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JEWISH DISABILITIES IN POLAND TO GO: SENATE OBSTACLE TO ENACTMENT OF
 BILL FOR ABOLISHING CZARIST RESTRICTIONS REMOVED: ACCEPTED BY
 SENATE COMMISSION AND ASSURED OF ADOPTION AT NEXT FULL MEETING
 OF SENATE.

Warsaw, Feb. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The fear that the Government bill for the repeal of the Czarist restrictions against the Jews in Congress Poland had been shelved indefinitely by the action of the Senate Juridical Commission at the beginning of this month in referring the bill back, with the approval of the Rapporteur on the question, Senator Achronowicz, of the Government Party, was dispelled to-day, when it was accepted by the Senate Commission, all its members except those belonging to the avowedly-antisemitic National Democratic Party, voting in favour. The bill is now assured of adoption by the Senate in plenary session, where it will come up probably at the next sitting. The Pro-Government Club in the Senate has decided unanimously to vote for the bill when it comes up in the Senate, and since the Club has an independent majority, there is no longer any question about its final enactment.

The holding up of the bill by the Senate Commission came as a complete surprise, since the Government had pledged itself to have the restrictions removed from the Statute Book, and had secured its speedy adoption in the Sejm, where the Pro-Government bloc is in a complete control as in the Senate.

Twelve years after the German occupation forces left Poland, Deputy Rabbi Thon, the President of the Club of Jewish Deputies, said in the Sejm a few days after, we saw rising on the horizon the light of the removal of the yellow patch of the Czarist restrictions, but it was not to be. The bill for the repeal of the Czarist restrictions came up in the Senate Commission, and with members of the Government sitting silently by and giving tacit consent, the bill has been referred back for an indefinite period.

We shall never consider the abolition of the Czarist restrictions as a concession to the Jews, Deputy Rabbi Thon added, but only as the removal of a stain upon the escutcheon of Polish honour. This is the view urged repeatedly by the Jewish Parliamentary representatives and the Jewish Press in Poland that the annulment of the Czarist restrictions is rather a question of prestige for the Polish State than of any definite benefit to the Jews.

Nevertheless, the sudden shelving of the bill caused something of consternation in Jewish quarters. The Jewish members of the Government Party, Deputies Minzberg, Wislicki, and Jeger, and Senator Mendelsohn, were immediately authorised by the President of the Government Parliamentary Club, make it clear that the Government and the Pro-Government Parliamentary Club were determined to have the Czarist restrictions abolished, and that the bill for their removal from the Statute Book would be brought up in the Senate at its next meeting and would be carried into force.

DR. DIAMAND JEWISH LEADER OF POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY DIES ON RETURNING FROM MEETING OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL IN SWITZERLAND: JEWISH COMMUNITY DECIDES TO GIVE HIM GRAVE OF HONOUR.

Warsaw, Feb. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Herman Diamand, one of the founders and leaders of the Polish Socialist Party, has died suddenly at his home in Lemberg, on his return from Zurich, where he had been attending a meeting of the Executive of the Socialist International, to which he belonged.

Dr. Diamand, who was in his 71st. year, was a well known figure in the International Socialist world. When he recently attained his 70th. birthday, the Socialist and Labour press of all countries contained articles and appreciations of his work. The London "Daily Herald" published an editorial and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who were his colleagues on the Executive of the Second Socialist International, were among those who sent him messages of congratulations.

Born in 1860, in Lemberg, which was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Dr. Diamand studied in his native city and in Vienna, and about a quarter of a century ago he entered the Austrian Parliament as one of the leaders of the Polish Socialist Party in Austria, retaining his membership until the foundation of the Polish Republic, when he became a member of the Polish Constituent Parliament, and he was returned to every subsequent Polish Parliament until the last elections, when the Government Party swept the board, and he, together with most of the Left-Centre Opposition, was defeated.

Dr. Diamand was one of a group of Jews who were among the founders of the Polish Socialist Party, of whom the only survivor is Deputy Lieberman, who was one of the Socialist leaders arrested during the last elections to keep them out of the way until the election campaign was over. The others were Deputy Perl, who died in 1927, and Senator Posner, who died last year. Deputy Perl was several times President of the Polish Socialist Party and co-leader of the Party with Marshal Pilsudski, who was his intimate friend. Marshal Pilsudski first met his wife at Perl's house, where she lived together with the Perl family. The association was so close, that a legend arose in Poland to the effect that Marshal Pilsudski was married to a Jewess, his wife being taken as Deputy Perl's sister. Deputy Perl was also the editor of the official Polish Socialist organ, the "Robotnik". His memory is still held in high regard by the Polish Socialist and Labour movement, and every year on the anniversary of his death, a big procession of the Party members proceeds with banners flying to his grave in the Jewish cemetery in Warsaw, and the leaders of the Party deliver speeches and deposit wreaths on his grave.

