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SIXTEEN JEWS RETURNED TO NEW PARLIAMENT: SIR HERBERT SAMUEL
 HOLDS HIS SEAT: ALL SUPPORTERS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:
 ALL JEWS STANDING ON LABOUR LIST DEFEATED.

London, Oct. 28th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sixteen Jews have been returned to the new House of Commons, one more than in the last Parliament, but while there were then four Jews who were members of the Labour Party, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, who was a member of the Government, Miss Marion Phillips, the chief woman officer of the Labour Party, Mr. Michael Marcus, and Colonel Farry Pay, there is now not a single Jew among the members of the Labour Party who have been able to retain their seats. There were several other Jews among the Labour candidates who had not been in the last House of Commons, but none of these have been successful at the polls.

All the Jews in the new House of Commons are supporters of the National Government. They are headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, the leader of the National Liberal Party, and a member of the Cabinet, who, despite the opposition of a Conservative candidate, succeeded in retaining his seat by a majority of 4,287 votes, the largest majority ever known in the constituency. Mr. Hore-Belisha, the Chairman of the Executive of the Liberal National Party, (Sir John Simon's group) has also been re-elected, securing a majority of 14,420 over his Labour opponent.

The new Jewish members of Parliament are about equally divided between the Liberal and Conservative sections of the Government's supporters. Major James de Rothschild, Major H. L. Nathan, and Mr. Percy A. Harris, all members of the Samuel group, have been re-elected, and Mr. Barnett Janner, another Samuelite, has been returned in Whitechapel, where he has this time defeated Mr. Hall, the Labour member who was victorious at the last bye-election, which was fought by Mr. Janner largely on the ground of the opposition to the Pass-field White Paper on Palestine. Kid Lewis, who was standing as a Mosleyite in Whitechapel, obtained only 154 votes. Mr. Philip Guedalla, who was standing as a Samuelite in one of the Manchester divisions, and Mr. L. B. Franklin, Sir Herbert Samuel's brother-in-law, who was the Samuelite candidate in Wackney, were both defeated, as was also Mr. Hugh Franklin, Sir Herbert's nephew, who was standing as Labour candidate in Farnsey.

On the Conservative side, Mr. A. M. Samuel, who was a Minister in the last Conservative Government, was returned unopposed before the election, and Mr. Samuel Samuel, brother of the late Lord Bearsted, Major Isidore Salmon, and Sir Philip Sassoon, who is Under-Secretary for Air in the present Government, have all been re-elected with huge majorities. Major Isidore Salmon has a majority of 33,827, one of the largest majorities secured in the election, Mr. Samuel Samuel has a majority of 21,146 and Sir Philip Sassoon has a majority of 16,669. In addition, Mr. L. E. Gluckstein, Mr. A. E. Lyons, Mr. Dudley B. Joel, and Mr. F. Levy have captured seats for the Conservatives.

The final results, which will not be known till tomorrow, may bring several additions to the number of Jews in the new Parliament. A likely addition is Mr. M. Bloch, who is standing as Conservative candidate in the Corbals division of Glasgow, where he was defeated in the last election by only a small majority.

Two Jews who were in the last Parliament, Sir Walter de Frece and Major Brunel Cohen, both Conservatives, whose constituencies have been retained by their Party, so that their re-election would have been certain, were not offering themselves for re-election.

Among non-Jews who were prominent in the last Parliament in connection with Palestine affairs, Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the Labour Government, has been defeated. Commander Kenworthy has also been defeated. Colonel Josiah Wedgwood was returned before the election day without opposition. Colonel Howard-Bury, who led the Zionist opposition in the last Parliament, was not standing for re-election to the present Parliament.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL IN CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER AND MR. BALDWIN ON RECONSTRUCTION OF CABINET.

London, Oct. 28th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The leaders of the three Parties, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the National Labour Party, Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Conservative Party, and Sir Herbert Samuel, the leader of the Liberal Party, will meet tomorrow in order to discuss the reconstruction of the Cabinet, it is stated to-day.

Several other Party leaders will probably be consulted, particularly Sir John Simon and Mr. Hore Belisha, the leaders of the Simonite Liberals who are both mentioned for inclusion in the new Government.

The new Cabinet will, it is understood, number over 20, instead of the ten agreed upon when the National Government was formed, for now that there is a settled Government, Cabinet Committees will be appointed to deal with specific problems.

Mr. MacDonald will see the King probably to-morrow or Friday, in order to submit to him the names of the new Cabinet.

PALESTINE QUESTION AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES COMMISSION MEETING.

Geneva, Oct. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Although the Palestine question is not on the agenda of the meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which was opened here yesterday, references to it were made by the Chairman of the Commission, the Marquis Theodoli, who, in the course of his opening speech, recalled that the Sixth Commission of the last League of Nations Assembly had dealt with the situation in Palestine and had adopted an important report in connection with it.

In conclusion, he said, the Sixth Commission notes in its report that order has not been disturbed in Palestine since the regrettable incidents of 1929, and associates itself with the hope expressed by the Mandates Commission and the Council that the efforts made by the Mandatory Power to facilitate Jewish immigration without infringing the rights of the Arab population may be crowned with success.

The Marquis Theodoli also mentioned that the League of Nations Council in discussing the conclusions arrived at by the last meeting of the Mandates Commission, had had something to say about the terms of the concession for conveying the Iraq oil pipe-line through Palestine territory to the port of Haifa.

