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Ludgate House,
 107/111, Fleet Street,
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Telegrams: Jewocrrau London.
 Telephone: Central 6501-3.

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ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE SUCCEEDS IN GETTING DREYFUS PLAY STOPPED IN
 PARIS: HITLERIST TACTICS FOUND SUCCESSFUL AGAINST "ALL QUIET"
 IN BERLIN AND VIENNA REPEATED BY FRENCH ROYALISTS: POLICE
 SAID TO HAVE BEEN ANXIOUS OVER THREAT AGAINST PLAY BY RIGHT
 WING EX-SOLDIERS' ORGANISATION.

Paris, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

After nightly scenes of antisemitic rioting, reminiscent of the antisemitic outbursts which were a regular feature of Parisian life during the Dreyfus affair over thirty years ago, "L'Affaire Dreyfus", M. Jacques Richepin's play on the Dreyfus affair, which has been running at the Nouvelle Ambigué Theatre, has been withdrawn, following argument for its withdrawal made to the management by the Prefect of Police.

The police authorities appear to have been concerned over a threat made yesterday by the Right Wing organisation of ex-soldiers, the Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), that if the play was not withdrawn, they would take action to put a stop to it. The General Organisation of Ex-Soldiers has to-day published a statement dissociating itself from the attitude of the Croix de Feu.

Jewish circles here are much concerned over this demonstration of antisemitic strength in France, recalling the recent successes of the Hitlerists in getting "All Quiet" prohibited in Berlin and Vienna by keeping up a regular campaign of rioting, to which the authorities finally capitulated.

The antisemitic passions which ran high during the Dreyfus affair have been found by this new affair to be still alive in France, the Royalist and military circles who contended that the Jew Dreyfus was guilty appearing to have a strong following still, despite the verdict of history, even to the extent of a woman publicly proclaiming herself as Esterhazy's daughter and making an attack in the theatre on M. Richepin, the author of the play, because it depicted Esterhazy as the traitor.

The antisemitic disturbances started in connection with the Dreyfus play have been spreading in the last few days also in other directions (as reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 5th. inst.), and there is some fear lest the Nationalists, encouraged by their success in compelling the withdrawal of the Dreyfus play, organise a disturbance now to break up a lecture to be given here this evening on the Dreyfus affair by Dr. Bruno Weil, one of the leaders of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, who was instrumental in uncovering the Dreyfus documents in the archives of the German Foreign Office, and has recently published an authoritative book on the Dreyfus affair, which has been translated from the German into French and several other languages.

ROUMANIAN JUSTICE AGAIN FINDS CODREANU AND HIS ASSOCIATES INNOCENT:
TRIAL OF IRON GUARD LEADERS FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT DISCOVERY OF
ANTISEMITIC TERRORIST PLOT ENDS WITH ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

Bucharest, Mar. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Codreanu, Totu, Danila and the rest of the leaders of the Iron Guard Organisation who were arrested in January on a charge of plotting to overthrow the Government with a view to establishing an antisemitic régime in the country, have been acquitted to-day.

The arrests were made following instructions issued by the Government after the attempt made on the life of M. Socor, the editor of the "Adeverul". A police search at the Iron Guard headquarters in Jassy, it was said, had revealed a carefully organised plot to carry out a series of antisemitic outbreaks, which would have shaken the whole country. The King himself, it was stated, had insisted on firm action by the Government to put an end to the constant hooliganism in Roumania. The Government thereupon instructed the local authorities to treat the antisemitic organisations as illegal bodies in the same way as the Communist societies which are not permitted to function in Roumania.

The attempt made by the antisemitic student Dumitrescu upon M. Socor may turn out to have been a good thing, if it is going to result in the Government taking really effective action to restore public order in the country, the newspapers commented at the time of the arrests.

This time, the "Dimineatzta" wrote, the Ministry of Justice has decided at last to act with severity, since till now the antisemitic terrorists have been going about their work feeling confident that whatever they did they were sure of being acquitted by the law courts.

When the trial started, Codreanu and his associates contended that they were only leading a patriotic national revival movement by legal methods, and denied the accusation that they were organising terrorism and anarchy. It is possible, they said, that exaggerated language had been used in some of their pamphlets, but they were not terrorists.

