

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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

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107/111, Fleet Street,  
London, E. C. 4

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Vol. XII. No. 139

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17th August, 1931.

ALL QUIET IN PALESTINE: SATURDAY PASSES WITHOUT TROUBLE ANYWHERE:  
AUTHORITIES MAINTAIN THERE WAS NO GROUND FOR UNEASINESS OR  
PARTIAL EVACUATION OF JEWS AND ARABS FROM MIXED QUARTERS.

Jerusalem, Aug. 15th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

With the exception of Nablus, where some shops were closed, the entire country was quiet today, according to the official reports which have come in from the various places. Official quarters maintain that there was no ground for the uneasiness which has prevailed in the country during the last few days, in anticipation of trouble occurring today on account of the prohibited Arab demonstrations, and that there was no reason whatever for the partial evacuation of Jews and Arabs from some of the mixed quarters in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and other towns. \*

PALESTINE TO COME UP AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL MEETING NEXT MONTH:  
DIRECTOR OF MANDATES SECTION CONFERRING WITH MANDATES RAPORTEUR  
ON REPORT DRAWN UP BY MANDATES COMMISSION AT JUNE MEETING.

Belgrade, Aug. 15th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Director of the Mandates Section of the League of Nations, M. Castani, has arrived here in order to see M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, who is this year's Rapporteur on Mandates to the League of Nations Council, with regard to the report drawn up by the Mandates Commission at its June session, on which M. Marinkovitch will report to the meeting of the League of Nations Council which is to be held in September.

.. The Passfield White Paper on the Palestine Policy which was published ten months ago, in October 1930, the Hope-Simpson Report published at the same time, and the Prime Minister's letter of "authoritative interpretation" issued in February, have not yet been considered by the League of Nations Council. It had been anticipated that the White Paper and the Simpson Report would come up at the meeting of the Council held last May, but the decision of the League's Council meeting in January not to call a special meeting of the Mandates Commission, and to leave the question over till its ordinary meeting in June had the effect of shelving the question till September. "I personally regard it as desirable," M. Marinkovitch said in an interview with the J.T.A. in Geneva on the eve of the January meeting, "that the Council should be able to take up the consideration of the Palestine White Paper in May, instead of delaying it until the September session, the agenda for which is already heavily loaded, and the date too far removed." For technical reasons, it was found impossible, however, to call an extraordinary meeting of the Mandates Commission, and the conclusions of the ordinary meeting in June could not come before the Council earlier than its September session.

"I believe the difficulties confronting the Zionist movement are only temporary," M. Marinkovitch continued his interview. "I have confidence that Britain will not depart from the policy enunciated in the Balfour Declaration. The Jews may count on the sympathies of the States members of the League of Nations and on the public opinion of the British people. The Zionist work is of general interest to the entire world, and of benefit to Palestine itself. I have long been an adherent of Zionism," M. Marinkovitch added.

At its June session, the Mandates Commission considered the White Paper in the light of the Prime Minister's letter, the Palestine Development Scheme, with regard to which Dr. Drummond Shiels, the British Accredited Representative, notified it that the Government would not be bound by the Simpson Report, the new Tenants' Protection Ordinance, the Palestine Legislative Council question, the relations between the Palestine Administration and the Jewish Agency, the Report of the Walling Wall Commission, and the conditions under which the concession to the Iraq Petroleum Oil Company was awarded for the purpose of conveying its oil pipe-line through Palestine territory to Haifa Harbour, in regard to which, it is believed, there was some criticism by the Mandates Commission on the ground that the Company had been given extensive privileges inconsistent with the terms of the Palestine Mandate.

The Mandates Commission is understood to have asked the British Government to provide further detailed information with regard to the distribution of land holdings in Palestine between Jews and Arabs, and with regard to the traffic in arms in Palestine.

#### "HAZEFIRAH" ONLY HEBREW DAILY OUTSIDE PALESTINE CLOSING DOWN FOR LACK OF FUNDS.

Warsaw, Aug. 15th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Hazefirah", the only Hebrew daily newspaper appearing outside Palestine has stopped publication, on account of financial difficulties.

The "Hazefirah" started publication in 1862, and continued to appear regularly till the War, being for many years under the editorship of Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Zionist Organisation. In 1925 a Hebrew daily started publication in Warsaw under the title "Hayim", but it was not able to continue for more than a year. Shortly after its suspension, in 1926, the "Hazefirah" was restarted, but it had to be closed down again in August, 1928. A publication fund was then raised, and the paper was renewed in the early part of the present year, but it has not been able to continue for more than a few months.

#### ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN POLAND DRIVES JEWS TO SUICIDE, SIX CASES IN ONE DAY.

Warsaw, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The suicide epidemic in Poland, which has been causing alarm in Polish Jewry for many years, took an upward turn this week, spreading consternation in many quarters when it was learned that no less than six cases occurred in Warsaw today, all on account of economic difficulties.

Jacob Mortkowicz, one of the largest publishers in Poland, fearing the collapse of his business, shot himself. He was 64 years of age, and a man holding an important position in the life of the country. Messages of condolence have been received by his family from members of the Government and from the leading writers of the country, whose works he had published.

Chaim Leser, who although he was only 32, was one of the biggest cotton merchants in Poland, gassed himself when he found that his business was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Daniel Edelbaum, 55 years of age, formerly a big hosiery manufacturer, hung himself.

Felicia Lewengrub, whose husband once had one of the largest stores in the Marszałkowska Street, took her life by gas poisoning.

Felicia Balaban, 20 years of age, one of the few Jewish women in Government employment, who was dismissed on August 1st, on account of economy cuts, drank poison, and is now in hospital in a dying condition. She had been working in the Spirit Monopoly Department of the Government. She was an only child, and the sole support of her aged parents.

Rebecca Fischmann, 24 years of age, who had been unemployed for a long time, and had been reduced to destitution, took poison.

The suicide epidemic among the Jews of Poland and especially of Warsaw, attributed to the difficult economic conditions in the country, has been causing alarm for years. It was particularly virulent in 1925, when the Rabbis preached sermons in the synagogues against the suicide epidemic and the Warsaw Rabbinate issued an appeal to the Jewish population to have faith in better times. There was one day in that year when there were 32 Jewish suicides in Warsaw in one day. The Polish Rabbinate in its effort to stem the suicide epidemic, called upon the Jewish public not to participate in the burial of suicides and declared that suicides would be buried outside the cemetery limits.

FORFEITING CITIZENSHIP AS PRICE OF GOING TO SETTLE IN SIBERIA:  
LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT'S TERMS FOR JEWISH ARTISANS RECRUITED  
IN LITHUANIA FOR BUREYA JEWISH REGION.

Kovno, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The first group of Jewish artisans recruited in Lithuania for the Jewish settlement region of Bureya, in Siberia, by M. Raschkes, one of the leaders of the Ozet, the Jewish Colonisation Society of Russia, who has been engaged for several months in a recruiting campaign in Lithuania and Latvia, left today for Bureya.

The Lithuanian Government has given them permission to go on condition that they surrender their Lithuanian citizenship.

Mr. Raschkes claimed recently on his return to Moscow, (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of June 18th) that 300 Lithuanian Jews had signed on to go out to Bureya, Most of them are experienced builders, he said.

In addition to carpenters, tilers, and plasterers, Mr. Raschkes said, he had been recruiting blacksmiths and draymen, and also men experienced in handling logs on the river for the Bureya lumbering industry. Most of the Lithuanian immigrants are young men between 20 and 30 years of age, he added, and all have expressed willingness to undertake the difficult life of the pioneer in the Siberian colonies.

The arrival in Moscow of a first group of Jewish emigrants from the Argentine for Bureya was also reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of June 1st. The group, it was stated, consisted of 30 members and 14 more were said to be at Hamburg on their way. All were said to be skilled builders, who had brought their own tools. The editor of the Argentine Communist daily "Red Star", Mr. Chaim Rosen, accompanied the group, and a second group of 30 members was reported to be on the way.

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An appeal to Jews in South America and in all other countries to start a large scale emigration movement into Russia, particularly into Bureya, was made about the same time by the Jewish Communist leader Dimanstein in the "Emes". Only such Jews should be encouraged to emigrate to Russia, he said, who are known to be favourable to the Soviets.

**ANTISEMITES BUSY NOW IN BULGARIA: SWASTIKAS AND ANTISEMITIC INSCRIPTIONS ON SYNAGOGUES.**

Sofia, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Anti-Jewish inscriptions and big swastikas, the symbol of the antisemitic movement, have been painted during the night on the doors of the Great Synagogue, and three other Synagogues in Sofia, as well as on the Jewish school, and the Zionist headquarters. All the windows of the Askenazic Synagogue have been smashed.

The outrages are attributed to the Bulgarian antisemitic organisation, Rodna Sashtita. A deputation of the Jewish Community of Sofia has visited the Police Prefect, who has promised to make a strict inquiry into the matter.

