

(Cable and Mail Despatches)
 Issued by the
 JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate House,
 107/111, Fleet Street,
 London, E.C.4.

Yelegrams: Jewcorrau London.
 Telephone: Central 6501-3.

Vol. XII. No. 232.

8 pages.

10th. Oct., 1931.

JEWISH FUNERAL SERVICE IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT HOUSE FOR SIR JOHN MONASH: WAS MEMBER WHEN HE DIED OF MANAGEMENT BOARD OF ST. KILDA'S SYNAGOGUE: REVEREND DANGLOW JEWISH CHAPLAIN TO AUSTRALIAN ARMY DURING WAR WILL CONDUCT SERVICE: 30,000 WAR VETERANS TO FOLLOW CORTEGE: PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED AS SIGN OF MOURNING: MELBOURNE LOOKS LIKE STRICKEN CITY: LONG QUEUES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT HOUSE WHERE BODY LYING IN STATE: KING CABLES SYMPATHY TO FAMILY THROUGH SIR ISAAC ISAACS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Melbourne, Oct. 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Rev. Jacob Danglow, who was the Australian Jewish Chaplain to the Forces during the war, will hold a special funeral service for General Sir John Monash in the Parliament House on Sunday afternoon just before the State funeral, which will follow immediately.

Sir John was actively associated with the Jewish Community, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Management of the St. Kilda Hebrew Congregation, and he was Honorary President of the Australian Zionist Federation. He was an observing Jew, and his high position and influence were always at the service of the Jewish Community of Australia.

The body is now lying in state, in the Queen's Hall of the Parliament House in Melbourne. Long queues of people of all classes are waiting outside the entrance to file past to pay their last respects to the Australian war Commander.

It is estimated that 30,000 war veterans will follow the cortege on Sunday.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin, in moving the adjournment of the House in the Federal Parliament last night, spoke of General Monash's victories in peace and war, and said that Australia "has lost her most illustrious son". The leaders of all the political Parties joined in tribute to Sir John, and the adjournment was agreed to in silence.

Melbourne looks to-day as though stricken by a terrible calamity. Groups of people collect at the street corners discussing Sir John's sudden and tragic end. There is no other topic of conversation to-day. Men who served under Sir John in the war are going about with tears in their eyes.

"No living or past Australian has so endeared himself to everyone", is the general tone of the newspapers and at the memorial meetings, several of which have already been held to-day. To-night there is to be a big mass meeting of war veterans, at which a plan is to be adopted to set up a permanent monument to their war-time leader.

The evening press eulogises General Monash as not only a victorious General, but a man who by his humanity and simplicity won the affection of all classes and creeds.

When Sir John's death took place at eleven o'clock this morning, there were crowds of war-veterans outside the house, waiting to hear how he was, and the news of his death spread like wildfire through the city, giving rise to extraordinary manifestations of national grief.

I Gratefully Recognise His Distinguished Service For Empire
King Writes.

A cable message of sympathy from the King has been received by Sir Isaac Isaacs, the Governor-General of Australia, and is widely published here. I regret, the message says, to hear of the death of General Sir John Monash, whose distinguished service for the Empire I gratefully recognise. Please convey to his family the expression of my true sympathy.

LONDON PRESS EULOGIES: IF WAR HAD LASTED ANOTHER YEAR HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH ARMY: HAD PROBABLY GREATEST CAPACITY FOR COMMAND IN MODERN WAR AMONG ALL WHO HELD COMMAND IN LAST WAR: LUDENDORFF'S MEMOIRS ADMIT AUSTRALIAN BREAK-THROUGH WAS TURNING POINT OF WAR: STRONGEST TESTIMONY TO HIS CAPACITY IS DISTANCE HE WENT IN SPITE OF PREJUDICE DUE PARTLY TO HIS JEWISH ORIGIN.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The death of Sir John Monash, at the age of 66, makes a gap in the dwindling row of famous war leaders which is greater than it seems, and which might have been far greater if the war had not ended in 1918, the "Daily Telegraph" special memoir by Captain B. Liddell Hart, says. For he had probably the greatest capacity for command in modern war among all who held command in the last war, it continues, adding that if that war had lasted another year he would almost certainly have risen from commander of the Australian corps to command of an army; he might even have risen to be Commander-in-Chief. If capacity had been the determining factor he would have done so.

That verdict, Captain Hart declares, startling as it sounds, is not mine, but that of some of the most discerning senior officers whom I know.

