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Ussishkin Warns Great Britain Not to Forget Outcome of David's Battle With Goliath

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 3—Appealing to England not to put any obstacles in the way of 17,000,000 Jews composing a nation that has wandered over the face of the earth for 2,000 years, Menachem Mendel Ussishkin, veteran Zionist leader and president of the Jewish National Fund, in an address from the Congress' tribune yesterday during the general debate, warned England not to forget the outcome of the battle between David and Goliath.

Mr. Ussishkin's plea to England concluded a stirring speech in which he called on all factions in the Zionist movement to forget their individual differences and to collaborate in a peaceful effort to rebuild the Jewish National Home. He declared that the Zionist Congress must recognize all parties' right to an equal share in practical and political work. He also said that he was opposed to an anti-British policy.

At the same time the speaker unsparingly criticized Dr. Weizmann, declaring that in a choice between Weizmann and the Jewish people he had no hesitation in foregoing Dr. Weizmann. Mr. Ussishkin recalled that on one occasion he told Dr. Theodor Herzl, father of political Zionism, that if it were a choice between Herzl and Palestine he would not hesitate to forego Herzl.

Disclaiming any sympathy with the Revisionists, Mr. Ussishkin nevertheless declared that he was grateful to them for having given the Jewish youth renewed faith in its people. Discussing the actual Jewish development in Palestine, Mr. Ussishkin stressed the tremendous importance of building up the land and pointed out that had the Zionists been in a position to establish some colonies in Transjordan, that territory could have been saved for Palestine.

Palestine to Act Directly on Visa Pleas from Russian Zionists

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, July 3—Applications for Palestine immigration certificates from Zionist refugees in Russia will in the future be received and acted upon by the government immigration authorities, without reference in each case to the Colonial Office, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned today. In this way, applications are to be expedited in line with the Jewish Agency Executive's long standing recommendation to the government.

World Jewry Marks 27th Year of Herzl's Death

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, July 3—Vienna Jewry today began preparations for its annual memorial visit to the tomb of Dr. Theodor Herzl, the 27th anniversary of whose death will be commemorated throughout the world on July 5, 20th of Tammuz. Dr. Herzl, the first statesman of the Jewish people, was the father of political Zionism. He was born in Pesth, May 2, 1860 and died in Vienna on July 3 (20th of Tammuz) 1904.

New York Jewry honored Dr. Herzl's memory Thursday evening at a meeting in the People's Theatre under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund. The Jews of Philadelphia will commemorate Dr. Herzl's death on July 8 with a meeting in Adath Jeshurun Synagogue.

Even Poorest Constantine Jews Use Flowers for Sabbath Table

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 3—Even the poorest Jew in Constantine, Algeria, the second largest city of the country, does not fail to decorate his Sabbath table with flowers, according to Dr. Leo Stahl, German-Jewish journalist, who has just returned from an extended trip of North Africa. Arab farmers from the towns in the vicinity of Constantine come to the city's market-place every Thursday and Friday burdened with baskets laden with the rarest of Oriental flowers which the Jews quickly buy up, Dr. Stahl declared.

Most of the Jews of Algeria, which is a French colony, are Europeanized, Dr. Stahl found. With tens of thousands of Jews, Constantine is the second largest Jewish community in the country. A large proportion of these Jews are traders, dealing in textiles and hand-made articles. Many are highly skilled artisans.

Jews have been living in Algeria since the fourteenth century, having emigrated to this North African land from Spain when that country expelled them in 1492. Although they live at peace with their Arab neighbors, of late there have been signs of growing hostility to the Jews because the latter are full-fledged French citizens, while the French government regards the Arabs as natives. Displaying an exemplary unity among themselves, the Algerian Jews, most of whom prefer to live in the European, rather than the Oriental quarters, are extremely hospitable to new Jewish arrivals.

Dr. Stahl brought back a report of a legend extant among the Jews in the oasis cities of the Sahara Desert that in the tenth or eleventh century a Jewish kingdom flourished in the Desert.

Zionist Congress Adjourns For Hour in Uproar Between Revisionists and Laborites

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 3—The most tumultuous session of the 17th Zionist Congress closed late last night in Mustermesse Hall after bitter verbal clashes between the Revisionists, the official opposition to the Weizmann regime, and the Laborites, which had become so serious as to result in an hour's adjournment of the Congress, were finally settled amicably by one of the Laborite delegates apologizing to the Revisionists from the rostrum.

