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Amazing Document Produced In Court

POLICE INSPECTOR AND GENERAL
SEARCH WARRANT.

(From our legal correspondent)

An amazing document came to light yesterday, in a most unexpected way, when a case was being heard before the Magistrate.

A document was reluctantly produced by a police inspector, when pressed to do so by Counsel for the defence and it proved to be a general search warrant. This document entitles the inspector to conduct wholesale searches at his own discretion and choice in a densely populated quarter of Jerusalem. This search warrant is valid for fourteen days.

A police inspector had a number of other documents in his possession, which looked somewhat similar to that produced. He would not admit that these documents granted him a similar power of search in other quarters of Jerusalem.

The document for which a precedent could not be found in this or perhaps in any other country, reads as follows:

SEARCH WARRANTS AND ARRESTS OF
OFFENDERS 1924
SECTION 14.

I hereby authorize Inspector of Police, Charles Langer, to search premises situated in Zichron Moshe Quarter for the purpose of securing documents to be used for illegal purposes.

Valid for fourteen days.

E. KEITH-ROACH

British Magistrate.

Reference was made in the Commission of Inquiry to Mr. Keith-Roach acting as a religious person! Here we have Mr. Keith-Roach in judicial capacity, simply transferring to a police officer for a fortnight the powers vested in the court to authorize searches.

Violent Scenes Among Refugees Demanding Relief

FREE FIGHTS OUTSIDE THE OFFICES OF
VAAD HAEZRA
TWO POLICEMEN POWERLESS AGAINST
SURGING MOB
GLASS DOORS BROKEN

The wild scenes that have been going on for some time now outside the offices of the Vaad Haezra, reached a climax yesterday when a mob of at least fifty shouting and angry refugees broke through the guards who had been told to keep the crowd from coming up the stairs to the narrow landing outside the Vaad Haezra. The police were called in, but they were almost powerless against the angry people. Police Inspector Sofer arrived after the miniature battle had been raging for some time, and a sort of peace was in the end restored.

Outside the very door of the Vaad, five fights took place. All the refugees complain that the sole reply to their requests for help is "come to-morrow." They say it is always to-morrow and to-morrow. When a crowd of really angry people began to behave so wildly, as if they were mad men, I said to an old gentleman with a long beard, also a refugee, but who was standing away from the others: "Have these people gone mad?"

"No," he answered, "they are not mad. They are perfectly right. Their patience is exhausted."

One of the refugees seemed to have superhuman force. He pushed away three people who tried to prevent him getting to the door of the Vaad as if they were so many empty boxes. The two Jewish policemen behaved with remarkable self-control, under the most provocative conditions. The policeman who tried, not altogether with success, to prevent the crowd coming further up the steps than

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Agricultural Expert Who Was Misinformed

Nazareth Before The War
How The Arab Moneylender Suffers

Under Every Stone An Ancestor

The entire morning session was taken up with the evidence in chief of Mr. Sekim Farrah, an Agricultural Engineer living in Nazareth. As soon as the session began, Mr. Moghannem handed to the Commission lists of the lands sold by the Sursocks to the Zionists and also the prices paid for them. Referring to these lists, Mr. Farrah proceeded to give the details concerning each of the villages sold.

These lands had derived their names from the tribes that had been living there for generations. The witness then related an incident which he said was characteristic of the general sentiment of all Bedouins. As he was farming just south of Mt. Tabor he met a Bedouin of the Subaih tribe. He told the Bedouin that he intended to farm that land with modern machinery and the Bedouin would have to get out. He had said this just to see what the Bedouin would reply. The answer was, "Can you get me out of this land? Under every stone here I have an ancestor buried."

All the villages mentioned had been registered in the names of the Sursocks. They were sold by the Sursock agents in 1921 to the Zionists. When he last visited these villages in 1925, he found that some of the houses had been left intact, some had been destroyed and some reconstructed. Altogether, there had been about 550 families in these villages and all of them had been driven from the land.

Speaking of Afuleh the witness said that the farmers in the Plain of Esdraelon said of it: "If Esdraelon is a sheep, Afuleh is the fat tail of it."

Witness Wanted To Rent Village

It is the best part of the Plain of Esdraelon. It is the railway junction connecting Haifa and Damascus, also Haifa and Nablus. In 1922, the witness had tried to rent the village from the Sursocks but did not succeed. At that time the land comprised about 3520 acres. There were 90 feddan and about 130 families had lived on the land. Afuleh had been one of the most prosperous villages in that Plain and produced excellent sesame seeds. The fellahs' homes are no longer in existence there. They have been replaced by the cottages of Zionists immigrants.

Do Not Obey The Ordinance

When questioned concerning the nature and rights of ownership in these lands, the witness said that according to the information he had, an ordinance had been issued some time about 1880 which applied to all farm lands. It required that the lands should be registered in the name of the cultivator. This frightened the fellahs because they feared having their names on Government records. Also that they would be called for military service and taxed, all of which they did not want. Some registered and some became frightened. The latter went to Nazareth to seek the advice of leading families there. The Elders of Nazareth advised them not to pay attention to the ordinance and not to register. When the land was sold by the Sursocks the people could not show title either because they had not registered or because the Turkish Government registers had been taken away by the Turks when they left.

At this point, Mr. Moghannem read from an Ordinance of 1918, which admits that the registers of land in the Occupied Enemy Territory had been removed by the Turkish authorities.

Bribing Government Officials

The fellahs having failed to register after a certain term had expired, the Turkish authorities at Damascus, who were ruling the whole of Syria (including Palestine) at the time, ordered the selling of the lands at auction for failure to register. Since the Governor of Syria, Raschid Pasha, was anxious to sell, he induced his friends, the Sursock family and they agreed to buy 18 villages for the nominal value of 18,000 gold pounds. After payment had been made, the people of Nazareth protested be-

cause the sale included part of their pasture lands. After this process the Government gave up the land in question and refunded £2,000 to the Sursocks in order to leave a certain area for pasture and fuel supply in Nazareth. When the transaction took place and title was in the name of Sursock he did not take actual possession. The fellahs were not driven from the land and it was sold to Zionist agents. The fellahs never voluntarily admitted title in Sursock. Most of the time they contested it. Sursock later sent agents to effect control over the property. At first it was only partial supervision but gradually he increased his control, using his influence with Government officials to bribe the leaders.