When Senator Posner died last year the Jewish population of Poland was greatly moved by the fact that he was buried in a Christian cemetery. The defection was felt more bitterly because Senator Posner was the grandson of a famous Polish Rabbi, whose memory is still venerated by the Jews of Poland. It was explained by his family that this had been done because he had wanted to be buried as of no religion, without any religious rites, Jewish or Christian, and this had been found impossible in a Jewish cemetery. In the Christian cemetery, however, he had been buried as Konfessionals, without any religious ceremonies.

The Executive of the Lemberg Jewish Community has decided to provide a grave of honour for Dr. Diamand and to bear the entire cost of the funeral as a mark of its esteem.

JEWES IN NEW COMMUNIST PURGE IN RUSSIA: RYAZANOV HEAD OF MARX-ENGELS INSTITUTE DISMISSED AND EXPELLED FROM COMMUNIST PARTY ON CHARGE OF TREASON: WAS REGARDED AS FOREMOST BOLSHEVIST THEORETICIAN: SIX JEWS AMONG FOURTEEN FORMER OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED IN GREAT "STATE TRIAL" OPENING IN MOSCOW ON SUNDAY: BUNDIST LEADER ABRAMOVICH CITED AS CENTRAL FIGURE IN CONSPIRACY TO RESTORE CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, Feb. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

David Borisovich Riazanov (Goldenach), one of the "Old Guard" of Bolshevism and a personal friend of Lenin, has been dismissed from his post as Director of the Marx-Engels Institute by the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics, according to an official announcement made here to-day.

Simultaneously, the Presidium of the Central Control Committee of the Communist Party has announced Ryzanov's expulsion from the Communist Party for "giving assistance to the Menshevik interventionists, and for treason to the Communist Party".

Ryzanov, who is 61 years of age, was regarded as the leading authority on Marxism. He was the editor of the complete works of Marx published for the German Social Democratic Party before the war. The Communist Academy, which he founded, only recently published an official biography of him in which he was described as "the greatest expert on Marxism, and the history of Socialism, whose great merit it is that he has always lived for the working-class and served the interests of the proletarian revolution."

Moscow, Feb. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There are six Jews included in a list of 14 persons named in an indictment published to-night by the Government, who are to be put on trial before the Supreme Court on Sunday, March 1st., on the charge of being members of a Menshevik counter-revolutionary party.

They are Abram Moiseevich Binzberg, 52 years of age, an economist; Lazar Borisovitch Zalkind, 45 years of age, an economist; Boris Markovich Berlatsky, 41 years of age, formerly connected with the Gosbank; Moisel Isaevitch Teitelbaum, 54 years of age, former member of the Labour Commissariat; Isaac Ilyitch Rubin, 55 years of age, Professor of Economics and formerly a member of the Bund, and Aaron Lvovich Sokolovsky, 47 years of age, an economist and a former member of the United Jewish Socialist Democratic Party.

Vasily Vladimirovitch Sher, 47 years of age, a former member of the Gosbank, another of the accused, was at first thought to be a Jew, on account of his name, but he is not Jewish.

One of the points in the act of indictment is that these 14 accused were connected with the Mensheviks, counter-revolutionary leaders abroad, headed by the Bundists Abramovitch and Dan.

All the accused are charged with seeking to bring about the restoration of capitalism in Russia, by encouraging foreign intervention from abroad, industrial wrecking inside the country, and endeavouring to bring about the disorganisation of the Red Army.

The Second Socialist International is mentioned in the act of indictment as the centre of the intervention programme. The act of indictment alleges that two members of the Central Committee of the Menshevik Party abroad visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1928 and the spring of 1929, the first of them being Abramovich and the second Brounstein. They came, the indictment says, as the Agents of the Western Social Democratic Parties and the Second International in order to conduct counter-revolutionary work.

All the accused, the closing paragraph of the indictment says, when they were confronted with the facts proving their guilt confessed to the charges contained in the indictment.

PROFESSOR RUBIN CHARGED WITH BEING THEORETICIAN OF COUNTER-
REVOLUTIONARY GROUP AND TEITELBAUM WITH BEING CHIEF CONNECTING
LINK BETWEEN MENSHEVIKS IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD.