In connection with the agreements relating to the pipe-lines linking the Mosul area with the Mediterranean, he said, the Council took note of the Commission's discussions and the statements made before the Commission by the accredited representatives of the Mandatory Powers, and it requested the Secretary-General to transmit this information to the Governments of the Mandatory Powers for Syria and Lebanon and Palestine for the necessary action.

There are a number of petitions before the present meeting of the Mandates Commission, relating to Palestine. M. Palaccios is acting as Rapporteur on petitions submitted by the Central Agudath Israel containing certain observations on the 1931 Order-in-Council on the Wailing Wall, and by the Palestine Liberal Party protesting against the Wailing Wall Order-in-Council. M. Sakenobe is acting as Rapporteur on a petition from the President of the Palestine Arab Executive protesting against the Mandatory regime in Palestine and in particular against the Zionist policy, and M. Ruppel is acting as Rapporteur on petitions submitted by M. Israel Amikam concerning the question of the transmission of telegrams in Hebrew characters in Palestine, and by Dr. F. Kayat and M. J. Wainfeld complaining of a judgment given against M. Wainfeld by the Palestine Courts in an action brought against him by his wife.

The Mandates Commission will consider at the present session the decision adopted by the last League of Nations Assembly that the Mandates Commission in future should meet only once a year instead of twice as hitherto, for reasons of economy.

EGYPTIAN ARABS AGAINST JERUSALEM PAN-ISLAMIC CONGRESS: VERY FEW LIKELY TO ACCEPT INVITATIONS TO ATTEND: OPPOSITION DEVELOPING ALSO AMONG PALESTINE ARAB LEADERS.

Cairo, Oct. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Egyptian Arabs have no desire to participate in the All-Moslem Congress which the Moslem Supreme Council is calling in Jerusalem for December, the greater part of the Egyptian press writes. Egyptians are not interested in Moslem affairs outside Egypt, the papers declare, and very few of the Egyptian Moslems who have been invited are likely to go to Jerusalem for the Congress.

"Al Ahram", one of the biggest dailies here, publishes an appeal by Selim Ibn Secud, a leading Arabic scholar, urging the Egyptian Moslems not to take part in the Congress.

The Opposition to the Congress is growing in Jerusalem itself, it is learned, and many prominent Arab leaders there, notably the powerful Nashashibi family, are organising a definite opposition to the Congress project fathered by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, so that the experience of the last Habled Congress of Palestine Arabs, to which only a few of the Palestine Arab notables invited came, is likely to be repeated this time on a still bigger scale.

That the Egyptian political leaders, regardless of their party affiliations do not care to have their country mixed up with the Pan-Arabic movement sponsored by the Syrio-Palestine Committee and the Moslem Supreme Council in Palestine, was the impression gathered by M. van Paasen, when he was in Egypt on behalf of the J.T.A. soon after the Palestine outbreak of 1929, when there was much talk about the Egyptian and other Moslems joining the Palestine Arabs in a concerted Pan-Islamic movement against Zionism.

The Egyptian Arabs look upon themselves not as Arabs, though racially they have Arab affinities, but as Egyptians with definitely and distinctly Egyptian interests, was the way the President of the powerful Wafd National Party in Egypt, Mahas Pasha, an ex-Premier, put the situation to him. We have no Arabic problem but solely an Egyptian problem, he declared. For us to interfere in outside affairs means to burden ourselves with additional tasks. The aspirations of other peoples are dear to us, but we regard our task to be to work with all our strength for Egyptian greatness and prosperity, which is our paramount concern.

BARON LOUIS DE ROTHSCHILD TENDERS RESIGNATION AS PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN CREDIT-ANSTALT BECAUSE OF ANTISEMITIC AGITATION: RETAINS POSITION HOWEVER AT URGENT REQUEST OF PREMIER.

Vienna, Oct. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Baron Louis de Rothschild, the President of the Credit-Anstalt, has seen the Prime Minister, Dr. Puresch, and has tendered to him his resignation, on account of the violent anti-Jewish agitation which is being carried on here against the alleged Jewish administration of the Bank, which is presented as being run by the Rothschilds in their own interests.

The Premier refused, however, to accept the resignation and he has given Baron de Rothschild assurances that the Government will not allow any difficulties to be placed in the way of his work for the Bank.

HITCH IN ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN ROUMANIAN NATIONAL BANK AND MARMOROSCH-BLANK BANK: M. ARISTIDE BLANK ASKED TO RESUME POSITION AS HEAD OF BANK BUT REFUSES.

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

At the last minute, a hitch has occurred in the arrangements between the Roumanian National Bank and the Marmorosch-Blank Bank, by which the National Bank was to have taken over the Bank. The difficulty is due mainly to the unwillingness of M. Manolescu, the head of the National Bank, to come to the rescue of the Marmorosch-Blank Bank, and the conditions he imposed were finally found unacceptable by the Administration.

The Administrative Council of the Marmorosch-Blank Bank has therefore appealed to M. Blank to resume his position as head of the Bank, but he has replied that he is unable to accept the offer.

The unwillingness of the National Bank to save the institution, coming as it does on top of its recent action in letting the Berkowitz Bank in Bucharest and the Eskenazy Bank in Craiova collapse by refusing them assistance, is regarded in Jewish circles as showing the trend of Government policy, working towards the destruction of whatever important financial and economic positions the Jews of Roumania have possessed.

At the same time, the antisemitic papers, including the important Bucharest dailies "Universul" and "Cuvintul", have started an antisemitic campaign by blaming the Jewish bankers who have been at the head of these three big banks, for their inability to keep them going, throwing on them the responsibility for what, they allege, is a deliberate crash arranged to injure the credit of the country and to deprive the Roumanian people of large sums which they had deposited in the banks.