

Middle Class Immigration to Palestine.

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE IT.

"Expert Knowledge as Important as Cash."

Jerusalem.

A little while ago Mr. H. Farbstein, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, opened negotiations with Mr. Hyamson, the Chief Immigration Officer of the Government of Palestine, on the subject of the minimum of £1,000 required by the Government from middle-class immigrants who intend to settle in Palestine. Mr. Farbstein argued that expert knowledge is at least as important a factor as cash, and he produced evidence that many immigrants who possessed even more than £1,000 have lost a considerable part of their money, and in some instances even their whole capital, only because they were not experts in their respective trades, and could not adjust themselves to local conditions.

Mr. Farbstein suggested that Mr. Hyamson should visit with him a number of industrial establishments in Tel-Aviv, and the Chief Immigration Officer agreed to do this. The object of the visit was to produce proof that certain people had established themselves in industry, though they had possessed only very small means, or in some cases, had even started their enterprises without any funds at all.

Mr. Hyamson, Mr. Farbstein and Mr. Tischby visited eleven factories in Tel-Aviv. It transpired as a result of these visits that though four owners had started without any means, they now employ ten, thirty, fifteen and four workmen respectively. Furthermore, these four establishments had an excellent turnover during the last two years and they are well provided with orders. It further appeared that one factory, whose owner had started with only £72, now provides employment for over thirty hands. Another factory, whose owner started with £100, now employs fifty-five workmen. The rest, whose owners had originally invested from £2 to £500, produce a wide range of articles and now employ from eight to thirty people. All these manufacturers are highly skilled in their respective trades. The lack of capital is not the only difficulty which the eleven manufacturers in question experienced; they also had to train their workers, which required much effort and meant a considerable amount of waste in the early stages.

Mr. Hyamson Impressed.

Mr. Hyamson put a number of questions to each of the eleven owners, and stated that he was much impressed by what he had seen and heard.

Mr. Farbstein has promised to submit to Mr. Hyamson a detailed memorandum in connection with this visit and the general problem of the minimum amount required from would-be manufacturers to enable them to obtain admission into Palestine.

It is hoped that this step taken by a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency will produce good results for Jewish industry in Palestine. Satisfaction is expressed

(Continued in Third Column).

Fifteen Shillings a pound for Matzos.

SOVIET PRICES.

Moscow.

About fifteen shillings a pound is charged for matzos in Soviet Russia and nearly five shillings for baking a pound of matzos, when the customer supplies his own flour, the Yiddish Communist central organ, the "Emess" reveals.

Money and flour for matzos, the paper says, are being openly collected at the Spasog Linishevski Synagogue, but the situation of the bakeries is being kept secret and they are concealed somewhere in the suburbs. Long queues stand outside the synagogue offices waiting to obtain matzos.

Do the militant atheists know about this robbery and swindling which is being carried on under their very noses? the "Emess" asks.

Explaining the High Prices.

One rouble and one and half roubles per pound of flour is charged in Moscow for baking matzos when the flour is supplied by the customers, and matzos cost five roubles per pound and more. Orders for baking matzos are accepted in the two big Moscow synagogues, the Choral Synagogue in the Spaso-Glinishevski Street, and the so-called Poliakoff Synagogue. The flour is brought to these synagogues, and the customers go there again to take away their matzos when they are baked. The matzos are baked, some in Moscow itself, in the neighbourhood of the Jewish cemetery, by a sort of matzos-baking co-operative, and in Orechovo-Zuevo, a textile town situated about ninety kilometres from Moscow.

The synagogue Jews who take the orders for baking matzos explain that the price for baking is so high because it costs about fifteen roubles per pood to send the flour to the bakeries and to bring the matzos back when they are baked. In addition, the price of fuel for baking is very high, and the rest goes to pay the people employed in baking the matzos. In the case of people who are not able to pay so much, they state, less is accepted, and in exceptional cases matzos are baked for poor Jews without any charge at all.

Jasha Heifetz on Palestine.

Jerusalem.

Interviewed in Jerusalem, following his concert, Jasha Heifetz commented upon the many changes visible in Palestine since his last visit, six years ago. "Six years ago, there was the old, uncomfortable Allenby. To-day there is the luxurious King David. Six years ago, your first-class theatre was the old Zion Hall. To-day, you have the Edison. But your hotels and theatres are not alone, in the changes I find here. Your audiences, too, are different. Six years ago the house was filled with enthusiastic listeners that clamoured for more. Last night's audience was not unlike those one meets with in America and on the continent. It was reserved."

Trouble in Jewish Agency Schools.

TEACHERS NOT PAID SALARIES.

Jerusalem.

The teachers in the Jewish Agency Schools in Palestine are again considering action to obtain payment of their salaries. Crowds of teachers are coming to the Jewish Agency offices every day demanding the payment of their salaries, which the Jewish Agency is unable, however, to give them. The Jewish Agency has been approaching the Government for the usual assignment to the educational budget of the Jewish Agency, but the Government refuses to pay out the amount in question before its suggestions tending to stricter Government control over the Zionist schools are carried into effect.

The teachers have come to the Vaad Leumi in order to urge it to take up the question of their salaries.

The financial difficulties of the Jewish Agency, the result of which is that it has not been possible to pay the teachers in the Jewish Agency schools regularly, have repeatedly been the cause of strikes in the schools, the latest of which occurred in October, when the schools were closed for about a fortnight.

Sybil Thorndike in Palestine.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO BAN "SAINT JOAN."

Jerusalem.

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, the Arab Mayor of Jerusalem, has complained to the Palestine Government against Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" being allowed to be played in Jerusalem by Dame Sybil Thorndyke.

Dame Sybil Thorndyke, who arrived in Palestine at the end of March with her husband, Mr. Lewis Casson, their son and daughter, Ann and Christopher Casson, and the members of her company, gave her first performance of "Saint Joan" in Jerusalem, under the patronage of the High Commissioner, General Sir Aruthur Wauchope.

The Mayor of Jerusalem complains that Shaw's play contains expressions which are insulting to Islam.

The Government has promised him that it will order these expressions to be taken out of the play when it is performed in Jerusalem.

(Continued from First Column).

in responsible industrial quarters with the way in which this problem is being dealt with by the Jewish Agency.

Several of the manufacturers visited in Tel-Aviv claimed that there is still room in Palestine for other producers in the same branches of production in which they are engaged.

Practically all these eleven manufacturers drew Mr. Hyamson's attention to the need of providing certificates for enabling skilled labour to be brought into Palestine.