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الشمرة الفلسطينية

Rishon-le-Zion
"GRAPE JUICE"
healthy for children
and nervous persons;
delicious. W. & P. photo.

THE PALESTINE BULLETIN

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Palestine Jewry Bids Farewell to Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel

The historic moment of Palestine Jewry bidding farewell to Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel occurred yesterday at 3.30 p.m. at a garden party on the picturesque grounds of the Hebrew University given by the Zionist Executive and the Vaad Leumi (National Council of Palestine Jews).

H. E. the High Commissioner and Lady Samuel, the Chief Secretary, the District Governor, and Col. Kisch, who occupied the Chair, were seated on a huge platform under the cooling shadows of the University building and the members of the National Assembly of Palestine Jews, (Assefat Hanivcharim) representatives of all Jewish institutions in the country and numerous Government officials sat around the platform in semi-circle.

Col. Kisch, who opened the meeting, expressed the widespread regret of World Jewry over the departure of H. E. the High Commissioner and Lady Samuel. He was followed by Mr. Dizengoff, on behalf of the Vaad Leumi, and Mr. Meyuhass, representing the Jerusalem Jewish Community who joined in expressing their profound regrets as to Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel's impending departure.

Both speakers referred to the fact that while Palestine Jewry have not always received from His Excellency what they desired, they, nevertheless, regarded him as their big brother ever ready to share with them their joys and sorrows. Looking back over the expired five years, they now realise how extremely difficult was His Excellency's tenure of office in this unique country.

Despite the many difficulties, the speakers declared, Palestine's progress under His Excellency's administration has been prodigious almost in every branch. Sir Herbert Samuel, the ruler, may go, but his ties to Palestine are inseparable. The speakers also paid a warm tribute to Lady Samuel, who, has displayed the best traditions of Judaism, particularly in her social work. Both Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel have added a golden page to the history of Palestine and they are departing amidst feeling of deep gratitude, admiration and beloved by Palestine Jewry.

H. E. the High Commissioner, who listened with great attention

to every word uttered by the speakers, then rose to reply and was given an enthusiastic ovation. His Excellency's speech was as usual, forceful and eloquent and had the elements of admirable directness and profound sincerity. H. E. the High Commissioner said:

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

I desire to express appreciation of the kindness of the Jewish Community in holding this Garden Party to bid farewell to Lady Samuel and myself and to thank those who have delivered speeches for what they have said.

Looking back over the period of five years, much has already been achieved in the direction of the policy which has been embodied in the Mandate, both in the creation of the Jewish National Home and in promoting the well-being of the non-Jewish population. I am profoundly convinced that these two purposes are intimately bound up with one another. If the creation of the National Home proved to be injurious to the Arabs of Palestine, it could never be created on a firm foundation, and, on the other hand, it is only through the development of the country, which Jewish enterprise and capital are needed to promote, that the progress and well-being of the Arab population can be achieved. The policy which has been adopted involves the combination of these two elements. It is, I am sure, the only one that would be, not only just, but also practicable.

The Jewish people are inclined to criticism, but not, I think, in excess, and for myself I have nothing whatever to complain of in that regard. They have realized, at all events in Palestine, that work is more important than criticism. For my own part, I have always proceeded upon the belief that the most humble piece of positive work of one's own is better than the most brilliant criticism of the work of somebody else. Here and there, however, one finds elements in the Jewish Community, whether in Palestine or elsewhere which, no doubt owing to the active vitality that characterize the race, do not realize that restraint also is necessary, and that those who ask too much often succeed in getting nothing at all. Many a political failure, and many a tragedy, in the long course of Jewish history emphasize that lesson. In certain matters,

however, I think that the Jewish Community of Palestine has legitimate ground for complaint, not because just requests have been rejected in principle, but because of the delay that has sometimes taken place in carrying them into effect. In three matters in particular, I am disappointed that definite results have not been achieved, during my term of office.

