

The Palestine Bulletin

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הבולטין הארץ-ישראלי

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Secret Document In R-101 Inquiry

Lord Thomson's Reports To Air Ministry

A report that has reached us from London states that the Attorney-General in his opening speech on Tuesday at the public inquiry into the R-101 disaster, said that every possible factor which could throw light on the tragedy would be brought out publicly. He mentioned that among the documents to be produced was the report prepared for the Imperial Conference by the late Lord Thomson. It was a secret document but he had obtained special permission to hand a copy of it to the Court and to read material passages from it. He added: "Departmental letters and Departmental minutes are always most jealously guarded. But I have thought it right, without establishing any precedent, to put before you and the public every scrap of documentary evidence which exists. Whether that evidence exists in the files of the Air Ministry or any other quarter I propose to put it before you and make it public."

R 101 In The House

A moving reference to the R-101 disaster was made early in the proceedings of the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon. Speaking after the Address, in reply to the King's speech, had been moved and seconded, Mr. Baldwin said that anything Mr. MacDonald might think fit to say regarding the great tragedy would have the heartfelt sympathy and support of every man on the opposition side of the House.

"Apart from the public tragedy," Mr. Baldwin said, "we feel a personal sympathy with the Prime Minister in the loss of Lord Thomson who was not only a colleague but proved a well-beloved friend."

Mr. MacDonald's Tribute

Speaking a little while later Mr. MacDonald expressed the grief of the House for those who had died together and appropriately slept in a common grave. Their leader was a devoted friend and a man who was also a great Minister, devoted to the service of the State in many fields of action. He was an inspiring head of a department of gallant pioneers in whose ranks had been enlisted some of the finest men of science and the most promising members of British youth.

Lord Thomson, Sir Sefton Brancker and their comrades had been pioneers of conquest and they had handed over this sacred trust to the living, to continue their work.

The Prime Minister added an expression of special gratitude to M. Tardieu, France and the people of Beauvais for the practical sympathy which they had shown, adding "France has once again touched the hearts of our people."

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

London, Tuesday.—Replying to a question from Mr. Baldwin the Prime Minister announced that the Government had decided to publish, in the same shape and form as the Simon Report, a despatch from the Government of India on constitutional questions to be discussed at the Round Table Conference. A short time would first elapse while views were exchanged with the Government of India on one or two points.

Palestine Telegraphic Agency—Reuter

R. A. F. FLIGHT

Kano, Monday, (Via Cairo) — The aircraft of the Royal Air Force West African Flight which was forced to land at Potiskum has now arrived here.

Palestine Telegraphic Agency—Reuter

State Opening Of Parliament

Labour's First Experience

For the first time, on Tuesday, Reuter reports, a Labour Government participated in a state opening of Parliament, for in 1924 the Labour party took office after the Conservatives were defeated on the Address, while last year the King had not sufficiently recovered from his illness to go to Westminster.

To-day with full pomp and ceremony Their Majesties drove through streets lined with troops from the Palace to Parliament and escort of Household Cavalry guarding the old state coach. As Their Majesties passed the Royal Robing Room of the House of Lords in a glittering procession they were attended by the Duke of Norfolk, aged twenty-two, the hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Mr. Tom Henderson, Comptroller of the Household, formerly a ship's joiner, and Mr. Ben Smith, Treasurer of the Household, who once drove a taxicab in the streets of London.

The King's speech, expressed deep interest in the labours of the Imperial Conference, and earnestly trusted that the Indian Round Table Conference would result in agreed and wise solutions of the important questions that it would deliberate.

His Majesty trusted that a general disarmament convention would shortly be concluded. The speech pointed out that the application of the treaty relative to financial assistance for states, victims of aggression, recently signed at Geneva, was conditional upon the enforcement of such a convention.

Concern Over Unemployment

His Majesty expressed grave concern at the continuance of heavy unemployment and referred to worldwide economic depression and the restriction of international trade which was felt with particular severity by industries especially dependent on export. The Government would persist in its efforts to develop and extend home, imperial and foreign trade, and would help in measures leading to greater efficiency in industry. Proposals would be submitted to Parliament for promotion of increased settlement and employment on land and large scale farming operations, and for the acquisition and improvement of agricultural land needing reconditioning, and the organisation of producers for marketing purposes.

His Majesty announced the immediate establishment of a commission to enquire into unemployment insurance, particularly allegations of abuse, and meanwhile a measure making further financial provision for the unemployment fund would be submitted to Parliament; also a measure of electoral reform, and measures to secure for the community a share of the site value of land, to raise the age of compulsory school attendance, to amend the trade disputes' act, and to establish and ratify the Washington hours convention and safety of the at sea convention.

BISHOP OF WORCESTER DIED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

London, Tuesday.—We regret to announce the death of the Rt. Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, the Bishop of Worcester, who collapsed in the House of Lords and died soon afterwards. He was sixty-five years of age.

The deceased was sub-prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1919. He served as Metropolitan Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society from 1892 to 1895 and some time later as Vice-President of the same Society. He was the author of many valuable works on theology and Biblical history.

Palestine Telegraphic Agency—Reuter

Palestine In Parliament

Mr. Baldwin's Question

London, Wednesday.—Replying to Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons during the debate on the Address, Mr. MacDonald said that the White Paper had not presented any change in British policy towards the Palestine Mandate.

Mr. Baldwin had previously expressed the opinion that the White Paper had marked a most serious alteration in Palestine policy. The real danger of this alteration was obvious because "if it were so, it meant we were going back on our word. It is peculiarly dangerous in the present state of the whole Oriental world, that, at a time when we were embarking on an epoch-making conference with our Indian fellow-subjects, there should be any doubt with regard to our intention and ability to hold to our word, however awkward and difficult it might be."

The Colonial Office is Surprised

Mr. MacDonald reminded Mr. Baldwin that when the latter said "the word of Great Britain must not be broken" that the Government had not inherited "a word" but "words" which were not always consistent. What Mr. MacDonald had done was to confine himself strictly to the terms of the Mandate and to straighten out differences between contradictory parts and certain declarations.

Nothing had amazed the Colonial Office more, concluded Mr. MacDonald, than the extraordinary feeling displayed and extraordinary intentions attributed to the Colonial Office and the Government on account of the publication of the White Paper.

