

(Cable and Mail Despatches)
 Issued by the
 JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

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 London, E.C.4.

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Vol. XII. No. 65.

8 pages.

19th. Mar., 1931.

LYDD GEORGE COLONY IN PALESTINE: PRIME MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT WHICH ISSUED BALFOUR DECLARATION IN FAVOUR OF JEWISH NATIONAL HOME TO HAVE PALESTINE SETTLEMENT NAMED IN HIS HONOUR: TO MARK APPRECIATION OF WORLD JEWRY FOR HIS UNFLINCHING SUPPORT: WILL BE GUEST OF HONOUR AT JEWISH AGENCY DINNER IN LONDON NEXT MONTH.

Jerusalem, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. David Lloyd George, the British war-time Premier, who was at the head of the Government which issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917, is to be permanently associated with the Jewish work in Palestine by having a Jewish colony there named in his honour, as several years back Balfouria, in the Vale of Esdraelon, where the Lloyd George colony, too, will be situated, was named in honour of the late Lord Balfour. Lord Balfour paid a visit to Balfouria when he was in Palestine in 1925, to open the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was escorted into the colony by Bedouin horsemen and received by a deputation of settlers bearing the Scrolls of the Law. After luncheon, which was attended by colonists from all the settlements in the Vale of Esdraelon, the members of the Jewish National Council, Mr. Norman Bentwich, the Palestine Attorney-General, and other prominent people, Lord Balfour dedicated the colony bearing his name, and accepted a raised model of it.

The plans for the Lloyd George colony were completed to-day, when Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist leader, visited the Vale of Esdraelon. It was arranged that the settlement which will be known in Hebrew as Ramat David, taking Mr. Lloyd George's first name, and will be referred to in English as the "Lloyd George Colony", will be made up of two Labour settlements (Kvutzoth), Sarona and Hasaron, which were organised in 1927 near Nahalal.

Dr. Weizmann ascended the top of a hill recently acquired by the Jewish National Fund, from which he could see many of the settlements in the Vale of Esdraelon, and there he gave his approval to the plan of the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) to consolidate the two settlements as one colony to be named in honour of Mr. Lloyd George.

The colony will be inaugurated, Dr. Weizmann told the J.T.A., at a dinner which will be held in London on April 11th., with Mr. Lloyd George as the guest of honour. Dr. Weizmann will be in the chair.

All the settlements in the Vale of Esdraelon sent their representatives to Nahalal, to greet Dr. Weizmann, the Labour delegates all insisting in their addresses that there could be no question of Dr. Weizmann's retirement.

Dr. Weizmann, visibly moved by the tributes paid him, said in his reply, that he drew his main inspiration to continue his work from the Vale of Esdraelon and from Baron de Rothschild. At times, he went on, he had felt forsaken, especially during the brutal attack made on the Jews in Palestine in August 1929 and when the White Paper of 1930 was issued. It was then, he declared, that encouragement had come from Esdraelon, where political discussion is discounted and it is work that matters. Political speculation, Dr. Weizmann said, is easy and much harm is done by ill-chosen words, but the Vale of Esdraelon symbolises endeavour, patience and faith.

Dr. Weizmann and his party, which is escorted by a convoy of British police, visited six colonies to-day. Dr. Weizmann will tour the Jordan Valley to-morrow, and will arrive in Jerusalem on Thursday.

I AM VERY PLEASED MY EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF JEWISH PEOPLE SHOULD BE PERPETUATED IN SUCH INSPIRING MANNER MR. LLOYD GEORGE WRITES TO MR. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID: PARTICULARLY HAPPY THIS KIND THOUGHT OF MY JEWISH FRIENDS WILL FURTHER ADVANCE DEVELOPMENT OF JEWISH NATIONAL HOME.

London, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency):

I am indeed honoured by the decision arrived at by the British Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to name a colony in Palestine after me, and I am very pleased that my efforts on behalf of the Jewish people should be perpetuated in such an inspiring manner, Mr. Lloyd George writes in a letter to Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, the Chairman of the British Section of the Jewish Agency, who had written to thank him for consenting to be the guest of honour at the dinner to be held on April 11th. under the joint auspices of the British Section of the Jewish Agency and the English Zionist Federation, and to inform him of the decision to name the Lloyd George Colony in Palestine (which he explained will be completely erected by 1934), to enable "the Jewish people to express to you in some measure the deep appreciation of your great services on behalf of an ancient race, and particularly in the furtherance of the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine".