One is the Statutory Establishment of the Jewish Community of Palestine, placing the Assefat Hanivcharim and the Vaad Leumi, and the Chief Rabbinate, and their local organisations, upon a definite and permanent legal basis. With this is the allied question of making a more just financial provision for the Jewish system of education. The second is the enactment of a Nationality Law. And the third, in which the rest of the population is also greatly interested, is the reorganisation of the system of elected municipalities. But on all these matters, as on all other questions of importance arising out of the Mandate, the British Government has itself a heavy direct responsibility.

The strength of the British Empire resides largely in the spirit of caution that animates its governors, and if delays have occurred it is not on account of lack of sympathy and understanding, but because of the great desire to take no step forward on to ground which is uncertain or in a direction which may have to be retraced. On all these matters, however, I have a real hope that the delays will soon draw to an end and that the questions at issue will receive a satisfactory solution.

The control of the Administration of Palestine is about to be transferred to the hands of a public servant of great distinction and ability. There is a certain tendency here among all sections of the population, and I believe it prevails throughout the East, always to see all kinds of subtle and recondit motives for the simplest action taken by the powers that be. There is a tendency to read between the lines things which, as a rule, are certainly not there. The appointment as High Commissioner for Palestine of Field-Marshal Lord Plumer has been regarded in certain quarters as indicating some important change of policy, as signifying the re-establishment of military rule, as being the outcome of the events in Damascus on the occasion of Lord Balfour's visit, as foreshadowing the centralisation in Jerusalem of all

British Military interests in the middle East, and even as being a precaution against possible trouble in Mosul. All these speculations are entirely beside the mark. I have every reason to think that in making this appointment, the fact that Lord Plumer is a soldier has not influenced the Government in one direction or the other. Being anxious to choose for a post which requires certain qualities a man of high position who had already proved himself a successful administrator, on surveying the field both civilian and military, they found in Lord Plumer the most able and best adapted nominee for the post. In his hands, I feel convinced, the interests of Palestine are very safe, and the country can look forward to a steady advance into the future.

To ensure that it is necessary for the people to fix their gaze, not merely upon the greatness of this land in history, but also upon the illustrious destiny which may still await it. It has been well-said that "no one can walk backwards into the future." Our eyes must be steadily fixed upon the goal which we wish to reach, and the paths which will best lead to it. One of the healthiest signs, in my opinion, that now characterises the Jewish Community of Palestine is its readiness to experiment; to seek new ways, to adopt the methods which, in scientific investigation, are known as the methods of trial and error. For mistakes there will be. But it will not be hard to remedy them. Particularly I have in mind varying methods that are being adopted in the Jewish agricultural settlements. There are individualistic colonies; there are co-operative colonies; there are communal colonies; and there are many which combine in various proportions two or all three of these elements. Time alone can show which type or types will be the most successful. And by successful I do not mean only financially successful, although that is an essential element, but also, and not less important, successful in providing the maximum degree of human happiness for all their inhabitants.

Perhaps I may be allowed to express the hope that, in this beautiful Palestinian scene and inspired by the nobility of the task in which they are engaged, the Jewish people of Palestine will develop in increasing degree a sense of beauty. That has been a characteristic in history of the Latin races and of some Asiatic



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peoples, but has been somewhat lacking both among the Anglo-Saxon nations and in Eastern and Northern Europe. In music and in the drama, the Jewish people possess it, in literature also; but in architecture, in the plastic and pictorial arts, in dress, it must be admitted that there is ground for criticism. I would enter a plea that the Jewish National Home should be not only economically successful, and full of intellectual activity, but also should possess that element of beauty which may add much to the dignity and to the happiness of human life.

We have been fortunate during the past five years in maintaining a large measure of agreement on important matters, and this has concluded not a little to the advancement that has been made. History alone will be able to estimate how large a model of thanks is due to the statesmanship of one man in particular, the President of the Zionist Organisation, Dr. Weizmann. For my part, I feel convinced that future generations will rank his services very high. The Zionist Organisation as been fortunate in having at its head, during these critical years, one of the outstanding figures of this day, who has been able to wield a remarkable influence, not only on the members of his organisation and its sympathisers, but also on the statesmen of many nationalities with whom he has been brought into relation. The Administration of Palestine has much appreciated also the wisdom as well as the activity with which Colonel Kisch has deplored the duties that have devolved upon him. He possesses qualities that have conducted much to the smooth transac-

tion of affairs.

