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11th February, 1927.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

I am sure your readers will be interested to learn that the Prince of Wales, paid a surprise visit the night before last to the St. George's Jewish Settlement and spent about three-quarters of an hour going round the settlement. He was received by Mr. Philip S. Waley, the President, and was escorted through the various activities by the Warden, Mr. Basil L. Q. Henriques and Mrs. Henriques. He inspected the cups that had been won by the clubs, and said that he remembered having presented his cup to the Jewish Lads' Brigade, both in London and in Manchester. After listening to the opening speech of a debate on "Is poverty, wealth, or ignorance the greatest cause of crime?" he went through the synagogue and paused at the War Memorial Tablet and asked the Warden various questions about the names thereon. He went through one of the rooms where boxing training was taking place, and went to the gymnasium to see tumbling and physical training by the boys. He was also shown the residents' quarters, which he admitted appeared very comfortable.

Entering the Cubs' Den he found the Cubs sitting round a camp fire, and was given the Cub welcome. He talked to several of the men in the Old Boys' Club, and then went through the Girls' Club, where he saw an eurythmics class by the "1923" Club, consisting of girls aged 11 to 13, a first aid class for the older girls, and an officers' meeting in progress. He then came to a room which appeared to be empty, and was asked to stand on the "magic carpet," when suddenly forty Brownies appeared, and sang and danced for him. He talked to many of them, and was especially interested in their doll mascot. Going into the yard at the back of the premises he found the Scouts cooking over the camp fire, and after talking to them about their week-end camps at Gillwell Park, he went in to the Old Girl's Club, where he met several married girls with their children.

In the Girls' Club Hall, a display of drill and dancing was going on. He asked that there might be some camp songs sung, and himself chose a variety out of the book of Camp Songs, which have been composed by Mrs. Henriques, and set to well-known Gilbert and Sullivan and other tunes. He joined heartily in the singing himself, sharing a book with one of the girls.

In reply to the words of welcome from the Warden, the Prince said: "It has given me great pleasure to be here to-night. I have enjoyed myself very much, and I hope you will soon be able to get into your new premises." His Royal Highness was obviously impressed by the inadequacy and over-crowding of the building.

On leaving the Settlement, he was given a tremendous send-off by some 1,000 odd boys and girls who use the clubs nightly.

COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA.

In view of the large number of Russian and Polish Jews resident in South Africa great interest will doubt-

less be felt in the news that preparations are now being made for the new Jewish agricultural colonization campaign in the spring. The Jewish colonists who are to settle in the Ukraine will begin to migrate at the beginning of March and those intending to settle in the Crimea went in the middle of February. 2,000 families will be settled in the spring on the land in the Ukraine, in the districts of Cherson, Krivoyrog, Szaparoje and Mariupol. Only 450 families will be settled in the Crimea this spring on the land hitherto unoccupied. The question of distributing new land for Jewish colonization in the Crimea has not yet been satisfactorily solved. It is expected that a resolution to that effect will be issued soon. In order to avoid the mistakes made during the previous colonization campaigns, the colonization organizations have sent out instructions setting out in detail the methods of organisation to be pursued by the new settlers, the sums of money required and the categories into which the settlers are to be divided. Stress is laid on the fact that Jewish tradesmen and Jews belonging to no profession should be induced to join the Jewish colonists in greater numbers than heretofore. Of the Jewish artisans only those who have no prospects of finding employment will be allowed to settle on the land. Preferences will be given to those who have relatives already settled on the land. In order to obviate any difficulty that might arise during the spring campaign the Comzet (Government Commission for Jewish Colonization) has assigned a sum of 175,000 roubles to assist in the work. It has also been decided that the cost of irrigation in the colonies, of surveying the land and dividing the areas into settlements will be borne by the Government.

To my mind this Jewish colonization in Russia makes for an improved state of affairs as regards Russian Jewry and, in fact, Eastern European Jewry generally. The more we realise that Palestine can never provide accommodation for—at the utmost computation—more than twenty per cent. of the Jewish population of the world, we realise that something must be done in other directions to absorb the balance.

THE REASON OF HENRY FORD.

I am indebted to the Jewish Telegraphic Mail Service for what is here generally believed to be a clue to the origin of Henry Ford's campaign of hatred against Jews was disclosed at the trial here of the former minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Car Company against an income tax assessment of \$30,000,000. The story deals with the circumstances surrounding the sale of two thousand shares of Ford Stock held by the late John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge to Henry Ford and Edsel Ford in 1919, which is the basis of the Treasury Department's levy. The stock was sold for \$12,500 a share. Two options obtained on the Dodge stock in advance of the final sale to the Fords were disclosed in a deposition made by A. L. McMeans, who was secretary to Dodge Brothers, Inc., in 1919. One was obtained by Sigmund K. Rothschild, and insurance man of New York. The terms of the option offered the 2,000 shares of

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