I am particularly happy, Mr. Lloyd George adds in his letter, that this kind thought of my Jewish friends will further advance the development of the Jewish National Home.

This dinner is to mark the deep appreciation felt by world Jewry for the great services rendered by Mr. Lloyd George to the Jewish people, and particularly for his unflinching support of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, says a statement issued by Mr. Dennis M. Cohen, Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

The full history of the negotiations which led up to the issuing of the Balfour Declaration, has not yet been written, the statement goes on, but it is an open secret that Mr. Lloyd George, who was then Prime Minister, gave his whole-hearted blessing to the efforts of the Zionist leaders. Recently, after the publication of the White Paper, when the Jewish world was staggered by what amounted to a betrayal of pledges, it was the speech which Mr. Lloyd George delivered in Parliament during the debate on Palestine, which greatly encouraged the Jewish masses all over the world to believe that Britain would keep her word.

We have invited to the dinner leading representatives of other parties in the State, and indeed most of our friends in Parliament, it is further stated. In honouring Mr. Lloyd George, we are honouring a leading representative of all those English men and women who are anxious to do justice to the Jewish people. The Jewish people have no medals to distribute to those who deserve well of them - the only mark of recognition which we can offer anybody is a creative effort on the hills of New Judea, and an everlasting page in the history of our people.

The Development Of the Vale of Esdraelon.

.. Fifteen years ago there was one settlement in the whole of the Vale of Esdraelon, it was pointed out at the reception given to Lord Balfour in Balfouria. The plain was without roads, without water, and desolate. It was nothing but marshes and rocks. To-day there are 1,500 people living in the Vale of Esdraelon in healthy conditions. Roads have been built, the marshes have been drained, farms are being cultivated. Let anyone with open eyes, the speakers concluded, come and see what we have achieved. We are content to be judged by our achievements. Let our brethren living outside this country enter without restrictions and have the opportunity of acquiring the public lands which are now uncultivated.

Sir Herbert Samuel in his report to the Government on relinquishing his post as High Commissioner of Palestine stated that the most striking result that had been achieved during the last few years had been in the Valley of Esdraelon. When I first saw it in 1920 it was a desolation. Four or five small and squalid Arab villages, long distances apart from one another, could be seen on the summits of low hills here and there. For the rest, the country was uninhabited. There was not a house, not a tree. Along a branch of the Hedjaz railway an occasional train stopped at deserted stations. A great part of the soil was in the ownership of absentee Syrian landlords. The River Kishon, which flows through the Valley and the many springs which feed it from the hillsides had been allowed to form a series of swamps and marshes and as a consequence the country was infested with malaria. Besides, public security had been so bad under the former regime that any settled agriculture was in any case almost impossible. By an expenditure of nearly £900,000, about 51 square miles of Valley had now been purchased by the Jewish National Fund and other organisations; 20 villages have been founded with a population numbering at present about 2,600; nearly 3,000 dunams have been afforested; 20 schools have been opened. All the swamps and marshes within the area that has been colonised have been drained and places of malaria are proportionately rare. The whole aspect of the Valley has been changed. The wooden huts of the villages, gradually giving place to red-roofed cottages, are dotted along the slopes; the plantations of rapidly growing eucalyptus trees already begin to give a new character to the landscape; in the spring the fields of vegetables or of cereals cover many miles of the land and what five years ago was little better than a wilderness is being transformed before our eyes into a smiling countryside.

Sir John Hope Simpson in his report of 1930 writes that the results of Jewish colonisation of the Vale of Esdraelon are varied. In some villages there are clear signs of success; in others, the opposite is the case. It is a mistake to assume that the Vale of Esdraelon was a wilderness before the arrival of the Jewish settlers and that it is now a paradise. A very large amount of money has been spent by the various Jewish agencies, and great improvements have been made. The work that has been done, especially in the direction of drainage and the introduction of new and improved methods of agriculture is highly valuable. There can be little doubt that in time the application of capital, science, and labour will result in general success. It is, however, unjust to the poverty-stricken fellah who has been removed from these lands that the suggestion should continually be made that he was a useless cumberer of the ground and produced nothing from it. It should be quite obvious that this is not the fact. In ancient times Esdraelon was the granary, and by the Arabs is still regarded as the most fertile tract of Palestine.