Referring to the Ghour lands in the Jordan Valley the witness said that when the Government ordered registration of lands, a large share of the Ghour lands were not registered. This was the time under the rule of Abdul Hamid. He had bought lands in the same way as the Sursocks. These lands had been bought by agents of Abdul Hamid as his personal property and registered in his name, as particular owner for a nominal value. However, the Arabs on the land kept working as usual. Later, a representative was appointed to arrange with the Government that these lands should be registered in the names of those actually farming them. Practically all these villages, with the exception of one, entered into an agreement with the Government and an area of 100 to 150 dunams of land was allotted to each family. A Commission was appointed by the Palestine Government in connection with these lands and after long negotiations the Government agreed to register the lands in the names of the farmers provided they paid the nominal value of £1 per dunam for land not irrigated and £1 1/2 for irrigated land. The Arabs of the Plain of Esdraelon often came to the witness with the grievance that if the Government, who were the titular owners of the Ghour land, acknowledged the right of cultivation by the peasant, why should not the same Government acknowledge their rights in villages whose titular owner was Sursock?

When questioned about the reduction in taxation from 12 1/2 to 10 per cent. the witness explained that the original title was 10 per cent. of the gross yield. In order to help the farmers the Turkish Government decided to collect an extra 2 1/2 per cent, 2 per cent to be used for an agricultural bank and 1/2 per cent. to develop village education. The 2 per cent. was collected and an agricultural bank was established. This 12 1/2 per cent. tax was continued until 1926 and then reduced to the original 10 per cent. The witness was corrected and told that only one per cent was used for the bank. The witness went on to tell how the people of the Plain of Esdraelon had been driven from their homes. The people of Nazareth lived mainly on agriculture. There were also artisans living there who manufactured the implements and tools for the peasants. The harvest was also stored, sold and disposed of in Nazareth. At present these stores are empty. The people of Nazareth are facing bankruptcy because they have lost their only source of livelihood—agriculture. The witness said that he had been asked by the people of Nazareth to tell their plight to the Commission, and to plead their case for them.

Naazareth Never Reaped Benefit from Tourist Trade

When asked how much business in Nazareth was derived from tourists, the witness said that tourists generally rushed through, only stopping for lunch at the German Hotel there, with the exception of two or three servants, all the servants employed by the Hotel are Germans. Another hotel was recently opened by a man from Lebanon whose only help is one Lebanese maid. The actual residents of Nazareth gained practically nothing from these tourists, except perhaps the sale of some bread and

(Continued on page four.)

Third Day Of Macleff Case

'In The Hands Of Murderers'

Yesterday was the third day of the hearing of the case of the alleged murderers of the Motza family. The Court is composed of McDonnell, C. J. and De Freitas, J.

Counsel for the prosecution is Mr. Sherwell. Leading Counsel for the prisoners is Mr. George Saleh.

For the third day running the son of the murdered Macleff's has been giving evidence, and when the Court rose yesterday his evidence had not been concluded.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Saleh, the witness said: "The crowd rushed in and Mohammed gave me a blow with a sharp axe on my hand. You can still see the wound."

The Chief Justice stood up and looked at witness' hand.

Witness: "I had a stick in my hand, and I gave him a blow. He fell down and then he rose."

Mr. Saleh: "This blow was enough to kill him. I charge you with murder."

Mr. Sherwell: "I object."

MacDonnell, C.J.: "Let me put the question to you. Did any of the blows you struck kill Ali Mohammed? You need not answer."

Witness: "I don't wish to reply. I gave him a blow and he ran away. I thought he would follow me. I jumped on to the veranda, and jumped from there. I called to my little sister and brother to follow me."

Mr. Saleh: "Was it safe for your young brother and sister to jump from that height? — It was better for them to do so than to leave them in the hands of murderers."

Witness (in reply to further questions): "When Mohammed Mater pointed his revolver at me, there was only a distance of 20 metres between us. My mother was lying in the garden, near my father and brother. I could not see them from the kitchen, but I saw them when I peeped through the tins in which the plants were. I cannot tell you whether my mother, father and brother were actually dead."

'He Stabbed My Mother.'

"Somarine ran to my mother and stabbed her when she was sitting near the wall."

Mr. Saleh: "It is a bit strange that seeing a strong, young man like you about, he should go and stab her? — At that time I was crouching; they could not see me. Two or three shots were fired in the room where my sister, Mina, was."

Mr. Saleh: "Did the people in the Steinberg's house try to defend themselves? — I took no interest in what was going on. I had enough to do inside. When the Red Cross ambulance came, accompanied by an armoured car, shots came from the village, fired at the armoured car. The shots were replied to by those in the car."

Mr. Saleh: "If a policeman comes and swears that 'shots came from the house of Steinberg, what would you say? — I know nothing about that matter."

Counsel: "I put it to you that you were not in the house at the time of the attack, and you arrived after the seven persons had been killed. You killed Ali Mahmoud when you saw him."

Witness: "That is what you think!"

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Sherwell.

"What did you mean when you said that you were frightened by what you saw on Friday? — On Friday morning the cars that had passed between Jerusalem and Jaffa were attacked by stones."

In reply to further questions, the witness said that Rabbi Schach who was killed was 84 years of age, and that Rabbi Daniel Gulzan was 60 years. The Rabbi was a judge in Tel-Aviv. Both of them were killed.

Mr. Sherwell: "Were there any young men who belong to a Jewish Association, or Brith Trumpeldor?"

MacDonnell, C.J.: "This is not the Inquiry Commission!"

Mr. Sherwell: "I want to know whether there were members of any organisation who could defend themselves."

Witness: "During the attack I was doing everything possible to save my life."

The Court then adjourned until next Tuesday.

Palestine In Parliament

Question of Death Sentence — Why Was Chief Secretary Heard in Camera — The Wailing Wall Commission — Temporary Regulations at the Wall — Questions Drowned by Ministerial Cries

(From The Palestine Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, November 28.