IN THE LORDS

London, Wednesday.—Speaking during the debate in the House of Lord on the Address, Lord Reading said that it was the Government's duty to clear up the present difficulties and to restore the previous position in Palestine and so avert the criticism that the British Government had retired from a promise given amid wartime difficulties.

Lord Parmoor, replying for the Government, said that he was convinced that "every effort had been made to fulfill the obligations of our national honour towards Jews and Arabs."

A discussion, said Lord Parmoor on the whole problem would probably take place in the near future.

Palestine Telegraphic Agency—Reuter

No Strike On This Balfour Day

We have learned from an authoritative source that the Arab Executive has decided not to declare a strike on Sunday, Balfour Day. The Executive has declared itself as being satisfied with sending messages of protest to the Government this year.

DR. ZBYSZEWski TO LEAVE

We have been officially informed that Dr. Titus Zbyszewski, Polish Consul General, has been transferred to Chicago (U. S. A.). The transfer is regarded as a marked promotion. Dr. Zbyszewski has made many friends during his short stay in Palestine and news of his departure will be received with regret. He did much to promote the fine relations which exist between his country and Palestine and was most helpful and courteous at all times.

During the riots last year, when Dr. Titus was acting Dean of the Consular Corps, he displayed a most sympathetic attitude towards the many sufferers with whom he came in contact.

Have The Jews Colonised Well?

Simpson And The Communal Colony

We give a further summary to-day of the essential parts of the Simpson Report. We will continue the summary to-morrow and conclude it on Sunday.

Self-Labour

The settlements of the Zionist organisation have not been in existence for as long a time as those of the P.T.C.A. and they work on different principles. The outstanding principle is "self-labour," which implies that no settler shall have more land than the area he is able to cultivate by the unaided labour of himself and his family. In the case of the co-operative group, the area is determined by the amount which the group is able to cultivate without assistance. Notwithstanding the fact that the settlers receive a certain agricultural training as "chalutzim" (i.e., pioneers) before arrival in Palestine, they are not by early training agriculturists. They are drawn from all walks of life. There is no lack of ardour or enthusiasm, and there can be no doubt that in time the settlements will be able to support the cultivators, especially in those districts where plantation is possible. Meanwhile, there are few if any of the settlements which are truly self-supporting and there appear to be none in which any payment has been made in respect of the outlay by the Jewish National Fund or the Keren-Hayesod.

The amounts spent by these two agencies have been formidable, and it is quite impossible that they will ever be repaid in full.

Reserve Land

As has been recorded, the total area of land held by the Jewish National Fund is 270,000 metric dunams. It appears that, excluding the settlements called "supported," only 114,329 dunams were cultivated. This implies that of the land held by the Fund over 155,500 dunams are in reserve. The Zionist Organisation has been engaged in colonisation work since before the War, though only since the War has development been rapid. It has now a reserve of land sufficient for a programme for a number of years. This is satisfactory in that it will enable a general programme of development to be worked out for the country without interference with the work of Zionist settlement.

Colonies in the Emek

A large number of the Zionist colonies are in the Emek. They tend more and more to be based on dairy produce, poultry, and fruit. The price of milk is now falling. The Zionist colonies have large herds of fine cows, many of them being pure-bred Holsteins, or the Holstein-Damascus and the Holstein-Gauland cross. They are heavy milkers. It is unfortunate that with the cows has also been imported Bang's bacillus, and that contagious abortion is present in the large majority of the stall-fed dairy herds. The matter has been taken in by the Department of Agriculture, and it is hoped in time to eradicate the disease. Meanwhile, its appearance cannot but affect the estimates of the cost of settlement and throw back the date at which the dairy settlements will definitely become self-supporting.

There follows a discussion as to whether the colonies are self-supporting and the suggestion is made that consolidation should precede new activities.

In view of the continuing necessity for expenditure on existing colonies, the Report proceeds, it is remarkable to find that in the year 1928-1929 the budget of the Keren-Hayesod for agricultural colonisation fell from £167,050 of the previous year, to £93,123, while at the same time the expenditure on urban colonisation rose from £4,747 to £91,949.

The Communal Colony

In kvuzoth land is held in common, and the community lives in one or more large communal houses, one, or sometimes two, rooms being allowed to each couple. For the children there is a separate children's house, where they are cared for by nurses specially detailed to this duty.

The work of the settlement for the next day is distributed each evening among its members by the community in meeting after the evening meal, and it is understood that each member takes his or her turn at all the domestic or agricultural duties of the group. The employment of paid labour is against the principles which govern such communities. At the time of writing, however, parties of boys belonging to the junior branch of the Federation of Labour have been deputed to some of the Kvuzoth colonies in the Emek to assist in harvesting the grapes. It was explained by one of the officials of the labour executive that, on the one hand, the employment of labour for his purpose would be too expensive for the means of the colony and that, on the other hand, the cutting was in the nature of a holiday for the children and that it had the additional effect of stimulating interest in agricultural pursuits. This Kvuzoth system is still in full vigour and new colonies of this type for the labourers are being constructed to-day.

Smallholding colonies differ of course, from the small holding colonies, in which each family has its separate dwelling (in almost all cases surrounded by a garden) and its separate agricultural lot. In these, family life is preserved. In some there is an aversion to the employment of paid labour, and much work is done in common, as, for instance, the threshing of the grain at harvest. Many of the smallholders' colonies are highly attractive in appearance and show signs of progress. This is especially the case in the Maritime Plain, where the orange has proved a great source of wealth, but there are also attractive colonies of this kind in the Plain of Esdralon, where farming is of the mixed type the main branches being dairy, and vegetables and fruit cultivation. Even in the smallholders' colonies there is a keen communal feeling, and during the inspection of one of these a complaint was made that one of its members, who had failed financially and left the village, had sold his agricultural outfit to a stranger, without consultation with the village Council. The members of the colony expressed no objection to the new-comer, who was in every way satisfactory. Objection was rather to the manner of his coming among them.

Continued on page 3, column 1.

Francs	123.785
Dollars	4.8621
Swiss Francs	25.02
Belgas	34.842

**A Painter Of Palestine
In Montreal**

Montreal is a provincial town, in spite of its centrally-located, spacious Art Gallery and two or three private commercial galleries, all of whose walls are adorned with conventional paintings, modest enough to satisfy the artistic conceptions of our grandmothers (with the exception of a few classic works), and "moral" enough to satisfy the puritanic eye of the most extreme Catholic critics. Montreal is provincial in spite of its notoriously sleepy Art school, attended by dreamy, artistic youths, who challenge with their artistic gifts the superficiality that surrounds them, but rarely escape its mortifying influence of death painting, photographic drawing, and cemetery ornaments that pass for living sculpture.

