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Rapporteur's Conclusions and Resolution Upholding Mandates Commission's Palestine Report Unanimously Adopted by League's Council; Britain Admits Mandates Body's Right to Criticize

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Sept. 8.—Supporting the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the Palestine outbreaks of 1929 to the fullest extent, Hjalmar Procope, rapporteur for the Council of the League of Nations on mandates, presented his observations on the Mandates Commission's report to the opening session of the Council this morning. His observations and report were unanimously adopted by the Council after a brief declaration by Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary and by the representatives of Yugoslavia and Persia.

The first question on the Agenda was M. Procope's report which was divided into three parts, first a brief review of the work of the Mandates Commission, second a reply to the British government's remarks on the Mandates Commission's report, and third, Procope's conclusions and resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Expressing the hope that the various considerations which he had set forth would be sufficient to appease the certain anxiety which is apparent in the comments of the mandatory power, M. Procope proposed to the Council the following resolution:

Text of Rapporteur's Resolution

"The Council of the League of Nations, having considered the report of the Mandates Commission and the observations of the British government,

decided to instruct the secretary-general to forward to the British government the report of the Mandates Commission, the report of the rapporteur as well as the minutes of the present meeting and also to request the British government to adopt such measures as it thinks fit to effect the recommendations and conclusions contained therein and to take the action suggested by the Mandates Commission's observations on the Palestine government's annual report for 1929. The Council approves the conclusions of the Mandates Commission regarding the petitions examined by it and instructs the secretary-general to bring them in each case to the notice of the Mandatory Power and of the petitioner concerned."

Capitulation before the Mandates Commission's report was evident in Mr. Henderson's declaration in reply to M. Procope. Mr. Henderson openly recognized the Mandates Commission's duty to criticize the mandatory power, thus changing the tone in which

(Continued on Page 3)

Ridicules Jewish Agency's Plan for Cooperation with Arabs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 8.—The decision of the recent meeting of the Jewish Agency's Administrative Committee in Berlin to establish a special department in the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency to seek an understanding and cooperation with the Arabs is characterized by the English edition of the Arab paper, the Falastin, as "only a foolish attempt to deceive the Arabs and the world at large."

The paper says that instead of this department on cooperation there should be a department to "preach moderation to the Revisionists and the Mizrahists. The Arabs want an Arab Federation. What is the attitude of the Jews in this matter?"

3 Jews Killed and 10 Hurt in Argentinian Revolution

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8.—A careful check-up by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency shows that ten of the 160 persons who were wounded Saturday night when members of the now ousted Radical Party fired into a crowd of revolutionists gathered in front of the building of La Epoca, a paper supporting ex-President Irigoyen, were Jews. Of the seventeen killed in the same incident three were Jews, among them Chaim Rosenblatt, a former policeman in Palestine.

Arab-Jewish Parleys Over Wailing Wall Break Down

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 8.—The negotiations between Arab and Jewish leaders concerning a possible compromise arrangement to settle the Wailing Wall issue have been discontinued owing to the intransigence of the Grand Mufti and his associates and there appears to be no prospect that the pourparlers will be renewed. As a result of the Wailing Wall Commission's grant of additional time during which it would consider compromise proposals regarding the Wailing Wall, negotiations have been going on for some time with the assistance of the Palestine government.

Last week Col. Frederick Kisch, chairman of the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency, announced that there was some little hope of the negotiations succeeding but that he would not disclose the details.

While the negotiations between the Arabs and the Jews for a settlement of the Wailing Wall dispute have broken down, the Hebrew paper, Doar Hayom, commenting on the government's proposals during the pourparlers, says that the offers of the government if accepted by the Jews mean full surrender and the strengthening of the position of the Grand Mufti. Such proposals are useless, the Doar Hayom says, because "it is impossible to imagine that no Jewish resident or tourist will bring appearances or prayer-books to the Wall or raise his voice during prayer. And when any one does so this will be regarded as a contravention of the agreement." The paper insists that the matter be decided by the Wailing Wall Commission.

The government's proposals to which the Doar Hayom takes exception would acknowledge the right of the Jews to be at the Wall but would not permit them to hold services there or to bring any appearances. They would also be forbidden to post written prayers and notices on the Wall. The Arabs, on the other hand, would be permitted to construct certain buildings in the vicinity of the Wall and to make certain changes with the approval of the government.

Deny Jewish Physician Permit to Remain in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 8.—A Hungarian Jewish physician staying in Palestine as a tourist has been refused permission by the Palestine government to remain in the country permanently although he possesses a capital of \$1,000, has obtained a paid position, and has been married since he came here.