The Central Consistory of the Bulgarian Jewish Community has also intervened with the Government, to urge that the antisemitic activities conducted by the Rodna Sashtita should be prohibited.

The Socialist organ, "Narod", publishes a fierce attack upon the Rodna Sashtita, and demands that the Government should suppress the organisation.

... The Rodna Sashtita was very active in 1926, when it was conducting a big anti-Jewish boycott movement throughout Bulgaria. Antisemitic proclamations were posted up in the streets, and the population was incited to violence against the Jews. The Jewish Central Consistory intervened on that occasion with the Government, who proceeded to take steps to put down the agitation. It was stated at the time that Russian emigres who had been associated with the antisemitic movement in Czarist Russia are behind the activities of the Rodna Sashtita.

**"SCIENTIFIC" ANTISEMITISM IN HUNGARY: LAW COURT ACQUITS WRITER DEMANDING REVOCATION OF JEWISH EMANCIPATION LAW AND EXTENSION OF NUMERUS CLAUSUS TO ALL SPHERES OF LIFE FINDING HIS ARTICLE WAS OBJECTIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.**

Budapest, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Law Senate has acquitted Ladislaus Levakovich, an antisemitic writer, on a charge brought against him by the Public Prosecutor, M. Szadezky, of inciting to enmity between religious communities. The charge was brought on the basis of an article which he published in a monthly, demanding the revocation of the Jewish emancipation law in Hungary, and the extension of the numerus clausus against Jews in all spheres of life.

The Jews are to blame for all the economic difficulties of the country, he wrote, because they dominate all economic life and all learning, holding in their hands 60% of the entire capital of Hungary.

The President of the Senate, M. Toeroek, in handing down the decision of the court to acquit the accused, said that although the article was violently anti-Jewish, it was written objectively and must be considered a scientific contribution to the subject.

The State Attorney, M. Szadezky, has lodged an appeal against the decision of the court.

DEATH OF JEWISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Eli Buirski, one of the Jewish members of the South African Parliament, died here suddenly last night at the age of 54. He was the member for Woodstock, and was the head of an old established firm, Messrs Lieberman and Buirski.

For seven years he was a member of the Swellendam Town Council and was Mayor of the Town. He also represented Swellendam in the South African Parliament from 1924 to 1929, as a member of the South African Party, of which General Smuts is leader. Since he moved to Capetown, he was a member of the Management Board of the Capetown Hebrew Congregation.

His death is a great blow to the Jews of South Africa, following as it does on the recent death of Emile Nathan, the member for Von Brandis, and leaving now only three Jewish members of the South African Parliament, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. C. P. Robinson, and Mr. M. Kentridge.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA ON THE JEWS.

Montreal, Aug. 4th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service).

Throughout the long history of your ancient race it has preserved its own characteristics with a continuity that is almost unique among the peoples of the world, Lord Bessborough, the Governor-General of Canada, said yesterday when he attended here the ceremony of ground-breaking for the first Jewish hospital in Montreal. Over two thousand people were present, and the Governor-General turned the first spadeful of sod. Mr. Alan Bronfman, co-chairman of the Jewish Hospital campaign which raised 1,600,000 dollars two years ago, greeted Lord Bessborough in the name of the Jewish Community.

Among these characteristics, Lord Bessborough continued his speech, there is one that has always earned the admiration of your friends and foes alike. It is your magnificent loyalty to your own kindred. In times of prosperity or adversity, in face of misfortune, exile and persecution, nothing has ever shaken the ties that unite one member of Jewry to another. Nor has this loyalty manifested itself only in sentiment. It has always taken, when the need arises, very practical shape. The generosity of the richer members of your race in furthering projects for the benefit of those less fortunate is well known throughout the world.

From my own personal experience in the city of London, he said, I can recall many instances of this generosity when my admiration has been stirred by the unfailing and often unrecorded response made by the Jewish business men to appeals on behalf of the poorer sections of the Jewish community.

The site on which we stand today is destined to carry one more example of that generous spirit. On it we shall soon see a monument to the practical spirit of the Jewish community in Montreal for its sick and suffering fellows, a refuge from pain and sickness created for them by their own people who have not hesitated to give and give generously that this project might be realized. I am honoured in being thus associated with you in breaking the earth on which this great hospital is to be erected. I express my sincere hope that with God's blessing it may long fulfil the errand of mercy for which it is destined.