Monash was a Jew, he writes, probably the greatest Jewish soldier since Massena (the belief that Napoleon's famous General was of Jewish origin has become subject to serious doubt of late), and the only one to rise to command of an army corps during the war. In point of fact, he attained higher rank as an officer in the British Army than any Jew has ever done before. He was in some ways an utter contrast to the traditional idea of a great military commander. He, more than anyone, fulfilled the idea which gradually developed in the war - that the scale and nature of operations required a "big business" type of commander, a great constructive and organising brain. His views were as large as his capacity. Perhaps the strongest testimony to his capacity is the distance he went in spite of a tremendous compound handicap of prejudice, due partly to his Jewish origin, partly to the fact that he was an "amateur" soldier, and partly to something else.

His grip of situations, he says, silenced all doubters and compelled the admiration of even the most critical professional soldiers. The triumphant success of August. 8th., "The Black Day of the German Army", was in no small degree due to him, and the surprise coup which captured Mont St. Quentin a few weeks later was entirely his responsibility. It has been acutely said that the root of our failures in 1914 - 18 lay in the fact that what was really an engineer's war was treated as a cavalryman's war. Monash was in a profound sense an exception that proved this conclusion. He was an engineer by profession, and in the war he became truly an engineer of victory.

After the war, he adds, General Monash returned to engineering, and his Victoria State electricity scheme is one of the greatest works of engineering in the world, vast in scale and a masterpiece of organisation.

The "Times" in a long obituary, setting out his career and his military achievements, makes reference to the fact that he was "a Jew by race and religion".

Of Jewish stock, says the "Morning Post", General Monash was an outstanding engineer, man of letters, orator, musician, and art connoisseur; and held law, literature, and engineering degrees! With his death, it writes, there passes a great Australian who might have been Prime Minister any time he chose to enter politics, and a genius the Empire can sadly spare.

England No Less Than Australia Recalls His Genius For Leadership: He Distinguished Himself As A Fighter Of Exceptional Courage And Audacity: In A More Literal Sense Than Any Other Commander He Led Way To Victory.

England, no less than Australia, the "Morning Post" writes in an editorial, recalls with pride the remarkable genius for constructive leadership which raised this "amateur fighting man" in a few years from the rank of a Volunteer Colonel to that of a General in Command of an Army Corps in one of the greatest battles of history. Like so many Australians who had their first baptism of fire on Gallipoli, Sir John Monash promptly distinguished himself as a fighter of exceptional courage and audacity. His highly-trained mind, his extensive knowledge of civil engineering, his administrative ability, and, not least, his lovable personality, combined to place him in the front rank of military leaders.

Ludendorff, it continues, has himself admitted that the Australian break-through at Hamel was Germany's "black day" and the turning point of the war. Sir John Monash, always insistent that his men were worthier of higher praise than their Commander, modestly described the episode as the "perfection of team-work". His brilliant handling of the sixty tanks allotted him established that weapon as the spear-head of the Allies' assault. It swept a path for the infantry without any need for prolonged artillery bombardment, and broke down the system of trench warfare for good.

Sir John Monash, the "Morning Post" concludes, in a more literal sense than any other Commander, led the way to victory.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WAUCHOPE RECEIVED BY KING ON TAKING UP HIS APPOINTMENT AS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The King received at Buckingham Palace yesterday Lieutenant-General Arthur Wauchope, who kissed hands upon his appointment as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Palestine. His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division) and of a Knight of Grace of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The announcement that the Knighthood was to be conferred on Sir Arthur was made in August.

∴ I hope that my term of office will witness the moral and material prosperity of all Palestine citizens, and it is my fondest hope that I may do something towards it, Sir Arthur wrote in a message to the Agudist Vaad Hair, in Jerusalem, in reply to its congratulations on his appointment, which was published a few days ago.

The Agudah World Organisation announces to-day that the new High Commissioner has consented to receive shortly a delegation of the Agudah World Organisation and its Palestine Centre.

SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR SAYS HE HAS KEEN SYMPATHY FOR JEWISH ENDEAVOURS IN PALESTINE.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir John Chancellor, the ex-High Commissioner of Palestine, received yesterday Mr. H. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Political Executive of the Agudah World Organisation, the J.T.A. is informed. Mr. Goodman expressed to Sir John, the statement says, the thanks of orthodox Jewry throughout the world at the sympathetic manner in which problems of independent orthodoxy had been dealt with in Palestine during Sir John Chancellor's High Commissionership.

Sir John, it proceeds, renewed his keenest sympathy for Jewish endeavours in the Holy Land, and especially for the work of orthodoxy there, and said that he was gratified at the opportunities which had been presented to him from time to time, to assist in this direction.