Mr. Lloyd George On Jews And Palestine: Dr. Weizmann's Services To Britain During The War.

You belong to a great race which has made the deepest impression upon the destinies of humanity, Mr. Lloyd George told the delegates of the Inter-Jewish University Federation meeting at Bangor in 1926. The tale of its influence has indeed been great throughout the years and as the centuries unfold the impressions created by Jewish ideas and teaching will deepen. It was from you that the great conception of peace on earth and good-will among men came with remarkable force. We, the Welsh people, like you, belong to a small race, to a smaller race than yours. You are 15 million; we are only 4 million, but we make up in quality what we lack in size. Your prophets, kings and warriors are better known to the children and adults of Wales than are the names of our own heroes. That gives you an idea of the impression which the Jewish people have made on the opinions, the views, the sentiments, and the character of other races.

I have never met anyone who displayed greater patriotism in the country in which they happened to live, than the Jewish people, Mr. Lloyd George went on. I had the responsibility during the Great War of the chief direction of the forces of this Empire for quite two years; I think I was the only Minister who went right through the war in any capacity. It was a time when one had to summon all the patriotic impulses of all the nation and call for great sacrifices from every class of the community. There was no class of the community that responded more readily to the call of the flag than the Jewish people. That was equally true of the Jewish people in every country; they were true to the country where they dwelt and to the flag which gave them protection where they lived. That is right. It is a great mistake to imagine that because a race is an international one it cannot also be deeply national. I remember in America meeting Welshmen whose pulses were still quickened and whose hearts were stirred by the old Welsh songs.

I feel great gratitude to your people for what they did in the war and when it came afterwards to a re-arrangement of boundaries and I was one of those responsible, I was glad to take part in the issue of the Zionist Declaration. It was a very remarkable member of the race who directed and guided me in that, Dr. Weizmann, whom I regard it as a great privilege to have met, one of the noblest and most unselfish of men I have ever met. I was at the Ministry of Munitions at the time, and he brought to the Ministry the discovery of an ingredient which was essential in the production of high explosives. That ingredient was absolutely vital to the production of explosives. We did not know where to turn. It was through the scientific knowledge of Dr. Weizmann that we were able to overcome that difficulty, and he saved us. When I turned to him and asked what honour to recommend him for, he replied: I want no honour, but I should like you to do something for my people.

Mr. Lloyd George referred to Dr. Weizmann's help also at a meeting of the Jewish Historical Society. He owed a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Weizmann and he was his proselyte in Zionism, he said. While he was at the Ministry of Munitions he encountered a most serious crisis - one of the most unexpected things, as if when marching ahead with cavalry you suddenly found a chasm opening before you. They were adding gun to gun and shell to shell when they ran short of one of the great motive powers needed for cordite. He turned to Dr. Weizmann, and Dr. Weizmann saved them. They owed him a deep gratitude and they said to Dr. Weizmann: "What can we do for you?" He replied: All I ask is that you should do something for my people. It was worth anything to them in honours or coin, but all he asked for was to allow him to present the case for restoring his people to the country made famous for ever by their literature. Acetone converted me to Zionism, Mr. Lloyd George said.

Dr. Weizmann, speaking on the same occasion, said that the history of what Lloyd George had done for them was not yet finished. It was being written by spade and outpourings of energy by all that was best among the Jewish people in the valleys and hills of Palestine. There were thanks expressed in every cottage, in every little colony, in every effort made to rehabilitate the land which was the Palestine of the Bible. They were the last people to build up their home on the back of someone else. They had suffered so much injustice perpetrated on themselves. If the Arabs and they met face to face they would soon recognise one another as old cousins who had done much in the past for civilisation. He wished Lloyd George would help them to find a way to become friendly with the Arabs, not only for the upbuilding of Palestine, but for the benefit of all the devastated lands of the East. Dr. Weizmann concluded by expressing the wish that Mr. Lloyd George should visit Palestine that they might there express to him their thanks.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he would accept the invitation.

MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO NATHAN STRAUS IN AMERICA: PRESIDENT HOOVER WRITES HE HAD ALWAYS HIGHEST ADMIRATION FOR HIM AND WOULD BE GLAD TO FURTHER PROJECT: PRESIDENT MAY BECOME HEAD OF NATHAN STRAUS MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

New York, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I always had the highest admiration for the late Nathan Straus and when plans for a suitable memorial to his memory reach the stage where all are agreed as to what it shall be, I shall be glad to help further that project, President Hoover says in a message he has sent to the Nathan Straus Memorial Committee here, which is confident that the President will agree to accept the honorary chairmanship of the Memorial Committee.

Dr. John A. Harriss is chairman of the Memorial Committee, and the members include Mr. Lee J. Eastman, President of the Packard Motor Car Company; Mr. Frederick T. Wood, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company; Mr. S. E. Lester, of the New York Telephone Company; Mr. Clarence L. Law, of the New York Edison Company; Mr. James F. Nathan, of the Western Union, and Mr. August Janssen, to whom President Hoover addressed his letter.

The Committee will decide what form the memorial should take and whether it should be erected in New York or in Washington. It will also decide the manner of raising the necessary funds and whether the campaign should be confined to the United States or should include other countries to which Mr. Straus extended his benefactions.

Nathan Straus's brother, Oscar Straus, the only Jew who has held Cabinet rank in the United States, is also to have a monument erected to him in Washington. The Oscar Straus Memorial Association which was incorporated in 1929 includes among its members Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, the President under whom Oscar Straus held office as Minister of Commerce and Labour; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment; Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the American Jewish Committee, and Mr. Adolph Ochs, owner of the "New York Times". A resolution was adopted by the United States Congress, both House of Representatives and Senate, authorising the erection of a monument in Washington to the late Oscar S. Straus, three times United States Ambassador to Turkey and the only Jew who has been a member of a United States Cabinet. It is stated that this is the first time a monument to a Jew has been authorised to be erected in the capital of the United States.

ORGANISING ITALIAN JEWRY: ADVOCATE RAVENNA OLD ZIONIST WORKER AND FRIEND OF THEODORE HERZL APPOINTED ROYAL COMMISSIONER FOR NEW FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES: WILL SUMMON CONGRESS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN ITALY TO ELECT VARIOUS ORGANS OF JEWISH LIFE UNDER NEW JEWISH COMMUNITIES LAW.

Rome, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Advocate Felice Ravenna, the President of the Ferrara Jewish Community and a former Vice-President of the Jewish Consistory (Conzorzio), has been appointed Royal Commissioner for the new Federation of Jewish Communities which became compulsory in Italy under the provisions of the Jewish Communities Law published in the "Official Gazette" in January.

As Royal Commissioner Advocate Ravenna will summon for 1932 the Congress of all the Jewish Communities in Italy which is to elect the various lay and Rabbinical organs which will represent the general interests of Italian Jewry and will engage in general, religious and social activities affecting the interests of Judaism in Italy.

Advocate Ravenna is an old Zionist worker. From the beginning of the Zionist movement until 1923 he was President of the Italian Zionist Federation. He was a friend of Dr. Theodor Herzl, who visited him at Ferrara, mentioning him several times in his diaries as "my good Ravenna". He was instrumental in helping Dr. Herzl to obtain his interviews with the King of Italy and with the Pope.

At the same time, Advocate Pio Tagliacozzo, who has till now been chairman of the Jewish Orphanage in Rome, has been appointed Government Commissioner for the Jewish Community of Rome. The Government Commissioners in the various towns will under the provisions of the Jewish Communities Law conduct the affairs of the Jewish Communities for the next six months, until the elections to the new administrative bodies take place. The Government Commissioners are appointed by the Minister of Education and Public Worship after consultation with the local Jewish Communities. The Government Commissioners, according to the law, must be members of the Jewish Faith.

The appointment of Advocate Tagliacozzo brings to an end the long period of service as head of the Rome Jewish Community of Advocate Angelo Sereni, who has been President of the Rome Jewish Community for the last 40 years.