Therefore, artists who live here, are heroes isolated in their own intimacy, surrounded by indifference, pious conventionalism, and depressing atmosphere, yet attempting some revolutionary departures from all accepted standards.

One of the "hero" group of artists to whom I referred above is Mr. Eric Goldberg. For him, art is the expression of personality. Therefore the subject in his art is of the same secondary importance as, for example, the programme is for a musical performance.

Eric Goldberg paints to some extent in oil, but more particularly in water colours, Palestine architecture, fortresses, cities, all of them sanctified by the restlessness of ages peculiar to the Holy Land, and he succeeds by his wonderful and rich mixing and application of water colour to maintain in his works an atmosphere of antiquity and holiness. In every thing he paints, the composition is sound, outstanding, strong, and suggestive of space. One feels that Eric Goldberg "composes colour" as much as he "composes form." If instead of Palestinian subjects he paints a subject in France, in Canada or in United States, in spite of his German schooling, which emphasizes detail, massiveness, a certain static, Eric Goldberg succeeds in expressing the peculiar national atmosphere. On the other hand, nothing is undertaken by Eric Goldberg without mature planning; nothing is accidental with him. If he is impressed by the majestic Haifa Bay, he paints not the physical aspect of the wonderful surroundings, but rather "composes with abundant artistic detail" "cubes that human beings build in nature" amongst trees and mountains, with the result that his picture is not a subject, but rather space and atmosphere.

I cannot conclude these few notes with better effect than by reprinting the conclusion of the well-known French art critic, Jan Topass, in an article on Eric Goldberg, printed in May, 1930, of the "Palestine Nouvelle Revue Juive," where he wrote: "In the very interesting art of Eric Goldberg, I can say in conclusion that it comprises in equal parts an authentic talent, a very appreciable artistic culture, and a reflective and sensitive intelligence that touches things at their very bottom."

H. M. Caiserman.

Letter To The Editor

JACOB'S WELL NOT FOR SALE

Jerusalem, 15/28 October, 1930.
The Editor, The Palestine Bulletin,
Jerusalem.

With reference to your publication in No. 1727 of the Palestine Bulletin dated October 28, 1930, in the 3rd column of the 4th page under the heading "Jacob's Well for Sale" I am desirous to inform you that the rumour published in your above mentioned issue is altogether groundless. The authorities of the Greek Orthodox Church have never thought of considering any offer for the purchase of the said Holy Place.

I, therefore, shall be glad if you would kindly publish a statement to this effect in your issue of to-morrow.

Yours faithfully,
George J. Said,
Secretary.

From Here And There

**King Orders Cars To
Help Employment**

London. — The news that the King and Queen have ordered five "Double-Six" Daimler cars from Stratton-Instone Ltd., fitted with the new Daimler transmission system, is very welcome. In communicating these instructions they have stated, through the Crown-Equerry, that the order has been placed so that it may stimulate industry and primarily to help to relieve unemployment during the winter months.

The coach work will be built by Hooper and Co., who have been responsible for so many Royal carriages; the body styles will comprise two limousines and a brougham for the King and one limousine and one brougham for the Queen.

SEGRAVE'S RECORD

London. — There seems to have been some misconception as to the international status of the record of 98.7 m.p.h. by "Miss England II" on Lake Windermere, on the run which ended so tragically for Sir Henry Segrave. The matter was taken up by the International Motor Yacht Union and it is definitely confirmed that this record has been officially recognised by all countries. Until this figure is bettered therefore, Great Britain holds the world's record on water.

The two Rolls-Royce R. Type engines which were fitted, were found to be in perfect condition when taken down on return to the works at Derby, despite the crash and their long immersion.

**NEW CROYDON TO CAPE
RECORD**

Capetown, Wednesday (Via Cairo). — The South African airman Caspareuthus, who left Croydon on October 5, arrived here to-day, thus beating the Duchess of Bedford's record flight of 9,12 days. It is claimed that the flight of Caspareuthus constitutes a world's record for a light aeroplane.

Palestine Telegraphic Agency - Reuter.

**PROFESSOR EINSTEIN VISIT
TO LONDON**

London. — London should provide Professor Einstein almost with a rest cure when he comes here—after the lionising he has suffered in Geneva. In particular, he was mobbed by some American tourists, one girl even producing scissors and trying to cut a curl from his mane of hair. The only reason why he does not come to England more frequently may be because absent-mindedness makes journeying of any description a succession of misadventures. One beofre, when on the way here, he caused considerable confusion by leaving his passport in Paris.

Even the simple business of travelling in a bus has complications occasionally. A story, which is so delightful that it ought to be true if it isn't is that he forgot the fare once, and demanded more change. The argument which ensued was—so it is alleged—concluded triumphantly by the conductor who, not reorganising him, advised him to have lessons in arithmetic.

FOURTH MARRIAGE AT 85

Hebden, Yorkshire. — The Rev. Thomas Francis Hammond has married for the fourth time at the age of 85.

Public Health Conference

Berlin.— British medical men, who are members of the Royal Institute of Public Health, will meet in Frankfurt in 1931, according to an announcement today.

The chairman of the congress will be the Marquess of Reading and among the delegates will be Lord Reading and Sir Henry Lunn. Practically all of the conference programme will deal with public health.

**SCHOOLS USED FOR
PROPAGANDA**

Milwaukee. — Charges that Wisconsin schools are being used for propaganda purposes will be aired before the Wisconsin Teachers Association as one of the principal subjects at its annual meeting October 30 to Nov. 1, it has been indicated in a preliminary statement.

A committee, reported that it had been analyzing the problem during the last year, and announced that it would display thousands of propaganda exhibits, collected through the cooperation of 20 school systems.

IS THE BIBLE LITERATURE?

Olympia, Wash. (By Mail) — Possibility of a religious controversy over Biblical instruction in public schools has been avoided by the State Board of Education.

On the heels of an attorney general's ruling that the Bible could not even be used as a reference in literary and civics courses, a petition was presented asking a state board hearing on compulsory Bible instruction.