I am happy that before leaving Palestine I should have had the pleasure of meeting here that illustrious and far-sighted benefactor of the country, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to whom on any such occasion as this a tribute of gratitude is due.

Lady Samuel and I will always look back with feelings of happiness to these last five years. She, as you know, takes a deep and heartfelt interest in the wellbeing of the country and particularly in all social movements for the advantage of its people. On her behalf and on my own, I thank you for the welcome of to-day.

We stand here on Mount Scopus which, both in the original Greek and in the Hebrew, "Har Hazofin," means the "Hill of Ointment." From this point of vantage, throwing my gaze towards the past and towards the future, to the setting sun and to the dawn, I feel full of hope, full of confidence for the days that are to come.

The meeting ended with a short, but affectionate farewell message by Dr. Thon. "This day is a day of mourning for Palestine Jewry. We are losing Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner, but he will remain with us a citizen and brother," he said. "Come back soon!" the speaker exclaimed. "Work is awaiting you, the people are waiting for you, the country will wait for your return. Good-by with our blessings."

The Jewish National Anthem was then enthusiastically sung and refreshments were served.

PALESTINE FROM DAY TO DAY

OPENING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The third session of the "First Jewish National Assembly" (elected there here last night at 9 p.m. Zion Theatre here last night at p.m. The Theatre was filled to capacity by members of the Assembly and many guests.

Dr. Thon, President of the Vaad Leumi (National Council), read a lengthy report on the activities of the Vaad Leumi, stressing the great strides in the development of the country during the last few years and the achievements of the Jewish population in agriculture, industry, education, etc. Pointing out the delay in obtaining the official recognition of the Jewish communal authority in Palestine, the speaker appealed for the strengthening of official ties and discipline among the Jewish population. Referring to Arab-Jewish relations, Dr. Thon urged the necessity of continuing the Jewish effort for establishing closer friendship with the Arab neighbours. He then welcomed the new type of Chabzim in Palestine—Chasidim from Poland—who are coming with their Rabbis to settle as agriculturists, and outlined the problems of the days, which, he said, include organisation, immigration, labour and education.

Col. Kisch extended greetings in the name of the Palestine Zionist

Hebrew. The photograph was delivered to His Excellency by Mr. Gordon, the Director of the Opera, at the farewell reception yesterday.

ATTACK ON MR. ABRAMSON

Late on the night of Sunday, the 14th of June, a shot was fired at close quarters, apparently from a muzzle-loading gun, into a room of the house of the District Officer of Hebron, in which were Mr. Abramson, the District Commissioner and Mr. Bailly.

Neither of the officers was hurt. The identity of the assailants is not yet known. Energetic measures are being taken to detect and arrest the culprits.

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

It is officially announced that at 8 a.m. to-day, at the Jerusalem Jail, sentence of death was carried out upon named Abu Hamed el Masri Wasfa Valley, near Patah Tikvah, condemned to death by the Court of Criminal Assize at Jaffa on the 9th February, sentence being confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 19th May.

The crime for which Named Abu Hamed el Masri has suffered the death penalty was the murder in the act of robbery of Mohammed Sadek Shami on the night of the 9th October, 1924.

THE WORKERS' DISPUTE

The Central Committee of "Mizrabi" and the Mizrahi Workers Organisation sent a protest to the Zionist Executive against its decision to suspend the work in Haifa, following the incident last week.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. LAMONT

A complaint has been lodged by Mr. Mansur with the Authorities in which he alleges that he was brutally beaten by Mr. Lamont of the Jerusalem Police, in the premises of the Meah Shearim Police Station on Sunday, May 31st.

PALESTINE AND ZIONISM: THE QUESTION OF PLEDGES

The following "letter to the editor" has appeared in the "Morning Post":

"Sir.—Two pages of your paper of May 26 contain references to the above matter. One is in a letter from Mr. E. P. Hewitt, K.C., in which he says that the Declaration of 1917 pledges us to the present policy in Palestine, and the other is in the report of a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, from which I quote:

"Breaking faith was not one of the weaknesses of Britain . . . the name of Britain had been appended to a solemn declaration to the Jews of the world, and Britain would stand by its bond."