The Agudath Israel has also been active in other directions in connection with the situation in Palestine, and it announces that Rabbi Dr. Pinchas Kohn, of Vienna, and Consul Sally Guggenheim, of Basle, members of the Political Committee of the Agudah World Organisation, have seen in Geneva M. Marinkovitch, the Jugo-Slavian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is President of the League of Nations Council and its Rapporteur on Mandates, and discussed with him the present situation in Palestine, and the questions to be dealt with by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

MR. NAHUM SOKOLOV PRESIDENT OF JEWISH AGENCY AT COLONIAL OFFICE WITH PROFESSOR BRODETSKY: ALSO SEES GENERAL SMUTS ON ZIONIST MATTERS.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist World Organisation, and Professor Selig Brodetsky, member of the Executive, visited yesterday the Colonial Office, where they had a long talk with Mr. Parkinson, of the Middle East Department, and Mr. Williams. The conversation, which lasted nearly two hours, covered a number of outstanding questions.

Mr. Sokolov had a long conversation also on Wednesday with General Smuts on Zionist matters. Professor Brodetsky who was also to have been present, was unavoidably prevented from attending.

SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON GOES TO CHINA.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir John Hope Simpson left yesterday for China, it is stated here to-day, in his capacity as Director-General of the Chinese National Food Relief Commission, the funds of which now stand at 20 million Mexican dollars in money and 50 million Mexican dollars in supplies and credit.

PALESTINE CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS: MEETING OF ALL JEWISH ENUMERATORS HELD IN JERUSALEM: REVISIONIST LEADER AKHI MAYER AND TWO OTHERS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY FOR DISTURBING MEETING.

Jerusalem, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A meeting of all the Jewish census enumerators called by the Vaad Hair, the Jewish Council of Jerusalem, was held here this morning, to discuss the census arrangements among the Jewish population.

Mr. Akhi Mayer, the leader of the Young Revisionists in Palestine, and several others, tried to disturb the meeting and he and two others were taken into custody.

Speaking with the J.T.A. here last week, when an erroneous report of his arrest for conducting anti-census agitation was circulated, Mr. Akhi Mayer said that he regretted that the police had not arrested him, adding that no one in the anti-census movement, which they are conducting because they believe it to be hostile to the Jewish work in Palestine and a preliminary to the setting up of a Legislative Assembly in Palestine, will leave the police station when he is taken into custody unless he is committed for trial.

HITLER AND THE ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN BERLIN ON ROSH HASHANAH: WANTS TO BE CALLED AS WITNESS IN TRIAL AGAINST HIS BERLIN COMMANDANT: HIS OWN LAWYER COMES TO BERLIN FROM MUNICH TO CONDUCT DEFENCE: COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED HOLD UP PROCEEDINGS BY LODGING OBJECTIONS TO JUDGE AND JURYMEN: JUDGE HAS JEWISH RELATIONS AND IN PREVIOUS TRIAL SHOWED HE HAS ALREADY MADE UP HIS MIND THAT COUNT HELLDORF IS GUILTY THEY SAY: ALSO JURYMEN LOOK JEWISH: COURT ADJOURNS FOR DAY TO CONSIDER OBJECTIONS.

Berlin, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The trial of Count Helldorf, the Berlin Commandant of the Hitlerist storm troops, his Chief-of-Staff, Ernst, the Berlin Chief of the Steel Helm, Brandt, and two other Hitlerist officials, Damerow and Schulz, was opened to-day, with District Court Director Schmitz as Presiding Judge.

Six leading Hitlerist lawyers, among them Dr. Frank, of Munich, Hitler's own personal lawyer, are conducting the Defence.

Dr. Frank began with a long speech, which took several hours, objecting to the case being tried by Dr. Schmitz and Law Councillor Thiemann, because they had conducted the trial against the other Hitlerist rioters, who have been sent to prison for participation in the excesses. During the earlier proceedings, he said, the Judges had expressed their conviction that Count Helldorf was guilty, so that they had already condemned him before the trial.

The court, which had tried the other accused in connection with the outbreak, Dr. Frank said, had plenty of sympathy with the "Oi-Wei" Jews, but none with the Nazi warriors.

Advocate Freisler, another of the Nazi lawyers, followed with a demand that Judge Schmitz should be removed from the case, alleging that he has Jewish relatives, and is, therefore, prejudiced in favour of the Jews. Advocate Everling, who represents the Steel Helm Commandant, Brandt, followed this up with an objection against the jurymen, on the ground that they are too Jewish-looking.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow, to consider the objections lodged by the Counsel for the Defence.