The board held it had no jurisdiction to make a decision of any kind, and that it was a constitutional question. It refused to take any action.

**COPPER KING BEQUEATHS 1 1/2
MILLION DOLLARS FOR WELL-
BEING OF MANKIND**

New York, P. T. A. Mail Service.— Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, the "copper king" who died here early in October, has in his will filed for probate bequeathed 1 1/2 million dollars for the Guggenheim Foundation, which "through charitable and benevolent activities, promotes the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

HALL FOR LONDON JEWS

London (By Mail) — The Jewish community of this country is to have a big communal hall of its own.

The premises, to be situated in the vicinity of Russel-square W.C., will have two entrances—one, Tavistock-square, for Jews' College, and the other, in Woburn-place, for the United Synagogue, the Jewish War Memorial, the Jewish Board of Deputies, and a number of other institutions.

Jews' College, which is the only college of its kind in the United Kingdom, is shortly to celebrate the seventy-fifth year of its existence. For a number of years it has been inadequately housed in Guilford-street. The Jewish Board of Deputies has been meeting at the Rudolf Steiner Hall. Other bodies have long felt the want of a permanent meeting place.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION

At the Indian Round-Table Conference there will be no representatives of Congress.

Nevertheless, as the list published shows, the Indian Delegation will be impressively representative of all the interests outside Congress, political, religious, racial, and economic. It includes representatives of the Liberals, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Moslems, the Sikhs, the Indian Christians, of the landholders, the commercial interests, the European community, the Anglo-Indians, the martial races, the "untouchables", and — an imaginative stroke of statesmanship — the Indian women.

Dominion Status

Of the political groups represented, the one assertion that can safely be made of them is that though they have no sympathy with the Congress demand for independence they do desire for India what is called Dominion status. The Indian Liberals make a strong team. Among them are such notable men as Sir Tej Bahadur

Sapru, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimaral Setalvad, and Mr. C. V. Chintamani, the well-known Indian journalist.

The Aga Khan

The Aga Khan naturally leads the Moslem Delegation, and he will have the support of Mr. Jinnah, Sir Muhammed Shafi, and Mr. Ghyznavi. Mr. Jayakar will attend for the Hindu Mahasabha, and the Parsees have chosen Sir Pherozeshah Sethna and Sir Cowasji Jenangir, jun., to speak for them.

The representatives of the Indian women number two — Mrs. Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbarayan. It may be recalled that a few weeks ago organisations of British women petitioned the Government to appoint representatives of the women of both Great Britain and India to the Conference. As for the Indian women, it would have been very difficult to have left them out of the Conference after the Commission's generous acknowledgment of the great influence wielded by the Indian women both in public and private spheres.

Play

HAPOEL BEATEN BY MACCABI

Maccabi Tel Aviv v Hapoel Tel Aviv
2 - 1

For the first time this season the Hapoel Tel-Aviv entertained on their own ground the Maccabi Tel-Aviv.

These teams are considered amongst the best in the country, the match therefore aroused great interest in sporting circles, a record crowd from all parts of Palestine flocking to the ground to watch the match.

It was a very lively game, and the teams fought very hard for victory. The result was a win for Maccabi 2-1.

The Hapoel played their usual game but were this time met by a powerful opponent. Berger, the goalkeeper, was in excellent form and saved many dangerous shots. Mishka played well in the defence. The half backs played a good game, and were of great assistance to the defence. The forward line was weak, and except for the last 10 minutes of the game, were not in good form. They spoiled many scoring efforts by endeavouring to walk the ball, instead of immediately shooting for goal.

The Maccabi played a much better game than their opponents, and apart from the last 10 minutes, had most of the play. Koubu in goal was in good form this time. Resnik and Weinberg in the defence were an excellent pair. The half backs played a good game, the best of them being the pivot. The forward line played a combined game, but occasionally failed badly in front of the goal.

Another Explanation

This, according to Prof. Kircheisen, led Napoleon on the next day to order the Sanhedrin dissolved. Another reason which he gives is as follows:

Since Prussia, after its defeat in Thuringen, was absolutely unwilling to make peace, Napoleon had to proceed to Poland with his army in order to seek out the Russians who were allied with Prussia and annihilate them. The land which he traversed and which was inhabited by Poles had made the most unfavourable and disadvantageous impression upon him, but still more so the numerous Jews who lived there in the greatest degradation. This regrettable circumstance determined the emperor's future attitude towards a race of high rank which he desired to make into an integral component part of the land in which it was dwelling.

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**When Jews Are
Recognised As A Nation**

New York, P.T.A. Mail Service.— New facts about the role played by Napoleon in the emancipation of European Jewry at the beginning of the nineteenth century are revealed in an article in the current issue of "The American Hebrew." The article is written by Prof. F. N. Kircheisen, who is regarded as the world's leading authority on Napoleon and his times.

The reason why Napoleon suddenly dissolved the Great Sanhedrin soon after he had convened it, is explained by Prof. Kircheisen as follows:

While the Great Sanhedrin was convening in Paris, Napoleon happened to be dining one day with one of his intimate friends. As they dined they were talking of various things, even of religious matters, in the gayest and most jovial of manners. Suddenly Napoleon's uncle, Cardinal Fesch, grew very serious so that the emperor, becoming inquisitive, asked him what was wrong. "It is easy enough to understand what is the matter with me," said the cardinal. "However, it appears that you want the end of the world to come about." How so and why do I? the emperor asked in amazement. "Well, then, Fesch, do you not know that the Sacred Scripture predicts that the end of the world will take place as soon as the Jews are recognised as a nation?"

Another explanation of the emperor's attitude towards the Jews is given by Prof. Kircheisen. He says that Napoleon, after the dissolution of the Sanhedrin, was completely unwilling to make peace with Prussia, and that he proceeded to Poland with his army in order to seek out the Russians who were allied with Prussia and annihilate them. The land which he traversed and which was inhabited by Poles had made the most unfavourable and disadvantageous impression upon him, but still more so the numerous Jews who lived there in the greatest degradation. This regrettable circumstance determined the emperor's future attitude towards a race of high rank which he desired to make into an integral component part of the land in which it was dwelling.