At question-time in the House, many questions were asked concerning Palestine. Mr. Fenner-Brockway (Lab. Leyton.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would recommend a modification of the death sentence passed on Joseph Urphaly, the Jew of Jaffa, who was found guilty of shooting at and causing the death of two Arabs during the disturbances.

Mr. Lunn (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Yorks.): Pending the results of the appeal in the case mentioned by my honourable friend, I am unable to make a statement on this particular case.

Col. Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) would the Right Honourable Gentlemen inform the House why the evidence of Mr. Luke was taken in camera, and whether Sir Boyd Merriman, who is a member of this House, was excluded. Lastly, will the evidence taken in camera appear in print?

Mr. Lunn: In reply to the first question of my honourable friend, the matter is one of procedure and therefore the matter is one for the Commission itself to regulate. The other questions, therefore, do not arise.

Mr. Mander: (L., Wolverhampton, E.) Why has the Commission of Inquiry into the question of the Holy Places under article 14 of the Palestine Mandate not yet been created?

Mr. Lunn: This is due to the rejection of the idea by certain of the Powers who are members of the League.

Mr. Mander: Why were the Arabs permitted to build near the area of the Wailing Wall?

Mr. Lunn: I am unable to state why this building was permitted, because the question is closely associated with the incidents with which the Commission has to deal.

Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury (C., Essex, Chelmsford) In view of the fact that the Arabs have been able to produce documents in support of their claims to the Wailing Wall, whereas the Rabbinate have been unable to do so, would His Majesty's Government take steps to safeguard Arab rights at the Wall and a return to the status quo?

Mr. Lunn: I cannot emphasise too strongly that the rights of the Moslems are in no danger. There is no foundation whatever for the report that the temporary regulations turned the Wailing Wall into a synagogue. The object of the regulations was merely to regulate procedure on the basis of established practice, pending the final settlement of the whole question.

Lt. Col. Howard-Bury: Has the Palestine Government taken any steps to allay the anxiety of Transjordan, Syria and Iraq by giving absolute equality of treatment to both Jews and Arabs?

Mr. Lunn: The constant endeavour of the Government is to give equality of treatment to both Jews and Arabs.

Mr. Bobthby (C., Aberdeen) How many Jews have yet got to be killed before . . .

The rest of the question was drowned in Ministerial cries of Oh! Oh!

Interesting Scraps

"COLD" DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Two wagon loads of firewood have been sent by the Estonian Government to its legation and consulates at Moscow and Leningrad, owing to the impossibility of foreign diplomatists obtaining any fuel in Russia except by ration cards.

CONGRESSMAN'S LEAKING SUITCASE

WASHINGTON, Nov 28. — A leaking suitcase in railway station cloakroom here some months ago has proved embarrassing for Mr. Edward E. Denison, a political "dry," who represents an Illinois constituency in the House of Representatives.

A Federal grand jury indicted Mr. Denison, today, on a charge of being in possession of liquor.

SERBIAN WAR VETERANS IN PARIS

At the invitation of French ex-soldiers who served in the East, 700 Serbian war veterans are to visit Paris shortly.

"LONE TREE CRATER"

"Lone Tree Crater," one of the biggest craters formed by mine explosions on the Ypres salient, is to be preserved as a memorial to the British who fell at the battle of Messines on June 7th, 1918.

FIGHTING AN ECHO

LONDON, Nov 28. — If the existing echo, about which many complaints have been made can be removed, the Albert Hall will be suitable for the showing of talking pictures. That, at least, is the opinion of Western Electric Engineers, who have made a survey of the hall.

"We are certain," said an official yesterday, "that certain alterations are made the echo can be removed. Should a talking film apparatus be installed it will be almost certainly the largest of its kind in Europe."

INQUIRY COMMISSION

Miss Newton Cross-Examined

(Conclusion of Wednesday Afternoon Session)

When Mr. Stoker had completed his examination of Miss Newton, on Wednesday afternoon, Sir Boyd Merriman rose to cross-examine the witness.

Sir Boyd: You were here during the Turkish time? — I was.

Sir Boyd: Is it not a fact that the tithes have been reduced from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent? — I do not know.

Sir Boyd: I thought you knew something about the difficulties of the land. Don't you know that the tithes have been reduced from 12 to 10 per cent? — I have heard something about it.

Sir Boyd: Have you heard that the professional tax has been abolished? — No, I do not know anything about it.

Sir Boyd: You see, Miss Newton, you have told us that the Arabs' grievance was that higher taxation had been imposed to pay the salaries of British officials. — Miss Newton: I was told that then they paid something like three shillings per head and that now they are paying 3 or 4 pounds. I really don't know.

Sir Boyd: Every tenant has tithes? — Yes.

Sir Boyd: That's the thing which they are affected by—there is a land tax as well which I understand remains exactly the same. If the tithes have been reduced to 10, then to that extent they are better off, no worse off? — I don't know.

Sir Boyd: You introduced a story about Afuleh, that it was very important from the point of view of the Nazareth district? — Yes.

Sir Boyd: Tell me something about Nazareth. Before the War Nazareth was dependent very largely upon pilgrim traffic? — Yes.

Sir Boyd: In addition to that there was of course the European traveller who visited Palestine and probably went, if he had time, to Nazareth? — Yes.

Russian Pilgrimage Has Ceased

Sir Boyd: At the present time the Russian pilgrimage has ceased to exist? — Yes.

Sir Boyd: And so far as the European traveller, there is a difference—he can now get to Nazareth in a swiftly travelling car and then to Haifa in the same day? — Yes.

Sir Boyd: Before the War he probably stayed in Nazareth over night in a hotel, bought things and the like. That's gone? — To some extent.

Sir Boyd: Now regarding Kabbarah. This is the concession that had been granted by the Turks before the War? — I said I did not know the details about this concession.

I Don't Know

Sir Boyd: Now Miss Newton, I am trying to present the facts to you because you have come here with Arab grievances. Was the concession given by the Turks before the War? — I don't know.