Moscow, Feb. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The complete text of the indictment against the fourteen accused covers three full pages of to-day's issue of the "Pravda".

The role of three of the Jewish defendants is particularly stressed - of Teitelbaum, who was formerly connected with the Commissariat of Trade and travelled a great deal abroad and who is accused of having been the chief means of maintaining contact with the Mensheviks in Berlin; Berlatsky, who is a former official of the Gosbank and is charged with having used his position for disorganising Government finances; and Professor Rubin, who is charged with being the theoretician of this counter-revolutionary group and drawing up the programme of work for the Mensheviks living inside the Soviet Union.

A mysterious Jew named A. B. Stern is also repeatedly mentioned as the son of an influential Menshevist leader in the Soviet Union, but it is not made clear whether he is still in Russia, whether he is under arrest, or whether he is living or dead.

The famous German Socialists, Dr. Hilferding and Dr. Breitscheid, are mentioned as among those who financed Abramovich. Visits to America are said to have been used as a means of contact between the Mensheviks in Russia and the Mensheviks in Berlin.

Kommodov and Braude will act as the Counsel for the accused.

SIR ISAAC ISAAC'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA:
DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS: NEW SITUATION CREATED BY HIS APPOINTMENT
A MATTER OF SOME DELICACY LORD PASSFIELD SAYS AND COULD NOT BE HELPED
BUT INJURED BY DISCUSSION: NO REFLECTION ON SIR ISAAC'S APPOINTMENT
LORD DENMAN EXPLAINS IN RAISING QUESTION: BUT HIS APPOINTMENT
DEPARTURE FROM USUAL PRACTICE: VISCOUNT NOVAR FORMER AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNOR-GENERAL SAYS HE HAS MUCH REGARD FOR SIR ISAAC BUT ONLY
QUESTIONS METHOD OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

London, Feb. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The constitutional side of the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs, who was sworn in on January 22nd. as Governor-General of Australia, was raised in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Denman, who moved for the papers.

He made no reflection on the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs, Lord Denman explained. The fact that Sir Isaac Isaacs was a lawyer would be no disadvantage to him in discharging the duties of his office. The appointment was, however, a departure from the usual practice, and was a direct outcome of the 1926 Conference. At the present time the home Government no longer had a representative in the Commonwealth of Australia. The Governor-General had no responsibility of any kind to the home Government. If in the case of Canada, which was less than a week's journey away, a High Commissioner had been appointed to keep touch with the Government, surely it was all the more important in the case of Australia. Australia was passing through a period of severe depression and important decisions were being taken almost daily. A representative should, therefore, be appointed without delay to keep the home Government in touch with the Government of the Commonwealth, to interpret public opinion in this country to the people of Australia, and so to serve as a link between this country and the Government and people of the Commonwealth.

Earl Beauchamp said that there had been very great changes in Australia. The changes which had taken place in no way reflected on the loyalty of Australia. He heartily supported the suggestion of Lord Denman that a High Commissioner should be appointed without delay.

Viscount Novar said that, having been for six years Governor-General of Australia, it was difficult to abandon the detached non-political attitude of mind which was essential in that position. He strongly opposed the alterations which had been made in the status of the Governor-General. He had much regard, he said, for Sir Isaac Isaacs; he would only question the method of his appointment, and express the fear lest the Governor-Generalship might come to be looked upon as a mere party appointment, which might entirely alter the character of the office and leave the State without an impartial head possessing the confidence of all parties and able to give impartial information to the Crown.

Lord Stonehaven, on whose retirement Sir Isaac Isaacs was appointed, said that during his term of office as Governor-General of Australia he had experience of both the old and the new system. The essence of the new system was that it represented the growth of the feeling of nationality which was a prominent feature in all sections of the Empire. Australian nationality was a very real thing to an Australian, and it was only compatible in its present form with absolute loyalty to the Empire and particularly to the King.

Lord Passfield, Secretary for the Dominions, after whose reply the question was withdrawn by Lord Denman, said that the changed position of the Governor-General was a matter of some delicacy, and there were some things which they could not help, but might injure, by discussing. The guiding principle which had led to the change arose from the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926. The subject was one to which it was not possible to give a plain and universal reply, because the Dominions differed among themselves in the degree in which they had evolved and in the wishes of the

Dominion Governments in this matter. Any question as to the propriety of the action which had been taken by Dominion Ministers in relation to an appointment was peculiarly a matter for the Dominion Parliament concerned and not for the Imperial Parliament. That was about as far as he could usefully go in that particular matter.