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Since Prussia, after its defeat in Thuringen, was absolutely unwilling to make peace, Napoleon had to proceed to Poland with his army in order to seek out the Russians who were allied with Prussia and annihilate them. The land which he traversed and which was inhabited by Poles had made the most unfavourable and disadvantageous impression upon him, but still more so the numerous Jews who lived there in the greatest degradation. This regrettable circumstance determined the emperor's future attitude towards a race of high rank which he desired to make into an integral component part of the land in which it was dwelling.

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Purchase Of Land From Absentee Owners P.I.C.A. And The Arabs

Continued From Page 1, Column 5.

The Most Attractive Colonies

Among the Zionist settlements probably the most successful and the most attractive are some of those in the Emek and in the Upper Jordan Valley. Nahalal is the outstanding instance of a progressive colony of smallholders. Founded ten years ago with 80 families, it now has 75 agricultural and 35 non-agricultural families. The colony has been well laid out. It is not yet completely equipped and housing will require a considerable outlay, but progress is substantial. The colony commenced as a grain-growing colony, but has since changed over to more intensive methods, specially to dairy farming and poultry keeping. All the grain produced is used as fodder for birds and animals, and the surplus is sold. In 1922 the colony had 38 cows. It now has about 500 and the income from the sale of animals this year has been £1,500. The colonists also own over 30,000 fowls.

The average holding is 100 dunams. It is not more than is sufficient to maintain a family, but it is anticipated that water can be pumped for irrigation and that when this is done there will be room for a few further settlers.

Immigration to the Towns

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain how many Jews have been settled on the land.

The total of the detailed statements for each settlement submitted in the course of this enquiry by the Jewish Agency with their Memorandum is 38,777. This figure again, may not be exactly accurate, but it is as near the truth as can be ascertained at the present time. It is estimated by the Vaad Leumi that there were 10,000 Jews in Jewish colonies in 1919 and that since June, 1921, and up to the end of 1929, 50,000 Jews immigrated into Palestine. If the figure of the Jewish Agency's Memorandum be accepted, the increase of population in the colonies since 1921 is certainly not greater than 28,777, that is to say, that of immigrant Jews less than 1 out of 3 is settled on the land. The immigration movement is in major part a movement of immigration to the towns.

Of the agricultural settlements it may be said that none of the Zionist settlements are self-supporting in the sense that they would be able to maintain themselves without further assistance and pay back to the Keren-Hayesod a reasonable amount towards satisfaction of their debts, and to the Keren-Kayemeth an economic rent. It is indeed admitted that no such consummation is anticipated. Many Zionist settlements would cease to exist if further support were not forthcoming. The P.I.C.A. colonies, including their number several hundred, which are gradually established, and which will unquestionably flourish in the future. Even of the P.I.C.A. colonies however, there are a number, including some of the older colonies, which still require support and in some cases reorganisation. I understand that this reorganisation is in progress.

The system adopted by the Colonisation Department of the Zionist Organisation is immensely costly; it demands very little from the settler himself. Indeed, however hard a settler may work, and however desirous he may be to pay back sums that the Fund expended on him, by no possibility can he arrive at that result. The debt which he owes cannot be repaid by any effort on his part.

Comparison is then made with Jewish colonisation in Russia, to the advantage of the latter. Reference is also made to the settlement of refugees in Greece.

A Moral Lecture for Haluzim

It is undesirable, from the point of view of ordinary morality, that colonists should be allowed to benefit by the large expenditure which has been made for their settlement and yet to escape payment of the amounts spent upon them. Nothing could be worse than that the Jewish immigrants should feel that they have the right to be established in

Palestine at the expense of others. There is a danger that this view will prevail and that settlers will look upon what is described as the "inventory," this is, provision for their settlement, as a right. If a strong, healthy and self-respecting peasantry is desired in the Jewish colonies in Palestine, it should be made quite clear to the settlers that they are under the obligation to repay the outlay which has been made on their behalf.

EFFECT OF JEWISH COLONISATION ON THE ARAB

In discussing the question of the effect of Jewish settlement on the Arab it is essential to differentiate between the P.I.C.A. colonisation and that of the Zionist Organisation.

In so far as the past policy of the P.I.C.A. is concerned, there can be no doubt that the Arab has profited largely by the installation of the colonies. Relations between the colonists and their Arab neighbours were excellent. In many cases, when land was bought by the P.I.C.A. for settlement, they combined with the development of the land for their own settlers similar development for the Arabs who previously occupied the land. All the cases which are now quoted by the Jewish authorities to establish the advantageous effect of Jewish colonisation on the Arabs of the neighbourhood, and which have been brought to notice forcibly and frequently during the course of this enquiry, are cases relating to colonies established by the P.I.C.A. before the Keren-Hayesod came into existence. In fact, the policy of the P.I.C.A. was one of great friendship for the Arab. Not only did they develop the Arabs land simultaneously with their own, when founding their colonies, but they employed the Arab to tend their plantations, cultivate their fields, to pluck their grapes and their oranges. As a general rule the P.I.C.A. colonisation was of unquestionable benefit to the Arabs of the vicinity.

It is also very noticeable in travelling through the P.I.C.A. villages, to see the friendliness of the relations which exist between Jews and Arab. It is quite a common sight to see an Arab sitting in the veranda of a Jewish house. The position is entirely different in the Zionist colonies.

In the Memorandum submitted by the Jewish Agency attempts were made to establish that the purchase of the villages in the Esdraelon valley and their settlement by the Jews had not had the effect of causing the previous tenants to join the landless class. A list of the ejected tenants was submitted as an annex to the Memorandum, giving the subsequent employment of each one of these tenants in so far as they could be traced. The annex dealt with 688 tenants. The following is an extract from the Memorandum:—

Very few traced belong to the landless class; 437 are continuing farming—58 as harrathis; 89 are shepherds—they were all shepherds before the evacuation, farming being with them a merely subsidiary occupation; 4 are craftsmen, 14 are merchants; 50 are urban labourers; 4 are vegetable vendors; 10 are camel drivers; 2 are milkmen; 37 died; 41 whereabouts unknown. In addition, out of the 688 not less than 154 have become property owners—that is, they now possess a house and lot of their own.