The trouble began when Berl Locker, an American delegate representing the Jewish Socialist Labor Party (Poale Zion) charged the Revisionists with following the teachings of Adolf Hitler, Germany's arch anti-Semite. This accusation was immediately answered by Revisionist delegates from all parts of the hall who shouted, "we shall not let this traitor speak." Dr. Wolfgang von Weisl, leader of the Palestine Revisionists, led in the counter attack on Locker, while David Ben Gurion, president of the Jewish Labor Federation of Palestine, supported Locker.

This clash, potentially serious in itself, was further aggravated by another clash at the press table between Dr. von Weisl, an Ullstein correspondent, and Julius Becker, also an Ullstein representative. The tumult grew as the Revisionists insisted on ejecting Becker from the hall which Moses Waldman, Congress press chief, prevented.

Revisionists Leave Tribune

The uproar then spread to the presidium and when the Revisionist members of the presidium left the tribune bedlam threatened the Congress, and the chairman, despairing of restoring order, adjourned the Congress for an hour while the presidium went into a conference in an endeavor to adjust the conflict. The dispute was finally

(Continued on Page 4)

Left England 46 Years Ago Penniless, Returns Millionaire

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, July 3—Forty-six years after he left England a penniless lad to seek his fortune in far-off Australia, Sol Green, an Australian sheep and cattle magnate, has returned to England a millionaire. This is his first visit to England since he went to Australia to seek and find his fortune. Mr. Green came here for the Derby races, but he is utilizing his visit to renew old acquaintances.

When he left England nearly half a century ago, he had one shilling in his pocket. He reached Australia a stranger and friendless. Starting as a small trader in cattle he gradually branched out. He also owns considerable property in Belgium.

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Chofetz Chaim Appeals Against So. African "Meshulochim" Ban

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JOHANNESBURG, July 3 — The Chofetz Chaim, famous Polish rabbi, has sent an appeal to a number of Jewish communities in various sections of South Africa asking them to rescind the decision which these communities recently adopted against having "meshulochim" or solicitors for European yeshivahs, visit. The Chofetz Chaim's appeal characterizes this decision as a "gezaira" or evil decree.

Of late the South African Jewish communities have been complaining that too many "meshulochim" visit them to seek funds for yeshivahs. The communities therefore decided to allocate a certain portion of their budgets for these yeshivahs and have asked the solicitors not to come to South Africa.

Scotchman Contributes to South African Campaign of J. N. F.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JOHANNESBURG, July 3 — Jewish charities in Johannesburg and Lithuania and various Palestine institutions are remembered to the extent of \$34,250 in the will of the late Isaac Broude, active Jewish communal leader, who died here recently. In addition to these bequests the municipality of Johannesburg is to get \$50,000 from his estate at the death of his wife.

Local Jewish philanthropies were bequeathed \$25,000 and Palestine causes received \$5,000. Mr. Broude's native town, Sokolka, Lithuania, gets \$2,500 for its Jewish community. Mr. Broude had lived in Johannesburg since 1887.

Simultaneously the South African campaign of the Jewish National Fund was enriched by a gift of 26 pounds, 5 shillings (about \$131) from S. Musraive, a Rhodesian Scotchman.

One of World's Greatest, Most Valuable Private Collections Of Art Owned by Vienna Rothschilds; Took 70 Years to Gather

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA—One of the greatest private art galleries in the world is now housed in the palace of the Vienna branch of the famous Rothschild family. While other aristocratic families of Europe have been gathering art treasures for fifty generations, the collection of the Vienna Rothschilds is only some two or three generations old. But the Rothschilds are such art connoisseurs that in a comparatively short time they have accomplished in this respect much more than the oldest aristocratic families of Europe.

During a period of seventy years, the Rothschilds became the owners of some of the greatest private art galleries in the world. The Parisian and Vienna Rothschilds, especially, spent enormous sums of money and much effort and used much discrimination in the gathering of their art treasures. They didn't merely buy the best that could be had at the market or at international auctions, but they also employed a number of "silent brokers" who went about among the highest aristocracy and sought to purchase certain pictures or other antiques.