JEWS SHOULD BEAR SPECIAL SHARE OF COST OF PALESTINE SECURITY MUFTI'S ORGAN SUGGESTS.

Jerusalem, Feb. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jews ought to bear a special share of the cost of Palestine security, the "James el Arabia", the organ of the Grand Mufti's Party, suggests to-day in concluding a series of nine articles on the Palestine Government budget, in connection with the present stay of the O'Donnell Financial Mission in Palestine.

The dismissal of the majority of the British officials in Palestine, the abolition of the "cost of living allowances" to officials, and the handing over of the administration to the inhabitants of Palestine and the reduction of duties and taxation are among other measures proposed by the paper.

∴ The O'Donnell Financial Commission is aiming at effecting a cut of £300,000 in the Palestine budget, it was reported recently. The first step, it was said, will probably be to axe the "cost of living allowance" to Government officials, amounting to 10 per cent. on their salaries.

ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF RESULTS OF JEWISH AGENCY CONFERENCE WITH
BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVELY MATTER FOR ZIONIST CONGRESS AND
JEWISH AGENCY COUNCIL SAYS OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY AMERICAN
ZIONIST ADMINISTRATION: GOVERNMENT LETTER AN IMPROVEMENT ON
WHITE PAPER BUT OMIT'S MUCH THAT SHOULD BE EXPLICIT: FINAL
JUDGMENT DEPENDS ON FINAL CONCLUSIONS ON OTHER PHASES OF
BRITISH POLICY.

New York, Feb. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Acceptance or rejection of the results of the Conference between the Jewish Agency and the British Government is exclusively a matter for the Zionist Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency, says an official statement issued here by the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organisation of America in regard to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent letter of interpretation of British policy in Palestine addressed to Dr. Weizmann, the particular reference being to Dr. Weizmann's reply that the statement has re-established, in his opinion, the basis for co-operation with the Mandatory Power. (In commenting on it, I can speak in my personal capacity only, Dr. Weizmann said in his reply to the Prime Minister).

Mr. MacDonald's letter is an improvement over the White Paper in tone and in the appraisal of the Jewish achievements in Palestine and the recognition of the relationship of the entire Jewish people with Palestine, the statement of the American Zionist Administration declares. But the letter omits much that should be made explicit, it proceeds, adding that final judgment can be rendered only when the conclusions on other phases of British policy are laid before the Zionist Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency.

The Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organisation of America held a special meeting last week to consider the new Government letter, and after a long discussion a committee was appointed to draw up a resolution in conjunction with the American Committee of the Jewish Agency.

The speakers were reported divided in their opinions, Mr. Ussischkin, who was then in America, being dissatisfied with the statement, and Mr. Jacob de Haas and Mr. Ab. Tulin expressing themselves against accepting the Government letter as a basis of co-operation with the Mandatory Government. On the other hand, Mr. Berl Locker, one of the Poale Zionist leaders, Rabbi Mayer Berlin, the leader of the Mizrahi, Mr. Louis Lipsky, former President of the Zionist Organisation of America, Mr. Morris Rothenberg, the head of the American Keren Hayesod, and Mr. Ab. Goldberg, were said to have declared that they regard it as a significant victory for the present.

Other speakers, at the meeting, it was added, criticised Dr. Weizmann, contending that he had no right to express an opinion on the new Government letter, and insisting that he should have told Mr. MacDonald that the Zionist Congress is the only body capable of passing judgment on the new statement.

RABBI GLASNER ARREST IN CLUJ HAS SEQUEL IN LIBEL ACTION AGAINST
JEWISH DEPUTY.

Bucharest, Feb. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The recent arrest of Rabbi Glasner of Cluj (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 23rd. inst.) is to have a sequel in a libel action brought by M. Clontza, the Secretary of the Cluj Police Force, against Deputy Josef Fischer, of Cluj, a member of the Club of Jewish Deputies, on whose intervention with the Ministry of the Interior, Rabbi Glasner was released.

Rabbi Glasner, with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Cluj Jewish Community, was arrested on a charge of offering Clontza a bribe of 25,000 lei to induce him to prevent a local Sephardic Shochet slaughtering cheaper than the Jewish Community. Deputy Fischer stated to the press that there was no ground for a charge of bribery because the local authorities frequently asked for and the Jewish Community agreed to pay the expenses of investigations carried through in the interests of the Jewish Community.

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