In explanation of the above statement it must be pointed out that a "harrath" is a farm servant; he is not a tenant farmer. The real result of this enquiry is to establish that of 688 Arab families which cultivated in the villages in the Vale of Esdraelon which were purchased and occupied by the Jews, only 379 are now cultivating the land. Three hundred and nine of these families have joined the landless classes. In the cases described as "died" it is not the family that is extinguished, but the head of the family who has died. Presumably, the descendants are still alive and earning their bread in some other walk of life than agriculture. It is also to be re-

corded that the number, 688, does not by any means include all the families who were displaced. According to the records of the Area Officers at Nazareth and Haifa, the number of "farmers" displaced from those villages was 1,270, nearly double the number accounted for in the Memorandum. In addition to farmers, there are, of course many other residents who, thought not in occupation, have interests in the land. With reference to these the District Commissioner, Northern District, writes:—

"...It appears quite clear that the persons who claimed, or at any rate who received compensations, by no means included all those who had interests in land, who according to the census figures amounted to 4,900. The census figures are usually taken as being about 20 per cent. below the truth, owing to the objections to a census which was connected with military service..."

The Sursock Purchase

The Jewish authorities have nothing with which to reproach themselves in the matter of the Sursock lands. They paid high prices for the land, and in addition they paid to certain of the occupants of those lands a considerable amount of money which they were not legally bound to pay. It was not their business, but the business of the Government to see to it that the position of the Arabs was not adversely affected by the transaction. In Article 6 of the Mandate it is the duty of the Administration of Palestine to ensure that the rights and position of the Arabs are not prejudiced by Jewish immigration. It is doubtful whether, in the matter of the Sursock lands, this Article of the Mandate received sufficient consideration.

Settling Arabs

The question of the treatment of Arab cultivators on the lands purchased by Jewish agencies for development and settlement is already one of importance, and will become increasingly important as further purchases are made. It is a question which intimately concerns the good government of the country, and one to which the Administration of Palestine will doubtless direct its attention. The importance of the question was brought forcibly to notice by Mr. Hankin, an agent of the Palestine Land Development Company. In a letter dated 14th July, 1930, he writes:—

"...Had we desired to disregard the interests of such workers of the land as are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon lands of the landlords, we could have acquired large and unlimited areas, but in the course of our conversation I have pointed out to you that this has not been our policy and that, when acquiring lands, it is our ardent wish not to prejudice or do harm to the interests of anybody. We feel it our duty to settle the workers and enable them to continue their agricultural occupation, either in the same place or elsewhere. But we have the possibility of acquiring 100,000 dunams without having to make any settlement for tenants, since the acquisition of such an area will not cause harm to anybody and will not oust anybody from his lands; only after this area has been acquired we shall have to see to a proper settlement for the tenants..."

The above is a translation from a Hebrew letter sent subsequent to an interview, of which the note records that Mr. Hankin said:—

"...it is possible still to make arrangements for settling Arabs off 100,000 dunams which we may purchase... but not after that. Then it will be necessary to make arrangements for the Arabs, as for the Jews, on the land purchased. They will have to be colonised, as the Jews; but it will be cheaper. For the Arab worker, £150; for the fellah, £300; for the Jewish worker, £300; for the Jewish cultivator, £600 to £700..."

At a later stage of this report the question of the sufficiency of land for Arab cultivators will be examined. It is sufficient at this stage to record the fact that Mr. Hankin, who has probably a more intimate knowledge than any other Jewish representative of the facts regarding agricultural land, is of the opinion that the balance of new land available for settlement at the moment is 100,000 dunams at the outside.

The effect of the Jewish colonisation in Palestine on the existing population is very intimately affected by the condition on which the various Jewish bodies hold, settle and lease their land.

(Continued on page 4, column 2)



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In addition, rub SPIROSAL Solution into the painful parts. This double treatment makes the beneficial effect doubly quick and doubly certain.
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GRUN BROS., Tel Aviv.
57, Nahlat Benyamin St. P. O. B. 10.
Tel. 339.

NOTICE FROM THE JERUSALEM EXECUTION OFFICE

Shares: 1 out of 4. Nature of Property: House, consisting of 3 rooms, a well, and yard in the ground floor, and 9 rooms and appurtenances in the upper story. Situation: Nablus Gate. Town: Jerusalem, Old City. Estimated Value: L.P. 400. Boundaries: E.: Latin Convent. W.: Road. N.: Road and Rashid El Saman. S.: Latin Convent.

Be it known to all concerned that the above described house, property of Hahsem Yung El Husseni, has been put up for sale by public auction to cover a debt of L.E. 225, plus costs and interest due to Ibrahim Kalatimo.

The highest bid offered for the said property amounts to L.P. 150.

The said property is hereby advertised for sale for a further period of 30 days from date of publication of this Notice. Whoever desires to purchase the said property may apply to the Execution Officer, Jerusalem, within the said period and participate in the bidding on payment of a deposit of 10 per cent of the above estimate value provided the bid be 5 per cent in excess to the above highest bid.

All Land Registry, Municipal and auction fees will be defrayed by the purchaser.

(Sgd.) Adib Nashashibi,
Execution Officer, Jerusalem.

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Hamra Square, P.O.B. 266, Tel. 321.

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Visitors To Palestine

are cordially invited to call for information regarding the Zionist Movement at the

Zionist Information Bureau

The services of the Bureau are free. Maps and booklets descriptive of the Zionist Movement, free of charge.

The office is situated in the CLOCK TOWER Building, Opposite the Post Office, Jerusalem.

Tel. 420. — P. O. Box 485.

Hours: 9 a.m.—1.30 p.m. 3.30—7 p.m.

The Bureau Does Not Engage in Travel Business.

Argentine Jews To Appeal To The League

New York, Wednesday.—The Associated Press at Buenos Aires reports that a General Committee representing a quarter of a million Argentine Jews have addressed an appeal to the League of Nations strongly protesting against the British White Paper in Palestine.

CANADIAN ZIONISTS ADD THEIR PROTEST

Montreal, Wednesday.—At a special meeting of Canadian Zionists a resolution was passed protesting against the British White Paper in Palestine.

AN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO REPLACE EXECUTIVE

Warsaw, Tuesday (Received Wednesday)—P.T.A.—The Polish members of the Actions Committee will demand the appointment of an emergency committee to replace the present Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Political Committee. The Revisionists, who have declined to collaborate with the Jewish Agency, agreed to this proposal.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S MESSAGE

London, Tuesday (Received Wednesday)—P.T.A.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild, in his capacity as Honorary President of the Jewish Agency and founder of the first Jewish colonies in Palestine, has written to Dr. Weizmann, associating himself with the protest against the British Government's White Paper "which is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Mandate, based on the Balfour Declaration."

