent to kill. They are Robert Johnson, Frank Rigel and Mark Keenan.

### Abolition of Mandate, Ban on Jewish Immigration Asked

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jaffa, Aug. 25—A memorandum demanding the abolition of the Balfour Declaration, the prohibition of Jewish immigration and of the sale of land to Jews was submitted by the Moslem Christian Association to the District Commissioner, Keith Roach today. The memorandum also included a demand that a parliamentary government be established.

Commissioner Roach, replying to the memorandum stated that the Palestine population must cooperate with the Government for the establishment of a legislative body.

### Rabbis Under 50 May Enter Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 25—The ruling barring the entrance into Palestine of Rabbis under fifty years of age has been rescinded.

## **£850,000 Budget Submitted to Actions Committee for Next Year; £300,000 for Colonization**

(Continued from Page 1)

Jewish Campaign was unsatisfactory and it is most essential, the report said, to utilize the coming four months in a vigorous campaign to increase the income.

Menachem M. Ussishkin, who submitted the report of the Keren Kayemeth organization, stated that the income of that organization had been increased by twenty-five per cent from the date of the Zurich Congress until the beginning of 1930. He is proceeding to the United States on October 3 to raise \$5,000,000 for the purchase of land in Palestine.

Dr. Werner Senator, who submitted the report on the budget as treasurer of the Jewish Agency, stated that of the £750,000 which was set as last year's budget, America contributed instead of the £450,000 allotted only £210,000, £145,000 of which included loans and the contribution of Felix M. Warburg. Europe, he said contributed instead of the £300,000 assigned, only £225,000. The deficit is therefore £300,000 and it most essential that immediate steps be taken to increase the income and introduce reforms in order to lessen the calls on the budget, he declared.

Elihu Stone, of Boston, member of the American delegation of the Actions Committee meeting, informed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the American delegation is opposed to the convening of an extraordinary World Congress this year as being an interruption of the practical work for Palestine. It is considered likely that no Congress will be decided upon for this year.

Berlin, Aug. 24—A suggestion that the colonization work in Palestine should be excluded from the general budget for development there and that a separate colonization budget should be created was made by Dr. Arthur M. Ruppin, member of the World Zionist Executive and former director of the colonization work in Palestine, speaking at the opening session of the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization, in an address in which he outlined the economic situation in Palestine and the colonization problems.

### **Simpson's Investigation Praised**

Sir John Hope Simpson, who recently completed an investigation of the land and immigration problems in Palestine, was declared by Dr. Ruppin to be the most thorough investigator who had been assigned to the country. "He studied seriously facts and figures," said Dr. Ruppin. "We must dismiss the idea that we ought to pursue an attitude of non-cooperation as regards his report, because besides the fact that Sir John has possession of full information as to conditions which we gladly gave him because we have nothing to conceal, we agree with the Government that they should create an Arab colonization bank to provide short term credits for the Arabs, provided we receive long-term credits."

Dr. Ruppin also stated that Sir John was informed that inasmuch as the economic situation is not regulated by mathematics Britain should not delay in allowing the Jews economic freedom.

### **Says Simpson Praised Colonization**

Stating that Simpson had told him that he had never anywhere seen such colonization work as is being accomplished by the Jews in Palestine, Dr. Ruppin said that the investigator had declared himself inspired with the progress that the Jews have made there. It is uncertain, the speaker stated, whether or not Sir John will formulate any conclusions in his report to the British Government, or limit himself to a statement of facts.

Leon Motzkin, chairman of the Actions Committee, greeted the presence of Judge Julian Mack, member of the American Brandeis-Mack group, which after nine years of absence from the Zionist movement, reentered the United States Organization when a coalition administration was formed at the recent Cleveland convention. Mr. Motzkin spoke in memory of the late Abraham Podlyshevski, leader of the Polish Zionist Organization, whose passing, he said, was an irreparable loss.

### **Says Present Committee Strongest**

The present Actions Committee, the chairman said, is the strongest the organization has ever known, including as it does in many instances, the presidents of Zionist national federations. This indicates, he stated, with what seriousness the Zionist world regards the present tense situation.

Mr. Motzkin told the committee that C. F. Strickland, Colonial Office expert on cooperatives, who had gone to Palestine to study the possibility of the extension of Arab cooperatives, had extended his inquiry to include the cooperatives of the Jewish settlers, which, Mr. Strickland declared, were among the finest in the world.

### **Warburg, Weizmann on Way Here**

Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, are expected here tonight. Among those who attended today's session were: Nahum Sokolow, president of the Zionist Executive; Dr. Felix Rosenbluth, Louis Lipsky, former president of the American Zionist Organization; S. Kaplan Kaplansky, leader of the Poale Zion movement; Rabbi Meier Berlin, president of the World Mizrahi, orthodox Zionist organization; Menachem M. Ussishkin, president of the Jewish National Fund; Dr. Arthur Hantke, former president of the Zionist Federation of Germany, and Berthold Feiwel, member of the World Zionist Executive.

## **Wolf Extolled; Five-Day Week Movement Lauded at Shomrei Shabbos Congress**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 25—Grief at the passing of Lucien Wolf, who fought against the compulsory Sunday Rest Laws and proposed Calendar Reform and was a pioneer fighter for Jewish rights, was voiced by M. Lewenstein of Zurich in an address on calendar reform made today before the congress of the Shomrei Shabbos League for Upholding the Sanctity of the Sabbath.

The Congress voted to appeal to the League of Nations against the introduction of blank days in the proposed changes in the calendar.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 24—Optimism as to the five-day movement progress in America was expressed by M. Gruenbaum, president of the Shomrei Shabbos, world movement for the preservation of the Jewish Sabbath as a holy day, in his address before the world congress of the organization which opened here today. Mr. Gruenbaum, however, stated that in Europe progress had been somewhat halted.

Two hundred delegates are attending the congress which is being held at the Sing Akademie. Prominent members of Jewish communities from all parts of the world as well as rabbis and representatives of the embassies of France, Italy and other countries are present.

### **Aims of Organization Outlined**

The ethical aims of the organization were outlined by M. Gruenbaum who appealed to the governments of the world to follow the example of England, France, and Holland in abolishing the compulsory Sunday rest.

Professor Zoernheim, in behalf of the Federal Government and the government of Prussia, welcomed the religious leaders and declared that the Sabbath is an ideal day of rest for the world. He stated that the governments he represented sympathized with the ideals represented in the Shomrei Shabbos organization and has generously stretched its regulations in order to enable Jewish students to observe their Sabbath.

German Jewish communities sent greetings to the organization and in behalf of the Mizrahi, orthodox Zionist Organization, M. Rosenheim spoke. Pinchas Cohn delivered an address in behalf of the Agudath Israel.

### **Chief Rabbi of Ireland Speaks**

Chief Rabbi Hertzog of Ireland delivered a message to the congress in which he stressed the importance of observing the Sabbath. M. Sulzberger outlined the relation of observing the Sabbath to the improvement of the economic situation, while Rabbi Bernard M. Drachman of New York declared that American Jewry was often wrongfully accused of disloyalty to the traditional Sabbath. This, he declared, was unjustified because American Jewry is much alive to the spiritual need of the Sabbath and "calls to all the Jewish cultural elements to adopt a unified religious culture."

Keep "regular" with  
**EX-LAX**  
The Chocolated Laxative

MYOLD PRINTING CO., Inc.  
161 Grand Street, New York