Sir Boyd: Was the concession of swampy, rocky and malarial land? — I don't know.

Sir Boyd: Was the concession ratified by the Palestine Government after the War upon the terms that the PICA should drain the land and afforest the sand dunes? — I don't know.

I Have No Knowledge

Sir Boyd: Was the land which was actually in the occupation of Arab tenants actually excluded from the concession given to the PICA? — I have no knowledge.

Sir Boyd: Miss Newton, permit me to say, with all respect to you, that when you come to give testimony about such things, it is advisable for you to refer to public documents on the subject. This is the report of the British Government on the subject to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Sir Boyd read from the report mentioned. The report stated that the concession was ratified upon the terms that the PICA should drain the land and afforest the sand dunes, that the Government of Palestine was not willing to enter into a contract for the sale of the lands but in view of the necessity to drain the swamps which impeded the development of that and neighbouring communities, it was decided to sell. The Association was bound by the lease to undertake the complete drainage of the swamps. The Arab population consisted of 170 families, 3000 head of cattle. The chief industry was some basket weaving which produced

a yearly income of about L.P. 4000. All rights were investigated by the commission. As a result of these investigations, steps were taken to recognise all lands to which Arabs held titles. The Arabs agreed to receive compensation through the receipt of other land. There is a scheme in preparation to take care of Arabs who have flocks and need land for grazing. In the meantime there has been no interference with the usual life or the mode of the Arabs.

A Rather Different Version

Sir Boyd: Miss Newton, that's rather a different version of the story which you received from the Arabs, isn't it? — Yes.

Sir Boyd: You have not, I gather, taken any trouble to check up on this matter? — I have given evidence on what I was asked and nothing more.

Sir Boyd: Since I understand with regard to Afuleh another gentleman is coming to testify, I shall not ask you any more. — Thank you.

Sir Boyd asked further questions as to how the official information had reached her which she afterwards gave to the author of the book called "Palestine Deceptions." Miss Newton explained that her house was used as a Mess by the officers, and she got from them information which she used.

Sir Boyd: You said that you could not detect that there had been any growth of mutual tolerance between Arabs and Jews? — True.

Have you got anything to foster it? — I do try and foster it.

This concluded Sir Boyd Merriman's cross-examination.

Mr. Preedy then rose to cross-examine Miss Newton on behalf of the Palestine Administration.

Mr. Preedy: With regard to those statements given to you in 1919, was it a breach of confidence on the part of the officials concerned?

Mr. Stoker: I object she is being asked to express an opinion on the conduct of somebody else.

Miss Newton: I cannot answer it.

Mr. Preedy: I will leave it. . . Is it your suggestion that British Officials do not understand the Arabs? — I think very few can understand the Arabs.

Do you really know all the District Commissioners and others who have duties in the country?—Yes.

Do you think it fair to say that they are out of sympathy and out of touch with them? — I did not say so. I deny that I said that they are out of touch.

Mr. Preedy: What is your idea? — They do not live in close touch with the people.

British Administration Better Than Turkish

Miss Newton admitted that the British Administration was better than the Turkish. She would not admit that the extra expense for the British Administration was worth while because she thought, it could be staffed cheaper by Arabs.

When the cross-examinations were over, the Commission put a number of questions to the witness. Mr. Morris asked a number of questions as to the way the material in "Palestine Deceptions" had come to her.

"I Am So Tired"

Miss Newton: On the spur of the moment I can't answer it.

Here Miss Newton threw up her hands and said she was tired.

Miss Newton: I am so tired! You show me the stenographer's report so that I can see what I have been saying. I could answer and understand better than. I am so tired, I'm tired.

Mr. Salem Farah, was next called as an agricultural expert. He was explaining the nature of land tenure to the Commission when the sitting was brought to a close.

A QUEEN'S FORTUNE IN ENGLAND

MADRID, — Dona Maria Christina, Dowager Queen of Spain, who had acted as Regent of Spain for 17 years after the death of her husband until the present King attained his majority, left estate in England worth £317,091, it is just announced.

She died suddenly, at the age of 70, on February 6.

As there was no will, administration of her property will pass to King Alfonso.

WOMEN JUDGES

Women advocates at the Paris Bar have sent a delegation to the Minister of Justice to urge that women be appointed to the judicial Bench to hear cases in which children are concerned.

ENGLISH TYPISTS' TRIUMPH

For the fifth year in succession Miss Eleanor Mitchell, the London typist, has beaten all comers at the European typewriting championship in Paris.

ALL DRESSED IN RED

Girls at the Red Maids' School, Bristol, have each been presented by the Lady Mayoress with a new shilling in commemoration of the founder, Alderman Whitson, a former M.P. for the city, who provided for the annual distribution 300 years ago on condition that all girls were dressed in red.

THE LAST EIGHT HORSES

This week the last eight horses in the service of the Cologne Post Office were retired, states Reuter. They are the survivors of a long line of faithful steeds which began duty on May 1st, 1858. All the post office transport services are now mechanised.

THE FLEDGLING DUTCHMAN

A fire-weeks-old Dutch baby was one of the passengers in an air liner which reached Croydon yesterday from Amsterdam.

Only the very best Cigarettes are made by Maspero Freres Ltd. Emir, Jasmin and the peoples favourite Latif.

JAFFA — JERUSALEM — HAIFA

Institute Of Physiotherapy

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Gymnastic Courses

Will begin for children and women. Special courses for weak (asthenic) children, medical and orthopedic gymnastics, individual gymnastic treatment and treatment to reduce obesity. The gymnastic courses will be given by a specialist under medical supervision. For particulars apply between 10-11 a.m. and 4-5 p.m.

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PEIPING ALIENS TAKE TO POLO

PEIPING, Nov. 26 — British and American officers and civilians are chiefly responsible for a great revival of interest in Peiping polo, a game which was played in China 1300 years ago.

More than 10 British, American and French teams from Peiping, Shanghai and Tientsin brought the polo season to a glorious conclusion with a grand tournament here.