Baron de Rothschild wrote that work Jewry is in a state of consternation and that he is sharing their distress "But," he adds, "when one is engaged in defending a cause as noble and as great as ours, one is justified in having confidence in a better future."

MUCH INACCEPTABLE IN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Dr. Magnes' on Hysteria
"Statements are being published by lying journalists," writes Dr. Magnes, "attributing to me public expressions concerning the British statement on policy. I have made no public statement either for or against and do not intend to until the basic documents are available. The Simpson Report is not yet available to the public here and the Government constructive policy has not yet been announced. There is much in the Government statement which is unacceptable but I cannot on that account join the hysteria or general hopelessness. It is necessary calmly and vigorously to seek a way of living together. The basis of this is to-day as always in my opinion an understanding with the Arabs."

No reference has been made to Dr. Magnes in the Palestine Bulletin since the publication of the White Paper.

HAIJ HANKIN An Amusing Fable

According to the Palestine correspondent in Tulkarem, a rumour has been spread abroad there stating that Mr. Hankin, who has for years been purchasing land in Palestine for Jews, has decided after the issue of the Government Statement forbidding Jews to buy lands, to embrace Islam and to go to Mecca on pilgrimage just as Mr. Philby did recently and as many other Europeans have done who have embraced Islam. By doing this he will be permitted to buy lands as a Palestinian Muslim. We do not know the correspondent adds how much truth lies in this rumour. Perhaps he intends to be guided by the maxim that the end justifies the means.

A TRIP TO SAMARIA

The Cultural Committee of the Jewish Labour Federation has arranged a two days trip to Samaria. It starts out to-morrow, Friday, for Tulkarem, Hedera, Gan Samud, Kerkur, Riviah, Benyamihah, Zichron Jacob and Shefiat. The party will sleep at Haifa on Saturday. The party will visit the Haifa wharves, Mount Carmel, and Haifa. It will return to Jerusalem on Saturday night. The trip will be under the direction of Mr. J. Broshi.

All information may be had from Mr. Zalsman at the office of the Jewish Labour Federation, Jerusalem.

Why Jews Work Jewish Land

FURTHER FINDINGS OF SIMPSON REPORT

Continued from page 3, column 3.

A Little More Propaganda
After reference to the J. N. F.'s leases and to the agreements by Jewish settlers only to employ Jewish labourer, the report adds:

Attempts are constantly being made to establish the advantage which Jewish settlement has brought to the Arab. The most lofty sentiments are ventilated at public meetings and in Zionist propaganda. At the time of the Zionist Congress in 1921 a resolution was passed which "solemnly declared the desire of the Jewish people to live with the Arab people in relations of friendship and mutual respect, and, together with the Arab people, to develop the homeland common to both into a prosperous community which would ensure the growth of the peoples." This resolution is frequently quoted in proof of the excellent sentiments which Zionism cherishes towards the people of Palestine. The provisions quoted above, which are included in legal documents binding on every settler in a Zionist colony, are not compatible with the sentiments publicly expressed. The same remarks apply to the General Federation of Jewish Labour.

Mortmain
Actually the result of the purchase of land in Palestine by the Jewish National Fund has been that land has been extra-territorialised. It ceases to be land from which the Arab can gain any advantage either now or at any time in the future. Not only can he never hope to lease or to cultivate it, but, by the stringent provisions of the lease of the Jewish National Fund, he is deprived for ever from employment on that land. Nor can anyone help him by purchasing the land and restoring it to common use. The land is in mort-main and inalienable. It is for this reason that Arabs discount the profession of friendship and good will on the part of the Zionists in view of the policy which the Zionist Organisation deliberately adopted.

Sir John is Surprised that Jews should Work on Palestine Soil

Attempts were made to ascertain the reasons for these drastic provisions directed to exclude every Arab from the land purchased. The Executive of the General Federation of Jewish Labour were perfectly frank on the subject. They pointed out that the Jewish colonies were founded and established by Jewish capital, and that the subscriptions of which this capital is composed were given with the intention that Jews should emigrate to Palestine and be settled there—that these subscriptions never would have been given had it been thought that they would be employed to support Arab labourers—that it was the business of the Zionist Organisation to cause immigration into Palestine of as many Jews as possible, and that if Arabs were employed, posts would thus be filled up for which Jews might have immigrated—that the position of agricultural labourers in the colonies, when occupied by a Jew, serves as a training for the immigrant and prepares him to take over a holding himself at a later date—and, finally, that if these posts were left open to the ordinary competition of the labour market, the standard of life of the Jewish labourer would be liable to fall to the lower standard of the Arab.

The present position, precluding any employment of Arabs in the Zionist colonies the Report continues is undesirable, from the point of view both of justice and of the good government of the country. As long as these provisions exist in the Constitution of the Zionist Organisation, in the lease of the Keren-Kayemeth and in the agreement of the Keren-Hayesod it cannot be regarded as desirable that large areas of land should be transferred to the Jewish National Fund. It is impossible to view with equanimity the extension of an enclave in Palestine from which all Arabs are excluded. The Arab population already regards the transfer of lands to Zionist hands with dismay and alarm. These cannot be dismissed as baseless in the light of the Zionist policy which is described above.

To-morrow:
Agricultural Development
Agricultural Produce

The Chrysanthemum Show

The annual October Flower Show which was held at the Citadel yesterday afternoon was gay with autumn flowers of every variety but it was decidedly the Chrysanthemum's Day. The blooms this year were quite up to standard in spite of the water shortage and frequent injunctions against giving the plants their necessary drinks and the very many visitors were generous in their praise. There were about one hundred exhibits among them a display of different species of Palestinian trees by the Men of the Trees of Palestine, and twenty prizes were awarded.

Before making the awards, His Excellency the High Commissioner, referred to the planting of trees in Palestine. He complimented the Jews on the fact that trees had been made to grow in every Jewish colony. "The eucalyptus tree," he said, "is often called the Jewish tree."

The Challenge Cup was awarded to Mr. Khoury for a decorative pot of chrysanthemums and the Open Class's Cup went to Capt. A.B. Heron, for a mass exhibit of flowers. The Eveline de Rothschild School carried off the Cup for the Wild Flowers Competition while the Shield offered for the best vegetable exhibit was won by Mr. Heron.

