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NATHAN STRAUS DEAD: FUNERAL ON TUESDAY: PRESIDENT HOOVER SAYS HIS DEATH HAS REMOVED FROM AMERICAN LIFE A VENERABLE FIGURE WHICH WILL BE MISSED A JEWISH LEADER WHOSE VISION OF SERVICE TRANSCENDED ALL LIMITS OF RACE OR CREED.

New York, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Nathan Straus, who was in his 82nd. year, died suddenly to-day of heart failure.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday and a memorial service will be held the same day at Temple Emanu-El. In accordance with his last wishes, the ceremony will be brief and there will be no flowers. Mr. Straus will be buried in a plain pine-wood coffin, in the family vault at Cyprus Hills.

AMERICAN PRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO NATHAN STRAUS'S LIFE-SAVING WORK.

New York, Jan. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The front pages of the entire American press are given up to-day to laudations of Mr. Straus, most of the papers printing in addition editorial articles eulogising his great philanthropic and life-saving work. There are also tributes by the leading men and women in the country, Jews and non-Jews, including President Hoover, the members of the Government and the heads of the most important organisations.

The death of Nathan Straus, President Hoover says in his message, removes from our national life a venerable figure which will be sadly missed, a Jewish leader, whose vision of service transcended all limits of race or creed, a philanthropist whose benefactions, especially on behalf of children, are of permanent value.

PALESTINE IN MOURNING FOR NATHAN STRAUS: BLACK-BORDERED NOTICES PUT UP: HADASSAH INSTITUTIONS CLOSED. CHIEF RABBI KOOK'S TRIBUTE.

Jerusalem, Jan. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Black-bordered notices announcing the death of Nathan Straus were posted here by the Jewish Health Organisation Hadassah, to which Mr. Straus was a generous benefactor, immediately the Director, Dr. Yessky, was given the news by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The Hadassah offices have been closed to-day and the nurses' graduation ceremony which was to have taken place tonight has been postponed. The Nathan and Lina Straus Health Centre, which was built by Mr. Straus, has also been closed for the day as a sign of mourning.

With wounded soul and aching heart I express regret and sorrow at the departure of a knight among the benefactors of Israel and humanity, a treasure-store of mercy and kindness in whose name and tremendous deeds we find consolation. Chief Rabbi Kook says in a message to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

Survived His Wife Only By Few Months: The Story Of Nathan Straus's Humanitarian Work: "Grand Old Man Of American Jewry".

Nathan Straus did not long survive his wife, Lina Gut-herz Straus, who died last May, and who was during the whole of their 55 years of married life his inseparable companion and his colleague in all his activities, business, philanthropic and Zionist. He was prostrated with grief by her death and his health was so affected that he was ordered by his doctors to go on an ocean journey, and he sailed a few days after on board the "Olympic", recuperating for a time in England.

Nathan Straus was born on January 31st., 1848 in Ger-many. He came to the United States at the age of six and when he was 18 he joined his father's business. He retired from business in 1914 to devote himself entirely to philanthropic activity.

He was best known for his work for the cause of pure milk. He founded the Straus Milk Depots for the free distribu-tion of sterilised milk, establishing in 1893 the first infant milk depot in America, and setting up in the course of years other such depots in many cities throughout the world. He also estab-lished a number of sanatoriums for fighting tuberculosis. He was one of the outstanding figures in world welfare work, and it has been said of his child-aid work that "he has saved more little children from premature death by his public efforts, his generosity and his intelligence than perhaps any other man in the world".

The Straus family traces its descent back over a consid-erable period. Nathan Straus's great-grandfather, Jacob Lazar, was one of the deputies to the Sanhedrin convened by Napoleon in 1806. After the reaction in Bavaria Nathan Straus's father, Lazarus Straus, emigrated to America with his three children, Oscar Straus, who afterwards became United States Minister to Tur-ke, and Secretary of Commerce and Labour, the only Jew who has held Cabinet rank in America, Isidore Straus, who was drowned on the "Titanic", and Nathan Straus. The family settled in Talbotton, in Georgia, where they were the only Jews in the town. In 1865 they removed to New York, where the three sons all entered the firm of L. Straus and Sons, established by their father.