Contains One Worth \$1,000,000

In the history of the Rothschild art treasures more than one picture had diplomatic and financial episodes of an international character hovering around it. There are paintings which required twenty years to reach the Rothschilds. There are rare pictures by great masters whose value can hardly be estimated. In the art gallery of the Vienna Rothschilds there is, for instance, one portrait, a Fragonard, worth millions of dollars, whose inestimable value can be seen from the fact that when ex-Kaiser Wilhelm fled from Germany in 1918 he hid a picture by the same master under his coat. To Wilhelm it was more important to save this picture than his entire estate in Germany.

Even many art specialists do not know the real value of the Rothschild art collection in Vienna. While the galleries of the Parisian Rothschilds are at least semi-public and there is a catalogue for the perusal of connoisseurs, the gallery of the Vienna Rothschilds is strictly private, only a few personal friends having the privilege of viewing the collection.

Recently a noted guest from America, the director of the Metropolitan Museum, was received by the Vienna Rothschilds. He was astounded, both at the quality and the quantity of paintings. So great a private collection he never found in the whole world. He is reported to have said that in the art collection of the Vienna Rothschilds there are as many treasures as in all the thirty largest private collections in the United States.

Alfonse Rothschild Is Owner

The present owner of this collection is Baron Dr. Alfonse Rothschild, and an entire palace of several floors containing innumerable rooms and halls

is filled with art treasures. He inherited from Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, who was the greatest art collector of all the Rothschilds, greater even than the Parisian Baron Solomon and the Vienna Baron Albert Rothschild. Baron Nathaniel, who remained a bachelor all his life, engaged in no business affairs and devoted himself entirely to the art collection, which was his great ideal in life. Art experts claim that the gallery of the Vienna Rothschilds today represents a financial value equal to that of a great government bank.

The interesting thing about the Rothschilds is that the art connoisseurs among them represent a different tribe. Part of the Rothschild family devotes itself to the materialistic pursuits of business, and another part has dedicated itself to spiritual matters. The present Baron Rothschild of Vienna occupies himself only with spiritual matters, with art, literature and social affairs. He has nothing to do with the business interests of the Vienna family, which are taken care of by his brother, Baron Louis Rothschild, head of the Vienna dynasty. Only in extremely important commercial matters is a family council held, in which the "impractical" member of the family also participates.

In the Vienna art collection there are also Jewish art treasures of tremendous value, though not quite as great as the Jewish department of the Parisian Rothschild gallery. During the past half-century talented Jewish artists have been receiving stipends and subventions from the Viennese Rothschilds, and have also sold them their best pictures.

Jewish Immigrants from Russia Protest Bad Treatment in Riga

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

RIGA, July 3—Jewish immigrants arriving in Riga from Soviet Russia en route to North or South America have been complaining of late of the many hardships they are obliged to endure. Many of these immigrants are forced to remain in Riga for several months until their passports can be visaed and until they can make arrangements to continue their journey.

During their stay in Riga they are obliged to spend all of their time in the Immigrants' Home, the unsanitary conditions of which are one of the chief complaints. Often ten or twelve immigrants must live in a single room. Some of the more "affluent" immigrants are able to reside in the hotel belonging to the same man who owns the Immigrants' Home. Here they must pay about a dollar a day, a huge sum for these people, while other people pay little more than fifty cents a day.

200,000 Jews of France Served by Vigorous Weekly and Daily Periodicals Published in Yiddish, French, German and Russian

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

PARIS—Although there are less than a quarter of a million Jews in all France, the Jewish press here is of considerable importance, in quantity as well as quality. This too in spite of the fact that Jewish communal life in France is not of a very active and vigorous character.

Jewish papers are issued in France in four different languages—Yiddish, French, German and Russian—a fact which testifies to the unique cosmopolitan character of French Jewry. The Yiddish press is the youngest of all; nevertheless it is the most important and influential and includes the only Jewish daily newspaper in France, *Der Pariser Haynt*, which not long ago celebrated the fifth anniversary of its existence.

The *Haynt* is an offspring of the Warsaw newspaper of the same name. During the first few years of its existence, it gave its Warsaw proprietors plenty of trouble and worry. Today, however, the *Pariser Haynt* is firmly established on a paying basis and has a growing circulation. The paper can be bought at all kiosks and at all railway stations, and also circulates in neighboring Belgium.