National Socialists Get Aid from Prussian Ex-Nobility

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The anti-Semitic National Socialists (Fascists) are being openly supported in their election campaign by many of the most prominent members of the former Prussian nobility, including two sons of the ex-Kaiser. The latest to join the ranks of the Hitlerites is the former Crown Prince Wilhelm. His brother, August Wilhelm, who after the Revolution accepted the hospitality of a Jewish family, is now a fierce anti-Semite and one of the pillars of the Hitlerite movement.

Others who have lent themselves to the campaign of the National Socialists are the former Duke of Coburg-Gotha, ex-Prince Schaumburg-Lippe and the former Princess Renss who are financing the Hitlerite campaign. The open anti-Semitism of the Hitlerites was again demonstrated today when automobiles carrying caricatures of Jews and with Hitlerites shouting, "Death to the Jews," sped through the West End section of Berlin.

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Anti-Semites Break Up Jewish Meeting in Galatz; Agitators Demand Release of 2 Leaders

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Sept. 8.—The Jewish community of Galatz was thrown into a panic today when anti-Semitic students broke up a meeting of Jews at which Prof. Constantin Stere, former member of the Peasant Party and one of the leading liberals of Roumania, was discussing the future of the Jews of Roumania. The students invaded the meeting hall and prevented Professor Stere from continuing with his address. The recrudescence of anti-Semitism in the presence of so distinguished a visitor frightened the Jews. The police were called in and arrested five of the disturbers.

The release of the anti-Semitic leaders, Zelea Codreanu, Nicolai Totu and Carol Danila, has had the expected result in new threats of anti-Semitic trouble. Codreanu and Totu with a band of their followers yesterday called upon the state attorney in Marmoreash Sziget and demanded the release of Fathers Berindei and Dumitrescu, the only two important anti-Semitic agitators still under arrest. Fearing trouble the authorities forbade any assembly or demonstration. The anti-Semites then left for Borscha.

1 Dead, 6 Injured in Clash Between Catholics, Moslems

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, Sept. 8.—Jamal Bakhri, editor of the Christian-Arab paper, Al Zamer, was killed and six others injured in a fight between Catholics and Moslems in the streets of Haifa yesterday. A dispute between the Catholics and the Moslems over the rights to a cemetery has been going on for some time. The quarrel reached a head in today's clash which followed an attempt on the part of Catholic workers to build a hut on the cemetery. Immediately an enraged crowd of Moslems gathered and the fight began.

Shades of Leo Frank Lynching Arise to Create Trouble for Governor Who Pardoned Him

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Atlanta, Sept. 8.—Shades of the Leo Frank lynching, which 17 years ago aroused American Jewry, were thrown into bold-relief here when former Governor John M. Slaton wound up his campaign for the United States Senate with a resume of the sensational incident in which he played a leading role.

Since Governor Slaton began his campaign against the present incumbent, Senator William J. Harris, several months ago, the under-current of comment on the historic murder-lynching outrage has been steadily on the increase throughout the state. Although it has risen to the surface on a number of occasions during the warmly combatted campaign and several times recently has demanded the cognizance of Mr. Slaton, it was not until his last speech that the former governor felt obliged to review the incident to explain the part played by himself.

The Frank case involved the accusation of Leo M. Frank, prominent member of Atlanta Jewry and executive of a local pencil factory, for murder of a young woman employee found dead in the factory. The star witness against Frank presented by the solicitor general was a Negro of criminal record who was watchman for the factory. Many prominent Atlantans expressed confidence in the innocence of Frank and questioned the possible guilt of the Negro watchman.

Case Carried to Supreme Court

The case was carried to the highest courts of the state and nation after Frank was found guilty and sentenced to death. Angered by outside influence enlisted to save Frank, an element of the local populace took part in a considerable display of anti-Semitism and local political office holders indicated that they felt it unwise to take any steps that might be misinterpreted as favoring the friends of Frank.

It was in the midst of such popular hostility that Mr. Slaton, then governor of Georgia, commuted the death sentence of Frank to life imprisonment. There ensued an outburst of disapproval that finally led to the seizure of Frank from prison authorities and his

(Continued on Page 4)

Uruguay Will Get Statue of Einstein from Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 8.—In connection with the present celebration of Uruguay's centenary of independence, the Jews of Montevideo will present a statue of Professor Albert Einstein to the city. A popular subscription is now being taken up among the Jews of Uruguay for this purpose. An Uruguayan sculptor will make the statue, which will be erected in the center of the city.

Charge Western Reserve U. Discriminates Against Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cleveland, Sept. 8.—The reiterated charges by Cleveland Jews that the Western Reserve University in this city was openly discriminating against Jewish students, charges constantly denied by the University authorities, are now said to be borne out by a letter in the possession of some local Jews.