The Public Prosecutor, M. Dumitrescu, on the other hand, claimed that there was no doubt about their guilt in inciting people to commit a breach of the peace and thus endangering the security of the State.

The lawyers who appeared for the defence told the Court that they, too, (the lawyers) and the greater part of the Roumanian youth share the views of the accused, and if they were sent to prison the whole of the Roumanian youth should be sent to prison with them.

ONE MORE TO REACH THE CENTURY: THE TOLL OF JEWISH CEMETERY DESECRATIONS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

One more Jewish cemetery desecrated in Germany and the vandals have reached their century. The 99th. case of a Jewish cemetery desecrated since 1923 when the epidemic was started has just been reported from Tauberbischofsheim, in Baden, where six gravestones have been found smashed and smeared with filth. The local Jewish community is offering a reward for the arrest of the hooligans.

CIRCUMCISION PUT ON TRIAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA: MOHEL ACCUSED OF DEATH OF CHILD DYING AFTER BEING CIRCUMCISED.

Riga, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A big social trial against the rite of circumcision is being staged at Minsk, says a report received here, the occasion being provided by the death of a child after the operation. Radminski, the Mohel, who is also a Shochet, is being charged with the death of the child.

The Jewish Communists in their campaign against the Jewish religion have made circumcision and shechita the special objects of their agitation. The Yiddish Communist organ of Minsk, the "Stern", has frequently published long articles denouncing the practice of circumcision. In one issue the paper complained that the Jewish clericals exploit the backwardness of the Jewish woman, her ignorance and prejudice with the object of chaining her to religion and to religious usages and prejudices. The Jewish reactionary gang bribe the mother to allow her male child to be circumcised even if it is against the will of the father, it wrote.

Similarly, the Yiddish Communist organ, the "Stern", in the Ukraine, protested recently against the practice of circumcision, denouncing it as a barbaric rite which must be exterminated.

MENSHEVIK TRIAL IN MOSCOW ARRANGED SPECIALLY AS MOVE TO WORK UP SOVIET FEELING AGAINST JEWS BERLIN BUNDISTS SAY.

Berlin, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The big Menshevik trial now in progress in Moscow has been specially arranged in the first place to discredit the Second (Socialist) International, and in the second place to organise feeling against the Jewish Socialists, by demonstrating that they are enemies of the Soviet regime, it is suggested in Bundist circles here, pointing to the large proportion of Jews among the accused - six out of fourteen.

This, the Bundists say, is in accordance with the general attitude of Stalin, who is manoeuvring to get the Jews into such a position that if his five-year plan fails, he should be able to blame the Jews, by showing that the Jewish specialists have been wrecking the scheme, and making the Jews serve as a lightning-conductor for the wrath of the people.

Stalin is fighting against militant antisemitism, they admit, but he does not mind creating anti-Jewish feeling, and he has been active in removing Jews from high positions in the Soviet State.

Stalin last month gave a signed statement to the J.T.A. representative in Moscow on the question of antisemitism, in which he said: National and racial chauvinism is a relic of man-hating customs, characteristic of the era of cannibalism. Antisemitism is an extreme expression of racial chauvinism, and as such is the most dangerous survival of cannibalism. Antisemitism is useful to the exploiter, for it serves as a lightning conductor enabling capitalism to evade the blows of the toiling masses. Antisemitism is a danger to the working people, inasmuch as it is a false path leading them into the jungle away from the right road. Communists, therefore, as consistent internationalists cannot but be irreconcilable and avowed enemies of antisemitism.

In the Union of Soviet Republic, Stalin declared, antisemitism is rigidly persecuted as an appearance which is thoroughly hostile to the Soviet regime, and militant antisemites are under the laws of the Union of Soviet Republic punishable by death.

JEWS IN NEW LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL: MISS NETTIE ADLER FAILS TO BE RE-ELECTED.

London, Mar. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Miss Nettie Adler, daughter of the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Herman Adler, one of the best known social welfare workers in London, failed to secure re-election to the London County Council in the elections which took place yesterday, being defeated in Central Hackney, a largely Jewish district, by the Municipal Reform candidate, Mr. Moustardier. Miss Adler has been a member of the London County Council for Central Hackney for over 20 years since 1910, with a break between 1925 and 1928. In 1922-23 she was Deputy Chairman of the Council. She began her social work as a school manager under the London School Board and was co-opted in 1905 as a member of the London Education Committee. She has taken a very active part in juvenile employment work, in health work, in children's and women's wage-earning work, in the children's courts, trade schools, reformatory and industrial schools, etc., as well as in various Jewish activities, such as the Jewish Religious Education Board, the Anglo-Jewish Association, etc.