The three brothers all became active in political life, in which Oscar Straus afterwards became a leading figure. In 1869 Mayor Grant appointed Nathan Straus as Park Commissioner. In 1894 the Democratic Party nominated him as Mayor of New York, but he withdrew his candidature. The last political post he held was that of President of the Board of Health of New York City.

During the coal strike of 1892-93, Nathan Straus conceiv-ed the idea of providing the poor of New York with coal at cost price. He immediately established and maintained coal distribu-tion stations throughout the city, where twenty pounds of coal were sold for five cents and given free to the poorest families. He secured the co-operation of J. Pierpont Morgan and obtained ten thousand tons from him at a reduced rate, securing from the Dock Department the free use of piers for coal depots. The cost and overhead having thus been brought down to a minimum, Nathan Straus was able to distribute over a million and a half buckets of coal at a price of 5 cents for 25 pounds. During the same crisis in January, 1894, with the help of a gift of 50,000 dollars from Mr. Morgan (which is conspicuous as the only instance in which Nathan Straus ever accepted financial aid for his work) Mr. Straus opened a store in Grand Street, where for five cents, or upon presenta-tion of a Nathan Straus depot ticket, issued free through the charity societies, he supplied twenty-five pounds of coal or food-stuff. At the same time Mr. Straus opened four lodging houses at which he supplied bed and breakfast for five cents or on presen-tation of one of the tickets. Those who did not have the five cents were given some work to do around the lodging house, and thus earned their lodging and breakfast.

In the celebration of the silver jubilee of Greater New York in 1923 Nathan Straus received the greatest number of votes for having in the preceding 25 years done more than any other citizen for the benefit of the public, and he was awarded the flag of the city.

Since the war Nathan Straus had annually contributed more than his income to relieve suffering in the United States and abroad. In 1916 he sold his steam yacht and gave the proceeds for feeding war orphans.

Gave More Than One-And-A-Half Million Dollars For Palestine.

An ardent Zionist, Nathan Straus gave at various times large sums to Palestine work, amounting to a total of over one-and-a-half million dollars, most of it earmarked for health and welfare work. His great achievement was the building of the Nathan and Lina Straus Health Centre in Jerusalem, which he explained was to be for the use of all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Mr. Straus made his first pilgrimage to Palestine in 1904 as a tourist. We travelled, he said speaking of himself and his wife, like other tourists, stopping at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, and other points of interest. On reaching Jerusalem we changed our plans. What we saw made such a deep impression on us that we gave up the idea of going to other places. In 1912 we were again in Palestine. Through conferences with leaders of the movement and through visiting the colonies and the institutions in Jerusalem, we gained an insight into the conditions and needs of the people. The first institution we established was the soup kitchen in the oldest part of Jerusalem. We began by giving a free meal daily to 300 persons. A second soup kitchen outside the Wall was later added and both have existed ever since, dispensing 2,000 free meals daily. Other institutions were started, the most important of them a Health Department for Palestine. In January 1913 we again sailed for Palestine and extended the work of the Health Department. We established a Pasteur Institute. The next visit was in 1923. Our visit was full of satisfaction as we saw the great progress made in the numerous institutions, including our own, all working for the building up of Eretz Israel, fulfilling the expectations of a praying and waiting Jewry all over the world. After our return to New York in 1924, we decided on the erection of the Health Centre in Jerusalem.

When the earthquake took place in Palestine in July 1927, Mr. Straus immediately cabled 25,000 dollars to Jerusalem, stipulating that it be used for all the sufferers from the disaster without distinction of race, creed or nationality.

On his eightieth birthday, Mr. Nathan Straus, being honorary Chairman of the New York United Palestine Appeal, contributed 100,000 dollars through the Appeal for the work of the Hadassah, bringing up the amount of his contributions to Palestine to more than 1½ million dollars.

After the Palestine outbreak in August 1929, Mr. Nathan Straus gave 75,000 dollars to the Palestine Emergency Fund, his sons Mr. Nathan Straus, Junior and Mr. Hugh Grant Straus, contributing another 25,000 dollars.

His wife, he once related, in order to assist the Palestine undertaking presented to the Hadassah her collection of jewels accumulated during her lifetime. The Hadassah raised 10,000 dollars for the jewels, and presented them to Lady Samuel, the wife of Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner for Palestine.