It is a lively local organ, which mirrors all happenings in the life of Parisian Jewry. It has undoubtedly helped to educate and organize the East European Jews who have emigrated to France since the war.

Many Yiddish Weeklies

There are other Yiddish papers in France, which are not dailies. There are a number of Yiddish weeklies in France. *Der Pariser Moment* was founded with a view to making it a Paris edition of the Warsaw daily *Moment*. As a weekly, the *Moment* is doing fairly well, and its editors intend soon to convert it into a daily. The Jewish Communists in Paris issue a weekly *Emes*, modeled after the Moscow *Emes* and with the stereotyped contents of all Communist newspapers.

The Bundists, who are organized in the "Medem Club," issue the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which is devoted mainly to the trade problems of the Jewish workers in France. The Left Poale-Zion had for some time been issuing a monthly, *Der Kampf*, which recently suspended publication. For more than a year the central organ of the Zionist-Revisionist World Federation, *Der Naier Veg*, had been issued in Paris; recently it was transferred to London. In Nancy, which is developing into an important Jewish center for all of Eastern France, there has recently appeared a Yiddish weekly, *Die Voch*. For a time there also appeared in Nancy a Jewish student journal, *Der Shritt* (The Step).

New Yiddish Papers Planned

As can be seen, this list in itself constitutes quite a formidable Yiddish press, differentiated according to parties and even according to regions. But other Yiddish papers are now being planned in France, so that one cannot say that the above list constitutes the

ultimate number of Yiddish papers in France.

The Jewish press in the French language is much older, but much more restricted in its scope, than the Yiddish press. It possesses no daily organ, but the number of its weeklies is considerable. The most prominent paper in this group is undoubtedly the *Universel Israélite*, edited by Rabbi Lieber. It is conservative in religious questions, opposes Jewish political nationalism but sympathizes with the upbuilding of Palestine. It is a lovely, well edited organ, and its circulation keeps growing. It older contemporary, *Pax et Droit* (Peace and Justice), the organ of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, is something of an old-fashioned sheet. It is sent free to all the members of the Alliance Israélite. For the past thirteen years, ever since Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France, there has been appearing in Strassburg, the capital, a fortnightly Jewish paper, *La Tribune Juive*. It appears both in French and in German, in harmony with the bi-lingual system which now rules in Alsace-Lorraine. The paper's policy is that of the Mizrahi, or Orthodox Zionists. Almost the entire editorial matter of *La Tribune Juive* is made up of Jewish Telegraphic Agency news dispatches and local information, such as meetings, weddings, sermons, etc.

J. N. F. Has Own Paper

In addition these papers, which have been appearing for a long time, the Jewish community of France has a large number of new publications. The French bureau of the Keren Kayemeth (Jewish National Fund) has for the past few years been issuing a monthly, *La Terre Retrouve* (The Rediscovered Country). This periodical contains not only lists of fund contributors, but also the most important facts about the upbuilding of Palestine and articles on Palestine problems. It is richly illustrated and its circulation is increasing.

The society France-Palestine has for the past three years been issuing a monthly, *Palestine, Nouvelle Revue Juive*. Among the contributors to this magazine are some of the most important French and French-Jewish writers and statesmen. It also devotes much space to the cultural problems and phenomena of Jewish life. Though its circulation is not large, its readers are of an influential and important type.

Youth Has Its Own Organs

The Jewish youth of France has its own organs. The Union Universelle de la Jeunesse Juive (World Federation of Jewish Youth), which is headed by Aime Palliere, issues in Paris its own monthly called *Shalom*, which discusses problems of Jewish education and of organizing the Jewish youth. It contains much news about the activities of the many Jewish youth organizations, scattered all over the world. A Jewish youth group which is in opposition to the above-mentioned youth organization and which is de-

Berlin Storm Over Palestine Archaeological Find Now Reverberating in Palestine (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM — An archaeological storm raised in Berlin last year has now reverberated in Jerusalem when in the course of a lecture here Pere Vincent, a Dominican Father of the Ecole Biblique et Archaeologique Française, one of Palestine's leading archaeological scholars, discussed the inscription "Joshua, the son of Joseph," which Dr. E. L. Sukenik, the archaeologist of the Hebrew University, had found on an ossuary, and which newspapermen jumped upon as relating to the tomb of Jesus.