Polo is a rich man's game in the west, but in Peiping a pony is worth £10, and a Chinese groom gets £2 a month, so that an ordinary salaried man can afford to play, with his own "string" of ponies. The tournament was held within sight of the Tartar walls, built by the Mongols who brought polo into China in 600 A. D.

Message Of Peace And Truth

PUBLIC DECLARATION FROM CHIEF RABBI J. CH. SONNENFELD

It is now close on sixty years since the Almighty privileged me to come to the Holy Land "to take pleasure in its stones and to favour the dust thereof." Providence privileged me to be an eye witness to the reconstruction of the ruins of Jerusalem, to the extension of its settlement without the walled city. Houses were built, colonies were founded. Torah, religious and charitable institutions were established, as well as houses for old people. People living on the labour of their hands or on business came to the Holy Land.

During my stay in the Holy Land, especially inspired people were awakened to perform the precepts of Yishuv Eretz-Israel (Revival of Palestine) by agricultural work, also "to eat of its fruit and enjoy its produce," thus creating the opportunity to exercise those precepts connected with the earth. Thus, with the help of the Almighty, colonies were established in Judea and Galilee, wherein I afterwards had the pleasure to walk and give praises and thanks to Him Who set up the "border of the widow."

The Wailing Wall, the place whence the Divine Presence has never moved even in its ruined state, has been a place of refuge for prayer for all the inhabitants of the Holy Land.

Whenever the Jewish soul craved to be near the Divine Presence, whenever a Jewish heart felt a need for prayer or supplication, it was in this holy place that it found relief and from here the prayer ascended to heaven.

This holy place serves also as a beacon-light for the whole world. The scattered of Israel at the farthest ends of the world direct their hearts, whilst at prayer, towards this divine place; and when they are in trouble they apply to their brethren in Jerusalem to offer up a prayer for them at this wall.

There has been no fixed time for such prayer. Whether by day or by night, this holy corner has not been deserted by the Jewish people. I, as one of the frequenters of this place, have never known any fixed hour for it, and many times I found myself at this holy place at a late hour of night alone, quite alone with Him Who "caused His name to rest in this House." During all these tens of years also after the country had come under the mandate of His Britannic Majesty's government, peace and tranquillity prevailed in the land. Its non-Jewish inhabitants looked with favour upon the flourishing of the settlement. Religious hatred, prevailing in some places abroad, had no footing in this holiest of countries. "He Who establishes peace in His Heights" spread His tabernacle of peace over His chosen land and city, and quietness and tranquillity reigned in our streets. Our conscientious neighbours endeared the Jews and the Jews felt sympathy and esteem for the rest of the inhabitants. On no few occasions they were mutually helped by one another as becomes quiet and peaceful neighbours, mutually wishing the progress of their homeland. Also the Arabs themselves knew and know that the Jews mean well towards them and bring blessing to the country at large. All together they hoped for the Great Almighty's Day, when "He would bring again His divine presence unto Zion," and the Holy Land would be given back its holiness and glory which it had in the days of old, to be again a light unto nations and kingdoms.

Behold now, woe unto us that such things have come to pass in our days! A spirit of confusion has caused a storm to hover over the Jewish people in the Holy Land. Hatred is destroying order, and false allegations are taking root and cause the shedding of innocent blood and the ruining of holy settlements. The soil of the Holy Land is saturated with blood of pure and innocent souls, and the voice of brothers' blood is crying to us out of the earth.

To our great sorrow there are being circulated false rumours and allegations, invented by lovers of strife, attributing bad meanings to the Jewish inhabitants in order to awaken anger, take revenge and turn our tranquil holy land into a field of murder and a place of punishment. The bitter results of these quarrels cause great injury to the whole population, and should the situation last still longer it is likely to spell havoc and ruin to the whole country and its myriads of inhabitants.

I have now attained the age of eighty and am punished by the Almighty to witness at my old age the shaking of the foundations of what has taken scores of years to build by the hard toil and sweat of the brow of people who sacrificed their lives, with holy love and strong will, on the altar of establishing a sound and healthy settlement in the Holy Land.

I here appeal to all classes of the population in our holy land, particularly to our non-Jewish neighbours; and out of the depth of my broken and aching heart I beg them to have pity on the Holy Land and stay the evil and destroying hand. Remove hatred from your heart and do not allow yourselves to be misled by people who, whether intentionally or unintentionally, by mistaken apprehensions, endeavour to sow seeds of separation among the various classes of the inhabitants.

Lend no ear to reports and libels which have no foundation.

Jews Mean No Harm

The Jewish inhabitants of the Holy Land mean no harm to any of the rest of the population. They, like all the inhabitants of the country, strive for the progress of the land to the benefit of all its inhabitants. There is in the Holy Land sufficient room for all to live therein peacefully without one interfering with what belongs to the other.

The Jewish People do not, under any consideration, desire to lay hands on that which is not theirs and much less to touch any of the rights of the rest of the inhabitants to the places they have been holding and toward which they have been cherishing respect and holiness. There is, particularly, no foundation whatsoever to the rumour that the Jews wish to acquire the "Har Habaith" (Mosque of Omar site). On the contrary, since, by reason of our sins, we were exiled from our land, our Temple was destroyed and we are without the means of purification set out by our Torah, it is forbidden to any Jewish person to put his foot on the site of the Har Habaith (Mosque of Omar site), until the arrival of the righteous Messiah, who, by the spirit of the Lord, will righteously reign for the welfare of entire humanity and who will give us back the means of purification prescribed for in our Torah.

We only plead that we should be allowed the holiest place left to us the place of the Wailing Wall, so that we may still be able to pour forth our hearts before our Father in Heaven, in time of trouble and at any time when the Jewish soul craves for this holy place, without hindrance and with tranquil mind, as heretofore.

I publish my words for all to hear and I hope that all just people of the nation will recognise the justice of what I say and will use every possible effort to re-establish peace in the Holy Land, removing suspicion and jealousy from the hearts of all the inhabitants. Then the Almighty will favour our work and direct our activities, so that we may be privileged to see the upbuilding and flourishing of the Holy Land for the happiness of the whole world, and will cause the Divine Presence to rest among us, as in years of old.