Hitler is reported to have instructed Dr. Frank to propose to the court that he (Hitler) should be called as a witness, so that he would have an opportunity of delivering a big propaganda speech, which, as part of the court proceedings, would be assured of wide publicity in the press.

BERLIN JEWS FACING CRITICAL WINTER: UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRESS
RAMPANT: EMERGENCY MEASURES TAKEN BY BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY.

Berlin, Oct. 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The constantly increasing distress and unemployment among the Jews of Berlin is causing grave anxiety for the coming winter, says a motion introduced by Dr. Alfred Wiener at the emergency meeting of the Representative Council of the Berlin Jewish Community held here last night in order to consider the economic distress among Berlin Jewry.

Public attention, Dr. Wiener's interpellation goes on, must be directed to this state of affairs, and a special meeting of the Representative Council should be called as soon as possible for the purpose of receiving a full report on the extent of the distress among the Jews of Berlin, and the relief measures already taken and contemplated.

The aim in this respect, it says, must be to concentrate the efforts of all those who still have a means of livelihood and a source of income to a much greater extent than hitherto, so that proper measures should be taken in time to provide adequate relief for the rigours of the coming winter.

Dr. Bruno Woyda put an interpellation asking what measures the welfare authorities contemplate taking for the coming winter, in view of the exceptional distress.

The Jewish People's Party, also presented an interpellation signed by Dr. Klee, Dr. Oscar Cohn and others, asking what measures are being taken by the Board of the Community to provide for the urgent needs of the distressed Jewish population in the matter of clothing, food, and heating for the coming winter; whether measures had been taken to provide for the unemployed, especially the younger people, and whether arrangements were being made to place the synagogues and synagogue meeting halls at the disposal of those needing shelter.

The Liberal fraction put another interpellation, urging the Board of the Community to take measures as speedily as possible, to relieve the distress of the unemployed youth in the coming winter.

Mr. Moses Waldman dwelt on the sufferings of the Jewish population on account of the economic antisemitism, which made their position worse than that of the generality of the population. The antisemites used the existence of the rich Jews as a propaganda weapon against the poor Jews, he said. The wealthy Jews ought to realise this fact. Most of these wealthy Jews were very fine men, who did a great deal for general relief, but they did not do enough for Jewish relief. The Jewish press must remind them of their duty in this respect.

Director Stahl, who replied on behalf of the Board, pointed out that the Community could, in the main, provide only supplementary welfare relief. The State, he said, has started an extensive winter relief campaign, in which the Welfare Office of the Jewish Community is participating. The Board is determined to put the Welfare Office in a position, he said, where it can help the distressed people as much as possible.

Many people who had previously been in comfortable circumstances, he declared, are now in need of assistance. Many important textile, banking and other enterprises have collapsed, with the result that a great number of people who had been quite well-to-do are now destitute, without having even a crust of bread. In Charlottenburg, where there were last year a thousand applications for relief, they had now 1,600. Even the fashionable Fasanen Strasse district, from which they had never had any relief applications before, had now furnished 300 applications for relief. A great many families, he said, are in danger of eviction from their homes.

We are helping these poor people with legal advice, he said. We are also helping them to get smaller and less expensive homes, and we are providing them with the most essential needs. We are helping them out of their immediate trouble, but the future is most grave. "We are organising the delivery of bread, clothing and fuel. We are issuing bread for 25 pfenig, instead of 50, and in many cases for nothing at all. So far as bread is concerned, he declared, everyone is provided for. The existing eight kitchens of the Welfare Office will be increased by another two or three, and eating rooms will be opened. Families will have food sent into their homes. "We need an organisation to provide neighbourly help, he added. We have started a collection to provide clothing, and 10,000 Marks have already come in. The collection is being continued. We are arranging for the feeding of the children in the schools. We are also organising evening assistance. The halls in which food is provided during the day will be arranged in the evenings for the distribution of tea and bread, together with reading and concert facilities, to dispel a little of the sorrows of the sufferers. We are also taking measures for training the unemployed youth. We have already registered 528 boys and 553 girls between the ages of 17 and 20.

The Board of the Berlin Jewish Community can be depended upon, Director Stahl concluded, to do everything necessary in its power, and in this time of grave crisis, when we are compelled to make economies in all directions, we shall do everything we can to maintain and extend our welfare relief work, because we know that there is nothing that is more important.