Dr. Sukenik during a lecture in Berlin on "Tombs in the Time of Jesus" called attention to a particular inscription on which the words "Joshua, son of Joseph" were found. Dr. Sukenik refused to be drawn into a discussion on the connection of this ossuary with the name of the founder of Christianity, insisting that the name was quite common at the time. He went, however, so far as to say that had a record of Christ's handwriting remained, it might have resembled the inscription.

In spite of Dr. Sukenik's care, the press both in Europe and America spread a story which on the face of it suggested that Dr. Sukenik had, in fact, discovered an ossuary in which the bones of Jesus of Nazareth had been placed. When Dr. Sukenik returned to Jerusalem from Berlin, he again denied he had made or desired to establish any connection between his discovery and the journalists' version of it.

Pere Vincent now declares that the actual writing on the ossuary was much later than that of the time of Jesus. He added that the writing might well be a modern forgery, about

(Continued on Page 4)

cidedly anti-Zionist, issues *La Jeunesse Juive*, which is edited in a lively fashion. A few months ago there appeared a monthly, *Le Crane* (Daring), with the sub-title, "An organ of action and youth." It is devoted to the problems and interests of the Maccabee sport organization, of the Brith Trumpeldor and of the water-sport organization, "Rodegal."

For the past six years there has been published in Paris in the Russian language the oldest of the existing Zionist organs, the *Rasviet*, which represents the Revisionist standpoint and devotes much space to the present-day life of Russian Jewry. To counterbalance the Zionist influence of the *Rasviet*, anti-Zionists are planning to revive the old *Voskhod*, which in former days fought Zionism in Russia.

The French colonies in North Africa also have their Jewish press in the French language. The most important organs are: *Le Revue Juive* (The Jewish Renaissance) in Tunis, which is inclined toward Revisionist Zionism; and *L'Avenir Illustre* (Illustrated Future) in Morocco, which is Zionist, but impartial as to the various factions.

Action of Zionist Executive On Negation of Schools To Keneseth Israel Awaited

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, July 3.—The Jewish community here is awaiting with considerable interest the action of the Zionist Executive with regard to the proposed transfer of the Zionist educational system, laboriously built up during the last generation, to the Jewish community. The proposed transfer is causing considerable concern both to the Jewish Agency Executive and to the Vaad Leumi because of the great responsibility involved.

On the one hand, all agree that the burden of supporting the educational system should be shifted as far as possible to the Jewish population itself. On the other hand, the Vaad Leumi is in no position to take over the responsibility in its entirety. The Vaad Leumi is understood to have proposed that instead of the transfer being made outright from the Executive to the Jewish community, there should be a condominium between the two in the management of the educational system.

This, it is believed, will be one of the questions to be discussed at a full meeting of the Zionist Executive.

U.S. Jews Can Send Kosher Food To Kin in Russia Through Hias

Jews in this country will be able to transmit kosher food packages to their relatives and friends in Russia through Hias, according to an announcement by Abraham Herman, the president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America. The arrangements for this service were completed by Aaron Benjamin, vice-president and European commissioner of Hias with headquarters at Paris, who stated that this service would prove a tremendous boon to Russian Jewry.

In his statement Mr. Herman says that the food commodities will be strictly kosher and of the finest quality, and that care has been taken to have them reach the addressees quickly and safely. The prices of the kosher food packages will vary according to the countries, from \$2.00 up, excluding the customs duty and inspection fee imposed by the Soviet government. Those sending these food packages can at the same time through the Hias send the money covering the customs duty and inspection fee, so that the relative or friend will have the necessary means to receive the package. It is important that the addressees of those to whom the packages are consigned should be correctly and legibly written.

All information regarding these kosher food packages can be obtained at the office of Hias, 425 Lafayette Street, New York City, and at its branch offices in Boston at 43 Tremont Street, in Philadelphia at 334 South 5th Street, in Baltimore at 1216 East Baltimore Street, in Chicago at 1214 South Clinton Street, in San Francisco at 149 Eddy Street and in Seattle at 705 First Avenue.

Berlin Storm Over Palestine Archaeological Find Now Reverberating in Palestine

(Continued from Page 3)

a quarter of a century old. Paying tribute to the work of Dr. Sukenik, who had at one time been his pupil, as a good worker and a sound scientist, Pere Vincent declared nevertheless that on this whole question Dr. Sukenik had been mistaken.