Written on the stationery of the University's school of education and addressed to a Jewish woman desirous of enrolling her child in the nursery school conducted by the Western Reserve University and financed jointly by the University and the Cleveland school board, the letter admits undeniable discrimination.

Signed by Miss Amy Hostler, the directing teacher, it reads: "It is with great regret I am writing to tell you that we shall be unable to take your child into the Western Reserve University nursery school next year. When the school was organized the executive committee formally set up regulations, one of which established a percentage quota for Jewish enrollment. This second year we are organizing with a second unit and the quota has been cut. It simply means that the number of Jewish children who were with us during the past year fill the quota and no new ones can be accepted. Such discrimination unfortunately is an arbitrary ruling over which I have no control."

Since the school of education, of which the nursery school is a department, is conducted by the same officials as Western Reserve University, Jewish spokesmen here charge that this reveals the anti-Semitic policy of the institution which it has long denied and often taken indignantly as an unjustified attack upon the University. Alfred A. Benesch, the only Jewish member of the school board, is reported to be ready to persuade the board to break its contract with the University and withdraw the city's financial support unless the discrimination is eliminated.

Bund Votes to Join Second International

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 8.—The party council of the Polish-Jewish Socialist Party "Bund" has just decided by a large majority to join immediately the Second Socialist International, as well as to undertake the initiative for forming a bloc of all the Jewish Socialist parties of Poland in the coming elections. The "Bund" will have three votes at the international Socialist congresses and one representative in the Socialist Executive.

The party council of the "Bund" also decided to protest against the Polish Socialist Party ("P.P.S.") because of the latter's cooperating in the present parliamentary election campaign with the anti-Semitic Polish peasant parties.

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(Continued from Page 1)

the British observations had been couched regarding the Mandates Commission's report. Mr. Henderson placed Great Britain on record as associating itself with the terms of the resolution with which M. Procope's report concludes.

Future Policy to Be Announced

Regarding the future British policy in Palestine, Mr. Henderson said, that Sir John Simpson's report will decide further action on the question of immigration and development. He expressed the hope that the British government would be able to present in the not distant future to the Council a full statement of the British government's intentions as to its future policy in Palestine. He assured the Council that the announcement would provide for good-will between the Jews and the Arabs.

M. Procope began his review of the work of the Mandates Commission by relating that the Commission during its discussions had paid particular attention to the memorandum it had received from the Jewish Agency and to certain Arab petitions which were sent to the League of Nations. He explained that the last extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission, which dealt with the Palestine events, was most difficult because it involved the interests of two elements which differ in race, creed and religion, and which "represent forces of considerable importance in international life."

He added that Great Britain's task in Palestine is difficult because "on the one hand it has undertaken to establish the Jewish National Home as indicated by the actual terms of the Mandate, and in Premier MacDonald's own recent statement in the House of Commons, while on the other hand it is committed to the establishment of self-governing institutions for a population the majority of which is Arab."

Concurs on Immigration Ban

Regarding the establishment of a Jewish National Home, M. Procope continued, the Mandates Commission emphasized that Jewish immigration must be kept proportionate to the country's capacity for economic absorption and took notice of Great Britain's recent explanation that the suspension of Jewish immigration was strictly temporary. "I concur with the Mandates Commission's opinion that this explanation should allay any anxiety that the Jewish communities have felt regarding Great Britain's obligations to facilitate Jewish immigration," M. Procope declared, in concluding his review of the Mandates Commission's report.

Passing to a reply to the British government's comments on the Mandates Commission's report, M. Procope, in referring to the apprehension which the Mandates Commission's criticism had caused Great Britain declared that the Mandates Commission believed that the

time has come to give a definition to the obligations that the Mandate imposed on Great Britain.

He then quoted that part of the Mandate Commission's report which says that the object of the Mandate is to establish the Jewish National Home and also self-governing institutions, while the immediate obligation of Great Britain is to place Palestine under such conditions which will secure the establishment of a Jewish National Home and also the development of self-governing institutions.

Hopes Britain Appeased

"This passage," M. Procope said, "expresses clearly and definitely the policy of the Mandates Commission which I believe will be appreciated fully by the Council of the League of Nations." The Council's rapporteur concluded by expressing the hope that his observations would appease Great Britain's anxiety which had been displayed in the British comments to the Mandates Commission's report.