Hoping for speedy salvation,

J. Ch. Sonnenfeld.

From Here And There

HINDU'S TALK OF HOLY WAR

BOMBAY. — "War is inevitable in the near future if the right of Untouchables (Hindu outcasts) to worship in the temples is not acknowledged," declares Dr. Ambedkar, leader of the outcasts in Bombay.

He is confident that 100,000 people will respond to the calls for a "satyagraha" (passive resistance) campaign that will shortly be made in certain areas. The plans include hunger-strike demonstrations on temple steps.

BLACK SEA BED SINKING

A Moscow scientific expedition, sent to explore the subsidence of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, reports (says a Reuter message) that the fact is confirmed that the bottom of the Black Sea is gradually sinking. Those engaged on the Expedition conclude that this process began centuries ago.

DISCOVERIES IN NAPLES

An ancient tomb containing a skeleton, seven exquisite terra cotta vases, and other articles probably of the pre-Christian era, has been found during farm work near Caserta, about 20 miles from Naples.

POPE DISCUSSES MOUNTAINEERING

The Pope received in audience 300 Alpine guides with whom he conversed about his mountaineering experiences.

TELEVISION AT HOME

WASHINGTON, Television in the home and the theatre is promised soon by Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, Research Engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Company, who has invented a "crystal globe" which receives moving pictures transmitted by wireless and flashes them upon a screen. The Zworykin Cathode-Ray tube takes the place of the existing glow valve, scanning disk, and motor, and may be easily attached to any receiving set.

It is a huge, cone-shaped tube, with a flat end, upon which the transmitted moving picture appears. Dr. Zworykin admitted that the invention lacks perfection, but he declared that it would be only a few months before it would be put into practical use, and that visual broadcast synchronised with sound would become commonplace.

MORE DEPARTURES FROM MALTA

By the departure of the battleships Baltham and Queen Elizabeth from Malta for England, the Mediterranean Battle Fleet is reduced to six vessels of their type.

BRITAIN'S TOURISTS

Foreign visitors on holiday in Great Britain in the first nine months of the year totalled 209,909, an increase of 12,322 compared with last year.

To Let at Talpioth

A flat consisting of 5 rooms with all conveniences cellars and a beautiful garden.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Marash's Store, Mamillah Road, Jerusalem, or 'Phone 46.

Notice

IN RE THE HABIB BARAKAT BANKRUPTCY

Whereas it has been decided to sell all the goods belonging to the said Habib Barakat Bankruptcy consisting of different dry goods like silk, wool, and stuff, now to be found in the shop of M. Habib Barakat in the Christian Quarter, by wholesale.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all who wish to buy the said goods to apply to the undersigned in his Office, opposite the Municipality, not later than Thursday 5. 12. 1929, at 6 p. m. and make his bid in writing.

Sgd.: TEWFIC ADES, Advocate.
Syndic of the Habib Barakat Bankruptcy.

Jerusalem, 27. 11. 29.

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: 9-1.30; 3.30-7 p.m.

The Bureau Does Not Engage in Travel Business

THE ANCHOR

General Insurance Company Ltd.

VIENNA

ESTABLISHED 1858.

IN EXISTENCE FOR OVER EIGHTY YEARS
ALL BRANCHES OF LIFE INSURANCE

General Agents for Palestine:

BANK MIZRACHI Ltd.

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV.

"EUROPA G.K." Heating Stoves.

A new type of "EUROPA" Stoves has been finished by the "EUROPA G. K." Works:

"Europa G.K." Heating Stoves for the cold winter season.

These stoves burn without any smoke or bad smell and can be used for the heating of rooms without any interruption.

"EUROPA G.K." HEATING STOVES are constructed without any wicks, pumps, etc.

1 litre of kerosene is sufficient for nine hours.

Price: 1750 mils.

Available: TEL-AVIV: 55, Nachlath Benjamin.

JERUSALEM: King George Road.

HAIFA: Business Centre, 2, Ha-naarav Str.

INQUIRY COMMISSION

(Continued from page 1.)

meat to the hotels and some lace made by Nazareth girls. Before the war the tourists to Nazareth had been mostly Russian and Catholic pilgrims who lived economically and bought practically nothing in Nazareth. Therefore, Nazareth had never benefited from the tourist trade.

Zionists Buy Cigarettes

The Zionists Colonists do not deal at all in Nazareth. At most they may buy some cigarettes or oranges when they come to the Government offices there. If they were in need of a mule or ox, which they could not find elsewhere they would come there. Since the disturbances broke out they have established their own market at Afuleh.

Mr. Moghannam: Is it fair to say that the Zionists settlements buy from one another and not from the Arabs? Not as a matter of boycott but to benefit one another. — They try to benefit one another. It is natural for them to help their own people.

Jew Has No Instinct For The Land

The witness went on to say that the fellahen used to buy everything in Nazareth, but since 1921, the commercial condition of Nazareth had changed completely. There has been a big slump in business. The witness then described the three sections into which the land of Palestine is divided. They are the Coastal Plains from Gaza to Haifa, the Plain of Esdraelon and the Jordan Valley. The main granary supply of the country came from the Plain of Esdraelon. Before the War, wheat was never imported into the country. On the contrary, a large amount was exported. But since the fellahen have been driven from the Plain of Esdraelon, there has been a marked increase in the importation of wheat. The same is true in regard to barley. This is due to the fact that when the grain land in Esdraelon was transferred to the Zionists they did not know the agricultural peculiarities of this country. The fellah has an inherent instinct which tells him just when and how to plant. The Jewish immigrant does not have this because he is accustomed to town life. These statements, the witness said, are confirmed in the report of the Director of the Department of Agriculture and in the Bulletin of the Palestine Economic Society, a Zionist pamphlet. The sesame crop has practically disappeared in the country because of the lack of proper cultivation.

Mr. Moghannam: We have been told that we should not object to Zionist Immigration because the Zionists are going to bring into the country modern machinery and modern methods to help us. Has the Jewish farmer, with his alleged modern machinery, produced as much as the former fellah? — The report of both the Government and Zionist Bulletins says that the agricultural condition of the country is in a constant state of crisis. The Zionist Bulletin says that the Zionists spend like the farmer and earn like the fellah, because their men are untrained.