"Dr. Sukenik is wrong in supposing that the words in question come from an ossuary of the time of Jesus. Two of the letters at least are not ancient at all and must have been written long after that period. I think they may even be very modern letters, written quite recently. In my own experience I have come across many forgeries, very well done. . . . In European galleries you will find many statues which the best authorities consider to be fakes. The study of Hebrew calligraphy is taking on new forms every day and Dr. Sukenik cannot, therefore, say for sure that the writing he has found comes from that period."

Pere Vincent is at present engaged on an important work dealing with the Third Wall of Jerusalem, on the question of which he also disagrees very firmly with Dr. Sukenik, who he believes is following a mistaken trail.

In 1925 during certain road repairs, a huge drafted block of stone was struck, considered to be of typical Herodian masonry. The old question was raised as to the course of the Third Wall, the wall standing at the time of Jesus. Dr. Sukenik and Mr. Mayer undertook the work of excavation for the Hebrew University and the results of their investigations, published recently, led them to believe that they had indeed discovered the northernmost wall of Jerusalem, which according to the historian Josephus was started by Agrippa I and finished by the people of Jerusalem about thirty years later, during the first revolt against the Romans.

Father Vincent, on the other hand, believes the wall uncovered by Dr. Sukenik and Dr. Mayer, is in no way identical with the Third Wall described by Josephus and would fit in much better with the period of Bar Kochba's revolt in 131 A. D.

50% of Warsaw Jewish High Schools Admit Yiddish Is Their Mother Language

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, July 3.—One-half of all the Jewish students in the high schools of Warsaw have declared that Yiddish is their mother tongue, according to statistics compiled by the economic-statistical bureau of the Yiddish Scientific Institute of Vilna.

In the school year of 1922-1923 only 23 percent of the Jewish students in the Warsaw high schools gave Yiddish as their mother tongue. The number of Jewish students in these schools has, however, declined from 4,304 during 1922-1923, to 2,933 during 1928-1929, a drop of more than 33 percent.

Zionist Congress Adjourns For Hour in Uproar Between Revisionists and Laborites

(Continued from Page 1)

settled when the presidium, together with representatives of those involved, decided that Locker should apologize from the tribune which he did, saying that he had not meant to insult any Congress group.

The Congress then returned to its session and Locker resumed his speech. In the course of his remarks he sounded a warning to the General Zionists and to the Mizrahi or Orthodox Zionists not to accept the program of the American Brandeis group. He also appealed to the General Zionists and the Mizrahi to unite with the Laborites in order not to weaken the Zionist movement.

The program of the present American Zionist administration, which is generally referred to as the Brandeis group, among other things, calls for a reaffirmation of Zionist principles, urges striving for the complete realization of the Jewish National Home within the historic boundaries of Palestine, demands the removal of the arbitrary separation of Transjordan from Palestine, asks for Arab-Jewish conciliation along the lines of cultivating a Jewish-Arab understanding within and beyond the confines of Palestine, and the growing identification of the economic interests of Arabs and Jews, proposes the creation of a special board for economic development, and favors turning the Zionist leadership over to a collegium.

Replies to Jabotinsky

Apart from the disturbance, the evening session of the Congress' third day was entirely devoted to replies to Vladimir Jabotinsky, Revisionist leader, whose address during the general debate in the afternoon had stirred the Congress to great enthusiasm. Dr. M. D. Eder, spokesman for the British General Zionists, said it would have been a mistake if Premier MacDonald's letter to Dr. Weizmann had not been accepted because it spells neutrality between Great Britain and the Zionists. Praising Dr. Weizmann's address, he cautioned against any demand for modifications of the letter as desired by Jabotinsky, saying that the Arabs are also seeking modification.

Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum of Warsaw, leader of the Radicals, declared that Dr. Weizmann's political policy was dead but that his policy of co-operation with the Laborites should be followed by the new Zionist Executive to be elected by the Congress. Deputy Gruenbaum's remarks were largely devoted to taking issue with Jabotinsky. Georg Halpern appealed for a coalition of all parties but criticized Dr. Weizmann for not expressing how deeply the faith in Great Britain had been shaken.

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