Turning to Great Britain's dissatisfactory comments on the Mandates Commission's report, M. Procope declared he had no intention of giving a detailed summary of the report but he termed it an extremely able and judicious piece of work and expressed the belief that every member of the Council would give it all the consideration it deserves. He then emphasized that the Mandates Commission's report and investigation is within the bounds prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations adding that "although this report indeed contains some remarks on the proper policy to be followed in the future in Palestine, this must not be looked upon as an attempt on the part of the Mandates Commission to supplant Great Britain in exercising its duties as the Mandatory Power."

The Mandates Commission, he explained, merely touched upon this point in order to bring out the slight differences which it thinks exists between the administrative program it would have liked to see in operation and that which the Mandatory Power "actually followed before the disturbances. Obviously acting on these lines the Mandates Commission has been guided entirely by the letter and spirit of the Mandate."

Stresses Mandate's Difficulties

M. Procope emphasized that while the Mandates Commission was bound to note that among the causes of the disturbances were some for which the Mandatory Power must be held responsible, it once more laid stress upon the great difficulties in the solution of the Palestine problem. These difficulties, the rapporteur declared, aggravated by the entirely novel character of the task to be performed, "were bound to embarrass even a power with the widest experience in governing peoples with diverse characteristics. The Mandates

Commission was right in saying that Great Britain's policy would not be fairly open to criticism unless it aimed at crystallizing the Jewish National Home at its present stage of development, or rigidly stabilizing public institutions in Palestine in their present form, but judged by its actions and results already achieved, that policy does not deserve such reproach."

Pleased with Henderson's Statement

The antagonism between the Mandates Commission and Great Britain regarding the British government's comments on the Mandates Commission's Palestine report found expression in the address of M. D. van Rees, vice-chairman of the Mandates Commission. Speaking in the name of the Mandates Commission, M. van Rees declared that he did not expect the Mandates Commission's report would be so received by Great Britain. Pointing out that he is not authorized by the Mandates Commission to take any stand towards the British observations, he stated that this may be done by the Mandates Commission itself if it so decided.

This, however, may be done by the Mandates Commission itself, if it so decides, he said, adding that he was "happy to say that the declaration of Arthur Henderson discloses that the acceptance of the Mandates Commission's report by Great Britain carries no such disagreeable character as could be attributed. The Mandates Commission will take today's declaration of Mr. Henderson with great satisfaction. I hope, if I am not mistaken in my present interpretation of Mr. Henderson's declaration, that the Council and also Great Britain will recognize the spirit of justice and absolute impartiality that govern the Mandates Commission's investigations and report."

Kahn Ala, the Persian member of the Council, voiced his regret that the Mandates Commission had not sufficiently emphasized the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine. Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch, the foreign minister of Jugo-Slavia, said that he spoke for a country a tenth of whose population was Moslem, and where Islam is a state religion. He, therefore, believed that England in safeguarding the rights of the Arabs would not also forget the second part of the Mandate dealing with the Jews "which is a debt of humanity towards one of the greatest historical nations."

M. Procope, in a last word, expressed satisfaction that a spirit of unity had been reached and again praised the report of the Mandates Commission. The chairman then declared that M. Procope's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Henderson Replies to Procope

In replying to M. Procope, Mr. Henderson emphasized that Jewish immigration had not been suspended, it being merely a temporary suspension of certificates under the labor schedule. The British spokesman said, "the British Government notes with apprecia-

(Continued on Page 4)

Rapporteur's Conclusions and Resolution Upholding Mandates Commission's Palestine Report Unanimously Adopted by League's Council; Britain Admits Mandates Body's Right to Criticize

(Continued from Page 3)

tion the passages in the rapporteur's report which indicate that the difficulties of the task of the Mandatory Power are realized, and is glad to note the view which he has expressed that these difficulties, aggravated by the entirely novel character of the task to be performed, were bound to embarrass even a power with the widest experience in governing peoples with diverse characteristics.

"The British Government is also pleased to note that the rapporteur shares the view of the Mandates Commission that the statement issued by Great Britain explaining the suspension of immigration certificates to certain classes of Jewish immigrants should allay any anxiety the Jewish communities might have felt regarding the intention of the Mandatory Power to carry out in full its obligation to facilitate Jewish immigration."

Mr. Henderson also noted that M. Procope had emphasized the point that the remarks made by the Mandates Commission on the proper policy to be followed in the future must not be looked upon as an attempt on the Commission's part to supplant the mandatory power in the exercise of the duties vested in the latter under the Mandate. Mr. Henderson pointed out, though, that the British government in its own defense before the world, and feeling the importance of removing any ground for misunderstanding that might exist, felt it necessary to comment at some length upon the various detailed criticism advanced by the Mandates Commission.