Having just completed a book on the Arabs, wherein this question is fully dealt with, I do not feel justified in going into this matter at length here, but I should like to ask the above-named two gentlemen if they have completely forgotten our assurances to the Arabs in 1915, when we promised them complete Arab independence within certain

clearly-defined geographical limits, which included the whole of the present mandated territory of Palestine.

When Lord Balfour signed the famous Declaration he may have overlooked this fact, but it is, nevertheless true that "the honour of this country," to quote Mr. Hewitt, and "the bond of Britain," referred to by Mr. Lloyd George, were equally—and previously—pledged to the Arabs.

If Mr. Hewitt knew Da'arus and its people as well as do, he would not be in any doubt as to whether Lord Balfour's reputation there was "factitious."—Yours &c.,

SNAPFLE,
New Oxford and Cambridge Club, W."

LORD PLUMER

The London Correspondent of the "B.J." writes:—

"A grandfather within two years of the Psalmist's 'allotted span,' Field Marshal Lord Plumer cheerfully takes over Sir Herbert Samuel, job at Jerusalem. But the old Second Army Commander, the dapper little man with the permanent mole who held Ypres against all the slings and arrows of outrageous Krupp, is an amazingly vital person. Sir William Orpen's portrait shows him as a cherubic veteran with a high colour and a white moustache, polished up to the nines, and that is how the Second Army remembers him. His batman, a real old pakka soldier, was reputed the one living mortal allowed to dictate to the autocrat. The day he sat for his Academy portrait, the batman was on his mettle, and the Field Marshal's belt and buttons almost dazzled the sun. Lord Plumer started with the York and Lanes, and he has not missed much fighting that was going. He has several rainbows of decorations, and it was he whom the Earl of Ypres wanted instead of Smith-Dorrien to command the Second Division in 1914."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The District Governor was represented by Rabi Bey Abdelhadi at the requiem held on the 13th instant for the late Bishop Timotheos.

IRAQ CHRISTIANS PERSECUTED

BAGHDAD, (P.T.A.)
The following of telegram has been received by H. M. King Paussel from the Bishop of Zakho and Dohuk:—

"The Christian villages in the district of Goyan in the qadha of Zakho, merely on account of their having given an expression of their patriotic feelings, are to-day groaning under the yoke of bondage of the Turks, who have besieged these villages with the intention of annihilating them, after having arrested Qas (Priest) Marki and his son, and removed them to the Turkish capital. Their lives are now in danger, as are their children, and their property."

"In the name of humanity we appeal to you for their rescue failing, which they will perish."

"Timotheos,
Bishop of Zakho and Dohuk."

Tuesday, June 16th, 1925.

THE PALESTINE BULLETIN.

NO ARMED INTERVENTION IN PERSIAN DELEGATE LEAVES ARMS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, June 16 (P.T.A.)

As a solution to the difficult problems of China and more particularly, the question of recurring anti-foreign outbreaks there, the United States Government is favouring a conference of the nations of the sort directed in the Nine Powers Treaty signed here in February, 1922.

While certain circles urge armed intervention, it is the intention of the United States Government, for the present, at least, to restrict its action to the suppression of disorder at places where American safety is endangered.

It is understood that Japan fully shares the view of the American Government and although English policy has not been made known officially, Anglo-American conversations are in progress, in the course of which it will be defined.

15.6.25.

KILL ITALIAN PRIEST IN CHINA SHANGHAI, June 15 (P.T.A.)

Fresh anti-foreign outbreaks are reported from inland river ports. In Kaifing the rioters burnt a Catholic Church and killed an Italian priest. A disturbance took place in Kiukiang, where the English and Japanese Consulates and a Japanese bank were attacked by excited throngs.

FRENCH SECURITY PACT TO BE DELIVERED TO GERMANY

PARIS, June 15

The French project of the Security Pact, which had been submitted to Italy, will be communicated to the German Government tomorrow.

The Press here expresses the hope that Italy will see fit to join the Allies in the Security Pact.