When all America, not only American Jewry, was celebrating Mr. Nathan Straus's 80th birthday, and telegrams of congratulation reached him from all over the world, he issued a statement to the Press in which he said that "no compliment would be more welcome and no testimonial more appreciated than a contribution to the cause of Palestine".

NEW PALESTINE JEWISH ASSEMBLY TO MEET FEBRUARY 4TH. VAAD LEUMI DECIDES.

Jerusalem, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

February 4th. was fixed by the Vaad Leumi at its meeting held last night, as the date of the first meeting of the new Palestine Jewish Assembly which was elected last week. The decision was adopted notwithstanding the insistence of Mr. Rutenberg, the retiring Chairman, that the Assefath should meet immediately, because of the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Rutenberg, who was very much moved, then delivered an address thanking the Vaad Leumi for the help it had given him during the period of his chairmanship. He hoped, he said, that all those who had been elected to the new Assembly would show the same sense of responsibility.

The "Haaretz" publishes an editorial to-day expressing the hope that though Mr. Rutenberg has taken formal leave of the Vaad Leumi, he will, however, consent to continue to give it his service. It is unthinkable, it says, that Mr. Rutenberg will not consent to serve the Yishub when he is again summoned to do so.

IF PALESTINE JEWRY CANNOT MAINTAIN ITS ECONOMIC POSITION IT DOES NOT MATTER WHETHER RABBI BERLIN AND DR. GOLDMANN RESIGN OR WHETHER CONGRESS IS HELD IN FEBRUARY OR IS HELD IN SUMMER SAYS PALESTINE LABOUR DAILY "DAVAR".

Jerusalem, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

If the Yishub is unable to maintain its economic position, it does not matter whether Rabbi Berlin resigns from the Executive or Dr. Nahum Goldmann withdraws from the Political Commission, whether the Zionist Congress is held in February or whether it is held in the summer, says the Palestine Labour daily "Davar" in an editorial article to-day, published in connection with a cautious statement made by the Labour Exchange indicating the growth of unemployment in the country. The "Davar" urges the Jewish Agency to demand that the Government should make amends for its actions which have caused both an economic and a political crisis, and that simultaneously the Jewish Agency should mobilise the resources of the National funds, the national and pseudo-national banks, the Pica, the Jewish industrialists and all other Jewish forces, so that while there is still time it should be possible to prevent the wave of unemployment submerging the Yishub.

PALESTINE MIZRACHI AGAINST POSTPONEMENT OF CONGRESS BECAUSE IT WANTS TO END INTERNAL DISINTEGRATION OF MOVEMENT.

Jerusalem, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Aiming to end the internal disintegration in the Zionist movement we oppose the postponement of the Congress, the Palestine Mizrachi, including its Labour wing, the Poale Mizrachi, says in a resolution adopted here. The Mizrachi claim to have 10 or 11 seats in the new Palestine Jewish Assembly, including those of the Mizrachi candidates returned on the Sephardi and Yemenite tickets.

AMERICAN ZIONIST ORGANISATION SAYS IT IS GOING AHEAD WITH ITS PREPARATIONS FOR FEBRUARY CONGRESS.

New York, Jan. 1st. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The Zionist Organisation of America has issued a denial here of the rumours that the Zionist Congress fixed for February is to be postponed. A cable has been received from the World Zionist Executive in London, the statement says, asking that the rumours be quashed.

The Zionist Organisation of America is going ahead with its preparations for the election of the American delegates which will be held throughout the United States on Sunday, January 25th., the statement announces.

PARDONING OF ALL ARABS SENTENCED FOR PARTICIPATION IN 1929 OUTBREAK TO BE DEMANDED OF HIGH COMMISSIONER BY DEPUTATION OF HUNDREDS OF SAFED FAMILIES INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN: REMAINING THREE HEBRON ARABS EXTRADITED FROM EGYPT RELEASED BECAUSE NO PROOF FOUND OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN HEBRON MASSACRE.

Jerusalem, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Hundreds of Arab families in Safed, including women and children, are going to Jerusalem to see the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor and to appeal to him to pardon all the prisoners who are now serving sentences in connection with the outbreak of August 1929, as he pardoned four such Arab prisoners last week, the Arab Press here reports.