Palestine is purely an agricultural country, said the witness, but now we are importing more food and exporting less. Therefore, the country is facing bankruptcy.

This completed the morning session.

When the Commission resumed its sittings yesterday afternoon Mr. Moghannam continued his examination in chief of Mr. Farrah. The witness said that the amount of production from villages where the Arabs had been dispossessed and the Jews had taken possession was less than when it was in the hands of the former owners. The figures could easily be verified by looking into the reports of the Department of Agriculture. There had been a decrease of fertility after the war. This was particularly so in the case of Zionist villages which were producing less grain. They are themselves losing and the Government is losing. The Government got more revenue when the village was in the hands of the Arabs than now under the Zionists. The peasant used to produce more than the Jews.

Mr. Preedy: If the Commission wants to know the gro's yields before and after the transfer to Jews, the figures will be supplied.

How The Turkish Government Oppressed The Peasants

Mr. Moghannam: Will you please tell the Commission what you know about the Subeih? — This tribe lives on the north and East slopes of Mt. Tabor. There are about three hundred families. The tribe refused to register the land in their own names. The agents of Abdul Hamid did not want to add the property to their own possessions because they were a hardy people and very troublesome. So the Government of Turkey tried to crush them slowly. As the result of local oppression, the peasants registered the land in the name of Abdul Hamid. Because of the peculiar climatic conditions, the tribesmen live in the caves when the mountain range is swept by the wind. They live mainly on pasture. They plant grain in the lower part of the hill. There is water there and so they have small gardens. They

were very poor and they used to go to Arab villages to work as shepherds and the like. They are the poorest people in the country. The area of their land is not exactly known, but I would say it is about 11,000 dunams.

Mr. Moghannam: What do you need for an agricultural school? — You need representative soil, the school must be near to means of transport, there must be average conditions and an adequate area.

Do you think that the country of the Subeih is the most suitable place for a Jewish school? — It is the last place in the country fit for such a school.

Mr. Moghannam: Do you know a man called Kadourie? — Yes, he gave £P.120,000 for the Palestine Government to build two agricultural schools, one for the Arabs and one for the Jews.

Here Mr. Moghannam winked to Mr. Drayton and smiled.

The witness: There was a small agricultural school at Tulkarem. The Government—I think wisely—are building the new agricultural school at the same place. The school they are building for the Zionists—for no known reason—is to be put up in the land of the Subeih. There is no railway station there. There is rough land and a wild tribe. The Arabs there wanted the land. They persisted, they begged, they saw the Governor. It was all of no avail. They learned—I think from one of the Monks—that Mr. Luke was staying in the Monastery on Mt. Tabor. They petitioned him not to take the land. He told them to present him with a petition. What the Government gave was a few hundred pounds to some of the leaders there. The Bedouins came to me to present their case to the Government. I drafted a petition to be sent to Mr. Luke.

Sir Boyd: When was that? — I will give you the date and everything. It was the November 29 last year.

The witness then began to read, with obvious emotion, the petition appealing for justice and mercy. But he was stopped half way, when the Commission discovered that they had a copy of the petition.

The Chairman: You need not read any further.

The witness added that the local press—at least Al Carmel—had published this petition.

The witness: These Arabs came to me two weeks ago, they told me that Mr. Miller of Haifa is fencing the land around. I told them to hand the case over to a lawyer.

The Chairman: Did the Government answer your petition? — I don't know. I know that the fellah feels heart-broken when he is given compensation, but is made to leave the land.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Hopkin Morris, the witness said that compensation was really paid for the tithing—for the preparation of the land about to be sown.

Asked about Mahlul, the witness said that there was first the possibility of an action because Surock, in whose name the land was registered, threatened to go to Court. But afterwards it was compromised because he knew he had no hope of winning. He offered the peasants three thousand dunams at £P.3 per dunam which were to be paid in five years. Of course, they would not be able to pay, and the land would go to the Zionists. The colony of Nahalal is on the ground of Mahlul. The people of Mahlul were lucky to have a powerful friend to fight for them, otherwise they would have been turned off their land.

Mr. Moghannam asked whether the Land Transfer Ordinance, which secured the land to the occupying tenant, had ever been applied, the witness said that it had not. The witness told the Commission that it was the custom of the Bedouins to come down and pasture their flocks freely on the land after the wheat harvest is over. The Zionists do not allow the Bedouins to come into the land after the harvest is over. The Bedouins do not know that they are forbidden to come into Zionist land. But when they have been caught once and fined, they know better.

Sir Boyd Meniman then rose to cross-examine the witness.

(To Be Concluded.)

MUFTI TO GIVE EVIDENCE ON MONDAY

The Mufti of Jerusalem will give evidence before the Inquiry Commission next Monday. The evidence will be given in his own residence. It is understood that, according to present arrangements, the press will not be admitted. Counsel for the three parties will, however, be present at the hearing.

CHIEF RABBI MEIR WRITES TO HIGH COMMISSIONER

Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir has sent a letter to His Excellency the High Commissioner, dealing with the assault on Mr. Bentwich, on Monday, and requesting that full measures be taken to restore order in the country.

HEAD OF HAIFA INTERVIEWS DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The Chairman of the Haifa Jewish Community interviewed Mr. Colville, the District Commissioner,—regarding the uprooting of trees in the orange and banana groves belonging to Mr. Katz. The matter of the activities of boycotters was also discussed.

SCROLLS OF THE LAW BROUGHT FROM HEBRON

The Scrolls of the Law of the Hebron Synagogue which have been cared for at the Police station in Hebron since the day of the massacres were brought to Jerusalem yesterday by a group of people who went down in 3 automobiles.

Many of the Scrolls are in a damaged state.

WOUNDED IN PRISON

A quarrel broke out between two prisoners confined in the Jerusalem Central Prison on Tuesday. One of the men was wounded and had to be taken to Government Hospital for treatment.