ITALY AND SECURITY PACT

LONDON, June 15 (P.T.A.)

In an editorial on the subject of the Security Pact, the "Daily Telegraph" here affirms the fact that Italy persists in the idea that adequate provision should be made in the Security Pact for France to first consult the League of Nations, if she decided to occupy the neutral Rhine zone in case of a German attack on Poland.

TO GRANT PERSIAN OIL CONCESSION

WASHINGTON, June 15 (P.T.A.)

Dr. Millspaugh, Financial Adviser to the Persian Government, is expected here soon to confer with oil interests in regard to a loan of \$10,000,000. It is stated that the Persian Government is ready to grant a concession to exploit the oil resources of Northern Persia in lieu of the loan.

Arrangements were practically completed sometime ago with the Sinclair interests, but differences as to certain details of the terms and conditions of the oil concession brought about a rupture in the negotiations.

PERSIAN DELEGATE WITHDREW ARMS CONFERENCE

GENEVA, June 16 (P.T.A.)

The Persian delegate withdrew from the Conference on the Control of International Traffic in Arms and Munitions of the League of Nations, as a protest against the inclusion of Persia in the zone, wherein importation of arms and munition is prohibited, unless a specific permit is granted by the League of Nations.

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES MAY RETURN TO CHAMBER

ROME, June 15 (P.T.A.)

The Abstentionist Opposition Party leaders met to-day here to discuss the advisability of allowing their deputies to return to the Chamber of Deputies. It is believed, that the decision will be in the affirmative and that in certain matter the Abstentionists may even cooperate with the Government.

NEW GENERAL ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, June 15 (P.T.A.)

In view of the refusal of the majority of the Catholic Party to unite with the Socialists in the new Cabinet proposed by M. Poullet and the impossibility under present circumstances to form a Cabinet with a workable majority, the King has decided to dissolve the Parliament and appoint new general elections.

REPEAL RENT RESTRICTIONS IN EGYPT

CAIRO, June 16 (P.T.A.)

The Rent Restriction Ordinance was repealed to-day by a special decree.

EGYPT LOSES SUEZ CANAL CASE

CAIRO, June 16 (P.T.A.)

The Mixed Tribunal announced its decision in the case of the shareholders of the Suez Tributary Loan vs. the Egyptian Government. The case was decided in favour of the shareholders, who are the French Banking House of Rothschild and the Bank of England.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 15 (P.T.A.)

Dollars—4.86; French francs—100.75; Swiss francs—25.02; Belgian francs—102.40; German marks—20.39; Polish zloty—25.20; Italian lire—124.95; Austrian shillings—34.40; Czechoslovakian kronen—163 7/8; Rumanian leis—1045; Dutch florins—12.09 1/2.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL IN EGYPT

CAIRO, June 15 (P.T.A.)

H. E. the High Commissioner attended by Capt. Monkton, A.D.C., left this morning for Alexandria to take leave of His Majesty King Fund prior to his departure from Palestine. His Excellency will return to Jerusalem on the 18th inst.

THE AFULEH CASE NAZARETH, June 16 (P.T.A.)

The District Court is now engaged in hearing the cases of only three of the accused. Messrs. Fas and Segal of Balfouria, and Mr. Mari, a Moslem clerk of the Palestine Land Development Co., who are charged with the murder of Muhamed Yusef El Abed. The alleged crime comes under the articles 174-180 of the criminal code which provides imprisonment not to exceed 15 years.

Yesterday, the first day of the hearing, the testimony of six witnesses for the prosecution was taken. It is expected, that the prosecution will complete the examination of its witnesses to-day and that witnesses for the defence will begin to offer their evidence.

Dr. Zlocisti of Tel-Aviv, has been invited by the defence to act as medical expert in the case.

U. S. DOCTORS IN LONDON

700 doctors from the United States and Canada assembled on June 2nd in London at Wigmore Hall. They have come to Europe on a tour of scientific study under the auspices of the Inter-State Graduate Assembly of America, which represents some 75,000 doctors and surgeons. They were welcomed by the Duke of York, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, Sir Humphrey Rolleston, President of the Royal College of Physicians and Sir John Bland Sutton, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lectures were delivered by distinguished British medical men, and later in the day big hospitals were visited.