The Jews elected to the new Council are Sir Percy Simmons, Sir Cecil Levita, Mr. Clavering and Mr. S. Gluckstein (Municipal Reform), Mr. Harry Day, M.P., Mr. L. Silkin, Mr. M. H. Davis, Mayor of Stepney, Mr. D. Frankel, Mr. H. Lazarus, and Dr. Jeger (Labour), and Mrs. Nathan, Miss Ida Samuel and Mr. Percy A. Harris, M.P. (Liberal).

JEWS LEAD ALL THREE PARTIES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Mar. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An interesting and curious episode in the House of Commons yesterday week, was the subject of considerable comment, the "Jewish Chronicle" reports. There were few members in the House and an unimportant debate on a supplementary Coal Mines Department estimate developed into something of a wrangle on the discovery that the Chairman of the Coal Re-organisation Commission was to get a salary of £7,000 per annum. This, however, was not the reason why members looked in and remarked upon what was evidently an unusual exhibition. For they noticed that Parliament was being led by Jews! All the three parties were under Jewish leadership! Mr. Shinwell, Mines Minister, was in charge on the Treasury Bench; Sir Herbert Samuel was leading the Liberals, and Mr. A. M. Samuel was temporarily doing the same for the Conservatives. Such I believe is an unique incident. Colonel Howard-Bury was not present, or he might have asked a question about it.

50,000 DOLLARS FOR PALESTINE GIVEN BY MR. FELIX WARBURG AT EINSTEIN FAREWELL DINNER IN NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

50,000 dollars, a quarter of the total of 200,000 dollars raised for the Palestine campaign at the farewell dinner given here to Professor Einstein (reported in yesterday's J.T.A. Bulletin) was given by Mr. Felix M. Warburg.

There is no blinking the fact that because of the unsettled financial condition the situation in Palestine is serious, Mr. Warburg wrote in a message to the meeting held in New York on January 25th. to launch the 2½ million dollar campaign of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Much that has been accomplished is in real danger, he said, unless financial aid reaches Palestine quickly. At this present moment notes are coming due which cannot be met. Upon the success of this effort much depends if the upbuilding of Palestine and the honour and prestige of the Jews throughout the world are to be maintained.

FACILITIES FOR JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

Paris, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A new decree has been issued restricting immigration to Brazil for one year beginning January 1st., 1931, the Hicem Management announced recently. Under this decree, it is explained, only agriculturists and persons holding special permits from the Brazilian authorities will be admitted to the country. In addition, admission is granted to the above-mentioned categories of emigrants who are brought over by Societies recognised by the Brazilian authorities.

In view of the fact that the Ica is a Society duly recognised by the Brazilian Government, the Government, following the action taken by the Ica delegate in Rio de Janeiro to obtain for it the necessary authorisation to bring over certain categories of emigrants, has given instructions to the Brazilian Consuls in Paris, Berlin and Galatz, to give visas to such emigrants for whom the Ica provides guarantee.

At the same time, those emigrants who hold "chamadas", which since December 1930 are no longer valid may have these documents renewed. The lists of holders of such "chamadas", recorded at the Hicem Bureau in Rio de Janeiro, have been forwarded to the Hicem Committees in Europe, to enable the parties concerned to proceed to Brazil.

Relatives living in Brazil, who have not registered their "chamadas" may now do so by applying to the Hicem Committees and to the Bureau in Rio de Janeiro.

Thanks to this privilege obtained by the Ica, the Hicem Bureau in Rio de Janeiro is able to obtain "chamadas" on behalf of emigrants desiring to join their relatives already resident for some time in Brazil. These relatives living in Brazil should apply to the Hicem Committee in Rio, producing the necessary information. Those living in the provinces may apply either to the local Committees of the Hicem or in writing to the Committee in Rio de Janeiro.