Admits Right of Criticism

"The British government, nevertheless realizes that it is the duty of the Mandates Commission to criticize and it fully appreciates the Commission's attitude in this respect. The British government does not wish to dwell upon the differences of opinion on certain points which are dealt with in the Mandates Commission's report. In light of the observations contained in the rapporteur's report, who has shown a deep insight into the complexities of the difficult problem of the Palestine Mandate, Great Britain does not hesitate to associate itself with the terms of the resolution with which his report concludes."

The report of the Mandates Commission regarded as unjustified the view that the Palestine outbreaks were not directed against British authority or that they were unexpected disturbances. The report also blamed the inadequacy of the police force and the weakened garrison for the spread of the riots and the serious events which followed.

The Mandates Commission took sharp issue with the Palestine Inquiry Commission's findings that the riots were not premeditated and that the attacks were not aimed at British authority. The Mandates Commission found that the British government

should have foreseen the trouble. The British Government was also taken to task for its failure to suppress inciting Arab and Jewish papers and for not having carried out the terms of the Mandate, particularly in connection with social and economic welfare, and with having failed to better relations between Arabs and Jews. The British government was also criticized for having failed to solve the Wailing Wall question.

The Mandates Commission's important reservations on the report of the Palestine government for 1929 were inquiries whether it was possible for the government to devote additional funds to public health undertakings, the expressed hope that the next report would contain some indication that the government was developing a policy of labor legislation suited to the increasing industrialization of the country, and a request for information as to what was being done to control the trade in ammunition from Transjordan.

Two of the four petitions considered by the Commission were from the Moslem Supreme Council on the Wailing Wall and from the Zionist Organization on the development of the Jewish National Home. On the first the Commission took no action because the subject is being considered by the Wailing Wall Commission. The Commission, in connection with the Zionist memorandum, pointed out that it did not give occasion for a recommendation to the Council.

Shades of Leo Frank Lynching Arise to Create Trouble for Governor Who Pardoned Him

(Continued from Page 2)

lynching by a mob not far from Atlanta.

In his talk Governor Slaton stated that in commuting Frank's death sentence he acted strictly on the merits of the case as revealed by impartial investigation and upon the advice of the trial judge. It was predicted at the time that the performance of what he regarded as his duty as governor of the state would result in his political death. In 1914 he ran for the United States Senate, but was defeated and until now has been without political office, although regarded as one of the leading lawyers and best speakers of this section. The solicitor general who persecuted Frank rose to the governorship of the state.

Although the Frank case was thought to be a dead issue when Governor Slaton entered the political arena to oppose Senator Harris this year, the resentment of his leniency to the Jewish manufacturer 17 years ago apparently has been gaining strength since the outset of the campaign. It bids fair again to prove his political stumbling-block when the candidates face public opinion in the Democratic state primaries to be held in a few days.

Funeral Today for S. W. Straus, Banker, Philanthropist

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at Temple Emanu-El for S. W. Straus, prominent Jewish banker and philanthropist who died Sunday at the age of 64 after a year's illness. Known as the founder of the mortgage real estate bond, the S. W. Straus Company, of which he has been the head since 1886, has financed some of the best known skyscrapers in the country.

The Chrysler, the world's tallest building, the Chanin Building, the New York Athletic Club, the London Terrace Apartments, the Ziegfeld Theatre and the Fiske Building are among the structures financed by Mr. Straus's bond issue. Although he started his business career in Chicago, Mr. Straus moved to New York in 1915. Since March 1909 when S. W. Straus & Co. floated its first real estate bond to finance a building, it has underwritten more than \$1,000,000,000 of construction, not including the great volume of business in mortgages.

In addition to his extensive financial business which included the Straus National Bank and Trust Company, the American Society for Thrift, and the Franklin Trust and Savings Bank, Mr. Straus was prominently identified with a number of Jewish philanthropies, chief among them the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, the Jewish Charities of Chicago and the Beth Israel Hospital. In 1927 he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Official Indian Quarters Hear Samuel to Be Next Viceroy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 8—Telegrams received in official quarters in India from London confirm the recent rumors that Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine, and at one time chairman of the Liberal Party, will be the next Viceroy of India, the Observer reports. In July it was reported that Sir Herbert had been sounded out by Premier MacDonald regarding Sir Herbert's acceptance of the appointment as Viceroy when Lord Irwin, the incumbent, resigns next year.

Earlier the Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Party, had reported that Sir Herbert was being seriously considered as the next Viceroy of India. Many years ago he was aide-de-camp to the Viceroy. Should Sir Herbert receive the appointment, he would be the second Jew to be named to this key post in the British Empire, the first having been Lord Reading, now Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain.

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