The three remaining Hebron Arabs detained on suspicion out of the group of twenty who were extradited last week from Egypt to face charges arising out of the Hebron massacre of August 1929, seventeen of them being released almost immediately, have now been released, because no proof could be found that they had taken part in the massacre.

Egyptian Government Has Alienated Sympathy Of Palestine Arabs By Handing Over Suspects Says "Felestin".

The Egyptian Government had not done enough to alienate the sympathy of the Palestine Arabs by its increased tariff, the Palestine Arab organ "Felestin" writes, so it has now committed an act towards the Palestinian Arabs which can neither be easily forgiven nor forgotten. More than a hundred Hebronite Arabs have been arrested in Egypt, because the Palestine Government had informed it that these Palestinians did not possess passports. An enquiry for passports does not take more than a few minutes. Seventy of those arrested are said to possess passports and are engaged in commercial pursuits. To arrest such men and prevent them from following their lawful pursuits could not have been tolerated by any Government. But, unhappily, in this case, the very Power which should have protected them from illegal acts of a foreign Government has turned spy against its own nationals. If the Egyptian Government had taken this step on its own initiative it would not have been so bad, but it is due to the Palestine Government. It is not difficult to see the reason, as was clearly suggested in "Al-Mukattam". The Government wants to charge some of these Hebronites with having taken a criminal part in the August '29 outbreak, and as it was not sure that it could manage their extradition on these charges, it had recourse to this stratagem.

We learn, the "Felestin" proceeds, that twenty of them have been handed over to the Palestine Police. We would like to invite the attention of the Palestine Government to the wise remarks uttered on Tuesday by His Honour, Judge de Freitas, in the case of Naphtalah Rubinstein, a ghaffir, convicted of an attempt to murder. His Honour said: "The question of the sentence in this case is a difficult one. We have reached a time when we must forget the riots of 1929".

The Palestine Government, the "Felestin" says, seems to hold a contrary opinion.

"CHIEF RABBI ABRAHAM ROSENBACH OF ROUMANIA": A WEAK-MINDED MAN OF SIXTY WITH A BEE IN HIS BONNET WHO NEVER WAS A RABBI SAYS J.T.A. REPRESENTATIVE IN CZERNOWITZ WHERE ALLEGED "CHIEF RABBI" LIVES: THE BASIS ON WHICH GRAND MUFTI'S ORGAN BUILT UP STORY OF JEWS DEMANDING MOSQUE OF OMAR FOR RESTORATION OF JEWISH SACRIFICES.

Czornowitz, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Grand Mufti's organ "El Jamea el Arabia" published a report recently (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of December 25th.) that "Chief Rabbi Abraham Rosenbach of Roumania" had written to the Palestine Government to demand that the site of the Temple on which the Mosque of Omar now stands should be given back to the Jews, so that the priests should restore the Temple Service of Sacrifices on the Rock where the burnt offerings were offered in the First Temple, and which was the scene of the sacrifice of Isaac.

"Rabbi" Abraham Rosenbach, who lives in Czernowitz, is a Jew of about 60 years of age, who is not, and has never been a Rabbi. The J.T.A. representative here learns that it is true that some time ago he sent a letter to the Palestine Administration for permission to restore the Jewish sacrifice of burnt-offerings on the Holy Rock. Rosenbach is a weak-minded man with a bee in his bonnet, who is not taken seriously here, and he certainly had no authority from anyone for writing his letter and he represents no one at all. His letter is, in fact, nothing more than the act of a half-wit.

The publication of the report of Rosenbach's letter in the "Jamea el Arabia" coincided with fresh disturbances at the Wailing Wall, stones being thrown at Jewish worshippers, two Yeshiba students being hit. The Moslem Youth Association of Safed was also impelled at the same time to cable to the late Mohamed Ali, who was then critically ill in London, calling on him to save the Mosque of Omar from being seized by the Jews.

RUSSIAN JEWS IN GERMANY AND NATIVE GERMAN JEWS PRATERNISE IN CELEBRATING 80TH. BIRTHDAY OF JUDGE TEITEL PRESIDENT OF FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Russian Jews living in Germany and native-born German Jews met together to-day on terms of fraternisation to honour Judge Jacob Teitel, the President of the Federation of Russian Jews in Germany, on the occasion of his 80th. birthday, and at the same time to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Federation of Russian Jews in Germany, of which he is the founder.