The intention of the new law on Jewish Communities, it has been explained, is to unify and modify the legislative provisions affecting the Jews of Italy, since many of the existing provisions date back to prior to the formation of the Italian Kingdom, having been promulgated at various times by the King of Sardinia, the Archduke of Tuscany, the Emperor of Austria, and other rulers over various territories now constituting the Italian Kingdom. The Italian Government has sought to provide that the Jewish Communities, whose standing has hitherto varied from legally recognised and vested collective organisations to mere de facto associations, should henceforth all be legally established under one single category, and grouped together in a Union similar to the syndicates which in the corporate Fascist State have become legal bodies. This is the consequence of the alterations brought about in 1929 in the National Statute, whereby religious communities other than the Roman Catholic were no longer "tolerated", but became "officially admitted". The new measure is in the logical line of development of Fascist legislation, the keynote of which is that all the activities of citizens should be harmonised and directed by the all-pervading structure of the State and that all associations with practical aims must be brought under State control.

The new law, Professor Mario Falco, Professor of Canon Law at the University of Milan, who was a member of the Special Commission appointed by the Italian Government to draft the Jewish Communities Law, said in an interview with the J.T.A., accomplishes at last the unification of Italian Jewry, at which attempts have been made continuously since 1865. The Jewish Communities in Italy are now recognised as public bodies, regulated along the lines of Jewish traditional structure. One of the great things achieved by the law is that it has once and for all settled the question that withdrawal from the Jewish Community can be effected only by the conversion to another faith, or by a public declaration that one owes no allegiance to Judaism and does not consider oneself a Jew. It is no longer possible for a man to claim to be a Jew and yet refuse to accept the obligation of helping to maintain the work of the organised Jewish Community. The Federation of Jewish Communities set up under the law is a most important fact, especially since it is empowered to raise funds by compulsory taxation, collected by the revenue officers of the State with all the powers of the State behind them.

Advocate Sereni, the retiring President of the Rome Jewish Community and of the hitherto existing Federation of Jewish Communities in Italy, sent Signor Mussolini a telegram of thanks last October declaring that the Jews will be happy to enter the ranks of State organisations.

TALMUD DOES NOT PROHIBIT DISSECTION OF JEWISH BODIES ANTISEMITIC DEPUTY CONTENTS IN POLISH PARLIAMENT CONTESTING ARGUMENTS BROUGHT FORWARD BY DEPUTY RABBI LEVIN AND OTHER JEWISH DEPUTIES: ONLY GHETTO PREJUDICE HE SAYS AND IF GHETTO JEWS REFUSE TO GIVE THEIR DEAD FOR DISSECTION THEY CANNOT COMPLAIN IF THERE IS A NUMERUS CLAUSUS AGAINST THEIR STUDENTS: DEPUTY GRUENBAUM'S BILL FOR REGULATING PROVISION OF CORPSES FOR DISSECTING ROOMS DEFEATED IN SEYM.

Warsaw, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Talmud does not prohibit the dissection of Jewish dead, Deputy Biłlicki, a member of the antisemitic National Democratic Party, contended in speaking in the Sejm to-day as Rapporteur on a bill introduced by Deputy Gruenbaum, for regulating the supply of corpses to the dissecting rooms of the Medical Faculties of the Polish Universities. The bill, which was rejected when put to the vote, sought to place on the Government and the University authorities the responsibility of providing corpses for the dissecting rooms, in order to put a stop to the movement which would make it the duty of the Jewish medical students to supply their own corpses, and in the absence of Jewish dead for them to dissect, would exclude them from the dissecting rooms.

Deputy Rabbi Levin, of the Agudath Israel, had solemnly declared that Jewish law prohibits the cutting up of dead bodies. Deputy Biłlicki said that it was not true. There was nothing, he argued, in the Talmud which prohibited dissection. It was merely ghetto prejudice, and if the ghetto Jews refused to give up their dead for dissection, they must not complain if there was a numerus clausus enforced against their medical students. The whole trouble, he said, was that the Jews systematically sabotaged the supply of dead bodies to the dissecting rooms. In the last four years only one Jewish corpse had been supplied for dissection purposes in Vilna University. Five Jewish corpses had been brought into the dissecting rooms, but had been quickly removed. In Warsaw, during the same four years, only 11 Jewish corpses had been supplied to the dissecting rooms. This passive resistance was entirely due to Jewish religious darkness. If the Jews complained of the disturbances in the Medical Faculties when Jewish students were refused admission to the dissecting rooms, he wondered what they expected when the Christian students said that all the bodies provided for dissection were the bodies of Christians. Why should they provide Christian bodies for Jews to dissect, if no Jewish bodies were ever provided for dissection. There is no reasonable ground, he said, why only Christians should supply dead bodies for scientific work. There must be equal rights in this matter. They could not legalise religious sabotage, and if they did, they would only incite the Polish youth.