The Chief Secretary and the Deputy District Commissioner were among the distinguished visitors present.

LOVER-MURDERER SENT TO PRISON

Dismembered Body Thrown Down A Well
Haifa, Wednesday.—Before the Criminal Assize Court to-day, the case of Muhammed Assad el Gahash, of the village of Braiki, near Zichron Jacob, was heard. The prisoner is charged with the murder of a man of the same village, Muhammed Abu Halaf.

The two wives of the dead man, his daughter, the Government physician of Tulkarem, and two police officers gave evidence.

It appeared from the evidence given in court that the murder took place outside the village at the beginning of the present year.

The prisoner was in love with the younger wife of the murdered man and one night he was coming to visit her. The husband, appeared on the scene, and the prisoner rushed at the husband hit him on the head with a nabout and then stabbed him. The husband, blue with blows, and bleeding from the dagger thrust fell down dead.

The dismembered body of the husband was found in a well near Tulkarem, many miles away from the scene of the murder, more than a month later.

Wife Threatened

The wife of the murdered man and two of her friends, who saw the murder, did not give any information to the police immediately after the event, because the prisoner threatened that he would make short shrift of them as he had done with the man if they said anything.

The prisoner refused to give evidence and no witnesses for the defence were called.

After a short time for consideration the Court decided to send the man to prison for 12 years for murder without premeditation.

The relatively short sentence was due to the youth of the prisoner.

TWELVE YEARS FOR THIEF

Haifa, Wednesday.—The case of Hassan Baer el Jouhar, of a village near Hedera, charged with participating in the murder of two Arab shepherds in October, 1928, was heard to-day by the Criminal Assize Court here. Mr. Fauzi el Hussein appeared for the Prosecution. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

It transpired from the evidence given in court that the accused, together with two other persons who have already been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment with hard labour for the same crime, had stolen from the shepherds 70 goats. The shepherds were then brutally murdered. The accused escaped and in July 1929 was arrested by the Police at Samakh.

The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment with hard labour for theft with violence under Article 221 of the Ottoman Penal Code.

Spinney's Mineral Waters

THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR HEALTH SHOULD ALWAYS SAY:

"Spinney's Please"

and be sure of THE BEST.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE A FRAUD

Mr. MacDonald's Declaration
London, Tuesday.—Referring to the work of the Imperial Conference in the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald stated that he could give a very good report of the proceedings. Although the economic side of the work was receiving much public attention, he was not sure whether more important work was not that by which a definite meaning was being put into the various phases and declarations of the Conference of 1926, relating to the constitution and political relation of various Dominions. Very rapid progress had been made with that work, which was approaching an end.

On the economic side, Mr. MacDonald said, the purpose of the Conference was to increase inter-Dominion trade, without any Dominion suffering in its own economic development.

Tremendous keenness was being shown by all members of the Conference to help Great Britain within the limits of their ability. That British manufacturers made too little use of preferences, was the feeling of many of the delegates to the Conference. There would be far more British goods exported to countries overseas, if our manufacturers took full advantage of every opportunity, than if the Dominions increased their preferences by five or ten per cent in favour of Great Britain.

Two things had emerged from the Conference, Mr. MacDonald declared one was that Empire Free Trade was an absolute fraud and the second was that the only thing Great Britain could impose that was worth anything to the Dominions in exchange for allowing a wide field for preferences was a tariff on food.

"You can ask them, 'How can I help you to get more of your products into our markets?' and the very first thing every Premier says is 'Tax wheat!'"

We cannot do it, declared the Prime Minister amid Labour cheers. There were, however, other ways than that of tariffs of helping Dominion trade and these would be carefully employed.

CONSERVATIVE BACK BENCHERS ATTACK BALDWIN

London, Wednesday.—At a meeting attended by forty-four Conservatives with Colonel Gretton in the chair, it was decided to send a declaration to the Chief Whip in which it would be submitted that a change in leadership was essential to the national interest.

London, Later: Colonel Gretton states that the report of the meeting of Conservatives seeking a new leadership was "unauthorised and incorrect."

London, Later:—The Central Conservative office states that they have received strong protests from some members of Parliament whose names appeared as signatories to the manifesto against Mr. Baldwin and who were not even present at the meeting.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE TO GO TO ARBITRATION

Berlin, Wednesday.—The 120,000 metal workers who went on strike two weeks ago as a protest against a cut in wages, will have lost 10,000,000 marks in wages because of the termination of the strike in an agreement to refer the dispute to arbitration.

Palestine Telegraphic Agency—Reuter

KHOURY BROTHERS NOT ARRESTED

Haifa, Wednesday.—It appears that the heads of the firm of Khoury and Sons, which, as was reported in the Palestine Bulletin Tuesday, was declared bankrupt, were not arrested. The Court simply asked for a security of L.P. 2,000 which was produced. One of the brothers is now in Beirut.

GOALS GOING FREE

Yesterday, a football match was played between the Northamptonshire (B. Division) Regiment and the British Police, (B. Division) Jerusalem. The play ended 1-11 for the Northamptonshire.

Antiques For Sale

BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE CHINESE SCREEN
Large Chinese Vase Over 110 Years Old.
Moorish Brocade Wall Hanging.
Some Chinese Enamels.
May be seen all day TO-DAY at SALAMEH HOUSE B (Ground Floor). Mrs. Benson.

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The Most Popular Cigarette.

MANUFACTURED FROM HIGH GRADE CHOSEN TOBACCO.

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The all-talking, all-singing, all-dancing Musical Comedy

No, No, Nanette

Will be shown TO-NIGHT, October 30, FOR THE LAST TIME.

THE PURPOSE OF RIGHT FEEDING

The first of the series of weekly lectures which was to have been held at the Straus Health Centre last evening will be held this evening instead. The lectures, which are in charge of Mrs. Bromberg, will be devoted to Food and Nutrition, and will be accompanied by films. Mrs. Bromberg will deal with "The Purpose of Right Feeding" tonight. The lecture will begin promptly at 8. There is no admission charge.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Solomon Horowitz has returned to Jerusalem from a holiday in England and on the continent.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldwater arrived in Jerusalem on Tuesday after spending some time in England.
Dr. York Steiner, sometime secretary of Herzl, has arrived in Jerusalem.