In the absence through illness, of Professor Simeon Dubnov, the great Jewish historian, Dr. Leo Bramson, the President of the World Federation O.R.T., was in the Chair, and speeches eulogising Judge Teitel and his work were delivered by Herr Georg Kareski, President of the Berlin Jewish Community, Dr. Alfred Klee, Vice-President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia, Dr. Julius Brodnitz, President of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, who spoke glowingly of the way in which Western Jewry was enriched by the added stream of virile Russian Jewry, Dr. Bernhard Kahn, European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee, who praised Judge Teitel's philanthropic work and read out a message of congratulation to Judge Teitel which he had received from Mr. Felix M. Warburg, the Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of America, and many others.

Judge Teitel, who was in London a few months ago, undertaking the journey in spite of his advanced age, in the interests of his Organisation, was in Czarist days the only Judge in Russia who had remained an observant Jew. Till 1912, he was a member of the District Court at Saratov, holding for 30 years his position as as only Jewish judge in Russia. In 1912 he resigned on the pressure of the antisemitic Minister of Justice Sohtshegiowitow, but in recognition of his zeal in office, he was appointed a Councillor of State with the title of Excellency, and was given a high pension.

He was always very active in social and charitable work, even at the time he held his judicial office, and his home at Saratov was a centre for progressive intellectuals, being frequented by men like Maxim Gorki and Lenin. After the Bolshevik Revolution, Judge Teitel settled in Berlin, placing himself at the head of the Federation of Russian Jews in Germany. His memoirs, which he published in 1921, contain introductions by Maxim Gorki and by Professor Dubnov.

The Federation of Russian Jews in Germany, which was founded by Judge Teitel, has grown, chiefly through his work to be the largest refugee organisation in the world. The great majority of the members are people who in Old Russia were well-to-do, intellectuals, professional people, lawyers, authors, scholars, merchants, engineers, etc. Herr Arnold Zweig, the famous novelist, who wrote "The Case of Sergeant Grisha", speaking some time ago at a reception arranged in the interests of the Federation, said: "Each one of us would be in the same helpless position as they if we were suddenly turned out of our country and found ourselves living in a strange land. We have never before had in Berlin such a large number of refugees, more than 80,000, he added, and it is a remarkable tribute to their self-aid activity and the ability of Judge Teitel, that their Federation has achieved such remarkable results".

The Federation, which is represented in the Refugees' Committee of the League of Nations, maintains a workshop where the women are taught dressmaking; it grants loans without charging interest to small traders; it gives subventions to students; it provides for the children of refugees, for whom it is establishing an orphanage and a holiday colony; it maintains classes for teaching foreign languages, shorthand, and other commercial subjects; it provides means for emigrants to proceed to settle in other countries; it makes grants of money, food and clothing to old people and to disabled persons; and it provides free legal and medical aid.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT INDUSTRIALISATION AND CULTURAL WORK IN SOVIET COUNTRIES: LARGEST SOVIET ELECTRICAL TRUST JOINING IN DEVELOPMENT OF BUREYA REGION: THREE THOUSAND JEWISH BOYS TO BE PUT ON RAILWAY WORK: POPULAR AGRICULTURAL TEXT BOOKS IN YIDDISH TO BE PUBLISHED: NON-JEWS JOINING IN JEWISH COLONISATION SOCIETY TO DEMONSTRATE GOODWILL TO JEWS SAYS REPORT.

Moscow, Jan. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The largest electricity works in the Soviet Union, the Gosudarstvennyy Electrichestsky Trust, known popularly by its abbreviated form as the Get, has agreed to sponsor the plans of the Jewish Colonisation bodies, the Ozet and the Comzet in the Jewish settlement area of Bureya, in Siberia, in all matters affecting electrical installation and provision of power.

The Jewish Colonisation Society (Ozet) handed the J.T.A. representative here to-day its programme of cultural work to be undertaken on behalf of the Jewish colonists in the coming year on which a sum of half a million roubles is to be spent. The first item on