Deputy Sommerstein on behalf of the Club of Jewish Deputies, said that what they claimed was that the regulation of the supply of corpses should be a matter for the Government. There was no University in any other country in the world which demanded that the students should supply their own corpses for their studies. The State or the University authorities provided the bodies. It was only a pretext to exploit the corpses question to drive the Jewish students out of the Medical Faculties. The State was looking on passively while these things were happening at the universities, which were a violation of the Constitution under which all citizens are guaranteed liberty of education and study.

Deputy Dubois, of the Polish Socialist Party, supported Deputy Gruenbaum's motion. He agreed, he said, that the corpses question was being exploited for the chauvinist extermination campaign against non-Polish students and for hooligan excesses.

On being put to the vote, Deputy Gruenbaum's motion was defeated, the National Democrats and the Deputies of the Pro-Government Club voting against it, while only the Polish Socialist Party supported the Jewish Deputies.

THREE DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS NOW AMONG JEWISH DEPUTIES IN POLISH PARLIAMENT: PRO-GOVERNMENT CLUB OF JEWISH DEPUTIES AND DEPUTY GRUENBAUM'S COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL MINORITIES: ALL THREE REPRESENTED ON PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

Warsaw, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Constitutional Commission of the Sejm has accepted Deputy Rotenstreich, who has been appointed by the Club of Jewish Deputies, as a member of the Commission with advisory powers, but without a vote, similarly to other members of the Club of Jewish Deputies on other Commissions where they have been given this privilege, though the Club having less than the minimum membership of ten is not entitled to participate in the work of the Commissions.

The Constitutional Commission has at the same time invited Deputy Rabbi Levin, the Agudist representative who supports the Government, to become a member of the Commission.

Deputy Gruenbaum, who was to have been the representative of the Club of Jewish Deputies on the Commission, which refused to concede the privilege to him, however, has been appointed a member of the Commission by the Club of National Minorities, so that the Constitutional Commission, hitherto without a Jewish representative, now has three, each standing for a different and mutually antagonistic policy.

CUZA AGAIN TREATED AS BUFFOON OF ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT: LAUGHED AND JEERED AT BY DEPUTIES: PROFESSOR JORGA CALLS HIM EVIL SPIRIT OF ROUMANIA AND SAYS HE SHOULD BE ARRESTED NOT HIS MISGUIDED STUDENT FOLLOWERS.

Bucharest, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Cuza was to-day again treated as the buffoon of the Chamber when Professor Jorga, the Rector of Bucharest University, who is the leader of intellectual life in Roumania, pulled him up in the course of a speech he was delivering on the tribune and called out: You are poisoning our youth. You are a foolish, childish man. You are the evil spirit of Roumania. The Government ought to arrest you, instead of arresting your misguided student followers whom you lead to their shame.

Deputy Dr. Lupu, the leader of the Independent Peasants' Party, and a former Vice-Premier, twitted Cuza with making the same speech every time. M. Madgearu, the Minister of Agriculture, thereupon threw the Chamber into laughter by remarking that Cuza was always plagiarising himself. The Deputies cheered Jorga, Lupu, and Madgearu, and kept up a constant stream of jeering and whistling, preventing Cuza for some time from continuing his speech.

When he was finally able to make himself heard again, Professor Cuza spoke of the wounded ex-soldiers who had fought for Roumanian greatness. Do you include the large numbers of Jewish wounded soldiers who also fought for Roumanian greatness, several Deputies interjected. There were no Jews wounded in the war, Cuza said. "Lots of Jews fought in the war and were wounded", one Deputy shouted. I am not speaking here on behalf of the Jews, Professor Cuza retorted.

Professor Cuza is nothing more than a buffoon, whose only ability is to set the Chamber into a roar of laughter, because of his foolish statements, the papers comment this evening.

"FELESTIN" RESUMING PUBLICATION.

Jerusalem, Mar. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Arab organ, "Felestin", which was closed down for publishing the blood libel story recently, will resume publication on Wednesday, the Arab paper "Al Hayat" reports.

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