Violent Scenes Among Refugees (Concluded from Page One.)

they had done, was assaulted more than once. He retained his equanimity. "You do not know how these people treat us," said a young Sephardi, very thin and hungry looking. "They say the Vaad is not sitting to-day. They say the Vaad will not meet till next week. They say come next week or come next month." Another man said to me, "I do not want a gift. All I want is a small loan." Then he drew a large key from his pocket. "I have a shop. I am not a beggar. This is the key from my shop. I have a house too. It is in the Old City between the Arabs and the Christians. I cannot buy and I cannot sell. I live among Christians and Arabs. Last week I sold something to a lady for £P.1 Then came a big crowd of Arabs, one hundred or more came towards the shop. There were Arab policemen with them and they said to me, "you must give the money back."

"But how can the Vaad help you?" I asked.

"They can give a little money for a loan and I will find a place in a Jewish quarter—perhaps Meah Shearim."

"There are many Jews already in Meah Shearim," I said.

"I know there are, but I am not a fool. I could do a little business. I do not need much." All this time while I was talking to these people, there was a flight proceeding on the stairs. Attempts to keep one violent refugee from breaking through into the Vaad office had been almost unsuccessful. At last there was a great crash, and the glass above the door of the Vaad was smashed into a thousand fragments. The sound of falling glass excited the people still more. Police Inspector Sofor arrived, but could do little to quieten the exasperated crowd.

One woman spoke to me and told me her troubles in Georgian. I told her I did not understand, but she continued talking all the same.

A young boy said to me, "The boycott makes my shop impossible. If they would only give me enough money to buy some cigarettes I could sell them and make enough to live on. They need not be afraid that I will not pay it back."

Another man broke in and said, "Who knows? There may be peace tomorrow. The boycott may be over. We shall do business again. Then we could pay back the money we take."

"Do they give no one any help?" I asked.

"Those who come with force and get in that way—they receive a few pounds."

"So that is why everyone uses force?" I asked.

"What else can they do?"

The disturbances lasted a good two hours. Work in the neighbouring offices became impossible. The shouting, the fighting and the breaking of glass, made one feel that the riots were back again.

The most tragic part of the sight was to see old and helpless men and women being almost crushed on the narrow staircase between a crowd of angry and fighting men. Some looked the picture of misery. In spite of the excitement, they kept perfectly quiet.

One gentleman, with a white beard and with a bearing of rare dignity, asked me whether he might go into one of the offices and sit down. "I have had two operations," he said, "and if they knock me about, I shall be done for."

ZION HALL

Programme for Saturday, November 30th, and during the following days: SUNRISE, wonderful drama, featuring Janet Gaynor and George O'Brien. Commencement at 6.15 and 8.45.

What The World Is Doing

China

FIGHT BETWEEN SOVIET AND CHINA BRITAIN'S PART IN BRINGING PEACE

LONDON, November 28 (P.T.A.—R.)

In the House of Commons to-day, questions were asked with regard to the situation which had arisen between China and the Soviet. Both parties were signatories of the Kellogg Pact.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he was perfectly willing to participate in any proposed joint action. He was also willing to consider whether Great Britain initiates this. The Kellogg Pact does not provide any machinery for dealing with infractions of the Pact. Mr. Henderson said that he understood that China might appeal to the League of Nations, whose Covenant provided machinery for dealing with such an appeal. Mr. Henderson added that he thought it was best to await developments in this direction. Sir Austen Chamberlain asked whether there had been any communication between England and the United States on this subject, and whether the United States had suggested joint representation to Russia against any breach of the pact.

Mr. Henderson, in reply, said that communications had passed between the two Governments in the early days of the dispute. He had replied, as he had then informed the House, that Great Britain was prepared to participate in any joint action which was calculated to terminate the dispute peacefully. He had been in telegraphic communication since then with another Government. If joint action was possible, Great Britain was prepared to participate.

LIKELIHOOD OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA

MOSCOW, November 28 (P.T.A.—R.)

According to the Tass Agency, Marshal Chang Su Hliang has wired to M. Litvinoff, the Acting Soviet Foreign Minister, proposing a restoration of the situation before the conflict. The suggestion is, that the position with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway shall remain as it was, and that there shall be a reinstatement of the former Russian Manager and Assistant Manager of the Railway.

M. Litvinoff has wired his consent.

England

MINE OWNERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT SCHEME

LONDON, November 28 (P.T.A.—R.)

After a lively meeting, lasting three hours, between the sub-Committee of the Cabinet, which is dealing with the coal question, and the coal owners, the coal owners stated that they were unable to agree to the proposals of the Government. There is a sharp cleavage between the owners and the Government on the question of a reduction in hours, on the marketing schemes proposed by the Government, and on the question of the establishment of a National Wages Board.

According to the view of leading Trade Unionists, the Government now has no alternative but to proceed with its legislation without the assent of the owners.

REGULATIONS OF TIN SUPPLY

LONDON, November 28 (P.T.A.—R.)

At a private meeting, a Tin Producers Association was incorporated in London to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P. It unanimously adopted the scheme to regulate the supply of tin.

BRITISH MOTOR MAGNATE PLANS AIR-PLANE ENGINES

LONDON, Nov. 28. — Sir W. R. Morris is completing plans for the marketing of a series of new-type airplane engines at a flat price of about £1 per unit of horsepower.

The smallest engine on the schedule which has so far been drawn up is of 40 horsepower; the largest engine will be 1000 horse-power, and its price £100. The new motors will be intended for light planes, or for airplanes in the medium size classification equipped with three motors of moderate horsepower.

Germany

GERMANY'S SAVINGS BANKS

An increase of £55,000,000 to £545,000,000 is shown in the working capital of the German savings banks in the first half of the current year. The amount advanced as credits on landed property increased by £26,000,000 to £180,000,000.

Russia

BIGGEST BUDGET

MOSCOW, Nov. 28.—The world's biggest Budget has been ratified by the Council of People's Commissioners in Russia.

The Budget provides for the expenditure of 11,390,000,000 roubles (nominally £1,139,000,000) for the current year, as compared with last year's Budget of (nominally) £800,000,000.