This privilege enables a certain number of Jewish emigrants to enter Brazil. In giving this information, the Hicem points out, however, that taking into consideration the prevailing conditions in Brazil and the economic crisis, only those can take advantage of this privilege who have relatives in the country able to maintain them, or those who are artisans and skilled workers and are in possession of a certain sum of money in addition to their technical qualifications.

It should also be noted that at the present moment there are absolutely no openings in Brazil for small merchants or for persons without a trade in hand and that such categories of emigrants have no chance of obtaining "chamadas".

All persons intending to emigrate to Brazil should in any case apply for full information to their local Hicem Committee.

CONDITIONS IN THE ARGENTINE: JEWISH COLONISTS NOT BADLY AFFECTED BY UNSATISFACTORY HARVEST.

Paris, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The General Direction here of the Jewish Colonisation Association (Ica) has received information from the Argentine that in the district of Santa-Isabel (Entre Rios colonies), although the harvest has not given completely satisfactory results and the produce may have to be sold at comparatively low prices, in consequence of the world crisis affecting the agricultural market, the colonists of this group have not been much affected materially by the inferiority of the crop. Realising the advantages of engaging in the subsidiary branches of agriculture in order to guard against the risks

of a bad harvest, and convinced that the future holds out excellent prospects for them in intensive cultivation, dairy-farming and fruit-growing, the colonists have been making considerable progress in this direction. The Ica has received very encouraging reports on the growing of maize, earth-nuts, sudan grass, etc. The orange plantations and mandarin orange groves are also doing well in the majority of cases.

It appears from a study which has been specially made on the economic position of the colonists settled in the period from 1920 to 1929, that the majority have saved on an average more than 2,500 dollars.

Several particularly significant cases show in a striking manner, the results obtained in some of the comparatively new workings. One colonist settled in 1923 on an area of 50 hectares now owns seven hectares of orange and mandarin groves valued at more than 4,000 dollars; this colonist has in addition 5,000 dollars in savings. A colonist settled in 1927 on an area of 75 hectares now has 492 trees valued at 1,800 dollars, and in four years he has saved more than 4,000 dollars. Another, settled in 1926 on 75 hectares, has saved more than 4,000 dollars and owns half a hectare of good quality vine-growing land.

A study which has been made on the position of the "quinteros", established from 1923 to 1929, is also on the whole excellent.

The families coming from Transylvania, who were settled in the Argentine by the Ica in 1929 and 1930 have become acclimatised to the conditions of the country and constitute a good element. Economical and hard-working, these new colonists have already sown flax, maize, sudan grass, vegetables and a little manioc, and have planted about a hectare of mandarins, of which they take great care, following the advice given them by the Ica agronomes who have been initiating them into the particular methods employed in the Argentine.

All these families of settlers make a very fine impression and the letters which they have been sending to their parents in Transylvania are most optimistic.

NIGER COMING TO EUROPE: FAMOUS YIDDISH LITERARY CRITIC SAILS FROM
NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Samuel H. Niger, one of the best known critics in Yiddish literature, has sailed on a visit to Europe.

Niger is the pen-name of Samuel Tcharni, a brother of the well known Yiddish poet, Daniel Tcharni, who lives in Berlin. He was born in the province of Minsk, in White Russia, where his father, who was a leather merchant, was an ardent follower of the Lubavitcher Rebbe. He studied till the age of 17 at the Yeshibah in Minsk and obtained his diploma as Rabbi. He became interested in secular studies, joined the Zionist movement and was greatly influenced by Achad Ha'am. He then took up the study of Russian literature and became active in the Russian revolutionary movement. Afterwards he joined the Poale Zion. He then began to write literary criticisms in Yiddish, in which sphere he has become famous. After taking a degree in philosophy at Berne University in 1910, he returned to Russia, where he was a prominent Jewish social worker, particularly interested in the Yiddish school system. After the Bolshevik revolution he settled in Moscow. On the occupation of Vilna by the Soviet army he was invited to go there as director of the Yiddish Section of the Commissariat of Education of the Lithuanian-White Russian Republic. When the Polish Legions re-occupied Vilna he was taken out to be shot together with Isaac Weiter and Leib Jaffe. Weiter was shot, while Jaffe and Niger were deported to Lida, Marshal Pilsudski giving them a reprieve following the intervention of Jewish social workers. Soon after he went to New York, where he became a regular contributor to the "Forwards" and later to the Yiddish daily, the "Day".

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