Before the Duke of York left Wigmore Hall, it was announced that he had made an honorary member of the Institute of the Inter-State Post Graduate Assembly of America.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN AFGANISTAN

Further details available of the execution of the Khost rebels in Kabul indicates the possibility of the Afghans returning to the harsh methods practised in former days. Intense feeling has been aroused in the tribal areas against the wholesale slaughter of people who were virtually hostages.

It may be recalled that the rebel tribe of Shinwaris, objecting to the introduction by the Amir of the conscription law, harassed the Afghan troops and produced a prisoner in the person of Abdul Karim, the half-witted son of the ex-Amir Yaqub Khan. Eventually the Shinwaris were rounded up and accepted what were practically unconditional terms of surrender, comprising, inter alia, the handing over of hundreds of hostages, including one of the ring-leaders who is known as the Lame Mullah, whose fate was suggested when he was led limping in chains behind the Afghan troops at a recent ceremonial review.

It appears that on May 25th the Amir held a durbar and, announced the names of the doomed Shinwaris, who were led out to a spot, outside

Kabul, where nearly sixty of them, including the Lame Mullah, were shot.

The shooting of hostages after a civil war is so much contrary to modern custom that it has caused great indignation. Further executions are feared by the tribesmen. Incidentally, the most fortunate of all is the Pretender, who, having escaped into India, is now safely under lock and key in Benares jail as a political prisoner of Raj under Regulation Three.

EUROPE'S DEBTS TO U. S. A.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "New York World," President Coolidge, with the object of "compelling" the nations to settle their debts to the United States, "contemplates a definite refusal to give approval to any further loans by American bankers to Governments that have shown no disposition to settle." In the last few months this statement has been made a score of times, but on inquiry no confirmation has been forthcoming from reliable sources. However, the same despatch describes "considerable agitation about the French, Italian, and Belgian Embassies at Washington," a situation which appears to have escaped the attention of every other Press representative at Washington. Strictly speaking, American bankers, once they are satisfied with the security offered, and the rate of interest, can lend money anywhere they like, but it is equally true that according to custom, they have usually asked the State Department at Washington if there is any objection to the contemplated loan, and hence it follows that Mr. Coolidge, if he really proposes to refuse approval of new loans to debtor nations who may be laggard in funding, has a very strong weapon at his command—a power of veto sufficient to restrain any American Banker or other financial agency.

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LET "THE PALESTINE BULLETIN"
KEEP YOU INFORMED.

AUFGEBOT

Es wird hierdurch bekannt gemacht, dass der Herrmann Graze, seines Standes Schmid, geboren in Stuttgart-Gablenberg, 33 Jahre alt, Wohnhaft in Sarona bei Jaffa, und die Martha Meta Hedwig Lorenz geborene Rose, geboren in Pödejuich, 27 Jahre alt, Wohnhaft in Sarona bei Jaffa, ihres Standes Krankenschwester, beabsichtigen, sich miteinander zu verheiraten und diese Ehe in Gemässheit des Reichsgesetzes vom 4. Mai 1870 vor dem unterzeichneten Beamten abzuschliessen.

Jerusalem, den 13. Juni, 1925.

Der Verweser des Deutschen Generalkonsulats

L. S.

Kapp
Vizekonsul

DONT MISS TOMORROW'S AUCTION SALE

By order of R. D. KESSELMAN, C.P.A., Receiver by appointment of the American Consular Court at Jerusalem:

A SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
of the property of the Orient Trading Co., Jerusalem.
WILL BE HELD IN THE STORE OF ORTRACO, JAFFA ROAD,
OPPOSITE MUNICIPAL GARDEN, JERUSALEM

On Wednesday June 17, 1925 at 10 a.m.

The following goods will be sold:—

Men's furnishings, underwear for men, women and children, hosiery, footwear, headgear, clothing, lamps, etc.

Conditions of sale.—Deposit 50%. Balance within 48 hours or deposit forfeited. . . Auctioneers fees 5% Municipal fees 2 1/2%.

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