SWEEPING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS IN EMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Figures on the growth of discrimination against Jews in employment have been revealed here by Rabbi J. K. Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Discrimination of the American Jewish Congress. The investigation conducted by this Committee, he said, has shown that 91 of 100 Employment Agencies visited by Jewish investigators posing as applicants for positions as book-keepers, clerks, stenographers, and the like, informed them that they were unacceptable because they were Jews.

Eighty-nine per cent. of 400 prominent corporations and business establishments in New York prefer Christians only as their employees, Rabbi Cohen declared. Conditions will become even more serious, he said, unless definite remedial measures are evolved.

CZAR OF RUSSIA'S REPORTS ON JEWS ACQUIRED BY JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF NEW YORK: INCLUDE COMPENDIUM OF LAWS RESTRICTING JEWISH RIGHTS AND TWO VOLUMES OF SERMONS BY RABBIS IN HONOUR OF ROYAL FAMILY.

New York, Oct. 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Five volumes relating to the history of the Jews in Russia, which were formerly in the private collections of the late Czar Nicholas II and his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, have been acquired by the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The volumes, all of which carry the royal emblems, include a Report on the Jewish question by Panchulidzeff; statistics about the service of the Jews in the Russian armies; a Compendium of the Laws restricting the rights of Jews in Russia; and two volumes of sermons delivered by Rabbis at various times in honour of the royal family.

SPAIN WANTS TO MAKE FULL REPARATION FOR HISTORICAL INJUSTICE TO JEWS MINISTER OF JUSTICE DECLARES AMID LOUD APPLAUSE IN SPANISH PARLIAMENT: POUSES DEPUTIES TO EMOTION BY REMINDING THEM OF JEWISH PERSECUTIONS BY INQUISITION AND THEIR EXPULSION.

Madrid, Oct. 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Republic wants to make full reparation to the Jews for this historical injustice committed against them, Senor Fernando de los Rios, the Minister of Justice, declared amid a burst of loud applause in the Chamber to-day, moving the Deputies to a high state of emotion, when he reminded them of the persecutions which the Inquisition had inflicted on the Spanish Jews, and of the Jewish expulsion from Spain by the edict of 1492.

The Minister, who was speaking on the question of the separation of the Church from the State, took the view that the Church should in future have to do without State assistance, and depend for its maintenance upon the contributions of the faithful. At any rate, he thought, they should not make any definite arrangements with regard to the provisions to be made for the various religious congregations, but should wait and find out what were the particular requirements of each.

LORD READING AS BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER MAY BE RELIED UPON TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE SAYS "SATURDAY REVIEW": HIGH AUTHORITY FRANKLY APPREHENSIVE AT POSSIBILITY OF ANTISEMITIC TROUBLE IN GERMANY IT WRITES.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I am sorry to hear that serious friction is again manifest all over East Europe, and especially in Roumania, resulting in pogroms against the native Jews there, the "Saturday Review" writes in an editorial in the current issue published to-day.

This disease, it says, is one that often spreads, and high authority is frankly apprehensive at the possibility of similar troubles in Germany, should her crisis in industry result in financial chaos this month. Lord Reading, it declares, may be relied on to bear this thought in mind in his Paris talks.

Lord Reading, the Foreign Secretary, is likely to go to Geneva early next week to take part in the discussions of the League of Nations Council upon the Manchurian dispute, it is stated to-day. In official circles in London a very serious view is taken of the trouble, it is explained, and Lord Reading feels that it is advisable for him to give his personal attention. The Council will probably assemble on Tuesday or Wednesday.

JEWISH CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTION.

London, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

"Kid" Lewis, the famous Jewish boxer, who is standing as a candidate of the Mosley Party, is to have a straight fight in Whitechapel against Mr. Barnett Janner, the Liberal candidate, who is supporting the National Government. The Conservatives have decided not to put up a candidate against Mr. Janner. In the Whitechapel bye-election a few months ago, Mr. Janner, who is a prominent London Zionist, stood as a Liberal candidate, concentrating on the opposition to the Labour Government because of the Passfield White Paper, but the Labour candidate, Mr. Hall, was nevertheless elected.

Two Jewish members, Major H. L. Nathan, the Liberal member for North-East Bethnal Green, and Mr. Percy Harris, the Liberal member for South-West Bethnal Green, both largely Jewish constituencies, are supporting the Government, and will have no Conservative opposition. Mr. Franklyn, a nephew of Sir Herbert Samuel, is standing as a Socialist candidate in Hackney.

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